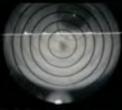


77 7



20 MARCH 77



8,000' APPROX 6"



RUN

1



328

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

The Islamic World 18

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

15 JUNE 76

5000' APPROX 6"

RUN

6

9556





The Islamic World 18

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

The Islamic World 18

I. SCIENCE	P. 5
II. THE WORLD AND THE REGION	P. 53
III. ART AND LITERATURE	P. 245
IV. FAITH	P. 325
V. MAPS AND ATLASES	P. 353



't Goy, The Netherlands
Vienna, Austria

2023

THE ISLAMIC WORLD 18
Jointly offered for sale by:

Antiquariaat FORUM, 't 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 bankcheck. 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://www.ilab.org/eng/ilab/code.html>.

New customers can 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 't 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: no. 222 on p. 131
FRONT AND BACK ENDPAPERS: no. 222 on p. 131
TITLE PAGE: no. 561 on p. 309
PAGE 52: no. 144 on p. 88
PAGE 387/388: no. 697 on p. 380
BACK COVER: no. 694 on p. 379

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 (Albubater). [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

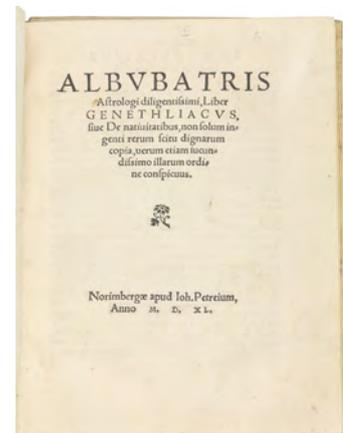
First edition under this title, and the definitive edition of the Renaissance. Notable is the scholar-printer responsible for the work: Johannes Petreius was soon to cement his historical reputation by printing Copernicus’ “De Revolutionibus” (1543). In the present work, Petreius offers his own justification 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. Zinner 1732. Houzeau/Lancaster II, 3941. Lalande p. 60. Sarton 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

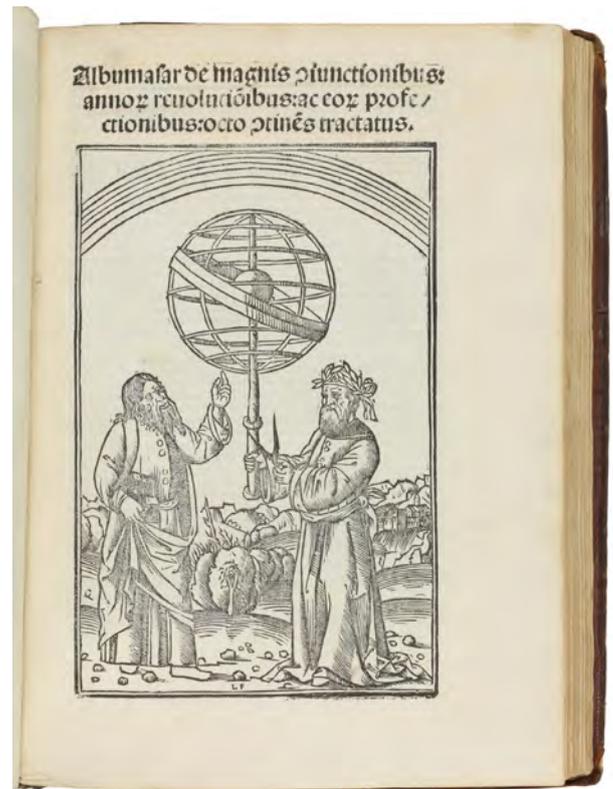
introduction to astrology, “Kitab al-madkhal al-kabir ‘ala ‘ilm ahkam al-nujum”, and of his book on planetary conjunctions, “Kitab al-qiranat” (for both cf. GAL I, 221f.), were previously published only by Erhard Ratdolt at Augsburg in 1489. Both of Penzio’s Venetian editions are rare; of the first, 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’mum (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.

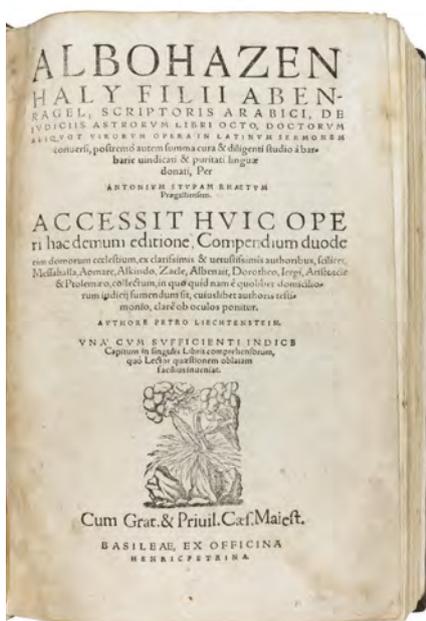
Binding somewhat rubbed; extremities and spine professionally restored. From the library of the French theologian and scholar Nicolas Maillard (documented 1508–65), an admirer of Erasmus of Rotterdam, whom he knew and with whom he corresponded, with his autograph humanist ownership “Mallarii kai ton philon” at the top of the first title-page. 17th century ownership of the Barnabites of Annecy (“Collegii Annessiatensis congregationis Sancti Pauli”) below the woodcut; 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.



Arabian astrology after a Castilian manuscript



3. **ABUL HASAN Ali ibn abi Rijal, al-Shaibani (Albohazen Hall).** De iudiciis astrorum libri octo [Kitab al-bari’ fi ahkam an-nujum].

Basel, Sebastian Henricpetri, (March 1571). Folio. Contemporary blind-stamped full calf; spine rebacked. € 18,000

Second Henricpetri edition of this elaborate system of astrology, edited by Antonius Stupa. Abul Hasan Ali ibn abi Rijal (also known as Haly or Hali, and by the Latinized versions of his name, Haly Albohazen and Haly Abenragel), probably born in Cordoba, flourished in Tunis from ca 1020 to 1040, where he served as court astrologer to Prince Al-Muizz Ibn Badis. His “Distinguished Book on Horoscopes from the Constellations” enjoyed a great reputation, and he was celebrated as “Ptolemaeus Alter” and “summus astrologus”. The work was translated from Arabic into Castilian by Judah ben Moses, upon orders of King Alfonso X of Spain, and – in 1485 – from the Castilian into Latin, by Aegidius de Tebaldis and Petrus de Regio. A manuscript copy containing five of the eight books of a translation into Old Castilian by Yehuda ben Moshe Cohen survives in the National Library of Spain. “De Iudiciis Astrorum”, a Latin translation of the Old Castilian manuscript, was first published in Venice in 1485 and became an important source in Renaissance Europe for the understanding of medieval astrology.

Spine and binding repaired; some duststaining to the first pages. Entirely complete: VD 16 cites 20 ff. of prelims in error; all digitized copies entirely agree with the present specimen. Removed from the Ampleforth Abbey library in North Yorkshire with their bookplate to pastedown. A good copy.

VD 16, A 1884. Cf. *BM-STC German (1551 ed.)*. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, Bibliography, no. 26 (1551 ed.)*. *Honeyman I, 54 (editio princeps)*. Not in Adams.

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

4. 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 medical practice of burning a part of the body to remove or close off a part of it), 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.

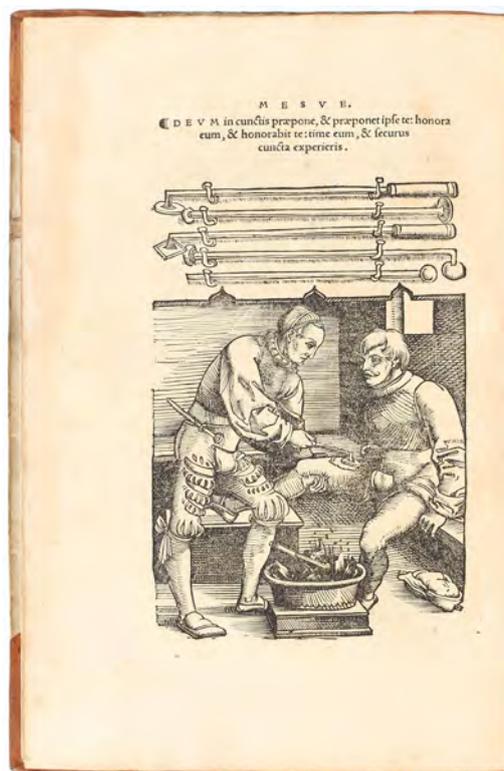
Albucasis’ surgical treatise was first printed (in Latin) in 1497. His guide remained a famous pharmacopoeia as late as the mid-16th century. The contents and descriptions contributed to many technological innovations in medicine, especially concerning the tools required for specific operations.

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.



Medicine among the Arabs

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

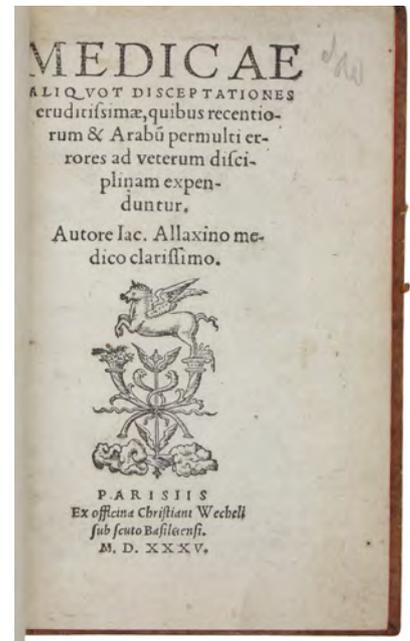
Paris, Christian Wechel, 1535. 8vo. With printer's woodcut device to title-page and final page. 18th century full calf with remains of a gilt spine label; florally gilt spine; all edges red. Marbled endpapers. Silk divider.

€ 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.

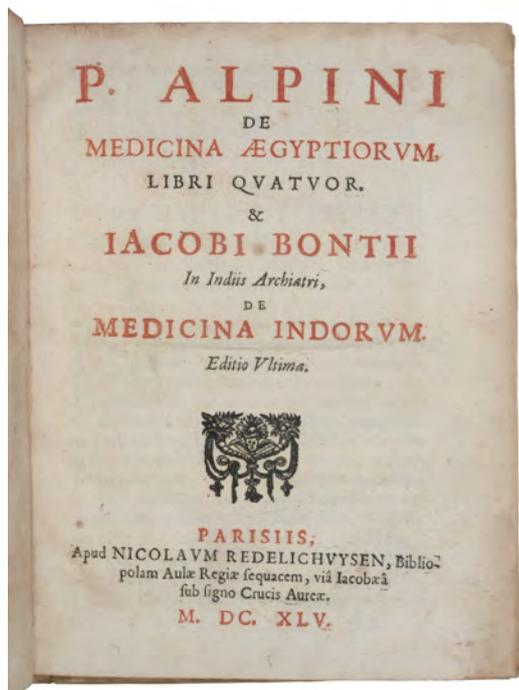


The first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine

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

7. 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 “idolatries” 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*

8. 'AMMAR IBN 'ALI AL-MAWSILI; Max MEYERHOF (transl.). Las operaciones de catarata de 'Ammār ibn 'Alī Al-Mawsilī.

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 Cusi (1879–1968) on the verso of the Spanish half-title. Cusi was a Catalan apothecary and mayor of Masnou between 1930 and 1931, known for developing an ophthalmic ointment using yellow mercuric oxide. The Cusi 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

9. [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

10. 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 ia00950000.



First edition on optics, influenced by Ibn al-Haytham

11. BACON, Roger. *Perspectiva. In qua, quae ab aliis fuisse traduntur, succincte, nervose & ita pertractantur, ut omnium intellectui facile pateant. Nunc primum in lucem edita. 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*

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

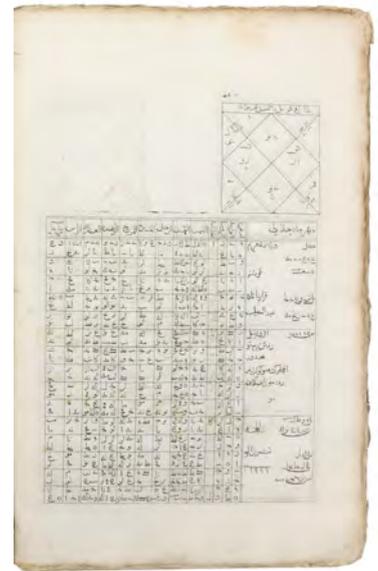
Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer for Lorenz Kroniger and the heirs of Gottlieb Göbel, 1695–1696. Folio. With an engraved headpiece, 27 pp. of engraved astrological charts, 32 pp. of tables with 37 engraved diagrams, 4 engravings in the text and 1 folding engraved plate. Title-page printed in red and black. 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, *The library of the late George H. Hart of New York City, Part 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 first book in Persian characters was produced at Leiden more than a half-century earlier.)

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.

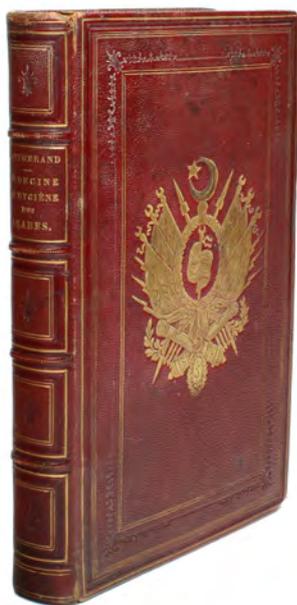
VD 17, 39:125183; T. Caillet 901. Lalande p. 330. Gardner II, 102.



Royal Provenance

13. 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, written in the context of a discussion over assimilation within the French colonial empire. In contrast to Montesquieu’s traditional theory, which explained cultural differences with the climatic zones of their origin, Bertherand attributed them to moral conditions which, in the case of contemporary medicine in the Muslim countries, he associated directly with Islam. His suggestions for colonial politics are informed by the racist and eugenic theories of his age (cf. Ellen Amster [2014], *Medicine and the Saints: Science, Islam, and the Colonial Encounter in Morocco*, p. 59ff.).

Light browning and occasional foxing as common. A splendidly bound copy from the library of Muhammad II ibn al-Husayn (1811–1859), 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 Tailliant.

Medical and historical books from the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II

14. BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF SULTAN ABDUL HAMID II. A collection of nine books formerly in the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, mostly presentation volumes inscribed by the authors. Constantinople, Florence, Berlin, and Paris, 1841–1891. A set of nine volumes, 8° and 4°. € 65,000

A rare survival: an ensemble of books, mainly medical, formerly in the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II of the Ottoman Empire, whose famous collection was dispersed following his deposition in 1909.

Of the nine volumes in the present collection, more than half a devoted to medicine. They include a rare account of Turkish military and civil hospitals by the French physician Paul Aubry (1887), constituting an exceptional documentation of health care infrastructure in the Ottoman world. Further, there is a detailed account of the outbreak of the plague in the Levant by the Swedish polymath Jacques Graberg (1841), also describing the situation in Tangier in 1818 and 1819, which the author had witnessed himself. Finally, the collection comprises three rare volumes from the Ottoman Turkish translation of Adolf von Strümpell's medical textbook on internal diseases (1888–91), here focusing on diseases of the heart and the arteries, diseases of the brain, and diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Additional volumes discuss the political and religious history of Japan, or the Greek Ten Thousand and their march to the Battle of Cunaxa and back in 401 BC. Other titles are more immediately connected with Turkey, giving a capsule history of the Ottoman Empire in French and Turkish verse, or an extremely rare political analysis of the Turkey's position in the critical months preceding the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877/78. - The volumes bear the requisite traces of the Sultan's library marks. All are presentation volumes inscribed to the Sultan by the author (some even inscribed in Turkish and Arabic), or are bound in special presentation bindings, or the in Sultan's personal library bindings with his tughra on the covers.

Sultan Abdul Hamid (Abdülhamid) II (1842-1918) was 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: 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.

Detailed catalogue available upon request.



Jabir's alchemy

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

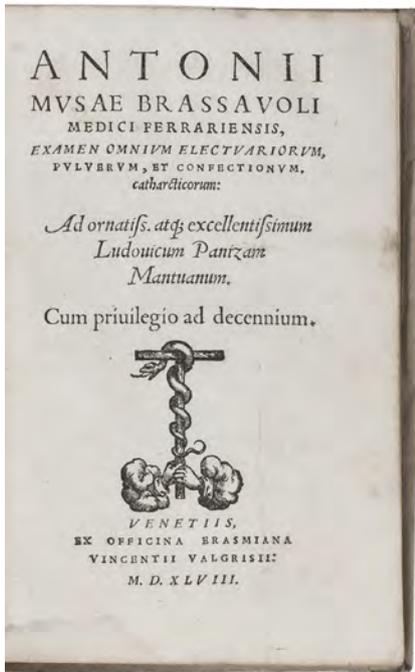
Lyon, Godefroy & Marcel Beringen, 1548. 8vo. With woodcut printer's device, 3 stipple-engraved initials, and a woodcut on the last page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 8,500

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 Bracresco 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 (BRASAVOLA), Antonio Musa. Examem 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. Examem 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.



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

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

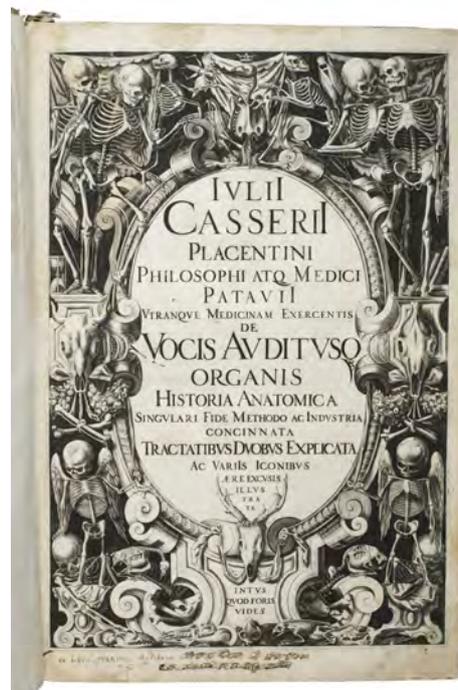
(Ferrara, Victorijs Baldinus, 1601 & “1600” [= 1601]). 2 parts in 1 volume. Royal 2°. Engraved title-page with the title in a large oval scrollwork cartouche surrounded by and incorporating dozens of skeletons and skulls of people and animals, 2 full-page engraved portraits (of the dedicatee Ranuccio 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, Casseri 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.

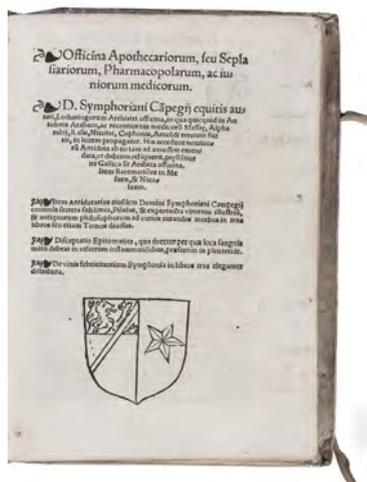
Garrison & Morton 286; Krivatsky 2199; LeFanu, Notable medical books, p. 57; Norman 410; Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 259–263; Wellcome 1333.



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

19. CHAMPIER, Symphorien. Castigationes seu emendationes pharmacopolarum, sive apothecariorum, ac Arabum medicorum Mesue, Serapionis, Rafis, Alharabii, & 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 bond 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



20. CHARAS, Moyses. [Engraved title-page:] *Pharmacopoeia regia Galenice et chymica.* [half-title:] *Opera tribus tomis distincta: I. pharmacopoeia regia galenica II. pharmacopoeia regia chymica III. tractatus de theriaca & tractatus de vipera.*

Comprising:

(1) CHARAS, Moyses. *Pharmacopoeia regia Galenica.*

(2) CHARAS, Moyses. *Pharmacopoeia regia chymica.*

(3) CHARAS, Moyses. *Historiam naturalem animalium, plantarum et mineralium, theriacae andromachi compositionem ingredientium, cum experimentis 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 Moyses 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.

Krivatsy 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.

A medical manual drawing on Avicenna, editio princeps

21. CONCOREGIO, Johannes de. *De aegritudinibus particularibus. De curis februum.*

Pavia, Antonius de Carcano, 1485. Chancery folio. 2 parts in one volume. 2 columns, 48 lines. Large illuminated initial and floral border on A2r, an illuminated coat of arms with additional floral border in the lower margin. Illuminated initials on leaves L2r and O8r, initials, paragraph marks and capital strokes in red and blue, borders ruled in pencil. Blind-tooled dark calf over heavy wooden boards with remains of clasps. € 85,000

Editio princeps and sole incunabular edition of this two-part medical treatise, drawing strongly on the Arabic physicians who dominated the medieval medical schools of France and Northern Italy. It includes the author’s treatise on fevers, based on Avicenna, who is variously quoted and is also referenced in the handwritten annotations. Some of the surprisingly modern ailments discussed include tinnitus, diabetes, and manic depression.

“Concoreggio, born in Milan around 1380, was made professor in Bologna in 1404 before teaching at the Universities of Pavia, Florence and (in 1439) Milan. His works are composed after the model of the Arabs, without much personal observation, and were published as a collection after his death in Pavia around the year 1440” (cf. Hirsch).

A beautiful copy with a large illuminated initial and floral border, as well as an illuminated coat of arms with additional floral border in the lower margin on



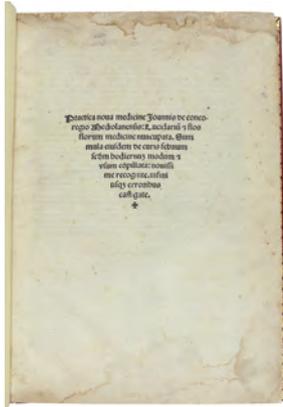
A2r. A2 and final leaf show small marginal repairs, quires M and P faintly browned, otherwise mostly fresh, clean and wide-margined with just A2 trimmed at foot into illumination and marginalia trimmed on D6. Remboitage of blind-ruled calf over massive boards, formerly enclosing a Bible, rebacked, covers rubbed and scored, lacking brass fittings and clasps.

Provenance: ink marginalia in an early, probably contemporary, hand. Late 16th or early 17th century ink ownership inscription of Francesco Portidi, physician, on Atr. Evidence of a stamp removed from margin of A2.

Very rare on the market, with only one complete copy selling at auction in the past 50 years (this copy).

HC *5615. Goff C-803. GW 7291. BMC VII, 997. BSB-Ink C-505. Bod-Inc C-415. ISTC ic00803000.

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



22. 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

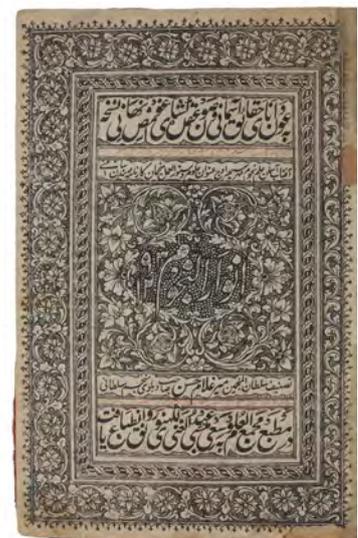
23. DIHLAVI, Mir Ghulam Hasan Sahib. *Anwar al-nujum* [The Lights of the Stars].

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

24. 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 translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, "De materia medica" (books 1–5), the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century, followed by four books on poison "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 Ketâb al-haoaes (Book of the 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 provenience, 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).

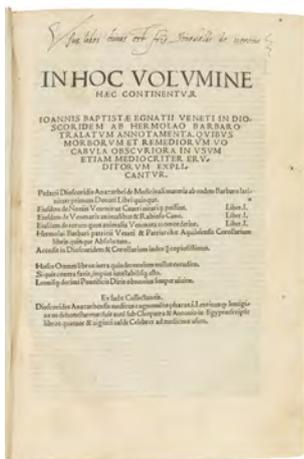
With embossed initials on leaf d5. Title-page slightly thumbled, a waterstain at the foot of the last few leaves, but otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding soiled.

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

25. 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 giltstamped red 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. ált. 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

26. DU BOYS (SYLVIUS), Jean (Joannis de BOIS). In methodum miscendorum medicamentorum, quae in quotidiano sunt usu observationes, ex Graecic, 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

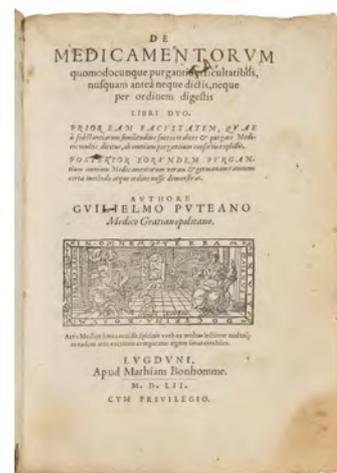
27. DUPUIS, Guillaume (Puteanus). De medicamentorum quomodocunque purgantium facultatibus, nusquam antea neque dictis, neque per ordinem digestis libri duo [...].

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 [...] et] était en même temps professeur à l'université de cette ville" (Hoefler). 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. Gültingen VIII, 95, 158. Hoefler XV, 367. Not in Durling, but NLM WZ 240 ("Imperfect: p. 177 mutilated"). OCLC 14307014. Not in Waller or Osler.



Moroccan-printed Arabic edition of Euclid's "Elements"

28. EUCLID / AT-TUSI, Nasir al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad. Kitab tahrir al-usul li-Uqlidis (Commentary on Euclid's Elements).

Fes (Alawi Morocco), al-Matba` ah al-` Amirah, Khidmat al-` Arabi al-Azraq (colophon with name of Sultan Muley Hassan), 13 Shawwal 1293 H [= 1 Nov. 1876 CE]. 4°. 2 vols. Each page with 19 lines of Maghribi script within double rules. With numerous diagrams. Lithographed on thick paper throughout. Contemporary red morocco boards with gilt cover decorations and fore-edge flap. Calligraphic title to lower edges. € 12,500

Very rare Moroccan-printed (lithographed) Arabic edition of Euclid's famous "Elements of Geometry", the "oldest mathematical textbook in the world still in common use today" (PMM). The translation and commentary, first printed in 1594, are by the great Persian polymath Nasir al-Din al-Tusi (1201-74), after whom the lunar crater "Nasireddin" is named. Evenly browned throughout; occasional slight traces of worming. Bindings a little chipped at extremities, but a very appealingly preserved copy. OCLC lists only four copies in libraries (Harvard, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge).

OCLC 83666245. Cf. PMM 25.



First edition of a critical translation of Galen, together with the first Latin edition of a Byzantine anatomical treatise based on Galen

29. GALENUS (GALEN), Claudius. Antidotarius liber per tot saecula ab omnibus magno opera desideratus, ... Astrologia ad aphrodisiu[m] liber unus. ... De urinus Liber unus. Venice, (colophon: Giovanni Antonio Nicolini da Sabbio), 1536.

With: (2) **PROTOSPATHARIUS, Theophilus.** De corporis humani fabrica libri quinque a Iuonio Paulo Crasso Patavino in Latinam orationem conversi. Hippocratis preterea coi de purgatoriis medicamentis libellous perutilis, ac desideratus ab eodem Iun. Paulo Cras Latinitate donatus.

Venice, [Ottaviano Scoto], 1536. With woodcut device on title-page. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Limp sheepskin parchment. € 19,500

(1) Very rare first edition of Struthius critical translation, of Galen's *Astrologiae ad aphrodisium* (i.e. *Prognostica de decubitu infirmorum*) and *De urinus*. Josephus Struthius (1510–1568) was one of the most famous physicians of the Renaissance. "During his studies, Struthius

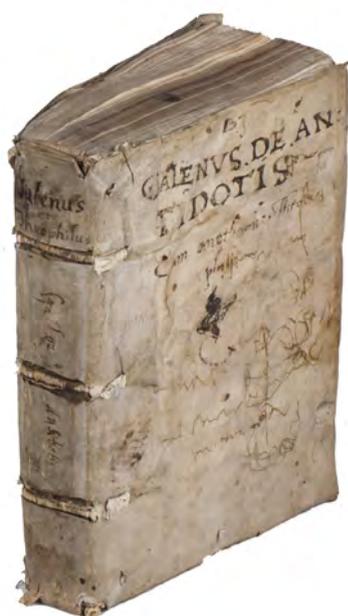
began translating the works of Galen and Hippocrates, and among many he translated from Greek to Latin was Galen's 'Astrologia ad Aphrodisium'. At the request of the professors of Padua University, Struthius's translation was published. ... Struthius's critical sense, which had a crucial effect on further studies, is best described by the following opinion: "[...] He refers to Galen as an Arab refers to his steed with which he travels through the desert. He judges him, loves him; however, he knows how to use the bridle and say: No, this is the wrong way." This criticism is particularly evident in the rejection of many types of pulse which are distinguished by Galen and Avicenna, and which were not confirmed in Struthius's practical observations" (Grzybowski et al.).

(2) First Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen's *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqrat) as well as a treatise on purgatives. Translated by Giunto Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving Byzantine medical treatises, and apparently the only surviving published medical treatise by this author.

The binding a bit wrinkled. With an occasional manuscript annotation and some minor spots; a very good copy.

(1) Durling 1795; Durling, *Galen 1536.1* & pp. 237–238; ICCU 020160 (3 copies); WorldCat (1 copy); for Struthius: Grzybowski et al., "500th anniversary of the birth of the precursor of modern cardiology: Josephus Struthius Polonus (1510–1568)" in: *Cardiology Journal XVIII* (2011), pp. 581–586.

(2) *HistoryofMedicine.com* 7145; ICCU 002972 (9 copies); not in Adams; Durling.



Treating plague in Ottoman Turkey

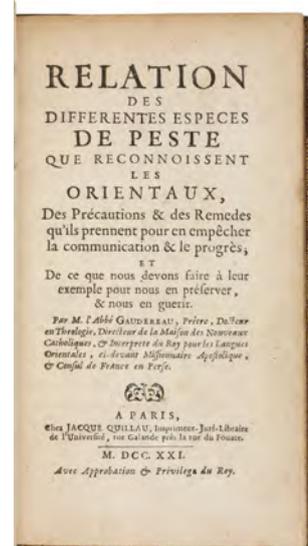
30. [GAUDEREAU, Abbé Martin]. Relation des différentes espèces de peste que reconnoissent les orientaux, des précautions & des remedes qu'ils prennent pour en empêcher la communication & le progrès; et de ce que nous devons faire à leur exemple pour nous en préserver, & nous en guerir.

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.



The first edition to call Geber an Arab: profusely annotated throughout

31. GEBER (Jabir Ibn Hayyan). (De alchemia). In hoc volumine de alchemia continentur haec. Gebri Arabis, philosophi solertissimi, rerumq[ue] naturalium, praecipue metallicarum peritissimi [...].

Nuremberg, Johann Petreius, 1541. 4°. With 16 woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title. € 48,000

The rare first edition of this extremely important and early collection of alchemical writings, which unites several first printings of works previously circulated only as manuscripts. This is first edition to call Geber an “Arab”, the first to use “Summa perfectionis magisterii” on the title-page, and also the first printing of the famous “Smaragdine Table” of Hermes Trismegistus.

The present collection, arranged by Chrysogonus Polydorus, contains four treatises by Geber: 1. Summa perfectionis; 2. Liber de investigatione perfectionis (the earliest description of the preparation of nitric acid and aqua regia); 3. Liber de inventione veritatis sive perfectionis; 4. Liber fornacum (a practical text on chemical operations). It also contains the following texts, of which at least four are printed for the first time: 5. Roger Bacon's Speculum Alchemiae (the original text from which the 1597 English “Mirror of Alchemy” edition was made); 6. Richard of Wendover's Correctorium Alchemiae; 7. Rosarius minor, de Alchemia, by an unknown author; 8. Khalid ibn Yazid's Liber Secretorum Alchemiae; 9. Hermes Trismegistus' Tabula Smaragdina; 10. Hortolanus' commentary on the Tabula. Illustrated with 16 fine woodcuts of alchemical apparatus and alchemists at work. A complete copy in good condition showing light browning to paper, with wide margins containing extremely extensive early marginal annotations throughout. Stains to outer margin of last several leaves. A tear to the gutter of leaf c2 professionally repaired; old vellum repair to upper cover. A good copy. While the second edition of 1545, also very rare, has made a few appearances on the market, this first edition is extremely scarce.



VD 16, J 15. Ferguson I, 18 & 301. Sarton II, 1044. Lamoen, *Hermes Trismegistus* (Amsterdam 1990), no. 70. Brüning I, 220. Darmstaedter, *Geber* 7. Duveen II. Mellon Collection (*Alchemy and the Occult*, Yale 1968) I, 10 (note). Cf. Hoover 445 (1545 edition only). Not in Caillet or Rosenthal.

Bound for King Louis XV

32. 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

33. 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.



*Classic edition of Hippocrates, this copy marked up
and used as printer's copy in 1546*

34. HIPPOCRATES. Hippocratis coi medicorum omnium longe principis, opera quae ad nos extant omnia. Per Janum Cornarium medicum physicum Latina lingua conscripta. Index rerum ad calcem operis ...

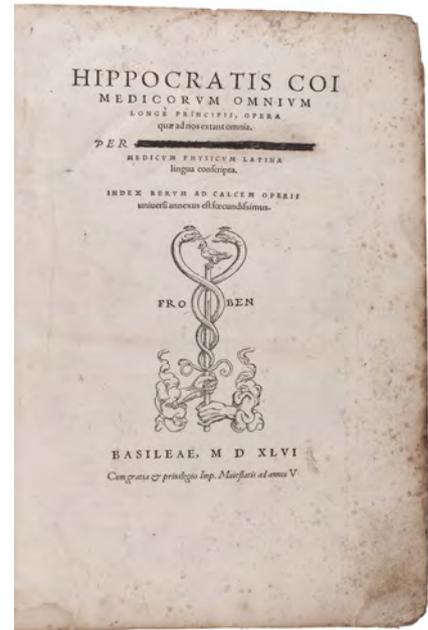
Basel, Froben (colophon: Hieronymus Froben & Nicolaus Episcopijs, March), 1546. Folio (33.5 × 24 cm). With 2 slightly different versions of Froben's emblematic woodcut device one on the title-page and the other on the verso of the final (otherwise blank) leaf. Contemporary vellum over paperboards. € 18,500

First edition of Janus Cornarius's classic Latin translation of the collected works of Hippocrates, beautifully printed by Froben in Basel, the present copy used as printer's copy for Valgrisi's Venice edition in the same year 1546. Surviving examples of printer's copy, that is, the actual physical exemplar used by the compositor or compositors to set a new edition, are "unique resources for insight into printing-house practices ... witnesses to how the production of a book was planned, and how it grew under the compositors' hands" (Hellinga, *Texts in transit*, pp. 37–38). Examples from the first half of the 16th century, whether manuscripts or marked-up printed books, are quite rare, and examples prepared and used in different printing offices may reveal different practices.

In 1538, Cornarius had edited Froben and Episcopijs's Greek edition of Hippocrates's works, which long remained the standard text. His translation for their present Latin edition also set the standard that was followed by all others: Erasmus called it a work of "genius". Several publishers in several countries reprinted it already later in the same year.

With a mostly marginal stain in the colophon leaf and a few others, occasional dirt, smudges and minor marginal stains or foxing, and a small corner torn off 1 leaf, but still in good condition and only slightly trimmed. The binding is tattered, lacking most of the backstrip and with chips and abrasions.

P. G. Bietenholz & T. B. Deutscher, Contemporaries of Erasmus (2003), vol. 1, p. 340; Durling 2322; VD 16, H 3744; Wellcome I 3179.



One of the first defences of Arab influence in Western culture

35. 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 "Colliger" (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 (with chapters dedicated to the brain and the spinal cord). The second part 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*

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

[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.



*Two complete volumes in contemporary
Renaissance bindings*

37. IBN SINA (Avicenna). [Al Qanun – latine]. Canon medicinae.

Lyon, Jean Trechsel & Johann Klein, 24 Dec. 1498. Folio. 2 vols. With 1 diagrammatic woodcut. Contemporary full calf over wooden boards on four raised double bands, blind- and giltstamped, one volume with 2 brass clasps (and remnants on the other volume). € 125,000

Two complete volumes, in their contemporary Renaissance bindings, of the four-volume Latin edition of Avicenna’s magnum opus. Gerard de Cremona’s widely received translation was here edited by Jacques Ponceau with the commentaries of Jacobus de Partibus and Johannes Lascaris.

The principal writing of Abu Ali al-Husain ibn Abdullah ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), the “Qanun” is the most authoritative medical text in the Islamic world. Written in Arabic, it was widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and formed the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted “perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker” (PMM). The present two volumes comprise the complete Third Book, fen 1-12 and 13-22, and thus cover the principal part of the Qanun: special pathology and therapy “a capite ad calces” (from head to toe), including ailments of the ear, nose, and throat, as well as obstetrics. Volumes 1 and 4 (not present here) comprised books I (452 ff.) and book IV, fen 1 (142 ff.); books II and V were not part of this edition.

Both volumes lack merely the final blank leaf, otherwise complete with ample margins showing occasional deckle edges. Some light browning, some waterstaining to edges (mainly towards end of vol. 2), otherwise very little staining; some worming mostly confined to blank margins. A few contemporary ms. annotations. Both volumes in their original, prettily blind- and gilt-tooled brown leather bindings over wooden boards.

Provenance: traces of removed bookplates on pastedowns. According to a pencil note on the inside front cover of the first volume, the set was removed from the Fritzlar Cathedral Library, parts of which were dispersed in 1724 and in 1803. Later sold at Venator (Cologne), sale 23/24 (1962), lot 15 (with illustration plate IV); old sales notice pasted to inside front cover of first volume.

H 2214. GW 3127. Goff A-1428. BMC VIII, 302. Proctor 8616. BSB-Ink A 964. IGI 1125 u. Corr. Pell. 1668. Polain 444. Voull. Bln. 4708. Claudin IV, 88-93. Klebs 131.13. Panzer I, 553, 200. Not in Oates, Osler, Waller, or Wellcome.



*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

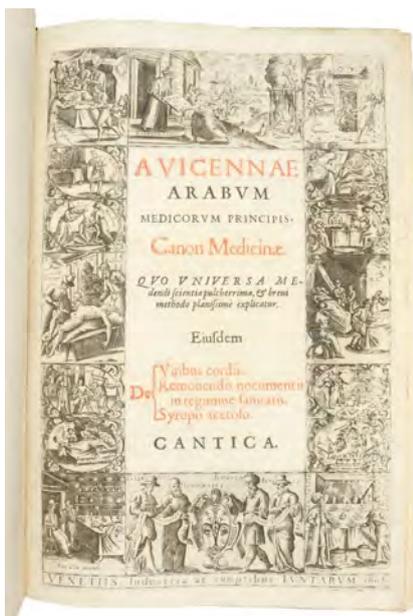


medical and philosophical treatises by leading authors of the medieval period, including Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides), Ibn Rushd (Averroes), and Ibn Sina (Avicenna).

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 Lucontonio 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.



The greatest work of Islamic medicine, illustrated

40. IBN SINA (Avicenna). (Canon medicinae). Ex Gerardi Cremonensis versione, & Andreae Alpagi Belunensis castigatione.

Venice, Bernardo Giunta & Giovanni Battista Ciotti, 1608. Folio. Vol. 1 (of 3). Title-page and half-title printed in red and black; half-title with an engraved border showing great medical practitioners. Further with woodcut device on title, a nearly full-page woodcut diagram of the ocular anatomy, and 2 full-page woodcuts with a total of 6 illustrations showing the practice of osteopathy. Near-contemporary full calf with giltstamped label to gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled red. € 9,500

Rare, early illustrated edition of “the most famous medical text ever written” (Garrison/M. 43). Giunta’s was the first edition ever to contain illustrations (six meticulous woodcuts of a physician performing chiropractic treatments, as well as a diagram of the human eye anatomy). The present volume, the first and by far most copious of a set of three commonly bound in two volumes, comprises books 1 through 3 (out of 5). Some light brownstaining, mainly confined to upper margin. Early 20th century bookplate to front pastedown. Binding uncommonly well preserved; a very appealing copy.

Krivatsy 496. OCLC 4457623. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. 57, no. 23. Norman 1590. N. G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (2014), pp. 140, 165. Garrison/M. 43f. Hayes, Genius of Arab Civilisation, Source of Renaissance, pp. 168-169. PMM 11.

Commentary on the Qanun

41. 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*

42. 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.

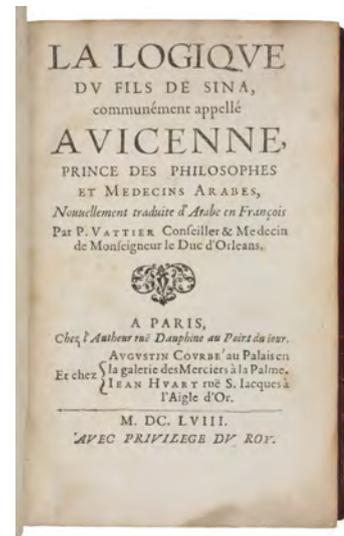
Paris, Vattier, Augustin Courbe & Jean Huart, 1658. 8vo. Contemporary full red morocco, both covers, spine and leading edges finely gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15,000

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 978575366. Cf. *GAL I*, 454, 18.



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

43. IBN SINA (Avicenna) / MAYNUS DE MAYNIS / ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA / [ROGER BACON] et al. Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis [...] Insuper opusculu[m] De flebothomia editum [...] Reginaldo de Villa Nova. Additur quoq[ue] Astronomia Hippocratis [...] de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippocratis. Item Averrois De venenis. Itē[m] 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.

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.).



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

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

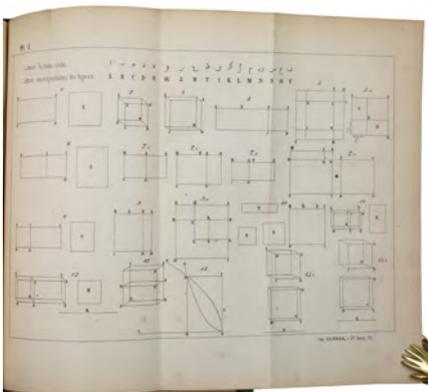
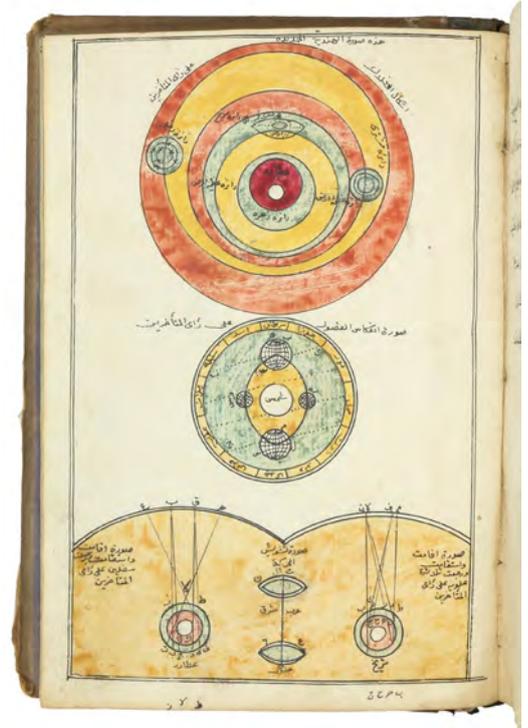
[Ottoman Empire, early 19th century]. 4to. Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper. 11–277 numbered leaves (lacking the first 10 ff. from the front of the volume, all likely from the Fihrist), 16 lines in black naskh, words and headings in red throughout, over ten leaves with full-page illustrations and 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.



Rare first edition of the Arabic text

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

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 (1867–1933) 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, 331, 3. OCLC 251681121.



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

46. 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.



Horse anatomy in contemporary colour

47. 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.

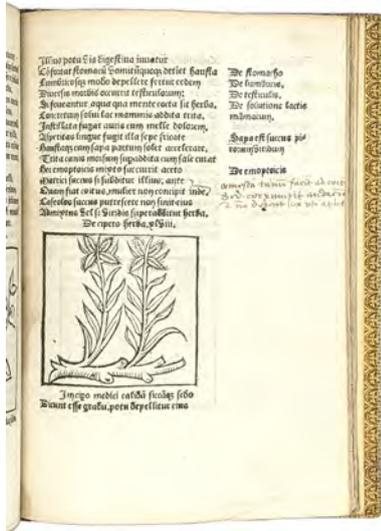
“One of the earliest Western documents showing a revival of interest in botany” (Hunt)

48. MACER FLORIDUS [i.e. Odo de MEUNG]. De viribus herbarum.

[Geneva, Jean Belot, printer of the 1495 ‘Fardelet du temps’, ca. 1496]. 4°. With large woodcut on title-page of a physician in his study, surrounded by books and jars, repeated on verso, as well as 66 half-page woodcuts of plants. Gothic type, 33 lines per page. An exceptionally large, broad-margined copy, with frequent contemporary Latin annotations (often untrimmed). Bound in brown morocco ca. 1900, all edges gilt. € 75,000

The Fairfax Murray copy of a landmark botanical incunable, being the first or second illustrated edition of “one of the earliest Western documents showing a revival of interest in botany” (Hunt I, p. 4). Following unillustrated Italian printings in 1477 and 1482, the Genevan Jean Belot (printer of the 1495 “Fasciculus temporum”, the ‘Fardelet du temps’) issued two variants of the present work, each employing 66 woodcuts illustrating the herbs of medieval medicine followed by an appendix of 12 (unillustrated) chapters on the medical qualities of various spices. Fairfax Murray cites this as the earliest edition in his collection, based on the state of the woodcuts.

Describing the medicinal properties of 77 herbs and spices, the work is written in 2,269 verses of Latin hexameter, a poetic form probably employed as a mnemonic device for physicians or apothecaries. In the 15th century, these verses were confused with a lost poem “De herbis” by the Augustan poet Aemilius Macer [‘Floridus’], hence the attribution on the title-page.



Having belonged to the celebrated collector, art dealer, and Pre-Raphaelite painter Charles Fairfax Murray (1849-1919), the present copy is in a magnificent state of preservation. Relative to the British Library copy, the present copy is much larger (193 × 134 mm vs 183 × 130 mm). It is unwashed, and most of the annotations by a contemporary pharmacist have been preserved almost in their entirety. The Fairfax Murray catalogue describes the binding as “brown morocco extra, gilt edges in rough”; the present copy is cited in most bibliographical studies of “De Viribus Herbarum” including that of Lökkös. Hain, Reichling, and the BMC fail to record the present variant with the error “cognoscere” on the penultimate line of the final leaf. Light spotting throughout; lower blank corner of title-page discreetly repaired. With a handwritten letter enclosed from a curator at the Cambridge University Library, addressed to “Dr. Fleming” and dated 7th March [19]49, discussing this copy.

Fairfax Murray #669 (this copy). On the chronology of the Genevan editions of Macer Floridus cf. Delarue in Geneva 2 (1924), pp.177-86, and Lökkös, Catalogue des incunables imprimés à Genève, #86 (citing this copy); ISTC im00003000, showing 22 copies (of which 7 defective), including just 3 complete copies in US libraries; cf. also Hunt, I, p. 4; Goff M-3; Klebs 637.2; Hain/C. 10418; BMC VIII 371 (none of which notes the variant “cognoscere”).

Scaliger on Arabic star names

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

Leiden, ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Christophorum Raphelengium (für Johann 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

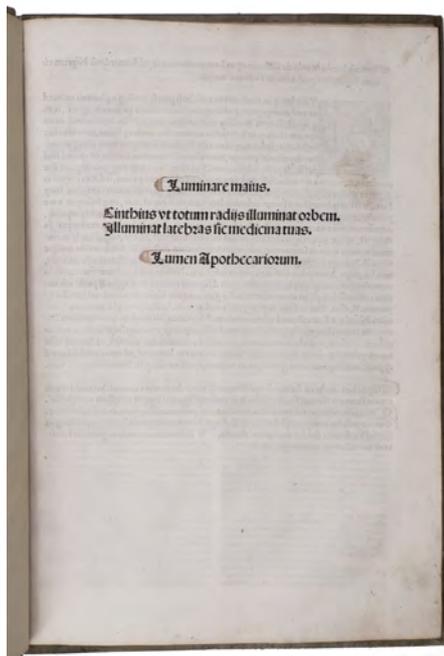
Third edition of Scaliger’s famous recension of this instructional poem on astronomy written in the first century. “[Scaliger’s] penetrating scholarship and powerful gift of analysis were magisterially demonstrated in his edition of one of the most difficult of Latin texts, the ‘Astronomicum’ of Manilius, 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 (with erroneous collation). Cf. Wolf 189b; Zinner 3387 (1590 ed.). PMM 98 (note).



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



50. 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 “Lombardic” 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 (Sordano records an edition by Octavius Scotus in 1490, but the ISTC records no edition by him until 1496). 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.

With contemporary and later marginal manuscript notes. With the text area of B2.7 somewhat browned, an occasional small and unobtrusive stain, and a few small worm holes in the last few leaves, but generally in very good condition. Some of the 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.

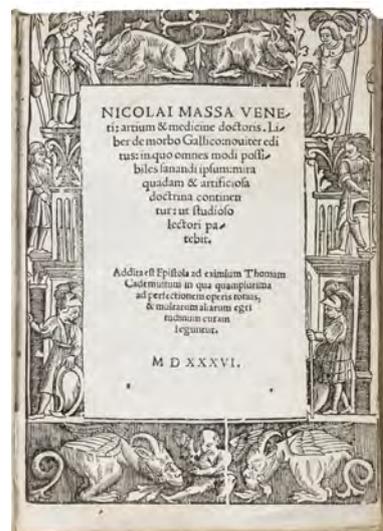
The best 16th-century work on syphilis, by the translator of Ibn Sina’s biography

51. MASSA, Niccolò. *Liber de morbo Gallico: noviter editus: in quo omnes modi posibles 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.

Ottoman Turkish textbook on mathematical analysis and geometry for an engineer's college

52. [MATHEMATICS AND ENGINEERING]. Hilal tahlil hindasa [...] Hisaab al-tafadhuli [...].

[Istanbul], Da'ira 'Askariya Printing House, 1304 Rumi [= 1888 CE]. 8vo. Contemporary black half leather binding with blindstamped cloth covers. Marbled endpapers. € 4,500

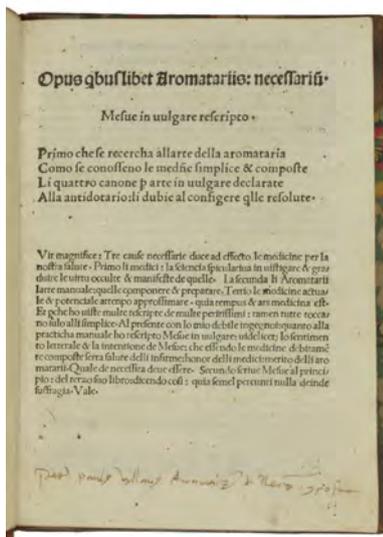
Exceedingly rare Ottoman Turkish textbook on mathematical analysis and geometry for an engineer's college, probably in connection with training of railway engineers for the newly-founded Anatolian Railway (Osmanli Anadolu Demiryollari, Chemins de Fer Ottomans d'Anatolie). This title of this book, treating differential calculus, indicates that this is volume one, but the work could not be traced bibliographically, and it is unclear whether any further volumes appeared.

Spine rubbed, extremities bumped, but interior well preserved throughout.

Not in OCLC. Not in Özege.



Mesue in Italian – the third known copy



53. MESUE THE YOUNGER (MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI). Opus quibuslibet aromatariorum: necessarium. 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 (falsely described by Copinger as having a final blank leaf, which is in fact the endpaper).

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

54. MIZAULD, Antoine. *Memorabilium, utiliu[m], ac jucundorum centuriae novem, in aphorismos arcanorum omnis generis locupletes, perpulchrè digestae.*

Paris, Frédéric 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

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

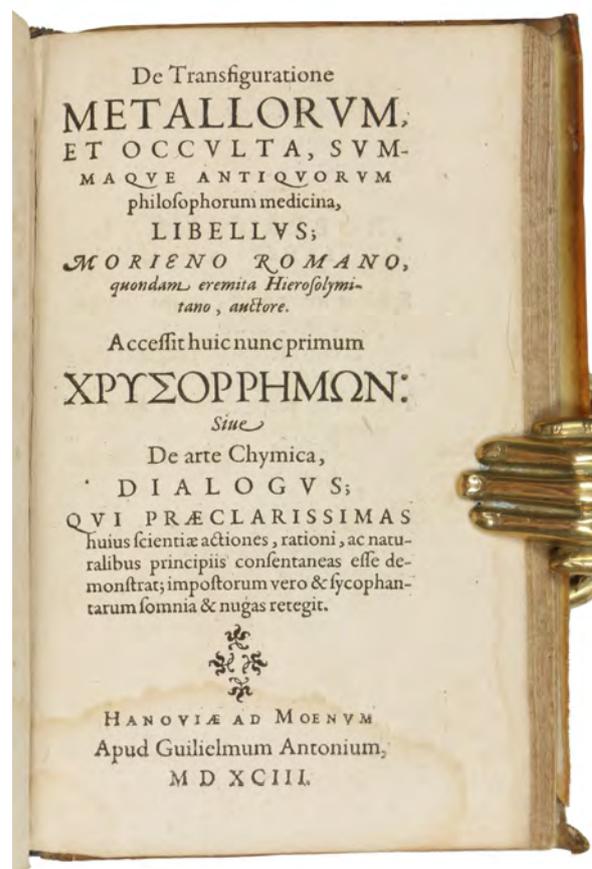
Hanau, Wilhelm Antonius, 1593. 8vo.

(Bound after):

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

Freiburg im Breisgau, Martin Böckler, 1596. 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 1 only (caption title: “De aquarum quarundam affectionibus ratione coagulationis & 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. Schmieden, *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.

Richly illustrated work on astronomy and the modernization of the Islamic calculation of time, together with a very rare appendix

56. MUHTAR PASHA, Ahmed. Riyaz ül-muhtar, mirat ül-mikat ve ’l-edvar.

Cairo, Bulaq Matbaasi, 1303–13 H [= 1885–96 CE]. 3 vols. bound as 1 (plates, text, and appendix). Large 4°. Text in Ottoman Turkish, set in a version of the Arabic script, printed in 1 column within a black, triple-line frame. With a separate title-page and 36 full-page, numbered plates containing multiple mathematical figures each (including 1 double-page) on 36 leaves at the beginning of the book and 1 folding plate containing mathematical figures at the end. Later full brown calf, with elaborate blind-tooled, ornamental frames with ornamental corner pieces and with a gold-tooled centre piece. Spine with 5 raised bands, decorated with single gold fillets and blind-tooled ornaments in 5 of the 6 compartments, and with the title (and name of the author?) in Arabic, in gold lettering in the other compartment. With marbled endpapers and a red ribbon bookmark. € 8,500

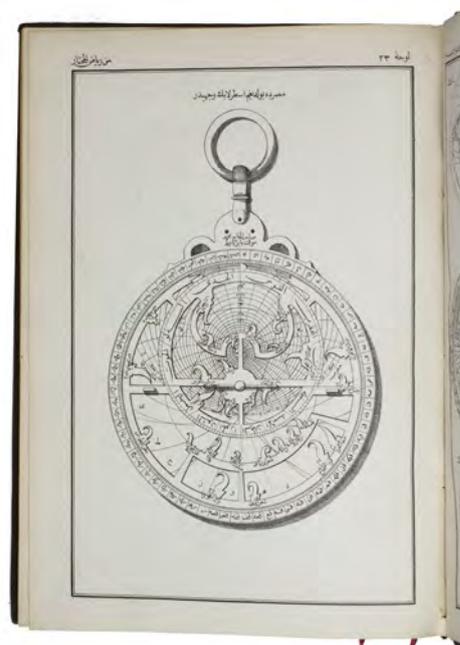
Remarkable and richly illustrated work on modern astronomy and the calculation of time in the Islamic world, together with a very rare appendix (printed in 1304 AH / 1886–87 CE) including an additional folding plate. The author, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha (1839–1919), modernized the Islamic calculation of time by combining traditional Islamic knowledge of astronomy, astronomical instruments, and time-keeping with contemporary Western discoveries, consulting and citing sources written in Latin, French, German and English. The correct calculation of time had during the 19th century become increasingly important for military operations and the development of science and technology in the Middle East, until then it was mainly used for religious purposes.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was an Ottoman scientist, author, military leader, diplomat and even Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire (in 1912), born in Bursa. He attended, and later taught at, the Ottoman Military College and was praised for his intellect and his military prowess. He was a respected authority on military technology, astronomy and related subjects. He visited the West to learn about new scientific discoveries, which would help with his military modernization plans. Moreover, he was also one of the founders of the (still existing) Darüssafaka Society, a charity providing equal opportunities in education for underprivileged children.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha wrote many works on military and scientific subjects. An example of one of his other influential scientific works is *Islahü’l-takvim* (published in 1307 AH / 1890 CE) advocating for the implementation of a uniform Islamic calendar, similar to the Gregorian calendar in the West, in order to better connect Middle Eastern countries with each other.

With an owner’s inscription in black ink on the title-page of the plates-volume: “F.A. Kat[...?]”. Internal hinges (of the quires) are slightly weakened, without affecting the overall integrity of the binding; occasional foxing, mainly to the outer leaves. Otherwise in good condition.

WorldCat (11 copies, unclear which ed., without appendix). Not in Aboussouan; Atabey; Blackmer.



First illustrated edition of the first dedicated anatomy book

57. **MUNDINUS (Mondino di Luzzi) / MARTINUS POLICHIUS de Mellerstadt.** *Anathomia Mundini emendata per doctorem melerstat.*

[Leipzig, Martin Landsberg, 1493]. 4to. 40 ff. 34 lines, Gothic type. Title-page with full-page woodcut of an anatomical scene. Modern full calf, bound to style with covers stamped in black. Housed in a custom-made cloth solander case with morocco spine label. € 125,000

First illustrated edition of the first dedicated anatomy book. “The first modern book devoted solely to anatomy [...] Mundinus re-introduced human dissection, which had been neglected for 1500 years before him; he was the most noted dissector of his period. The medieval anatomical vocabulary, well set forth by Mundinus, was derived mainly from Arabic” (Garrison/M.). Mondino de’ Luzzi, professor at Bologna, is considered the founder of anatomy in the Middle Ages. His treatise remained popular until the beginning of the 16th century and appeared in multiple editions.

“The subject of anatomy was not taught either by lectures or by dissection in the universities at the middle of the 15th century. An occasional ‘anatomy’ was held, but the neglect of the subject is well illustrated by the absence of anatomical books. There is only one in the list, that of Mundinus [...]. Mundinus was a professor at Bologna from 1306 to 1326, and was the first to teach anatomy from the subject, usually the corpse of a condemned criminal; but there is the record of a procedure in 1319 against four medical students for body-snatching. His ‘Anatomia’, written in 1316, was for two hundred years the popular text book” (Osler).



The title woodcut shows a man on a chair, “with coat and high cap, in his left hand an open book, on the left side of the picture a rock and six linden trees, below, on a table, a dissected cadaver, beside its left foot lies a curved knife, to the right of the cadaver stands a young man in a short garment, bare-headed and with long curls, grasping the intestines of the cadaver with both hands” (p. 93).

Inner margin of title-page neatly reinforced; illegible old library stamp to lower margin and old handwritten number “6” to upper corner. Tiny repair to blank outer margin of final leaf. Scattered light browning, mostly marginal. Very rare: a single copy in auction records since 1979). From the library of the noted Russian-American photographer and biologist Roman Vishniac (1897-1990).

H 11633. Goff M-874. GW M-25670. Bod-inc M-330. Sheppard 2122. Proctor 2994. Wellcome I, 4484. Poynter 392. Klebs 688.6. Choulant, History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration, p. 93, no. 4. Cf. Garrison/M. 361; Osler, Incunabula Medica 156 (for the 1478 edition).

First edition of two of the most important works on twilight and optics, by the Andalusian father of spherical trigonometry, Abu ‘Abdallah Muhammad ibn Mu’adh



58. **NUNES, Pedro.** *Salacie[n]sis, de crepusculis liber unus, nu[n]c rece[n]s & natus et editus.* [Including:] Abu ‘Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Mu’adh [title-page: ALHAZEN (Ibn Al-Haytham)]. *De causis crepusculorum liber unus, à Gerardo Cremonensi iam olim Latinitate donatus, nunc vero omnium primum in lucem editus.*

Lisbon, Ludovicus Rodericus, (1542). 4to. With woodcut allegorical and architectural title-page, 40 woodcut figures in text, large full-page emblematic woodcut printer’s device, and many woodcut initials. Bound in a period-style Italian calf binding, gold-tooled spine, blind-tooled frames on front and back boards and gold-tooled centerpieces on the front and back board with “Petri Nonii” on the front board and “MDXLII” on the back board. € 75,000

First edition of two of the most important and rarest scientific works on twilight and optics. The first is written by the greatest Portuguese mathematician Pedro Nunes (1492–1577), who served as cosmographer royal to the court of João III. His “De crepusculis” discusses new solutions for problems concerning twilight (such as the shortest twilight period) and the refraction of light, and announces his new instrument for measuring exceedingly small angles, now called a “nonius”.

The second work, also entitled “De crepusculis”, was written (according to the title-page) by the greatest Islamic physicist Ibn Al-Haytham (965–1039), living in the Arabian Peninsula, whose seminal work on optics broke with ancient Greek theories. In fact, the work is today attributed to the great Andalusian father of spherical trigonometry, the 11th-century mathematician and astronomer Abu ‘Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Mu‘adh, who was described by Averroës as “advanced and high-ranking” (Sabra, p. 85). His work discusses the density of the atmosphere and establishes a relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude. It also notes that twilight only ceases or begins when the sun reaches 19 degrees below the horizon. It was translated from Arabic into Latin by Gerard de Cremona (1114–87), who brought Arabic science to the West. This work is one of the artifacts through which Islamic civilisation made significant and crucial contributions to scientific knowledge in the pre-modern age during their golden age of Arabic science, although the Latin translations in this field only provide “a dim reflection of the true splendour of achievements” (Gerli, p. 804).

With an owner’s inscription at the head of the title-page and a handwritten impressum on the title-page in the same hand, three faint library stamps (two of a library in Douai) and with marks of an erased bookplate on the front pastedown. Binding very slightly worn around the spine, some small stains on the endpapers, but otherwise a beautiful copy in very good condition.

Adams N 375. DSB X, 160f. Honeyman 2353. Houzeau/Lancaster 1188 & 2473. King Manuel 48. Palau 196.748. Poggendorff II, 305. Sabra, “The authorship of the Liber de crepusculis”, in: Isis 58.1 (1967), pp. 77–85. Stilwell 781 & 863. Cf. Carmody, Arabic Astronomical and Astrological Sciences in Latin Translation; Gerli, Medieval Iberia (2003), p. 804. Not in Vagnetti.

Earliest printing of Arabic physicians in a modern vernacular

59. ORTOLFF VON BAIERLAND (ORTOLF OF BAVARIA). Arzneibuch.

Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 17 March 1477. Folio. Gothic type. 39 lines. Rubricated and with lombardic initials in red and blue throughout. Contemporary richly blind-stamped calf binding over wooden boards on three raised double bands; finely tooled brass fittings and brass remnants of two clasps. € 95,000

One of the earliest medical books in the vernacular and the first printed German Pharmacopea. First dated edition: an undated edition was published at Augsburg in the same year, followed by four more printed editions before 1500. Of the utmost rarity, no copy of the present first edition traceable at auction or in the trade since 1950. Only Lathrop C. Harper offered a copy of the Augsburg edition in 1953, then described as “one of the earliest and rarest medical books of the fifteenth century”.

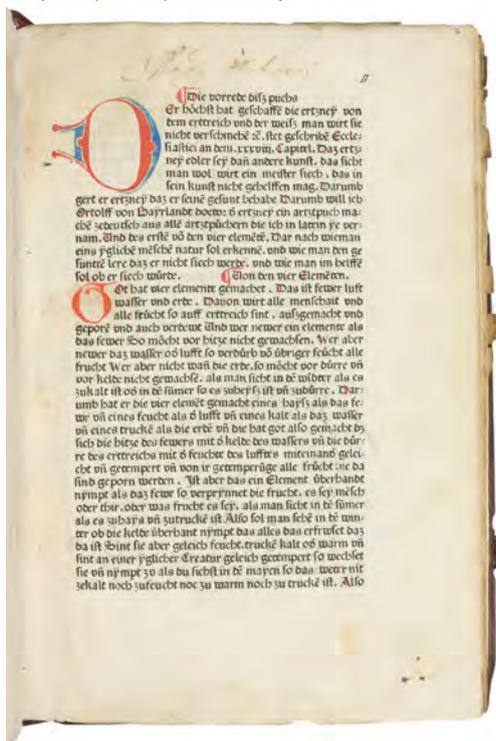
Drawing strongly on the Arabic physicians who dominated the medieval medical school, Ortolff’s work contains not only countless references to Avicenna, al-Razi, Mansur and Ibn Rushd (especially in the part on the preservation of health from fol. 44 onwards) but even some of the earliest complete renderings of their tracts into a modern language, here printed for the first time: “leaves 7 to 13 contain ‘Meyster Isaacs Buch’, which is nothing less than Isaac Judaeus’ book on Uroscopy, by far the most elaborate medieval treatise on the subject” (Sarton). The final part of Ortolff’s work is dedicated to the prescriptions for remedies used in professional medicine, making

his *Arzneibuch* the “first German pharmacist handbook” (Schelenz) ever.

Modern spine professionally supplied, preserving the original covers with fine gothic blindstamps (not recorded in Schunke, Schwenke-Sammlung). Inner hinges and gutters of the first and last few leaves reinforced with Japanese paper; a few professional remarginings, but tightly sewn. First leaf of the registrum and text of last leaf (with one printed paragraph of 7 lines only) both supplied in 19th century manuscript. Textually complete with the dated imprint on the last leaf of the registrum present. Complete copies are nearly unobtainable: even the reference copy stored at the BSB in Munich lacks seven leaves.

Provenance: contemporary marginalia and foliation. 17th or early 18th century manuscript ownership of Ottobeuren Abbey (“monasterii ottenburani”) in Bavaria at the head of the first text leaf; later in a Württembergian private collection.

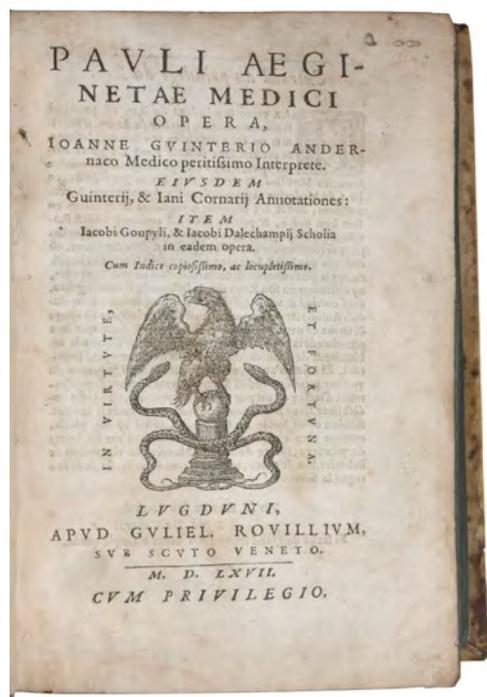
H 12112. Goff O-110. GW M28462. Proctor 1977. Stillwell 466. Osler 123. Sudhoff 22. ISTC i000110000. Schelenz 336 (“Das erste deutsche Apothekerbuch”). For the content see VL2 7, col. 80, and G. Keil, Ortolffs Arzneibuch, in: Sudhoffs Archiv 53 (1969), p. 124f. and Sarton III/2, pp. 1206/7.*



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.

Detailed studies of plague epidemics in the Middle East

61. [PLAGUE]. Papers relating to the modern history and recent progress of Levantine plague; prepared from time to time by direction of the president to the local government board, with other papers. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1879. [C.-2262].

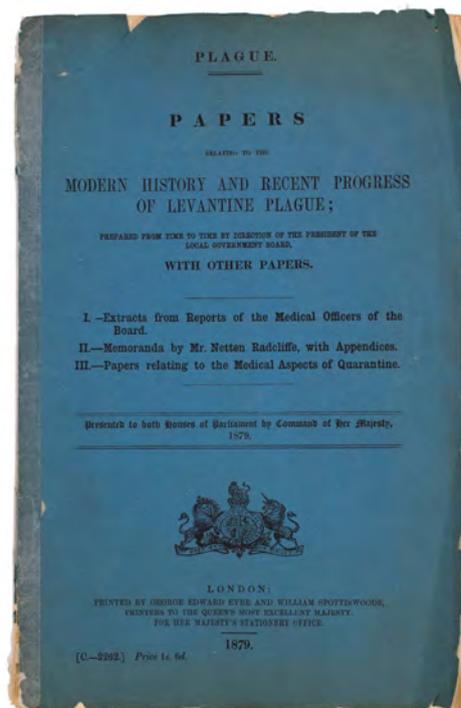
London, G. E. Eyre & W. Spottiswoode, 1879. Folio. With two folding lithographed maps, one centered on the Middle East and the other detailing the seats of the plague in Mesopotamia and south-west Persia. Original publisher's blue printed paper wrappers. € 4,500

Compilation of observational governmental reports on various outbreaks of the bubonic plague in the Middle East, Persia and Egypt between 1853 and 1877. As stated in the introduction, this publication was compiled to study the epidemic in detail, in hopes that such knowledge might benefit Great Britain in the event of an outbreak of the plague in its own territories. The information in these reports proved to be of value during the intensive study of the plague in the 1890s, which led to the identification of the origin of the disease in 1894.

The compilation comprises three parts: the first contains extracts from reports of the medical officers of the local government board, the second is a memorandum by Mr. Netten Radcliffe, and the last contains a few papers considering the medical aspects of quarantine.

Binding worn at the edges and the paper spine damaged at the head and foot. Upper corner of the first few pages slightly soiled, but still in good condition.

Creighton, *A history of epidemics in Britain* (1965) I, 162. *Ethnographic Plague: Configuring Disease on the Chinese-Russian Frontier*, p. 166. *Histories of Post-Mortem Contagion: Infectious Corpses and Contested Burials*, p. 25.



An outstanding collection of articles on, at the time of publication, state of the art geological research in the Gulf

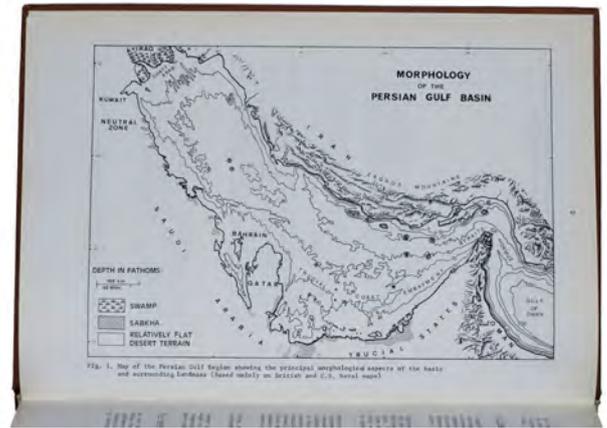
62. PURSER, Bruce Harold (ed.). The Persian Gulf. Holocene carbonate sedimentation and diagenesis in a shallow epicontinental sea.

Berlin, Heidelberg and New York, Springer Verlag, 1973. 26 × 18 cm. With 250 maps, plans, charts, figures and photos in the text, 7 plates, and 3 large folding maps, loose, kept in the pocket on the back pastedown; all in black and white. With a small publisher's logo on the second flyleaf. Original publisher's orange cloth. € 200

First edition of a key collection of articles on sedimentation, diagenesis and other geological researches in the Persian Gulf, relevant for many different scientists like sedimentologists, palaeontologists, stratigraphers, geochemists, and oceanographers. As the subtitle suggests, this volume mainly deals with Holocene sedimentation and diagenesis, meaning the sedimentation and the physical and chemical changes occurring during the conversion of sediment to sedimentary rock during the current geological epoch, which began around 9700 BCE.

“This book is not intended to be a balanced and co-ordinated account of existing knowledge. It is, instead, a collection of research papers which happened to reach maturity at about the same time and which, for our greater convenience, were brought together in a single publication. As it happens, the list of authors includes most of those now active in the Persian Gulf, while clearly resting on the earlier pioneering researches of Shearman, Illing, Wells, Houbolt, Kinsman, Kendall and Skipwith.” (Review in the *Geological Magazine*, vol. III, no. 2, 1974. pp. 181–183).

With a black owner's stamp on the first flyleaf: “Hans Dronkert & Ineke Gooskens ...”. Minor signs of wear along the head and foot of the spine and the corners of the boards, and with a very small water stain in the head margin of the last 4 leaves and back pastedown, otherwise in very good condition.



Al Madkhal



63. AL-QABISI, Abu Al-Saqr ‘Abd Al-‘Aziz Ibn ‘Uthman Ibn ‘Ali (Alchabitius). [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Preclarum summi in astrorum 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

64. 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 Alcabitii, qui Arabum doctrinum 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.

Naibod is said to have discovered a new method to prognosticate a man's fate, but was unable to avert his own murder in spite of his having presaged it (cf. Jöcher III, 806).

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, 78r. Hamel II, 187f. Cantamessa 5437. DSB XI, 226. R. Arnzen, "Vergessene Pflichtlektüre: Al-Qabisis astrologische Lehrschrift im europäischen Mittelalter", in: *Zf. 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

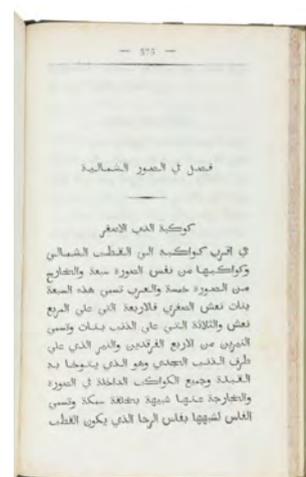
65. (AL-QAZWINI, Zakariya ibn Mahmud) / IDELER, Christian Ludwig (ed.) [Aja'ib al-makhluqat.] Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Bedeutung der Sternnamen. Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte des gestirnten Himmels.

Berlin, Johann Friedrich Weiss, 1809. 8°. Near-contemporary half cloth with gilt-stamped 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

66. 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

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

Hagenau, Valentian Kobian, 25 March 1533. Folio. 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.

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 Micellus; 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, Ält. Med. 136. Durling 147. Wellcome I, 206 (incomplete). Cf. Puschmann I, p. 99.



Surgical instruments illustrated



68. 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 Razis 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

69. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS. [Kitab al-Gadari wa ‘l-Hasbah – latine.] Libri duodecim; Razae 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

70. [AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya al- (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 to February 1780. Numerous marginal notes throughout in two hands, one belonging to the 17th century, the other apparently that of Giovanetto.

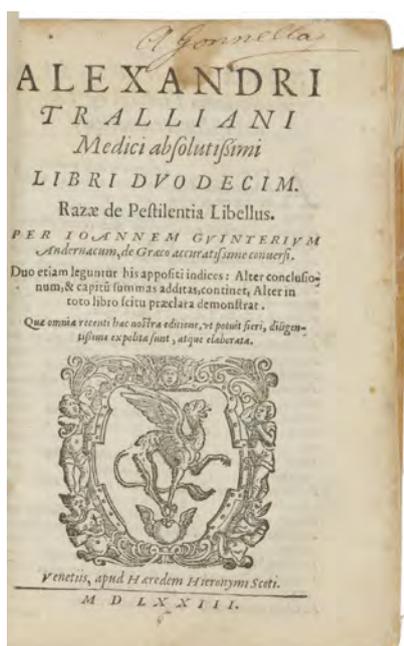
VD 16, G 1940. BM-STC German 359. Adams G 581 (part 2 only). Wellcome 2823. Durling 2094.



The first book on smallpox

71. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS. [Kitab al-Gadari wa 'l-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.

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

72. 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"), "Kitab 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 Ataulah 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 (as well as musician, astronomer, and historian) 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 I 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.



A lost Arabic text on the use of drugs

73. SERAPION, Johannes, the younger. Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus. [Add. Galenus]: De virtute centaureae.

Venice, Reynaldus de Novimagio (Rainald of Nijmegen), 8 June 1479. Folio. 17th century calf (rebacked). € 22,000

Latin translation of an Arabic treatise on simple drugs, traditionally attributed to "Pseudo-Serapion" (or Serapion the Younger), but recently identified as the "Kitab al-adwiya almufrada" (Book on Simple Drugs) by Ibn Wafid (d. 1067), a pharmacologist and physician from Toledo. Ibn Al-Wafid was a man of immense knowledge in all medical matters and therapeutics, with the skills to treat grave and insidious diseases and affliction. He preferred dietetic measures; if drugs were needed, he gave precedence to the simplest ones over compound drugs, and among these, he recommended the least complex, to be used only sparingly and in the lowest dosage possible. While the original Arabic version of the book is considered lost, a manuscript written in Hebrew-Arabic as well as partial translations in Latin and Catalan are preserved. This translation was prepared around 1290 by Simon Januensis (Simon of Genoa) and Abraham ben Shem-Tob of Tortosa. Very rare: a single copy in postwar auction records (Sotheby's, 1977: £1500).

HC 14692*. Goff S468. GW M41691. Proctor 4433. BMC V 255. BSB-Ink S-300. GAL SI, 887. P. Dilg, "The Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus of Pseudo Serapion: An Influential Work of Medical Arabism", in: *Islam and the Italian Renaissance*, ed. by C. Burnett and A. Contadini, Warburg Institute Colloquia 5 (London, 1999), pp. 221-231. P. E. Pormann, "Yuhanna ibn Sarabiyun: Further Studies into the Transmission of his Works", in: *Arabic Sciences and Philosophy* 14 (2004), 233-262.



Based on Avicenna

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

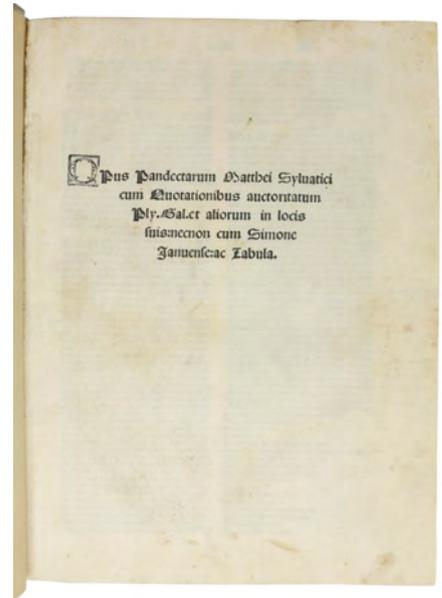
Venice, Simone da Loveve, 12 Jan. 1511. Folio. With one woodcut initial. Late 19th c. boards. Edges sprinkled in red.

€ 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/Hübotter 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.

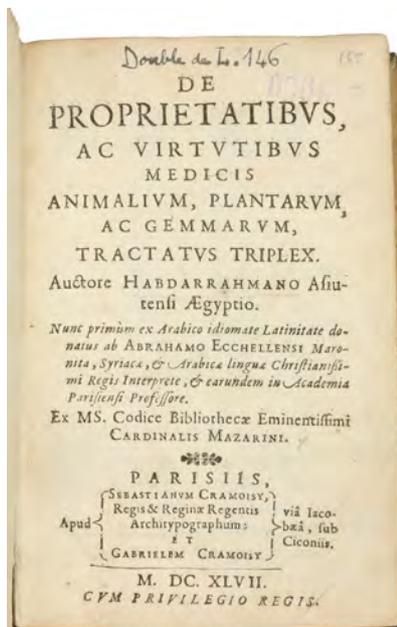


With notes in Arabic type

75. 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 mediaeval 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, 9151. Krüger, Bibliographia botanica 35. Catalogue of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London 145.

*Ottoman Turkish treatise on geometry,
published by the Imperial Engineering School in Scutari*

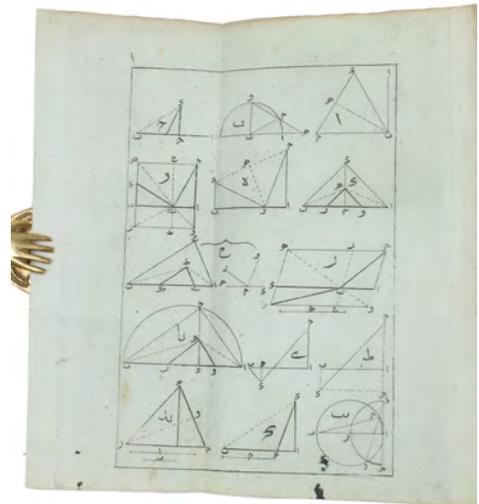
76. TAMANI, Hüseyin Rifqi. İmtihan ul-mühendisin.

Üsküdar (Istanbul), Mühendishane Matbaası (Dar üt-tibaat ül-amire), 1217 H [= 1802 CE]. Small 4to. With 7 lithographed folding plates. Contemporary marbled boards with leather spine and edges. € 6,500

First edition of this Ottoman Turkish treatise on geometry, published by the Imperial Engineering School in Scutari (Istanbul): the official examination course-book for the engineers of Sultan Selim III. Contains 88 problems with their practical applications and solutions; the folding plates at the end of the volume boast a total of 180 diagrams. Published just before the famous “Cedid Atlas”, by the same press, and re-issued in 1844.

Binding rubbed, extremities bumped, paper a little stained in places, but generally very good. OCLC lists only two copies, in the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Staatsbibliothek Berlin.

Özege 9109. OCLC 255316387.



*Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides
From the library of the Russian tsars*

77. [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 (built up from 4 blocks, some with initials I.F.), 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 fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder’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 fourth 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 4351. Parkinson 2410.

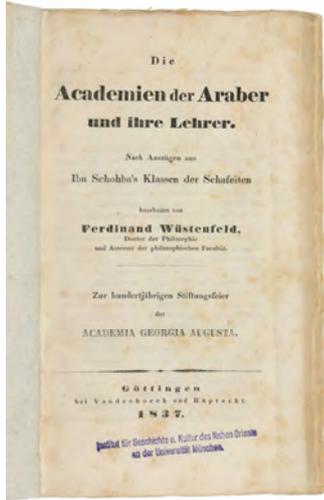


Biographical dictionary of 254 mediaeval Islamic scholars

78. 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 Friedrich Ernst 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, Nishabur, 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.

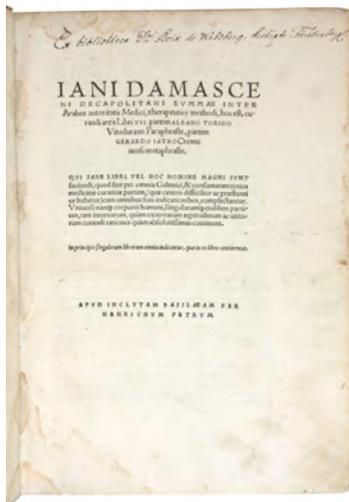
Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Paedagogik VIII (1838), pp. 355f. Not in Blackmer or Gay.

Arabic medical compendium

79. YUHANNA IBN SARABIYUN (Serapio maior). Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, therapeutice methodi, hoc est, curandi artis libri VII.

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 third-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.

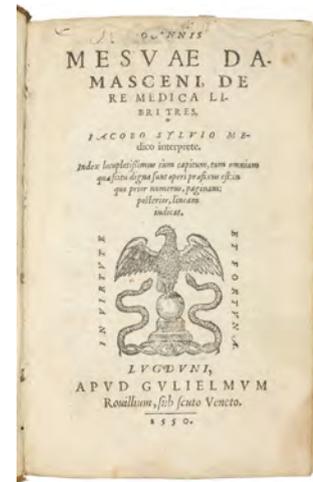
Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition

80. 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



81. [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.

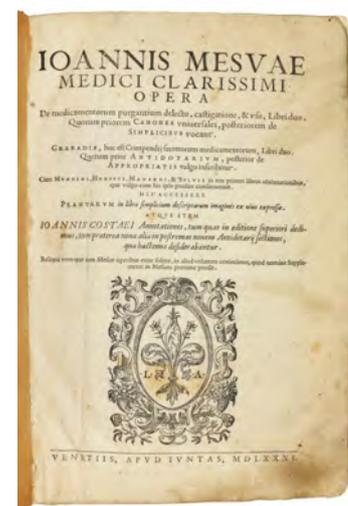
*“The most popular compendium of drugs in medieval Europe”
by the esteemed Arabic physician Masawaih al-Mardini*

82. YUHANNA (YAHYA) Abu Zakariya ibn Masawaih (MESUE). Opera. De medicamentorum purgantium delectu, castigatione, & usu, libri duo [...].

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1581. Folio. With 39 woodcut illustrations in text. Near-contemporary full vellum on four raised bands with giltstamped red spine label. € 8,500

Second illustrated edition, the first with the commentary of Costaeus, of the collected works of the Arabic physician Mesue the Younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini) in Latin, with commentaries by Mondino de Liuzzi, Christoph de Honestis, Jacobus Sylvius, Giovanni mardini and Johannes Costaeus.

The work includes the “Canones universalis”, dealing with treatment regimens; the second part, “De simplicibus”, about the properties of various pharmaceutical drugs; and the Grabadin, “the most



popular compendium of drugs in medieval Europe, and [...] used everywhere in their preparation” (Garrison). “The esteem in which these works were held is shown by the fact that a Latin translation of both was one of the first medical works to be printed (Venice, 1471)” (ibid.). Binding stained; rubbed and chipped at extremities. Interior shows occasional brownstaining. Modern flyleaves browned and brittle. Provenance: bookplates of the American botanist Edward Sanford Burgess (1855-1928) and of the Horticultural Society of New York, identifying this volume as part of the bequest of the American astronomer and plant collector Kenneth Kent MacKenzie (1877-1934).

Durling 3131. Adams Y 10. BM-STC Italian 739. Edit 16, CNCE 27626.

An Arabic source for Copernicus: the first use of decimal fractions in Europe, completed at Toledo around the year 1080

83. AL-ZARQALI, Abu Ishaq Ibrahim / BIANCHINI, Giovanni (ed.). *Tabulae de motibus planetarum.*

[Ferrara, ca. 1475]. Folio (242 × 340 mm). Latin manuscript on paper. 160 leaves (complete). Written in brown ink in a neat humanistic hand, double columns, 37 lines to each page, numerous two and three line initials supplied in red or blue. With one large illuminated initial and coat of arms of the Scalamonte family flanked by floral decoration on first leaf, painted in shades of blue, green and lilac and heightened in burnished gold. With altogether 231 full-page tables in red and brown, some marginal or inter-columnar annotations, and one extended annotation on final leaf. Fifteenth century blind stamped goat skin over wooden boards, remains of clasps. € 280,000

The so-called Toledan Tables are astronomical tables used to predict the movements of the Sun, Moon and planets relative to the fixed stars. They were completed around the year 1080 at Toledo by a group of Arab astronomers, led by the mathematician and astronomer Al-Zarqali (known to the Western World as Arzachel), and were first updated in the 1270s, afterwards to be referred to as the “Alfonsine Tables of Toledo”. Named after their sponsor King Alfonso X, it “is not surprising that” these tables “originated in Castile because Christians in the 13th century had easiest access there to the Arabic scientific material that had reached its highest scientific level in Muslim Spain or al-Andalus in the 11th century” (Goldstein 2003, 1). The Toledan Tables were undoubtedly the most widely used astronomical tables in medieval Latin astronomy, but it was Giovanni Bianchini whose rigorous mathematical approach made them available in a form that could finally be used by early modern astronomy.

Bianchini was in fact “the first mathematician in the West to use purely decimal tables” and decimal fractions (Feingold, 20) by applying with precision the 10th-century discoveries of the Arab mathematician Abu’l-Hasan al-Uqilidisi, which had been further developed in the Islamic world through the writings of Al-Kashi and others (cf. Rashed, 88 and 128ff.). Despite the fact that they had been widely discussed and applied in the Arab world throughout a period of five centuries, decimal fractions had never been used in the West before Bianchini. The present work is today regarded as representative of the scientific revolutions in practical mathematics and astronomy on the eve of the Age of Discovery. For Regiomontanus, who studied under Bianchini, the author of the “*Tabulae*” counted as the greatest astronomer of all time, and to this day Bianchini’s work is considered “the largest set of astronomical tables produced in the West before modern times” (Chabbas 2009, VIII). Even Copernicus, a century later, still depended on the “*Tabulae*” for planetary latitude (cf. Goldstein 2003, 573), which led to Al-Zarqali’s Tables – transmitted in Bianchini’s adaption – ultimately playing a part in one of the greatest revolutions in the history of science: the 16th century shift from geocentrism to the heliocentric model.

The Tables were not printed until 1495, some 20 years after our manuscript was written, followed by editions in 1526 and 1563. Quite a few manuscript copies of his work are known in Western libraries, often comprising only the 231 full-page Tables but omitting the 68-page introductory matter explaining how they were calculated and meant to be used, which is present in our manuscript. Among the known manuscripts in public collections is one copied by Regiomontanus, and another written entirely in Copernicus’s hand, underlining the significance of the Tables for the scientific revolution. Together with one other specimen, our copy is the only preserved manuscript witness for this “crucial text in the history of science” (Goldstein 2003) in private hands. No other manuscript version of Bianchini’s “*Tabulae*” has ever shown up in the trade or at auctions.

Condition: watermarks identifiable as Briquet 3387 (attested: Florence 1465) and 2667 (attested: Ferrara and Mantua 1447/1450). Early manuscript astronomical table for the year 1490 mounted onto lower pastedown. Minor waterstaining in initial leaves and a little



worming at back, but generally clean and in a fine state of preservation. Italian binding sympathetically rebaked, edges of covers worn to wooden boards. A precious manuscript, complete and well preserved in its original, first binding.

Provenance: 1) Written ca 1475 by Francesco da Quattro Castella (his entry on fol. 150v) for 2) Marco Antonio Scalamonte from the patrician family of Ancona, who became a senator in Rome in 1502 (his illuminated coat of arms on fol. 1r). 3) Later in an as yet unidentified 19th century collection of apparently considerable size (circular paper label on spine “S. III. NN. Blanchinus. MS.XV. fol. 43150”). 4) Robert Honeyman, Jr. (1928–1987), prominent U.S. collector of scientific books and manuscripts, his shelfmark “Astronomy MS 1” on front pastedown. 5) Honeyman Collection III, Sotheby’s, London, 2 May 1979, lot 1110, sold to 6) Alan Thomas (1911–92), his catalogue 43.2 (1981), sold to 7) H. P. Kraus (1907–1988), sold to 8) UK private collection.

B. R. Goldstein & José Chabas, *Ptolemy, Bianchini and Copernicus: Tables for Planetary Latitudes*, *Archive for the History of Exact Sciences*, 58.5 (2004), 553–573; *Alfonsine Tables of Toledo* (Dordrecht, 2003); *The Astronomical Tables of Giovanni Bianchini* (Leiden, 2009). Thorndike, ‘Giovanni Bianchini in Paris Mss,’ *Scripta Mathematica* 16 (1950) 69ff.; ‘Giovanni Bianchini in Italian Mss.,’ *Scripta Mathematica* 19 (1953) 5–17. Rashed, *Development of Arabic Mathematics* (Boston, 2013). M. Feingold & V. Navarro-Brotons, *Universities and Science in the Early Modern Period* (Boston 2006). R. Westman, *Copernicus and the Astrologers* (Smithsonian, 2016). M. Williams, *The Erwin Tomash Library on the History of Computing*, 2008, 141. S. Horobin & L. Mooney, *English Texts in Transition* (Woodbridge, 2014). S. Faschi, *Prima e dopo la raccolta*, in: *Medioevo e Rinascimento XIV*, n.s. XI (2000), 147–166. C. U. Faye & W. H. Bond, *Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* (1962), p. 21, no. 12 (this manuscript).



II

The World and the Region

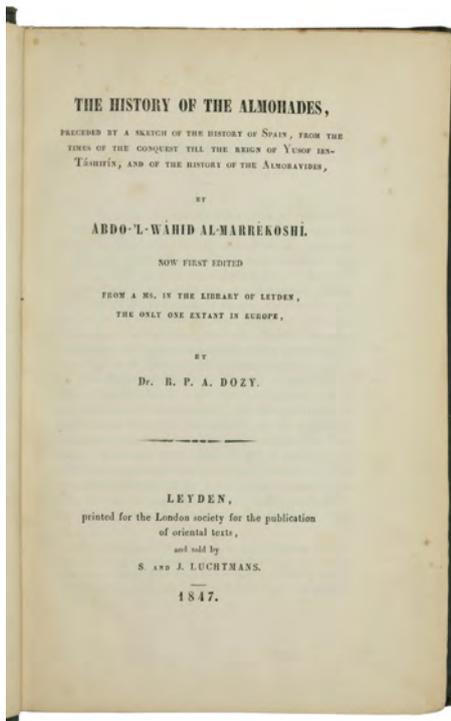
First French edition of this account of Egypt, translated and annotated by the orientalist Silvestre de Sacy, who added other significant texts, such as “État des provinces et des villages de l’Égypte, dressé en l’année 1376, sous le règne du Sultan Melic-Alaschraf Schaban”. The philosopher, physician, and historian Abd al-Latif (1162–1231) was one of the most prolific Arab writers, but of the numerous works ascribed to him, mostly on medicine, only his graphic and detailed account of Egypt has survived. In his edition Silvestre de Sacy provides many valuable notes to this text, the first translation into French. Abd al-Latif was educated in Baghdad, turned to philosophy and the works of Ibn Sina, visited Mosul and then Damascus and the camp of Salah al-Din outside Akka, where he met Baha’ al-Din ibn Shadad and Imad al-Din al-Isfahani, the famous Arabic chroniclers of the Crusades. He went on to Cairo and travelled between there and Syria, especially Aleppo. His work was widely known in Europe and translated into Latin and German.

Contemporary ink ownership “John Ross” to half-title. The British physician and traveller Dr. John Ross was attached to the Baghdad Residency. He was fluent in Arabic and explored widely throughout Arabia; in 1834/35 he accompanied James Baillie Fraser on his expedition to southern Babylonia. Old French ownership to title page stricken out; later Arabic ownership in blue pencil to dedication. Light fingerstaining to title-page; some gatherings printed on blue paper. A few professional repairs to a fine volume with appealing shelf-appearance.

Brunet I, 9. Gay, 1908. Zarkali 4, p. 61. Ellis, Arabic Books in the British Museum I, 48. Cf. Garrison 1768 (cites White’s bi-lingual Arabic/Latin Oxford edition of 1806). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 3. Sarton II, 2, p. 599.

First-hand mediaeval history of Al Andalus

86. ‘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-Ta’shif’ n, and of the history of the Almoravides.



Leyden, S. & J. Luchtmans, 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.

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

87. [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, carem, 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.

Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan visits Pakistan

88. [ABU DHABI – STATE VISITS TO PAKISTAN]. Photograph archive and album: “Visit to Lahore of His Highness Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Alnahayyani the ruler of Abu Dhabi (16th to 28th November, 1967)”.

Pakistan, 1967 and 1970. An archive of 183 photographs: 133 loose b/w photos (ca. 30 × 25 cm), 30 smaller photos (ca. 5 × 6 cm) numbered and mounted together on a single sheet of paper, and 20 photos in the album. Original black half morocco, with green cloth sides with title and emblem of Pakistan’s United Bank Limited on upper board. Includes numerous rolls of original medium format negatives. € 75,000

A trove of unpublished photographs depicting two official visits to Pakistan by HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan. The earlier one, in 1967, is documented by a separate photo album containing images of the visit to Lahore, the second largest city of Pakistan, between 16 and 28 November 1967. (Almost 20 years later, in 1986, Sheikh Zayed would donate a hospital to the city, now the “Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex”, which is one of the premier medical institutions in the country.) The album opens with a picture of HH Sheikh Zayed arriving in his car; later pictures show him being honoured and presented with an album very similar to the present one, and in the company of officials representing Pakistan’s UBL bank (United Bank Limited).

The 30 small photographs show an audience with Sheikh Zayed as well as a banquet in his honour, attended by various Pakistani dignitaries including Agha Hasan Abedi (1922–95), the illustrious founder of UBL. These photos, apparently clipped from a set of medium format contact prints, are mounted on a sheet of coated black photographic paper.

The largest set in size and number shows the state visit that took place on 20–22 January 1970 at the invitation of President Yahya Khan (1917–80). It provides extensive documentation of how the large Abu Dhabi delegation is formally received by Yahya Khan, who served as president of Pakistan between March 1969 and December 1971. Many show HH Sheikh Zayed shaking hands with and speaking to President Yahya; others show the airport reception, formal dinners, speeches, but also informal conversations, members of the delegation handling falcons, and numerous high-ranking Abu Dhabi retainers. Among the persons depicted is again Agha Hasan Abedi, but there are also several pictures of Butti Bin Bishr, secretary to Sheikh Zayed, and of Ahmed Bin Khalifa Al Suwaidi, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UAE and the Personal Representative of Sheikh Zayed.

Binding of the album slightly rubbed. Some of the loose photographs slightly scuffed along the edges, occasional nicks or slight tears, but on the whole in excellent state of preservation. The majority of the photographs are entirely unmarked, save for the odd Arabic inscription or stamp on the reverse. A fine, unpublished set, entirely unknown and without counterparts in the UAE history, Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives. From the estate of Azhar Abbas Hashmi (1940–2016), Pakistani financial manager and eminent literary patron with close ties to Karachi University. Long with UBL, Hashmi would serve as the bank’s vice-president before founding several important cultural organisations and becoming known as a man of letters in his own right. It was because of Hashmi’s close connections to the Gulf states that Abu Dhabi provided funds to build the Karachi University’s faculty of Islamic studies, along with Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre and Jamiya Masjid Ibrahi.

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

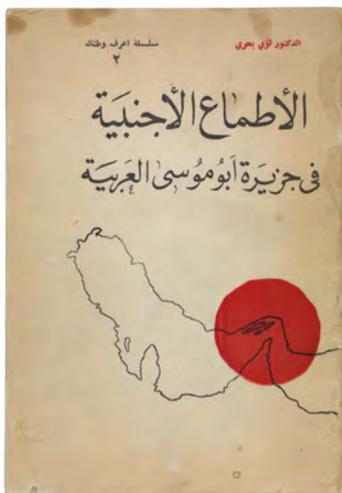
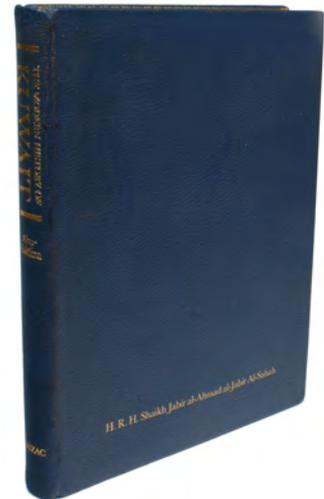


History of Kuwait: bound for and gifted to Emir Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah

89. ABU-HAKIMA, Ahmad Mustafa. The Modern History of Kuwait, 1750–1965.

London, Luzac & Company Ltd., 1983. 4to. Contemporary unique binding in blue morocco titled in gilt on spine, with the name of the recipient in gilt on the front cover, gilt turn-ins, all edges gilt. € 3,500

This specially bound copy was gifted to the late Emir of Kuwait, Shaikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah (1926–2006), and includes an inscription in Arabic to the Emir from the author. Illustrated with photographic plates; appendices reproduce in facsimile many important letters and 19th century treaties between the Arab tribes of the Gulf and the British, which include an 1841 maritime truce signed by the son and future successor of the Sheikh of Kuwait, Sabah II bin Jaber Al-Sabah (1784–1866), and an 1861 treaty between Britain and Shaikh of Bahrain Muhammad bin Khalifa Al Khalifa (d. 1890). The recipient of the gift, Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, was the third ruler of Kuwait since its independence from Britain, and led the country through the Iran-Iraq War and the Gulf War. Hint of exterior wear. A handsome inscribed copy.



Abu Musa Island

90. [ABU MUSA]. BAHRI, Louay. Al-Atma' al-ajnabiyah fi Jazirat Abu Musa al-Arabiya [Foreign Ambitions on the Arabian Island of Abu Musa].

Baghdad, [1971]. 8vo. Original cream wrappers illustrated with the outline of the Arabian Gulf. € 800

Pamphlet covering the long history of land disputes on one of the most strategically significant islands in the Arabian Gulf, Abu Musa. Describes as a contemporary event the 1971 dispute between Iran and the newly formed United Arab Emirates, an event which had further effects on the Gulf region well into the 1990s.

Located near the Strait of Hormuz, Abu Musa boasts a 360-metre peak as well as an airport and traditionally relied on the sea as its main natural resource.

Lightly toned, hint of marginal soiling; quite well-preserved.

The seizure of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs

91. [ABU MUSA]. Al-Guzur al-Arabiya. Bayna al-atma al-agnabiya al-istratigiya [The Arabian Islands. Between foreign and strategic ambitions].

[Baghdad], Ministry of Information / Department of Arab Gulf Affairs, 1971. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. € 800

Rare Ministry of Information booklet on three islands in the Arabian Gulf: Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa. All three were, at the time of publication, in the international spotlight as contested land between Gulf powers, namely Iran and the newly formed United Arab Emirates. Located along the crucial sea lane of the Strait of Hormuz, the islands have always been of notable strategic importance for the control of trade in the Arabian Gulf.

A hint of soiling to wrappers; interior bright and clean. An uncommon text, with only one copy listed in institutions on OCLC.

OCLC 1344243828





The seizure of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs

92. [ABU MUSA]. Ab'ad al-'udwan al-imbiryali al-Irani 'ala al-juzur al-'Arabiyah al-thalath fi al-Khalij al-'Arabi [Dimensions of the Iranian imperialist aggression against the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf].

[Baghdad], Ministry of Information, 1972. 8vo. Original coloured printed wrappers. € 850

Rare copy of the proceedings of an Iraqi conference on the 1971 seizure of three islands in the Arabian Gulf: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. All three were in the international spotlight as contested land between Gulf powers, namely Iran and the newly formed United Arab Emirates. Located along the crucial sea lane of the Strait of Hormuz, the islands have always been of notable strategic importance for the control of trade in the Gulf. With ownership inscriptions and stamps in Arabic, light pencil underlining, altogether in good condition. An uncommon record of an important year, with only three copies listed in institutions on OCLC in America and England.

OCLC 43231576.

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

93. AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD (ibn 'Arabshah). Tarikh-i Timur Gürgen [The History of Tamerlane].

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

The sixth book printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika: an important eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane (Timur), the successful and barbaric 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 Islamic world's first guide to the Silk Road

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

Istanbul, Tophâne-i Âmire 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

First and 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 Rabî 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, Qalmaq, 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 Khatayname with reference to Chinese sources", *Central Asiatic Journal* 27 (1983), pp. 58–78.

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

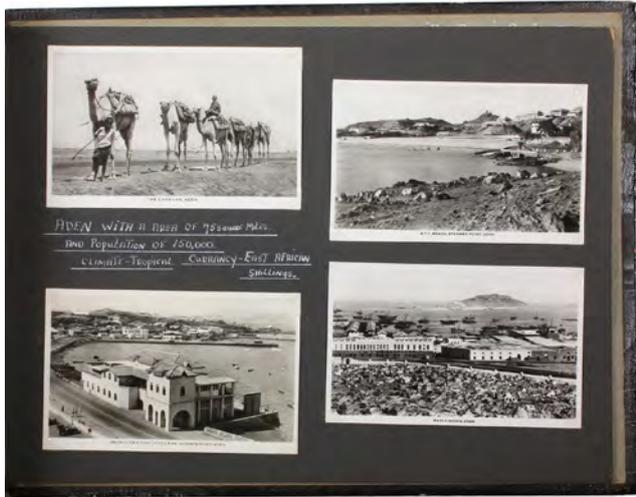
First Dutch edition of Adam's The narrative of Robert Adams (1816). Robert Adams, an American sailor whose real name was Benjamin Rose, sailed in the Charles on a trading voyage along the west coast of Africa. Somewhere near Cape Blanc the ship struck ground, and after the crew had struggled ashore they 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 wasn't 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.



An Air Force officer's five months at Aden



96. [ADEN ALBUM]. NAYLOR, D. A. R. Aden Trip 1958.

Aden, 1958. Small oblong folio. 148 original silver gelatin and colour photographs, ca. 48 × 70 to 86 × 125 mm, the majority captioned in white ink, plus 22 commercially produced prints and postcards, tipped in to 20 leaves of black card. Bound in contemporary lacquered boards with a painting of the crater at Aden and a map of the Arabian Peninsula to upper board. € 1,250

A comprehensive album documenting a Royal Air Force officer's five months at Aden. Compiled by squadron leader D. A. R. Naylor, it covers the expected territory of billets and beach days, but also several interesting views of the town, including backstreets "where the bargaining is done" and racing meets at Khormaksar. The racing images are particularly interesting with several handsome photographs of the Arab horses.

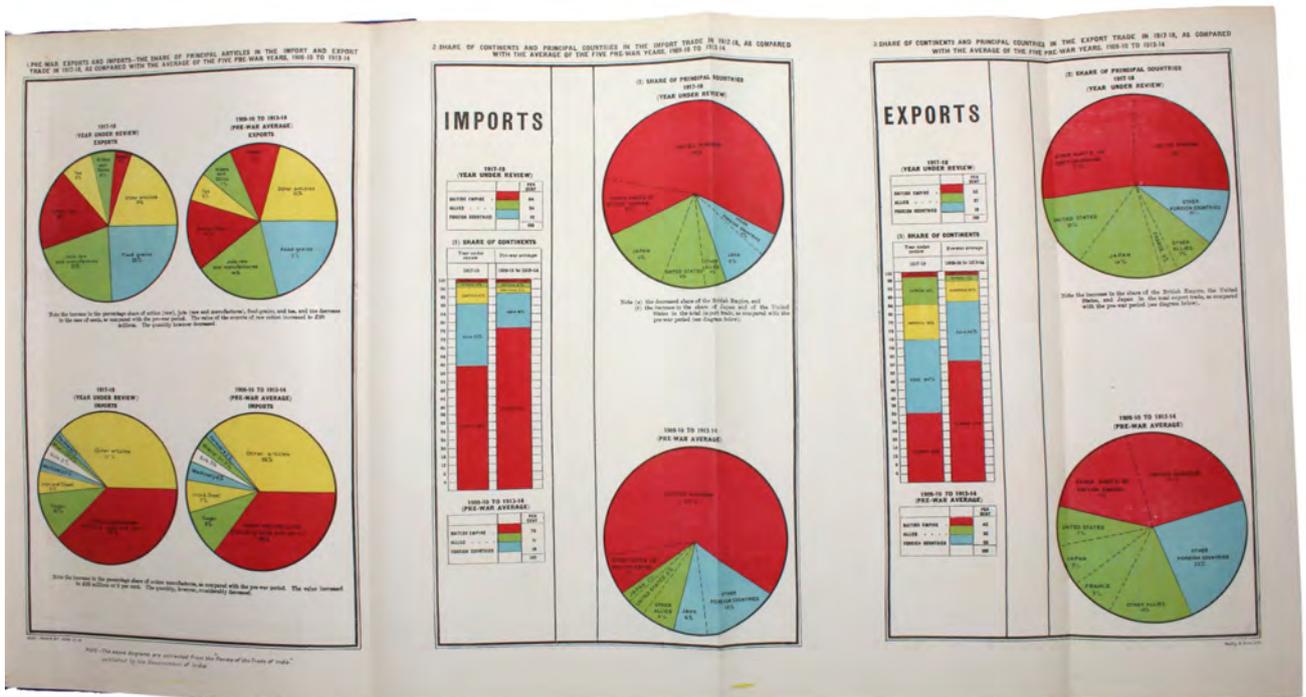
Spine secured with string tie. A few prints removed, extremities a little chipped and scuffed, one string tie missing, otherwise very good.

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

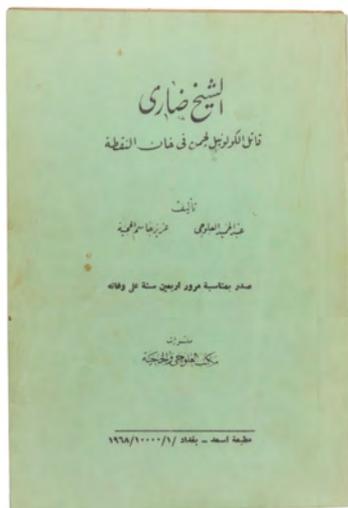


trade situations of the main combatants of WWI (Britain, Germany, Italy, Austro-Hungary), but also noting the shifting trade with other regions which would be on the rise in the interwar period, such as Hong Kong, Persia, Aden, and the Gulf region – the latter, for example, being the fourth largest supplier 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.



A Defence of Leachman's Assassin

98. `ALWAJI, Abd al-Hamid. [Al-Shaykh Dari qatil al-Kulunil Lichman fi Khan al-Nuqtah]. Sheik Dhari, Assassin of Lieut-Col. G. E. Leachman at Khan El-Nuqta.

Baghdad, Maktab al-`Alwaji wa-al-Hijjiyah, 1968. 8vo. With 16 black and white photographic illustrations on 5 leaves. Original lime green printed wrappers.

€ 1,500

First edition. A fascinating apology of Sheikh Dhari, who killed the British intelligence officer Gerard Leachman on 12 August 1920. It includes brief but detailed biographies of both men (that of Leachman includes his travels to Arabia and Iraq), an exposition of the acts leading up to the event, and an account of the day itself. Though the book links Sheikh Dhari's act to the Iraqi revolt of 1920, records of his trial signal that the killing was not politically motivated in the wider sense, but was instead committed in response to abuse suffered at the hands of Leachman (see A. Kadhim, *Reclaiming Iraq*, University of Texas Press [2012], p. 80). Leachman's

legacy, like those of so many British officials operating in the Middle East at the time, is complicated: multiple descriptions tend toward painting “a courageous and devoted servant of empire” (ODNB), whereas recent assessments factor in the evidence of his abuses.

Arabic text throughout save for English title to recto of final leaf and lower wrapper. Occasional tiny edge chips; wrappers a little dusty and fingerstained showing minor wear to head and tail of spine, otherwise very good. Rare: Copac/Jisc locates a single copy in the UK (Oxford); WorldCat adds two further holdings at the Bavarian State Library and the University of Haifa. No copies in North American institutions (Harvard and Princeton have microfilm copies in their Arabic collections).

OCLC 24963037.

On coins from all over the world, including the Middle East, China, Japan and coins from ancient Greece and Rome

99. AMBUEREN, Dirk. Valuatie van de meeste en voornaamste munten, die volgens de cours in geheel Europa bekend zyn. Als mede de cours, pary en usantie der wissels: gelyk ook de munten van Asia en Oost-Indiën. ... Benevens de munten, maten, ellen en gewigten, waar van in de heylige bladeren word gesproken. Nog is hier bygevoegt de munten der oude Grieken en Romeynen.

Amsterdam, Johannes Loots, 1716. Small 8°. Contemporary marbled paper wrappers.

€ 1,950



Rare first edition of a concise work on the monetary system and coins of numerous countries, compiled by the Dutch bookkeeper Dirk Ambuieren (b. ca. 1685). He gives the names of the country's coins and their value, sometimes mentioning their exchange rate compared to Dutch currency. The first part is devoted to the money circulating in Europe, including Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Bohemia, Scandinavia, the Baltics, England, Portugal and Spain. Following are some coins from North Africa (Morocco, Egypt, Tunis, Constantinople), Persia, Arabia, Ormus, Japan, Mughal Empire (India), China, Malacca, Siam, Ethiopia, the Dutch East Indies, and many more. The book closes with a chapter on Biblical coins and ancient Greek and Roman coins. With a faint water stain on some of the first leaves, otherwise in very good condition. Marbled paper wrappers worn, lacking spine.

STCN 20282750X (2 copies); WorldCat (6 other copies).

Portuguese classic of Arabian travel: the rare first edition

100. ANDRADE, Jacinto Freyre de. *Vida de Dom João de Castro Quarto Viso-Rey da India.*

Lisbon, Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Small folio. With separate engraved title page, engraved portrait after the preliminaries and full-page woodcut on p. 59. Contemporary limp vellum with remains of ties. € 25,000

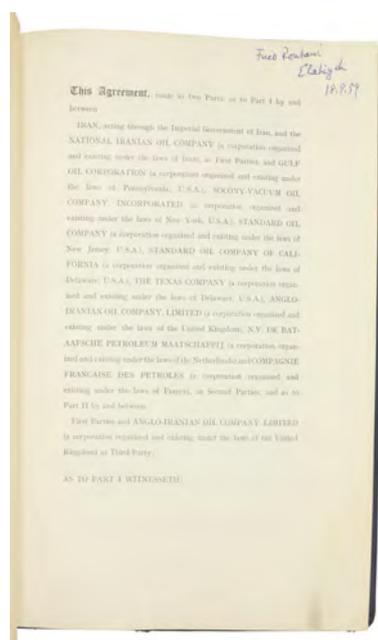
First edition, very rarely seen in trade or auction and only 4 copies recorded in the U.S. according to OCLC.

“Cette biographie est un des livres classiques de la langue portugaise” (Brunet). Includes an account of the battles at Ormuz between the Turks and the Arabs. Dom João de Castro (1500–48) was a naval officer and later Viceroy of Portuguese India. In 1538 he embarked on his first voyage to India, arriving at Goa and immediately proceeding to the defense of Diu. Castro was responsible for the overthrow of Mahmud, King of Gujarat whose interests threatened Portuguese control of the Goan coast. His voyages frequently took him to the coasts of Arabia, and his present biography contains many details about the Peninsula, especially about Aden and the sea route to Mecca. Castro died in Goa in 1548 and was initially buried there, but his remains were later exhumed and transferred to Portugal.

Contemporary ink ownership to printed title. Binding loosened in places, still a good, wide-margined copy.



Atabey 462. Brunet I, 263. Graesse I, 118. Pinto de Mattos p.23 (“os exemplares desta edio, so raros e estimados”).



Fuad Rouhani's copy

101. [ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY]. Consortium Agreement of 1954. (London, Eden Fisher & Co.), 1954. Small folio. 64 pp., interleaved by 30 blank pp., 3 of which with manuscript notes. Contemporary full blue leather with giltstamped spine and red spine-label. € 35,000

One of the founding documents of the 20th century's oil industry: the personal copy of Fuad Rouhani (1907–2004), later the first Secretary General of OPEC, with his autograph annotations and signature.

The historic agreement that provided Western oil companies with 50% ownership in Iranian oil production after its ratification in 1954. It expired in 1979. The agreement, which was heavily pressured by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, gave U.S. oil companies complete control over how much petroleum Iran pumped and the price it could sell for, and obliged Iran to compensate the AIOC with a sum of 25 million pounds – £15 million for the AIOC's loss of oil revenue from 1951 to 1954, and £10 million to transfer ownership to Iran of the Naft-e Shah oil fields, a small refinery in Kermanshah and domestic fuel distribution facilities.

Several marginal notes as well as 3 pp. of handwritten notes by Rouhani, listing the oil companies involved in the consortium, including references to later corporate developments such as the merger of Hancock Oil Company with Signal Oil and Gas Company in 1958. Rouhani, who was involved in the negotiations on behalf of Iran, was one of the founders of OPEC a few years later in 1961, and became OPEC's first Secretary General.

Extremities slightly rubbed, first leaf a little fingersoiled. A very good copy of the historic contract that overturned nationalization and placed control over Iran's oil in the hands of a group of international oil companies.

Cf. OCLC 922021728.

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

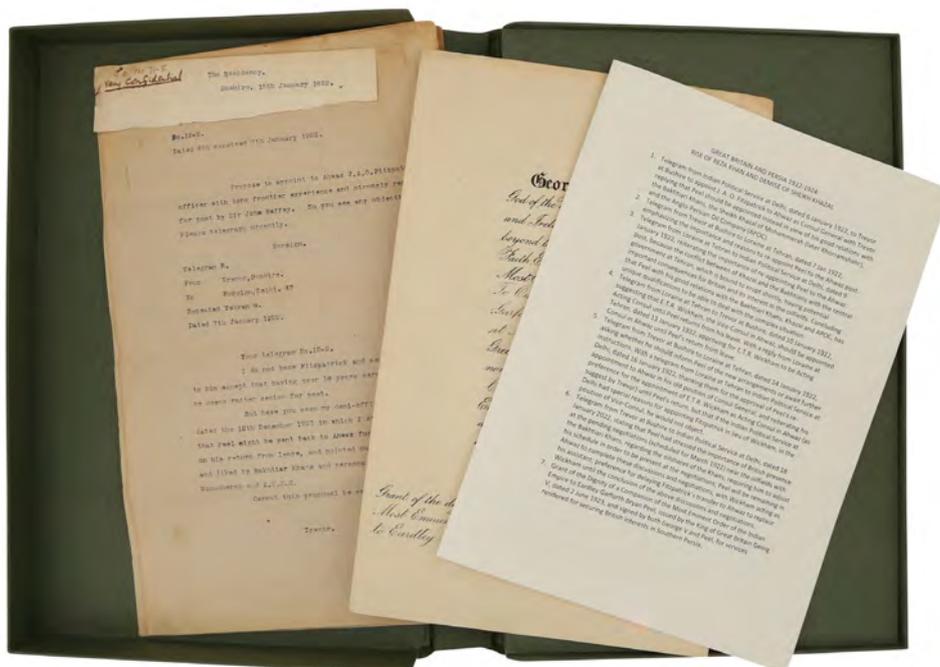
102. [ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. – BRITISH OIL DIPLOMACY]. Confidential Anglo-Persian diplomatic telegrams relating to the appointment of the British Consul General at Ahwaz, Eardley Garforth Bryan Peel.

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

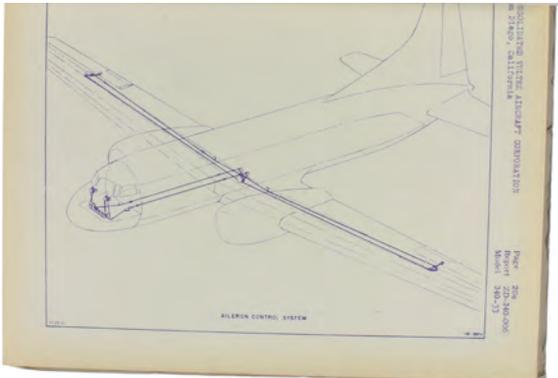


Extensive report to Aramco on one of the first passenger jets to fly in Saudi Arabia

104. [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 in part by the gift of a Douglas DC-3 passenger jet from U.S. 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 rare insight into the demanding work environment of Aramco personnel

105. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Collection of slides.

Saudi Arabia, 1950s. 75 original Kodachrome red border colour slides (35 mm film).

€ 4,500

Private collection compiled by an Aramco engineer active in Saudi Arabia, particularly remarkable due to the exceptionally well retained rich colours of the images – a signature feature of Kodachrome red border slides, which were only produced between the years 1941 and 1959.

Providing a rare insight into the demanding work environment of Aramco personnel, the slides document the cohabitation and collaboration of American and Saudi Arabian staff. They show the exploration for oil and the installment of drilling compounds, as well as large Aramco trucks, frequently carrying explosives. Other images depict groups of workers enjoying a meal in a tent, resting in the shade of a truck, having tea, or playing cards. In addition, the set includes pictures of a small Aramco plane, traditional markets and flocks of sheep, as well as two slides showing scenes from Hadramaut (the only captioned slides). Extraordinarily well preserved.



Building the ADMP-2 oil rig

106. [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.

A collection of Aramco safety posters

107. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Safety posters.

Dammam, Aramco Loss Prevention, 1984–1989. 13 graphic posters and 1 photographic poster, all folding. With instructions in English and Arabic. € 5,000

A collection of Aramco safety posters featuring bright illustrations, bold colors, and techniques that give a nod to popular culture. The earliest poster in the set, dating from June 1984 (“Stop accidents before they stop you”), was designed by Ninoy Lumboy – perhaps the most productive artist of Aramco safety posters in the 1980s. “For the three years from 1982 to 1984 he designed almost every poster published by the Loss Prevention Department. While Lumboy was prolific, he was also amazingly inventive, merging elements of the cubism and impressionism art movements with pop art to create colorful and striking posters. He described his technique as ‘cross-hatchism’ – a method of painting where an artwork is rendered with multiple layers of intersecting sets of parallel lines” (Bartlett).

Other than the Lumboy-poster, only 2 posters bear their artist’s name or at least initials: Jenny Dahroug (“Wear hearing protection”), and J.v.D. (“Hand tool tips”). The remainder of the set are anonymous creations not ranging behind the above-mentioned in effort or style. Also, the set includes one photo poster featuring Aramco employees as models – a technique “that would become standard practice for the company’s safety publications” (ibid.) from 1986 onwards. The present specimen shows two uniformed guards strapping into their car seats, ready to respond to a call, captioned with the slogan “The danger may not always be obvious. Buckle up”.

Margins slightly worn. A unique ensemble.

Bartlett, Saudi Aramco and the Art of Safety, 227 & 238.



The climate of the Gulf

108. [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.

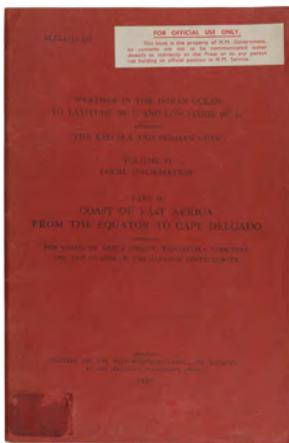
London, Meteorological office, Air Ministry, 1940. 4°. With map frontispiece and several illustrations and tables in the text. Contemporary printed wrappers. Stapled. € 1,500

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.



“The history of the forty viziers” in Ottoman Turkish, printed beautifully in Arabic in Paris, with a contemporary literal manuscript translation by a French orientalist

109. [ARABIC PRINTING – OTTOMAN TURKISH – THE HISTORY OF THE FORTY VIZIERS]. [Ahmed-i Misri – Seyhzafe]. [Kırk vezir hikâyeleri ... = Contes Turcs en langue turque, extraits de roman intitulé, Les quarante vizirs].

[Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1812]. 4°. The Ottoman Turkish text is set in Arabic characters. The half title on the front wrapper and the first page of text are set in a decorative printed frame. With an integral manuscript French translation of the text in the margins. Original publishers printed paper wrapper.

With: (2) [AHMED-I MISRI – SEYHZADE]. BELLETESTE, **Henri-Nicolas (compiler)**. Contes Turcs en langue turque, extraits du roman intitulé, les quarante vizirs. [= Kırk vezir hikâyeleri ...].

Paris, l’Imprimerie Impériale, 1812. 4°. The text is entirely in Arabic, except for an additional title page in French. Both Arabic and French title pages include the vignette of the French l’Imprimerie Impériale. Blue wrappers with a white printed title label on the spine, stored in a custom-made case, half red leather with the title in gold on the spine and white and green decorated sides. € 12,500

Two excellent examples of Arabic printing by the French Imprimerie Impériale: the 1812 edition of “the history of the forty viziers” in Ottoman Turkish. This collection of Turkish folk tales is a variation of the Thousand and One Nights stories. These frame stories play an important role in the storytelling tradition of the Middle East and often form the basis (Middle) Eastern literature in general. Examples of these stories are found in early Indian, Iranian and Arabic sources, but the exact origin of the stories of the forty viziers is not clear.



Ad 1: A unique annotated early 19th century copy of *Kırk vezir hikâyeleri* (The stories of forty queens), known as *the history of the forty viziers* containing an integral and literal translation of the first 160 pages of the Ottoman Turkish work. The translation and further annotations on Ottoman Turkish syntax and vocabulary are written in a (near) contemporary hand in brown ink. The marginal annotations were probably written around the 1820's by a French orientalist.

This particular manuscript translation is unique and one of the very first French translation of these stories.

Ad 2: The present copy is a complete example of the 1812 edition. It contains forty stories, including the introduction, the story of (and dedication to) Sultan Mahmud, the frame story, twenty stories of the viziers, and twenty stories of the women.

Both ad 1 and ad 2 are compiled by Henri-Nicolas Belleteste (or Belletête, ca. 1746–1822), a French orientalist, and published posthumously in 1812.

Ad 1: With the integral manuscript translation of the present text into French in a contemporary hand in brown ink in the margins. Front wrapper detached, spine damaged, edges frayed, lacking the back wrapper and the last 96 pages of the work. **Ad 2:** Without the frequently missing 48 pp. of Belleteste's unfinished French translation. Wrappers are slightly stained and slightly damaged, mainly around the spine and the edges, without affecting the integrity of the binding. The text has generous, uncut margins, thus the edges are slightly frayed. The custom-made case is slightly scuffed around the corners and edges. Otherwise in good condition.

The First Arab Petroleum Congress



110. [ARAB LEAGUE – 1st Petroleum Congress]. [First Arab Petroleum Congress, April 1959].

[Cairo], 1959. 8vo. In Arabic. With original advertisements and a map of Arabian Peninsula oil wells on inside rear wrapper. Original pictorial wrappers. € 1,500

A rare guide to the first ever Arab Petroleum Congress, held in Cairo from 16 to 23 April 1959, organized by the Arab League's petroleum department and attended by delegates from eight Arab states and observers from Venezuela and Iran. The General Manager of the exhibition was Mohammed Salman, who headed both the exhibition committee and the administrative body. Salman opened this first Congress amidst tense international relations, but the event was both a short-term and a long-term success, with the Congress repeating annually and producing numerous important scientific papers.

Hint of wear; well preserved.

Cf. Selim, Arab Oil, no. 13 ff.

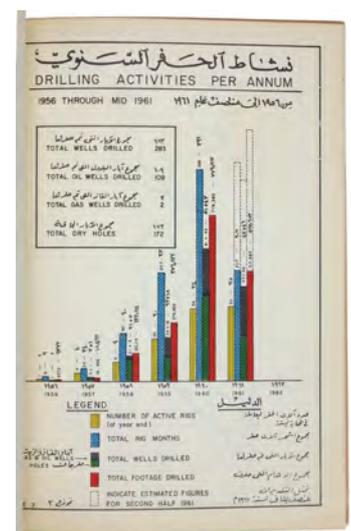
Tracking the Libyan petroleum boom

111. [ARAB LEAGUE – 3rd Petroleum Congress]. [Tatawwurat al-batruliyah fi Libya: 1954 ila' muntasaf 1961]. Petroleum Development in Libya, 1954 to mid-1961.

Tripoli, The Petroleum Commission, 1961. 22, (2 blank), (2), 30 pp. English and Arabic bound back to back. With five plates, four in colour. Original wrappers titled in English and Arabic. € 1,500

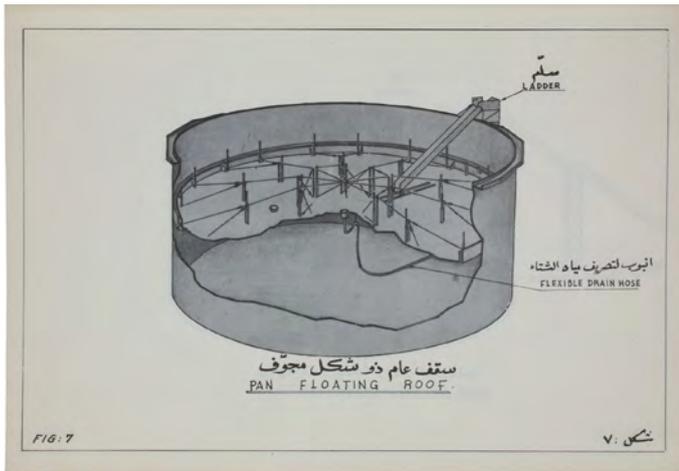
A rare multilingual survey of the industrial development of Libyan petroleum in the 1950s, featuring detailed lists of concessions and maps of the same, a graph of drilling activities per annum, oil exploration in Libya by month, a chart of the impact of the oil industry on national employment numbers, and graphed annual expenditures over time. With two brief forewords authored by major players in Libya's mid-century oil boom, the Minister of Petroleum Affairs Fuad al-Ka'bazi (1920–2012), and the Chairman of the Petroleum Commission Mohamed Asseifat. This book was issued for the Third Arab Petroleum Congress, where Libya was an important contributing member. Only five copies listed in institutions on OCLC, all in the United States. Light wear, otherwise in quite good condition.

OCLC 10527515.



Oil tanks and storage tanks at the 1965 Petroleum Congress

112. [ARAB LEAGUE – 5th Petroleum Congress]. Mu'tamar al-Bitru al-'Arabi al-khamis [Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress].



Cairo, [1966]. Small folio. In Arabic. With 31 black and white plates of photographic illustrations and plans. Original titled wrappers. € 750

A comprehensive geological paper from the 1965 Petroleum Congress, discussing the storage tanks and related equipment used in refineries and general storage, with notes on tank foundations, ceilings, ventilation, evaporation losses, and different structural choices available on the market. Diagrams show, for example, a double-deck floating roof, pontoon floating roof, and pan floating roof. Numerous photographic illustrations add in real-world detail, showing spherical tanks at Ahmadi in Kuwait and horizontal storage tanks in use at Muharraq Airport in Bahrain, along with many others in Oman, Qatar, and elsewhere.

A very well preserved paper from the important annual Arab Petroleum Congress, reflecting the 1960s' scientific background to oil production in the Arab World. Ownership mark on front cover, otherwise in excellent condition.

1965 Petroleum Congress symposium schedule, with OPEC and Aramco lectures

113. [ARAB LEAGUE – 5th Petroleum Congress]. [Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress].

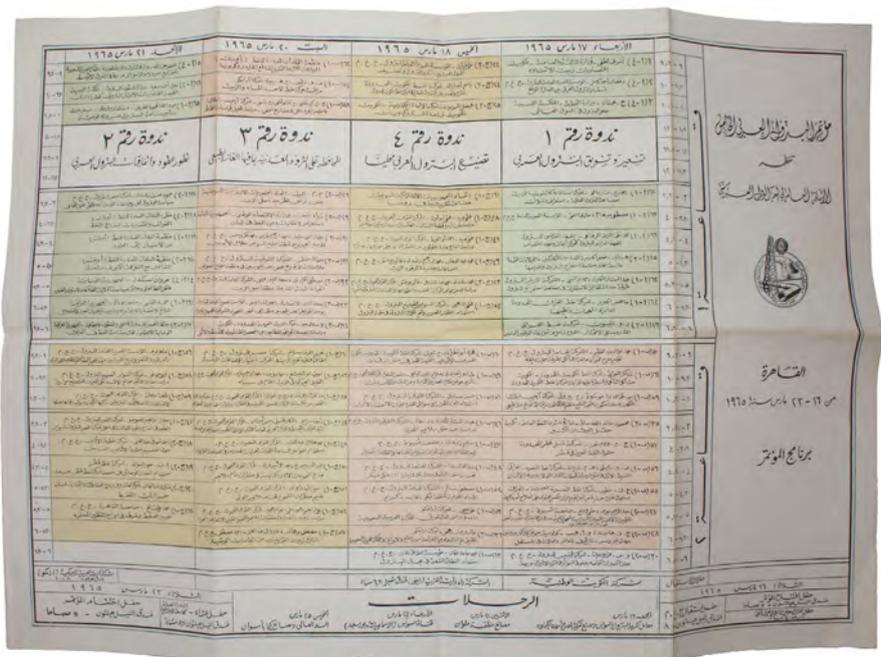
Cairo, 1965. Colour chart in Arabic, 366 × 506 mm.

(Includes): Black and white folding chart in Arabic, 698 × 350 mm. € 450

The seminar and symposium schedule for four days of the 1965 Arab Petroleum Congress, printed in Arabic and colour-coded for the aid of an attendee. A useful record of the lectures and discussions available to a visitor, including several presented by OPEC, Aramco, Kuwait Oil Company, Misr Petroleum Company, and the University of Baghdad.

Includes a folding guide to the lectures available at the Fifth Annual Arab Petroleum Congress, divided into three themes: economics, drilling and production, and refining. Papers were presented by various research institutes and companies involved in the business, including Egyptian General Petroleum Corp, California Standard Oil (now Chevron), and Iraq Petroleum Co.

Gently creased, a few marginal stains to the lecture chart, otherwise in fine, bright condition.

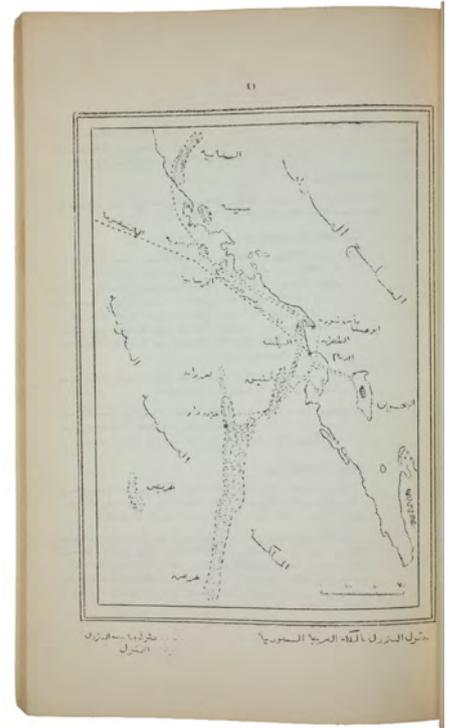


Report on petroleum production in the Arab World

114. ARAB LEAGUE GENERAL SECRETARIAT. Al-taqrir al-sanawi lil-bitrol ... 1964. [Annual report on Arab petroleum for the year 1964]. [Cairo], Petroleum Affairs Department, 1965. Folio. In Arabic. Original printed wrappers. € 1,500

This thorough annual report covers the oil affairs of 18 different states and regions, including offshore drilling. Included are sections on Abu Dhabi, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia, illustrated with a map of the Arabian Gulf. As an example of the breadth of information covered herein, one chapter – that on Abu Dhabi – gives the number of companies operating in Abu Dhabi, the number of wells drilled in 1964 (mentioned here are 3 dry and 17 operational) with resulting increased production, measured in barrels, since 1963. Reserves are also addressed; the report names Abu Dhabi's reserves at 10 billion barrels, compared to 7.3 in 1963, and explains that this places Abu Dhabi at 19% of the world's reserves. All chapters comprise numerous data points and charts tracking each of the major countries in the industry.

Due to a binder's error, the last eight leaves are bound upside down. Hint of wear; quite well preserved. An essential overview of Arab oil production in 1964, and an important overview of the oil innovations of the 1960s as a whole.



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

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

Abqaiq and Al Khobar, 1954. 50 diapositive kodachrome slides, in colour, each 50 x 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

116. [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. € 2,500

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.



The Aramco Vice President on the Abadan Crisis and the importance of the Middle East

117. [ARAMCO] – DUCE, James Terry. Middle East Oil Developments.

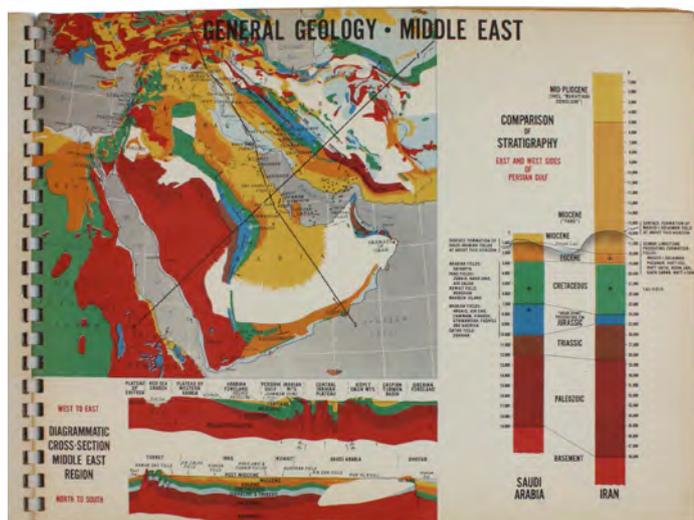
No place, Arabian American Oil Co., 1952. Oblong folio. With colour illustrations, maps, and charts, including a transparent overlay map comparing the size of the United States with that of the Middle East. Original spiral-bound wrappers. Housed within card chemise with "A. Kazandjian & Sons, Khartoum" ink stamp to cover. € 2,000

The first published edition of a paper delivered by the Vice President of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), James Terry Duce (1892–1965). Duce's conference paper, titled "The Middle East Today," was originally presented at the 31st Annual Meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, and addressed the pressing industry issues of its day, the foremost being the Abadan Crisis. This, Duce explains, "has brought home to all of us the interdependence of the oil industry throughout the world".

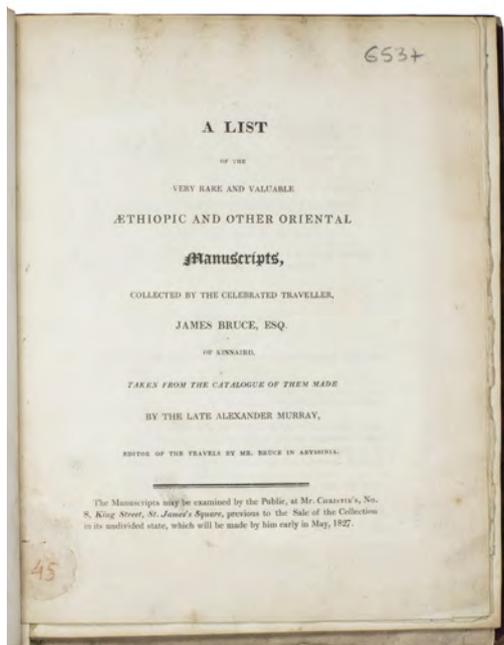
The industry was indeed global, but the focus in 1952 was on the Middle East, Iran, and increasingly the Arabian Peninsula in particular. Numerous colourful illustrations show oil fields and pipelines stretching from Lebanon southeast to Dukhan in Qatar. Others show concession areas from 1905 to 1951 and the average production of concessions and facilities in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, and Iran. The book ends with a conclusion by Eugene Holman, who discusses the "duties" of Western oil companies operating abroad.

Wrappers gently toned, interior bright and clean. A beautifully illustrated early piece of industry memorabilia with special focus on Aramco, Saudi Arabia, and the early development of oil on the Trucial Coast and in Qatar and Bahrain.

Summary of Middle East Oil Developments 5.



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



118. [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 Herculeum (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).

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

119. ARVIEUX, Laurent d'; Gerard KUIPERS (transl.). Reis naar de legerplaats van den grooten Emir, en beschrijving, van de zeeden en gewoonten, der woestyn-bewoonende 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.).

Key moments of Bahrain politics and industry

120. [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 school-girls, 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

121. BAIGNIERES, 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 xixe siècle, l'invasion anglaise, le mahdi.

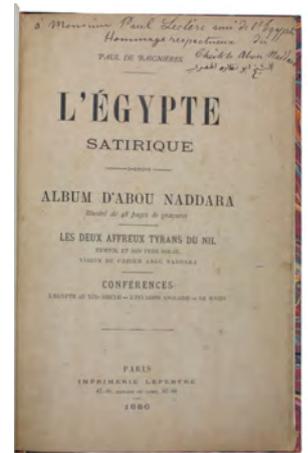
Paris, Lefebvre, 1886. 8vo. With a wood-engraved portrait of Abou Naddara and numerous illustrations. Modern marbled half calf with gilt-stamped spine. Silk divider. € 8,500

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 first printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

122. BALBI, Gasparo. Viaggio dell'Indie Orientali.

Venice, Camillo Borgominieri, 1590. 8°. With woodcut diagram, headpieces and initials. 19th century polished tan calf, gilt spine, gilt borders to covers, gilt turn-ins, marbled pastedowns, red edges, silk ribbon bookmark, stamped by binder “Dupré” on front flyleaf. € 150,000

First edition of this important travelogue by the Venetian state jeweller and gem merchant Gasparo Balbi, detailing his nine-year voyage from Venice to the Far East between 1579 and 1588, and a work of special historical interest for its eyewitness information about the Arabian Peninsula in this early

period. In this book, Balbi was “the first writer to record the place names between al-Qatif and Oman that are still in use today” (King, p. 74). His “interest in the area lay in the pearls that came from the oyster beds of which the most extensive are those in the waters around al-Bahrayn, those off the Qatar peninsula and especially those in the western waters of Abu Dhabi. Either taking his information first-hand from a local individual or using a navigator’s list, Balbi recorded place-names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman” (King, p. 248). According to B. J. Slot, “practically none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century” (p. 36). The present work is also of the highest significance for including “the first European record of the Bani Yas tribe” (UAE Yearbook 2006, p. 20), the largest and most important tribe of the Arabian Peninsula, from which emerged both the Al Nahyan and the Al Maktoum dynasties, today’s ruling families of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Balbi travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. He knew “the waters off the Abu Dhabi coast as the Sea of Qatar and mentions the following places now in UAE territory: Daas (Das), Emegorcenon (Qarnein), Anzevi (Azanah), Zerecho (Zirkuh), Delmephialmas (Dalma), Sirbeniast (Sir Bani Yas), Aldane (Dhanna), Cherizan (identified as Khor Qirqishan, just off Abu Dhabi island), Dibeï (Dubai), Sarba (Sharjah), Agiman (Ajman), Emelgovien (Umm al-Quwain), Rasa-elchime (Ras al Khaimah), Sircorcor (Khor al-Khuwair), Debe (Dibba), Chorf (Khor Fakkan) and Chelb (Kalba)” (King, UAE: A New Perspective, 74).

Binding slightly rubbed, mainly along extremities. Narrow upper margin, repair to fol. 25, otherwise remarkably well preserved.

BM-STC Italian 68. Howgego I, B7. Cordier Japonica 112. Brunet I, 618. Graesse I, 279. Kress Library of Economic Literature S 276. B. J. Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602–1784. G. King, “Delmephialmas and Sircorcor: Gasparo Balbi, Dalmà, Julfâr and a Problem of Transliteration,” Arabian Archeology and Epigraphy, vol. 17 (2006), pp. 248–252. UAE Yearbook 2006, p. 20. G. R. King, “The Coming of Islam and the Islamic Period in the UAE,” in UAE: A New Perspective, I. Al-Abed & P. Hellyer (eds.), pp. 68–97. W. M. Floor, The Persian Gulf: A Political and Economic History of Five Port Cities, 1500–1730. Lach, Asia in the Making of Europe, I.1, 473–475. Penrose, Travel and Discovery, 198. Placido Zurla, Di Marco Polo e degli altri viaggiatori veneziani piu illustri, II, 258–265. J. Charpentier, “Cesare di Fedrici and Gasparo Balbi,” Indian Antiquary LIII (1924), pp. 51–54.

Thirteenth century Arabic world chronicle

123. BAR-HEBRAEUS, Gregorius (Grighor Abu’l Faraj, Abulfaragus). Tarikh Muhtasar ad-Duwal.

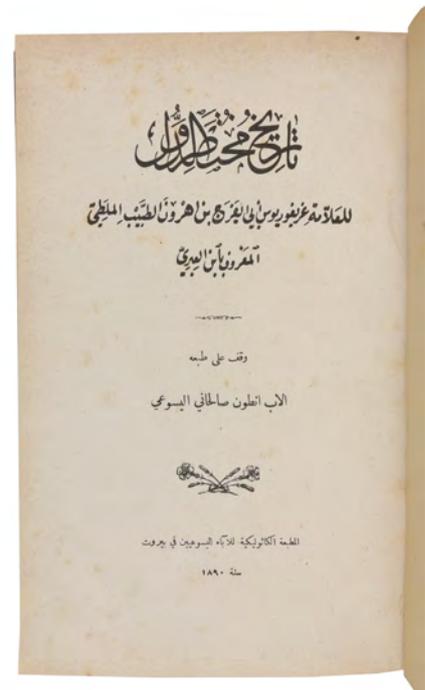
Beirut, al-Matbaat al-Katulikiya al-’Aba’ al-Yasuiyin (Jesuits’ Catholic Press), 1890. 8vo. Contemporary red half morocco over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. € 1,500

Rare Beirut-printed edition of this 13th century world chronicle by the great Syrian theologian Bar-Hebraeus (Abulfaragus, 1226–86), first edited by Edward Pococke in 1663. Bar-Hebraeus focuses on the Middle East and the reigning Muslim dynasties as well as on the East and West Syrian Christian churches, covering extensively the rise and spread of Islam and relations between the Christian and Islamic worlds. His account of the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, placing it at the time of the Islamic conquest of the city in 642 and claiming that the books were used as fuel for the ovens in the bath houses (!), contradicts most sources, which place the destruction much earlier. Even for the early periods, Bar Hebraeus makes use of sources that have since been lost, but his most original contribution remains what was in his day recent history.

Bar-Hebraeus, born in what is now Turkey, became Bishop of Gubos in the Syrian Orthodox Church in 1246 and worked in Aleppo from 1252. He wrote the present work in ancient Syriac but translated it into Arabic himself. As Pococke’s 1663 publication (with a Latin translation) was the classic edition of the Early Modern period, the present edition is the received modern one.

Binding somewhat rubbed at extremities. Light browning and brownstaining throughout, but in all a good, tight copy.

OCLC 31907278.



Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf

124. 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). The writer 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, and the title of a “Portuguese Livy”. 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. They are distinguished by clearness of exposition and orderly arrangement. They are also lively accounts” (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

125. 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

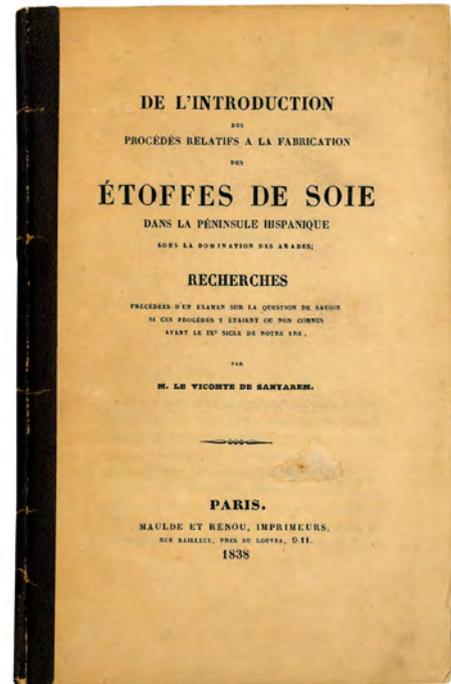
126. BARROS E SOUSA de Mesquita de Macedo Leitao e Carvalhosa, Visconde de, Manuel Francisco de Santarem. De l'introduction des procédés relatifs à la fabrication des étoffes de soie dans la Péninsule hispanique sous la domination des arabes; recherches précédées d'un examen sur la question de savoir 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” (Cortese, *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.

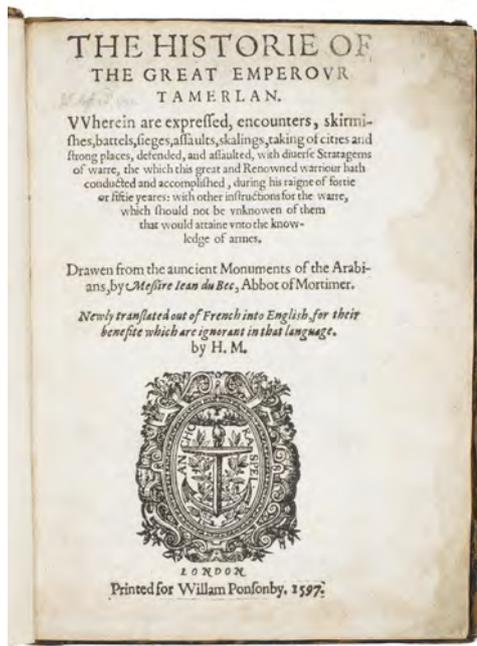
Innocencio V, 435–438. OCLC 458944557.



First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

127. BEC-CRESPIN, Jean du. The historie of the great emperour Tamerlan ... Drawen 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 S109956; M.R. Martin (ed.), Tamburlaine the great, pp. 16–18. McJannet, L., The Sultan speaks, p. 97.

Based on an Arabic source

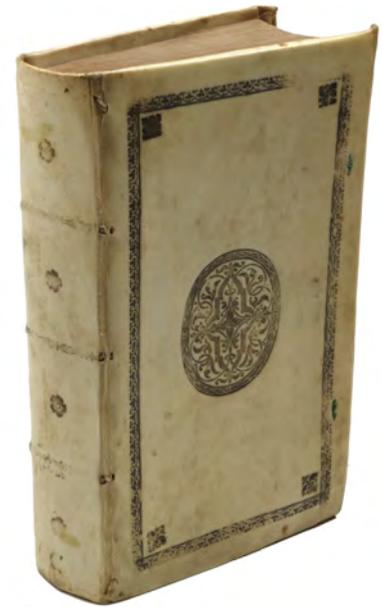
128. BEC-CRESPIN, Jean du. Histoire du grand Tamerlanes, ou sont descrits les rencontres, escarmouches, batailles, sieges, assauts, escallades prises de villes & places fortes, deffendues & assaillies avec plusieurs stratagemes de guerre. Nouvellement reveuë, & corrigée.

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

129. BÉCHARD, Émile. L'Égypte et la Nubie. Grand album monumental, historique, architectural.

Paris, André Palmieri & Émile 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 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>.

First Latin edition of Belon's illustrated oriental travel account, with 43 woodcuts

130. BELON, Pierre. *Plurimarum singularium & memorabilium rerum in Graecia, Asia, Aegypto, Judaea, Arabia, aliisque. ex teris 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, here in the first Latin edition, with a few additional notes by the great botanist Carolus Clusius, formerly director of the botanical garden of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II at Vienna and later that of Leiden University. From 1546 to 1549 the famous French naturalist Pierre Belon (or Bellon, Belon du Mans; 1517–1564) 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.

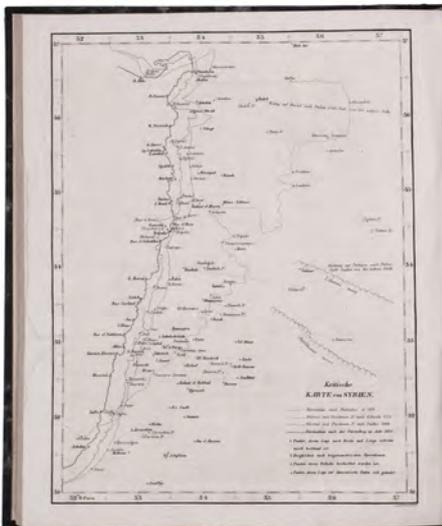


The geographical details of two outstanding maps of Arabia

131. BERGHAUS, Heinrich. *Geographisches memoir zur erklärang und erläuterung der Karte von Syrien.* (no. 5. von Berghaus' Atlas von Asia).

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1835. With an engraved map of Syria.

With: (2) **BERGHAUS, Heinrich.** *Geo-hydrographisches memoir zur erklärang und erläuterung der General-Karte von Arabia und dem Nil-Lande.* (no. 6. von Berghaus' Atlas von Asia).



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



132. 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”

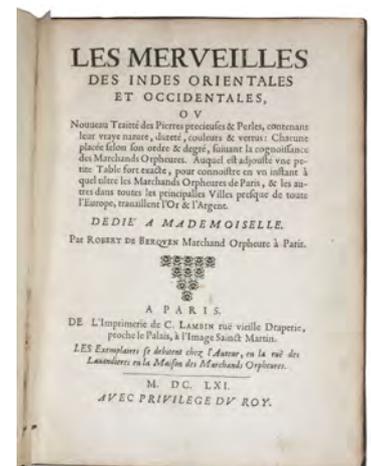
133. BERQUEN, Robert de. Les merveilles des Indes orientales ou nouveau traité des pierres precieuses & perles, contenant leur vraye nature, dureté, couleurs & vertus.

Paris, C. Lambin, 1661. 4°. (12), 112 pp. 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’Ormus & 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, mostly confined to upper margin. A good copy in an elaborately decorated contemporary French binding.

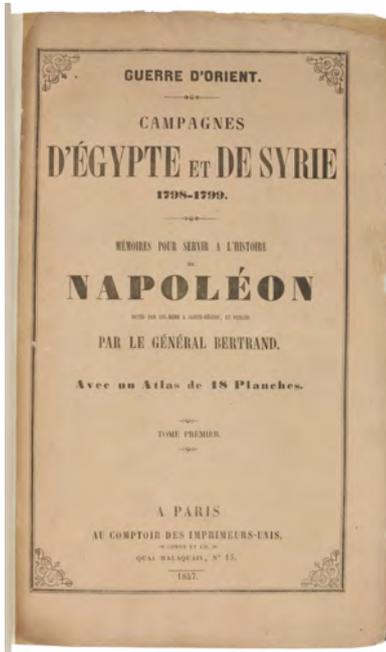
Sinkankas 592. Sabin 4957. Brunet VI, 4780. Graesse I, 348. Ferguson II, 295 (note). Cf. Duveen 71 (1669 second ed.).



Napoleon's memoirs of his French campaign

134. BERTRAND, Henri-Gatien. Guerre d'Orient. Campagnes d'Égypte 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.

Gulf flight records

135. BICKNELL, Ernest, British pilot (b. 1904). Pilot's log books.

Africa and the Arabian Gulf, 1943–1947. 2 vols. Oblong 8vo. Printed forms filled in by hand. Contemporary full cloth with blindstamped cover title. € 3,000

Uncommon set of flight records kept by the Imperial Airways pilot Ernest Bicknell, who was active in Africa and the Arabian Gulf region in the 1940s, with destinations including Bahrain, Dubai, Cairo, Mozambique, Durban, Khartoum, and Luxor. The present log books state the type of aircraft and duration of each flight, as well as occasional information on unusual events such as night landings, radio or instrument trouble, damage, weather conditions, or the unfortunate incident of the plane hitting a flock of ducks. In addition, Bicknell registered his visits to the Durban medical board and the hours he had flown since his last checkup. A resident of Durban since 1945 at the latest, Bicknell flew a total of 11,428 hours throughout his career.

Very well preserved.

C. A. Log Book

Full Name *Capt. E. Bicknell* C. A. Form 24

Address *NEVERN, Tranter Way, Joliba, Port Natal.*

Date of Birth *as 10th 1904.*

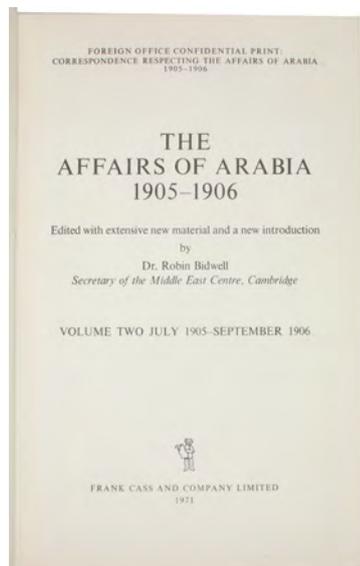
No. of Licence.	Date of Expiration.	Date of last Medical Board.	Result.
<i>2457.</i>	<i>1/5/38.</i>	<i>9/4/37.</i>	<i>Fit.</i>

Declassified British Foreign Office Letters on Arabia 1905–1906

136. BIDWELL, Robin [Leonard] (ed.). The Affairs of Arabia 1905–1906.

London, Frank Cass and Co. Ltd., 1971. Small folio. 2 vols. With 1 map. Original red cloth with gilt title to spine.

€ 5,000



Facsimile edition of eight collections of confidential documents from Britain's Foreign Office on affairs in the Arabian Gulf and beyond in 1905–06. A goldmine of information, these secret intelligence communiqués include direct communication with or discussion of key historical figures, including Sheikh of Abu Dhabi Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan (1835–1909), Sheikh of Bahrain Isa ibn Ali Al Khalifa (1848–1942), his son and heir Hamad ibn Isa Al Khalifa (1872–1942), and his nephew Ali ibn Ahmad-Khalifa; Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud (1875–1953) and his father Abdul-Rahman ibn Faisal al-Saud (1850–1928), Sheikh of Qatar Ahmad bin Muhammad Al-Thani (1853–1905), “effective ruler of Qatar” Jassim bin Mohammed Al Thani (1825–1913), and Abdul-Rahman ibn Idan (an “agent of the Shaikh of Qatar in Bahrain”); Sultan of Muscat and Oman Faisal ibn Turki (1865–1913); and names British “agents” active in Bahrain and Muscat.

The Foreign Office Confidential Print – the basis of this collection – was started as the quickest and most convenient method of circulating important mail within the Foreign Office. It is thus not an edited compilation of documents but a collection of reports shown almost exactly as they arrived in Whitehall, providing a rare glimpse into British Intelligence and Arabian affairs.

Binding a little tender, otherwise in good condition. Removed from the Library of the University of Texas at San Antonio with requisite stamps and shelfmark labels to spines.

OCLC 584226. Nos. 8472, 8482, 8548, 8561, 8668, 8709, 8767, 8883.

Important collection of confidential source documents

137. BIDWELL, Robin Leonard. The Affairs of Kuwait 1896–1905.

London, Frank Cass & Co., 1971. Folio. 2 vols. With 3 folded leaves of genealogical tables and a folding map. Publisher's original red cloth.

€ 5,000

The first and only facsimile reprint of these seven collections of early, confidential source documents on the foreign relations of Kuwait and Great Britain, edited with extensive new material and a new introduction by Robin Bidwell. The seven parts of the “Correspondence Respecting Affairs at Koweit” are here set out in their original form as first printed by the Foreign Office Confidential Print, as the quickest means of circulating mail within the Foreign Office, making incoming papers available to the Departments concerned, and maintaining a permanent record. While the focus is on Kuwait in the decade from 1896 to 1905, there are frequent references to previous happenings in Kuwait as well as to contemporary events outside the area. The first volume contains genealogical trees of the Al Sa'ud, Al Rashid and Al Subah families, the three dynasties involved in the story, and a map of Kuwait.

Bindings a little rubbed with ex-library markings. Removed from the Central Library of Kuwait University with stamp to the title-page of vol. 1 and the Iraqi “Markaz Nida' al-Huriyat li-l-Tatwir wa-l-Tanmia” (Freedom Call Center for Expansion and Human Development), respectively, with stamp on the half-title of volume 2 (but cut from title-page).

OCLC 517244.



First Hebrew edition

138. BINYAMIN BEN YONAH, mi-Tudelah / L'EMPEREUR, Constantijn (ed. & transl.). [Masa'ot shel rabi Binyamin]. Itinerarium D. Beniaminis cum versione & notis.

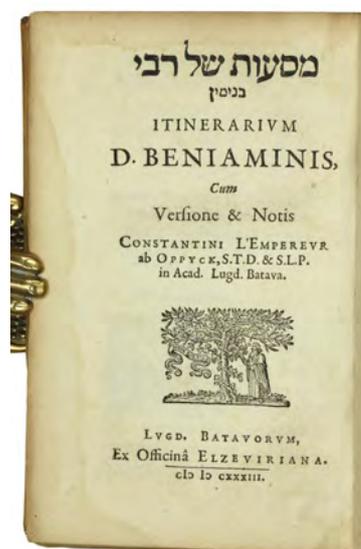
Leiden, Elzevir, 1633. 8°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title. € 12,500

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 Elzevir 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.

Willems 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

139. 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.

Cf. Aramco World July/August 1981, vol. 32, nr. 4.



A circular world map centered on the Middle East

140. [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 part 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 waterstaining 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

141. 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.*

Sumptuously bound, from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy

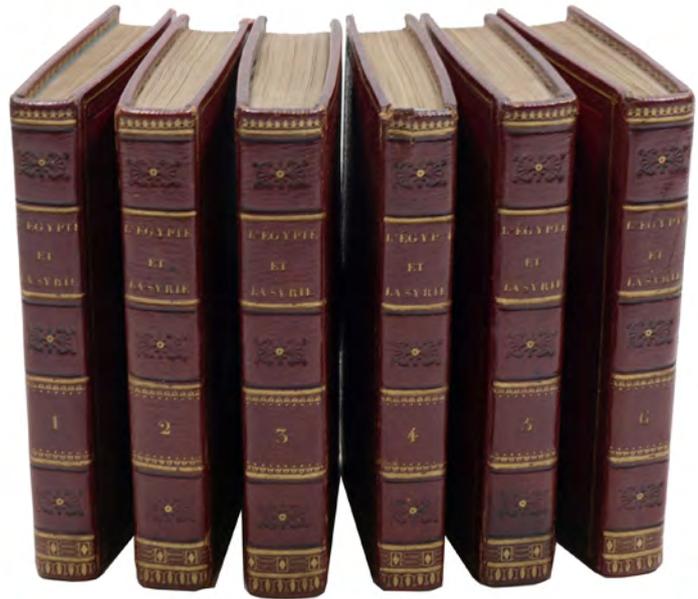
142. BRETON [DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Jean-Baptiste Joseph]. L'Égypte et la Syrie, ou moeurs, usages, costumes, et monumens des Égyptiens, des Arabes et des Syriens. Précédé d'un Précis historique.

Paris, A. Nepveu, 1814. 12mo. 6 vols. With 84 engraved plates, mostly aquatints, in contemporary hand colour, several folding. Contemp. 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. Röbricht 1631. Lipperbeide Ma 10. Colas 438. Hiler 113.



Peshawar and the Cherat hill station at the turn of the century

143. [BRITISH INDIAN ARMY]. Photograph album of the British Indian Army.

[Pakistan, ca. 1910]. Oblong folio (334 × 245 mm). 15 (plus 9 blank) ff. With 123 silver gelatin prints. Contemporary half blue cloth and patterned boards. € 2,000

A thorough photographic collection of the British Indian Army, likely the 1st Peshawar Division, which would place the collection between 1903 and 1919. Like many British Indian Army divisions, the soldiers are both British and Indian troops: in the opening pages of the album, British and Indian soldiers face off in a friendly football match. Most photographs are taken at the important British hill station of Cherat, which operated as a sanitarium and general health station for British troops stationed in malaria-prone Peshawar. The Cherat scenes include the snowy post office, the parade ground with a guard mid-march, views of the hills, and men at rest and playing with dogs and puppies. More active scenes show men in the field, and artillery hauled by truck or steam engine. Included are many interesting views of Peshawar city around the turn of the century, taken from the College and the Native Police Headquarters.

Other photos show the Native Police Headquarters themselves, troops waiting at the train station to leave Peshawar for Nowshera, and the famous gates of the city.

Exterior wear to album, a few hints of minor creasing or edgewear in the margins of photographs.



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

144. [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 Said 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, Said 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.

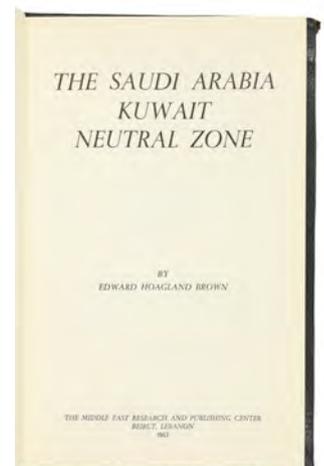
A touch of light wear; a few photographs are apparently missing as shown by their empty mounts; however, in excellent condition. Altogether a tour de force, featuring incredibly rare portraits of dignitaries and numerous photographs of cities of the Gulf.

Oil operations between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

145. BROWN, Edward Hoagland. The Saudi Arabia Kuwait Neutral Zone.

Beirut, The Middle East Research and Publishing Center, 1963. 8°. Black full calf with giltstamped spine title. € 1,500

A history of the creation of the Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, discussing the historical and legal background of both countries, a comparison with the Trucial Sheikdoms, the establishment of the Neutral Zone, and the ongoing oil operations in the Zone, with an appendix of legal documents. Based on an unfinished manuscript left by the author upon his death in 1959, the volume was completed posthumously by staff of the Middle East Research and Publishing Center. Dedicated to John Paul Getty.



The Neutral Zone, a 5,770 km² area between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, had been left undefined when the border was established by in 1922. Partitioning negotiations finally commenced when the rulers of both countries met and decided, in October 1960, that the Neutral Zone should be divided. On 7 July 1965, the two governments signed an agreement, which took effect on 25 July 1966, to partition the Zone adjoining their respective territories. Ratification followed on 18 January 1970.
Quite rare; traced to 19 institutions including 6 on COPAC.

OCLC 32070547.

The only surviving documentation of Mshatta Palace in Jordan



146. BRÜNNOW, Rudolf Ernst / DOMASZEWSKI, Alfred von. Die Provincia Arabia.

Strasbourg, Trübner, 1904–09. 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

147. 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

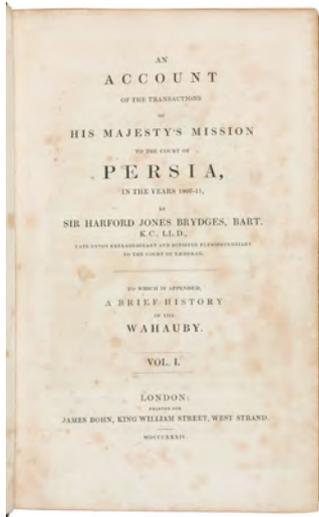


Levant for seven years before settling in Italy in 1685 and returning to the Netherlands in 1693. The work is especially valued for its engravings after De Bruyn's own drawings, executed by such well-known artists as Jan and Caper Luyken, including folding panoramas of Alexandria, Sattalia, Constantinople, 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 rebaked as noted and with some wear to the tooling.

Atabey 159. Howgego, to 1800, B177. Klaversma & Hannema 311. Tiele, Bibl. 207. Cf. Gnrrep, De Levant in een kleur (1997).



Second volume about the "Nedjed Country"

148. 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 Wahaubu.

(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 entirely 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 rebaked; 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.

Cyrus Ghani copy

149. BUCKINGHAM, J[ames] S[ilk]. Travels in Mesopotamia. Including a Journey from Aleppo to Bagdad, by the route of Beer, Orfah, Diarbekr, Mardin, & Mousul.

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



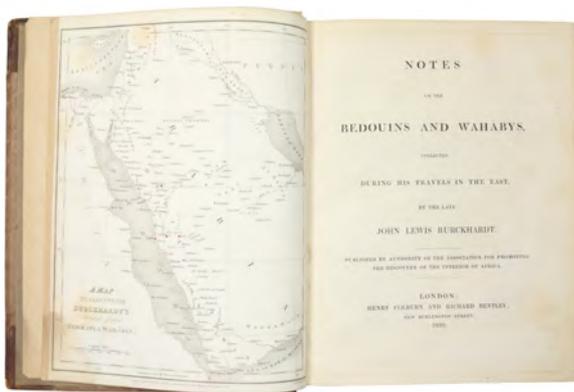
First octavo edition. James Silk Buckingham (1786–1855), founder of the *Calcutta Journal*, the *Oriental Herald* and *Colonial Review*, *The Sphynx*, and *The Argus*, social reformer and founder member of the British and Foreign Institute, travelled the Middle East as a sea captain and merchant. This is an account of his travels in 1816 through Asia Minor from Aleppo the Baghdad and 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 pastedowns.

Atabey 163. Weber I, 146. Allibone I, 277. Cf. Blackmer 233 (4to ed.). Not in Macro.

The fullest and most thorough account of the nomadic tribes of Arabia

150. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis). Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys, collected during his travels in the East.



London, (A. J. Valpy for) Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley, 1830. Large 4°. With an engraved map. Near-contemporary brown half calf (giltstamped spine recently rebacked). € 6,500

First edition, posthumously edited by William Ouseley. With this work, Burckhardt submitted what was at the time the fullest and most thorough account of the various nomadic tribes of Arabia, including a history of the Wahhabis from their first appearance until 1816 (cf. Henze). A two-volume octavo edition followed immediately, as did a German translation. The Swiss explorer Burckhardt (1784–1817) travelled through Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Nubia, and the Arabian Peninsula. Under the name “Sheikh Ibrahim”, he crossed the Red Sea to Jeddah, passed an examination on Muslim law, and participated in the pilgrimage to Mecca and

Medina. He died in Cairo and is buried there in the Muslim cemetery. He left his 350-volume library to Cambridge University; his diaries were acquired by the Royal Geographical Society.

Light waterstain to the lower corner of the map, otherwise a very good, wide-margined copy of this rare work.

Embacher 57. Howgego II, p. 83, B76. Gay 3606. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106. Engelmann 104. Brunet I, 1401f. Graesse I, 575. Cf. Macro 626; Henze I, 406f.; Hiler 127 (two-volume edition).

The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

151. 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

152. 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

153. 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 Benoit 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

154. BURTON, Isabel. AEI. Arabia Egypt India. A Narrative of Travel.

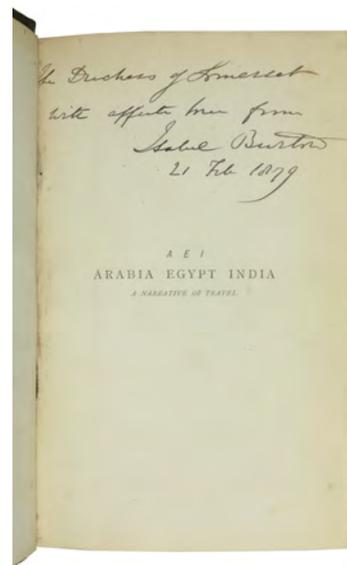
London, William Mullan & Son, 1879. 8°. With coloured frontispiece map and 12 plates. Original dark grey decorated cloth with bevelled edges, ruled and lettered in silver and gold. € 7,500

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..



Classic account

155. BURTON, Sir 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.

Beautifully illustrated expeditions searching for ancient Egyptian antiquities

156. 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

157. 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.



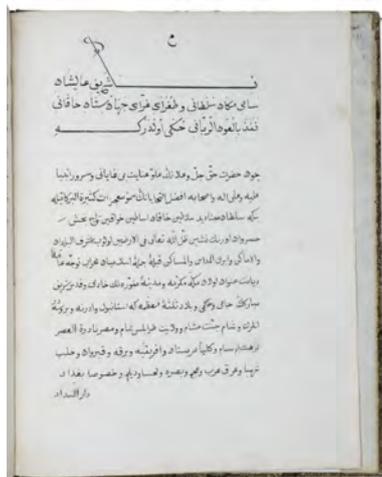
The Ottoman-French treaty that solidified French influence

158. [CAPITULATIONS OF 1740]. [Kitabi-i ahdname-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.

Presentation copy

159. (CENTRAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE BUREAU). RUSSELL, Thomas Wentworth (or Russell Pasha). Annual report for the year 1932.

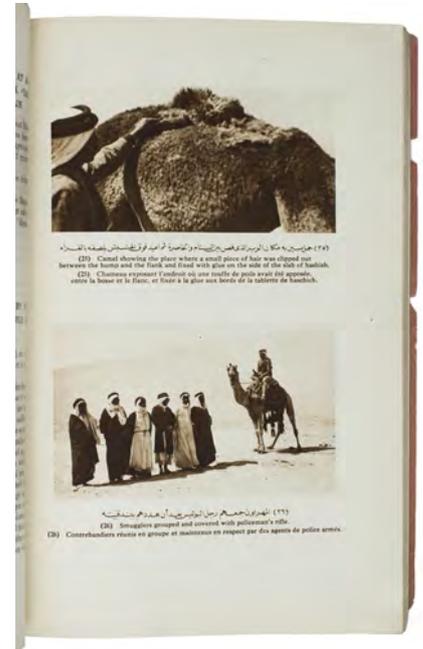
Cairo, Government Press, 1933. Small folio. With 14 sepia photographic plates, 1 folding facsimile letter, 2 folding graphs, a plate with 6 pie charts and 1 illustration (also in red) showing schematically a smuggling box. Original pink paper wrappers. € 8,500

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. Thomas Wentworth 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 especially what he called “white drugs” (cocaine, morphine, heroin), but also of “black drugs” (hashish, opium). Russell can be considered as one of the most important anti-drug campaigners in Egypt in his time and after, as he really raised awareness for the rising problem. In this work, Russell describes how drugs are smuggled in large quantities from abroad to Egypt. In many chapters, he extensively describes the foreign sources of supply (discussing not only important drug barons, but also mentioning specific ships and other means of transport which 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.



The valuation of pearls



160. [CHAPPUZEAU, Samuel]. Histoire des joyaux, et des principales richesses de l'orient & de l'occident.

Geneva, pour J. H. Widerhold, 1665. 12mo. With engraved additional pictorial title and small woodcut ornament to printed title; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary full vellum. € 22,000

Extremely rare first edition of this history of gemstones, corals and pearls, with plentiful references to the Arabian Gulf and specifically to Bahrain, Al-Qatif, Muscat, and Ormus, including separate chapters on pearls, their valuation, and the process of pearl-fishing. Carter lists Chappuzeau’s work, which draws strongly on Tavernier, under the “key European accounts”, quoting his mention of the Gulf as a major source of pearls: “The most significant pearl fishing ground is on the coast of Arabia Felix, between the towns of Julfar and Catif” (p. 94).

Chappuzeau’s “text is in two parts, the first, of six chapters, describes gemstones beginning with diamond, then those of color, pearls, coral, amber yellow stones, the metals, ambergris, bezoar, indigo and other ‘rich productions’ of the East and West Indies, and including salts. The second part describes the places referred to in the first part, from Abyssinia to Visapur [...] Chappuzeau provides information on places in India where diamonds are found, how they are mined, and

prices demanded for diamonds and other gemstones. The method of pricing pearls is also given along with a table of values [... This chapter] is famous for its perpetuation of the story that pearls generate from dew drops falling into the gaping shells of the pearl oysters” (Sinkankas). Also includes references to mining in Peru and trade from the West Indies and Americas.

Spine somewhat dust-soiled; interior shows some browning throughout. Provenance: Contemporary ink ownership "F. Baker" (?) to title-page. Latterly removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their inconspicuous library stamp to the flyleaf. Vastly rarer than the 1671 English edition: no other copy seen in the trade.

Sinkankas 1251. Sabin 12010. Cioranescu (17th c.) 18639. OCLC 78250964. Carter, Sea of Pearls, pp. 94 & 106. Cf. Hoover 217; Roller/Goodman I, 222; Macclesfield 512 (for the 1671 English translation).

Journey from Cairo to Mount Sinai, with an account of Wadi Mukattab

161. CLAYTON, Robert (editor). 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

162. 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.



The first British Muslim woman to make the Hajj



163. 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

164. COLAÇO, José Daniel. Viagem de Sua Magestade El Rei o Senhor Dom Fernando a Marrocos, seguido da descrição da entrega da Grão Cruz da Torre e Espada ao Sultão Sid Mohammed.

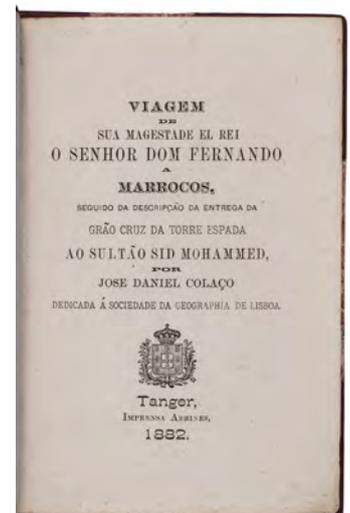
Tangiers, Abrines, 1882. 8°. Modern maroon half morocco, preserving the original publisher’s printed wrappers.

€ 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).



A British surveyor in the Arabian Gulf



165. COLLINGWOOD, William, R.I.N. surveyor (fl. 1840s–1860s). Collection of watercolours showing Indian Navy ships in the Arabian Gulf. Includes Collingwood's original surveying telescope.

[Mostly Arabian Gulf], 1856–58. Three hand-drawn watercolours showing the “Coromandel” (148 × 225 mm), the “Tigris” (178 × 240 mm), and the “Georgiana” (142 × 240 mm), mounted on backing paper, separately matted. With a presentation leather-covered 1½-inch three-draw leather-covered surveying telescope and compass compendium by Andrew Ross, London, contained in 29 cm leather carry case with lid enclosing a lacquered-brass compass, collapsed length 25 cm, expands to 71 cm. € 25,000

A striking collection of original watercolours drawn by Lieutenant William Collingwood, civil engineer in the Royal Indian Navy, during his surveying mission to the Middle East in the mid-1850s. The three ships, all built for the “Honourable [East India] Company”, are the H.C. Screw Troop Ship “Coromandel” (“1112 Tons. Commander C. D. Campbell I.N. London to Madras Aug. to Nov. 1856”), the H.C. Brigantine “Tigris” (“Persian Gulf. Entering “Cheroo” Bay. August 1857”), and the H.C. Schooner “Georgiana” (“Lieut. Collingwood Comd. off ‘Karack’, Feb. 1858”). While the exact location of the “Coromandel” at the time of sketching is not identified (though Collingwood was undoubtedly in the Arabian area at the time), the other two ships are clearly sailing the Arabian Gulf. The “Tigris” is shown entering Cheroo Bay (Chiruyeh, Bandar-e Chiru), on the south coast of Persia, opposite Inderabi Island; the bay was popular with navigators in the region for offering safe shelter from western and northwestern winds, with regular soundings of up to ten fathoms quite near the shore. The “Georgiana” is pictured farther north off Kharg Island, 16 miles from the coast of Bushehr province. Slight loss to upper left corner of all three sheets; some brownstaining and traces of folds, but well-preserved on the whole. The ensemble is neatly complemented by Collingwood's presentation surveying telescope and compass compendium, the telescope being signed and inscribed: “From Comr. Selby, Surveyor in Mesopotamia, to Lieut. W. Collingwood, Asst. Surveyor, in kind remembrance of Services together in Babylonia & Irak Arabia”. Commander W. B. Selby, who dedicated this fine telescope-cum-compass set, began his distinguished surveying career in 1837 when, as a midshipman, he embarked on the expedition first to lay navigation buoys in the mouths of the Indus River and then to chart some coastal areas in the “Horn of Africa”. By 1846 he was back working off the mouths of the Indus, having made his reputation in Mesopotamia (in 1840–41), and thereafter achieved considerable acclaim for his numerous other surveys, including those during the military expedition to Persia in 1856, before returning to England at the end of 1862. He was succeeded as Surveyor of Mesopotamia by his protégé, Lt. William Collingwood (a distant cousin of the Admiral), who had already done much valuable work in the region, including the large-scale, though surreptitious, mapping of Baghdad in 1855, described by him as follows: “The survey of the city of Baghdad was completed entirely by myself and under very unpleasant restrictions [...] The Turkish Government were not to know anything about it [...] and I was left to survey the town as best I could, and under such difficulties that at times I had to note bearings and paces all over my white shirt, where best I could get the pencil at the time [...]”. During this same expedition, Collingwood also surveyed the Shatt-ul-Arab, the city of Bussorah (also by stealth) and much of the country between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, and was undoubtedly one of the most gifted and productive R.I.N. surveyors of his day.



Communism in the Middle East

166. [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.

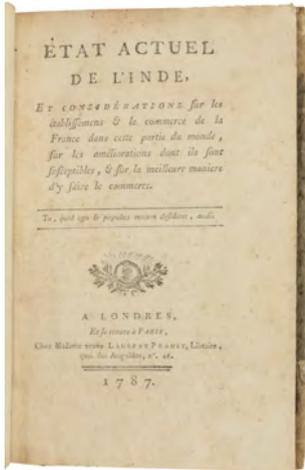
With some blind – and/or ink-stamped information on the wrappers and/or flyleaves of several volumes. Some volumes are slightly browned and foxed and show some occasional minor tears (not affecting the text). Overall, the collection is in good condition.

A wide-ranging discussion of the East Indies trade in 1787

167. [COMPAGNIE DES INDES]. État actuel de l'Inde, et considérations sur les établissemens & le commerce de la France dans cette partie du monde, sur les ameliorations 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 civilization [...]”).

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

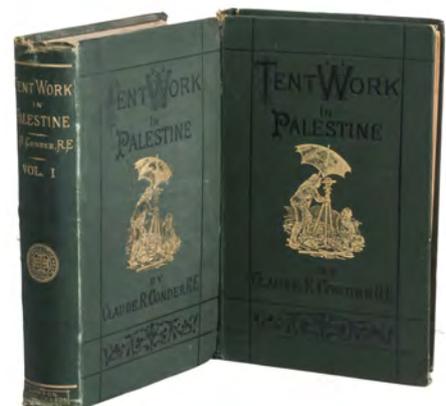
168. CONDER, Claude Reignier. Tent work in Palestine. A record of discovery and adventure.

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.

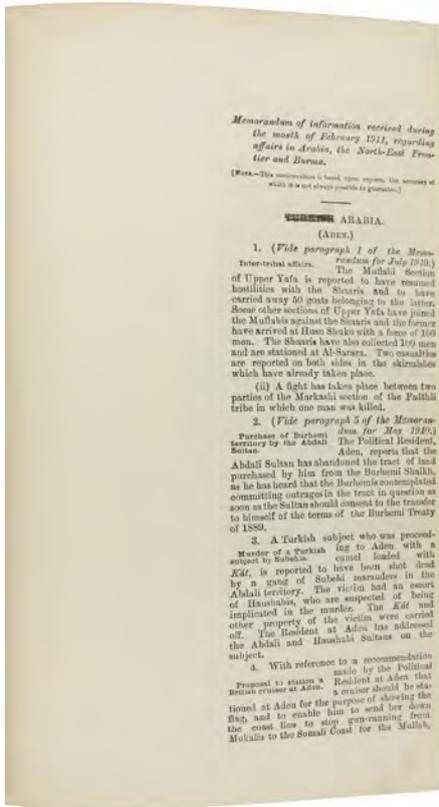
WorldCat 251964591.



*British policy differences with Sheikh Butti bin Suhail Al Maktoum,
the ruler of Dubai*

169. [CONFIDENTIAL BRITISH GOVERNMENT MEMORANDA ON THE TRUCIAL COAST]. Memorandum of information received during the month of January [–December] 1911, regarding affairs in Arabia, the North-East Frontier and Burma.

[Calcutta], Foreign Office Press; Simla, G.M. Press, 1911. Folio. 12 parts. Printed in single columns with blank space left at inner margins for notes. Half sheep over red cloth boards, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine. € 25,000



A full year's worth of confidential memoranda issued by Edward Henry Scamander Clarke (1856–1947), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, providing a detailed picture of British relations in Arabia and Asia throughout 1911. The memoranda encompass Arabia (including Aden, Baghdad, Kuwait, Muscat, Bahrain, the Gulf, and the Trucial Coast), Tibet, Bhutan, Assam, and Burma. The numerous and frequently extensive paragraphs dedicated to the “Arabian littoral of the Persian Gulf” not only discuss problems of charting and navigating the coastal waters, but also focus on defending British commercial interests in the region at a moment when the international trade was scrambling to access the Arabian pearl banks, while at the same time British authority was taking a dramatic plunge in the aftermath of the notorious “Dubai Incident” of 24 December 1910, a botched gun raid operation that led to rising tensions between Britain and the people of the Trucial Coast. Items include notes on the desire of the “Wahabi Amir of Nejd”, Abdulaziz ibn Saud, to “come into closer relations with His Majesty’s Government”; proposed hydrographical surveys of possible approaches to Kuwait and Bahrain; a proposed enquiry into the causes of the depletion of the pearl banks in the Gulf, and the possible attitude of the local Arab tribes as well as foreign agents in the area; an investigation into possible business residences of Rosenthal Frères in Dubai and Bahrain, and the question of British firms entering into the local pearling business; a proposal to secure written assurances from the Sheikhs of the Gulf not to extend pearl fishing concessions to foreigners; policy differences between Britain and the ruler of Dubai, Sheikh Butti bin Suhail Al Maktoum; piracy committed on a Dubai boat; the proposed establishment of British banks at certain port town along the Gulf coast; a discussion of the need for a treaty with the Qatar Sheikhs; the “question of the sovereignty over Katar”; the cancellation by the Sheikh of Sharjah of an excavation concession granted on Abu Musa island; the replacement of lost light buoys off the Arabian Gulf coast; negotiations with Turkey over territorial

differences; Kuwait and the Baghdad Railway; and the Ottoman occupation of Jazirat az Zakhnuniyah (off the Saudi Arabian coast, between Bahrain and Qatar).

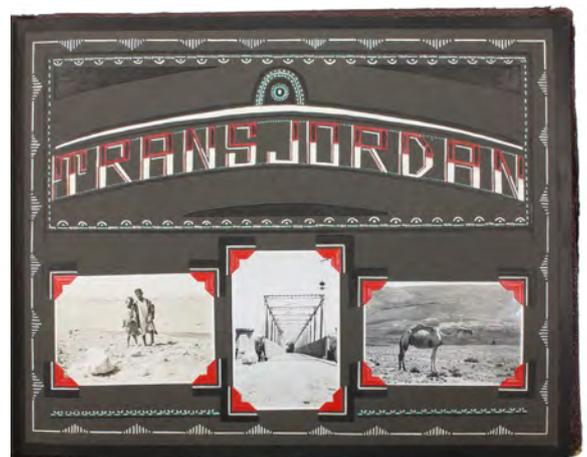
A few marks to text. Binding rubbed and marked at extremities, spine recently rebacked. Extremely rare: no copy traceable in library catalogues internationally.

*Kings, emirs, and aerial views from the 1930s
Levant*

170. COULL, Adam / MARTIN, Elsie. [Photo Album – RAF presence in Palestine, Jordan, and Egypt].

[Egypt, Jordan, Palestine], 1933–1934. 2 vols. Oblong folios. With 252 silver gelatin photographs; also with an Air Force marriage certificate laid in. Handwritten captions and decorations. Contemporary saddle-stitched faux morocco.

€ 9,500



Two beautifully presented photo albums with hand-designed borders, captions, and titles in 1930s Art Deco style, featuring numerous photographs of Egypt, the Levant, and the Arabian Peninsula. Of particular interest are photos of King Faisal I of Iraq, Faisal I bin Al-Hussein bin Ali Al-Hashemi (1885–1933) and his brother, Emir Abdullah I of Jordan, Abdullah I bin Al-Hussein (1882–1951) on an official visit to an RAF base. A third visiting dignitary, Undersecretary of State for Air Sir Philip Sassoon (1888–1939), was himself an avid aviator photographed in the process of making the first inspection of overseas RAF bases.

The identity of the photographers is clear, as their marriage certificate was laid in: Adam Neish Coull, Scottish RAF Corporal, and Elsie May Martin, English bookfolder working in Ismailia, Egypt. That Coull was a pilot is obvious from the numerous aerial views and snaps of planes, but while many interwar RAF pilots took aerial photographs, these are often particularly striking: they at once show off Coull's artistic eye and the knowledge of an expert 1930s aviator who appreciated both the mechanics of an airplane and the art of flight. Photographed from the air are several Fairey III F Mk. IV biplanes; in Amman airsheds and in flight are the Fairey Gordons and a Vickers Victoria, including an interesting shot of the interior of the Victoria. A towering Handley Page H.P.42 passenger plane, this aircraft named Hanno appears deceptively small against the open desert. This same aircraft was later prominently featured in the Strand Film Company's 15-minute documentary, *Air Outpost*, which describes 24 hours in the Imperial Airways airfield at Sharjah. Even aerial tasks are photographed: a pilot in front of a two-seater banking, a photograph of a bomb sight, and the way the landing ground at Azrak was apparently made clear to pilots via a giant petroglyph of a camel. Coull's own plane was likely a Bristol F.2B Fighter, featured in one of the larger photographs.

Martin and Coull evidently travelled together extensively, documenting what they saw: photographs span Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and Egypt, and within them candid city scenes of Jerusalem, Ma'an, Amman and the Wadi Rum district, and ruins at Jerash and Petra. Included are shots of the Hejaz Jordan Railway, with view of a train from the air and another, captioned, "Lawrence's Bridge", of the Amman Bridge viaduct. Kerak and Ajlun Castles are shown from the air, as are the Suez Canal and the Rutenberg Hydroelectric dam. Two photographs show the original Allenby (King Hussein or Al-Karameh) Bridge, which is understood to have been destroyed by the 1927 Jericho earthquake.

Hint of wear to albums, photographs fine.

The first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies, by way of Iran

171. CUBERO SEBASTIAN, Pedro. Breve relacion de la peregrinacion que ha hecho de la mayor parte del mundo.

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infaçon, 1680. 4°. Title-page within a border of cast fleurons, woodcut arms of the dedicatee Charles II of Spain, and several woodcut initials and tailpieces. Modern gilt blue morocco by the Barcelona binder Emilio Brugalla (1901–87), also active in Madrid, signed at the foot of the front turn-in: "Brugalla 1946", with the arms of the Spanish bibliophile Isidoro Fernandez (1878–1963) stamped in gold on front and back in a blind-stamped panel, double fillets on binding edges and richly gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges. € 18,000

First edition of an interesting and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies (1671–80) made by the Spanish missionary Sebastian Pedro Cubero. Interestingly, Cubero covered most of his route by land, as would later Careri, thus constantly being able to observe the customs, religions, ceremonies and costumes of the peoples he visited, describing them in considerable detail. After spending time in Italy, where he was appointed as a missionary to Asia and the East Indies, Cubero travelled by way of Istanbul and Moscow to Iran, visiting Isfahan ("Hispaham") and Bandar Abbas, after which he finally arrived in India. After crossing to Malacca he was imprisoned by the Dutch and later banished from the city. He then proceeded to the Philippines and ultimately, by way of Mexico, back to Europe. "After a stint as confessor in the imperial army in Hungary, Cubero became one of the notable travellers of the 17th century. What set him apart was the variety of his traveller's hats. Most obviously a missionary [...], he also became [...] a representative figure of the whole exploratory enterprise. By circumnavigating the globe in his travels, he was recognized in his own time to be another Magellan, Drake, or Cavendish" (Noonan).

With bookplates on pastedown; title-page has contemporary ownership of Pere de Ribes-Vallgomera de Boixadors, Marques de Alferras, ennobled by Philip V in 1702. Some occasional foxing and a small restoration, replacing the outer lower corner of the t. p. in a subtle facsimile.

Very narrow margins, occasionally just shaving the headlines and quire signatures, otherwise in very good condition. Rare in the market: two copies appeared at auction in the last 50 years.

Palau 65756. Sablin 17819. OCLC 14110894. Howgego C225. Lach & Van Kley III, 360. Maggs cat. 495, 303. This ed. not in Salvá. For the author cf. F.T. Noonan, The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery (2007), p. 104.



Travels to the East Indies, China, Middle East and the Gulf

172. CUBERO SEBASTIANO, Pedro. Peregrinazione del mondo.

Naples, Giuseppe Criscolo, 1683. 4°. With additional engraved title and 2 portraits. Original papered boards with 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.

Unique hand-coloured copy of Dapper's famous description of Africa

173. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Lybien, Biledulgerid, Negroslant, 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

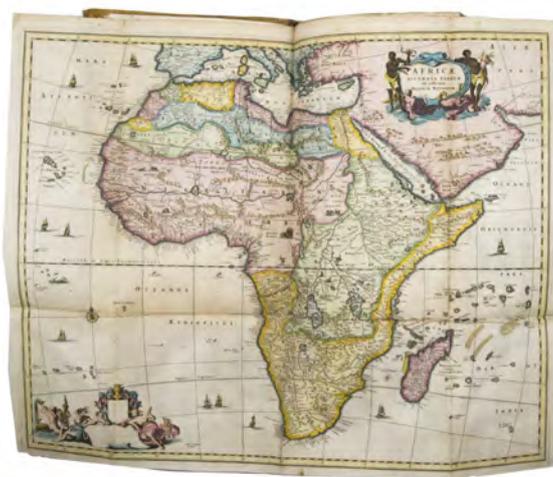
First impression of the second, much enlarged Dutch edition of Dapper's famous description of Africa. Dapper began his writing career with a description of Amsterdam, where he spent his whole life. His description of the entire continent of Africa and its islands was first published in 1668, which was 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



174. DAPPER, Olfert. Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Asia: In sich haltend die Landschafften 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

175. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschryving van Asie: behelsende de gewesten van Mesopotamie, Babylonie, Assyrie, Anatolie, of Klein Asie: beneffens eene volkome beschrijving van gantsch gelukkigh, woest, en petreesch of steenigh Arabie. Vertoont in een bondigh ontwerp van 's lands benamingen, bepalingen ... 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.



The historic business deal that initiated the era of oil in the Middle East

176. [D'ARCY, William Knox]. Typescript draft of the D'Arcy Concession.

Tehran, May 1901. Folio. 5 ff.

€ 8,500

French draft of the historic business deal between Britain and Persia that would initiate the era of oil in the Middle East. The chain of events leading to Persia entering the international oil scene began with Antoine Ketabci Khan, the Persian commissioner general at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Ketabci Khan, of Armenian descent, had held several posts in the Persian government, including the directorship of the customs service. Although the ostensible reason for Ketabci's visit was the opening of the Paris Exhibition, his main purpose was to find an investor in Europe willing to take up the petroleum concession in Persia. In Paris, Ketabci sought the aid of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, formerly the British minister in Tehran, who suggested William Knox D'Arcy, an English entrepreneur and financier who had made a fortune in gold mining in Australia and was eager to examine the proposition. On 28 May 1901 the prodigal Mozaffar-al-Din Shah granted D'Arcy an oil concession valid for 60 years, with exclusive rights to oil exploration in the entire country apart from the five northern provinces of Azerbaijan, Gilan, Mazandaran, Astarabad, and Khorasan. These provinces were excluded to avoid offending Russia, which regarded the northern part of Persia as its own sphere of influence, in the same way that Britain saw southern Persia as falling in its own orbit. In return, D'Arcy agreed to pay the Persian government £20,000 in cash, with another £20,000 worth of shares, as well as an annual royalty which was defined somewhat vaguely as equal to 16% of "annual net profits".

Small rust stains to first leaf; slightly creased.



First printing of Israel's Declaration of Independence: a promise of "full social and political equality" for all citizens

177. [DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF ISRAEL]. Iton Rishmi. [Official Gazette of Israel, no. 1].

Tel Aviv, HaPo'el HaTz'ir printing press, for the Provisional Government (Hachrazah Al Hakamat Medinat Yisrael), 14 May 1948. Small folio.

€ 12,500



First printing of the Israeli Declaration of Independence. This was the first publication rescinding the 1937 White Paper that had restricted Jewish immigration to Palestine. With the names of all of the signing members of the Provisional Government, headed by David Ben-Gurion, printed on p. 2, this document heralded the end of British involvement in Palestine, and the start of unrestricted immigration into the new Jewish state. It publishes for the very first time the full declaration as read out by Ben-Gurion at 4 pm on Friday, 14 May 1948, in the Tel-Aviv Museum (known today as Independence Hall). The address investigates the impetus towards the declaration, including the Balfour Declaration, the British Mandate and the harrowing events of WWII, and looks forward to full co-operation with the United Nations. The state of Israel, it says, "will uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens, without distinction of race, creed or sex".

This very rare first issue is printed on lighter paper than the subsequent issues were. A few very minor edge flaws, but an uncommonly well preserved specimen of an iconic publication, printed on the first day of the birth of Israel.

Military issue booklet from the Omani Civil War

178. [DHOFAR 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.

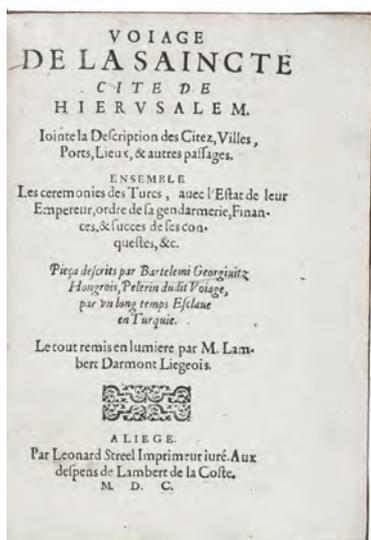
Featured weapons include the Soviet 7.62mm Assault Rifle AK (AK 47), Czechoslovakian 7.62mm Model 58 Assault Rifle (M 58), 7.62mm Simonov Semiautomatic Carbine (SKS), 7.92mm KAR 98k, 7.62mm Degtyarev Light Machine Gun (RPD), 7.62mm Goryunov Heavy Machine Gun (SG 43 or SGM), 12.7mm DShk M1938 Heavy Machine 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.



Life and customs in the Ottoman Empire, described by a Christian former slave

179. 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 ...

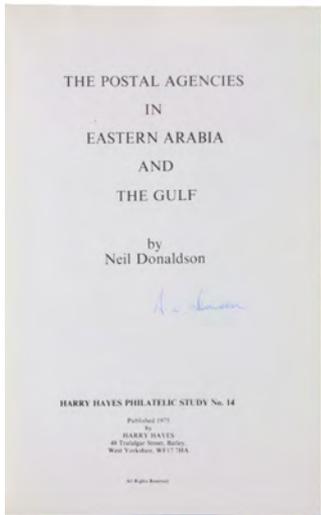
Liège, printed by Leonard Streeel for Lambert de la Coste, 1600. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. 18th century calf, gold-tooled spine. € 17,500



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.

Standard work – presentation copy signed by the author



180. DONALDSON, Neil. *The Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia and the Gulf.* West Yorkshire, Harry Hayes, 1975. 8vo. With a folding table of postal stamps and numerous photographic illustrations throughout the text; two maps of the Gulf to pastedowns. Contemporary full blue cloth with giltstamped title to cover and spine. € 850

First edition. Presentation copy signed by the author to title-page. The fundamental work on Indian and British post agencies and stamps used in the Arabian Gulf. The book covers a vast time period from the 1850s to the early 1970s, discussing Muscat, Guadur, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi. The chapters on each country open with a historical background of the region, followed by observations on the circumstances which led to the opening of each post office, the various cancellations, postmarks, registration labels, and (overprinted) stamps used. In addition, the work addresses matters of airmail and war mail (air graphs, FPOs, etc.) and includes an appendix with useful resources for philatelists. Issued as Harry Hayes Philatelic Study no. 14. A supplement was published in 1994. Heads of spine and corners slightly rubbed. In near mint condition.

OCLC 16430285.

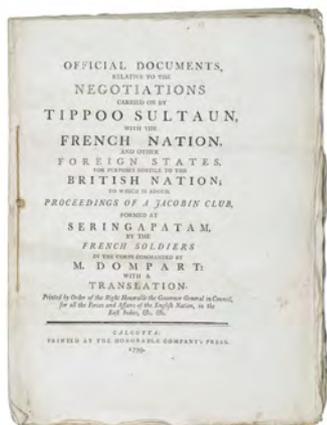
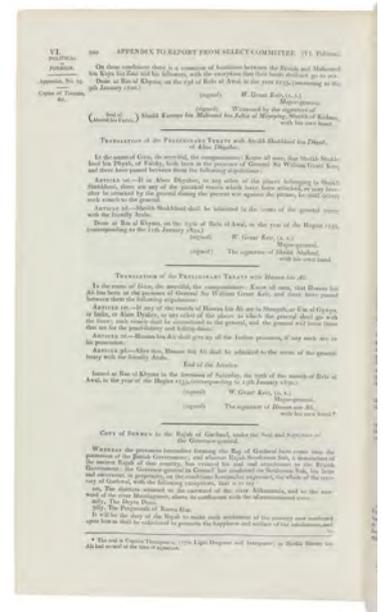
*The Trucial States:
the relevant treaties published for the first time*

181. [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 1 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*

182. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. [TIPU SULTAN, Zaman Shah DURRANI, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and others]. Official documents, relative to the negotiations carried on by Tippoo Sulthan, 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 the 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.

Petroleum magazine from the decade of the 1970s Energy Crisis

183. EGYPTIAN GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION. Al-Batrul [Petroleum Magazine].

[Cairo], Mu'assasah al-Misriyah al-'Ammah lil-Batrul (Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation), 1972–1979. 13 vols. Folio. Original colour wrappers. € 1,800

Thirteen issues of the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation's company magazine, issued across the span of nearly a decade and addressing many of the most important international economic situations of the 1970s, the decade which saw a large energy crisis. Printed entirely in Arabic, articles discuss petroleum in the Arab Gulf states, the results of the ninth annual Arab Petroleum Congress hosted in Dubai, achievements of the Egyptian petroleum sector, OPEC aid to developing countries and the 1979 OPEC conference in Abu Dhabi, American interests in Arab oil, the first scientific conference on environmental pollution, the nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company, and the full texts of important documents issued by government bodies and of particular relevance to the oil sector.

Comprises: 1972, 3 issues; 1973, 5 issues; 1974, 1 issue; 1975, 1 issue; 1978, 1 issue; 1979, 2 issues. Only a hint of wear; in quite good condition.

OCLC 4964731.



Afghanistan and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary and India, with 14 hand-coloured plates, in original wrappers

184. 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

185. 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.



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

186. 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 blind-stamped 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.



Forty years of the political career of King Faisal in photographs



187. [FAISAL BIN ABDULAZIZ AL SAUD]. Photographs – Press photos of King Faisal and the Saudi royal family.

No place, ca. 1932–1975. 30 silver gelatin prints in protective sleeves, ranging from 255 × 200 mm to 180 × 120 mm (1 small photo is 90 × 100 mm). Most with press stamp on the reverse in Arabic, English, or French.

€ 12,500

Press photographs of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–75) and members of the Saudi royal family, ranging from the 1930s to 1960s and documenting key moments in Saudi diplomacy and Faisal's political career as Prince and later King of Saudi Arabia. In photographs commemorating Faisal's foreign relations in both Arab and international spheres, Faisal is shown being visited by foreign dignitaries, such as the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates Ahmed bin Khalifa Al Suwaidi (b. 1937), who is – per the caption – shown conveying a private oral message from Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004). In a series of photographs taken in Jeddah, Faisal receives Hajj delegations from Syria, China, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, and an Egyptian delegation led by Vice President of Egypt Hussein Mahmoud Hassan el-Shafei (1918–2005), as well as diplomatic visits from Somali Foreign Minister Umar Arteh Ghalib (1930–2020), Lebanese politician Amin al-Hafez,

and French Ambassador Pierre Richard.

The earliest photograph, taken in Paris in 1932, shows Faisal as a young man in front of the Grand Mosque of Paris. Faisal was often on the move promoting and discussing Saudi interests abroad, documented in scenes including but not limited to: Prince Faisal and his

brother Prince Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1913–1982), who thirty years later would succeed the throne upon Faisal's assassination, together on a 1943 tour of the United States; a 1945 visit to New York with a delegation headed by Prince Faisal and including Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (ca. 1921–2005, later King Fahd), Prince Muhammad bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1910–88), Faisal's eldest son Prince Abdullah bin Faisal Al Saud (1923–2007), and nine-year-old Prince Nawwaf bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1932–2015).

Faisal appears at the first session of the United Nations General Assembly alongside Saudi ambassador Hafiz Wahba (1889–1967) and in a second trip to a UN General Assembly alongside his own nine-year-old son Mohammed bin Faisal Al Saud (1937–2017), who like Faisal received political training from a young age. Faisal is shown in a 1947 meeting of the Arab League with Palestinian politician Amin al-Husseini (1897–1974) and Egyptian Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrashy Pasha (1888–1948) to discuss the announcement of the partition of Palestine.

Having ascended to the throne in 1964, Faisal appears flanked by guards at a diplomatic dinner with President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba (1903–2000), meeting U.S. President Eisenhower in 1953, and attending another 1969 Arab League Summit with King Hassan II of Morocco (1929–99) and his brother Prince Moulay Abdallah (1935–1983).

Some American press photographs, intended for newspaper reproduction, have been augmented by hand in ink or grey watercolour wash in order to retain fainter details. Altogether exceptionally well preserved.



The Portuguese dominions in Asia with views of Hormuz and Muscat

188. FARIA Y SOUSA, Manuel de. Asia Portuguesa.

Lisbon, Henrique Valente de Oliveira (vol. I), Antonio Craesbeck (vols. II–III), 1666, 1674–1675. Small folio. 3 vols. With 3 engraved title-pages, engraved and woodcut initials, woodcut tailpieces, each with an engraved portrait at the end of the front matter. 19 folded plates with views and plans, as called for. 19th century full mottled calf, titled and ruled in gilt on spine, marbled endpapers. € 40,000

Very rare first edition, with an impressive collection of plates. A trove of information regarding the Portuguese involvement with China (most notably the Chinese missions), the wars between the Dutch and the Portuguese in Macau, the trade relations with India and the Portuguese outposts there (Daman & Diu). Most notably, it deals extensively with the history of the Arabian Gulf, narrating the capture of Ormuz in 1507 by the Portuguese Afonso de Albuquerque which gave the Portuguese full control of the trade between India and Europe passing through the Gulf. It also speaks of the discovery of Baharem and Catif and the wars with King of Al-Hasa. Also the aspect of trade is described: there are several mentions of “the Fishery of Pearl, so famed that draws all Mankind thither”. Faria y Sousa also gives accounts of later events such as the building of “forts of great strengths” in Muscat, after the fall of Ormuz in 1622 which opened up the Persian trade with England in the Gulf.

Copy a little trimmed, with occasional minor stains and paper repairs, but overall clean. One of the very few sets on the market with a full set of plates.

Cordier (Sinica) 2309. Palau 86.692. Streit V, 476. Alden/L. 666/47. Sabin 28001. Laures 490. Takahashi 115. Lach/Van Kley, p. 355. Inocencio V, 416. Auvermann, 493. Arouca, S 530, 531 and 532.

The world's cultures illustrated: one of the greatest publishing ventures ever, the rarest work to be found complete

189. 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-Hilmv I, 231. Lipperheide Ad 7. Colas 1051. Hiler 311. Brunet II, 1232f.

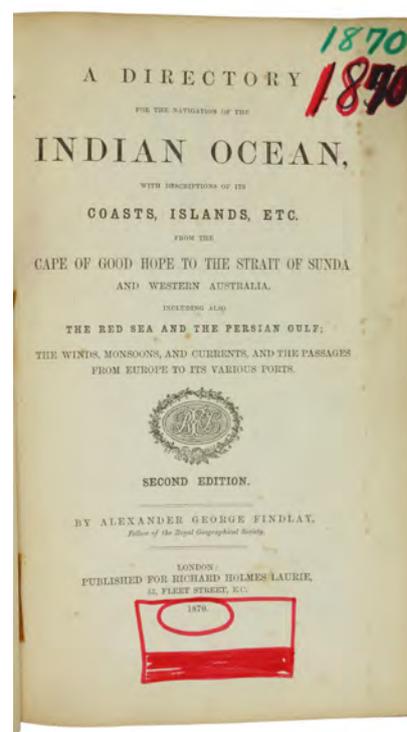


The chief of Aboothubbee considered “very friendly”

190. 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 gilt-stamped 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.



Beautifully illustrated account of the first Earl of Munster’s journey overland from India via Egypt to England

191. 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.

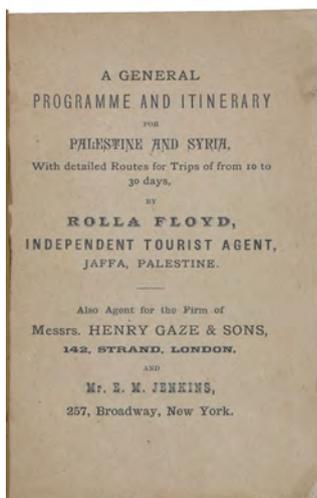
€ 5,000

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

192. 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

*The first botanical description of many Arabian plants:
a pioneering work on the flora of Egypt and the Arabian
Peninsula*

193. 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



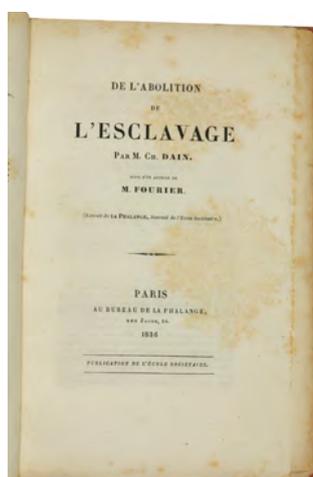
First edition of a “pioneer work by the great botanist Forsskål which substantially increased the knowledge about the vegetation in the areas he visited. The author proposed 50 new genera, half of which are still valid” (Hünersdorf).

The Swedish botanist Peter Forsskål (1732–1763) was part of the famously 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. Among these are coffee and the drug plant qat (*Catha edulis*). 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 external 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*



194. 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). Examples 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 débrouché, 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

195. [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.



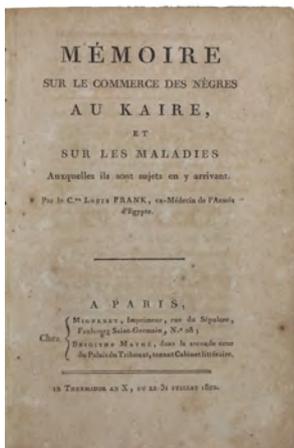
A physician’s account of the slave trade

196. FRANK, Ludwig. *Memoire sur le Commerce des Negres.*

Paris, Migneret, 1802. 8vo. Stitched as issued with paper spine.

€ 7,500

First edition. – While in Egypt Bonaparte employed Frank as a physician to the occupying French army; during his five years there, he became involved in the Cairo sanitary commission and so was able to compile relevant information for this work. It commences with a discussion of the common ways people became enslaved: war, kidnapping, and trespass, where a perpetrator’s child would be enslaved as punishment. He gives a vivid description of slave caravans and disproves many of the prejudices held by Europeans on the Cairo slave trade. The medical section describes seven common afflictions suffered: colds, eye problems, smallpox, skin diseases, diarrhea and dysentery, the plague, and Guinea worm. There is also a five-page section on female genital mutilation, as well as a list of prices for women, children and eunuchs.



“The value of Frank’s brief treatise on the slave trade in Cairo lies in two aspects. The first is the purely descriptive account that he offers about the slave trade, the attitudes and prejudices of slave owners and dealers, and his review of the diseases and problems encountered by slaves as they moved from the limited biological environment of the Sudan to the more disease-prone Mediterranean world. On a second level, Dr. Frank’s *mémoire* provides a glimpse into the attitudes of an early nineteenth-century European observer of slavery in the Islamic world” (Le Gall, 70).

Text evenly toned. A very good copy of this little-known work by the German physician.

Hirsch II, 601. Kress, 18565. *Work*, p. 228. Not in *Marchand*; Le Gall, M, “Translation of Louis Frank’s *Mémoire sur le commerce des nègres au Kaire...*” in Marmon, Shaun E. ed, *Slavery in the Islamic Middle East*. Princeton, 1999, pp. 69–88.

Important and early photobook of the Near East

197. 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 Haaften-White XII & XV.

A landmark in the literature of Portuguese expansion in the East

198. GALVÃO, António. *Tratado dos descobrimentos antigos, e modernos.*

Lisbon, Officina Ferreiriana, 1731. Folio. With woodcut title vignette and full-page woodcut of the author at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary mottled calf ruled in blind, spine tooled in gilt, red morocco spine label titled in gilt. € 12,500



The second edition of Galvão’s history of exploration and voyages, issued after the virtually unobtainable first edition of 1563. According to Sabin, this second edition “is also rare, the greater portion having been destroyed by an earthquake”, specifically the catastrophic Lisbon Earthquake of 1755 (Sabin). Galvão’s text was translated in 1601 by Hakluyt, who even at such an early date complained about the rarity of the first edition, and who was forced to rely on a copy sent from Lisbon. Currently, only three copies of the first edition are known in libraries, and none outside of North America.

Born in 1503, Galvão was sent to India in 1527. Having distinguished himself there, he was appointed governor of the Moluccas. He maintained a keen interest in military and religious affairs throughout his career, and spent the latter part of his life assembling accounts of the

voyages that comprise this collection. He provides a relatively succinct chronological list of ancient and modern discoveries to the year 1550, including those by Columbus, Cabral, Cortés, and Pizarro. As a result, he is considered by some to have invented a new field of European literature: “The author has been styled ‘the founder of historical geography.’ The book gives a good summary of the geographical explorations of the Portuguese and other important voyagers, including the English” (Hill).

Though an early hand has attempted to cross it out, the inscription “Ex libris Antónii Lomellino d. Vasconcellos” appears on the title-page along with the handwritten date 1745, and “Lomellino” appears again on the final leaf of text. This is the ownership mark of António Lomellino de Vasconcellos, an 18th century bibliophile who collected particularly books of Portuguese origin. Lightly worn, with a few light crayon marks to the margins of some pages. An uncommon and well-preserved edition of this seminal work.

Sabin 26468. Borba de Moraes 289. Bosch 180. Rodrigues 1059. Palau 182.290. Leclerc 225. Innocencio I, 147, 720. Hill 670. Bibliotheca Americana 642. European Americana 731/89. OCLC 83247823.

A French railway engineer in the Ottoman Empire and Yemen



199. GAUDIN, Paul, French engineer and archaeologist (1858–1921). Collection of 19 photographic negatives from Turkey and Yemen.

Turkey and Yemen, ca. 1892–1911. 45 × 60 to 95 × 310 mm. 16 glass plate negatives and 3 film negatives. € 25,000

Highly interesting collection of photographs documenting railway construction in Yemen and Turkey as well as an unidentified oriental port city, among other subjects. Paul Gaudin held important positions as a railway engineer and director in the Ottoman Empire between 1892 and 1911, specifically as director of the Hejaz railway construction project (1905–08) and in the project for the construction of a railway line from Hodeidah to Sana’a (1911). Six photographs can be linked with certainty to the ill-fated Ottoman project in Yemen. Gaudin dated one of these to 23 March 1911, adding the caption: “Hodeidah, 1st section of the Yemen line (view of the construction site)” (transl.).

By the end of 1911, the European experts deemed the recently begun project impossible due to a lack of infrastructure (ports and storage), unfavourable climatic conditions that had already reduced much of the delivered iron to scrap metal, and the disastrous Italo-Turkish War. This assessment led French investors to shut down the project and write off their losses in 1912. The photographs show the port of Hodeidah, newly-built tracks, and building materials. A photograph of Port Saïd in Egypt was probably taken on the way to or from Yemen. Three impressive earlier photographs document railroad work on a dam over a lake in Turkey (before 1905).

Paul Gaudin was born in Paris, the son of the chemist Marc-Antoine Gaudin (1804–80). His passion for photography was certainly inherited from his pioneering father who in 1841 introduced the usage of bromine fumes to improve the sensitivity of the plates, allowing for a great reduction of the necessary exposure time, and published the first French journal devoted to photographic research, “La Lumière”. In 1880, Paul Gaudin completed his engineering training, obtained a position as deputy stationmaster in Paris, and was subsequently employed as an inspector by the Chemins de fer de l’Ouest. His career took an unexpected turn when he was sent to Turkey in 1892 to direct the Moudania-Brousse railroad line operated by the important Belgian investor and engineer Georges Nagelmackers. As early as 1894, after Nagelmackers had obtained a concession for the Smyrna-Cassaba railway, Gaudin was promoted to director of this important line and led its expansions. Gaudin’s lasting contributions to archaeology with his excavations in the bronze-age Yortan necropolis (1898 and 1901) and in the Hellenistic and Roman city of Aphrodisias (1904 and 1905), as well as his important collection of antiquities, date to his time as director of the Smyrna-Cassaba railway. His most prestigious and challenging position as a railroad engineer, however, was his charge by Sultan Abdul Hamid II to complete the famous Hejaz railway. Despite financial problems, difficult geographical and climatic conditions, and the often hostile (sometimes even violent) reaction of the local population, Gaudin led the rapid expansion of the line from Ma’an to Medina, where the construction came to a definite halt in 1908. During this project, Gaudin was the first to photographically document the Arabic old town of Al-’Ula in 1907.

Today, Paul Gaudin is best remembered as a major patron of the Louvre, to which he donated more than 2,000 artifacts from his collection. The Istanbul Museum, the British Museum, and other institutions also owe him important contributions to their Asia Minor, especially Smyrna, antique collections.

Provenance: 1. Collection of Paul Gaudin, family inheritance. 2. Rouillac auction, 20 June 2022, lot 308.

G. Charloux, Paul Gaudin et les premières campagnes de fouilles à Yortan et à Aphrodisias, in: Orient-Express, no. 1, 2001, pp. 24–26.

Early and esteemed work on falconry, by the falconer of the Gonzagas' court in Mantua



200. 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; Soubart, 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

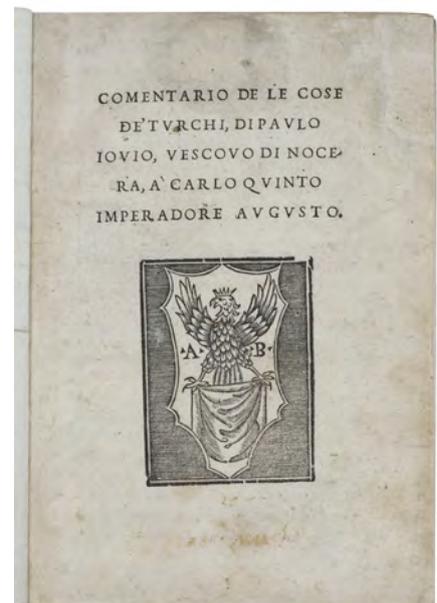
201. GIOVIO, Paolo. Commentario de le cose de' Turchi ...

(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

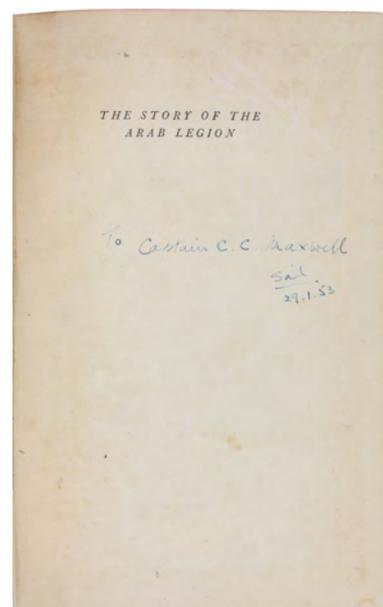
202. GLUBB, John Bagot. The Story of the Arab Legion.

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.I.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 they 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.



First European description of the Great Timur's court, the precursor of the Mughal Empire

203. GONZALES DE CLAVIJO, Ruy. Historia del Gran Tamorlan e Itinerario y enarracion del viage y relacion de la Embaxada que Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo le hizo por mandado del muy poderoso Señor don Henrique el tercero de Castilla y un breve discurso fecho por Gonzalo Argote de Molina para mayor inteligencia deste libro.

Seville, Andrea Pescioni, 1582. Folio in 8s. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page, woodcut initials and a woodcut device at the end. Modern tree calf. € 65,000

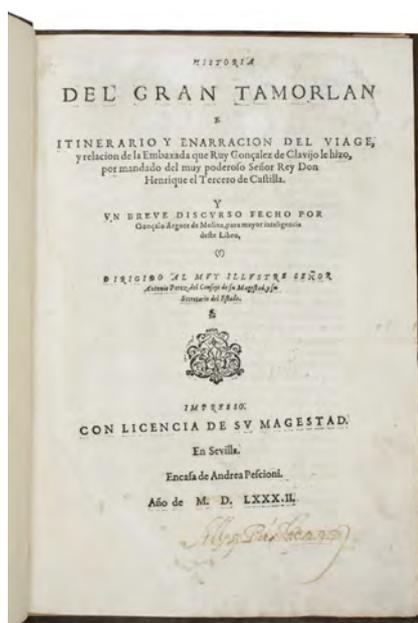
Extremely rare first edition of a 1403–06 eye-witness description of the Great Timur's (1336–1405) court in Samarkand (Uzbekistan). This cornerstone travel narrative from Spain to Uzbekistan is considered equal to Marco Polo and Mandeville. In 1402 Timur's ambassador visited the Spanish court to bring news of Timur's victory over the Sultan of Ankara. In response the Spanish king Henry III ordered ambassador Ruy González de Clavijo (died 1412) to venture to the court of Timur in Samarkand. González de Clavijo kept a diary during his travel which is published in the present work for the first time. The successful and barbaric conqueror Timur (Tamerlane) founded the vast Timurid Empire, stretching from Turkey to India. In 1398 he conquered India and sacked Delhi. His offspring Babur was the founder and first Emperor of the Mughal Empire, which formed the foundation of present day India.

The voyage from Spain to Samarkand took the author through the Mediterranean and then Constantinople. From Armenia followed a land travesty across Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Persia. The narrative is precise and detailed, with descriptions of the costumes, animals (ostriches, elephants, giraffes) and manners of the magnificent court, in a clear and straight style. He repeats stories of lands beyond Samarkand that he did not visit himself but was told about during his stay at the court.

Having never suffered a loss, Timur is one of the most successful military leaders in world history. In 16th century Europe Timur became a legendary figure, starting with the present detailed description of his court and made famous by Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). The present work is truly rare, not being offered for sale since 1953, according to RBH.

Faded owner's inscription in ink on title-page, dated 1678. Title-page repaired. Otherwise in very good condition

Goldschmidt Catalogue 26; USTC 336592; Palau, 105218; Salva, 3778.

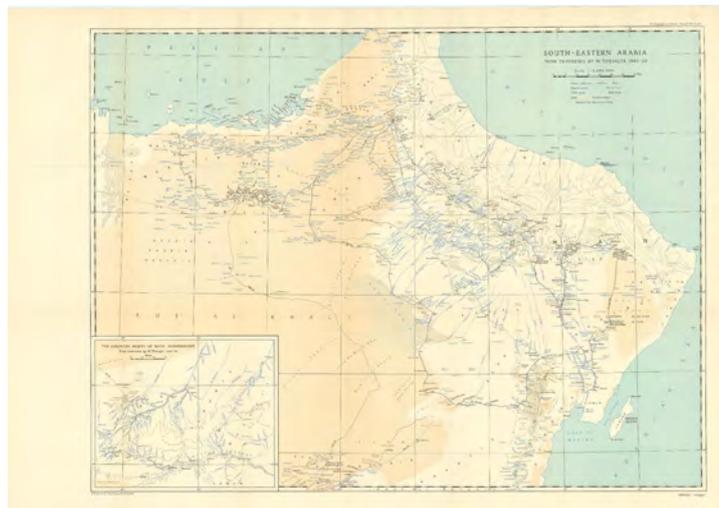


The nucleus of "Arabian Sands"

204. [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.

Navigational manual of the Gulf coast

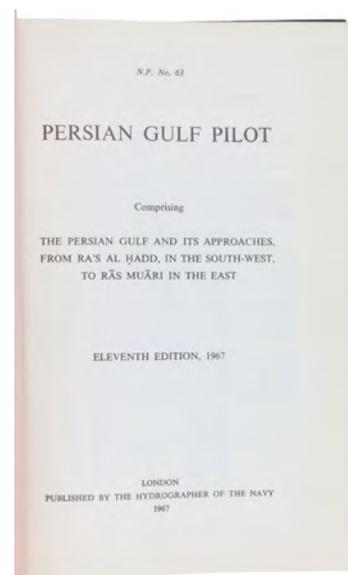
205. [GULF PILOT – 11th edition]. (RUSSELL, T. C. [ed.]). Persian Gulf Pilot. Comprising the Persian Gulf and its Approaches, from Ra's al Hadd, in the South-West, to Ras Muari in the East. Eleventh Edition.

London, Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence (Navy), 1967. With a large folding map and numerous views and tables. Original navy cloth binding. 8vo. € 900

Important and detailed navigational manual of the Gulf coast. "The Persian Gulf Pilot contains sailing directions for the Persian gulf and the approaches thereto, from Ra's al Hadd, in the south-west, to Ras Muari, in the East". 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.

Compiled by Commander T. C. Russell, R.N., with an opening statement by Rear Admiral G. S. Ritchie, Hydrographer of the Navy, this 11th edition would remain the standard from 1967 throughout the time of the UAE's formation in 1971/72 until the publication of the twelfth edition in 1982. The present specimen was reissued before the latter date with a special pink cancellation slip bound first, referencing the separate supplement.

Spine and lower strip of upper cover a little sunned, else very good. Rare: only two copies of any edition in auction records of the past decades (Peter Hopkirk's copy fetching £1,300 at Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1998, lot 1043).



Sailing directions for the Arabian Gulf

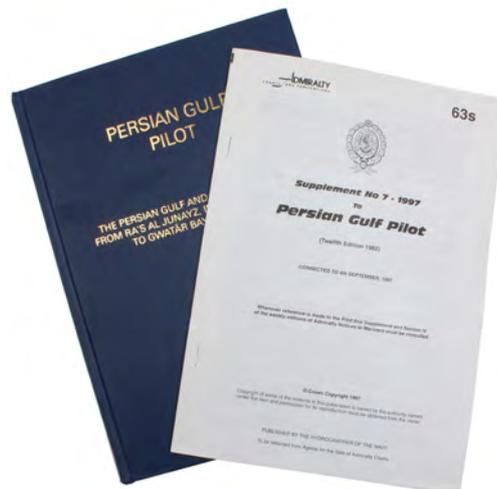
206. [GULF PILOT – 12th edition]. (Clark, A. V. [ed.]). Persian Gulf Pilot. The Persian Gulf and its Approaches, from Ra's Al Junayz, in the South-West, to Gwatar Bay in the East. Twelfth Edition.

London, Hydrographic Department, by the Hydrographer of the Navy, 1982. Folio. Including many maps diagrams and photographs in text. Navy cloth lettered in gilt on upper cover and spine.

(Includes): Supplement No. 7, 1997, to Persian Gulf Pilot (Twelfth Edition 1982). Corrected to 4th September, 1997. A4 size. € 500

Detailed navigational manual of the Gulf coast, containing sailing directions for the Gulf and the approaches thereto, from Ras al Junayz, in the south-west, to Gwatar Bay in the East. 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.

Compiled by Lt. Commander A. V. Clark, R.N., with a preface by D. W. Haslam, Rear Admiral, Hydrographer of the Navy. This 12th edition superseded the 11th (first issued in 1967) and includes the 1997 Supplement No. 7. It remained the standard until the appearance of the 13th edition in 2005. In excellent condition.



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration

207. [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 Salîl-ibn-Razîk (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”

208. 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.

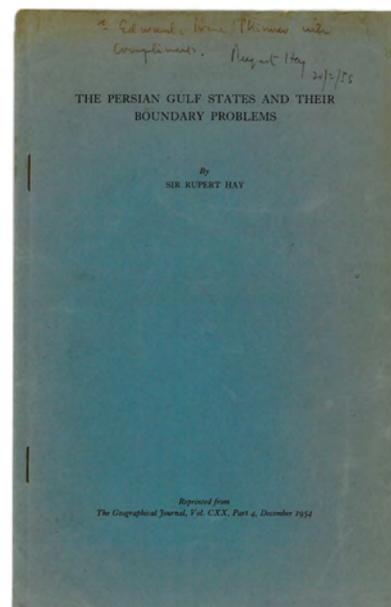
Boundary issues, inscribed by the author

209. HAY, Rupert. *The Persian Gulf States and Their Boundary Problems.* Reprinted from the *Geographical Journal*, Vol. CXX, Part 4, December 1954.

London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1954. 8vo. With a map in the text. Original printed wrappers. Inscribed by the author. Includes an autograph letter signed by the author (Weymouth, 20 Feb. 1955, 2 pp. 8vo). € 3,500

Rare presentation offprint of this 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. Signed and inscribed “To Edward + Irene Skinner with compliments” (20 Feb. 1955).

Includes an autograph letter signed by Sir Rupert to “Dear Edward” accompanying the presentation offprint: “I enclose a copy of a recent paper of mine which you may be interested to see. I have finished the first draft of my book on the Persian Gulf but still have a good deal of revising to do [...]”



The Levantine Expedition of Algernon Heber-Percy in Vintage Photographs

210. HEBER-PERCY, Algernon. *Argob and Bashan. Moab and Gilead.* Photographs from Syria and Jordan.

Syria & Jordan, 1894–1895. Folio. 174 large black-and-white photographs (14 ca. 95 × 120 mm, the rest ca. 250 × 300 mm), mounted on cardboard leaves on cloth tabs. Handwritten English captions throughout. Bound for the photographer in two monumental full red morocco albums with giltstamped titles to upper covers. All edges gilt. € 95,000

Two monumental albums with photographs from travels undertaken to Bashan, Argob, Moab and Gilead, presently Jordanian and Syrian territories, in the years 1894–95. Mounted on the album leaves are 174 photographs taken by the British officer Algernon Heber-Percy (1845–1911), recording two of his expeditions to the Levant. Most of the photographs

A German in Iraq photodocuments sweeping infrastructure changes

212. [HEMMETER, German]. Photograph album – Iraq.

[Iraq, 1950s]. Oblong folio. Containing 52 mounted silver gelatin photographs, with one press photo laid in (photograph sizes range from 60 × 60 mm to 90 × 140 mm and 170 × 235 mm). Contemporary saddle-stitched red cloth decorated in blind. Loosely inserted is a 1952–62 German passport with a 1957 residence permit/visa for Iraq and many stamps from Iraq in the 1950s. € 1,500

The photo album of German Friedrich Hemmeter (1928–2019), featuring construction, building projects, and interesting scenes of 1950s Iraq. Hemmeter was likely in Iraq employed as a construction manager or similar; certainly, he had an interest in the architecture, engineering, and modernization of the country's infrastructure.

Hemmeter's photographs capture both traditional buildings and ways of life and the sweeping changes of the construction yard, often with an artistic eye for the camera. Alongside striking photographs of workers shoveling concrete under a bright desert sky, or taking a break in the shade of a small shed, are photographs of the elegant architecture of mosques and ancient sites in Iraq and Egypt. Mounted next to a photograph of a modern European-style building is a snapshot of the Taq Kasra; this contrast provides an illuminating picture of Iraqi architecture in the twentieth century.

Laid in is a 1964 press photo of Vice President of Egypt Mohamed Abdel Hakim Amer and Iraqi president Abdul Salam Arif during Amer's visit to Iraq.

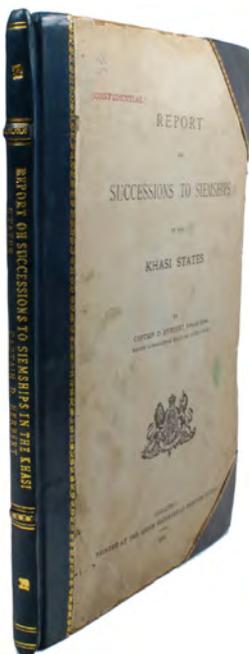
With just a few minor creases, quite well preserved.



Scarce British report on the traditional government of the matrilineal Khasi clans

213. HERBERT, D. (Confidential.) Report on Successions to Siemships in the Khasi States.

Shillong, Assam Secretariat Printing Office, 1903. Folio. Three-quarter blue morocco over original cream boards, ruled in gilt and titled in gilt on spine. € 6,500



British government report by Captain D. Herbert, Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, with the red "confidential" stamp appearing on the original front cover and the title-page of the publication. Likely part of a very small print run and difficult to locate on the market, with no copies listed on OCLC and only a 1991 facsimile reprint generally available to scholarship.

Herbert explains in his summary that eligibility to hold the office of siem (ruler) is inherited by sons through the matrilineal line, though he has observed that the siem is always male, and also notes that traditionally candidates must be nominated and approved by a vote of the clan heads (a practice which he recommends the British "reestablish"). He adds that the power of the siem is not absolute, with authority dispersed among various ministers, clan chiefs, elders and other figures, and in the case of the Siemship of Khyrim, a high priestess (ka siem-sad).

The text includes eight folding genealogical tables and an extended appendix with numerous primary source documents recording legal and government proceedings and statements made by members of the clans of the Khasi states describing in their own words (in English or translated into English by the author) their systems of governance, social structure, and daily life.

Altogether an exceedingly scarce report of remarkable historical import, revealing both the interests and preoccupations of the British Foreign Office and providing useful ethnographic data and records, especially in the appendix, for the history of the Khasi people of Meghalaya, Assam, and certain parts of Bangladesh.

Light wear, endpapers replaced.

*Extensive archive of maps, confidential reports, and manuscript notes
on the 1921 Cairo-Baghdad Air Route*

214. [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.

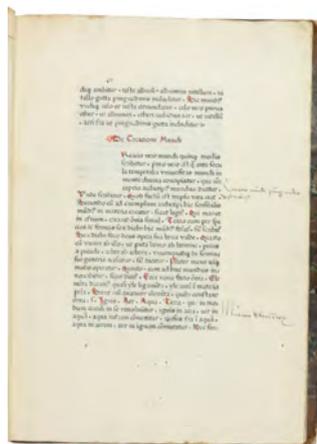


*1472 incunabular encyclopedia of the world,
containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens*

215. 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", which by scholarly consent was not published after 5 February 1473, 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

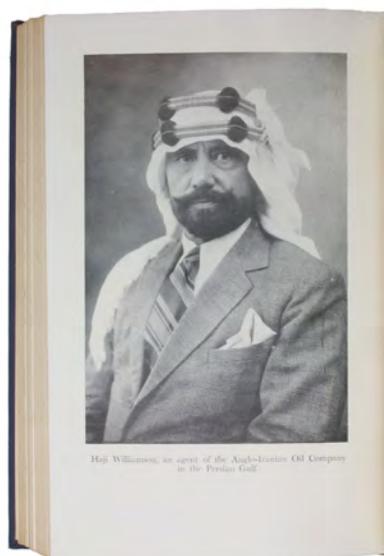
Jean R. Perrette. Lacking the second of the two last blank leaves. A few wormholes, a couple of leaves attached to stubs, but otherwise in very good condition.

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

216. 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 travelling 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

217. 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

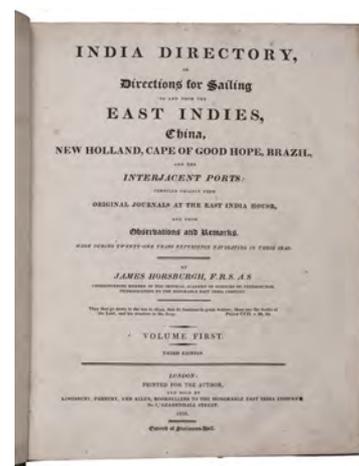
Rare third, revised edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”), Bahrain and Hormuz, not only covering navigational details, but also the 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*

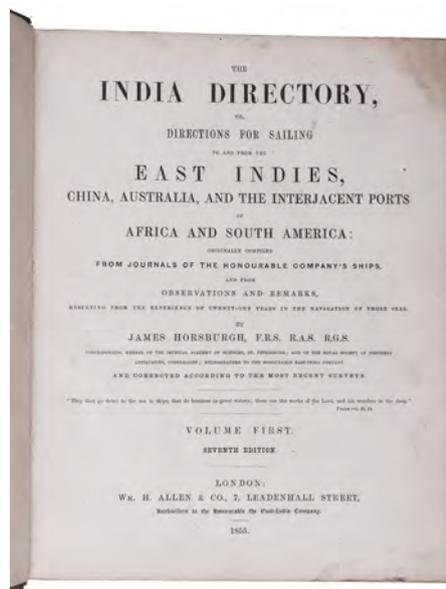
218. HORSBURGH, James. [The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent ports of Africa and South America [...]. Seventh edition.

London, (Cox & Wyman for) Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855. Large 4°. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf, rebacked 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 as 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 rebacked.

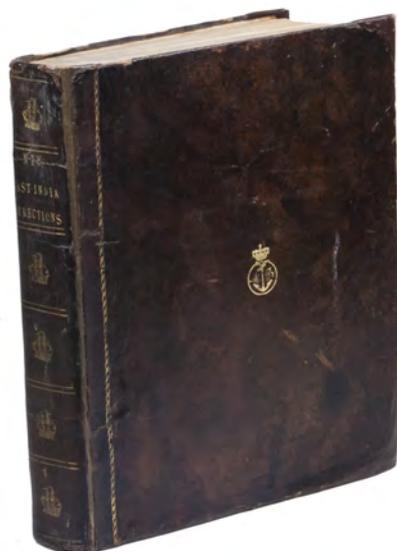
Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (5th ed.); Sablin 33047 (5th ed.). For the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: ODNB (online ed.).



Important guide for navigation

219. 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 printsellers, 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

220. 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.



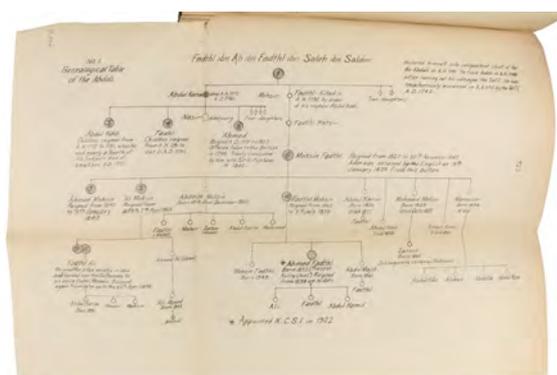
Mokre, Kartographie des Imaginären, in: Petschar, Alpha & Omega (2000), pp. 27–31; WorldCat (6 copies); cf. Laor 160 & 171.

The Social Structures and Tribes of Yemen

221. 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.

*The earliest mapping of the Union:
the only surviving set of the original aerial survey of the UAE*

222. HUNTING GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS. United Arab Emirates – vertical aerial photography.

[United Arab Emirates], Hunting Geology and Geophysics Ltd., 1975–1977. 117 black-and-white vertical aerial photographs, 254 × 240 mm. Each with date, approximate altitude, and run number included in-plate. Several with the stamp of Hunting Surveys on reverse. Stored in a custom-made black half-morocco portolio with gilt title to spine.

€ 125,000

Unrecorded and unpublished: the original photographs of the hitherto most detailed aerial survey of the Emirates, carried out in the first five years after the foundation of the Union. Of the utmost importance not only as an early topographical study but also a founding document of the Union itself, and likely instrumental during the border dispute settled with neighbouring Oman and Saudi Arabia in 1976.

This is the unique, only surviving set on which cartographers have occasionally inked over and otherwise made note of various features to reproduce: the branches of wadis and the elevation of mountains, as well as a pencilled note in Arabic on the scale of the photos (approximated at 1:49,000) and hand-drawn reference points and grid boxes.

The collection comprises over one hundred original vertical aerial photographs of Abu Dhabi and further regions of the United Arab Emirates by a specialist contractor, Hunting Geology, who stated in a 1977 press release that the aim of the photography and mapping project was “to investigate mineral deposits throughout the Emirates”. The first stage of the project is preserved here, and its unpublished photographs themselves contain a wealth not only of geological knowledge, but also of the infrastructure and environmental development of the UAE in its first decade. They would go on to be used to draw up maps, the chief of which was titled “Geological Map of the Emirates” and is still commonly cited and adapted in modern geological studies; another focused on the geology of the Al-Ain region in far Eastern Abu Dhabi, on the border with Oman.

The photographs, taken between 1975 and 1978 by Hunting’s own fleet of specialized aircraft, bear witness to the great expanse of the Emirati landscape, with particular attention paid to the mountainous zones near the disputed border with Oman. The series features several sorties from 1975 to 1977, marked “HSL UAE”, and a sub-series specifically focused on Abu Dhabi, marked “HSL Abu Dhabi” and photographed in 1976. The regions covered likely include Al-Ain and the Oman border, one photograph of a port on the Gulf coast which has since been remodeled, and include key documentation of towns and the highway system.

No copies are held in England’s National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), whose collection includes no Hunting or any UAE photography from the crucial years of the 1970s. Later copies were published by Hunting, but these early originals were solely for internal use.

Occasional light wear as expected on unique working copies, with pinholes, rare marginal chipping, and several instances of hand-drawn ink marks as described. Exceptionally well preserved.



Arab perspective on ancient oil production

223. EL-HUSAINI, El-Syid Abu-el-Nasr Ahmad. [Al-nafti, aw, al-bitrul wa-l-sharq. Nazrat e’abirat tarikhiat fi a’iktishafih wa’sti’emalih fi al-sharq]. Petroleum in East. A Study of its Discovery & Use in Ancient Times in the East.

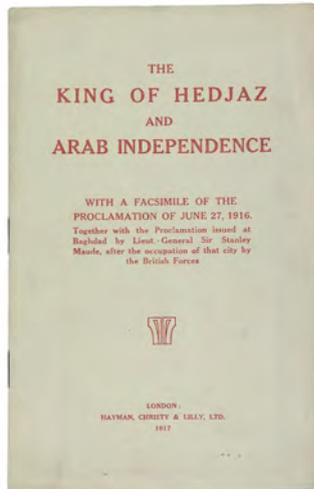
Cairo, 1965. 8vo. In Arabic with additional English title-page. Original plain wrappers.

€ 450

First and only edition of this uncommon Arabic history of oil and petroleum in ancient times. Topics covered include the discovery of oil in the ancient world, the historical relationship between oil and the Arabs, the uses of oil in civil punishments and in warfare, a related discussion

of gunpowder, all leading up to the invention of industrial oil production and its impact on the Arab world. The author cites a variety of ancient, mediaeval, and modern sources, from Philostratus's "Vita Apollonius" to Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire". Light toning, otherwise in good condition. Untrimmed as issued. Rare: OCLC lists only two copies in reseach libraries internationally (in the Mohammed bin Rashid Library, Dubai, and the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Aix-en-Provence). A fascinating Arab perspective on ancient oil.

OCLC 1369255728.



Pamphlet advertising the independance of Hedjaz

224. [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 x 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.

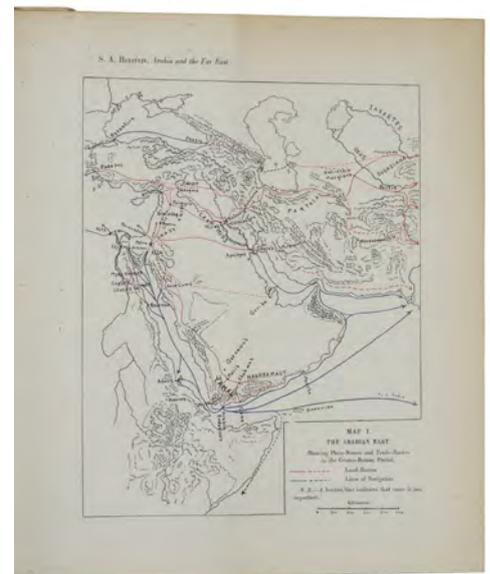
1933 master's thesis on Arabian-Far Eastern relations to ca. 1500

225. 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 x 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

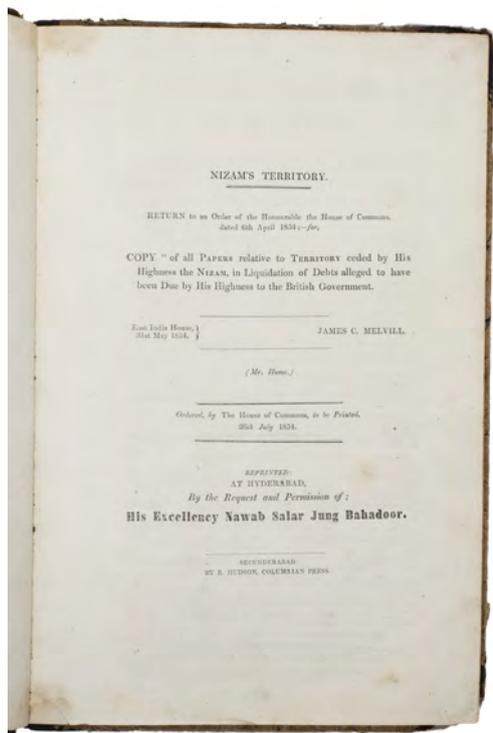
First edition of Huzayyin's revised and enlarged master's thesis "The Arabian East and the Far East" (Liverpool, 1933). It covers the period form the 4th century BCE to the early 16 century CE. With this work, Huzayyin made a considerable contribution to the knowledge of the history of Arabia and the Far East and the spacial, 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 x 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*

226. [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 mediaeval Moroccan dynasties

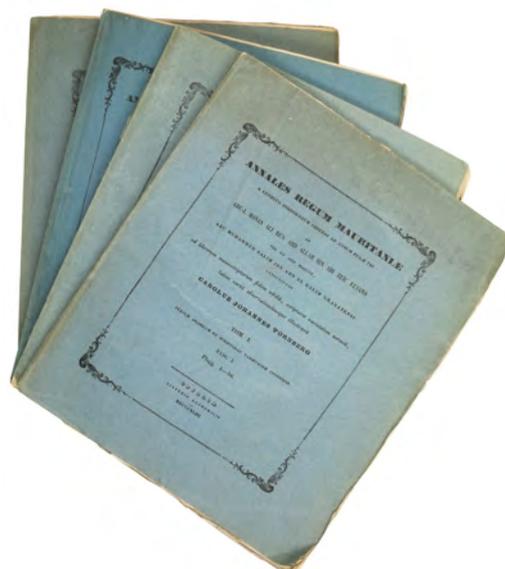
227. IBN ABI ZAR` AL-FASI, `Ali ibn `Abd Allah / TORNBORG, Carl Johan. Annales regum Mauritaniae a condito Idrisidarum imperio ad annum fugae 726.

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 mediaeval Moroccan dynasties, including the Idrisids, Zanata, Almoravids, Almohads, and Merinids, by Zar al-Fasi (d. after 726/1326).

Somewhat wrinkled and dust-stained; untrimmed.

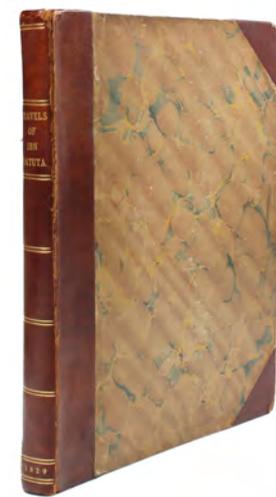
GAL II, 240f. OCLC 682184610.



*First substantial English translation of Ibn Batuta's travels
through the Islamic world and beyond*

228. IBN BATTUTA / LEE, Samuel (translator). The Travels of Ibn Batuta; translated from the abridged Arabic Manuscript copies preserved in the Public Library of Cambridge.

London, Oriental Translation Fund Committee, 1829. Large 4to. Includes "Report of the Proceedings of the First General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund". With half title and additional subscriber leaf. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards. € 18,000



First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–1368/69), known in the West as the Arabian Marco Polo. "While on a pilgrimage to Mecca he 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. 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). With library stamp on title-page and half title and light offsetting to endpapers, a touch of exterior wear, otherwise an exceptionally clean copy with large margins. Previously in the collection of Baroness Giovannella Caetani Grenier (1875–1971) with her bookplate to front pastedown.

Howgego, to 1800, B47.

Printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika

229. IBN ZUNBUL, Ahmed ibn 'Ali / AHMET SÜHEYLI Efendi. Tarikh-i Misr-i cedit / Tarikh-i Misr-i al-kadim [A History of Modern and Ancient Egypt].

Istanbul, Ibrahim Müteferrika, 1142 H [= 1730 CE]. 4to. Early 19th century half calf with marbled covers and fore-edge flap. Pink paper pastedowns. € 18,000

The seventh book printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika: a history of Egypt from antiquity to early modern times, prepared by the Turkish scholar Ahmed Süheylî (1562?–1632). The modern section (bound first, as usual) is in fact an Ottoman Turkish translation of the chronicle of the Ottoman-Mamluk war of 1516/17, "Fath Misr" (Tarikh as-sultan Selim al-Utmani ma'a as-sultan Qansuh al-Ghawri) by Ibn Zunbul (d. 1574/75).

Handwritten ownership of the French diplomat Louis Lagarde (dated 1923 CE) to front flyleaf. Occasional light browning and fingerstains, but mostly an excellent copy on good, crisp paper.

Özege 19868–19869. GAL S II, p. 409. Toderini III, p. 85, no. VI.



Bilingual edition in Spanish and Arabic of al-Sharif al-Idrisi's description of Al-Andalus

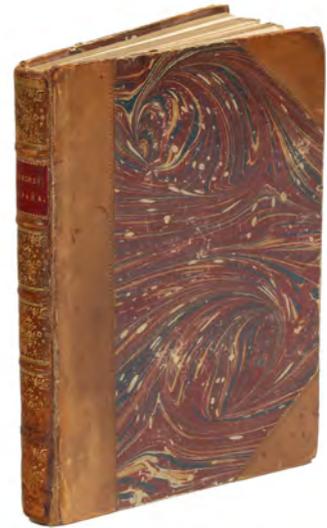
230. AL-IDRISI, Muhammad / Josef Antonio Conde (ed. & transl.). [Dikru ál-ándalus, ta'lifu s'aríf ál-'idris]. Descripción de España de Xerif Aledris, conocido por el Nubiense, con traducción y notas de Don Josef Antonio Conde.

Madrid, D. Pedro Pereyra for the Imprenta Real, 1799. 8vo. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with title gilt to red spine label; prettily gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. Top edge gilt. € 6,500

Rare first bilingual edition of “Dikru ál-ándalus; ta'lifu s'aríf ál-'idris”, written by Muhammad al-Idrisi (also known as Xerif Aledris, 1100–65), an Arab geographer and cartographer. This 12th century work is an extensive geographic treatise on Spain and Andalusia. Although not the first edition ever, this is the first bilingual edition in Spanish and Arabic. Due to his professional background, the Spanish orientalist and historian of the Al-Andalus period José Antonio Conde (1766–1820) came into contact with the writings of al-Sharif al-Adrisi and translated his description of Spain into Spanish. In this edition, the original Arabic text is printed in parallel to Conde's translation. Conde also extended the “Descripción de España de Xerif Aledris” by more than 100 pages of annotations.

Hinges professionally restored, extremities a little worn. Occasional light foxing and a slight waterstain in the preliminaries; generally well preserved.

Schnurrer, p. 526. Zenker, BO I, 33. OCLC 6946050. Bousange, Barthés & Lowell, Catalogue des livres Français, Italiens, Espagnols, Portugais (1830), 9794. Merlin, Catalogue des livres, imprimés et manuscrits ... Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1825), 1810.



Life as a foreign employee in the oil fields of Iran



231. [IRANIAN OIL OPERATING COMPANIES]. Archive relating to Robert Utrecht and Nonnie Cohen, employees of the Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company.

Masjid-i-Sulaiman and other places, ca. 1955–1962. Two collections of personal correspondence comprising letters, official paperwork, pay slips, etc. With 7 volumes of company publications including: Service in Iran (ca. 1954), Iran (1956), Living and Working in the Oil Fields of Iran (1957), 1959 Review, Handbooks (Tehran 1960

& 1961), a printed map of Masjid-i-Sulaiman (approx. 184 × 254 mm), and a book titled in Arabic “How did Syria Become Independent” by Saeed Al-Talawi. € 3,000

A remarkable insight into two people's lives on the oil fields of Abadan. Robert Utrecht (1923–89) was an American accountant who moved his family to Iran in the late 1950s to work with the Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company, one of many Americans to do so after a new political regime agreed in 1954 to a consortium of largely American companies managing Iran's oil industry. During his time in Iran, Utrecht's marriage broke down, and his family returned to Texas. He then married Nonnie Cohen, who had moved from the Netherlands to take up a position as teacher with the company.

The majority of the material in the archive relates to Utrecht, and includes his payslips (which show that married employees were paid more per month if their families moved with them), correspondence concerning reimbursement for a flight taken by his son, who had travelled to Iran after his parents' divorce, and memos about Utrecht's visits to Kharg Island to assist with a large inventory. The items relating to Nonnie Cohen include letters appointing her as teacher, a pay raise, and a final letter to her from Personnel Administration dated 7.4.60, in which she is informed “by Company policy your marriage must be regarded as indicating resignation from regular employment”. By this point, however, Cohen had already decided to resign from the company after two years in Masjid-i-Sulaiman. Her letters provide a glimpse into the company life of single working women, including a complaint that the housing she and her five fellow teachers had been promised – a bungalow shared with one or two fellow teachers – had not materialized upon arrival, and friendships formed among the female teachers and a few of the married couples also stations in Masjid-i-Sulaiman.

Some edgewear to a few letters and envelopes; altogether in excellent condition, bright and clean. A fantastic firsthand account of the Iranian oil boom from the workers who lived it.

A Saudi State Visit to Baghdad

232. [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



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.

Wartime images of Iraq

233. [IRAQ & KURDISTAN]. Photograph album documenting the activities of the RAF in Basra, Habbaniya and Amadiya.

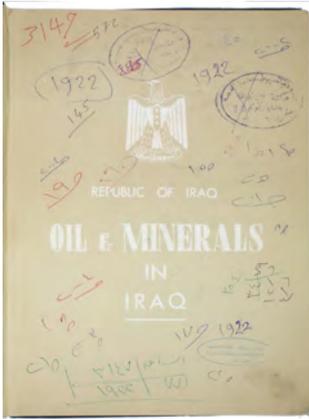
Various places, including Basra, Habbaniya and Amadiya, 1938. Small oblong folio. 105 original silver gelatin photographs, all held in by corner mounts and captioned on the album leaves in white ink. Contemporary brown textured cloth with string ties. € 2,800

A varied album, compiled by an RAF serviceman, Les, and gifted to his friend Cyril in August 1938. Among the usual photographs of life in the billets are images of significant events, such as King Ghazi’s opening of Basra airport, and several portraits of local people. Of the latter those capturing tradesmen are most arresting; the village Doctor, coppersmith (and assistant) and travelling barber all playing a part. The second part of the album focuses on a period spent at the RAF Summer training and rest camp at Amadiya. Though small and composed with an amateur eye, the snapshots communicate the great beauty of one of the most remarkable towns (and surrounding areas) in Iraqi Kurdistan.

Covers and extremities a little rubbed, some white paint to top of spine and one string tie, otherwise very good.



Iraqi oil and mineral production in 1970



234. [IRAQ NATIONAL OIL COMPANY]. Republic of Iraq. Oil and Minerals in Iraq.

[Baghdad, Ministry of Oil and Minerals], 1970[–1971]. Folio. Original black cloth titled in gilt. € 1,500

An illustrated annual publication issued under supervision of the Iraqi Permanent Committee from the Ministry of Oil and Minerals, the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) and the Iraq National Minerals Company, with INOC its primary author. INOC had been founded by the Iraqi government a mere four years before publication of this annual, after the acquisition of the concessions once belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company.

The text itself provides a snapshot of this time of transition, between the end of IPC and the opening of the North Rumaila Field in 1972. Discussed herein are the social welfare efforts of the

oil industry, including a literacy campaign and vocational training, the operations of oil exploration in 1970, the state of refineries, crude oil storage and transport, and the role of oil and minerals in the development of the country. Numerous graphs, charts, and illustrations, some folding, present relevant data from the latter half of the 1960s.

Ex-library markings and some annotations. Only one copy listed in institutions, at the BNF.

OCLC 761160083.

110 RAF photographs of humour, tragedy, and daily life in 1920s Iraq

235. [IRAQ – ROYAL AIR FORCE]. R.A.F. photograph album.

Iraq, 1926–1927. Oblong folio. 110 albumen and silver gelatin photographs mounted in photo corners, with handwritten captions. Contemporary saddle-stitched faux crocodile leather boards with tassel. € 3,500

Over one hundred original photographs of R.A.F. servicemen in interwar Iraq. Scenes range from the wreckage of a deadly plane crash, men driving an early tank, locals going about daily life, and servicemen entertaining themselves in their recreational time. Most photographs are captioned by the anonymous owner of the album, with a few captioned in plate; all provide a snapshot of the early days of both the R.A.F. and of modern Iraq.

Various contemporary aircraft are photographed, including a Vickers Vimy experiencing an awkward landing, the first-ever prototype of the Vickers Victoria (captioned simply, “John’s plane”), the de Havilland DH.60 Moth (“Stack and his ‘Mooth’ aeroplane”), and a Halifax II which would go on to be shot down over France during WWII. One photograph of “Alan Cobham and his plane” shows Cobham (1894–1973), by then already a world-famous aviator posing with a biplane, and another five (one of which has been colorized) show Cobham’s de Havilland DH.50 floatplane on the Tigris, likely en route through Baghdad on his record-breaking flight from Britain to Australia. These photos would have been taken very shortly before Cobham’s engineer of the D.H.50 aircraft was shot and killed after the pair left Baghdad on the 5th of July 1926.

More somberly captioned are five photographs of the “Result of the Vernon Crash”, dated two weeks after the incident and showing the wreckage of the No. 45 Squadron’s Vickers Vernon, which had crashed into a shed at Hinaidi, killing seven.

Photographs of local Iraqis and scenery around Baghdad include a line of convicts, a pontoon bridge spanning the Tigris, milk sellers, farming methods, money changers, pottery shops, letter writers, butchers, an Armenian family, a flooded Baghdad North Station, the “Baghdad Bridge”, falconers, copper merchants, the Kadi mosque, mourners at a funeral, a distant view of the crumbling crusader fort Qal’at al-Shaqif (captioned “Belfort Castle”), and an “oil gusher” spouting in Kirbuk district.

A thorough collection that provides a sum of daily life in interwar Iraq, ranging from the humorous to the tragic, including both military and civilian life. Quite well preserved.



RAF activity in Iraq during the late 1930s

236. [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 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

237. [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

238. 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"

239. 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.

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.).

75 photographs: inside Haganah's transition into the IDF

240. [ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES – PALESTINE WAR]. [Photo Album – 1948 Arab-Israeli War – Golani Brigade, 19th Battalion].

[Mandate Palestine, 1948]. Oblong folio. 78 silver gelatin prints in corner mounts or pasted in, sizes from 95 × 65 mm to 137 × 95 mm. Original saddle-stitched brown cloth with (squadron) emblem on front cover. € 5,000

The 1948 Arab-Israeli War captured in over seventy-five photographs, with striking scenes of troops, weaponry, vehicles, commanders, and encampments. Soldiers and positions shown here are members of the 1st "Golani" Brigade, one of the first brigades to be formed at the inception of the IDF, and which has fought in every major Israeli war since 1948. The collection includes at least two candid snapshots of Nahum Golan (1915–91), commander of the eponymous Golani Brigade, which uses his name to this day, and numerous other unidentified officers.

The album captures the mid-war transition from Haganah to the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), with the emblem of the IDF (and the emblem of the Golani Brigade, an olive tree, below) shown in one photograph, and male and female snipers training in Haganah uniforms in others. The emblem on the front of the album, and which recurs on army vehicles throughout, is that of the 19th battalion of the 1st Golani brigade. Battalion 19, under the command of Meir Amit, was the raiding battalion of the Golani Brigade in the Arab-Israeli War. Under the command of Moshe Peled, this battalion brought forth the Brigadier Jeep Company, which later became the IDF's reconnaissance unit Palsar Golani. In the photographs, the soldiers appear in armoured trucks and jeeps, at rest and in discussion, with a monoplane, and at a battalion canteen. Other shots show the landscape through which they fought, numerous unidentified Arab and Jewish fighters and officers, and the entrance to "Camp Emmanuel".

Occasional very gentle toning to photographs, minor wear to album. Photos in excellent condition. Altogether, a fascinating glimpse into the most important months of 1948.



Scenes from an Israeli tank brigade in the Six-Day War

241. [ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES – SIX-DAY WAR]. [Photo Album – The IDF in the Six-Day War].

[West Bank, Sinai Desert, and other places, 1967]. 8vo. 49 black-and-white photographs and 3 photographic postcards printed from private photographs. Later photographic wrappers. € 3,000



A unique photographic record of an Israeli tank brigade, presumably within the 36th “Ga’ash” Armor Division, during the Six-Day War.

The anonymous protagonist of this collection is an Israeli soldier who documented the capture of the region of Tulkarm, alongside several conquests in the West Bank and beyond. Israel deployed roughly 40,000 troops and 200 tanks against Jordanian forces in the West Bank; most of the tanks photographed in this collection are M50 “Super” Shermans, modified American tanks in use by the Israeli military in the sixties. The Armor Division soldier poses with tanks and in the public squares, photographs local businesses, and smoking soldiers. He poses for photos picking grapes in a vineyard – one of the main industries both of the West Bank and the Golan Heights – posing in front of a luxury car with a Jordanian license plate, atop a defeated tank (likely Egyptian), having his boots shined, and with a fellow soldier mockingly toasting a portrait of Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918–1970).

Most of the photographs appear to be taken in the West Bank, though several others may be in other conquered territory in the Sinai Desert or Golan Heights. While tanks and armoured vehicles make up the majority of Israeli presence shown, one photo also shows members of the Israeli military police posing in front of a militarized zone, who were deployed after conquests to solidify Israeli gains and transition from military to government rule of law.

One closed tear, otherwise the collection is in pristine condition. An essential record of the Six-Day War, featuring many scenes of the earliest days of Israeli occupation in 1967.

Historical narrative of a voyage to India and Persia written by a surgeon of the British Royal Navy

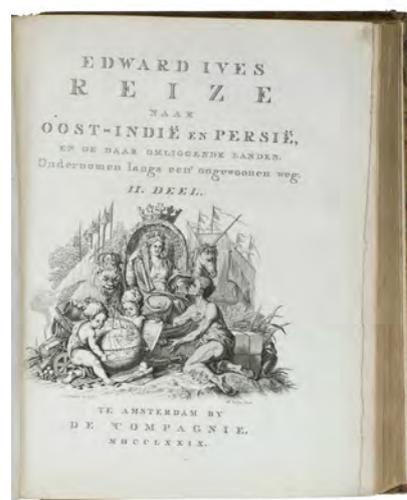
242. IVES, Edward. *Reize naar Oost-Indië en Persië, en de daar omliggende landen. Ondernomen langs een’ ongewoonen weg.*

Amsterdam, De Compagnie, 1779. 2 volumes bound as 1. 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.



*Inscribed by the author:
Letters from the American-Persian Relief Commission, 1918*

243. JACKSON, Kate. *Around the World to Persia. Letters Written While on the Journey as a Member of the American-Persian Relief Commission in 1918.* New York, printed only for private circulation among friends (by the New Era Printing Co., Lancaster, PA), 1920. 8vo. Cloth-backed boards with paper title labels on front cover and spine. € 1,750

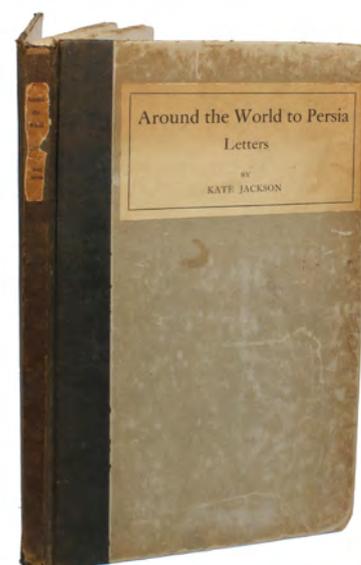
Privately published collection of letters from wartime Persia in 1918, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: "To Maddalene and Murray Franklin with love from Kate Jackson".

Kate Jackson wrote a series of letters to her sister in the United States while she and her husband were travelling to Persia as members of the American-Persian Relief Commission: while "quite personal in character, they present a picture of experiences under somewhat unusual conditions and during a very memorable period" (from the prefatory note). Few copies were printed, not for publication, but intended simply to be given to friends.

In the letters themselves, Jackson discusses studying Persian, her voyage via Japan and Bombay, being the only woman on a troopship up the Tigris, meeting Syrian and Armenian refugees on the way out of Baghdad, and the reports she has heard on the Armenian genocide, and describes the celebration of the Armistice in Tehran.

Covers somewhat worn, otherwise an inscribed copy in good condition.

OCLC 10350636. Not in Wilson.



107 scientific volumes on Western & Central Asia and India



244. [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.



Border disputes in the Arabian Peninsula

245. KELLY, John Barrett. Eastern Arabian Frontiers.

London, Faber and Faber, 1964. 8vo. With a folding map of the Gulf region. Publisher's blue cloth, titled in gilt on spine. € 950

A history of disputed borders in the Arabian Peninsula and along the coast of the Arabian Gulf, by John Barrett Kelly (1925–2009), a New Zealander who specialized in publications on the political geography of the Arabian Peninsula. Kelly describes for a contemporary 1960s audience the then-current border disputes, and a brief history of territorial disputes between British colonial interests and Gulf emirates, as well as between the growing

states of the Peninsula, with special focus on the Wahhabi Period, Saudi expansion, and the reign of Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan (1835–1909). His appendices include the Arbitration Agreement of 30 July 1954.

Hint of wear, possible label partly removed from front free endpaper; in good condition.

A classic of Middle Eastern travel literature

246. [KINGLAKE, Alexander William]. Eothen, or Traces of Travel Brought Home From the East.

London, John Ollivier, 1844. 4to. With folding lithographed frontispiece and a lithographed 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 campaigns of Nadir Shah: rare first Spanish edition

247. [KRUSINSKI, Tadeusz Judasz?] / LISASUETA, Jacinto de (transl.). *Historia de Thamas Kouli-Kan, Sophi de Persia. Traducida del Frances en Castellano.*

Madrid, herederos de Juan de Ariztia, 1740. Small 8vo. 2 vols. Contemporary limp vellum (modern endpapers). € 5,000

Very rare first Spanish translation of this sensational account, which spurred numerous re-printings, piracies, and abridgements. A perfect ideal of the ‘Oriental despot’, the recent exploits of Nadir Shah

(Tahmasp Quli Khan, 1698–1747) fascinated his European contemporaries as much as the shocking overthrow of the Ming Dynasty by the barbarian Manchus a century earlier. From humble beginnings as a shepherd-boy, Nadir's rapid conquest of much of Western Asia and his prowess as a military leader earned him (later) comparisons to Napoleon.

The present work, translated by Jacinto de Lisasqueta, was based on the "Histoire de Thamas Kouli-Kan, Sophi De Perse" published at Amsterdam earlier that year. Barbier mistakenly supposed the French original to have been authored by J. A. du Cerceau, but "this attribution is clearly incorrect, because the book deals with events up to 1739, while du Cerceau died on the 4th of July, 1730" (Lockhart, Nadir Shah, p. 315). Today, it is supposed that the *Histoire* was based instead on the accounts of the Jesuit missionary Kruzinski (1675–1756) who was active in the Safavid Empire between 1707 and 1728.

Light browning; occasional repaired edge flaws. Recently rebound in slightly differing vellum, with new endpapers. Vol. 2 bears the collection drystamp of Victor Arce Blanchard.

Aguilar Piñal, 6, 684. OCLC 807763638. Not in Palau.



Printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika

248. KRUSINSKI, Judasz Tadeus, SJ. *Tarikh-i sey-yah der bayan-i zuhur-i Agvaniyan ve-inhidam-i devlet-i Safeviyan.*

Istanbul, Ibrahim Müteferrika, 1 Safar 1142 H [= 26 August 1729 CE]. 4to. Contemporary calf binding; papered spine with typed leather spine label. € 8,500

The third book printed by Müteferrika: a contemporary history of the Afghan-Persian wars of the Safavid era that led to the fall of the Safavid dynasty and the Afghan occupation of Iran. This is the Ottoman Turkish translation of a work by the Polish Jesuit Judasz Krusinski, who lived in the royal capital of Isfahan from 1707 to 1725/28, acting as an intermediary between the Papacy and the Iranian court as well as a court translator. Proficient in Persian and well acquainted with the nation and its people, he was a first-hand witness to the sack of the city by the rebellious Afghans

in 1722, and his account makes him an important primary source on this particular period of the Safavid era.

Browned, fingerstained and waterstained throughout, several waqf marks; various edge tears and small chips. Some loss to lower cover. Lacks the first five leaves of the preliminaries; loss to upper edge of f. 33 (first line) and ff. 96–97 (several lines at the bottom of the page).

Zenker 929. Özege 19897. De Backer/Sommervogel IV, 1264. Brunet III, 190. Ebert 4844 (note). Toderini III, p. 34, no. III.

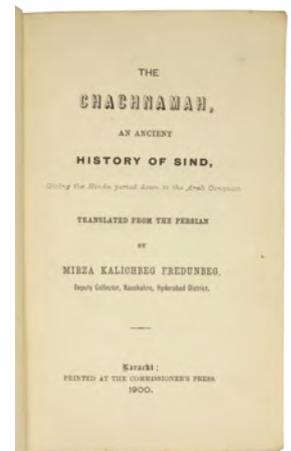
Thirteenth century history of Sindh

249. [AL-KUFI, 'Ali Ibn-Hamid] / KALICHBEG Fredunbeg, Mirza (transl.). *The Chachnamah, an Ancient History of Sind, Giving the Hindu Period down to the Arab Conquest [...].*

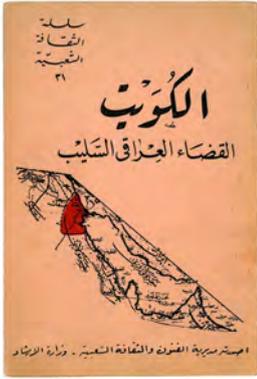
Karachi, Commissioner's Press, 1900. 8°. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers. € 2,800

First complete English edition. One of the few written sources about the Arab conquest of Sindh (now in Pakistan) and the origins of Islam in India, translated from a 13th century Persian text by Ali, son of Muhammad Kufi, itself the translation of an undated Arabic manuscript. A chronicle of the Chacha dynasty, following the demise of the Rai dynasty and the ascent of Chach of Alor to the throne, down to the Arab conquest by Muhammad bin Qasim, it narrates the Arab incursions into Sindh of the 7th to 8th centuries, concluding with an epilogue on the tragic end of the Arab commander Muhammad ibn al-Kasim and of the two daughters of Dahir, the defeated king of Sindh. Co-opted by various interest groups for centuries, the Chach Nama has significant implications for modern imaginings about the place of Islam in South Asia, that remain disputed to this day. Handwritten ownership in ink to upper wrapper. Light foxing to covers and variously throughout. Altogether a good copy of a rare work; no copy in auction records.

OCLC 315332365. Not in Ghani or Wilson. Cf. Asif, A Book of Conquest (2016); Friedmann, The origins and significance of the Chach Nama, in: Islam in Asia: South Asia (1984), pp. 23–37.



The Iraqi claim to Kuwait



250. [KUWAIT] – **Iraqi Arts and Popular Culture Directorate.** Al-Kuwayt al-qatha al-iraqi al-salib [Kuwait, The Stolen Iraqi Province].

Baghdad, Matba'ah Al-Rabita, [ca. 1961]. 8vo. Half-tone portrait frontispiece of Abd al-Karim Qasim, two other full-page half-tone illustrations and a double-page map of the Gulf. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 2,500

First edition of a rare pamphlet outlining the Iraqi claim to Kuwait and opposing its independence.

Kuwait emerged as an independent state in June 1961, after 62 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

modernisations 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 (specifically Basra Province) and Kuwait entitled the former to control over the latter and, one suspects, a share of its growing wealth. This position, argued in the pamphlet, led to a point of crisis, with Iraq threatening invasion. To the relief of Kuwait, the Iraqis were eventually deterred by the Arab League's promise of military opposition. Extremities darkened, some scuffs and light stains to lower wrapper, otherwise very good. Seemingly unrecorded: no copies in Copac/Jisc or OCLC.

The Kuwait Oil Co. promotes traffic safety

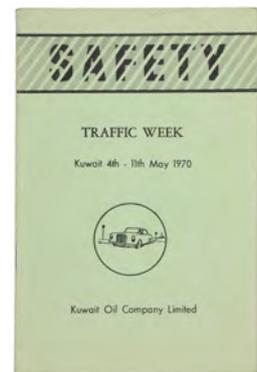
251. [KUWAIT OIL COMPANY]. Safety Traffic Week.

[Kuwait], Kuwait Oil Company, 1970. 8vo. Original wrappers.

€ 350

Urging patience, courtesy, and safety, the Kuwait Oil Company published this handbook on safe driving in cooperation with the Kuwait government's official 1970 Traffic Safety Week. Printed in English, it makes the importance of traffic safety clear: "Somewhere among our thousands of motorists there may be a perfect driver. It's possible. But unlikely." Further sections explain the use of signals and mirrors, and the steps to a safe overtake. – The Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) was founded in 1934 and was nationalized in 1975.

A few contemporary corrections in blue ballpoint. In fine condition.



Snapshot of the Kuwait Oil Company in 1970

252. [KUWAIT OIL COMPANY]. The Kuwaiti.

Al Ahmadi, Kuwait Oil Company, 1970. 8 issues. Folio. Each in original photographic wrappers. € 1,500

Eight issues of the official magazine of the all-important Kuwait Oil Company, founded in 1934 and nationalized in 1975. The KOC was heavily involved in the modernization of Kuwait, whose large petroleum and natural gas reserves were first tapped at Burgan

Field in 1938, with production beginning in 1946. In these issues, illustrated after numerous black and white photographs, are photos of work on a new Low Pressure Gas Collecting System, the debut of a flagship of the British Petroleum tanker fleet, news of a British Petroleum Company oil discovery in the North Sea, the KOC's push towards computerization and programming training, the death of Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser, Kuwait's first nuclear physicist, reports on world tanker tonnage increases, and more. Also included alongside these industry notices are numerous articles relating to the recreation enjoyed by KOC employees, including golf and cricket competitions, cinema offerings of Arabic-language as well as foreign American and Indian films, and classified ads. Taken together, they offer an interesting mix of the daily life of a foreign KOC employee and the international affairs of Kuwait and the KOC.

A few crosswords have been filled in, one small doodle, otherwise bright and clean in excellent condition.

Thirty years of Kuwait's oil industry in photographs



253. [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.

Redesigning the north-western shore of Kuwait City

254. [KUWAIT] – RENDEL, PALMER & TRITTON. Water Front – Kuwait. Project Report Drawings 1961. Presented to His Excellency the President, Development Board, Kuwait.

London, Wightman Mountain Ltd., 1961. 2 vols.: a large atlas (oblong folio, 87 × 51 cm) comprising 12 plates (seven colour plans, one of which folding, with five black-and-white reproductions of an artist's impressions), and a binder (21 × 34 cm) with 37 leaves of text. Both bound in matching red leather with gilt titles to upper cover, stored together in a red cardboard box with cover title. € 18,000

A unique ensemble, unpublished and not documented elsewhere: the complete set of plans for an extensive, never-realized redesign of the north-western shore of Kuwait City to both sides of Seif Palace, covering approximately the area from today's Ministry of Oil in the west to Dasman in the east.

In 1961, ten years after the first urban master plan was commissioned for Kuwait and four years after the city walls were demolished, the Kuwaiti government's Development Board commissioned proposals for a scheme to develop the waterfront of the City of Kuwait. The scheme was to include the construction of sea walls and a new boat basin as well as a double carriageway, the relocation of the existing small craft harbour, reclamation of land for future facilities, and extensions of the existing storm water drains. Specialists from the British consulting engineering concern Rendel, Palmer & Tritton visited Kuwait in 1961 to collect information, subsequently submitting the present Project Report.

The plans show the entire scope of the project on a long folding plate, then dissected into four larger-scale area details. Further plates display the elevation of the Yacht Basin bridge and approach ramps, a section across the basin, and cross sections through the sea wall, water-front boulevard, sunken car park, and harbour works. Five additional plates reproduce original colour drawings visualizing various views of the project. The accompanying text volume describes the development project in detail and gives a breakdown of the costs in Dinars.

Rendel, Palmer & Tritton were not newcomers to the Gulf: as early as 1950, the company had designed Kuwait's Mina Al-Ahmadi oil loading jetty, then the largest oil loading terminal in the world. Their proposal for Kuwait City's refashioned waterfront, however, was not carried out. A second example of the present report would have been submitted to Kuwait's Development Board and may survive in the state archives, but no copy is recorded in library catalogues internationally. In 1985, Rendel merged with the claims consultancy High-Point and has been a subsidiary of the French multi-disciplinary company Ingérop since 2015. The present, entirely unmarked specimen of the report, acquired in the British trade, would appear to be Rendel's own, most likely deaccessioned from the company shelves at some point in its recent history.



*Travels through the Middle East, India and Europe,
with 34 woodcut illustrations, including several trees*

255. LA BOULLAYE-LE-GOUZ, François de. Les voyages et observations du sieur de la Boullaye-le-Gouz gentilhomme Angevin, où sont décrites les religions, gouvernemens, & situations de estats & royaumes d'Italie, Grece, Natolie, Syrie, Palestine, Karamenie, Kaldée, Assyrie, grand Mogol, Bijapour, Indes orientales des Portugais, Arabie, Egypte, Hollande, grande Bretagne, Irlande, Dannemark, Pologne, isles & autres lieux d'Europe, Asie & Affrique.

Paris, François Clousier, 1653. 4°. With a woodcut and an engraved author's portrait, 34 woodcut illustrations in text, including several full-page, and some woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 18,000



Rare first edition of a travelogue by the French explorer, merchant and diplomat François de la Boullaye-Le Gouz (ca. 1610–69). The largest part of the book deals with his travels through the Middle East and India, while a smaller parts treats Le Gouz's travels through Europe. In 1643 he travelled the Middle East under the name Ibrahim Beg, visiting Syria, Palestine, Persia, Egypt, Anatolia and Armenia. "Like so many European travellers in the east he adopted oriental clothes and an oriental name ... Unlike most European travellers to the east, however, La Boullaye-Le Gouz continued to wear his Persian clothes in his return to France and was consequently regarded as something of a curio" (Hamilton). A few years later he was sent by the French king with an embassy to the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan, where he met and became friends with the Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes (1591–1660).

Le Gouz describes the routes he takes, the cities he visits and the people he meets along the way, with frequent observations on religion, natural history and commerce. The illustrations show various Indian deities, some city views or buildings, Indian and Eastern costumes, plants and trees. "The work is notable for its information on northern India and its relations to Persia, and for its

inclusion of a summary of the Ramayana" (Howgego).

Included at the end of the book is a list of names of the people La Boullaye-Le Gouz met, sorted by country; a list of uncommon words, and a table of contents. A second, enlarged edition was published in 1657 at Troyes.

Binding rubbed, restored and front hinge partly cracked. Occasional small (water) stains, otherwise in very good condition internally.

Atabey 645. Hage-Chahine 2526. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 22. Howgego, to 1800, L4. Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf 1602–1784, p. 410. WorldCat (5 copies). Not in Blackmer.

First edition, perfectly preserved

256. 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.).





Freeing Christian slaves in Algiers and Tunis in 1720

257. [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 "Diboy 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

258. 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.

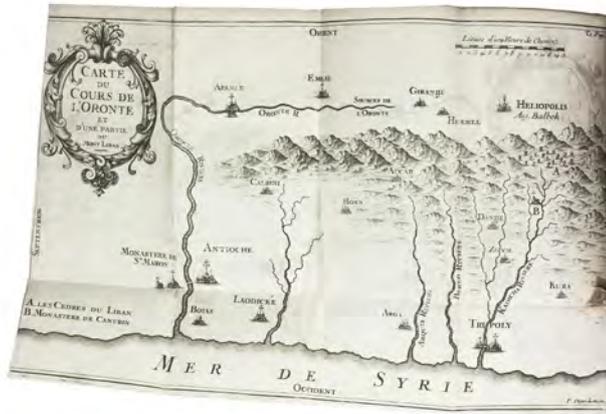
With some inscriptions on the inside of the front wrapper and the half title page, and with a crossed-out stamp or inscription at the head of the title page. Wrappers browned, spine damaged, foxed throughout.

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

259. 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.

"Petroleum is of the greatest importance to the Arabs"

260. [LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES]. Juhud Jami'at al-Duwal al-'Arabiyah fi al-shu'un al-batruliyah 1945–1965 [Efforts of the League of Arab States in Petroleum Affairs 1945–1965].

[Cairo], Idarat Shuun al-Batrul [Petroleum Affairs Dept.], 1965. 8vo. With a half-tone portrait frontispiece. Original printed wrappers. € 3,500

The rare Arabic edition of this handbook, also published in a more common and shorter English edition. Quite an important document memorializing the achievements of the League of Arab States related to oil exploration and trade during the first two decades of its existence, providing an outlook on future projects. As the League's Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassouna writes in his English edition foreword, "Petroleum is of the greatest importance to the Arabs from the political, economic and social aspects of their life". Herein are documented the vital years in the middle of the 20th century which would define the trajectory of petroleum in the Arab world and economy, affecting almost every facet of life in the particularly oil-rich countries like those of the Arabian Gulf. The booklet discusses the role of the League in the Israel Boycott, the Arab Petroleum Experts Committee, the League's Petroleum Affairs Department, Arab petroleum congresses and exhibitions, as well as various agreements for the coordination of petroleum policies, for the constitution of Arab pipelines and tankers companies, for the establishment of an Arab oil research institute, etc.

Slight ruststains from original staple binding, otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 23517681. Cf. Selim, Arab Oil, no. 125.



Illustrated eye-witness accounts and tall tales: sixty years of a sailor's world travels



261. 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.

Number one of only 125 copies, owned by the Kreglinger family of Antwerp

262. 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

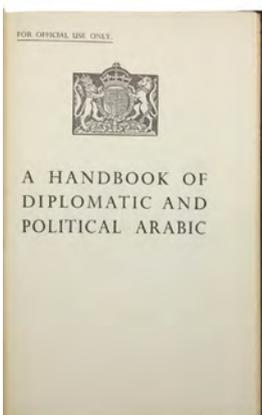
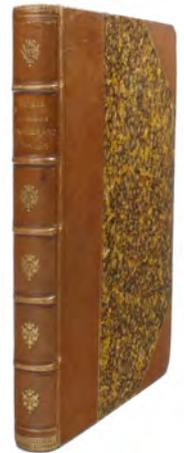
No. 1 of 125 copies, on large paper: a finely printed edition of the 15th century travel record of the explorer Georges Lengherand (d. 1500), edited by the French historian Denis-Charles Godefroy de Ménilglaise (1795–1877) as part of a series published by the Société des bibliophiles Belges.

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”

263. [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.

Document of the Roman Army in the Arabian Peninsula

264. [LIMES ARABICUS]. Fragment of a Roman military diploma for a member of the ala praetoria singularium. [Roman Syria, 7 November 88 CE]. Ca. 72 × 83 mm. Engraved bronze. € 4,500

Rare and exceptionally well-preserved document of the Roman presence on the Arabian Peninsula. This diploma was issued for a member of the ala praetoria singularium, an auxiliary cavalry unit stationed in Syria, under the command of Aulus Furius Saturninus during the reign of Emperor Domitian (81–96). It can be dated with a high degree of certainty, as Aulus Furius Saturninus is only traceable to military diplomas issued as part of an imperial military constitution for 5 alae and 2 cohorts in Syria from 8 November 88.

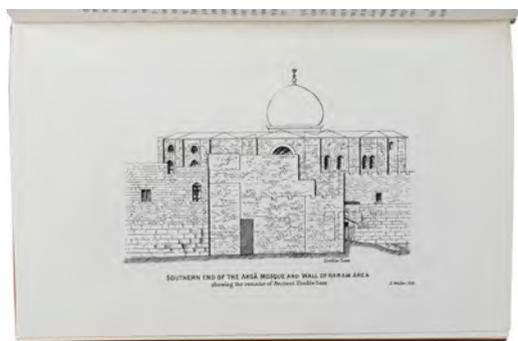
The ala praetoria singularium was one of 14 alae and 33 cohorts stationed in the province of Syria between 88 and 157. These troops built and defended the almost 1500 kilometre Limes Arabicus, a system of streets, watchtowers, and forts that had its origin in the Roman conquest of Syria in 64 BCE and reached its greatest extent in the second century. Palmyra and Damascus were among the fortified cities along the Limes Arabicus.

From the German collection of Peter Weiss, acquired before 1980.

Published: P. Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas V* (London: University of London, Institute of Classical Studies, 2006). P. Weiß, *Neue Militärdiplome*, in: *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 117 (1997), pp. 227–268.



Wonderful account of the geography and development of Palestine and Syria during the Muslim rule



265. 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 mediaeval 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

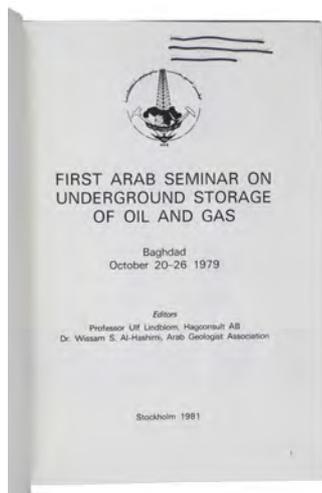
Arab geographers and historians from the classical period. Among them Ibn Khordadbeh, Al-Baladhuri, Ya'qubi and Al-Masudi.

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*



266. 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 8965301 (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*

267. 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



268. 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.

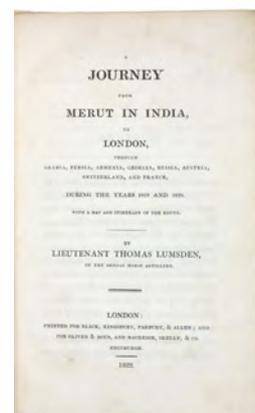
Howgego, to 1800, L134; KVK & WorldCat (8 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 695 note; cf. Blackmer 1021.

Travelling the Gulf after the sack of Ras al-Khaimah

269. 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



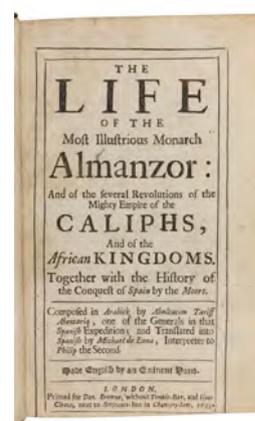
Persia (Iran), the Caucasus, and southern Russia. A German translation appeared in the same year (and was republished in 1824). The author gives a detailed account of his voyage through the Gulf from Muskat to Bushire immediately after the British Navy's controversial 1819 campaign against Ras al-Khaimah, 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

270. [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°. Title within double-ruled border. 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

271. LUNA, Miguel de. Histoire des deux conquestes d'Espagne par les Mores ... Par Abdulcacim Tarif Abentarique ... Avec la description de l'Espagne, ... la vie du grand Almanzor par Ali Abensufian, et quelques lettres & pieces originales.

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.

Portuguese conquests and the journeys of 16th century Jesuits

272. 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’une 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.

Overtures for a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce between the Ottoman Empire and the Duchy of Tuscany

273. [MAHMUD II, Sultan]. LEOPOLD II, Grand Duke of Tuscany (1797–1870). Document signed.

Florence, 15 October 1832. 1 leaf, 565 × 703 mm. Black ink on vellum, with the handpainted design of the great coat of arms of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the signature of Leopold, and a partial red wax seal.

€ 4,500

The Grand Duke of Tuscany extends a message of friendship to the powerful Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II (1785–1839, here addressed as “Kan Ottomanorum, Asiae et Graeciae Imperator”), with a view to renewing and consolidating the Treaty of Perpetual Peace and Free Trade between Tuscany and the Ottoman Porte that was formed by Emperor Francis I and Sultan Mahmud I in 1747, in the long wake of the Treaty of Belgrade.

Leopold (1797–1870) was the Habsburg ruler of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany from 1824 to 1859, when he was deposed by Italian nationalists. His overture was sent through the envoy Baron Franz von Ottenfels-Gschwind (1774–1851), Austrian internuntius (ambassador)

to the Sublime Porte. Indeed, on 12 February 1833 a new “Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce” between Tuscany and the Ottoman Empire was signed by Ottenfels in Constantinople, duly ratified by Leopold on May 2nd and by the Sultan in February of the following year.

Gently folded, with very light marginal discoloration, but bright and clear. To the left of Leopold’s signature is his red wax seal (cracked and chipped); counter-signed by the Tuscan statesmen Vittorio Fossombroni and Gaetano Casini. Painted by hand at the head of the document is the great coat of arms of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, featuring the combination of the arms of the Medici, the Renaissance rulers of Florence, and the red sash of the House of Lorraine.



Railway sabotage and tourist views of Mandate Palestine

274. [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.



Anglo-American Committee's recommendations on emigration to Palestine

275. [MANDATE PALESTINE]. A Survey of Palestine. Prepared in December 1945 and January 1946 for the information of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

[Jerusalem], Government Printer, Palestine, 1946–1947. 3 vols. Original wrappers.

(With): Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry regarding the problems of European Jewry and Palestine. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1946. Original blue wrappers. € 2,800

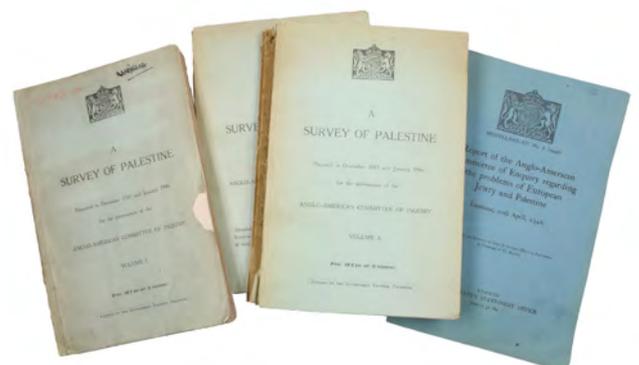
The full three-volume set of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry's Survey of Palestine, the scarce third volume being not the supplement (with which it is often confused), but an extra volume labelled "For official use only", with the tagline on its title-page, "Detailed analyses and additional information compiled by the Government of Palestine during March, 1946 at the request of members of the Committee or of their research assistants", and no price on its wrappers, as it was for internal circulation only and not for sale. After WWII, the Anglo-American Committee convened to discuss the state of Palestine, then still a British mandate under the post-WWI system, and to evaluate the impact of sanctioning Palestine as a potential destination for the European Jews who had survived the Holocaust and were now classed as refugees. The Inquiry's report included the testimonies of representatives from various communities, and extensive documentation of life in British Mandate Palestine, down to the details of protected exports, living conditions, and legal distinctions made between Arab and Jewish citizens.

The third volume includes details on the identity card system, listings of hospital patients sorted by religious group, "Absorptive capacity and immigration", "Arab land holdings", lists of Palestinian newspapers, principal religious dignitaries, and discusses the involvement of Palestinian citizens in the Armed Forces. This third volume is quite scarce, with only one set of the Survey including it on OCLC.

The recommendations of this Survey were clear and their consequences far-reaching. The Committee recommended that Palestine take in 100,000 Jews, that the White Paper regulations restricting the Jewish purchase of Arab lands be lifted, and that Palestine should be neither a Jewish nor an Arab state.

Light exterior wear and soiling, but with bright and clean text.

OCLC 419440507.



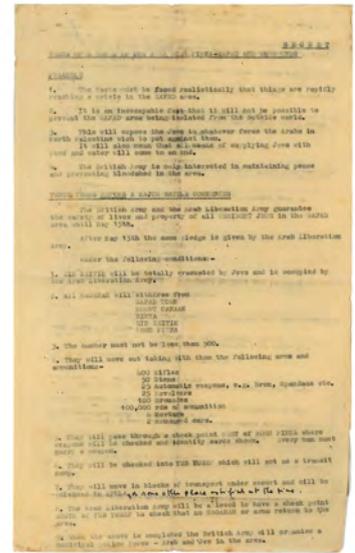
The final days of Mandate Palestine in secret military documents

276. [MANDATE PALESTINE – 1947–1948 CIVIL WAR]. British military documents from Mandate Palestine. [Mandate Palestine], 1948. Map of convoy routes in Palestine printed in black and white and colour, with hand-painted edits, 595 × 475 mm. Together with 2 ff. of typewritten leaves with manuscript notes and 1 telegram. € 2,500

Unique original British military documents, partly typed and partly manuscript, including a map with hand-drawn additions from the fall of British Mandate Palestine and the civil war which led to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War and the establishment of Israel.

Marked “RESTRICTED” and “NOT TO BE PUBLISHED,” the map shows the key strategic British convoy routes out of Palestine, hand drawn and colour-coded. Two typewriter pages marked “SECRET” dictate, with inked manuscript edits in a contemporary hand, the terms of a proposed truce “in the area of Rosh Pinna-Safad and Surrounds”. Safad (and the nearby settlement of Rosh Pinna) were major points of fighting and strategically important points for both Haganah and the Arab Liberation Army, the two main combatants as British colonial power waned. On the reverse of the second page is a pencilled manuscript note with intriguing further details on British policy in the Northeast. Finally, an official telegram from the War Office to the 6th Airborne Division, stamped 9 February 1948, reads, “For CRAFORCE from GOC [General Officer Commanding]. Well done”. Craforce was an ad-hoc collection of several divisions tasked with breaking up battles between Arab and Haganah forces; their commander was Royal Artillery Brigadier Cyril Harry Colquhoun (1903–96). The 6th Airborne Division, praised by the War Office, had been acting as a military police presence in Palestine for years, but would be disbanded within a few months.

Gentle wear, some rubbing and fading to all but map, with remains bright and clean. Together, this collection provides key primary sources for the history of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, post-WWII British military strategy, and the end of Mandate Palestine.



Scenes of battle between British Mandate troops and Fawzi al-Qawuqji in the 1936–39 Arab revolt in Palestine

277. [MANDATE PALESTINE – ARAB REVOLT]. [Photograph album of the 1936–1939 Arab revolt in Palestine (Thawrat Filastin al-Kubra)].

Palestine, 1938. Oblong 8vo. With 61 black and white silver gelatin photographs, each captioned in handwritten English; also includes 1 pressed flower souvenir card. Original saddle-stitched painted olive wood boards. € 3,500



A striking amateur photographic record of the 1936–1939 Arab revolt in Palestine by a photographer with access to both British and Arab troops in action in the field in 1938, including several photographs of the Arab leader Fawzi al-Qawuqji (1880–1977). Al-Qawuqji was evidently comfortable enough to pose for the camera: he smiles for the photographer with his rifle in one hand, binoculars around his neck, and poses a second time with his two bodyguards; he is also photographed discussing plans with an aide, and on horseback “directing operations” and “reviewing his army”.

Many photographs have been taken during active battle: a line of al-Qawuqji’s guerrilla fighters fire on the enemy with rifles, or at the sky hunting RAF airplanes (captioned “firing at a ‘plane’”; famously, al-Qawuqji’s forces had in fact shot down RAF planes as early as September 1936). Another duo of photographs shows British troops on patrol in the Nablus Hills, and then a snapshot of “Fauzi’s troops in action at Nablus”, firing over a stone wall at the British. All photographs of action are taken quite close to the line of fire. Nor is warfare depicted cleanly; the photographer captures running soldiers in an Arab retreat, and carefully snaps photos of two Arab corpses. Several photographs also show the wreckage of train bombings, with twisted tracks and derailed locomotives, and one photograph shows a line of British soldiers from behind looking out on a sunny hillside city where a plume of smoke

rises, captioned “Blowing up and Arab house for firing on troops”. Other photos of British operations show armed British soldiers in

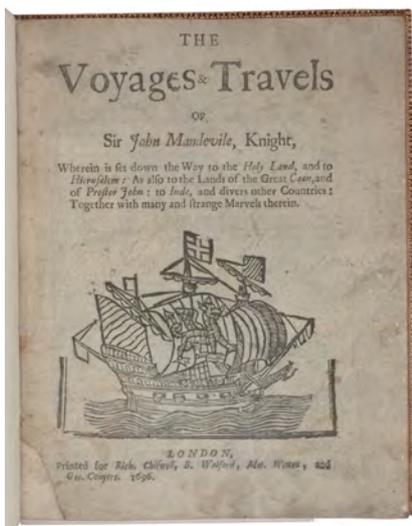
front of a crowd of Arab civilians with their arms in the air (“Searching an Arab village for arms”), soldiers manning a machine gun on the back of a lorry (“Getting a gun into action”), and members of the Palestine Police Force searching Arab men. The remainder of the album provides a civilian backdrop to the battle scenes: the photographer captures the daily lives of Jewish beggars, Arab shepherds, and two young men, one identified as Arab and the other as Jewish, being searched by British soldiers for arms. Many of the included views are beautiful, even idyllic, though in a view of the Bay of Acre taken from Mount Carmel, the silhouette of at least one modern battleship is visible in the harbour. Several views are what one would expect of a Holy Land tourist album, even including the standard card of pressed flowers. Slightest hint of wear; remarkably well preserved. A unique record of Mandate Palestine during the upheavals of 1938.

Scarce basis of the Iraqi legal code

278. [MANDATORY IRAQ]. Compilation of Proclamations, Notifications, etc. Relating to the Civil Administration and Inhabitants of Mesopotamia [and others].

Baghdad, The Government Press, 1920–1940. 3 vols. Folio. Contemporary red morocco. € 4,500

This rare and exhaustive compilation of laws and regulations traces nearly the entire legal history of Mandatory Iraq, and continues beyond independence and into the Hashemite Kingdom. Published on a very limited print run for internal use, it was not made available for public purchase during its initial publication. It includes key primary source transcriptions of treaties and the development of a British-style bureaucratic system, such as setting out the paperwork required for passports and other identification papers. The regulations of commerce, trade, seaports, cholera quarantines, uniforms of officials and judges, the care of the insane, and citizenship are laid out in great detail. A large subsection is dedicated to the internal laws of the Iraqi Jewish community. Some exterior wear, portions of text block toned, a few closed tears, but generally in good condition. Altogether an important and quite scarce collection of the basis of British-Iraqi legal codes from the formation of the modern nation-state after the end of the First World War, with ramifications for the surrounding Muslim states.



14th-century tales of travels in Turkey, the Middle East, Near East, India and the East Indies illustrated with about 60 woodblocks

279. MANDEVILLE, John. The voyages & travels of Sir John Mandeville, 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 traivale of Sir John Maundeivile (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.

Complete with the frequently missing third volume

280. MARMOL CARVAJAL, Luis del. Primera parte (Libro tercero y secundo volumen dela primera parte / Segunda parte y libro septimo) de la descripcion general de Affrica, con todos los successos de guerras que a avido entro los infieles, y el pueblo Christiano, y entre ellos mesmos 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 rebaked). 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

281. 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.



Gold medal for helping build the Hejaz Railway

282. [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.

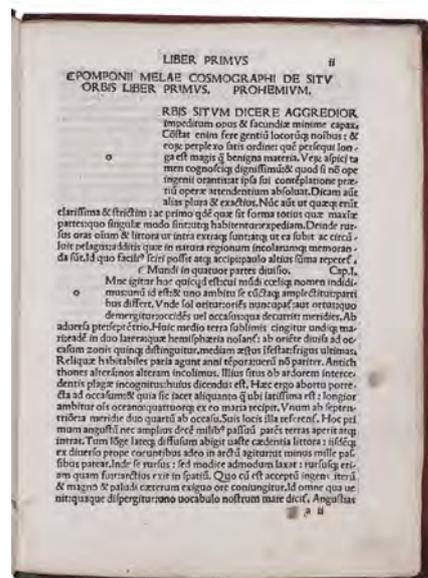
Folded with light edge flaws and insignificant waterstains to margins. On the reverse are official seals and attestations of authenticity, with a brief summary of the document. Full transcription available.

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

283. 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*

284. 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 Derriejh. 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



285. MENOÛ, (Abdallah) Jacques-François de Boussay de. Proclamation aux habitans de l'egypte.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, 6 brumaire an 9 [= 28 October 1800 CE]. Folio. 5 folio leaves, printed in French and Arabic in 2 columns and pasted together vertically to form a single broadside. € 25,000

A massive broadside intended for wall-mounting, by which the newly appointed commander-in-chief introduced his government (and himself) to the people of Egypt in Arabic and French: “Habitans de l’Egypte, écoutez ce qu’j’ai à vous dire au nom de la République Francaise. Vous étiez malheureux; l’armée francaise est venue en Egypte pour vous porter le bonheur [...]”. Menou, who succeeded Kleber at the head of Egypt as general-in-chief, converted to Islam and took the name of Abdallah. Unlike most announcements published by his predecessor at the same press, the present proclamation is not headed with the motto of the French Republic, but rather with the Shahada in both languages. Menou continues to set out his principles for a good government for Egypt, emphasizing his firm stand against abuse and corruption in the local administration of taxation, justice and the police, and finally threatens any attempt at rebellion with severe retaliation. An important document from the first printing press in Arab world, of the utmost rarity due to its sheer size and ephemeral nature, according to OCLC recorded in four copies only: “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, where it was practised under the supervision [...] of Jean Joseph Marcel [...]. 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 adressed 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).

Traces of folding, but uncut with temoins. A surprisingly fresh survival.

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

286. 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 paste-downs.

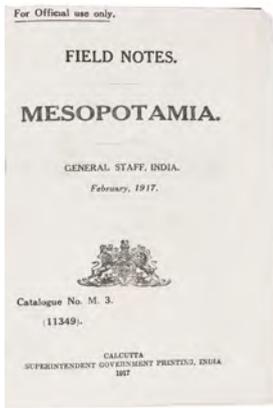
€ 12,000

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

287. [MESOPOTAMIA]. Indian Army General Staff. For official use only. Field notes. Mesopotamia. General staff, India. February 1917. Including: Index to field notes, Mesopotamia, 1917.

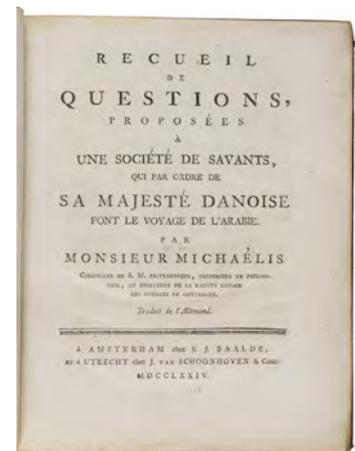
Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1917. Small 8°. With large folding map and additional separately printed index in pocket at front. Original green cloth, printed title to spine and upper flap. € 6,500

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..

Instructions for Carsten Niebuhr’s expedition to Arabia

288. 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.



Palestinian Communists deliver speeches to the UN Committee for the partition of Palestine

289. MIKUNIS, Samuel / EHRlich, Wolf / VILNER, Meir. We Fight for Freedom. The Communist Party of Palestine. Evidence given to UNSCOP (United Nations Special Committee on Palestine).

Jerusalem, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Palestine, 1947. Large 8vo. With photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers. € 2,500

The transcript of three addresses and Q&As delivered by three members of the Palestine Communist Party (Samuel Mikunis, Wolf Ehrlich, and Meir Vilner) to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) in July of 1947. The UNSCOP had only been formed by the United Nations two months before, and was tasked with preparing a report on recommendations for Palestine and for the end of the British Mandate. Believing they would not be treated fairly under the UN, Arab states generally abstained from collaborating with UNSCOP.

Of the three speakers, Samuel Mikunis (1903–82) was the best known. At the time of the address he was the Secretary of the Communist Party of Palestine, and would go on to become a member of the Knesset from 1949 to 1974.

In its foreword, the editors of the text state that the publication “will not only be welcomed by progressive Arab and Jewish circles in Palestine. It will serve a useful purpose in providing democratic movements throughout the world with information about British colonial rule in Palestine and the struggle of the Jewish and Arab masses for freedom and independence”.

Light toning and soiling, well preserved.

OCLC 173026825.

History of the Gulf region, with descriptions of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Oman

290. 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 Thabi 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.

Fly Misrair Comet 4c Jet

291. [MISRAIR / UNITED ARAB AIRLINES]. Fly Misrair Comet 4c Jet. The First Jet-Operator in the Middle-East.

Rome, Tamsone, 1959/1960. Folding brochure. 2 pp. 440 × 380 mm.
€ 500

Brochure advertising the Comet 4c Jet, the “first jet-operator of the Middle East”, showing the air routes and various destinations such as Jeddah, Khartoum, Kuwait, London and Rome.

Inaugurated in 1952, the de Havilland DH.106 Comet was the world’s first commercial jet airliner. The last variant, the Comet 4c, first flew on 31 October 1959. Ordered by Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, Misrair (later United Arab Airlines), and Sudan Airways, it was the most popular Comet variant and made its final flight in 1997.

Somewhat faded; some tears.



The pinnacle of Coptic church architecture in Egypt: the churches the Red and White Monastery near Sohag

292. MONNERET DE VILLARD, Ugo. Les couvents près de Sohâg (Deyr el-Abiad et Deyr el-Ahmar).

Milan, Tipografia Pontif. Arciv. S. Giuseppe, 1925–1926. 2 volumes. 4°. With 222 numbered photographic prints and plans bound at the end of each volume and numerous small illustrations printed with the text. Contemporary half green cloth, beige paper sides, grey endpapers.
€ 2,500



First edition of a very rare two-part monograph dedicated to the churches of the 4th-century Red Monastery (Deir al-Ahmar) and 5th-century White Monastery (Deir el-Abyad) in Egypt, two Coptic Orthodox monasteries near the Egyptian city of Sohag. The work was written by Ugo Monneret de Villard (1881–1954), one of the main 20th-century Italian scholars on Islamic, Coptic and oriental art history, architecture and archaeology. The present work is one of the results of his systematic exploration of Egypt from 1921–1928. Monneret de Villard’s work was appreciated at the highest academic levels. The work was privately printed in Milan under the auspices of the Comité de conservation des monuments de l’art arabe. Both the Red and White Monastery were among the first Christian monasteries in Egypt and nowadays they are among the most famous ones.

It is a highly important work in the field of Egypt church architecture, more specific of Christian antiquities in Egypt and Coptic monasticism and architecture.

Paper sides of the bindings with some minor stains and a little discoloured, paper at lower left edge on the front board of vol. II a little loose, corners slightly bumped, only a few spots and stains throughout, overall in very good condition.

Cf. A. Kingsley Porter, ‘Les couvents près de Sohâg’, in: Speculum 2 (1927), 3, p. 356.

Collection of Arabic texts from Oman and Zanzibar

293. 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

294. 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

295. [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.

Uncommon British Protectorate manual on the tribes near Aden

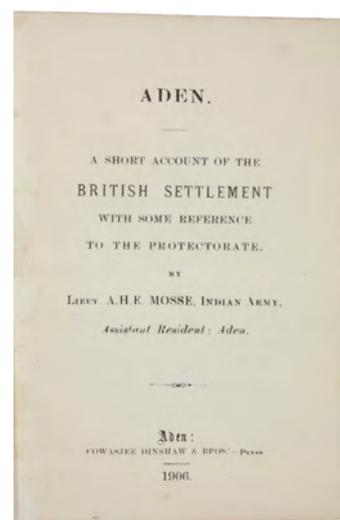
296. MOSSE, A. H. E. Aden. A Short Account of the British Settlement With Some Reference to the Protectorate. Aden, Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., 1906. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. € 3,500

Only edition of this excessively rare manual by a British Lieutenant in the Indian Army, on the topic of Aden and its vicinity, describing the “Arab tribes which actually border on British territory”, specifically, “Abdali, Fadthli, and Akrabi”.

The ‘Abdali Sultanate, located just north of Aden city, was one of the most important tribal areas of the Aden Protectorate. Mosse writes that they are “the most civilised and least warlike of the tribes [...] They number some 12,000 to 15,000, their capital Lahej or Al-Hautah being situated about 16 miles N.W. of Shaikh Othman”. Of the Fadhli Sultanate, Mosse writes that they “can number about 6,000 fighting men [...] They are proud, warlike and independent. Their chief town Shukra is a port with a considerable trade, chiefly in fish”. Finally, of the Aqrabi Sheikhdom, Mosse writes that they are “a small tribe, with a high reputation for courage”.

An appendix provides “Notes on the present Ruling Chiefs of some of the Protected Tribes”. These include “Sultan Sir Ahmed Fadthl” of the ‘Abdali, who is “entitled to a salute of 9 guns. An astute and capable ruler”; “Sultan Ahmed Husen” of the Fadthli, noted as “comparatively uneducated, but is a more powerful ruler than any of his predecessors”; “Ali bin Mani” of the Haushabi, “a young chief who has only recently been elected Sultan by his tribe, promises to be an improvement upon his predecessor whose evil reputation lives after him”; etc.

Spine professionally repaired, with a few very subtle further paper repairs. This particular work is uncommon on the market and is not listed on OCLC nor auction records.



The last and by far the best edition of the Cosmographia, with 68 new maps

297. MÜNSTER, Sebastian. Cosmographia, das ist: Beschreibung der gantzen Welt [...].

Basel, (Sebastian Henricpetri), 1628. Folio. Engraved allegorical title (with a portrait of Sebastian Münster within a cartouche at the bottom by Mathäus Merian). Title-page printed in red and black. With 26 double-page woodcut maps, woodcut portrait of Münster on verso of title-page, 72 double-page woodcut maps, plans and views, and about 1500 smaller woodcut illustrations of maps, plans, views, plants, animals, monsters, etc. in the text (including repeats). Contemporary vellum. All edges red. € 48,000

A fine, tall, and very clean example of the final, largest and most important edition of Münster's monumental work. The “Cosmographia” by Sebastian Münster (1488–1552), a German cartographer and cosmographer, was one of the most successful and popular books

of the 16th century. The most highly valued of all cosmographies, it passed through 24 editions in 100 years and was of paramount importance for the revival of geography in 16th-century Europe. The present copy is of the last German edition, the best and most extensive one. It contains the newly cut woodblocks by Sebastian Petri in the “copperplate style” after the corresponding maps in the pre-1587 editions of Ortelius’s “Theatrum”. This includes the famous map of Sumatra with the inset of an elephant that had been moved from the map of Ceylon in the 1540 edition, as opinion shifted to make Sumatra the preferred candidate for the island of “Taprobana”. Furthermore, 68 other maps and plans were published here for the first time. The famous map of Europe in the form of a queen (after Bucius 1537) appears on the verso of fol. E3.

In very good condition, with remargined paper (and some text) loss to the last leaf but one of the index at the end (but supplied with a replacement from a smaller copy of the 1614 edition). The best and most extended edition of the *Cosmographia*. Provenance: removed from the library of Ericssberg Castle near Katrineholm, Sweden, built for the Swedish statesman Erik Karlsson Gyllenstierna (1602–57), in the 1650s (two engraved views of the castle, from Dahlberg’s “*Suecia antiqua et hodierna*”, are laid in; several annotations in Swedish on the pastedowns).

Burmeister 86. Nordenskiöld collection 2, 159. Sabin 51396. Cf. Wessel, Von einem, der daheim blieb (Frankfurt, 2004); facsimile of this edition with introduction (1978).

Record of extensive travels from Aleppo to Al-'Ula, with a volume on the Ruwallah tribe

298. 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-Rwejlî 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

299. 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's order to establish boards of trade in Egypt

300. NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). Document signed (“Bonaparte”).

Cairo, “le 26 fructidor an 6” [12 September 1798]. Small folio (227 × 345 mm). 1 page. On headed stationery. Framed and glazed (320 × 441 mm). € 7,500

A scribal order to establish boards of trade in several Egyptian cities. Napoleon writes to his general in Cairo, requesting the names of such persons suitable to staff the Cairo board, mentioning that the board members for Rosette, Alexandria and Damiette will be named by the generals in charge there, and concluding with a request for three copies of the order, intended for the other generals: “Vous trouverez cy joint l’ordre p. l’établissement d’un tribunal de commerce. Faites moi passer les noms de ceux qui vous croyez devoir composer le tribunal de caire. Quant aux tribunaux de rosette, d’alexandrie et de damiette, les généraux commandant en place en nommeront les membres. Je vous prie de me faire passer aujourd’huy trois copies de cet ordre pour être envoyée à ces généraux [...]”. With a handwritten postscript, presumably by the recipient, passing on the order to his colleagues in Alexandria, Rosette and Damiette (dated Cairo, “27 fructidor an 6” [13 September 1798]).

Very slightly brownstained in places; upper margin somewhat dust-toned. A fine document of Napoleon’s efforts to set up French colonial administration in Egypt.



Typescript drafts of the 1957 Petroleum Act

301. NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. Petroleum Act.

[Iran], July 1957. Folio. Together 39 pp.

€ 15,000



Three typescript drafts in French and English of the 1957 Petroleum Act, a pioneering document of contractual relationships in the oil industry. The personal copies of Fuad Rouhani (1907–2004), later the first Secretary General of OPEC, with his annotations. In the years immediately following the signing of the 1954 Consortium Agreement, the historic agreement that provided Western oil companies with 50% ownership in Iranian oil production, the fledgling national Iranian oil industry received an enormous moral boost from the exploration activities conducted around Qom. The discovery of the Alborz oilfield and the Sarajeh gas field by the Iranian Oil Company not only proved Iran’s growing technical capacity but it also helped to give Iran a prestige not hitherto enjoyed by any other oil producing and exporting country. Against this background it is therefore hardly surprising that when Enrico Mattei, the Chairman of ENI (the Italian

State Oil Company), decided to look for oil supplies in the Middle East by offering new contractual terms, he should turn to Iran and that the government of Iran and the NIOC should greet him with open arms. What had prompted Mattei to come forward with the participation formula was his resentment at the treatment he had received from the major oil companies by being excluded from the Consortium Agreement. Since access to crude oil resources was of utmost importance for Italy and ENI, a way had to be found for entry into the Middle East oil scene. NIOC and ENI thus pioneered a new form of contractual relationship, thereafter known as 75/25 profit sharing, breaking the hallowed fifty-fifty arrangement and heralding a new era in international oil agreements. Traces of stapling; margins somewhat worn.

Libya's National Oil Corporation conference booklet, with OPEC statistics

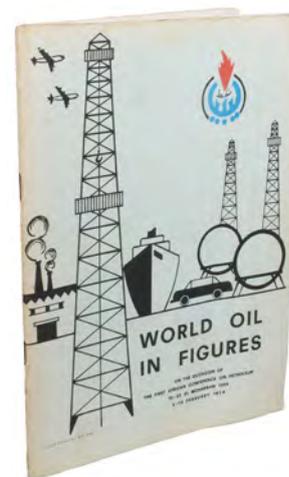
302. [NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION – LIBYA]. World Oil in Figures: On the Occasion of the First African Conference on Petroleum, 10–22 Muharram 1394, 2–12 February 1974.

Tripoli, al-Mu'assasah al-Wataniyah lil-Naft, 1974. 8vo. With folding map. Printed in English and Arabic. Original pictorial wrappers. € 1,250

Conference publication issued by Libya's National Oil Corporation, by far the largest and most important oil producer in the country, and one of the dominant players in African petroleum production. Presents numerous graphs and charts with thorough, international data on all aspects of oil, from prospecting to production and shipping. Includes world crude production, world demand for refined products, estimated worldwide reserves (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran being the top three), and helpful conversion tables. One chart is dedicated entirely to the oil industry of the Arab world and members of OPEC as of 1972, with forecasting, depicting oil income, production, and numbers of refineries and wells in OPEC nations.

Light wear and stains, in good condition.

OCLC 912873803.



Key source for British maritime and military history

303. 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

304. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. Syria. April 1943.

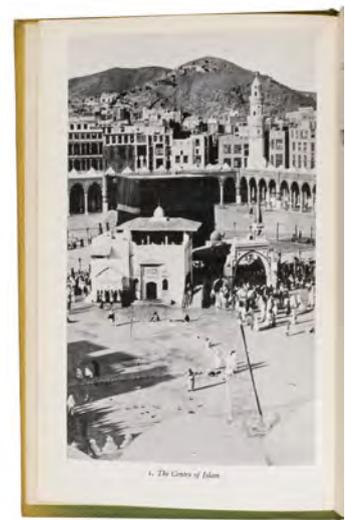
With:

(2) **IDEM.** Palestine and Transjordan. December 1943.

(3) **IDEM.** Western Arabia and the Red Sea. June 1943.

Stationery Office, University Press Oxford, 1943–1946.

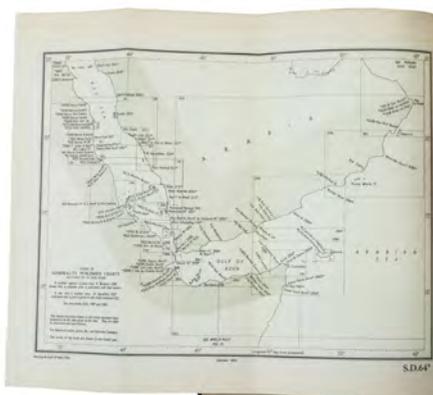
3 volumes. Many plates, tables and photographs. Each volume including separate fold-out maps, one in colour. Contemporary green cloth with the title in gold on the front boards and the spines. € 1,750



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

305. [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*

306. 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*

307. 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 unrheterical 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*

308. 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.

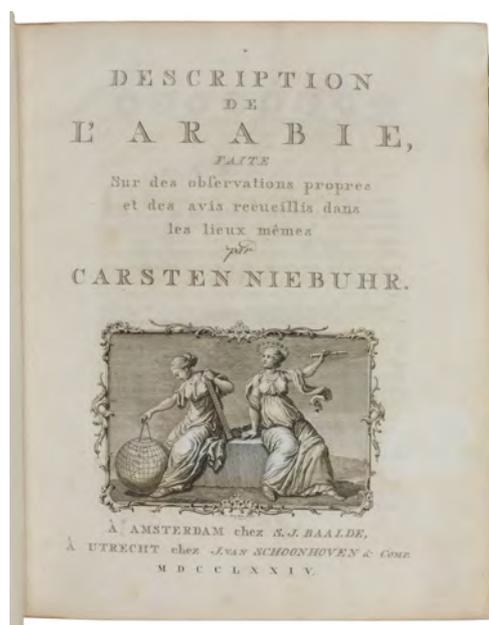
Amsterdam & Utrecht, (J. J. Besseling for) Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. and Bartholomeus Wild, 1776–80. 2 vols. With 2 engraved title-pages, 125 engraved plates (38 folding) showing topographic views, watermills, people, Egyptian and Persian antiquities, Egyptian, Persian, 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.

Howgego 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

309. 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).

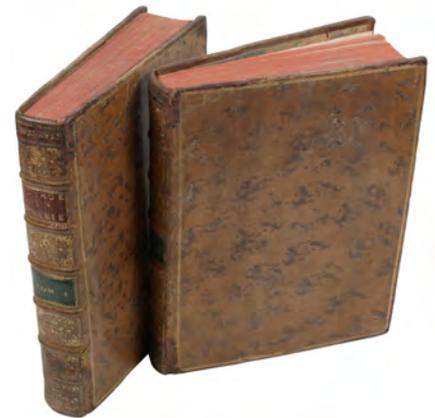
Binding a little rubbed, spine professionally repaired. A good, wide-margined copy in a contemporary binding from the library of the French historian, archaeologist, numismatist, and orientalist Victor Langlois (1829–69) with his cancelled ownership handwritten to the flyleaf.

Chauvin X, p. 57, no. 128; XII, p. 288, no. 1206. Howgego 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

310. 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

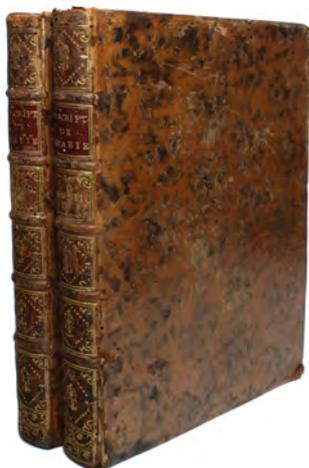


First French edition, translated from the German ("Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern", 1774) by F. L. Mourier. Title pages are dated 1776–80; colophons dated 1775–79. The famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, 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



311. 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

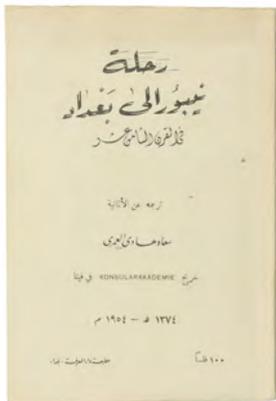
312. NIEBUHR, [Carsten] / HERON, Robert (transl.). Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East [...].

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. 108f. OCLC 5416838. Cf. Weber II, 550. Macro 1700. Atabey 873-874 (other eds).



First edition of Niebuhr in Arabic

313. NIEBUHR, [Carsten] / AL-'UMARI, Su'ad Hadi (transl.). Rihla Nibuwr ila Baghdad fi al-qarn al-thamin 'ashr. [Niebuhr's Journey to Baghdad in the Eighteenth Century].

Baghdad, Dar al-Marifa Press, 1374 H = 1954 CE. 8°. With a map frontispiece and four black and white plates. Original printed wrappers. € 1,500

First edition of any part of Niebuhr's account in Arabic: a translation of his description of Baghdad, originally published in his "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und andern umliegenden Ländern" (Copenhagen, 1774–78), the remarkable travel account famed for its groundbreaking description of Yemen in the mid-18th century. Niebuhr, by then the sole survivor of a party of five, visited Baghdad

on his return journey to Europe after spending nearly a year in the Arabian Peninsula. He arrived back in Copenhagen in November 1767, where he presented his report and the workings of his departed co-travellers – a mass of writings, plans and sketches which proved to be of the most remarkable and lasting worth.

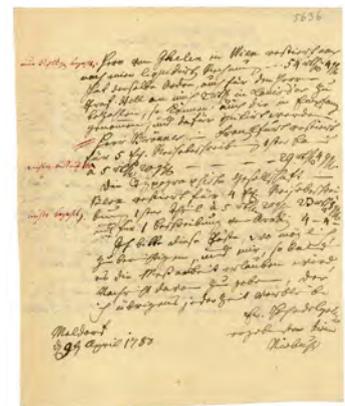
Two small stains to upper wrapper, edges a little worn, a few gatherings roughly opened, otherwise very good. A few pages unopened. Ink translator's presentation inscription to title-page. Extremely rare; not in OCLC.

Royalties owed for the "Description of Arabia"

314. NIEBUHR, Carsten, cartographer and explorer (1733–1815). Autograph letter signed ("Niebuhr").

Meldorf, 9 April 1780. 4°. 2 pp. Framed. € 18,500

Very rare letter by the great explorer, written (in German) to his publisher (possibly Nicolaus Möller in Copenhagen?), asking him to enlighten him as to the possible receipt of outstanding payments. Niebuhr writes that he would be interested to know whether "Messrs. van Ghelen, Brönnner, and the Typographical Society in Berne [...] have paid. I do hope that it was not illness that prevented sending me an answer [...] I will, however, include here a list of what each and every gentleman is to pay.



Mr van Ghelen in Vienna owes, after having settled a bill, 54 Reichsthaler and 4 Groschen, and is instructed to pay me 2 Reichsthaler in Louisd'or on behalf of Professor [Maximilian] Hell [...] For 5 copies of the 'Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien', 1st volume, Mr Brönnner in Frankfurt owes 5 Reichsthaler and 20 Groschen each [...] The Typographical Society in Berne owes payment for 4 copies of the 'Reisebeschreibung', part 1, at 5 Reichsthaler and 20 Groschen each, [...] and 4 Reichsthaler 4 Groschen for 1 copy of 'Beschreibung von Arabien'" (transl.).
Of the utmost rarity.

Manuscript compilation on Arabia and its vicinity with 39 pages of illustrations, especially inscriptions, but including views of the Great Mosques at Mecca and Medina



315. NIEBUHR, Carsten, et al. (Johan Louis GERLAGH, compiler and draftsman). Aanteekeningen uit de Reise 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).

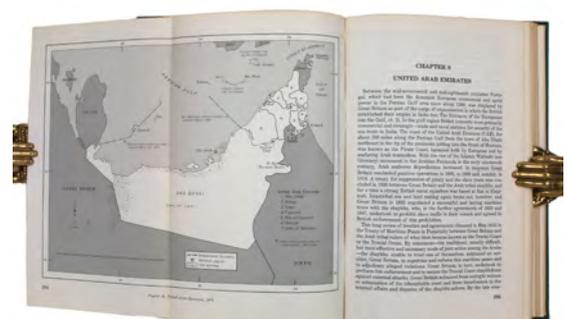
The manuscript is internally in good condition. The binding is shabby, with tears in the canvas and the paper sides, the front hinge separated from the book block and the free endleaf at the back torn out. A good example of the fascination of leading figures in the VOC and WIC with the Arabian Peninsula and vicinity and with Islamic culture.

For Niebuhr and his accounts of Arabia: Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab world* 48; Howgego I, N24; for Gerlagh: *Katalogus ... tekenwerk-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

316. 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

317. OIKONOMOS, Konstantinos (Bonaventure F. SLAARS, transl. & ed.). Etude sur Smyrne.

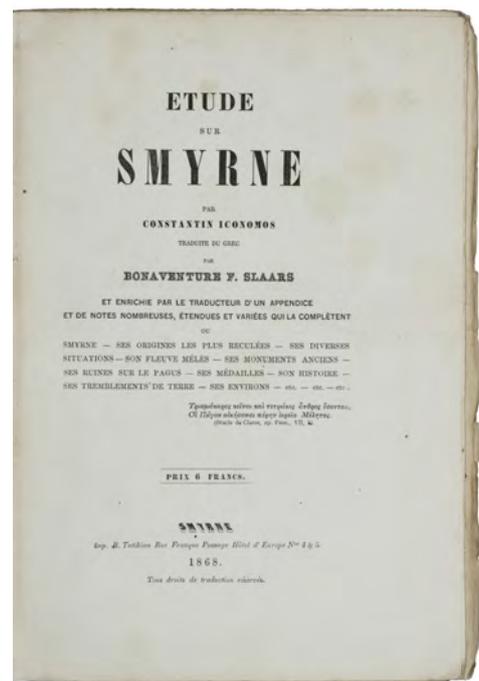
Smyrna, Boghos Tatikian, 1868. Large 8°. Set in roman type with some phrases in Greek type. Original publisher’s blue printed paper wrappers.

€ 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.

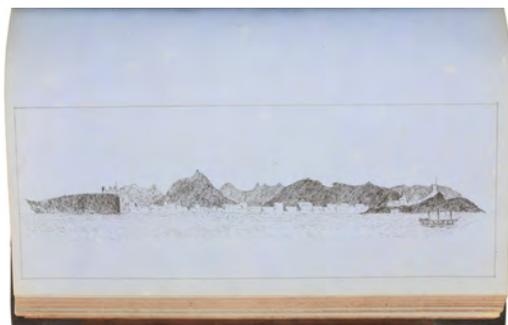
Atabey 883; not in Blackmer.



*Unpublished source on Oman navigation: illustrated logbook
recording the laying of the telegraph sea cable off the Omani coast in 1859*

318. [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.

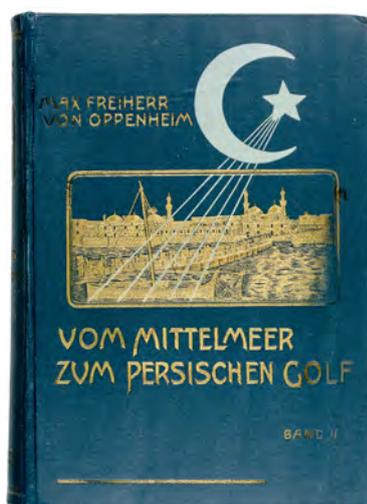
HMS Cyclops: Oman, Khuriya Muriya Islands, Yemen, Egypt, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc., 1857–1861. Folio (ca. 200 × 315 mm). Over 360 pp. with manuscript entries and 16 blank leaves. Brown ink on laid paper. With 13 ink-drawn charts and sketches. Period-style black half calf with original 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), Charna 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.



Rare travel account

319. 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.

A British Gentleman's Oriental Tour

320. [ORIENTAL ALBUM – Bahrein, Oman, Basra and other places].

A collection of 847 original photographs documenting a British gentleman's oriental tour, assembled chronologically in five massive albums and captioned by hand throughout.

Various places, 1900–1901. Five oblong albums, consecutively numbered with 847 vintage albumen prints (various formats, 115 × 85 to 280 × 205 mm) laid down and captioned on thick cream card. Contemporary red half sheepskin, title and year stamped in gilt lettering to front covers of each volume. Spine and edges ruled in gilt, silk-watered endpapers, album sheets edged in gilt. € 95,000

An exceptional trove of early exploration and travel photographs, documenting a two-year tour around the coast of Africa and Yemen, through the Gulf from Muscat to Bahrein, then on by the Arabian Sea to Karachi and finally back to Syria and Jerusalem. The collection is preserved in its original massive oblong albums with each of the partly large-format photographs meticulously captioned in the traveller's own hand. Numerous photographs of himself are included within the albums and witness the transformation of a well-groomed English gentleman at the beginning of the tour in East Africa, in early 1900 (“being carried to small boat at Majunga”), into a bearded explorer camping with the Bedouins in 1901 (showing him in front of “My camp at El Bagdadi on the Euphrates”).

The unidentified traveller was hosted by local dignitaries and had an obvious special interest in architecture and archeological excavations. His photographs provide extraordinary insights into the social and cultural life of the British protectorates he visited. Indeed, his journey to the Gulf, documented here, pre-dates Hermann Burchard's 1903/04 expedition, famed for providing the first visual records of many places in the region, and the numerous previously unrecorded photographs of Muscat, Bahrein and other places in the Gulf contained in the present albums are therefore a particularly important find.

Apart from the views of Muscat castle and port there are highly unusual snapshots of street life both outside and within Muscat's city walls, a stunning double portrait of “Men with Hawks belonging to the son of the Sheikh of Bahrein”, a view of Bahrein harbour, captioned the “Head Quarters of Pearl Fishing”, the Bahrein Post Office, the market in Bandar Abbas, the Quarantine Station at Basra, as well as photos of horse dealers, women selling salt or just date palms. A photo of the “British Residents Wife's Bay Arabian” documents the rare occasion of a “Ladies' nomination Race”, also recording the names of the winners of this race held in Bagdad. A remarkable photograph shows the warship *Persepolis* returning from its campaign under Daria Begi against the shores of the Trucial States.

Bindings a little rubbed, boards partly stained, some of the album leaves affected by minor waterstaining and some foxing. Photographs mostly unfaded with good, strong contrast and in excellent condition throughout. An extraordinary record and a unique collection.



Men with Hawks belonging to the son of the Sheikh of Bahrein.



Shipwrecked Americans as slaves of Islamic hunters and nomads in the western Sahara in 1800

321. 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

322. 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’Herbinglehem (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"

323. 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.

Plan for the division of Palestine

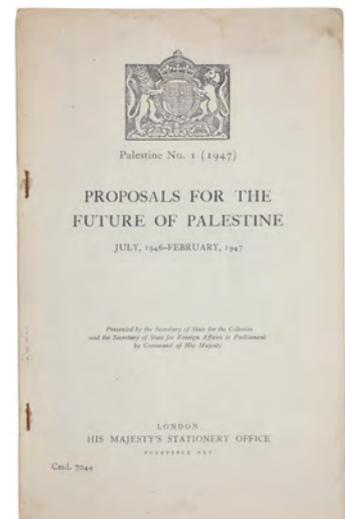
324. [PALESTINE]. Palestine No. 1 1947. Proposals for the Future of Palestine. July, 1946 – February, 1947.

London, H.M.S.O., 1947. 8vo. With a folding map. Original printed wrappers. € 1,500

Only edition of this rare pamphlet. "The only chance of peace, and of immediate advance towards self-governing institutions, appears to lie in so framing the constitution of the country as to give to each the greatest practicable measure of power to manage its own affairs".

An uncommon and important publication, detailing the Morrison-Grady Plan for the division of Palestine into four areas. The plan was based upon the work of British and American "expert delegations", who believed the political aspirations of the Arab and Jewish communities were irreconcilable and the best course of action was to give them their own territories and autonomy, albeit under a central government.

A little light water-staining to top of front wrapper, otherwise very good. The folding map, titled the "Provincial Autonomy Plan", shows the four areas: an Arab Province, a Jewish Province, a District of Jerusalem, and a District of the Negeb.



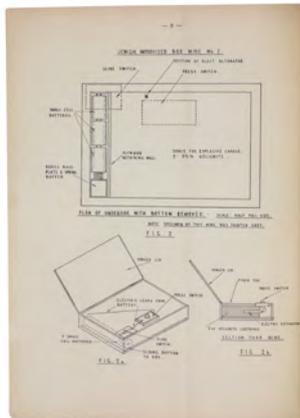
The last years of British rule in Palestine

325. [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 to 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.



Terrorist methods with mines and booby traps

326. [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

327. [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.

Private photo album of Palestine, assembled by a British engineer

328. [PALESTINE – RAILROADS]. Photograph album of Palestine during and after the First World War.

[Palestine, 1916–1922]. 4to. 100 black-and-white photographs of various sizes (between ca. 75 × 105 and 90 × 145 mm), 96 of which mounted, 4 loosely inserted. A few captioned in ink on the photograph or on verso. With original hand-drawn map of Palestine in ink, crayon and ballpoint on graph paper loosely inserted. Contemporary giltstamped half cloth with a mounted reproduced drawing to lower board. € 2,500

Private photo album composed by a British engineer stationed in El Qantara, Egypt, possibly a member of the Royal Engineers, who constructed a new railway from Qantara to Romani and eastward through the Sinai to El Arish and Rafa on the border of the Ottoman Empire in January 1916. During World War I, Kantara, as it was referred to by the Allied troops, was the site of Headquarters No. 3 Section, Canal Defences and Headquarters Eastern Force during the latter stages of the Defence of the Suez Canal Campaign and the Sinai Campaign of 1916. The massive distribution warehouse and hospital centre supported and supplied all British, Australian and New Zealand operations in the Sinai from 1916 until final demobilization in 1919.

Taken on trips to Palestine between 1916 and 1922, half of the photographs focus on railroad motifs, showing railway bridges (including the bridge crossing the Suez Canal in El Qantara), train stations, and tracks under construction, as well as rather spectacular accidents with locomotives and waggons in the desert. One picture shows a British soldier train bearing the sign “Demob special goodbye”, leaving after armistice. The other half mainly shows views of Jerusalem, including landmarks such as the Tombs of the Kings and the interior of the Chapel of the Ascension, as well as steam ships in the Suez Canal and a “Turkish Gun”. Although not identified by name, the engineer can be seen posing in several photographs, sometimes wearing a British uniform. The manuscript map shows the railway line from Qantara to major cities including Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Nazareth, at one point crossing into Syria and reaching Beirut.

Hinges broken; extremities slightly rubbed; crack on spine measuring ca. 5 cm. A few photos as well as the map with small marginal tears and creases. Bookplate

of the British businessman and railroad enthusiast William Hepburn McAlpine (1936–2018), and stamp of ownership of Arthur Lord-Castle, who was associated with the Narrow Gauge Railway Society, to front pastedown. A unique survival.



Palestinian Refugee Camps, 1950, by Palestine's first photographer

329. [PALESTINE – REFUGEE CAMPS AT JERICHO]. – SAFIEH, Hanna, Palestinian photographer (1910–1979). Photographic Report, Medical Branch, Jericho. Dr. Egon G. H. Bendel.

Jericho, June 1950. 21 original black-and-white gelatin silver photographs, ca. 23 × 17 cms or the opposite; two sets of three and two photos mounted together to form folding panoramas, ca. 15 × 60 and 15 × 40 cms. All stapled or taped down within a handmade album of 14 green paper mounts, string-tied through punched holes. Includes two typewritten report sheets giving details of the refugee camps. € 4,500

A handmade 1950 photographic report from the Palestinian refugee camps of Aqbat Jabr and Ein el-Sultan, both outside Jericho in the Jordan Valley, then numbering 21,000 and 6,580 refugees respectively. At the time, Jericho was under Jordanian control, following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The professional-grade photographs, showing the camps and medical treatments performed there, all bear on their reverse the stamp of “Hanna Safieh, Photo Service, Jerusalem”.

Born into a Palestinian Arab family from Jerusalem, Hanna Safieh was one of the very few Palestinians to take up photography as a profession in the 1920s. He was apprenticed to the Swedish photographer Eric Matson (1888–1977), with whom he collaborated until the end of Matson's career in Palestine in 1946, and was subsequently employed by the Mandate government as a Public Information Officer during the last few years of British rule in the region. His large body of work, published internationally from an early date, bears testimony to the life of Palestinians under the British Mandate (1917–1948), Jordanian rule (1948–1967), and the Israeli occupation (from 1967). A pioneer in his field, Safieh is today hailed as “Palestine's first photographer”.

The report, consisting of Safieh's photographic documentation and two typewritten statistical factsheets on the refugee camps, was thus compiled by the Swiss physician Dr. Egon Bendel, the District Medical Officer of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and a member of the Red Cross delegation in Arab Palestine, as well as of the Jericho Commissariat for the Aid of Palestinian Refugees. Bendel later served as the WHO Chief Medical Officer in Liberia and subsequently became Medical Officer for J. R. Geigy (now Novartis) in Basel.

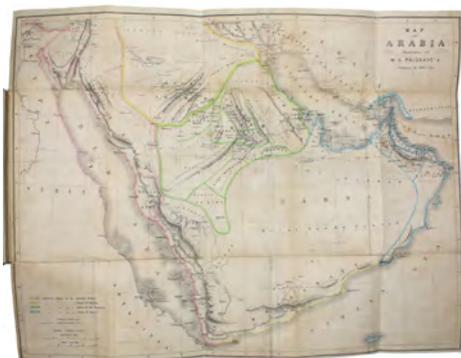
Edges of the album sheets a little chipped and sunned; title a little stained, stamped “District Medical Officer, UNRWAPR – Jerusalem” at upper right. Images clean and crisp. A rare survival.



Warmly inscribed by the author

330. 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.).

Directory of the tribes of the Transjordan districts – author’s presentation copy

331. PEAKE, F[rederick] G[erard]. A History of Trans-Jordan and its Tribes. By El Fariq F. G. Peake Pasha.

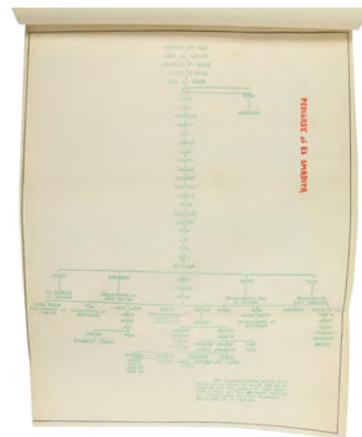
Amman, no publisher, June 1934. Folio. With numerous genealogical plates printed in red and green (of which 2 folding) in the 2nd volume. Original printed flexible boards with cloth-reinforced spine (vol. 2); vol. 1 bound in modern half calf with cloth covers, preserving original printed upper wrapper within. € 12,500

Rare history of the Emirate of Transjordan (today the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan), then a British protectorate. Presentation copy from the author to Ahmed Salem el Sakrun of the Arab Legion and inscribed by him to “my friend Ahmed Effendi Hsein El Amawi as a remembrance, Amman 23.12.35” on inside of upper wrapper.

The second volume contains not only the first volume’s index, but also an annotated directory of the tribes of the various districts of Transjordan, comprising extensive tables, genealogies, and introductory essays on each tribe. With a separate index to the tribes and a bibliography at the end of the volume. Major-General F. G. Peake (1886–1970), known to the Jordanians as “Peake Pasha”, served under Lawrence of Arabia and formed the “Arab Legion”, the territory’s regular army, in the early 1920s. He was later appointed Major-General in the army of the Emirate of Transjordan. Upon his retirement in 1939 he was succeeded in his command by John Bagot Glubb.

Title of vol. 1 trimmed and mounted on blank leaf; some light spotting or soiling; final leaf a little stained, slight fraying to edges at beginning and end, original printed upper wrapper rubbed and stained, lacking lower outer corner. Spine of vol. 2 a little chipped, else fine. Mimeographed typescript, printed on one side throughout. No copy in British Library.

OCLC 29109691.



A major historical novel set in medieval Granada, capturing its multiculturalism

332. [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.

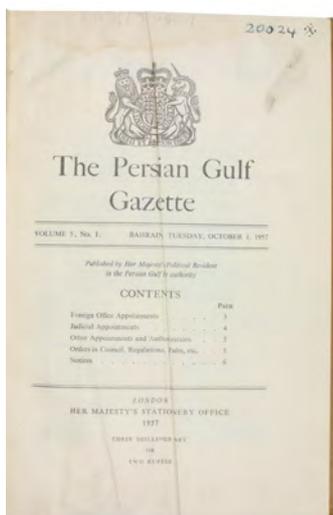
Haarlem, Vincent Casteleyn, for Jan Evertsz. Cloppenburch, Amsterdam, 1615. 8°. Woodcut vignette on the title-page. Contemporary overlapping vellum. € 4,500

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 narratiefproza 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.



Legislation in the Gulf States

333. [PERSIAN GULF GAZETTE]. Her Majesty’s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf Gazette. Volumes 5 and 6.

Bahrain / London, Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1957–1959. Small folio. Eight issues and eight supplements (1 October 1957 to 1 August 1959), bound in one. Vol. 5 (nos. 1–4 & supplements 18–21); vol. 6 (nos. 1–4 & supplements 22–25). Contemporary sand buckram; red and black labels with gilt lettering to spine, ‘Foreign Office’ stamped in black to upper cover. € 7,500

Two early volumes from the highly important “Persian Gulf Gazette”, which ran from 1953 to 1972. Published in the final decades before the independence of the Gulf States, it is a fascinating record of the waning of direct British involvement in the governments of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States (now the United Arab Emirates).

The “Gazette” was a quarterly publication containing notices of anything relevant to Britain’s jurisdiction in the aforementioned States, from political appointments to new Orders and

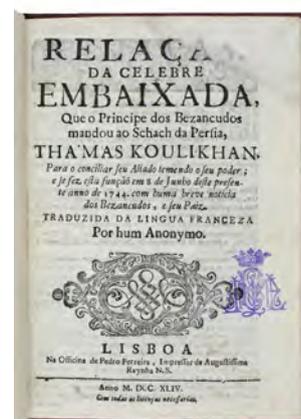
Regulations. It was sold at H.M. Political Agencies in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Dubai, as well as at H.M. Consulate, Muscat. Supplements were published with each issue, printing the Orders and Regulations in full. These include all manner of regulations – often created in response to rapidly developing infrastructure – covering, inter alia, employment, shipping, patents and the penal system.

Provenance: withdrawn from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library with stamps to endpapers. Some very minor dampstaining to the top edge of textblock, handwritten ink reference numbers to some title-pages, rest of interior clean and fresh. Very well preserved. Though fairly well-held institutionally, original issues (not to mention volumes and runs) are rare in commerce.

Negotiating an alliance between the Prince of the Bezancudos tribe and the Emperor of Persia

334. [PERSIA]. Relacam da celebre embaixada, que o Principe dos Bezancudos mandou ao Schach da Persia, Tha’mas Kouli-khan, para o conciliar seu Aliado temendo o seu poder; e se fez esta funcao 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.

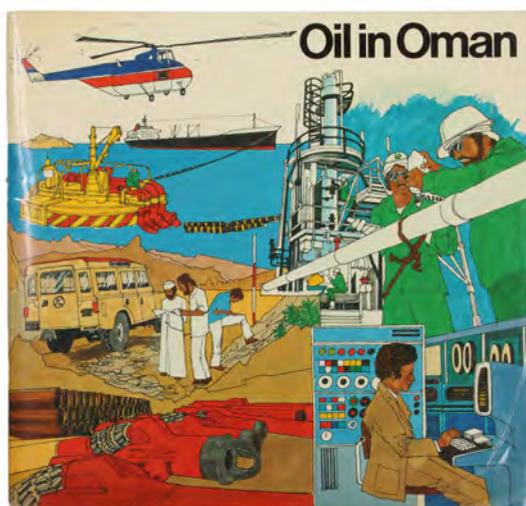
Ameal 1018; Porbase (3 copies); WorldCat (3 copies); not in Fonseca; Innocência; JFB.

Omani petroleum children's book

335. [PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT OMAN] – DENYER, Brian (illustrator). Oil in Oman.

Muscat, Petroleum Development Oman, ca. 1983. Oblong 4to. Fully illustrated. Original illustrated wrappers. € 350

This brightly illustrated children's book was written and designed to be distributed to Omani schoolchildren who visited a special Oil Exhibition Centre or Mobile Display Trailer, an educational exhibition designed to explain and promote oil production and the work of Petroleum Development Oman (PDO), whose trademark nautilus logo is featured throughout. Included are colourful maps of oil wells, refineries, and pipelines across Oman, and illustrations of an oil well in Marmul and storage tanks and the refinery at Mina al-Fahal. The text explains how oil is sold overseas to fund life in Oman, how oil was formed millions of years ago, and in detail how scientists and geologists locate oil reserves. A rare piece of Omani oil production history, not on OCLC. In near perfect condition.



The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd



336. [PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger]. Iraq in War Time. Al-Iraq fi zaman al-harb.

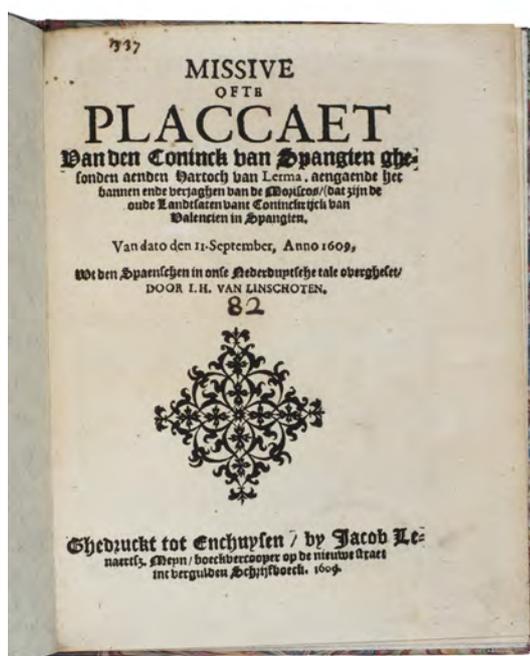
Basrah, Government Press, [1918]. Folio. Containing more than 200 photo prints. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8,500

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 757755425. 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



337. 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 landtsaten vant coninckrijck 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

338. [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

339. [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.

Photographing the scramble for Africa

340. [PHOTO ALBUM – ZANZIBAR, KENYA, AND UGANDA]. [Photograph album of the final days of the Zanzibar Sultanate].

Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda, 1893–1898. Folio. 205 photographs, mostly albumen, with 5 cyanotypes. With a pencil sketch of a British building at the front and extensive captions in English. Contemporary half black leather and textured cloth. € 8,500



A truly remarkable photo album of Zanzibar under the rule of Sultan Sayyid Hamad bin Thuwaini Al-Busaid (1857–96), including two photographs of the Sultan himself. While the collection is rounded out with souvenir photographs of Egypt and Jerusalem and snapshots of England, the majority of this large and multifaceted collection comprises original photos devoted to what is now Zanzibar, Kenya, and Uganda. Spanning much of the final decade of the 19th century, the photographers capture several historic moments, including the last Sultan of Zanzibar, the construction of the Uganda Railway, and the bombardment of the Sultan's palace in Zanzibar. The two photographs of Sultan Hamad show him first posed alone and then flanked by British Consul General Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge (1859–1933) and Brigadier-General Lloyd Mathews (1850–1901). Of these two British officials, the former would oversee the construction of the Ugandan Railway, and the latter would be the commander in charge of firing on the Sultan's own palace a few years later.

Sultan Hamad, fifth Sultan of Zanzibar, was the grandson of Said ibn Sultan (1790–1856), the last of the dynasty whose empire included not only Muscat and Oman, but also Zanzibar. Hamad ruled for three years as Sultan of Zanzibar (1893–96) before he was probably poisoned by his cousin Khalid bin Barghash, whose seizure of power in 1896 prompted the 38-minute Anglo-Zanzibar War. Two photographs show the dramatic damage to the Sultan's palace even a brief bombardment could bring. Snapshots of the railway include the "first locomotive" to run the line and the bridge from Mombasa to the mainland.

The creators of the album were British missionaries, likely associated with the Church Mission Society (CMS). A few of their number are well known: "Bishop Tucker" is Alfred Robert Tucker (1849–1914), Anglican Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa. Their photographs capture not only the high drama of politics and warfare, but scenes of bustling Mombasa (a mosque, a camel caravan, "Swahili Women" and "Masai Warriors", and no small number of cows), the freed slave settlement at Frere Town (the caption of a hospital names a "Dr. James Ainsworth (native)", member of one of the original families to settle the city), and the intact Sultan's palace viewed from the sea. Some wear to exterior, some photographs faded (this affects the souvenir photographs more than those focusing on Zanzibar). Altogether a thorough record of East Africa during an era of colonial expansion and deep changes in the local landscape, as well as a fantastic preservation.

One of the earliest sources on the Congo and central Africa, complete with all plates and maps

341. 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.

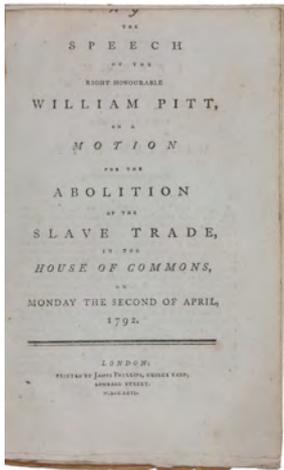
Adams L 1468 (lacking 1 map); Brunet IV, col. 651 (without the plates); Cox I, pp. 354–355; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3077 (without the maps); for the maps: Betz, The mapping of Africa 34–36, 186; Norwich, Africa 16.

The "incurable injustice"

342. 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

343. 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

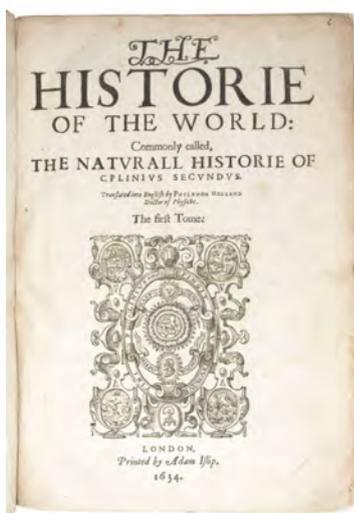


specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia” (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the 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).

The second edition in English, by the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age



344. 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

345. 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*

346. 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.

A hunting expedition to the Kittar mountains



347. PRETYMAN, Herbert Edward. Journal of Herbert Edward Pretyman. Written During his Expedition to the Kittar Mountains, Between Kenneh (on the Nile) and the Red Sea, 1891.

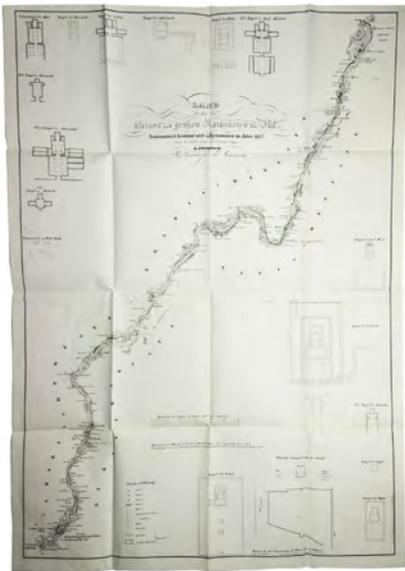
[London], printed for Private Circulation Only, 1892. 4to. With a portrait frontispiece of the author, 34 other photographic illustrations on plates, and a double-page sketch map of the Kittar Mountains. Publisher's purple cloth, blocked in black and gilt with ibex and palm tree. All edges gilt. € 3,000

First edition. Extremely rare example of this journal which covers Pretyman's 1891 hunting expedition to the Kittar mountains, the Eastern Desert of Egypt between Qena on the Nile and Quseir on the Red Sea, using the only known map of the area produced by Floyer four years earlier. H. E. Pretyman, a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, travelled back from Ismalia to London in 1891 but died the same year, whilst Camp Adjutant at Bisley, and it is believed he had not fully recovered from a severe attack of typhoid and jaundice in 1889. His father, the Rev. Frederic Pretyman, arranged to have the journal published as a memorial volume.

Extremities insignificantly rubbed, light brownstaining or foxing to a few places in the first and last few leaves. An excellent copy.

Meckly, *Alpine Journal. Bibliography of Privately Printed Mountaineering Books* 204. Lloyd, *Cat. of the Graham Brown and Lloyd Collections in the NLS*, 813. Not in Czech, *Asian Big Game Hunting Books*.

*Important survey of ancient Egyptian and Nubian sites now submerged,
with a very large and detailed map*



348. 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 (the folder with the 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

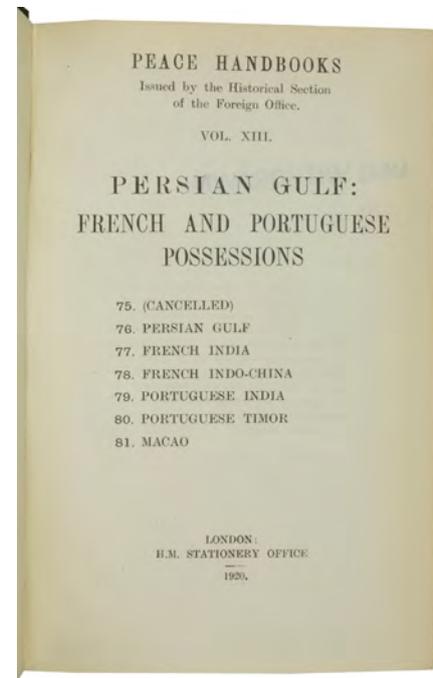
349. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]. – FOREIGN OFFICE). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions. Peace Handbook.

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. Shakbout 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.



Manuscript chronicle of the Islamic World 635–1453



350. [RAMPOLDI, Giovanni Battista]. [Annali Musulmani].

[Tuscany?, ca. 1825]. 4°. Manuscript in Italian, written in dark brown ink on (mostly) laid paper. Contemporary or near contemporary half maroon cloth. € 8,500

Manuscript chronicle of the Islamic states from 635 to 1453 (from soon after the death of Mohammed to the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Empire). After a brief introduction, the bulk of the text is arranged under headings for the years in chronological order. Giovanni Rampoldi (1761–1836), a customs official in Milan, learned Arabic in North Africa, Turkey and the Middle East in the 1780s. He became a leading Islamicist and historian of the Islamic world.

In very good condition, with only a couple small marginal tears and wholly untrimmed. The binding is slightly loose and has some worm holes in the cloth, bumped corners and slightly rubbed, but still generally good. An Italian manuscript chronicle of the Islamic World.

Cf. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p. 150.

Lodovico Varthema, Vasco da Gama, and Duarte Barbosa on the Arabian Gulf

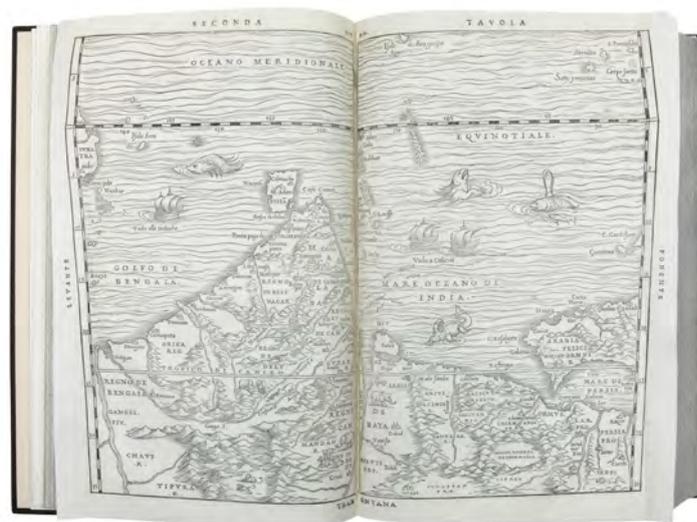
351. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi.

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), "Ormuz" (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

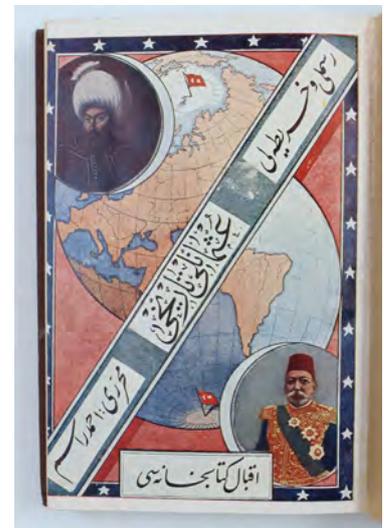
352. RASIM, Ahmed. Resimli ve haritali Osmanli tarihi [The History of the Ottoman Empire].

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



353. 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

354. 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



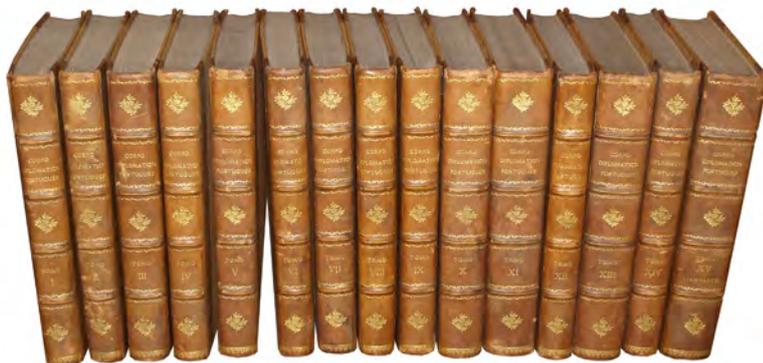
Second copy located, of the second edition of an extensive and widely published radical critique of European overseas expansion. "This work is very comprehensive in its scope: it relates to trade in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and India, the conquests of the Portuguese and the Dutch in the East Indies and 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"

355. 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 speciaría 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.

Islamic Texts on the Christian Crusades

356. [REINAUD, (Joseph-Toussaint)]. Extraits des historiens arabes, relatifs aux guerres des croisades, ouvrage formant, d’après les écrivains musulmans, un récit suivi des guerres saintes, nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée.

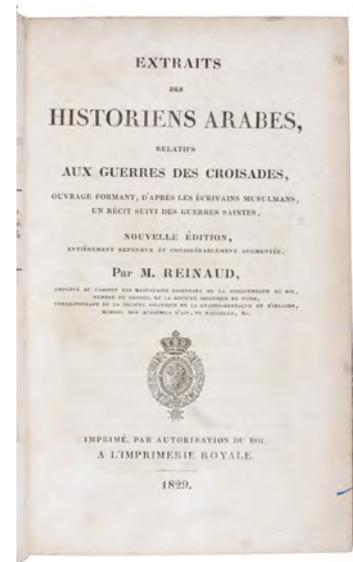
[Paris], Imprimerie royale, 1829. 8°. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition of a work on Islamic texts about the Christian crusades, by the French orientalist Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). It gives a French translation of numerous texts and extracts relating to the crusades originally written in Arabic from the 11th to the 15th century by Arab historians, with occasionally some passages in Arabic in the notes. Most of the texts deal with major battles and sieges, Saladin, and victories and deaths of important leaders. The preliminaries include brief biographies of some of the major authors, including Ali ibn al-Athir, Baha ad-Din ibn Shaddad, Imad ad-Din al-Isfahani, Ibn al-Adim and many more. The texts are arranged into different chapters, each devoted to a different stage of the crusades.

The book is in fact the publication of a part of the extensive manuscript by Georges-François Berthereau (1732–94), who collected numerous Arab texts on the crusades, but the publication was prohibited during years following the French Revolution. The book was published as a part of the *Bibliothèque des croisades*, as an addition to the well-known *Histoire des croisades*, written by Joseph François Michaud (1767–1839).

With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Hage Chahine 3963. Not in Blackmer.



*Lecture on the ancient history of Arabia Petrea
by one of the founders of modern geography*



357. RITTER, Carl. Zur Geschichte des Petraischen Arabiens und seiner Bewohner.

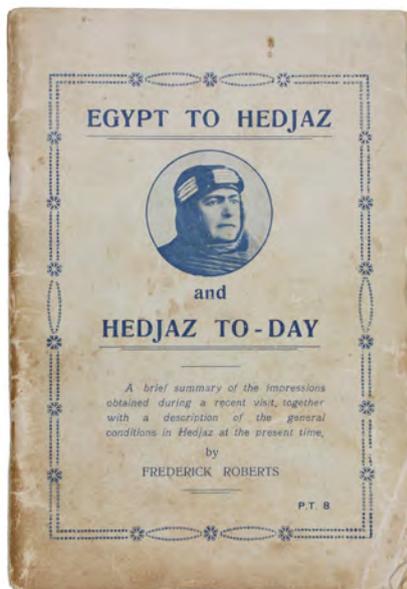
[Berlin, Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences], 8 July 1824. 4°. Never bound. € 1,500

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 Königlichen 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

358. ROBERTS, Frederick. Egypt to Hedjaz and Hedjaz To-Day.

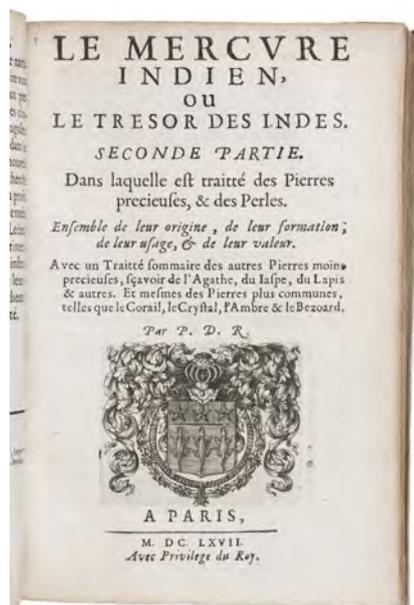
(Cairo, 1931). 8vo. Original printed wrappers with oval portrait of the author in Arabic costume. Stapled. € 6,500



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”

359. [ROSNEL, Pierre de]. *Le mercure indien, ou, Le tresor 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.

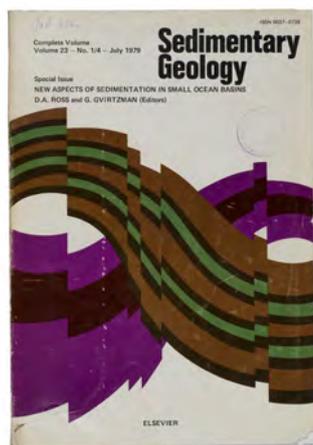
Carter, Sea of Pearls, seven thousand years of the industry that shaped the Gulf, pp. 93–94; Sabin 73297; Sinkankas 5569.

Sedimentation in ocean basins: one of the most fertile areas of study for marine scientists

360. 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

361. [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.

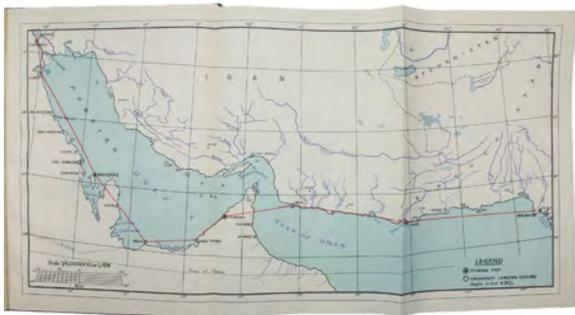
The bulk is made up of photographs of daily life near British military outposts in Yemen, Ethiopia, Egypt and elsewhere, some captioned on the reverse, most in one of two English hands. The city of Aden ca. 1930 features prominently, including a landscape titled “Typical country north of desert behind 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.



Confidential air route book

362. [ROYAL AIR FORCE]. Air Route Book. Cairo to Karachi via North Arabia and Persian Gulf (Cairo to Karachi via Habbaniya).

[Cairo, Navigation Branch H.Q. 216 Group], The Printing and Stationery Services, MEF, 1943. Small folio. With 2 folding charts, 1 full-page sketch map, 84 small sketch maps and 48 b/w half-tone photo illustrations. Original black cloth printed with purple type.

€ 3,500

First edition. A confidential air route book, compiled for the use of pilots flying from Cairo to Karachi during WWII, covering the main air route of the time that passed through the Arabian Gulf at staging posts in Palestine, Iraq, Pakistan, Bahrain, Sharjah, and India. The handbook covers all aspects for flying within the Middle East including distress signal code tables, tips for forced landings, colour-printed route maps, radio beacon maps, emergency airfield maps, and double-sided airfield leaves dedicated to single airfields along the designated route. Inserted stapled updates and small corrections show the importance of up-to-date information for navigation within the shifting sands of the country where the pilots were operating.

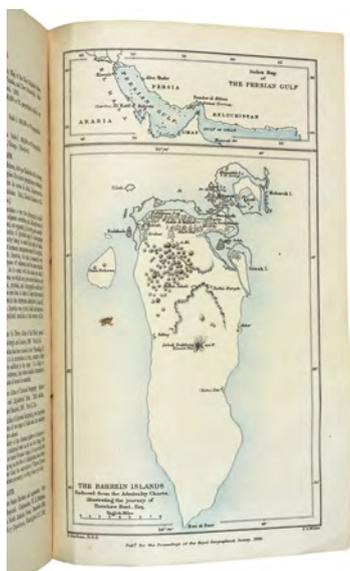
It is presumed that these hardbound versions were either used for office reference or as early print runs. Later, cord-bound copies were created for pilots' use in active service, presumably to minimise costs of production and tailor the information to strictly which flight the pilot was completing.

This edition is stamped number 108, suggesting a limited print-run. A small, continuous nick along the lower edge of pp. 84–88, otherwise leaves all crisp. Occasional updates stapled into the page or handwritten in blue fountain pen, such as in the Sharjah Staging Post. Nicks to the corners and bottom of the spine, some stains and wear, but in very good condition for a confidential book. Institutionally rare: LibraryHub locates just a single holding at the IWM.

Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

363. [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.

“Printed in Persia”

364. 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

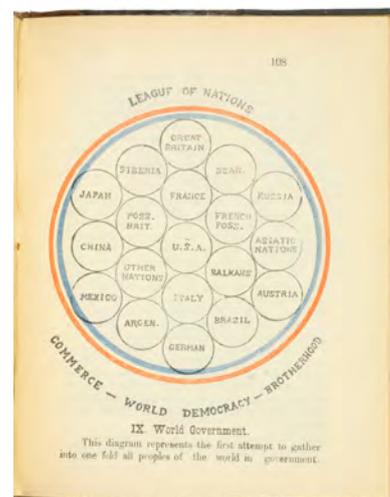
F. M. Rust was the Director of Near East Relief in Persia, where he and other members of the organisation aided Assyrian and Armenian Christian refugees fleeing Ottoman forces. While working in Tabriz, he oversaw the printing of this book, a bizarre treatise on the development of democracy in the West, 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” (p. 105) and the gathering together “into one fold all peoples of the world in government” (p. 108). 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” (p. 16).

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.



The military strategy of the Arab Revolt

365. 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.

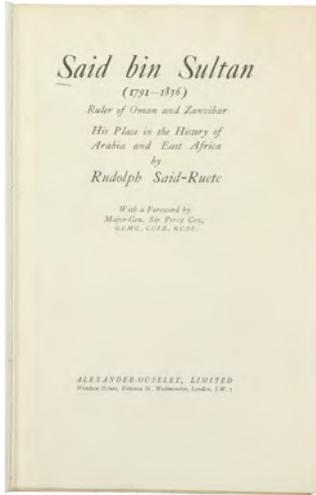
Paper somewhat toned and brittle, with a few small chips or closed tears; otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 1284900798.

From the library of the British Consul in Zanzibar

366. 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



Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.

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.

Presentation copy inscribed to Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu’aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Makalla

367. SAID-RUETE, Rudolph. Said bin Sultan (1791–1856). Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa.

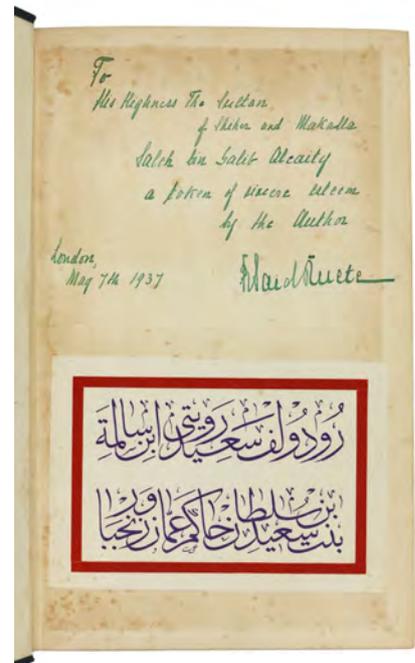
London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher’s original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover. € 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.

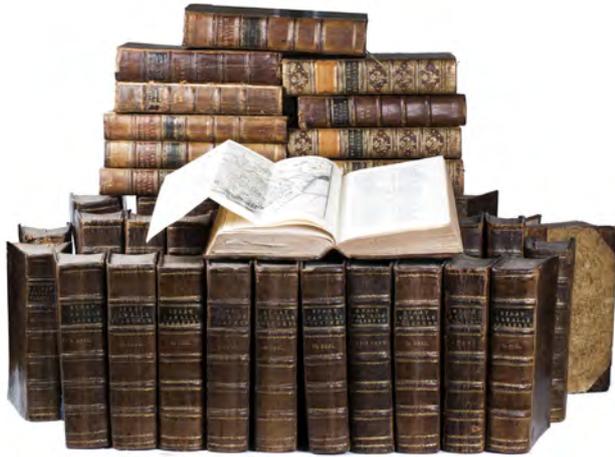
Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.



Extremely rare complete series of maps, plans and illustrations of the most extensive historical, geographical and anthropological description of the world

368. 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 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).

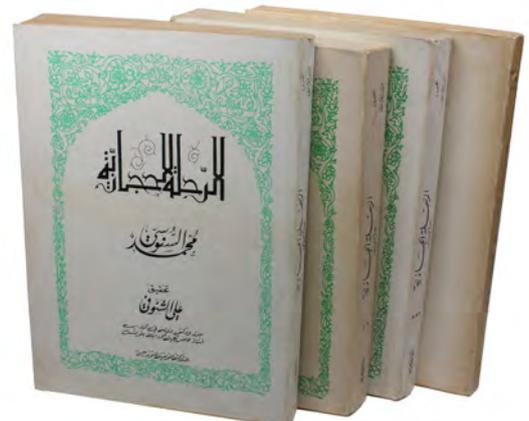
Editio princeps of an important 1882 Hajj diary

369. AS-SANUSI, Muhammad (ibn ‘Uthman) / SHANUFI, ‘Ali (ed.). [Ar-rihla al-hijaziyya]. Ar-rihla al-higaziyya. Relation de voyage au Higaz. Texte arabe établi et annoté avec introduction en français [...].

Tunis, Société Tunisienne de Diffusion, 1396–1402 H = 1976–1981 CE. Large 8vo. 3 vols., all with a portrait frontispiece and numerous halftone illustrations throughout. Printed original wrappers (Arabic cover printed in green and black).

(Includes): **Chenoufi (Shanufi), Ali.** Un savant Tunisien du XIXème siècle: Muhammad As-Sanusi. Sa vie et son oeuvre. Tunis, Imprimerie Officielle, 1977. 8vo. With portrait frontispiece and several halftone illustrations. Printed original wrappers. € 6,000

First edition of this valuable account of a 19th century Hajj. Muhammad as-Sanusi was an important law teacher at the University of Ez-Zitouna in Tunis, remembered as a scholar who was part of the late-19th century “Nahdha” Muslim reformist movement. Dismissed from civil service in 1881 for opposing the French Protectorate in Tunisia, he decided to undertake the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1882/83. His journey took him to Hejaz via Italy, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and finally back



to Tunisia via Malta. He kept extensive notes on the customs of the countries visited, the persons he met, and the technological advances of Europe – particularly describing the railway, which in his opinion made it possible to “bring cities and believers closer together”. His manuscript travel diary, a valuable perspective by a North African outsider on his Western and Middle Eastern contemporaries, was long neglected until it was rediscovered and published for the first time in 1976. Bindings a little rubbed and bumped, but altogether a good, unmarked set. Includes the biography of As-Sanusi by the editor of his travelogue, the Tunisian scholar ‘Ali Shanufi.

Mahfoudh III, 251 A. Abdesselem, Historiens Tunisiens, 407 ff. OCLC 10523199, 6247132.



1950s Saudi royal family through the lens of Shahrokh Hatami

370. (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, “Mashur et son ter 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

371. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Mahd adh Dhahab Gold Mine Saudi-Arabia.

Mahd adh Dhahab, ca. 1940s–1950s. 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.



An Anglo engineer in Saudi Arabia

372. [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.

Autographs of Saudi Kings

373. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Signed photographs and signatures from the Saudi Royal Family.

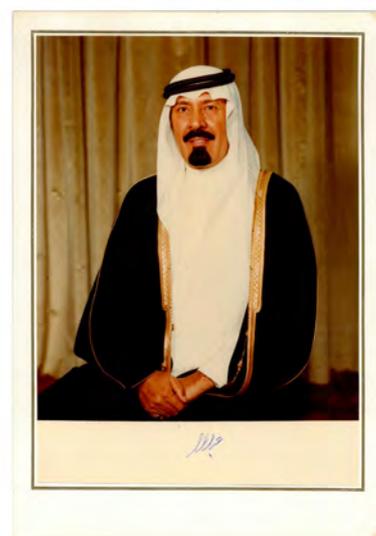
No place, ca. 1960s–1980s. 4to. With 5 original photographs in colour and black-and-white, 3 of which are signed, and with 2 clipped signatures. In corner mounts. Contemporary plain wrappers decorated with the flag and coat of arms of Saudi Arabia.

€ 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 twentieth century, and well into the first decades of the 21st.

In fine condition.



British post-war intelligence on the Middle East

374. **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.

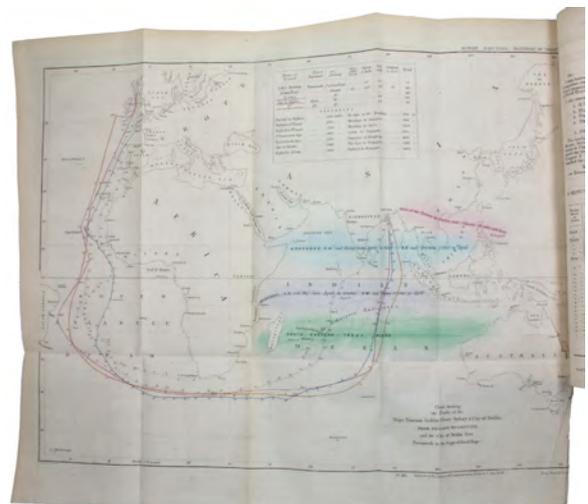
British report on military failures in the Sepoy Rebellion

375. **[SEPOY REBELLION]**. Report From the Select Committee on East India (Transport of Troops); Together With the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index.

[London], House of Commons, 1858. Folio. Modern blue wrappers with paper title label on front cover. € 1,500

A rare report by the British government on the transportation of troops in India and an important primary source for the Sepoy Rebellion (also called the Indian Mutiny, or First War of Independence) which took place between 1857 and 1859, and was at its height during the writing of the report. The rebellion, led by Indian soldiers against their British officers, would result in the end of the East India Company and trigger direct rule of India by the British government, shaping Indian history in the latter half of the 19th century.

The report states its aim as "to inquire concerning the measures resorted to, or which were available, and as to the Lines of C[omm]unication adopted for reinforcing our Army during the pending Revolt in India" and to improve upon what were viewed by the British as grievous lapses in military planning which helped the revolt spread across the subcontinent. Of particular note are the use of so-called overland routes, and



the introduction of steamships to bring troop reinforcements more swiftly, both of which are suggested to rectify the military situation. Particularly fascinating are the transcripts of interviews from the resulting inquiries, detailing where the British felt their failures in troop movements lay.

Hint of exterior wear, otherwise near fine. An uncommon and important work, with only two copies listed in institutions on OCLC.

OCLC 44792831.

Sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden issued for practical use by the French Navy

376. 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). Contemporary 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

377. 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.

Simpson's views of India

378. SIMPSON, William / KAYE, John William. *India Ancient and Modern. A Series of Illustrations of the Country and People of India and Adjacent Territories.*

London, Day & Son, 1867. Large folio. 2 vols. Chromolithographed dedication heightened with gold and 50 chromolithographed plates after Simpson mounted on thin card. Contemporary half morocco with gilt rules. All edges gilt. € 95,000



A fine set of Simpson's views of India, monumental even in the reduced form in which the financial circumstances of the times forced the publisher to recast the work, originally planned to comprise five times the present scope.

Famed for his pictures of the Crimean war theatre, Simpson was commissioned to illustrate a work on India that was to rival David Roberts's "Holy Land". He arrived in Calcutta in 1859 and joined the party of the Governor-General, Lord Canning, on a tour of the area where the mutiny had taken place. Over three years he visited much of the subcontinent, including the Himalayas, Kashmir, Ceylon, Tibet and its Buddhist temples, and upon his return submitted 250 watercolours to his publishers. However, in the wake of the Panic of 1866, the wealthy English patrons and subscribers on whom Day & Son had banked shrunk away from so costly an undertaking, and the publisher – already under pressure since cheaper wood engravings had turned chromolithographs into a luxury – issued a series of merely 50 chromolithographed plates. Simpson's original watercolours, much to the artist's chagrin, were ultimately sold off as bankrupt stock. The work remains a magnificent achievement, presenting a detailed and wide-ranging representation of India immediately after the Sepoy Rebellion.

Light spotting to tissue guards; some plates lightly soiled in the margins with very occasional fraying to edges. Bindings professionally repaired and sympathetically rebaked with the original spine laid back. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United

Kingdom, with their inconspicuous library stamp to the flyleaves. Very rare: we have traced only three other copies of this work at auction in nearly 50 years.

Cf. Pheroza Godrej & P. Rohatgi, Scenic Splendours: India Through the Printed Image (London 1989), pp. 98f.

A Study of Sharjah

379. SINAN, Mahmud Bahjat. *Imarat al-Shariqah.*

Baghdad, Wizarat al-Thaqafah wa-al-Irshad, 1967. 8vo. With a genealogical table, numerous half-tone photo illustrations in the text, and a full-page map at the end. Original printed colour wrappers. € 850

First edition. An 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 United Arab Emirates.

Old Arabic ownership stamp to title-page. Slight rust marks to interior of wrappers from block-stapling; binding slightly rubbed and scuffed along extremities with insignificant staining, but altogether very well preserved.

OCLC 15266029. Silsilah al-siyasiyah (Political Series) 15.



Unrecorded European slave narrative

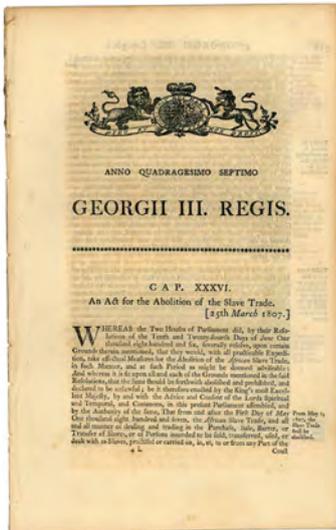
380. [SLAVE NARRATIVE]. Compendio Istorico del Riscatto di Ippolito Mazzolani, Schiavo in Algeri, fatto dalla Ven. Arcicon-Fraternita della Redenzione eretta nella Chiesa di S. Leonardo, della Città di Ferrara. Li 6 Aprile dell' Anno 1779.

Ferrara, Stamperia Camerale, [1779]. 4to. Bound in contemporary marbled wrappers; an exceptional copy, perfectly preserved. With a handful of contemporary ink corrections to text. € 2,250

Unrecorded sole edition of this remarkable slave narrative, recounting the capture, enslavement, and emancipation of the 38-year-old Ippolito Mazzolani. The taking of Europeans as slaves in the Mediterranean region declined through the late 18th century but persisted into the early 19th century; one of the main methods of freeing victims was through cash purchase by a religious order known as the Discalced Trinitarians, or 'Redemptorists', whose purpose was to raise funds for ransoms. In Ferrara, it appears that a local confraternity serving the same purpose was affiliated with that order, and published the present pamphlet to celebrate the successful return of this Ferraran to his native city after ten years of captivity at the hands of the Dey of Algiers. We have been unable to trace the present item in OCLC, ICCU, or KVK.

Ippolito was born in 1740 in Ferrara and left for Rome at the age of 14 for a career in the military. At 17 he was accepted into the ranks of the Holy Roman Emperor's army and served in Spain and France for the next 12 years. At the age of 28, while en route off the coast of Catalonia, his ship was attacked by "una sortile Feluca di Corsari Algerini" [a small wooden boat of Algerian pirates] and the 28-year-old was taken captive. The text describes his treatment as a slave – e.g., "i vezzi dai Mori verso lui usati erano schiaffi pesanti, calci bestiali, e schiffosissimi sputi" [the habits employed by the Moors towards him were heavy slaps, bestial kicks, and the worst kind of spitting], but a curious amount of detail is also given on Ippolito's poor diet during this time: "poca minestra di farro cotta in semplice acqua" [a little barley soup cooked in plain water], etc.

We have been unable to trace another copy of the present work in institutional libraries worldwide. However, we note a brief discussion of its contents in Giovanni Ricci's "Osessione Turca: in una Retrovia Cristiana dell'Europa Moderna" (2002), p. 170.



"The Purchase, Sale, Barter, or Transfer of Slaves [...] is hereby utterly abolished, prohibited, and declared to be unlawful"

381. [SLAVE TRADE]. An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. London, George Eyre & Andrew Strahan, 1807. Large 8vo. Disbound.

€ 2,500

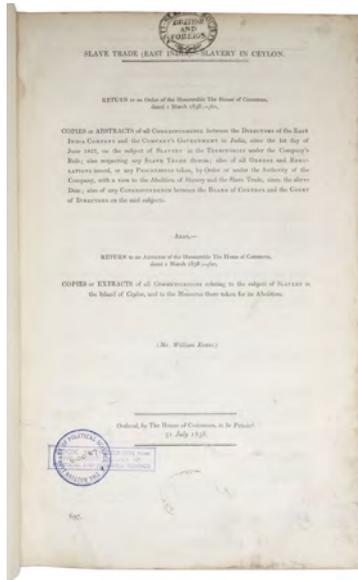
Official publication of the British parliamentary act which abolished the slave trade, known as the Slave Trade Act of 1807. Though abolition would not come for another twenty years, this was a landmark case in British history. The act, passed on March 25th, states that upon the 1st of May, "the African Slave Trade, and all and all manner of dealing and trading in the Purchase, Sale, Barter, or Transfer of Slaves, or of Persons intended to be sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as Slaves, practiced or carried on, in, at, to or from any Part of the Coast or Countries of Africa, shall be, and in the same is hereby utterly abolished, prohibited, and declared to be unlawful." The parliamentary alliance which made the legislation possible was led by the famous abolitionist William Wilberforce (1759–1833), who had been pushing for anti-slavery legislation since the 1790s.

The 1807 Act focused not only on making the slave trade illegal for citizens of the British Empire, but attempted to use the long arm of British naval power to ensure that the practice was not simply taken up by other countries. It additionally banned British citizens at home or in the colonies from building or outfitting slave ships, and taking part in the removal of people, with the aim of enslavement, of "any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of Africa, of any [...] Place in the West Indies, or any other Part of America whatsoever," and set the penalties, usually a fine per enslaved person and/or forfeit of the perpetrators' ship, for breaking the laws. A historic document in human history.

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.

Detailed reports on the slave trade at Muscat, Bahrein, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah

382. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade (East India). Slavery in Ceylon. Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 March 1838.



[London], ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 31 July 1838. Small folio. Later 19th c. buckram-backed marbled boards, labels lettered in gilt.

€ 7,500

Rare but frequently-cited British parliamentary papers with “Correspondence on the Slave Trade, and Measures Taken for its Abolition”. Includes a printed sketch of the southern coast of Yemen, illustrating the area in possession of the “Boo-Mehree-Buddooee (Bedouin) Arabs” and identifying the tribal chiefs as the Sultans of Qishn, Sayhut, and Dhofar (p. 156); also, correspondence between the Imaum of Muscat and the British Resident in the Gulf, in which the latter congratulates the Imaum on the recent peace made between “Tahnoon and Sultan Bin Suggur [the al-Qasimi ruler of Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah], and that there was a prospect of the poor people of this Gulf enjoying a quiet pearl fishing season, free from the scourge of war, that affliction of mankind” (p. 86). Also, detailed reports on the slave trade at Muscat, Bahrein, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah (“Last year Shaik Sultan Bin Suggur’s own buggalow brought from the coast of Africa 30 slaves to Rasul Khyma, but this is a rare occurrence, vessels seldom going there from the Joasmee states”, p. 90). In all, the volume contains a significant number of references to the Arabian Gulf, Muscat, “Arabs”, etc.

Labels and lettering worn; a good clean copy. Formerly in the library of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; ultimately withdrawn from the British Library of Political and Economic Science (cancellation stamp).

Slavery in the Gulf

383. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class A. – Correspondence with the British commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Surinam, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, St. Paul de Loanda, and Boa Vista, relating to the Slave Trade. From January 1 to December 31, 1843, inclusive.

London, William Clowes and Sons, for H.M.S.O., 1844. Modern boards. With a folding map of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Edges sprinkled green.

€ 12,500

Rare, early British parliamentary papers and correspondence with British agents and residents regarding the slave trade. Includes communications relevant to slavery in Africa and India, with reports by the Agent at Muscat on the landing of slaves in that city’s harbour (p. 383) and the kidnapping of children by Muslim slave dealers and their conveyance to “Arabia and the Persian Gulf” (p. 426f.), as well as instructions to the Resident in the Persian Gulf “immediately to communicate with the Arab Chiefs” to pursue the objective of suppressing the slave trade in the Arabian seas (p. 382).

Well preserved, with additional page numbers in a contemporary hand.

OCLC 25471335.

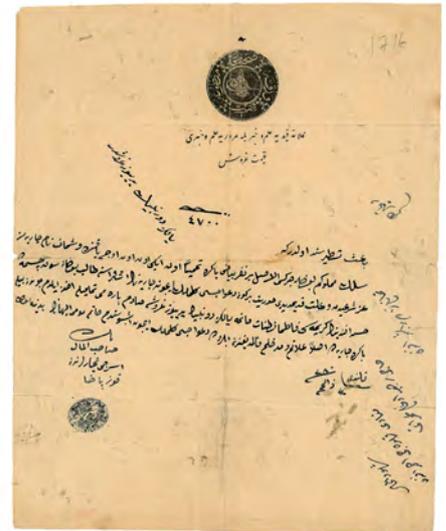


A Circassian female slave sold to an Ottoman woman

384. [SLAVE TRADE]. Sales document of an Ottoman slave trader.
No place, 4 Zilhicce [1]280 H [= 11 May 1864 CE]. 4to. € 3,500

Extraordinary record of slave trade in the Ottoman Empire, confirming the sale of “a Caucasian, roughly ten or twelve years old, virgin and Circassian female slave” to an Ottoman woman. Stamped and signed by a slave trader named Kozpaha, probably himself of Circassian origin. The girl had probably come to the Ottoman Empire with the Great Circassian Migration following the Russo-Circassian war (1763–1864). Despite political efforts to ban slavery in the late 19th century, the practice continued largely unabated into the early 20th century. As late as 1908, female slaves were still sold in the Ottoman Empire.

On stationery with the tughra of sultan Abdülaziz. Several marginal tears, mostly along the folds, 2 of them slightly touching the text; a small hole in the lower quarter. 4 marginal tears and a tiny hole in the centre rebacked with tape by a previous owner. Surface nicks and punch marks all over the page, most prominent in blank areas. A unique survival and an upsetting testimonial of child slavery.



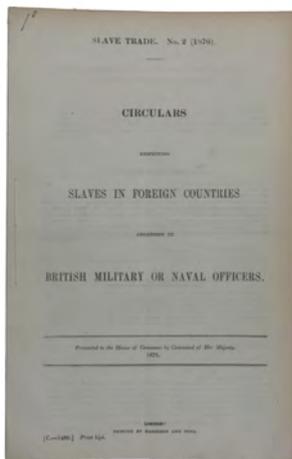
On the receipt of fugitive slaves in the Gulf

385. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 2 (1876). Circulars respecting Slaves in Foreign Countries addressed to British Military or Naval Officers.

London, Harrison & Sons, 1876. (2), 8 pp. Folio. Sewn. € 850

Includes a Circular on the receipt of fugitive slaves in the Arabian Gulf: “If, while your ship is in the territorial waters of any Chief or State in Arabia, or on the shores of the [...] Gulf, or on the East Coast of Africa, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off such coast or shores, including Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the Comoro Islands, any person should claim admission to your ship and protection on the ground that he has been kept in the state of slavery contrary to the Treaties existing between Great Britain and the territory, you may receive him until the truth of his statement is examined into [...]”.

Well preserved.

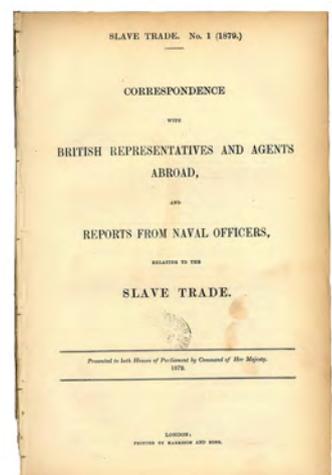


The slave trade of Egypt, Turkey, Zanzibar, and Arabia

386. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 1 (1879). Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from Naval Officers, relating to the Slave Trade. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. 1879. [C.-2422].

London, Harrison and Sons, 1879. Folio. Top edge gilt. Sewn, with remains of former cloth spine. € 4,500

Rare British papers and correspondence with local agents and officers on the slave trade of Egypt, Turkey, Zanzibar, and Arabia. Includes a report on the release of a slave, a Dutch subject, from an Arab Sheikh (p. 263) and the report by Cdr. Powlett from Jeddah concerning the Red Sea slave route: “Within the last month 160 slaves have been landed near Jeddah, from near Cid. It would appear that the authorities, though not exerting themselves to suppress the traffic in slaves, do not permit the law to be too openly infringed: this has raised the price in slaves [...] The Farisian



Islands are used to land cargoes of slaves upon, where also they are employed in diving for mother-o'-pearl [...] [Baggalah sailboats] come into Jeddah without there being any trace of what they have done. They have no special fittings, and do not fasten the slaves (who are mostly children) in any way [...] I submit that laws framed to meet the case of slaving vessels making long voyages will be found wanting when applied to the Red Sea traffic”.

Other relevant sections are: “Egypt” (includes further correspondence relating to the slave traffic in the Red Sea and on the Arabian Peninsula); “Turkey” (includes correspondence relating to the Slave Trade in the Red Sea); “Zanzibar”, etc.

Slight edge chipping to first 2 or 3 leaves; removed from the Public Record Office with their stamp to title-page. A good copy.

Bennett 506.

British Parliamentary Acts suppressing the slave trade

387. [SLAVE TRADE]. Parliamentary Acts relating to abolition and the suppression of the slave trade.

London, George Eyre & Andrew Spottiswoode, 1798–1879. 58 vols. Large 8vo. Each disbound.

€ 3,500

Rare British parliamentary papers on the suppression of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery in the British colonies and abroad. While slavery had been illegal on the British mainland under Common Law since the 12th century, it was still practiced in British colonies until the early 19th century. However, pressure from the Jamaican and other slave revolts, successful lawsuits filed by enslaved persons who had been transported to Great Britain, and growing abolitionist sentiment combined to force Parliament to act. Included in this important collection are agreements made with foreign nations, including Sweden, Russia, the Netherlands, France, and Sierra Leone, which aimed to suppress the movement of slave ships in international and coastal waters. Others dictate the process of abolition in the colonies, which included a transition phase in which formerly enslaved persons continued to work for former slaveholder for roughly three years as an indentured servant, which required much legal clarification.

A thorough record of nearly one hundred years of acts suppressing slavery and the slave trade. Disbound from volumes of parliamentary papers. Generally in quite good condition.



Geological summary of Qatar

388. SOLIMAN, Soliman Mahmoud. Second Arab Mineral Wealth Congress. 2nd to 8th November 1974. Jiddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Geology & Mineral Activites in Qatar.

Qatar, Arab Mineral Wealth Congress, 1974. 4to. In Arabic and English, bound back to back. Original wrappers.

€ 850

A scarce geological paper from the 1974 Arab Mineral Wealth Congress, issued by Dr. Soliman Mahmoud Soliman, professor of Geology in Qatar (and previously of Ain Shams University in Cairo), who published prolifically on topics related to oil prospecting. Discusses in 13 pages of English and 9 pages of Arabic a general summary of the geology of Qatar and the

effects of this geological history on the distribution of minerals and deposits beyond Qatar's famous petroleum and gas reserves. Soliman stresses that relatively few papers on the overall geology of Qatar had been published by the time of his own research, and contributes an important overview of his own findings. Maps include plans of the major geological surface structures of Qatar and a sketch map of Pleistocene, Miocene, and Eocene rocks.

With no copies listed in institutions, and in fine condition.

14 photographic portraits of sheiks and tribesmen, by Lawrence of Arabia's Chief of Staff

389. 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



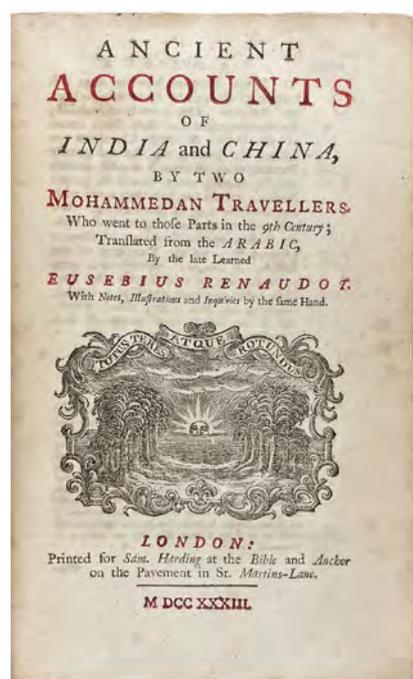
time with Lawrence, whom Stirling revered, it is not his British comrades but rather the striking features of the sheikhs and bedouins on which this collection is focused. Among the images are "Sheik Gawaileh of Nejd, one of Lawrence's Bodyguard", and "Sheikh Hamondi, Friend of Lawrence"; others are 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 Ruwala, 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.

*Arabic travel account from the early Abbasid era, concerning China and India:
rare English edition*

390. 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 Khordadhbe 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

391. 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 IXe 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



392. 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.

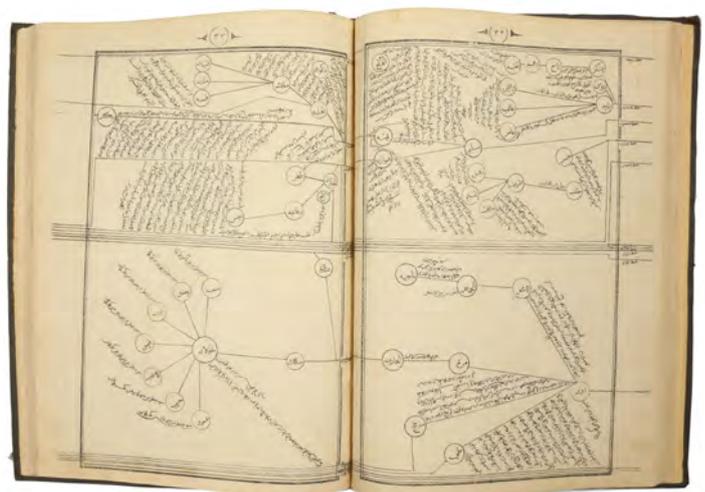
Adams, 120; Carlbach, Palaces of time (2011), pp. 47–54; A.M. Habermann, De Gara 52; hebrewbooks.org 45592; Marvin Heller, The sixteenth century Hebrew book, pp. 690–691; Steinschneider 5282.2; Zedner, p. 393.

The genealogy of the Arab peoples, printed in Baghdad: early lithography in the Arab world

393. 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.*

Aerial photographs of Palmyra: documents of pioneering work in archaeology

394. [SYRIA AND LEBANON]. Album of photographs primarily from Syria and Lebanon, including several aerial photographs.

Palmyra, Damascus, Bloudan, Aleppo, Beirut, Tripoli, Bekka, Jerusalem, Istanbul, Naples, Athens, 1936–1937. 34 photographs, 31 real photo postcards and two postcards. Various sizes (220 × 160 mm to 87 × 62 mm). Stored in contemporary green half percaline album (oblong 4to). € 6,500

Highly interesting album, assembled by the wife of a French soldier or administrator stationed in Camp Weygand at Palmyra and in Bakka near Beirut during the French mandate of Syria and Lebanon. The woman named Madeleine annotated most photographs on the back and wrote longer messages to members of her family on some of the postcards. 19 of the photographs were taken in and around Palmyra, including large prints of aerial shots showing the Turkish Castle, the Valley of the Tombs, Palmyra with the Temple of Baal, modern Palmyra (Tadmor) and the French air base. Most of these spectacular photographs were taken by the pioneer of aerial archaeology Antoine Poidebard (1878–1955) in the late 1920s and early 1930s. In her description of the aerial view of Palmyra with the Temple of Baal, Madeleine points out that it shows the situation of before 1926, when a Syrian village within the ancient ruins still existed. Two rare depictions of this old village, including a charming photograph of little girls gathered at a well and a photograph of a caravan before the backdrop of the Turkish Castle, are valuable documents of ordinary life in Palmyra. Other photographs show ancient monuments such as the Temple of Baal, the Hypogeum of Yarhai, and the so-called Palace of Zenobia. Many locations in Syria, including Aleppo, Baalbek, Damascus, Hama, and Homs, are represented by real photograph postcards of high quality. These include beautiful portraits of Arab men and a Bedouin man. Some private pictures of the couple and their acquaintances were taken in Bloudan near Damascus, where the first pan-Arab summit was held in 1937, and during a beach holiday in Tartus. A spectacular aerial photograph of the Krak des Chevaliers, a Crusader castle near Homs, and a valuable aerial view of Aleppo complete the Syrian part of the album.

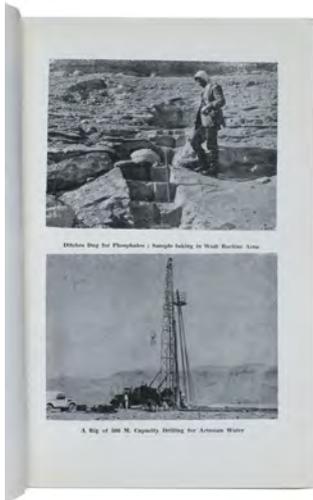


Another portion of photographs was taken in different locations in Lebanon. Aerial photographs show the famous Forest of the Cedars of God near Bsharre, the costal street to Tripoli and a French military camp in Bakka. Beirut can be seen on four real photo postcards, a beautiful photograph of the port with the large ocean liner Mariette-Pacha, and a picture of Madeleine on a balcony of the famous St. Georges Hotel.

Front album cover split, corners chafed. Well preserved with occasional bent corners and minimal stains; one aerial photograph from Palmyra slightly wavy.

A. Poidebard, La trace de Rome dans le désert de Syrie [...] Recherches aériennes 1925–1932 (Paris, P. Geuthner, 1934).

*Socialist propaganda about the state of the Syria and its people
after the March Revolution in 1963*



395. [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”.

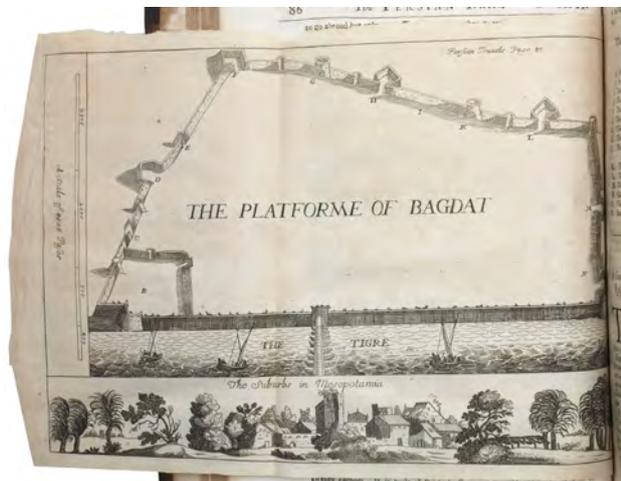
The Arab Socialist Ba’ath Party was founded in 1947. This political party follows the Arab nationalist ideology called Ba’atism, which promotes the creation and development of a unified Arab state, the enlightenment of the Arab people and a general renaissance of their culture, values and society.

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).

*With a map of the Gulf, a description of El-Katif,
and the story of the pearl of the Imam of Muscat*

396. 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 Ormuz (with the map of the Arabian Gulf).

The second part begins with a discussion of Arabian currency and is illustrated with plates of Arabian coinage. The most important story is perhaps that of “The Imam of Muscat Pearl – That Surpassed in Beauty All Other Pearls in the World”. The fact that the pearl was in the possession of the Imam of Muscat in the mid-17th century indicates without any doubt 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 I, 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

397. 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 yeare 1578, unto the sixt of January this present of 1601.

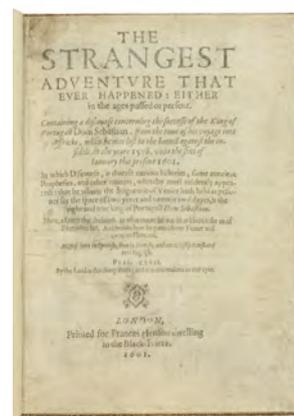
London, Frances Henson, 1601. 8°. Fine 19th century mottled calf by Lloyd, with gilt arms of Sebastião Pinto Leite, Conde de Penha Longa (motto “Superabo”) to both covers, gilt fillets and faux raised bands to spine, compartments tooled in gilt, two red lettering pieces. Leading edges gilt; inner dentelle gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15,000

First English edition of this rare work, containing 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 Fox Pointe Collection 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.



A history of the kings of Persia and Hormuz: one of the earliest Western books mentioning Qatar

398. TEIXEIRA, Pedro, [Mir Khwand and TURAN SHAH]. Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d’el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8vo. With a woodcut on title-page, a woodcut initial and some woodcut tailpieces. Contemporary armorial calf, full sheepskin, boards with supralibros of D. Vasco Luís da Gama (1612–76), 5th Count of Vidigueira, double gilt fillet to boards,

raised bands to pine compartments simply tooled and lettered in gilt.

€ 45,000

First edition of a “history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah” (Howgego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?). It is one of the earliest European sources to mention Qatar, with notes on the pearl fishing in the region that may be translated: “The pearl fishery at Bahrain begins some years in June, but generally in July, and lasts all that month and August . . . They generally go fishing around Katar, a port on the coast of Arabia, 10 leagues to the south of the Island Bahrain. As soon as an oyster is brought up, they open it, and take out the pearl. The pearls of this sea surpass all others in goodness and weight . . .”. The work is divided into three parts. The first, which is the largest, deals with the kings of Persia. It is a summarized translation of the voluminous *Rawzat as-safâ*... by the Persian historian Mir Khwand (ca. 1434–1498), and is probably the first translation of the text into a European language. The second part is a translation of the chronicle of the kings of Hormuz by the Ayyubid emir Turan Shah (d. 1180), a text that survives only in translations. Though Teixeira’s adventures started in 1586, he reached Hormuz in 1593, where he resided for several years to study its history. Both parts contain a chronological account of the kings, but also provide a more general history of the region. The third and last part contains an account of Teixeira’s later travels from India to Italy in the years 1600–1601 and 1604–1605, visiting China, Mexico and the Middle East. In his preface Teixeira states that he originally wrote the work in Portuguese, but that it was first published in Spanish to appeal to a wider audience. The work appeared in a French translation in 1681, and extracts appeared in an English translation in 1711, followed by a translation of the full text in 1715. Endpapers renewed, rebaked and restored, boards preserving the original calf. Some trimming by the binder, some quires uniformly toned, others more heavily, extensive pencil and ink notes on the first flying endpaper. In good condition overall.

Howgego, to 1800, T19. Maggs Bros., Spanish Books 1014a. Not in Blackmer.

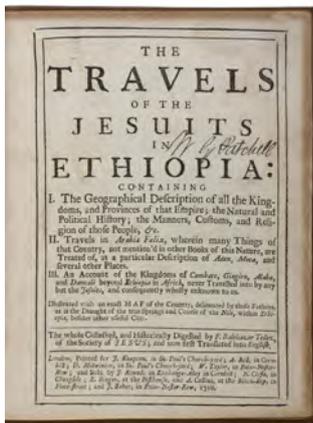
Authoritative history of the Portuguese missions in Ethiopia and Arabia, with a folding map

399. 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).

A crucial event in UAE history

400. [THE SACK OF RAS AL-KHAIMAH]. HMS Chiffonne. Persian Gulf 1809–1810.

[Probably England, early 19th century]. A pair of original watercolours with traces of pencil, measuring 333 × 485 mm each. Framed and matted, captioned on the mat in Indian ink. € 35,000



Exceptionally rare: a pair of near-contemporary watercolours reflecting the English popular imagination of a crucial event in UAE history, the disastrous first sack of Ras Al-Khaimah in late 1809.

The punitive expedition was carried out by a 16-ship fleet of the British navy headed by HMS Chiffonne under the command of Captain Wainwright, allegedly in retaliation for repeated acts of piracy against British ships perpetrated by the Qawasim, but certainly a convenient means for the British to expand their power in the Gulf on behalf of the East India Company. The battle, a massacre that is still locally remembered in story and song, was the beginning of a new era: that of British control in the Gulf.

The fleet sailed from Bombay on 14 September 1809, reaching Muscat on 11 November and descending on Ras Al-Khaimah in the dawn of the 12th. All day long the British ships

bombarded the town's defences and homes. In the early morning of 13 November, 600 of the more than 1,300 British soldiers landed on the beach and, after bitter fighting, soon breached Ras Al-Khaimah's defences. Having demolished the town, the Chiffonne and the rest of the fleet sailed along the coast, wrecking additional fortresses.

The atmospheric watercolours depict the landing operation, with the Chiffonne firing its cannons and the British soldiers reaching the beach, in one picture setting fire to a pirate ship. The set of drawings at hand, apparently the work of a talented enthusiast, may even pre-date the publication of the aquatints by Richard Temple in his famous "Sixteen Views of Places in the Persian Gulph Taken in the Years 1809–10", published in 1813 from his own drawings made on location as a private in the 65th Regiment.

Provenance: once sold through the London rare book and autograph dealer Frank T. Sabin (1846–1915), with his labels on the back. Latterly in a private UK collection.

Cf. Sultan Muhammad Al-Qasimi, The Myth of Arab Piracy in the Gulf (London, 1985). Charles E. Davies, The Blood-Red Arab Flag (Exeter, 1997).

Inscribed copy with the dust jacket

401. THOMAS, Bertram. The Arabs.

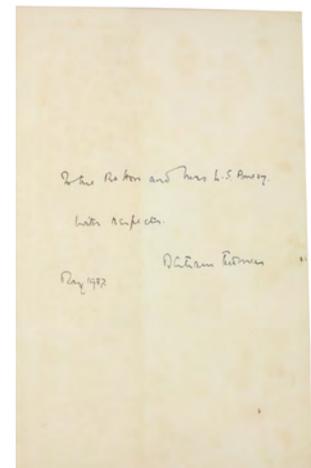
London, Thornton Butterworth, 1937. 8vo. With frontispiece portrait, 4 maps (1 folding) & 17 plates. Publisher's gilt cloth with chipped and spotted dustjacket . € 3,500

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.



Mid-19th century intelligence on the Trucial States: the original edition

402. THOMAS, R. Hughes (ed.). Historical and other information, connected with the province of Oman, Muskat, Bahrein, and other places in the Persian Gulf. [Series title at head: Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government. No. XXIV – New Series].

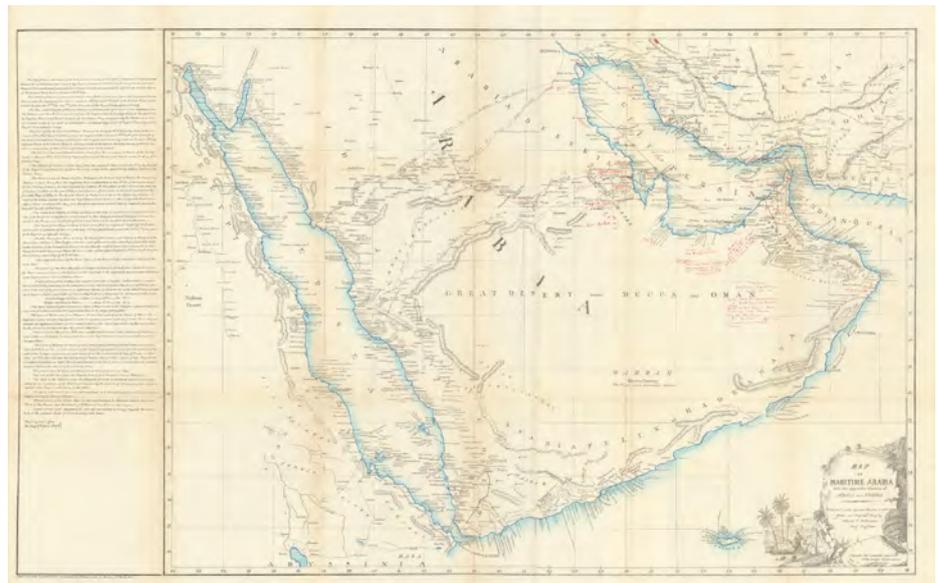
Bombay, printed for the Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, 1856. Large 8vo. With 6 lithographed folding maps and plans (a very large, partly hand-coloured area "Map of Maritime Arabia", 930 × 586, inserted in lower-cover pouch; a "Sketch of Ras-ool Khymah"; a "Sketch of the Island of Kenn"; a "Plan of the Bassadore Roads"; a "Trigonometrical Plan of the Harbour of Grane or Koweit"; and a "Reduced Copy of Chart of the Gulf of Persia"), 1 printed folding table ("Statement of the Number of Inhabitants, Vessels, Houses, and Date Trees of the Joasmee Ports in 1826, contrasted with the same in 1831"), and a hand-coloured text illustration ("flag of the friendly Arabs"). Modern full green library cloth with title gilt to spine. € 150,000

First edition: of the utmost rarity, especially when complete with all the inserted maps and plans.

A trove of historical and topographical information on the Arabian Gulf region in the mid-19th century, under the British protectorate. Focusing on the area of the modern-day United Arab Emirates (then the "Trucial States"), Qatar, Bahrein, and Oman, the volume constitutes "a collection of reports received by the Government of Bombay and was designed to serve as a reference book for officers working in the area [...] Anyone working on the 19th century history of Eastern Arabia and the Gulf comes across frequent references to it [...] It served as a basic source for Lorimer in his Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia. It contains, however, a great deal more information than Lorimer omitted, presumably for reasons of space. The history of Abu Dhabi which Lorimer dealt with in just over 4 pages here receives 34" (Bidwell). Illustrated with numerous strategically important maps and plans, the book contains a wealth of detail on the slave trade (including verbatim editions of treaties), on pearl fishing in "Al Bidder" (now Doha), on the local tribes, sailing directions for the coasts of the Sheikdoms, etc.

The period covered was key to the historical development to the region. From the early 19th century, the Wahhabist Qawasim's operations on what the British referred to as the "Pirate Coast" had much hindered the use of the overland "Desert Mail" to communicate vital despatches to and from Britain's burgeoning empire. General Keir's controversial punitive expedition to the Gulf in 1819 was a military success, resulting in the capture of Ras al-Khaimah and the other key Qawasim strongholds, and the ensuing General Treaty of Peace bound local sheikhs to abjure "plunder and piracy". "However, the British realised that the future security of the Gulf would depend

less upon a piece of paper than upon the vigour with which they enforced it. A permanent presence would have to be maintained and to act as policemen both topographical and background knowledge have always been required: the papers printed in this volume were designed to provide this for the men on the spot and for their masters in Bombay" (Bidwell). Containing information of the greatest political and strategic relevance, the publication was intended for highly limited and selective distribution, as remarked by Bidwell: "Although the print run is not known, it must have been very small or much of it must have been lost. In the 17 years that I have been responsible for the



library of the Middle East Centre at Cambridge, I have never known a copy offered for sale despite an assiduous watch on antiquarian booksellers and their catalogues". Since then, a single complete specimen is known to have appeared at auction (the Burrell copy, in 1999); two more, one formerly in the library of the British Agency at Muscat, were sold through us in 2014 and 2020, respectively.

Title-page a little brownstained; a few small edge tears professionally repaired. Numerous near-contemporary red ink annotations in neat hand, mainly pertaining to Oman, Arab tribes of the Gulf (especially the Qasimi), and "Piratical Maritime Resources and Population" on the Arabian coast, both to book and to the large map (slightly trimmed upon rebinding). Removed from the London Library with requisite de-accessioning stamps. A superbly preserved copy of this highly elusive, foundational text for the study of the Gulf in the modern era.

OCLC 34036809. Not in Macro. Cf. the 1985 Oleander Press reprint ("Arabian Gulf Intelligence"), with an introduction by Dr Robin Bidwell.

Sunken gunboats, hospital boats and dhows in the Gulf: waterfront scenes from the Mesopotamian Campaign 1914–1918

403. [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.



Uncommon Urdu lithographic edition

404. TOD, James. Tarikh-i Rajastan [Annals of Rajasthan].

Lucknow, Nawal Kishore Press, 1905. 2 vols. Folio. With colour lithograph title-pages and 45 lithographed plates, including 13 folding. Contemporary half morocco and marbled boards (spines rebacked). € 4,500

A fantastic and rare exemplar of Urdu lithographic printing, in the form of a richly illustrated Urdu translation of James Tod's (1782–1835) “Annals and Antiquities of Rajast’han, or the Central and Western Rajpoot states of India”, originally published in English between 1829 and 1832. Tod was a British East India Company officer and Political Agent turned scholar. His history of Rajasthan, comprising Jaipur, Mewar, Marwar, and Kota/Bundi, is considered his most important work.

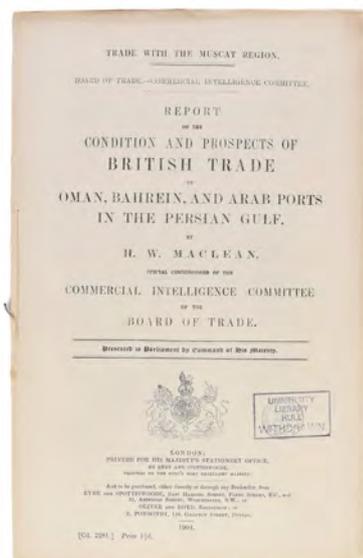
This Urdu version includes portraits of local rulers and views of Rajasthan which advertise the quality of its publisher, the Nawal Kishore Press. Founded in Lucknow in 1858 by the eponymous Nawal Kishore (1836–95), the press “grew into the largest Indian-owned printing and publishing firm in South Asia. Supported by colonial patronage, the firm published an estimated 5,000 titles in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi during Nawal Kishore’s lifetime, while it also served as an intellectual hub for scholars, poets and literati. As one observer noted: ‘No other press in India was fortunate to have such a large number of huffaz, scholars, historians, writers and poets as were gathered simultaneously at this press’” (Stark, p. 158).

Light exterior wear, with some closed tears to leaves and plates, occasionally repaired on verso. Pages 777–780 of the first volume misbound. Extremely rare in all Urdu editions: OCLC records only the digital copy the 1877 first edition (printed specimens survive in Oxford and the Heidelberg University Library), while this 1905 re-issue appears undocumented.

Ulrike Stark, “Calligraphic Masterpiece, Mass-Produced Scripture: Early Qur’an Printing in Colonial India”, in Reese (ed.), *Manuscript and Print in the Islamic Tradition* (2002), p. 158.



Rare report on the British trade of Oman and the “Pirate Coast”



405. [TRUCIAL COST TRADE]. – MACLEAN, H. W. Trade with the Muscat Region. Report on the Condition and Prospects of British Trade in Oman, Bahrein, and Arab Ports in the Persian Gulf.

London, printed for His Majesty’s Stationery Office, by Eyre and Spottiswoode, (1904). Folio. Sewn as issued. € 4,500

First edition of this rare and highly interesting commercial report. Maclean, Special Commissioner of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the British Board of Trade, travelled to Muscat in February 1904 and made detailed notes on the trade of Oman (imports, exports, coinage, weights, freight and course of trade). He then visited Bahrain and gathered information on its increasing trade before returning to Karachi via Bushire and Kuwait. The notes on Bahrain provide a valuable insight into its economy, which – less than thirty years before the discovery of oil – still relied strongly on pearl fishing (“the annual value of pearls exported is estimated at £350,000 to £400,000”).

Extremities dusty and slightly fragile, otherwise very good. Withdrawn from the University of Hull with requisite stamps to cover-title. Rare; no copies in LibraryHub. WorldCat locates just one, at the University of Erfurt.

Cd. 228r. Macro 1505. Wilson p. 133. OCLC 553574318.

A document sealed by the Ruler of Sharjah and the founding of Ras Al-Khaimah’s State Audit Institution

406. [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 Sheikhdoms: 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 the rent for their properties in Bahrain, replacing their previous agent Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Qassab. The document, signed by Salim al-Yusuf in the month Dhu al-Qa’dah 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.



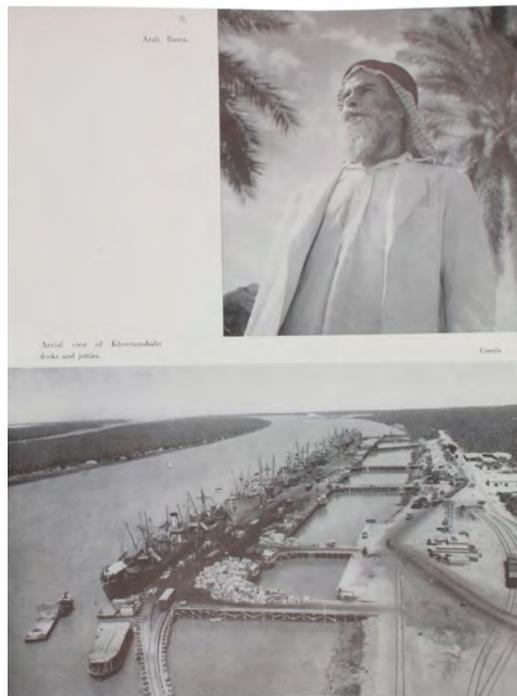
Interesting look inside the palaces of the North African Moorish rulers

407. 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.



*U.S. WWII memorabilia from the
"Persian Corridor"*

408. [U.S. ARMY PERSIAN GULF COMMAND]. Persian Gulf Command. Major General Donald H. Connolly Commanding.

[Tehran, US Army Persian Gulf Command, 1945]. Folio. With typed letter laid in. Original pictorial wrappers. € 750

A book issued to the American troops stationed at the Persian Gulf Command in 1945, 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. Laid in is a typed letter from the office of the commanding officer, Major General Donald H. Connolly, describing the book as "a brief, pictorial record of the country where you have been on duty."

The book itself includes a full-page map of motor transport and rail routes, and many photos, some full-page, of Iranian landscapes, people, bazaars, mosques, ancient and traditional buildings and townscapes.

Very well preserved. Only three copies found on OCLC, all of which are in United States institutions.

OCLC 15271264.

Uncommon guide to the Gulf

409. TWEEDY, Maureen. Bahrain and the Persian Gulf.

Ipswich, East Anglian Magazine, [1952]. 8vo. With 3 maps (one double-page) and 53 black-and-white photographic illustrations on 16 plates. Original light blue cloth with black lettering to spine. € 1,800

First edition. An uncommon short guide to the Gulf, with chapters on the Trucial Coast (now the United Arab Emirates) and Qatar as well as on Muscat, Bahrain, and Kuwait. While travelling through coastal Eastern Arabia, Tweedy noticed the demand for “some kind of handbook” on the Arab States of the Gulf and the lack of such publications on offer. “Bahrain and the Persian Gulf” was written in response to that need and gives short descriptions of each state and brief accounts of their histories. Each chapter is illustrated with her own photographs, many of which are dignified and sensitive images of the local people. A few light stains to back cover; head of spine frayed. Small closed tear to p. 31f., but overall near very good. With a loosely inserted greetings card from Bahrain.

OCLC 3121283. Not in Macro.



The first three decades of the UAE in photographs

410. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – SHEIKH ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL NAHYAN]. A trove of photographs.

Mostly Abu Dhabi and Dubai, 1970s to early 2000s. 229 original photographs, 1 portrait reproduced from a painting, and 2 portraits printed on thin cardboard (one round-shaped). Various sizes (ca. 74 × 110 to 201 × 282 mm), printed both in colour and black-and-white. Some photographs with handwritten Arabic captions in pen on verso; a few with pasted mimeograph typescript captions in English. Stored in 5 display books. € 18,500

A large private photo archive, apparently assembled by a professional Middle Eastern journalist or press photographer, illustrating the reign of HRH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004), Father of the Nation and the ruler of Abu Dhabi for more than



30 years. Some pictures show HRH Sheikh Zayed welcoming foreign dignitaries such as the Syrian president Hafez Al Assad, Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak and French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing; others display industrial and cultural aspects of the Emirates, ranging from oil production in the desert to camel races and falconry. Another part of the set shows off prominent landmarks, including the Al Badiyah mosque, the oldest mosque of the Emirates, the forts of Al Hayl, Al Bithnah, and Al Jahili, the Blue Souq market hall in Sharjah, as well as Earth Park and the Zayed Sports City Stadium in Abu Dhabi. In addition, several images record National Day celebrations at the foot of Volcano Fountain in Abu Dhabi, demolished in 2004, but also show the Dubai skyline, military parades, and sailing vessels. A picture of an Iranian Phantom fighter-bomber flying over the Tunb islands shortly before Iranian forces occupied them in 1971 is a rare asset to this archive.

Mostly stamped and/or annotated in Arabic (and some in English) on versos for possibly use by the press, but not traced in the UAEhistory, Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives. A few images have marginal tears or creases; one with a portion whited out for reproduction. Impressive in its extent and its wide variety of motifs, this uncommon set of not widely circulated photographs documents Abu Dhabi's transformation into a modern metropolis since the early 1970s.

Restricted UN reports from the final month of Mandate Palestine

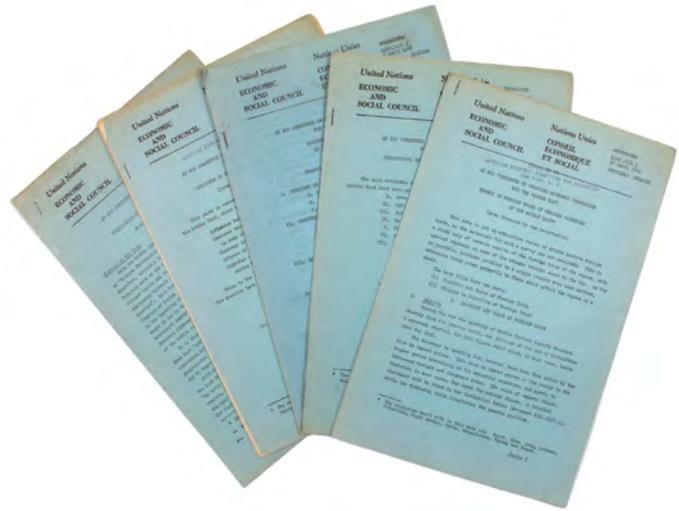
411. [UNITED NATIONS – MIDDLE EAST]. 5 “Restricted” Reports of the United Nations on Economics in the Middle East.

No place, UN Economic and Social Council, 1948. 5 vols (E/AC.26/W.1 – E/AC.26/W.4, and E/AC.26/W.6). 11 pp. 14 pp. 26 pp. 4 pp. 17 pp. Stapled reports on blue paper. € 1,500

Five United Nations reports marked “RESTRICTED” from April 1948, a crucial month during the Arab-Israeli War, the fall of Mandate Palestine, and the institution of the state of Israel. Each stamped “Supplied by American Economic Committee for Palestine, New York, N.Y.,” this being a US-based organization working to support and expand the economic development of Jewish industries in Palestine. The reports themselves were published by the UN’s Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the group tasked with coordinating the economic and social goals of the UN and affiliated organizations.

The reports are not limited to Palestine, but cover Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Transjordan, Turkey, and Yemen. Topics include economic under-development in certain countries of the Middle East, trends in foreign trade, a collection of statistical tables relating to population, agriculture, industry, transport, etc., and the state of inflation in the region. A final report defines the Western use of the term “Middle East” itself.

Written up in the final weeks before the final surrender and dissolution of the British Mandate of Palestine, the reports provide a glimpse into the perspective and planning of the United Nations, as they attempted to stay in front of unfolding events in the region. Very light marginal wear; in excellent condition.



American and Soviet troops celebrate the transportation of war materials through Iran

412. U.S. ARMY PERSIAN GULF COMMAND. Souvenir of an Accomplishment.

Tehran, Persian Gulf Command, 1944. Folio. Original pictorial wrappers.

€ 950

A celebratory pamphlet issued to soldiers deployed in the vital Persian Gulf 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. Troops were tasked with moving supplies from port cities on the Gulf through the difficult terrain of Iran’s interior to the border with the Soviet Union until the end of the war in Europe.



The text describes the mix of personnel at work in and around the Persian Gulf Command: “tanned Americans in wilted khaki and faded denim fatigues, rugged Russians with tommy-guns slung across their backs, turbaned Indian troops in British shorts, dark-skinned Iranians in skull caps and string sandals”. Illustrations show photographs of tanks being unloaded off ships at Khorramshahr and onto the celebration train (bearing a plaque which does in fact have the tonnage censored for the cameras), and the progress of the train through the Persian Corridor. A Russian guard poses on one American tank, Iranian children and civilians gather with American GIs to watch the procession, and both Major General Donald H. Connolly (1886–1969), head of Persian Gulf Command, and Major General Ivan V. Kargin (1898–1980), chief of the Soviet Transport Department, give speeches in honour of the occasion, the texts of which are printed here. The latter also shakes the hand of Valentina Verbanova, described as “the Russian ‘fireman’ for the run north of the Caspian Sea”; another photo shows Verbanova accepting an offered cigarette from an American serviceman. Light waterstains and discolouration, well preserved.

Meeting Middle Eastern rulers on board the flagship

413. [U.S. NAVY MIDDLE EAST FORCE]. (BROWN, J. C. [editor]). A Record of the Cruise of the U.S.S. Greenwich Bay April 30, 1949 to November 1, 1949.

No place, [1950]. Small folio. Illustrated throughout. Original blue cloth with gilt title "GB AVP 41" stamped to upper cover. € 4,500

Commemorative publication "written, compiled and produced by [the] officers and men" of the U.S.S. Greenwich Bay after the ship's first tour of duty to the Persian (Arabian) Gulf as flagship for the Commander of the U.S. Navy Middle East Force. In the foreword, Commander K. G. Hensel acknowledges the Gulf as "one of the oldest yet least known parts of the world", a historic region that has "served for thousands of years as pathway of commerce by caravan and by dhow. Today, these areas are strategically among the most important that exist anywhere on the surface of the globe" (p. 3).

The small seaplane tender "Greenwich Bay" departed Norfolk on 30 April 1949 for a six-month mission, four months of which were spent in the Gulf area based at Bahrein, calling at Kuwait, Ras al Misha'ab, Ras Tanura, Sharjah, and Muscat before returning to Norfolk on 1 November. Every year thereafter the ship would repeat this duty, sailing through the Mediterranean to operate as flagship in the Red Sea, Gulf, and Indian Ocean for 4 to 6 months.

This fully illustrated record contains rare images of a fire at Aramco's Ras Tanura oilfield that scorched the ship's hull, scenes from Manama, Bahrein, the "distinguished guests" who visited aboard (dignitaries of the Gulf countries visited, including a portrait of HRH Faisal al Saud on board the "Greenwich Bay"), etc. In addition to operating with foreign naval units in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Gulf, and Indian Ocean, the "Greenwich Bay" performed extensive work in the People-to-People programme, particularly in carrying drugs and other medical supplies to Arab and African nations, and operated as an important tool of diplomacy in the region.

Light brownstaining to endpapers, otherwise a fine copy of a rare, privately printed work whose press-run likely did not exceed the number of the crew: 20 officers and 206 men. Inserted are a 3-page assessment form "Military requirements for all men in the Navy" and a Bombay port receipt from the ship's call at Bombay in July 1949.



Surveying the Gulf for the U.S. Navy



414. [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, hairdressing, 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

415. VALLE, Pietro della. Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il pellegrino. Descritta da lui medesimo in lettere familiari [...]. Rome, Biagio Deversin, 1650–1663. 4to. 3 parts in 4 vols. With engraved portrait of Pietro della Valle, 2 engraved title-vignettes, 3 woodcut title-vignettes, and several woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title and shelfmarks. All edges sprinkled red. € 28,000



A complete set of the first edition of Della Valle's "Viaggi", 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 at 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). 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, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. Complete sets are usually encountered only with the first volume in its second edition, published in 1662.

Binding somewhat spotted. Some brownstaining throughout with occasional waterstains. Several repairs to p. 344 of vol. II; occasional insignificant marginal tears and small holes. Title page of vol. 2 (La Persia, parte prima) has the title of "parte seconda" with the word "seconda" overpasted with "prima" by the publisher. In all an attractive copy including the frequently missing portrait.

Röhricht 946. Henze II, 42. Tobler 95. Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.). Macro 1633. Cox I, 273. Wilson 234.

One of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Fujairah and Sharjah

416. 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)

417. VALLE, Pietro della. De volkome beschryving der voortreffelijke reizen van de deurluchtige reisiger Pietro della Valle, edelman van Romem, 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)

418. 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 first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's UAE: the first illustrated edition

419. 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. 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

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 Gülferrich'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

422. (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

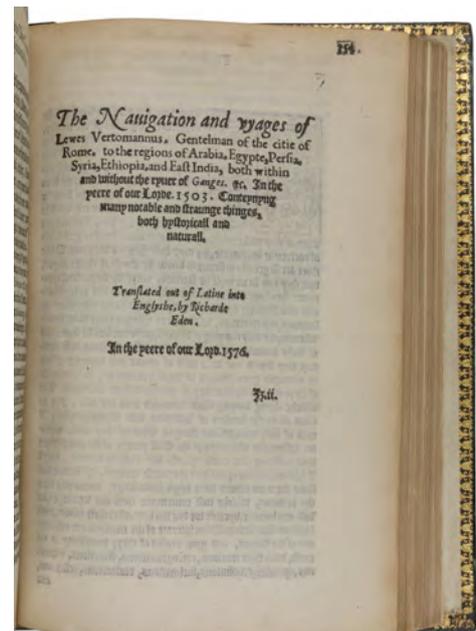
The first English edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

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.

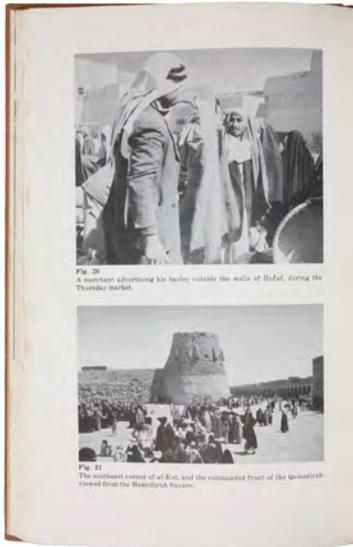
Sympathetically washed but not pressed; some minor repairs to title not affecting printed surface. Some remaining toning and staining in small areas of a few leaves. Generally a wide-margined and appealing copy.

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.

Howeego 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.



Study of the Al-Hasa region, now a World Heritage site



423. VIDAL, F[ederico] S. The Oasis of Al-Hasa.

[Dhahran], Arabian American Oil Company, 1955. Tall 8vo. With numerous half-tone photographic illustrations and plans in the text, large folding map loose in rear pocket. Original ochre cloth, Arabic calligraphy to front cover and black lettering to spine. € 1,500

First edition of this important study of the traditional historical region of Al-Hasa near Dammam in eastern Saudi Arabia, created a World Heritage site in 2018. The book is well illustrated with photographs from Aramco's documentary and photographic files.

The anthropologist and surveyor Federico S. Vidal was based in Al-Hasa in the autumn and winter of 1951, working as Field Supervisor of the Malaria Control Program run by the Aramco Research Division, and was able to gather an impressive amount of geographical, anthropological and economic information. He would develop his work into a three-volume Harvard Ph.D. thesis in 1964.

Minor wear to extremities, spine a little sunned, light spotting to edges, otherwise near very good. Attractive bookplate of the Aramco employee John A. Galleazzi to front pastedown; business card of William Young, U.S. Consul General to Saudi Arabia, loosely inserted. An excellent copy of this scarce work.

“Arabia Petrea” explored: an account of an 1865 expedition through the Sinai, Petra in Jordan, and surrounding regions, with 48 plates and albumen prints

424. 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.



Memoirs of first ambassador of Saudi Arabia

425. WAHBA, Hafiz. *Khamsuna 'aman fi Jazirat al-'Arab* [Fifty Years in the Arabian Peninsula].

Egypt, Mustafa Al-Babi Al-Halabi and Sons, 1960. Large 8vo. With large folding map of the Arabian Peninsula and illustrations after photographs. Original wrappers in original pictorial dust jacket. € 600

In rare original dust jacket, this memoir was penned by Hafiz Wahba (1889–1967), one of the first two ambassadors of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Born in Cairo, Wahba was naturalized as a Saudi citizen, tutored both Prince Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and Prince Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, took part in the Hejaz campaign against King Hussein bin Ali al-Hashimi, and was Saudi envoy to the Vatican City and ambassador to the United Kingdom. He published this book in Arabic two years before it became available in English.

Wrappers pulling away from spine, some marginal chipping to wrappers and jacket, interior bright and clean, with folding map and photographic illustrations in particularly good condition.

OCLC 23520783.

Signed guidebook for Saudi Arabian stamp collecting

426. 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

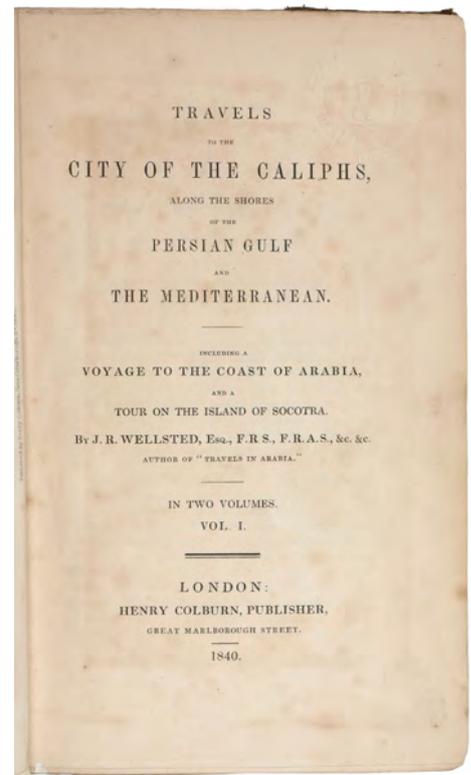
427. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

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).

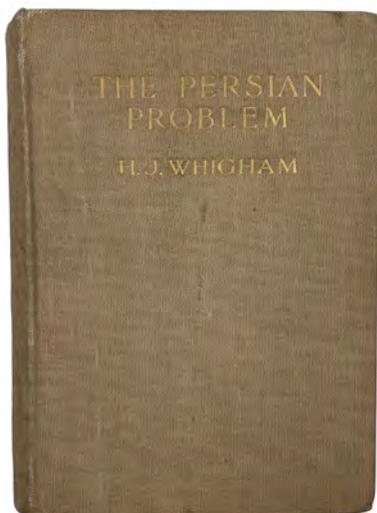
Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2283. Howeggo III, 635. Weber I, 67. Wilson 242. Henze IV, 476. Not in Gay, Blackmer, or Ghani.



Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf

428. 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.

Prospecting for oil in the Red Sea

429. WIDATALLA, Abdel Latif. Democratic Republic of the Sudan. Ministry of Industry and Mining. Geological Survey Department. Bulletin No. 20. Guide to Oil Exploration in Sudan.

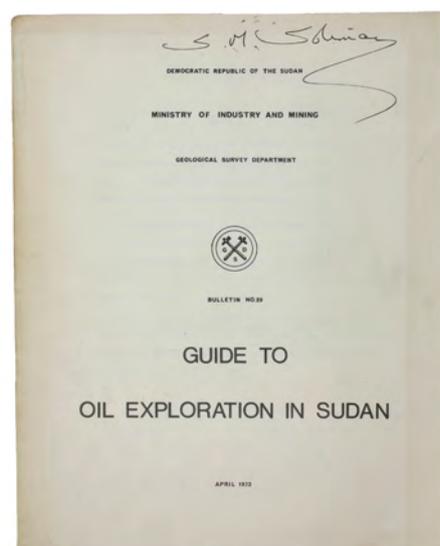
[Khartoum, Geological Survey Dept.], 1972. 4to. With 4 full-page maps and diagrams on plates. Original wrappers. € 850

A comprehensive geological overview of oil exploration in Sudan at the start of the 1970s, with special focus on prospecting the Red Sea and the northern desert. With a preface by Abdel Latif Widatalla, Director of the Geological Survey Department, who went on to work with the Sudanese branch of the Chevron Oil Company, and compiled by Widatalla and Yousef Suleiman. The survey discusses the work undertaken in both main geographical zones of interest and the results, which were mixed but hopeful, along with notes on available literature and current legislation relevant to the petroleum industry.

The copy of Dr. Soliman Mahmoud Soliman, with his name signed "S. M. Soliman" on the upper right of the front wrapper. Soliman was professor of Geology in Qatar and previously Ain Shams University in Cairo; he published prolifically on topics related to oil prospecting in the Arab world, and especially in Arab League states.

Hint of toning and gentle wear, else near fine.

OCLC 1324004.



Military pamphlet on British interests in Iraq and the Arabian Gulf

430. [WILSON, Arnold Talbot]. A Sketch of the Political History of Persia, Iraq and Arabia, With Special Reference to the Present Campaign.

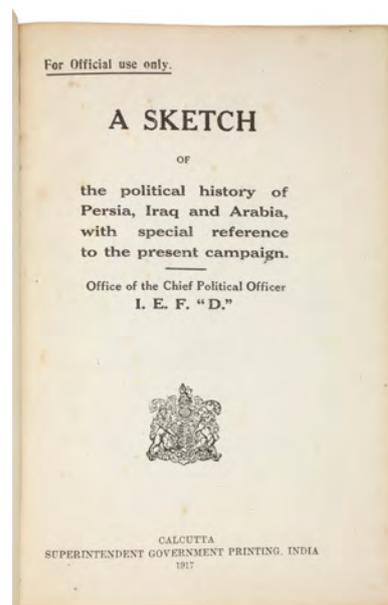
Calcutta, Government Press, 1917. Small 8vo. Stiff green cloth wrappers titled in black.

€ 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.



The British Transport Corps in the Mesopotamian Campaign

431. [WORLD WAR I – BAGHDAD AND MESOPOTAMIA]. Archive relating to the British transport corps (“Remount Depot”, and “Mule Column”) based at Baghdad.

Baghdad, ca. 1917–1922. Comprising Lt. Ralph Smith’s diary for 1918; his manuscript account fund book for “No. 3 Mule Column” (1917–20); his letterbook (Mesopotamia, May 1919 – June, 1920), with related telegrams, photographs, and ephemera; small group of official correspondence relating to Gunner Harry Dryburgh of the Remount Depot, Baghdad (mostly relating to travel permissions), ca. 1918–19; three programmes for theatrical performances held at the M.T. Depot Theatre (1918–19), and cinema programme for the Olympia Cinema, 31 May – 4 June 1919. Diary disbound, others in original bindings. Ephemera loose, the theatrical programmes printed on coloured paper, various sizes. € 2,500

Archive relating to the British transport corps (“Remount Depot”, and “Mule Column”) centred at Baghdad. An evocative diary kept by Lt. Smith captures both the horror and beauty of his daily life: “Never shall I forget the pain & terror in that poor little thing’s face. I had nothing to help it & they were miles from any habitation [...] without food and medicine” (13 May, near Qara Tappah). The diary was written whilst he was serving with the No. 3 Mule Column, a section of the Transport Corps stationed in Mesopotamia, to which he was assigned in June 1917. It includes mentions of Qara Tappah, Baguba, Abu Jisra, Hillah (March 3, visiting “the house built by the German excavators who have done so much here” and the Babylonian remains, which Gertrude Bell had visited in January), Abu Saida (31 March, “I killed 1000 flies in my tent”; April 17, “Saw streams of Kurds & Arabs on the road [...] on the trek with camels”; April 23, “held a court martial [...] of Hazzat Shah [...] for theft from a mail bag, found him guilty & sentenced him to 30 lashes”), Table Mountain (trip with his orderly, Mohammed Qasim, whose photograph is included), Kifri and environs of Baghdad (29 April, “Tuz Khurmatli [Khurma] was taken today and nearly the whole of the Turkish force killed or taken prisoners”; 2 May, “Passed the 2 lots of Turkish prisoners [...] one prisoner of the first lot died on the way [...] they are evidently hungry and tired”).

The majority of Smith’s letter book correspondence relates to his ordering books on India from Mudie’s Select Library, Higginbotham in Madras (from where he purchased his Lett’s Diary) and elsewhere, or selling others (12 April 1920, placing an advert in the Baghdad Times, “For Sale. Palmer’s Arabic Grammar”). Smith’s record of the No. 3 Mule Column Fund records Receipts (“Sale of a consignment of cigarettes for the column”, “Proceeds of the sale of parts of two Turkish carts”) and Expenditure (“Football, 2 bladders & one tube cement”, “Sweets for the the Peace celebrations”). The entertainment programmes include pantomimes (“Red Riding Hood”, “A Gipsy Romance” by the Advaxeliers at the Baghdad Depot Theatre), and an Olympia Cinema listing printed by the Dangor Press, Baghdad.

A unique ensemble, well preserved.



Private photo album of the Mesopotamian Campaign

432. [WORLD WAR I – MESOPOTAMIA]. Photograph album of Iraq, the Arabian Gulf, and the Red Sea.

[Middle East, ca. 1914]. Oblong 4to. 103 original photographs (ca. 40 × 58 to 53 × 78 mm), mounted under grey paper mattes with rectangular, oval, and circular windows on 24 cardboard pages. Captioned in English. Bound in contemporary blindstamped full cloth with giltstamped cover title. € 2,500

Private photo album composed by a British soldier or engineer active during the Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War. It contains not only pictures of landmarks like the Baghdad railway station, the British Residency, the Abu Hanifa Mosque in Baghdad, and the Whiteley Bridge in Basra, as well as street and river scenes, but also shows the military aircraft of the Entente (frequently after a crash), as well as portraits of pilots and the collector’s comrades, including two lieutenants resting on a blanket in a meadow. Other



motifs include more sinister themes such as the gallows on the Baghdad market square, but also a group of smiling soldiers bathing in the Gulf of Aden, the shorelines of Kut al Amarah and Kurnah, the Arabian Gulf, and the Red Sea. With round green pagination labels. Album produced by W. Johnson & Sons in London. Binding slightly rubbed. Occasional traces of glue; a few marginal tears; the paper pasted on the cardboard loosened in places.

General Allenby's victories over the Ottomans in Egypt and Palestine

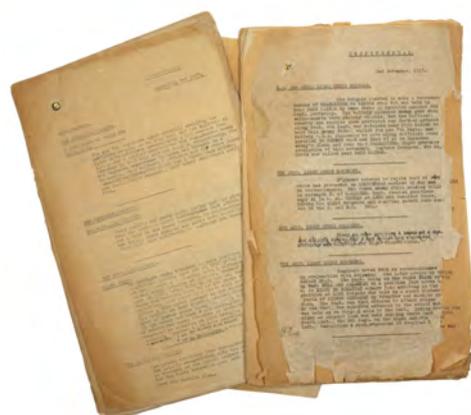
433. [WORLD WAR I – PALESTINE CAMPAIGN]. Photograph album of the Palestine Campaign. Egypt and Jerusalem, 1917–1918. Oblong folio (304 × 233 mm). 9 ff. With 23 albumen photographs in corner mounts. Contemporary grey wrappers. € 3,500

Photographs of some of the most important moments of the close of WWI on the Palestinian front, including General Allenby's procession into the newly conquered city of Jerusalem in 1917 and the aftermath of the Battle of Nablus in 1918. Field Marshal Edmund Allenby (1861–1936), then a general, features prominently. Allenby had been sidelined to the Palestine Campaign after a falling out with one of his superiors, where he commanded the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF) and in Cairo met T. E. Lawrence, who was under Allenby's command.

The snapshots of the Battle of Nablus are very much from the view of a common soldier who had witnessed or participated in the battle; one shows "El Askar near Nablous where the Worcesters made a charge", and another the "Site of Aid post at El Askar after the charge". Another is captioned on the reverse, "Beduins looting", showing several of Allenby's Arab allies apparently loading a wagon. Another is captioned, "Wadi Farah Rd blocked for miles, wounded enemy" showing carts stopped along a road, and a man – possibly an Ottoman soldier – at rest in the shade of cartwheels.

Taken one year earlier, Allenby's triumphal procession into Jerusalem was famously done on foot via the Jaffa gate – substantiated here by one photograph, though in another two officers do appear on horseback. The photographer did not only focus on the pomp and ceremony of the British capture of Jerusalem; another photograph shows a small group of men and women, more somberly captioned, "Civilians of Jerusalem who were interned by the Turks in Feb. 1916 and released by the British. Except for about 20 in hospital these are all that were left of over 200".

Slight fading, a few marginal creases, altogether a fascinating collection of photographs in quite good condition.



Confidential field reports from the Palestine campaign

434. [WORLD WAR I – PALESTINE CAMPAIGN – AUSTRALIAN SECOND LIGHT HORSE BRIGADE]. Duplicate typescript copies of confidential reports from HQ.

[Palestine], November/December 1917. Foolscap folio. 30 and 31 ff. of duplicate typescript with occasional manuscript corrigenda and addenda. Split-pin fastener in the top left-hand corner of each month.

€ 3,500

Unpublished confidential daily field reports from the Sinai and Palestine campaign of the Middle Eastern theatre of World War I, fought by the Arab Revolt and the British Empire against the Ottoman Empire and its Imperial German allies. The reports include the critical period between the Battle of Beersheba in late October and the fall of Jerusalem at the end of 1917.

Usually comprising one leaf for each day of the month, the individual reports commence with an overview of the brigade's activities, followed by further details for each regiment. The account of 9 November, e.g., records the strategically highly important advance on Burayr, one of the first places to be captured by the Allied Forces from the Ottoman Empire, consolidating the British hold on positions controlling the approaches to Jaffa and Jerusalem: "Great quantities of stores waggons and material of all sorts taken 7th Regt took a convoy of about 150 waggons 350 prisoners and many animals most of latter in a wretched condition at Kaukabah. Very many abandoned waggons on the road and stores being looted by Arabs. In afternoon moved on again and 5th Regt supported by one Sqdn of 7th most dashingly rushed another convoy of over 100 [...]"

The 2nd Light Horse Brigade, a mounted infantry brigade of the Australian Imperial Force consisting of the 5th, 6th and 7th Light Horse Regiments, formed a very distinctive national force within the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, the British and allied army that drove the Ottoman Turks and their German allies back across the Sinai desert in 1916, into Palestine in 1917, and went on to capture Damascus on the first day of October 1918.

Lacks the sheet for the first day of each month; reports of 9 November and 14 December comprising two leaves. Both first leaves (2 Nov. and 2 Dec.) detached, with some marginal loss, as well as slight loss of text to 2 November. Occasional marginal chips and creases throughout, early leaves tanned.

From the Paul Lucas Collection of Australian military history. A unique survival.

Yaqut al-Hamawi's 13th century Arabic Gazetteer



435. 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.

R.A.F. aerial photography of Cold War airfields, Royal Navy ships, and submarines near Aden

436. [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

437. 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.

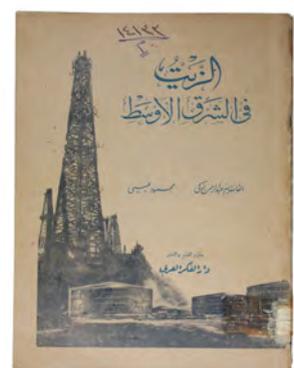
Nersessian 163. Voskanian 606. OCLC 982299694.

Oil countries and companies in 1950

438. ZAKI, ‘Abd al-Rahman / MAHMOUD, Issa. Al-Zayt fi al-Sharq al-Awsat [Oil in the Middle East].

Egypt, Al-Emad Press, 1950. 8vo. Original printed pictorial wrappers. € 1,500

First edition. A call for greater understanding and use of the Arabian oil economy shortly following the Second World War. The authors describe how both world wars were won on what they call a wave of oil, and discuss the history of oil prospecting in the region, the challenges of offshore drilling, and the strategic necessity of oil for modern militaries. The second half of the book is dedicated to



oil distribution in various Arabian countries – including Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and others – as well as a discussion of oil companies in the Middle East in 1950. These include Royal Dutch Shell, the French Oil Company (now TotalEnergies SE), Iraq Petroleum Company, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC), Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. (both now ExxonMobil), and Gulf Oil.

With ex-library markings, otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 1041871602.

Two Sultans of Zanzibar in photographs

439. [ZANZIBAR]. Five photographs of sultans of Zanzibar.

[London, Cape Town, and other places, ca. 1875–1937]. 5 photographs, comprising 2 albumen photograph cartes-de-visite (90 × 62 mm) and 3 silver gelatin and albumen photographs (137 × 184 mm). Two with press release captions on the reverse. € 6,500

A rare set of photographs from the Sultanate of Zanzibar, including two cartes-de-visite of Sultan Barghash bin Said al-Busaidi (1836–88) and three photographs of Sultan Khalifa II bin Harub Al-Said (1879–1960).

The Sultanate of Zanzibar was created in 1856 following the death of Saïd bin Sultan al-Busaidi (1791–1856), who had ruled both Oman and Zanzibar as the sultan of Oman since 1804. The Sultans of Zanzibar were of a cadet branch of the Al Said Dynasty of Oman and retained close ties. Sultan Barghash was the son of Saïd bin Sultan and was the second sultan of Zanzibar, ruling from 1870 until his death in 1888. Sultan Barghash is shown both in photo portrait (by A. Liebert of Paris) and seated together with five members of his retinue (by Maull & Co. of London). The other three photographs comprise a photo portrait of Sultan Khalifa taken in about 1911, and two press photographs of Khalifa on diplomatic visits. The first shows a visit to the Government House in Cape Town in 1929, where the Sultan Khalifa is accompanied by his son and future successor, Abdullah bin Khalifa Al-Said (1911–63). The second was taken in 1937 when Sultan Khalifa travelled to London for the coronation of Britain's George VI.

A hint of fading on the albumen photographs, otherwise well preserved.



III
Art and Literature

Of lasting value to the history of Arabic literature



440. AHLWARDT, Wilhelm. Verzeichniss der Arabischen Handschriften der Königl. 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

441. ALDROVANDI (ALDOVANDUS), 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.

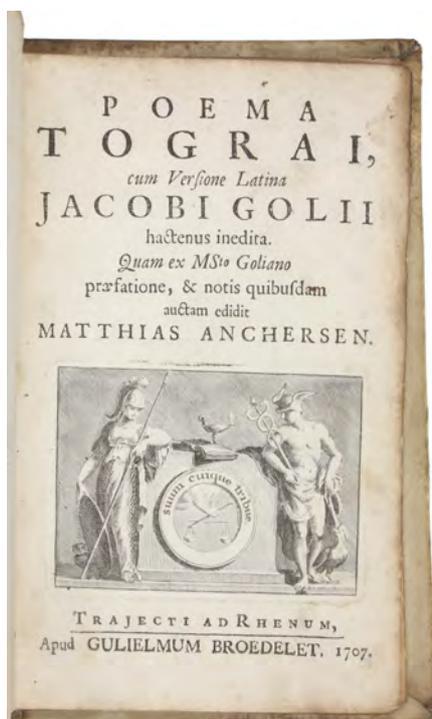
In very good condition, with some waterstains and occasional browning. One volume has the head of the backstrip restored and several have cracks in the hinges, but the bindings remain good.

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.



Nearly the whole press run lost at sea



442. 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 5 or 6, 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.).

The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed

443. 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

444. [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, Bibliothèque 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-Sifī al-Sharqawī, 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, *The 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.

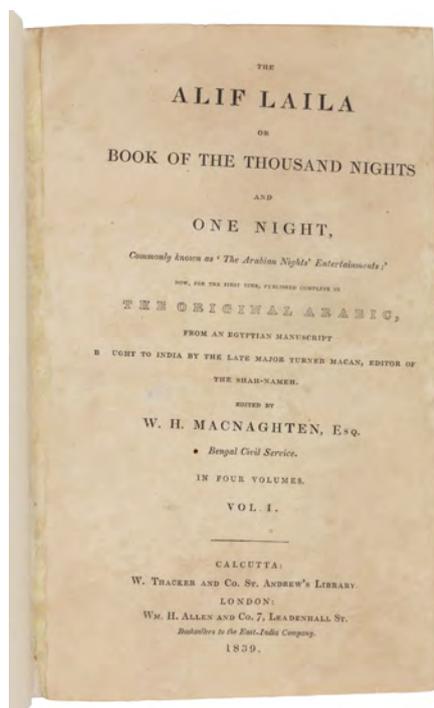
Provenance: from the collection of the Dutch bibliophile Clemens Haro Beels (1889–1972), notable for his distinctive illustrated bookplates, two attractive examples of which appear on the rear pastedown in both volumes. Also with the ownership stamp of G. Blondat, and a booksellers’ plate from Bauer, based at number 7 Passage des Petits-Pères, Paris.

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.



First complete edition of the Arabic text

445. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Arabic]. MACNAGHTEN, W. H. (ed.). The Alif Laila or Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night, Commonly Known as The Arabian Nights' Entertainments; now, for the first time, published complete in the original Arabic [...].



Calcutta & London, W. Thacker & Co., Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1839–1842. Tall 8vo. 4 vols. Arabic text throughout apart from titles in English (lacking in second volume) and 4 pp. subscribers' list in vol. 4. Modern half calf over marbled boards with blindstamped spine title. € 35,000

The rare and celebrated first complete edition of the Arabic text, printed in Calcutta at the Baptist Mission Press. Also known as the "Calcutta II" version, this is described on the title as "now, for the first time, published complete in the original Arabic, from an Egyptian manuscript brought to India by the late Major Turner Macan, editor of the Shah-Nameh".

The original scattered Arabic texts were collected in four corpora: the so-called Calcutta I or Shirwanee edition (1814–18, 2 vols.), the Bulaq or Cairo edition (1835, 2 vols.), the Breslau edition (1825–38, 8 vols.), and the present one, the "Calcutta II" or the "MacNaghten" edition. Considered the most comprehensive text of the Arabian Nights, this is also the basis for the best-known translations including the English editions by John Payne and Richard F. Burton.

Browned and brownstained. Intermittent worming throughout, occasionally with extensive loss and stabilized with translucent paper, especially concerning the beginning and end of vol. 2. An extraordinary survival.

Chauvin IV, p. 17, 20B. Brunet III, 1715. Graesse IV, 523. Fück, p. 139, n. 365.

The first printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic

446. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Arabic – Qissat as-Sindbad al-bahri]. LANGLEÈS, 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 giltstamped spine and marbled boards. Endpapers and edges marbled.

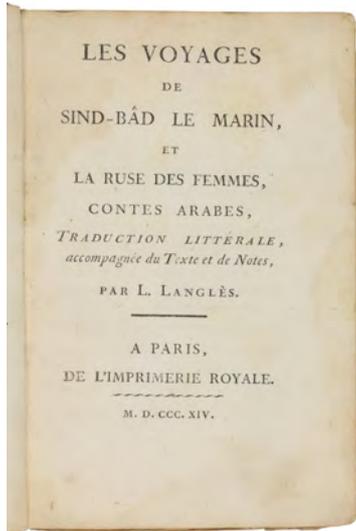
€ 12,500

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 443261.





The first printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic

447. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – 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*

448. [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.



Aladdin and his wonderful lamp

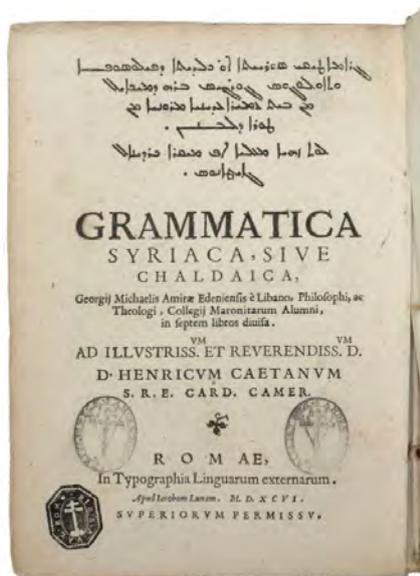
449. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – French]. Des contes des mille nuits et une nuit. Histoire d’Aladdin et de la lampe magique. Selon le texte de J. C. Mardrus.

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.



The first large-scale Syriac grammar

450. AMIRA, Georgius Michaelis. [Grammatiqi suraya aw kaldayata (...)]. Grammatica Syriaca, sive Chaldaica.

Rome, Giacomo Luna, Tipografia Medicea Orientale, 1596. 4to. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine title. € 12,500

First – and likely only – edition. The first large-scale Syriac grammar, the third ever written (following those of Caninius, 1554, and Widmanstetter, 1555). Composed by the Maronite priest Jiris Ibn Mikha'il ibn 'Amira, it was printed by the Maronite scholar Ya'qub ibn Hilal (Giacomo Luna), who worked at the Medicean Press under Raimondi and was responsible for the Arabic and Syriac publications issued between 1590 and 1594. In 1595 he started printing on his own, and possibly took over some of the types of the Vatican Press. The work is listed as a Propaganda Press imprint ("olim typis nostris impressi") in Amadatus's 1773 "Catalogus", which shows the continuity that was felt to exist between the Medicean Press, the intermediate stage of Luna and Stephanus Paulinus, and the Propaganda Press. In the preface Raimondi is mentioned as the instigator of the work.

The 24 pt Syriac "serto" types were cut in 1590 by Jean Cavaillon for the Medicean Press. In the beginning a Syriac alphabet is presented, in three different scripts: "estrangelo" (this word possibly here used for the first time), "serto", and a Nestorian script possibly in type. This Nestorian script, a cursive form of estrangelo, is introduced here for the first time.

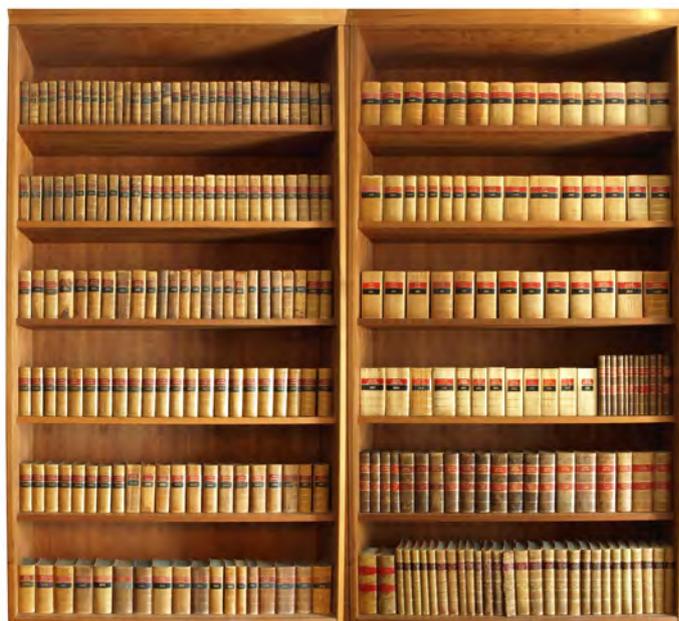
Some browning and brownstaining throughout, as common; the first few quires loosened. 18th century library stamps to title page; bookplate of Flavio Camillo Borghese, Prince of Sulmona (1902–80), on pastedown. Quite rare; a second edition, supposedly produced in 1645 (cf. Nasrallah, p. 10), is not attested in libraries.

Edit 16, CNCE 1541. Adams A 965. BM-STC Italian 356 (s. v. "Jiris"). Brunet I, 231. Zenker, p. 132, no. 1534. Smitskamp, PO 184. Vater/Jülg 388. Nestle 13. Duverdiere, Impressions, 198. OCLC 7238840.

More than 1100 volumes on horse breeding

451. [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 Connet'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.



Arabian nights

452. [ARABIAN NIGHTS]. 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.

Details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad

453. 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*

454. 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.



60 photographs by Bechard of Egyptians and Nubians



455. 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).

First edition of one of the most important books on birds

456. BELON, Pierre. L'Histoire de la nature des oyseaux, avec leurs descriptions, & naïfs portraits retirez du naturel: escrite en sept livres.

Paris, Guillaume Cavellat (colophon: printed by Benoit Prévost), 1555. 7 parts in 1 volume. Folio. With a woodcut portrait on the back of the title-page (apparently of the dedicatee King Henri II, though copied in other books as a portrait of the author), large woodcuts of the skeletons of a man and a bird on pp. 40–41, plus 158 woodcuts (157 birds, 1 bat) in text. Contemporary blind – and gold-tooled calf (rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down).

€ 29,500



First and only early edition of an extremely important ornithological work in which Belon attempted to match birds named by Aristotle and Pliny. It is one of the first ornithological compendiums to be based, at least in part, on field observations, and “one of the earliest books dealing entirely with birds” (Zimmer). The work is divided into 7 parts, each with its own title-page: the first on the anatomy and physiology of birds; the second on birds of prey; the third on swimming birds; the fourth on shore birds; the fifth on galliformes (fowl); the sixth on crows and similar species; and the seventh on songbirds. The second part also includes an chapter on falconry.

The author was a pioneer of comparative anatomy, illustrating and describing the homologies of human and avian skeletons (he could not have imagined that this would one day lead to Darwin's idea that they were actually relatives), and re-grouping birds according to their anatomy. Many of the woodcuts were taken from actual specimens. In his preface Belon acknowledges the painter Pierre Goudet or Gourdel(le), whose skills he has used most extensively, so he must have drawn the birds illustrated, though the woodblocks were cut by various artists.

With the library stamp of the art collector Candidus Ritter von Engelshofen (1803–66), the bookplate of Franz, count of Thun-Hohenstein-Tetschen and that of Wynne Rice Hugh Jeudwine (1920–1984), author of the 1979 book, *Art and style in printed books: six centuries of typography, design and illustration*. Some faint thumbing on the title-page, a minor waterstain in the gutter/foot margin (not touching the text) and some pages slightly foxed, otherwise still in very good condition. The binding rebacked and restored.

Anker 9; Brunet I, 762; Nissen, IVB 86; Ronsil 189; Zimmer, p. 52.

Fine plates of the Mosques of Abdoulala at Bulaq, Ahmed ibn Tolon and Ibrahim Agha

457. 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). 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.



Kalilah wa-Dimnah, illustrated

458. [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.



First Italian edition

459. [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.

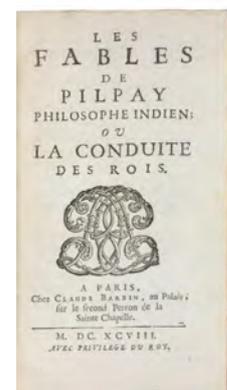


Early French edition of the Fables of Bidpai

460. [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.



*Over forty photographs of Jerusalem
and its surroundings at the close of the 19th century*

461. BONFILS, Félix (et al.). Photograph album of Palestine. Palestine, ca. 1870s. Oblong folio. 49 albumen photographs (approximately 236 × 293 mm) mounted on card. Near-contemporary half brown morocco and pebbled cloth, marbled endpapers. € 9,500

Scenes of Palestine by the famous 19th century photographer Félix Bonfils (1831–85) or his studio and others, most titled and attributed in-plate. The photographs include genre scenes, natural and urban scapes, ancient monuments, architectural points of interest, and religious scenes. Many

also show the human element of ancient places: Jewish women in embroidered headscarves lined up at the Western Wall for prayer, Orthodox priests eyeing the camera outside the entrance to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, two men relaxing in the shade at the Tombs of the Kings, children keeping watch over cows just outside Jericho. One photograph shows Cairo rather than Palestine, and captures a winding and crowded street at the famous Khan el-Khalili bazaar. Other scenes show the interiors of Jerusalem mosques and churches, the port at Jaffa, and the site labeled “The well of Jacob”, potentially taken just prior to the construction of a new church on the site in the 1890s.

Leaves faintly rippled, light wear to photographs. The album has a bookseller ticket from the Maison Martinet, Albert Hautecoeur, Paris. An interesting record of Jerusalem and its surroundings at the end of the 19th century.

Luxury Palestine Souvenir Album

462. 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.



*Album of Palestine photography,
featuring church and mosque interiors*

463. BONFILS, Félix (et al.). Photograph album – the Holy Land.

Palestine, ca. 1880s. Oblong folio. 96 albumen photographs mounted on card. Contemporary vellum elaborately ruled in floral gilt. € 7,500

A thorough collection of late 19th century Holy Land souvenir photographs, featuring photography by American Colony, the Bonfils studio, and others, depicting views of Cairo, Palestine, and surroundings.

The photographs depict views in and around Palestine and Egypt, including scenes of grotto chapels and many interior scenes of churches and mosques, including the Al-Aqsa (Qibli) Mosque, the Mosque of Omar, the Great Mosque of Muhammad Ali Pasha, Al-Azhar

Mosque, and Sultan Qaytbay's mosque and mausoleum complex.

Bookseller's ticket of C. Glingler, Rome, to front pastedown. Light wear and fading to photographs. A handsomely bound collection.

Over one hundred photographs of Jerusalem in the 1880s

464. 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

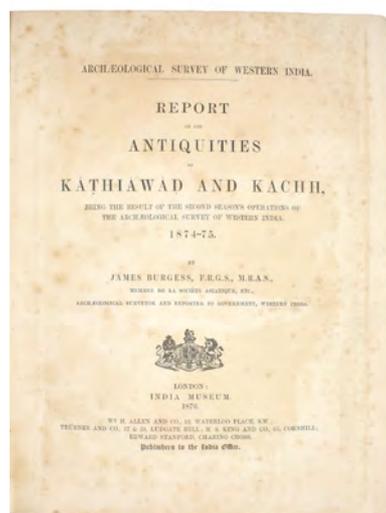
A large collection of portraits and views of Jerusalem and surroundings, most signed or captioned in-plate by Felix Bonfils (46), the American Colony studio (16), Zangaki (7), Dumas, and P. Sebah. Striking scenes include sea-bathers in the Dead Sea, the market at Jaffa overflowing with melons, the Greek 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.



The antiquities of western India

465. BURGESS, James. Report on the Antiquities of Kathiawad and Kachh, Being the Result of the Second Season's Operations of the Archaeological Survey of Western India. 1874–75 [...] (Archaeological Survey of Western India).



London, India Museum, 1876. Folio. With 74 numbered plates: 33 mounted albumen prints, 40 lithographed plates, and a folding chromolithographed map. 29 additional albumen prints mounted on 13 unnumbered sheets. Contemporary half calf over cloth boards with giltstamped spine and spine-title. Marbled pastedowns. Top edge gilt. € 15,000

First edition, rare. Comprehensive study of antiquities of western India by the leading 19th century archaeologist in this field. This seminal work is particularly interesting due to the large number of excellent original albumen prints of the most prominent excavation sites, including the Junagadh Caves, rock excavations in the Uparkot, the great cave at Talaja, the Temple of Neminatha, and Maiji Sahiba's tomb. The final leaf of text lists 29 "extra Photographs illustrative of this Report [which] are not published, but the negatives are deposited at the India Office." The present copy includes this additional suite of images. In addition, numerous lithographed plates display coins, inscriptions, excavation plans, and floor plans of temples, as well as drawings of architectural details such as pillars and capitals. Extremities rubbed; slight damage to cloth of upper cover. Interior occasionally browned and somewhat foxed. Rarely seen at auction.

OCLC 247845228.

Rare introduction to Arabic

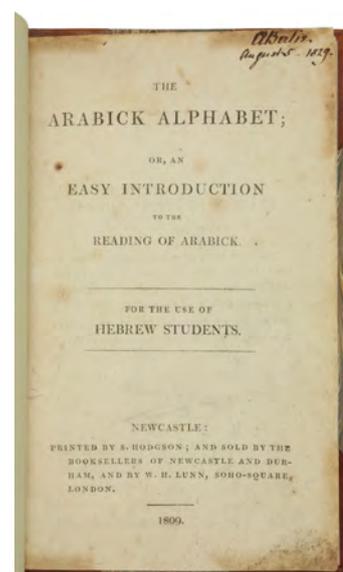
466. [BURGESS, Thomas]. The Arabick Alphabet; or, an easy introduction to the reading of Arabick.

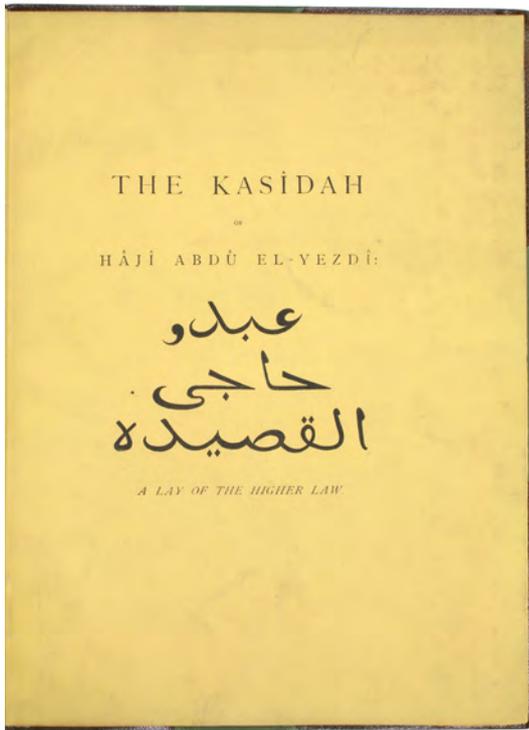
Newcastle, S. Hodgson, and sold by W. H. Lunn, London, 1809. Large 12mo. Modern half calf over marbled boards with black morocco label to spine, gilt.

€ 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.





Sufi ideas brought to the West

467. [BURTON, Richard Francis]. The Kasidah (couplets) of Hājī Abdū El-Yezdī: 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 giltstamped 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.

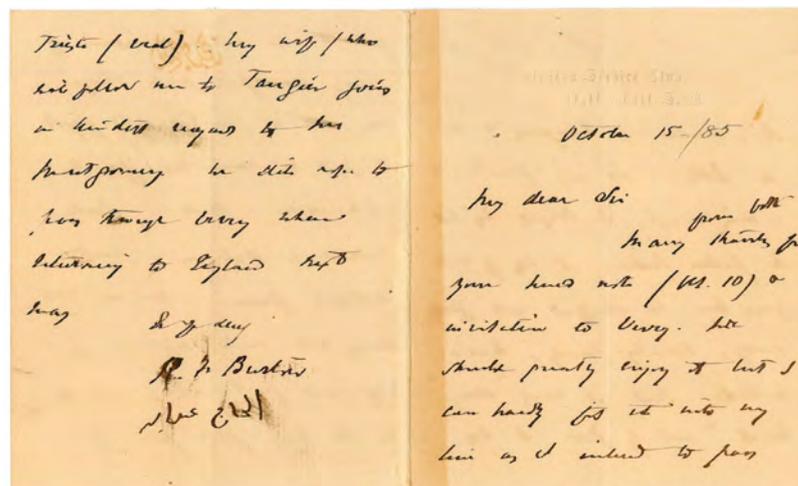
Signed in both English and Arabic

468. BURTON, Richard Francis, English explorer and diplomat (1821–1890). Autograph letter signed (“R. F. Burton” and in Arabic).

[London], 15 October 1885. 16mo. 4 pp. on bifolium with United Services Club embossed letterhead. In custom quarter morocco folder. € 25,000

To Colonel Montgomery, referencing the success of the “Arabian Nights”: “[...] To my great astonishment The Nights has hit the public taste: it has of later years been so stuffed with goody-goody, namby-pamby Maria-Matilda that it wants ‘strong meat’ and by Jove it has got it. We had the pleasure of seeing my good friend Thayer here and I (unhappily) forgot to put his name down for the Athenaeum Club – London without a club is like a park without games. We are both living well under influence of beef and port (wine) and shudder at the lean flesh pots of Trieste (veal) [...]”.

Burton published his famous translation of the “Arabian Nights” (“The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night”) in a private printing for the Kama Shashtra Society in 1885. The private publication, by subscription only, was necessary to avoid Victorian obscenity strictures. Reinforcement at fold, a little smudging to signatures.



Against Terror and Socialism: French Revolutionary Publication in Arabic

469. (CAMBACÉRÈS, Jean-Jacques-Régis de) / LANGLÈS, Louis (ed.). [Majma' al-millah al-ma'ruf bi-ism Qunfansiyyun Nasiyyun ila qawm al-Faransawi]. Adresse de la Convention Nationale au peuple français, décrétée dans la séance du 18 Vendémiaire.

Paris, Imprimerie 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

470. [CAIRO]. WUTTKE, Carl. A souk in Cairo.

Cairo, 1902. Signed and inscribed “C. Wuttke. Cairo. 1902”. Oil on canvas board (20 × 28 cm). Unframed.

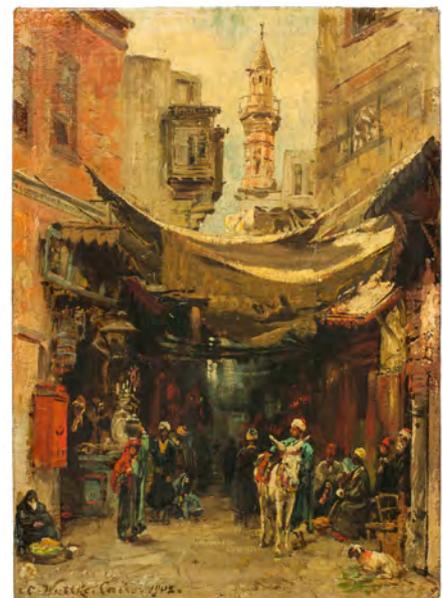
€ 9,500

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.

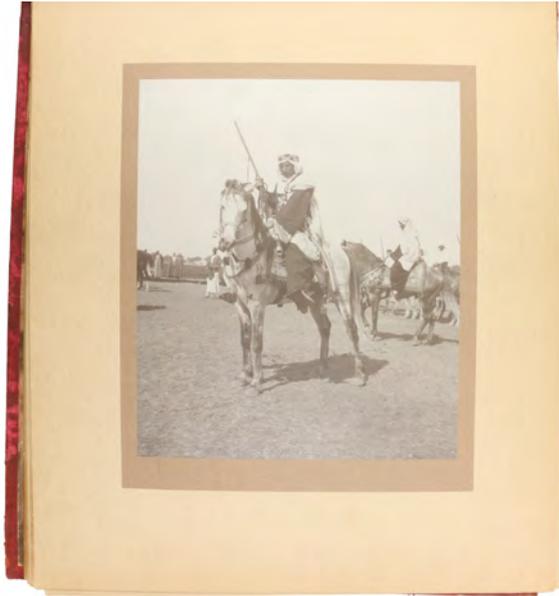
Carl Wuttke was one of the most well-travelled artists of his time, visiting Italy, North-Africa, the United States, China and Japan. During his travels, he painted various views in Egypt and China for the Dresden firm of Römmler & Jonas that were subsequently reproduced as picture postcards. Wuttke’s 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, *Münchener Maler im 19. Jahrhundert IV*, pp. 405–406; cf. Starr, *Remembering cosmopolitan Egypt*.



Camel Racing and Horsemanship in Upper Egypt



471. [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

472. 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 [...].

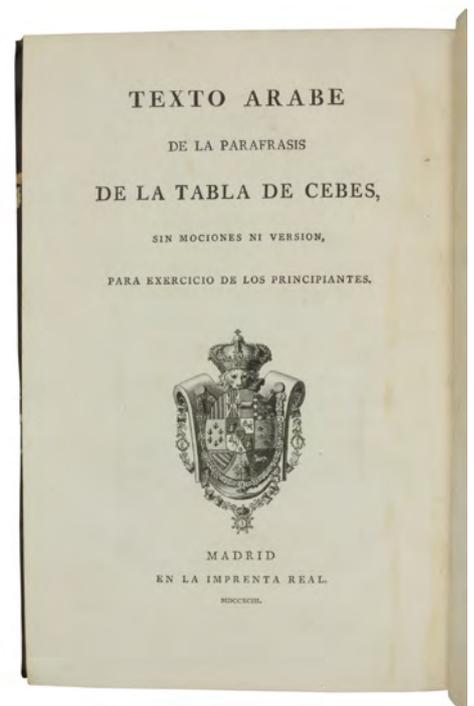
Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1793. Large 4to. With different engraved vignette on each title-page and folding engraved plate. Contemporary Spanish marbled calf, flat spine with red morocco lettering-piece. Marbled endpapers. Edges sprinkled red.

€ 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 finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt

473. 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 chromolithographed frontispieces, 2 chromolithographed 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

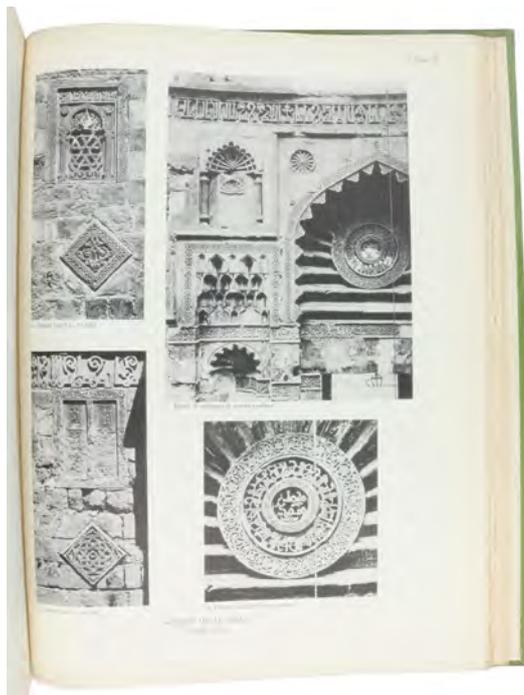
by the Minister for Religious Foundations as well as Creswell's introduction (dated 1954), which supplanted the original pages 1–2 (probably a dedication to King Farouk). An unusually good, clean copy from the library of Tarek Wahby (his bookplate on the flyleaf).



Seminal work on Islamic architecture in Egypt

474. 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.

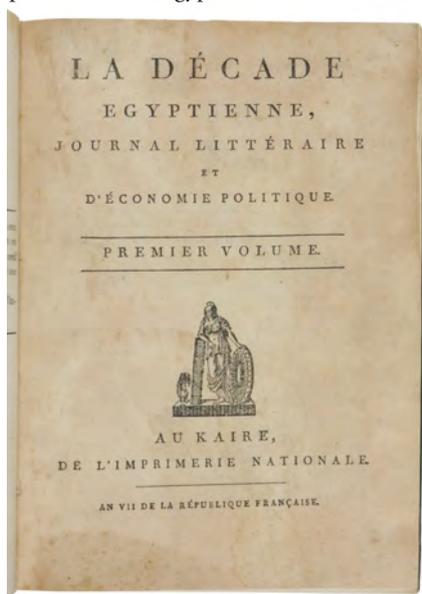
The first periodical of the Arab world: the extremely rare, complete set

475. 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

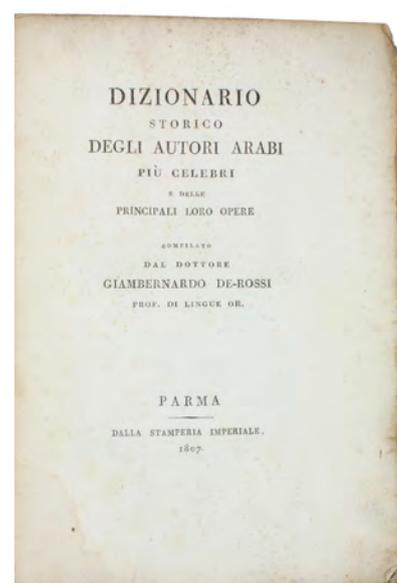
476. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. Dizionario storico degli autori arabi più celebri e delle loro principali opere.

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

477. 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

478. [DESMAISONS, Jean-Jacques-Pierre]. The collection and research library of Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaisons (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 Desmaisons (1807–73), known in Russia as Petr Ivanovich Demezov, 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 Desmaisons and his wife Suzanne Roux, he went to Russia in 1826, aged 19, to study oriental languages at Kazan and St Petersburg. Desmaisons 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, Desmaisons 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).

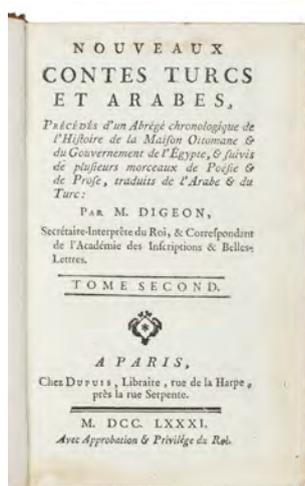
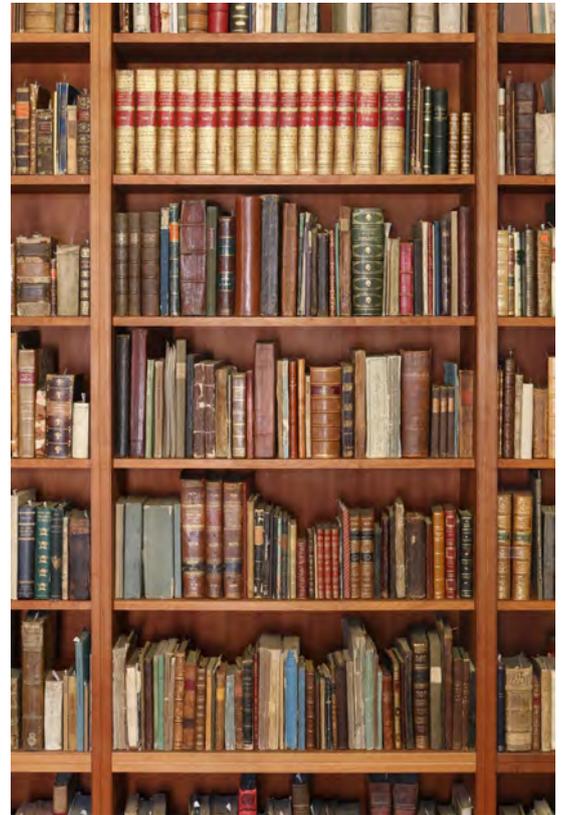
Desmaisons passed away in Aix-les-Bains at the age of 66, before having been able to complete his last manuscripts; his translation of the “Shajarah-i Türk” appeared a few months after his death. The manuscript on which his edition is based survives in the present collection. His “Dictionnaire persan-français”, 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, Desmaisons 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, Tabriz, 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 Müteferrika’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 orientalist 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

479. 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*

480. 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 Dominican (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



481. DOUGHTY, Charles [Montagu]. *Documents épigraphiques recueillis dans le nord de L'Arabie.*

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1884. Large 4°. With 57 plates, mostly heliographed, of archeological 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*

482. 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.

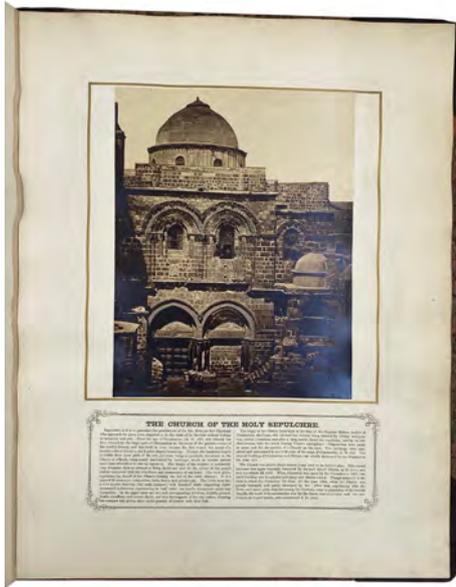
Parr/Badger, The Photobook, I, 73. QNL Inaugural Exhibition (2018), 153.



Extremely rare photographic work

483. ECCLESTON, John. Jerusalem Photographic Album.

Newark, NJ, 1865. Large folio. 12 leaves (22 × 16 inches), each containing a large mounted albumen photograph (ca. 12 × 10 inches) with descriptive letterpress beneath. Original leather-backed marbled boards with gilt-lettered roan label on front cover and leaf of printed introductory text mounted to inside front board. Skillfully rebacked and recorned. 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. € 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 Wailing 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.

One of the sources for the Qur’an printed in Venice ca. 1520

484. ERPENIUS, Thomas. Rudimenta linguae Arabicae. Accedunt eiusdem praxis grammatica; & consilium de studio Arabico feliciter instituendo.

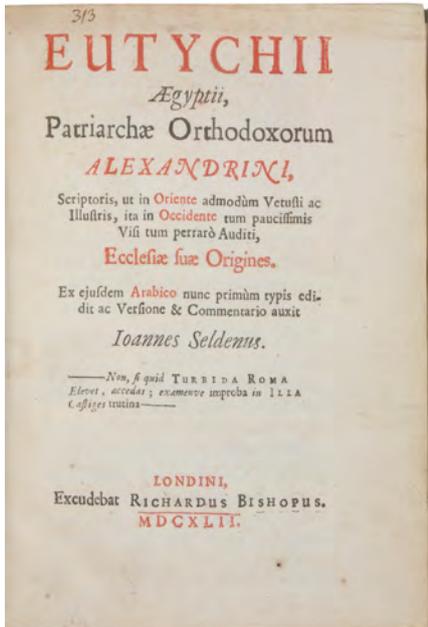
Leiden, ex typographia auctoris, 1620. 8vo. With woodcut printer’s device on title-page. Modern half vellum with marbled covers. € 4,000

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

485. EUTYCHIUS SAID IBN AL-BATRIQ, Patriarch of Alexandria. Ecclesiae suae origines.

London, Bishop, 1642. 4to. Title-page printed in red and black. With a woodcut in the text.

(Bound with):

(II) HOTTINGER, Johann Heinrich. Exercitationes Anti-Morinianae: De pentateucho Samaritano.

Zurich, Bodmer, 1644. 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

486. FABRICIUS, Christoph Carl (auct.) / NAGEL, Johann Andreas Michael (praes.). Specimen academicum de studio philosophiae Graecae inter Arabes.

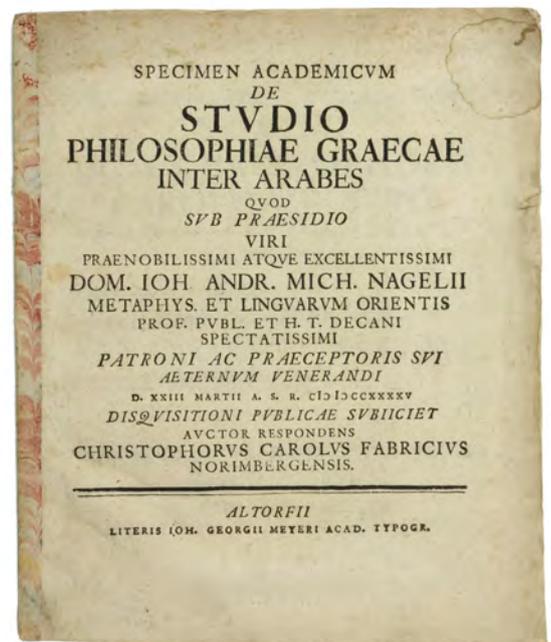
Aldorf, Johann Georg Meyer, 1745. 4to. Contemporary papered spine. € 1,500

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 Aldorf 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 mediaeval 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 Aldorf 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.



Japanese falconry, illustrated

487. [FALCONRY MANUSCRIPT – JAPAN]. [Takazukasa].

[Kanazawa?, 18th century]. 4to (172 × 233 mm). Japanese illustrated manuscript, ink and colours on Japanese paper. 27 leaves. With numerous illustrations of several types of prey, including a number of water fowl and game birds together with several images of the goshawk and fine details of a number of feathers. Stitched as issued in the original blue wrappers with hand-lettered paper label on one cover. Stored in a custom-made green morocco-backed clamshell box, spine lettered “Takazukasa” in gilt. € 25,000



A highly attractive illustrated Japanese work on falconry (Takagari), probably copied from an earlier manuscript as part of the education of aspiring falconers. “Falconry is first documented in the *Nihon shoki* (Japan’s official chronicle, compiled in 720), where it is said to have been introduced by a Korean courtier in 359 AD. Falconry appears in many literary works, beginning with the *Manyōshū* poetry anthology of the 8th century, and was practiced by the ruling elites until the end of the 19th century. Emperors, nobles and members of the Samurai class retained falconers; ceremonial and technical aspects of falconry were developed. Several families established their own schools of falconry around the 14th century, and the teachings of those schools were transmitted through generations” (Harvard exhibition).

The short treatise is adorned with numerous appealing illustrations done in pen and ink, including instructions on the construction of stands, and with several images of the goshawk, fine details of a number of feathers, and illustrations of several types of prey, including a number of water fowl and game birds.

Covers rubbed and worn along margins, a dampstain affecting upper corner throughout. A number of worm-trails throughout, the most prominent affecting the outer margins of the upper cover and the first 16 leaves, with some loss of text and image. Spine slightly faded. From the collection of the Swedish artist and author Gunnar Brusewitz (1924–2004) with his bookplate on the inside cover of the box.

First illustrated printed edition

488. FIRDAWSI, Abu'l-Qasim. [Kitab-i Shah-nama-i]. The Shah Nahmeh. An Heroic Poem. Containing the History of Persia from Kioomurs to Yesdejird.

[Bombay], 1266 H / 1849 CE. 4 columns, 27 lines of Nasta'liq, lithographed throughout, with numerous large illustrations in the text. Contemporary full dark leather binding, covers with gilt borders and decorations, spine professionally renewed. € 6,500

First illustrated printed edition of Firawsi’s monumental Persian national epic, lithographed in Bombay.

Paper browned and brittle; numerous small edge chips and flaws (no loss to text); occasional traces of worming and waterstains; some old repairs. Lacks the final leaf of the table of contents at the end. Discarded from the municipality library of Baldia, Karachi, with their “Rare Book” stamps and red cancellation mark; old shelfmark stricken out. Very rare: a single copy listed in library catalogues (University of Marburg).

OCLC 1253292820.



“The Astronomer-Poet of Persia”

489. [FITZGERALD, Edward (transl.)]. 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. Omar Khayyám was a Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, and poet, 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*

490. FLORUS, Lucius Annaeus. [Epitome rerum Romanarum].

Leiden, Adriaen Wijngaerden (colophon: printed by Philippe de Croy), 1648. 8° (18 × 12 × 3 cm). With an 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

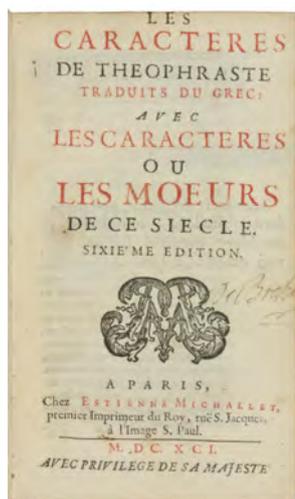
491. GALLAND, Antoine (ed.). Les paroles remarquables, les bons mots et les maximes des Orientaux. Traduction de leurs ouvrages en Arabe, en Persan & en Turc, avec des remarques.

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-sa’dain* 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 Bréhant 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: Chauvin I, 81A. Tchernerzine-Scheler III, 802. Brunet III, 720. Fück 101. OCLC 14147406.

II: OCLC 32361379.

Wonderful album of 99 early photographs of the most important cultural monuments from the El-Andalus period

492. 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

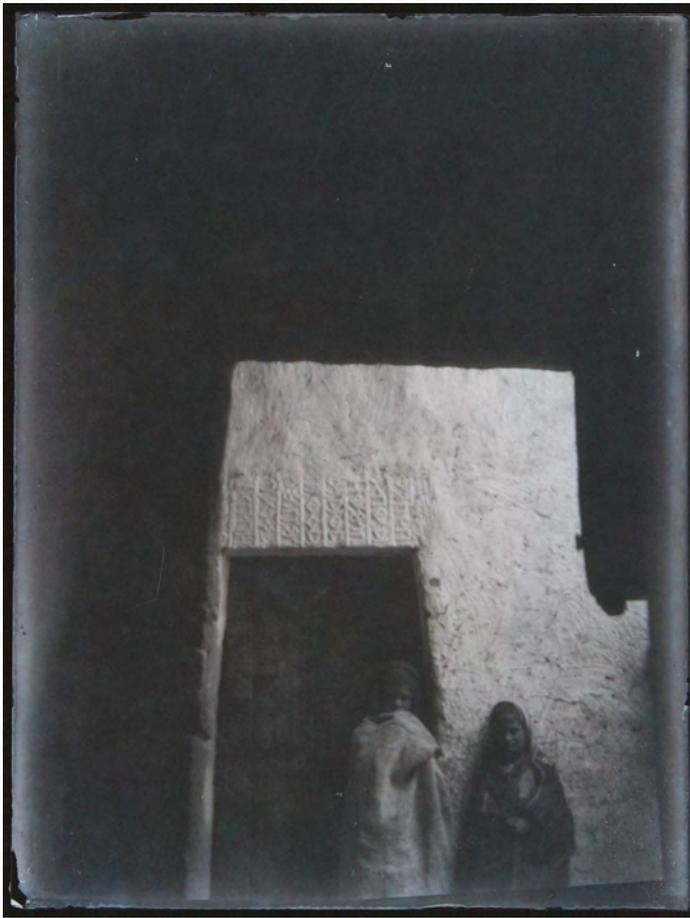
The present photo album covers in many photographs the magnificent architecture and features of the Great Mosque of Cordoba, which is considered one of the most significant architectural monuments of the western Islamic world. Built in 785, the mosque’s most notable feature was its enormous hypostyle 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.



The first photographs from Al-'Ula

493. GAUDIN, Paul, French engineer and archaeologist (1858–1921). Collection of 5 photographs from Al-'Ula and 3 photographs from Mada'in Salih/Hegra. Together with a hand-drawn ink map of the Hejaz railway (1:3,000,000). [Al-'Ula and Hegra, 1907]. 9 × 12 cm. Glass plate negatives. Map dimensions 66 × 41 mm. € 175,000



The only known photographs from the earliest photographic documentation of the Arabic old town of Al-'Ula, including some of the earliest photographs showing the important archaeological site of Hegra at Mada'in Salih.

The historically significant photographs from Al-'Ula show ancient Dadanitic inscriptions that were used as spolia in local Arabic houses. A particularly interesting photograph portrays two Arab boys at the entrance to a house with an inscription used as lintel. The spolia were gathered from nearby archaeological sites such as the Umm Daraj ("Mother of the Stairs") sanctuary. The inscription in the photograph mentioned was documented and localized in 1909 on a map of the old town of Al-'Ula by the French archaeologists Antonin Jaussen and Raphael Savignac (Jaussen/Savignac 1914, pl. XVIII and pl. LXXXII, no. 49). The three plates from Hegra document the facade and the interior of one of the famous Nabataean rock tombs. Thus, despite the rough quality of most of the photographs, there is no doubt about their origins from Al-'Ula and Hegra.

The photographs were taken during the construction of the Hejaz railway that was directed by Paul Gaudin between 1905 and 1908. The station in Al-'Ula, some 330 km north of Medina, was formally inaugurated on 1 September 1907 following an impressively fast building campaign for the ca. 600 km stretch from Ma'an to Al-'Ula which started in 1905. The nearby town of Mada'in Salih, close to the archaeological site of Hegra, was also served by the Hejaz line. Gaudin's photographs can thus be dated to 1906–07; they very likely predate the photographs of the surroundings of Al-'Ula and of the opening ceremony of the railway

station taken by the German military advisor and engineer Carl Auler (1854–1930). Auler had been invited by Sultan Abdul Hamid II to join the official delegation for the inauguration of the Al-'Ula station that left Damascus on 27 August 1907, reaching Al-'Ula four days later. An album with the only traceable original prints of Auler's photographs is held at the National Library of Israel (TMA 4153), some of which were published in 1908. In this publication, Auler mentions the common usage of spolia in Al-'Ula, quoting the German oriental scholar Julius Euting: "In the walls and gardens of Al-'Ula many stones with old ornaments and inscriptions can be seen. Concerning their meaning, Euting says the following: all inscriptions that have been found in Al-'Ula were, without exception, not in their original location but were rather used in gardens and houses as building material found in later times" (Auler 1908, p. 50). A. Jaussen and R. Savignac of the École Biblique in Jerusalem conducted the first archaeological expedition to the area with photographic documentation in the spring of 1907. The expedition reached the Hejaz region in April, setting out for Tayma, Al-'Ula, and Mada'in Salih. However, due to "insurmountable difficulties", they failed to reach Al-'Ula that year, which was only reached during a second expedition in 1909, two years after Gaudin had taken his photographs. While Jaussen's and Savignac's photographs from Hegra might predate Gaudin's, there is no doubt about his pioneering photographic documentation of Al-'Ula. Jaussen's and Savignac's 1909 expedition to Al-'Ula is documented in the second volume of their publication, which appeared in 1914. The atlas accompanying the volume contains several photographs taken in and around Al-'Ula, including the inscription previously documented by Gaudin. Subsequent early photographic documentation of Al-'Ula was created in the course of Leo Frobenius's Seventh German Inner Africa Research Expedition in 1915.

Map is brittle with several paper defects, professionally restored.

Provenance: 1) Collection of Paul Gaudin, family inheritance. 2) Rouillac auction, 20 June 2022, lot 309.

A. Jaussen/R. Savignac, Mission archéologique en Arabie. II El-'Ela, D'Hégra à Teïma, Harrah de Tebouk (Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1914). C. Auler, Die Hedschasbahn. 2. Teil: Ma'an bis El-'Ula (Gotha, Perthes, 1908). G. Charloux, Paul Gaudin et les premières campagnes de fouilles à Yortan et à Aphrodisias, in: Orient-Express, no. 1, 2001, pp. 24–26.

*Famous military manual in magnificent contemporary colouring:
from the library of the last Margrave of Bergen op Zoom*

494. 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 & Gubernatorn 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 Philippe, 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.).

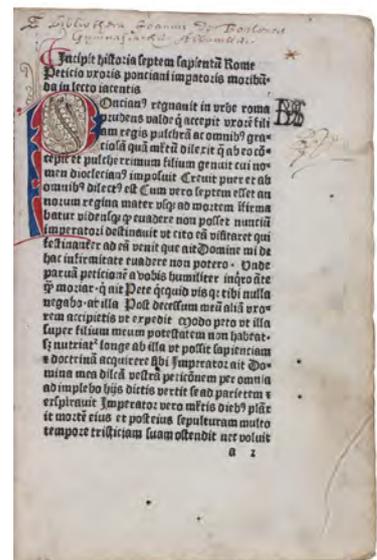
First illustrated edition: in the tradition of Arabian Nights.

495. [GOUDA]. *Historia septem sapientiu[m] Rom[ae].*

[Gouda, Gheraert Leeu, before 3 June 1480]. 4° (20.5 × 14 cm). With 4 full-page woodcuts plus 14 repeats. The first initial is supplied in manuscript, in a rich ornamental uncial style in red and blue with brown penwork. All other initials are supplied by hand in simple red uncials. The text is rubricated throughout. Most of the plates are lightly highlighted in yellow and red, by a contemporary hand. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment without a spine, so that the sewing is completely visible. Kept in a modern brown half morocco clamshell box.

€ 250,000

First illustrated edition in any language of one of the oldest and most popular texts of early European literature. It is also the first illustrated book printed by Gheraert Leeu, just before his better-known *Dialogus creaturarum*. No copy of any edition before 1483 in any language is recorded in a Dutch library. Known in English as *The seven sages of Rome*, it is a series of educational short stories within a “frame story”, in the tradition of the Indian *Panchatantra*, the *Arabian Nights*, etc., and some of the stories are variations on stories told there. These works were collected over many centuries by various authors, translators, and scholars. For



example, the *Panchatantra* is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose, arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about 200 BCE, but the fables are likely much more ancient. These examples of Indian, Middle Eastern, and Western tales all contain a wealth of popular wisdom and advice, presenting a mixture of old lore from anecdotes, proverbs, fairy tales, animal and human fables, legends, romances, etc.

Our copy is preserved in its original limp parchment and only very slightly trimmed, giving wide margins (1.5, 4 and 5 cm). With 8 early owners' inscriptions, one dated 1579 and others clearly older, four small and mostly marginal worm holes running through the first leaves and the usual traces of age and handling. The parchment is stained and slightly wrinkled. Nearly untrimmed and in good condition.

Goff S-448; Goudriaan, Een Drukker zoekt publiek. Gheraert Leeu te Gouda, 1477-1484, list of publications no. 46; Hain 3000; ISTC (7 copies).

36 drawings of famous thoroughbred race horses, mostly ca. 1850

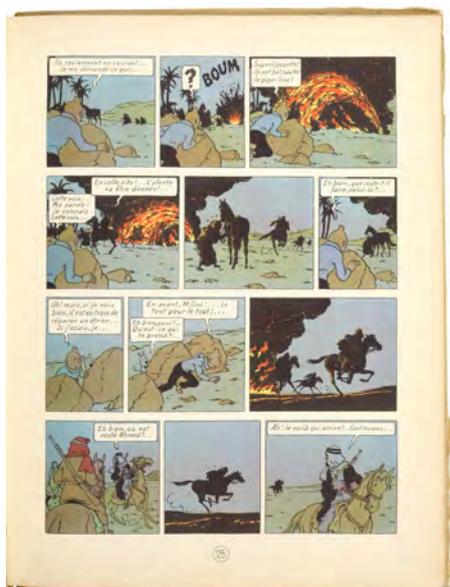
496. HALL, Harry (by and/or after), and others. Segrare i Derby & Oaks [Winners at the Derby & Oaks].

[England and/or Sweden], ca. 1835?-ca. 1855. 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 drawing 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 raced from 1825 to 1827 and 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.



Early Tintin adventure, set in the Middle East

497. HERGÉ [i.e. Georges Prosper REMI]. Les Aventures de Tintin au Pays de l'Or Noir.

Paris, Casterman, 1950. Small folio. Original printed boards. Blue pastedowns with white cartoon figures. € 2,500

First edition. An early adventure of Tintin, set in the Middle East, where the young Belgian reporter attempts to uncover a militant group responsible for sabotaging oil supplies. The story was originally set in Palestine under the British Mandate, but Hergé's publisher requested several alterations, and the setting was transferred to the fictional state of Khemed.

Extremities rubbed and bumped; small flaw to head of spine. Interior somewhat brownstained near the gutter and margins; some marginal tears and creases rarely touching text or image. Rare.

OCLC 714202939.

The Sultan's Mosque

498. HERZ, Max / LAJNAT HIFZ al-Athar al-'Arabiyah. La mosquée du Sultan Hassan au Caire.

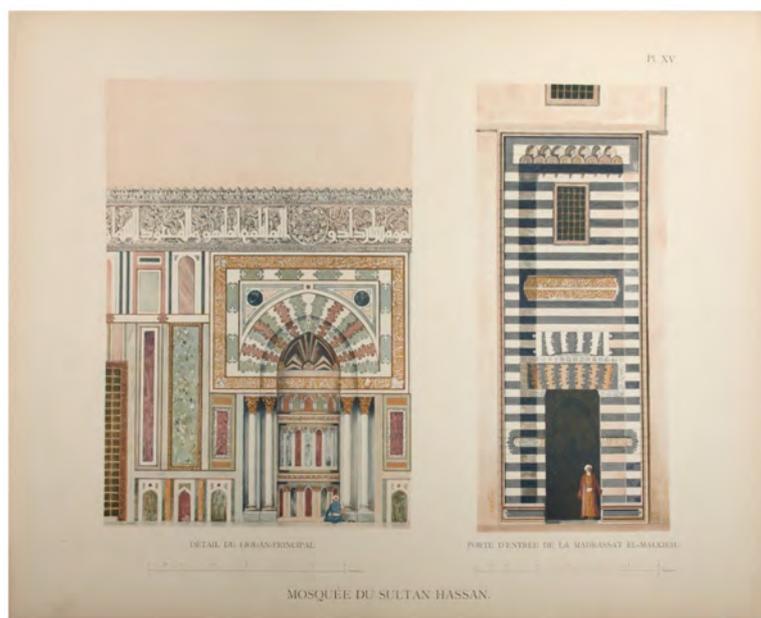
Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, 1899. Folio. With 20 tables and 9 illustrations within the text. Leaves and plates stored loosely in original decorated dark green cloth portfolio. € 8,500

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). His hopes that the publication of the monograph would lead to a commission for restoring the mosque were not to be fulfilled.

Occasional minor edge flaws, but well preserved. Rare: a single copy on the market since 1975.

OCLC 7065880.



Ibn Tufail's philosophical-allegorical novel in its first English translation

499. 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 writer and mystic Ibn Tufail (1110–85), full name Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Abd al-Malik ibn Muhammad ibn Tufail al-Qaisi al-Andalusi. 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 (indeed, Defoe may have been influenced by this text), 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.



Wonderful collection of Jewish songs by one of the most influential scholars of Jewish musicology

500. IDELSOHN, Abraham Zvi. Songs of the Yemenite Jews. Collected and edited with an introduction. Thesaurus of Oriental Hebrew melodies.

(1) Abraham Zvi Idelsohn. Gesänge der babylonischen Juden. Zum ersten Male gesammelt, erläutert und herausgegeben. (Jerusalem / Berlin / Vienna: Benjamin Harz Verlag, 1922).

(2) Franz Delitzsch. Physiologie und Musik in ihrer Bedeutung für die Grammatik, besonders die Hebräische. Mit physikalischen Abbildungen und einer musikalischen Beilage. (Leipzig: Dörffling, 1868).

Abbildungen und einer musikalischen Beilage. (Leipzig: Dörffling, 1868).

Jerusalem – Berlin – Vienna, Benjamin Harz Verlag, 1922–1925. 2 volumes. With musical scores throughout. Black morocco with title in gilt tooling to cover and spine. € 2,500

Abraham Idelsohn (1882–1938) is widely considered the pioneer of modern Jewish musicology. Born in today's Latvia, he travelled extensively and recorded the musical traditions of the diasporic Jewish communities. Over the course of 20 years, Idelsohn surveyed the musical traditions of various Jewish communities in Palestine and throughout the Diaspora, including Babylonian, Persian, Bukharian, Oriental Sephardi, Moroccan, German, Eastern European, and Hassidic communities, and published the final volume of his collection in 1932. The two volumes offered here form part of his monumental and very rare work, collecting the songs of the Yemenite and Babylonian Jews. Idelsohn travelled extensively. During his stay in Jerusalem, he observed a rich variety of musical traditions among the Jewish communities there. By studying these traditional tunes, he discovered recurring patterns and sequences unique to Jewish music. This led him to conclude that these musical phrases had a common origin dating back to the first century CE in Israel and Palestine. Good condition, some light wear to bindings, (2) with paper wrapper binding partly detached, few pencil marks to pages, all volumes contain owner's mark of Ludovicus Mirandolle.

Bohlmann, Central European Folk Music, 60.

Indo-Persian drawing of a falcon, juxtaposed with poetry by renowned poets Hafez and Muhammad Iqbal



501. [INDO-PERSIAN DRAWING – Falcon. Jahangir Yahya?]. [Indo-Persian inscribed drawing of a falcon].

[Pakistan?], drawing signed 1301 H [= 1883 CE], poetry signed 1351 H [= 1932 CE]. Drawing in ink and grayish watercolour (ca. 445 × 370 mm) of a Saker or Barbary falcon on paper. With some (later) added verses in Persian and Urdu, written in black ink. In a modern golden frame (ca. 565 × 480 mm).

€ 7,500

A fine, large Indo-Persian inscribed drawing of a falcon, very likely a Saker falcon or a Barbary falcon, both occurring in the Arabian Peninsula and throughout the Middle East and Pakistan. In the lower right corner, this drawing is signed “Jahangir Yahya” and dated 1301 H (1883 CE). Nothing is known about this (likely Pakistani) artist. The drawing was later juxtaposed with poetry, a practice not uncommon in the Persian and Islamic world. Sometimes there is a relationship between the text and the painting or drawing, sometimes not. For the poem at the right upper corner, the relationship between

the drawing and the poem is evident. This verse is signed, reading the name of the poet Allama Iqbal and the date 1351 H (1932 CE), suggesting these verses were written a few years later than the drawing of the falcon. Allama Iqbal refers to the renowned Pakistani poet Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938), who wrote in both Urdu and Persian and whose Urdu poetry is considered among the greatest of the 20th century. The verses written on the drawing here compare the beloved to a falcon.

A beautiful drawing of a falcon, beautifully reflecting the Indo-Persian tradition of juxtaposing visual and textual art, here offering verses of some of the greatest Urdu and Persian poets. A few creases and some very minor holes, but overall in good condition.

The great mosques of Jerusalem

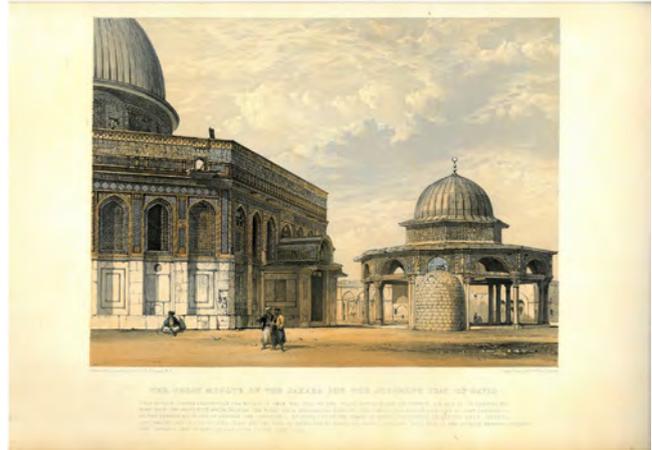
502. ISAACS, A[ibert] A[ugustus]. Four Views of the Mosques and Other Objects of Interest Occupying the Site of the Temple at Jerusalem.

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

503. [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.

*275 photographic views and portraits,
mostly made in Iraq 1928 to 1933*

504. [IRAQ – PHOTOGRAPHS]. REYNISH, William. Views, scenes, monuments, airplanes, military vehicles, British troops and local inhabitants.

Iraq (plus Malta and Egypt), ca. 1928 – ca. 1933. Oblong albums (25 × 34.5 cm & 21.5 × 28.5 cm). Two albums containing about 275 silver halide photographic gelatin prints (6 × 8.5 cm to 16 × 21.5 cm). € 8,500

A collection of about 275 photographs made by an RAF pilot, Sergeant William Reynish, during his service in Iraq ca. 1928–1933 and Malta 1933, and during a brief visit to Egypt. Most have captions written on the album leaves clearly identifying the scenes. Some photos show scenes of daily life in Iraq (Bagdad, Hinaidi, Mosul and other cities, as well as the surrounding countryside) with local people, shops, buildings, landscapes, ruins, monuments, etc. Others show the British troops and their activities, vehicles, airplanes (including crashed ones), etc. The portraits include an unidentified sheik with a falcon and an Arabic man smoking a hookha water pipe.



*Prospectus for the first professional journal for Islamic studies
and the Middle East*

505. [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

506. 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, *A 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.

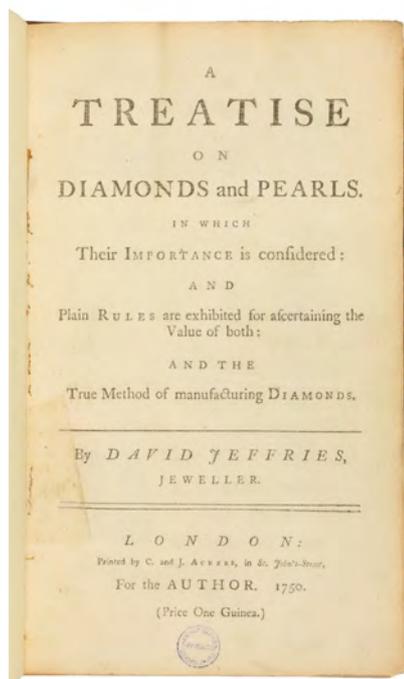
Provenance: from the library of the British diplomat and linguist Sir Gore Ouseley (1770–1844) with his contemporary signature to the front flyleaf of each volume. An acquaintance of the oriental scholar Sir William Jones, Ouseley was named ambassador extraordinary to the court of Fath Ali Shah in Persia 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

507. 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

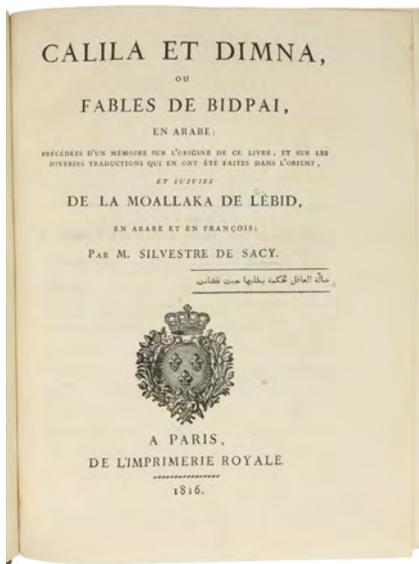


Rare first edition of the "first book in English to describe how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut" (Sinkankas). The London jeweller Jeffries is also the first author to provide "a clear statement of the principle that the value of pearls 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.



The complete Arabic text

508. [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.

Chawin 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.

Editio princeps of al-Kalbi's mediaeval Book of Horses

509. 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 mediaeval 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

510. 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 first illustrated printed Turkish book



511. 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 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; rebacked; 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. Özgeze 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

512. [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.

First Modern Greek translation

513. KHAYYAM, Omar / GNEUTOS, Paulos (transl.). Ta Roupaigiat tou Omar Kagiam.

Alexandria, (typographeion Kasimate & Iona), 1918. Small 4to. 118, (2) pp. Printed with red initials throughout. Original illustrated printed wrappers.

€ 650

Rare first Modern Greek translation of the famous "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam", translated by the poet and physician Paulos Gneutos (Gneftos, 1862–1956). Contains 103 quatrains. Unknown to Ambrose Potter, whose "Bibliography of the Rubaiyat" (1929) lists only the translation by Georgios Katsimbalis, published in Athens the following year. Inscribed and signed by the translator on the title-page, though the name of the recipient of the gift has been cut out and rebacked; an ink annotation to quatrains 76/77.

Spine chipped; light foxing near beginning and end, but generally well preserved. Very scarce: OCLC records only two copies in research libraries (at Princeton and the Sorbonne in Paris).

OCLC 800264854. Not in Potter.



First Hebrew edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam", owned by Rav Kook and Yehuda Leib Maimon

514. KHAYYAM, Omar / IMBER, Naphtali Herz (transl.). Ha-kos [...] me-et Omar Khayam, meturgam Ivrit me-et Naftali Herts Imber. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Rendered into English verses by Edward Fitzgerald. Rendered into Hebrew by Naphtali Herz Imber.

New York, S. Levine, 1905. 8vo. Contemporary black boards with library cloth spine, gilt. € 850

First Hebrew edition of the famous "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam", translated by Naphtali Herz Imber (1856–1909) and published with the English text of Edward FitzGerald. Contains an English introduction by Joseph Jacobs and English verses to Imber by George Alexander Kohut, as well as verses in English and Hebrew "to Omar" by Imber. The only other contemporary Hebrew translation, by Joseph Massel, would appear in Manchester in 1907.

"Text of FitzGerald's fourth edition with Hebrew translation on opposite pages. Many copies were destroyed by fire at the printers. The translator died in poverty, September 1909" (Potter).

Formerly in the collection of Abraham Isaac Kook (Rav Kook, 1865–1935), the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of British Mandatory Palestine and one of the fathers of religious Zionism, with his Jerusalem library stamp to verso of title-page. Later in the collection of Rabbi Yehuda Leib Maimon (Fishman, 1875–1962), Israel's first Minister of Religions, with his Jerusalem bookplate on the front pastedown. Maimon helped draft Israel's Declaration of Independence and was one of its signers.

Potter 580. OCLC 1308979640.

Complete collection of Kirsten's privately printed Arabic works in folio

515. 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.

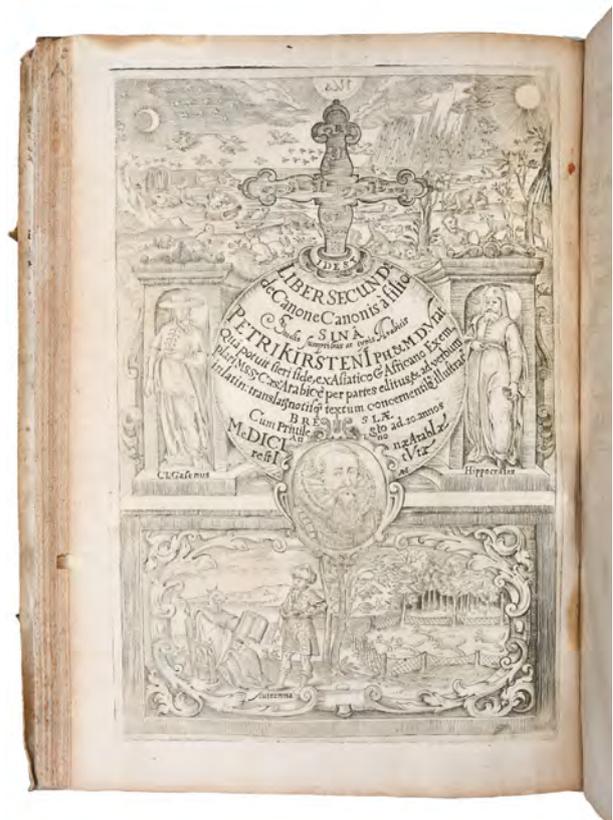
Binding slightly soiled and with some erosion to edges, a little staining, predominantly at upper outer corner front and rear, still a very good copy in a binding dated shortly after publication. € 75,000

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.



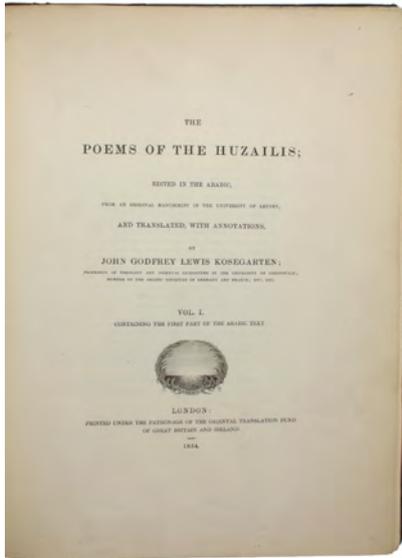
The only complete collection of mediaeval tribal Arabic poetry

516. 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 mediaeval period: the "Ash'ar al-Hudhaliyin", 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 mediaeval 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 Hudsailian Poems vol. I"). OCLC 17241792.

The Royal Württemberg stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe

517. 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.



Monumental work, covering every aspect of the history, nature and craft of pearls, pearl fishing & cultivation: bound for presentation by the author to Miss Julia Halsey Munson, head of Tiffany's jewelry workshop

518. KUNZ, George Frederick / STEVENSON, Charles Hugh. The book of the pearl. The history, art, science, and industry of the queen of gems.

New York, The Century Co., 1908. 4°. Colour frontispiece, 99 plates including 17 in colour and one engraved. Citron crushed levant gilt, title in six compartments with five raised bands and gold tooling and gilt lettering, board edges and turn-ins gilt. € 6,500

The book of the pearl by Georg Frederick Kunz (1856–1932) is one of the highlights of American gemology from the beginning of the 20th century. Richly illustrated with plates from various sources, some in colour, this is the presentation copy, inscribed by the author himself: 'To Miss Julia Halsey Munson, with the compliments of the senior author George F. Kunz New York July 10 1913'.

Kunz drew heavily on his encyclopaedic knowledge of gems for this book. *The book of the pearl* presents the history of pearls from ancient China to the author's present day. Kunz describes the historical and current practices of pearl harvesting and how pearls are processed into jewellery and cult objects. Kunz devotes much space to the region that he describes as 'the pearling center of the world' (p. 140): the Gulf and the Red Sea. Kunz describes the mastery of pearl fishers and pearl cutters of the region and the rich collections of pearls of Arab Shahs and princesses. He illustrates

all of this through detailed maps. The text covers all aspects of ancient and modern knowledge of pearls, including the formation of pearls and the natural history of fresh and saltwater pearls. John Sinkankas praised the book as '[a] beautiful example of modern book design, executed in high quality materials [...] prized not only for the enormous amount of reliable information that it contains, indeed still unmatched in any work since, but also for the large number of high quality illustrations in black and white'.

Georg Frederick Kunz was one of the United States' earliest gem experts. Born into a Swiss immigrant family in New York, he was primarily raised in New Jersey where he developed an early interest in minerals. He began collecting his first specimens by the age of 14. He had amassed a collection of approximately 4,000 stones only six years later. Kunz was a self-taught expert and his knowledge was second to none. He applied his knowledge as a gem expert for Tiffany & Company at the age of 23. He remained with Tiffany for 53 consecutive years, eventually becoming the company's vice president. During his career at Tiffany's, Kunz also became a prolific author. He is credited with a legacy of important books on gemstones. Kunz was also one of the founders of the New York Mineralogical Club, a Secretary of American Society of Arts and Sciences, an Honorary Curator of Precious Stones at the American Museum of Natural History, and a Curator for the New York Academy of Sciences. The pink gem variety of spodumene was named kunzite in his honour in 1903. Very good condition, only very slight wear to very slight wear to extremities, all plates included and intact, no browning or foxing.

Sinkankas 3690.



The women of Constantinople: the first costume book to show only women in their traditional dress

519. LA CHAPPELLE, George de. Recueil [!] de divers portraits des principales dames de la Porte du Grand Turc. Tirée au naturel sur les lieux.

Paris, Antoine Estienne / chez le Blond, 1648. Folio. With engraved title and 12 engraved plates, woodcut headpieces and initials. The plates, probably by Noel (not Nicolas) Cochin after La Chappelle, show costumes against a scenic background. Contemporary full vellum. € 35,000

First edition, very rare. Georges de la Chappelle, a native of Caen, accompanied the French envoy Le Haye to the Porte and spent several years in the Levant. His work is known to us almost exclusively through these engravings, showing what Thieme/Becker described as "the prettiest ladies in the Imperial Seraglio". In the introductory text included in this first

edition, La Chappelle explains that the series was occasioned by a recent French edition of Chalcocondyles, in which (as he complains) the women's costumes were very poorly drawn. La Chappelle clearly had a special interest in female costume: "his own representations are highly detailed, with special attention paid to the fabulous jewels and fine needlework that adorn the garments of Levantine costume. (According to the preface, the accuracy of his drawings could be attested by Le Haye [...], in whose presence the drawings were executed.) To add verisimilitude to the plates, examples of Turkish, Persian, Tartar, Armenian and Greek costume are depicted against topographical backgrounds showing the areas in and around Constantinople in which the models were most likely to reside" (Atabey). Curiously, several of these backgrounds, when placed side by side, form a near-consecutive panorama of Constantinople and its environs. Occasional light brownstains; wants front flyleaf. Vellum slightly stained and wrinkled; lower cover shows traces of old calculations. An attractive copy in a strictly contemporary binding.

Atabey 648. Colas 1697. Thieme/Becker VI, 378f. Cf. Blackmer 935 (2nd edition). Not in Lipperheide or Cohen/de Ricci.

The first Arabic translation of Lafontaine's Fables

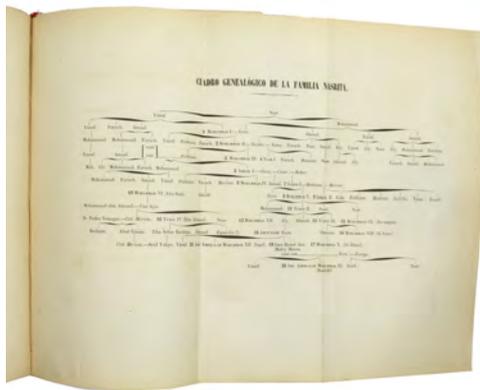
520. LA FONTAINE, Jean de. [Amtal Lafuntin al-hakim]. *Choix de fables tirées de Lafontaine et écrites en arabe vulgaire par messieurs P[rudent-Marie-Auguste] Vignard et A[uguste] Martin.*

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

521. 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 mediaeval 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.

Highly important author's manuscript by "the Father of the Arabian horse in Spain"

522. LAIGLESIA Y DARRAC, Francisco. Memoria sobre la cría caballar de España: causas del aniquilamiento de nuestros caballos, verdadero modo de entenderse y verificarse en nuestro clima la crúza con los de países estrangeros y mejora para su regeneracion y engrandecimiento [...].

Madrid, 24 May 1830. Folio (30 cm). Double-page ink wash drawing of the idealized (Arabian-bred) Spanish horse, (8), 198, (4 blank), (2), 25 pp; with separate 13 pp. of addenda. Contemporary half black calf over marbled boards, gilt titles and ornaments on spine. Manuscript on Spanish watermarked paper "Manuel Serra 1829", written in neat cursive throughout with occasional flourishes. Signed twice and dated by the author. € 35,000

Highly important manuscript, being the author's autograph copy – possibly for presentation to the dedicatee, the King of Spain. Darrac's groundbreaking treatise on the admixture of Arabian bloodlines to the Spanish horse was subsequently accepted by the King and printed 'by Royal decree' in the following year, 1831. "Laiglesia might well be called the father of the Arabian horse of Spain, because he was the first to advocate the importation of a large group of desert-bred stallions and mares as the only means of recuperating the lost qualities in Spain's horses. In the same work he also articulated the first detailed plan for the creation of the Cria Caballar, the Stud Book Español, the National Stud" (Steen).

A horse expert with the Royal Army, Laiglesia's treatise is wonderfully detailed and shows a thorough knowledge of Arabians and their bloodlines. He argues that with the introduction of as few as 20 of the best pure-bred Arabians, the entire country's stock of horses can be 'regenerated' in a few generations. To this end he provides an in-depth discussion of the desert Bedouin origin of the purest Arabians from the regions surrounding Sanaa and Nedjed-el-Areb in the Gulf.

Binding a little rubbed, contents very good. Bookplate on pastedown of the noted Spanish collector José Gallart Folch. The present author's manuscript and its illustration show significant departures from the printed book, which is itself extremely rare (only three copies worldwide, according to OCLC).

For the printed book, cf OCLC 63603570 (U Barcelona, British Library, U Penn); Palau 130186; Fairman Rogers Collection on the Horse, 453. Cf also Andrew K. Steen, *El Caballo Arabe en España, 1831 a 1934* (2007).



A leading French Armenologist studies Armenian and Arabic manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale



523. 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] Cirbied", a leading Armenian scholar in Paris also known by his Armenian name, Hakob Sahar Jrapetean (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 Cirbied.

Large and important collection from the production of “Lawrence of Arabia” (1962)

524. [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”.

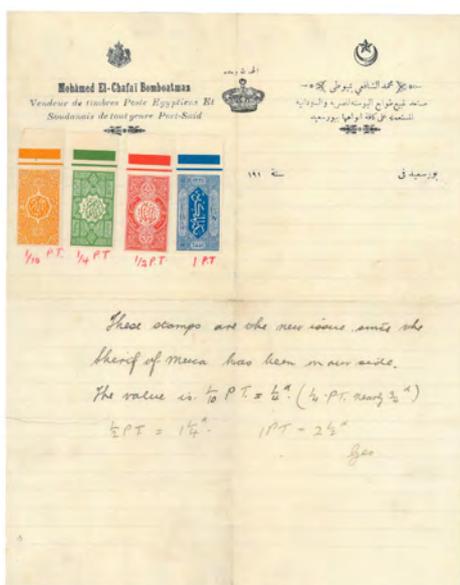
*Stamps designed by T. E. Lawrence for the Arab Revolt:
“These stamps are the new issue since the Sherif of Mecca
has been on our side”*

525. [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 His Majesty 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.

Subscribers’ edition

526. LAWRENCE, T[homas] E[dward]. Seven Pillars of Wisdom. A Triumph. [Together with:] An archive of memorabilia and over 150 photographs relating to Lieutenant Samuel H. Brodie’s service with Lawrence during the Arab Revolt.

[London, privately printed by Manning Pike and C. J. Hodgson], 1926. 4to. Frontispiece and 27 (of 66) plates, many coloured or tinted, of which one double-page, by Eric Kennington, William Roberts, Augustus John, William Nicholson, Paul Nash and others, and 58 illustrations in the text, one coloured, by Roberts, Nash, Kennington, Blair-Hughes-Stanton, Gertrude Hermes and others, initials by Edward Wadsworth; four folding coloured maps, i.e. two maps in duplicate, of which one bound in as frontispiece. Contemporary strong red half morocco by Roger de Coverley & Sons, moderate red cloth sides, spine lettered in gilt, top edge gilt, pictorial endpapers with Eric Kennington illustrations. Housed in a contemporary roan chemise. € 200,000

An outstanding exemplar of one of the few purposely incomplete copies of the subscribers’ edition, inscribed by Lawrence to his brother-in-arms Lieutenant Samuel H. Brodie. One of 32 incomplete subscribers’ copies from a total edition of 211. Accompanied by an immersive archive of material that draws us into the world of a serving soldier during the Arab Revolt, in particular the famed assault on the Hejaz Railway, of singular importance in prising open the Ottoman grip on the region.

In Lawrence’s words, Lieutenant Samuel Henry Brodie MC, an indefatigable Scottish artilleryman who rose through the ranks, “seemed able to pick up his unit, and carry it forward with him over every obstacle. On every occasion and in every crisis they were always in place at the right moment”. In the book, Lawrence gives a vivid description of Brodie and his mountain gun unit.

The core of the accompanying archive is the collection of over 150 original photographs, loose and in albums, mostly in smaller

“snapshot” formats, but of great immediacy, the majority of them relating directly to the Arab Revolt and with telling annotation relating to location, personnel, and the specifics of action. The majority of these are sepia-toned bromide prints on matte paper. Highlights include a quantity of wonderfully evocative images of Brodie’s unit in the field, including Brodie himself, his second-in-command George Pascoe, and attacks on strategically important stations along the Hejaz railway. One key moment from the campaign pictured here is the successful attack in April 1918 at Tell Shahm, led by Colonel Alan Dawnay and Captain H. S. Hornby.



One outstanding photograph appears at the opening to a dilapidated album: a superbly atmospheric image captioned by Brodie, “10 pdrs Mountain Guns. Firing in Arabia. 40 odd miles north east of Akaba”; this was not taken by Brodie and has been attributed to Lowell Thomas’s photographer Harry Chase; interestingly, it clearly shows the British gunners wearing the traditional Arab “agal” and “keffiyeh” (head cirlet and head covering). A group of six large photographs feature aircraft, mainly British, four of these showing some 100 machines assembled for inspection in the desert, part of which may be X Flight of the Royal Flying Corps which was put together at Lawrence’s request in order to support Feisal’s Northern Arab Army; some images show urban scenes at Akaba, Ma’an, and Wedj. Another album contains similarly larger format images that were clearly spoils of war, as they show German and Austrian materiel, including a German camp in Palestine, and three images of a downed British plane. Among the ephemera are two tickets for the Hejaz Railway, both annotated by Brodie. Accompanying the photographs is an Arab “agal” worn by Brodie during the campaign (among the images he is pictured wearing one), formed of a double cirlet of light grey silk threads bound at intervals with blue-green silk threads and copper wire, terminating in two loops connected by a cord with a tassel of grey silk threads.

Rounding off the collection is a small group of memorabilia pertaining to Brodie’s post-war and posthumous relationship with Lawrence and his legend, including a card from Lawrence’s mother thanking Brodie for his condolences; his invitation to the funeral together with a photograph of him in the cortege; invitations to the service of dedication of the Lawrence memorial at St Paul’s Cathedral, and to the premier of the David Lean film. Also present is the form letter soliciting contributions to “T. E. Lawrence by his Friends” (1937) and Brodie’s retained copy of his piece for publication, sent to the editor A. W. Lawrence, T. E.’s brother.

Extremities lightly rubbed, 2 maps creased at fore and bottom edges, maps reinforced verso with some light finger-soiling confined to margins; the chemise worn, with front lower flap torn and defective, spine slightly soiled. A handsome copy.

Provenance: by descent from the family. This enthralling archive of exceptional vérité images offers a fascinating insight into operations on the Hejaz Railway and the broader theatre, which will forever be associated with the near-mythical enterprise of “Lawrence of Arabia”.

O’Brien A040. Jeremy Wilson, Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T. E. Lawrence (1989).

Revived mediaeval prophecies supposedly predicting the fall of the Ottoman Empire



527. 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

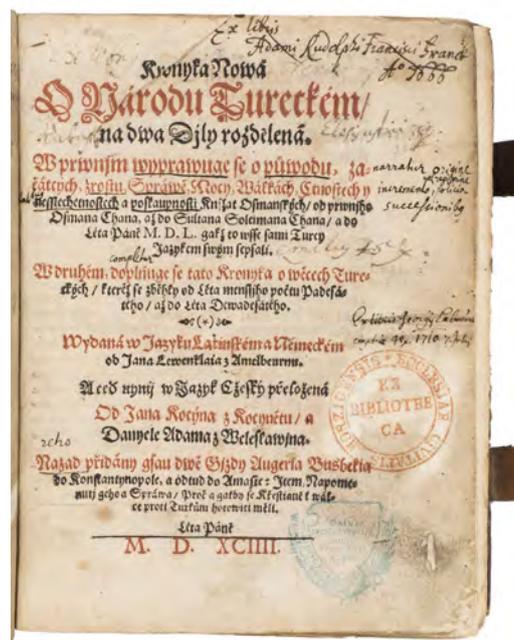
528. LEUNCLAVIUS, Joannes. Kronyka Nowa O Narodu Tureckem, na dwa Djili rozdelená.

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 Lewenklaue.

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

529. 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.

One of the 19th century's most intriguing cross-cultural and inter-religious publications

530. 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

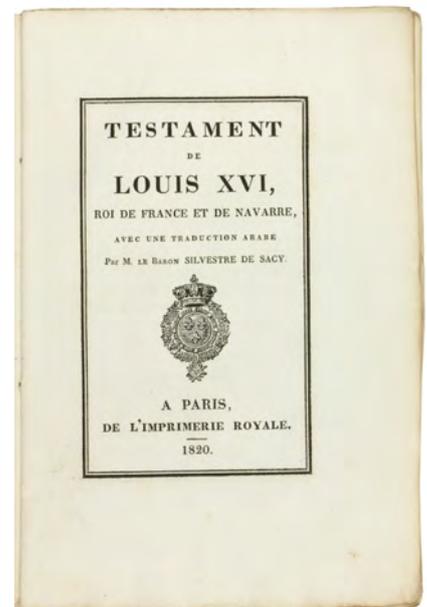
531. LOUIS XVI / SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). [Al-durr al-manzum fi wasaya al-sultan al-marhum]. Testament de Louis XVI, Roi de France et de Navarre, avec une traduction arabe par M. le Baron Silvestre de Sacy. Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1820. 8vo. Contemporary grey wrappers. € 6,500

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, 4781f. OCLC 25217438.



*A fundamental book on Egypt:
the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum*

532. MARIETTE-BEY, Auguste. Album du musée du Boulaq comprenant quarante planches photographiées par MM. Délié 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 Délié 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 Délié 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. Délié 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. Délié 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. Délié 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

533. 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 contemporary 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.

The birth of modern enlightened scepticism: Rodocanachi copy

534. 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 I. Tchemezine 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).*



The first scientific account of Petra

535. 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). Fück 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.



Muybridge's camel at full gallop

536. 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 Muggerridge, 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

537. 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.



Arabic manuscripts in the Bodleian Library



538. 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

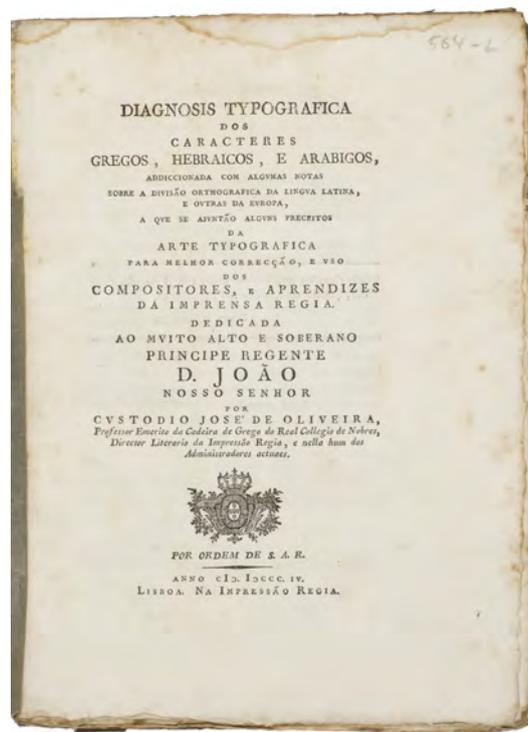
539. OLIVEIRA, Custodio José de. Diagnósis typografica dos caracteres gregos, hebraicos, e arabigos, addiccionada com algumas notas sobre a divisáo orthografica da lingua latina, e outras da Europa [...].

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 bound 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 some works 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.

Bignore/Wyman II, 90. Innocencio II, 461. The literature of printing: a catalogue of the library illustrative of the history and art of typography, calligraphy and lithography of Richard M. Hoe, p. 85. Not in Porbase.



Collection of four 18th-century (?) miniatures of people wearing pearl earrings

540. [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

541. [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” on each page (1 frame has 2 photos in it). 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

542. PÂRIS, François-Edmond. Souvenirs de Jérusalem. Album dessiné par M. le contre-amiral Pâris [...].

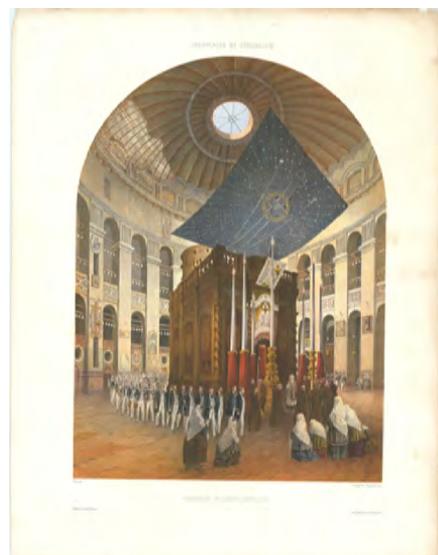
Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, [1862]. Large folio. Title-page with etched, coloured and pasted vignette plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and 14 lithographs (12 printed in colour). Stored loosely, as issued, in original paper wrapper with title and modern brown half cloth portfolio with white cloth ties and giltstamped title label pasted to upper cover. € 5,000

Elaborate album of lithographs based on drawings by Vice Admiral François-Edmond Pâris (1806–93) from a visit to the holy city in 1861. The album follows his itinerary as described by Pâris 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 Holy Grave, the Prison of Christ, and 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 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.

Pâris commanded the 2nd Division of the French fleet in the Mediterranean when he visited Jerusalem. Leading primarily scientific missions, he 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.

Original paper wrapper rather wrinkled with some repaired tears and restored loss to corners. Title-page a little stained; several tears to margins professionally repaired. Lower right corner of the first text-sheet repaired without text loss. Lithographs generally well preserved, but some lightly affected by stains in the margins; occasional tears to the sheets and corners restored, not affecting the illustrations.

Blackmer 1255. Röhricht 2762. Tabler 231.



From the CIA, the Vatican, and an Italian Communist: the first Russian edition of Doctor Zhivago

543. PASTERNAK, Boris. Doctor Zhivago.

Milan [but: The Hague], Feltrinelli [but: Mouton], 1958. 8vo. Blue cloth titled in gilt on spine. € 18,000

First edition: one of only 1,160 illegally printed copies in Russian of the novel which won Boris Pasternak (1890–1960) the Nobel Prize. These were published by Mouton in the Netherlands – though they feature the Feltrinelli imprint – and are issued in their trademark, nondescript blue cloth. The publication in Russian was facilitated by the CIA as part of an effort to embarrass and ultimately to undermine the USSR, and several hundred copies were distributed via the Vatican's stall at the 1958 Brussels World's Fair.

John Maury, chief of the CIA's Soviet Russia division, recognized the novel as “the most heretical literary work by a Soviet author since Stalin's death”. Perhaps the novel's greatest champion in America was the critic Edmund Wilson, who in *The New Yorker* described it as “one of the very great books of our time [...] a great act of faith in art and in the human spirit”. Pasternak was denounced in Russia as being “anti-Soviet”, and the pressure only increased after he was named winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958, which he was forced to refuse in order to avoid deportation.

In exceptionally fine condition.

Cf. Finn/Couvee, The Zhivago Affair (London, 2014).



Pen and ink wash drawing of the harbour of the Ottoman port city Edremit

544. [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' dtrecio 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

545. PINTER VON DER AU, Johann Christoph. Neuer, vollkommener, verbesserter und ergänzter 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

546. 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.), Fumagalli (Bibliogr. Etiopica), Gay, Abbey.

One of the author’s most sought-after and earliest publications

547. 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

548. 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 only complete set ever to appear on the market

549. RAYMOND, Alexandre. *L'Art islamique en orient. I [& II] Partie.*

Prague, [1921–1924]. Imperial folio. In the two original, matching decorative portfolios. Half cloth, boards with illustrated lithographed title, inside covers and flaps with ornamental decoration printed in gold, green and blue. Green ties. 36 + 54 plates in colour (12 double-page-sized, 2 printed in gold on blue paper). € 28,000

First edition of both parts, complete and not listed thus in library catalogues or auction records of the last decades. The first part was considered lost; indeed, its very existence was doubted ("apparently the first part was never published", Atabey Sale, Sotheby's 29 May 2002, lot 990, the second part alone commanding £22,000). Contains a finely chromolithographed selection of plates illustrating Islamic architecture and architectural details drawn from various mosques and numerous examples of ornamental decoration taken from Islamic fayences.

Some staining to upper covers of both portfolios; outer cloth of spines restored; mild foxing to margins of a few plates in part II; otherwise, plates clean and in good condition.

Atabey 1015 (part 2 only). Not in Blackmer.



Inscribed by the author

550. REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Description des monumens musulmans du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1828. 8vo. 2 vols. With 10 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary quarter calf over mottled boards on four raised bands. Gilt lettering and decoration to spines. Marbled endpapers and edges.

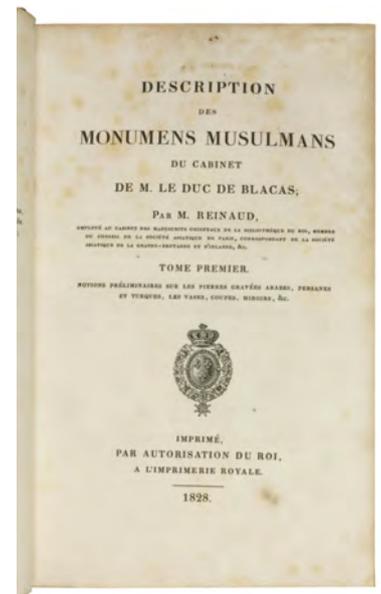
€ 9,500

First edition of J. T. Reinaud's (1795–1867) rare catalogue of the famous collection of Islamic Art amassed by the French statesman Blacas. Most copies have title changed to "Monumens arabes, persans et turcs". This copy is inscribed by Reinaud to the Duc de Luynes, another famous French antiquarian.

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.



Fine manuscript on the Persian language by one of the most influential European scholars of Islamic culture of the eighteenth century

551. RELAND, Adriaan. Prima elementa linguae persicae nitidissime conscriptae Adriani Relandi. 1705.

[Utrecht], 1705. 34.5 × 22 cm. Persian manuscript. 60 ff. 16 lines to the page, written in clear script. With chapter title in red and occasional red rubrications throughout. Contemporary brownish red calf, marbled endpapers. € 28,000

A wonderful manuscript on the foundations of the Persian language by the Dutch orientalist scholar, cartographer and philologist Adriaan Reland. His profound knowledge of the language led to Reland becoming professor of oriental languages at Utrecht University in 1701. He had made himself a name as scholar and polyglot, interested in all matters relating to the Middle East. Reland accepted the nomination by giving a lecture on the importance of the Persian language and related Oriental scripts. The Persian language, Reland ascribed great importance to the Persian language for the study of Scripture and its influence on authors of the classical Antiquity. His Dissertationes miscellaneae contained, among other, one work on the Persian influence on the Talmud. Reland remained interested in the Persian language and culture throughout his career and became one of the most influential proponents of the study of Persian in the west in the eighteenth century.

Reland was an avid collector of books and manuscripts which he acquired at auctions from the estates of deceased colleagues or through his connections in the East. Many of his 2,500 books and 200 manuscripts were sold at auction to individual scholars and collectors after the death of his son in 17, with the Vatican Library being the only institution to buy a significant number of his works, where they form the foundation of the important Vaticani Indiani collection. The largest collection of his works can be found in Leiden University Library,



having arrived there through various means. The earliest reference to his *Prima elementa linguae persicae* appeared in the auction catalogue of his son J. H. Relandt in 1761. The book later found its way into the hands of the German reformed theologian Sebald Rau and professor of Oriental languages at the University of Utrecht. It was sold in the auction after his death in 1818 and the manuscript can be traced to the Parisian bookseller A. Franck, active during the 1860s.

Provenance: estate auction of Adrian Reland's son J.H. Relandt in 1761, estate auction of the German oriental philologist and reformed theologian Sebald Rau in 1818, later offered by the Parisian bookseller A. Franck Libraire Française et étrangère, Ancienne et Moderne (active during 1860s). Binding showing some wear, quires detached from spine, shelfmark on spine, few minor wormholes throughout and some leaves repaired, not affecting the text.

Altheer, Johannes, Catalogus Bibliothecae, quam reliquit vir clarissimus Sebaldus Ravius, 1818, p. 69, lot 5; Jaski, Bart et. al., The Orient in Utrecht: Adriaan Reland (1676-1718), Arabist, Cartographer, Antiquarian and Scholar of Comparative Religion, 2021; Relandt, J. H., Naam-lyst van een zeer keurige verzameling [...] boeken. [...] [é] Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum Arabicorum, 1761, lot 9.



Early archaeology of Crusader castles

552. REY, Emmanuel Guillaume. *Étude sur les monuments de l'architecture militaire des croisés en Syrie et dans l'île de Chypre.*

Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1871. Large 4to. With 24 plates, including 1 folding map and numerous two-page plates, most in colour. Half brown morocco and marbled boards. € 3,500

First edition of this thoroughly illustrated history of Crusader castles, fortifications, and military architecture in what is now Syria, Israel, Jordan, and Cyprus. Its author, Alban Emmanuel Guillaume Rey (1837–1916), was a French archaeologist and orientalist, and one of the earliest archaeologists to study particularly the era of the Crusades in the Middle East. He was also a military man and a baron, able to fund his own research, and purchased a French castle of his own, the Château de Laresse, though it is rather more 17th century and palatial than the Syrian counterparts of interest to Rey.

The twenty-four plates following the text provide diagrams, maps, views, and cross-sections of the most important Crusader castles. In all cases, special attention is paid not only to the historical value and dramatic views of the castles, but also to the basics of castle

and city fortifications via walls, ditches, and other methods.

Touch of exterior wear, some foxing; plates bright and clean. A fantastic early foray into Crusade archaeology.

OCLC 468591232.

One of 200 copies

553. RIVIÈRE, Henri / MIGEON, Gaston. *La céramique dans l'art musulman.*

Paris, Émile Lévy, 1913. Imperial folio. 2 vols. With 10 colour illustrations in 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.



A colourful mounted Bedouin falconer by leading orientalist painter

554. ROUSSEAU, Henri-Émilien. [Bedouin falconer].

[Morocco, 1920s]. Oil on wooden panel (21 × 16 cm), signed at the lower left “Henri Rousseau”. Contemporary gilded 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.

The panel is cracked in the length, 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

555. RUPHY, J[acques] F[rançois]. Dictionnaire abrégé François-Arabe, à l’usage de ceux qui se destinent au commerce du Levant.

Paris, de l’Imprimerie de la République (Duboy-Laverne), an X (1802). Large 4to. Contemporary French half calf over papered boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4,500

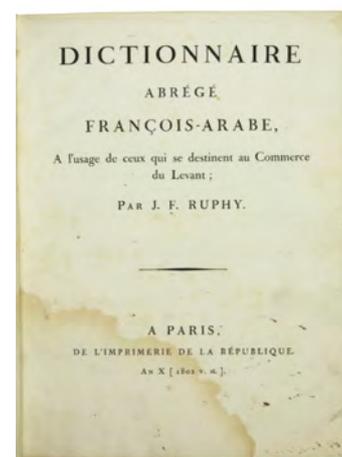
Only edition. The first dictionary of Arabic published in France: a unidirectional wordbook of more than 6,000 French terms translated into Arabic (in Arabic typeface), printed in large type and generously spaced, for the use of French merchants in the orient.

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. Spīrgatis, Kat. 32: Grammatiken und Wörterbücher (Leipzig 1895), no. 309. Not in Zaunmüller or Vaterjūlg.



Rare collection of correspondence by significant personalities and rulers: the definitive edition

556. [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 goffered 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 (Giulio de' Medici), 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

557. 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 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.

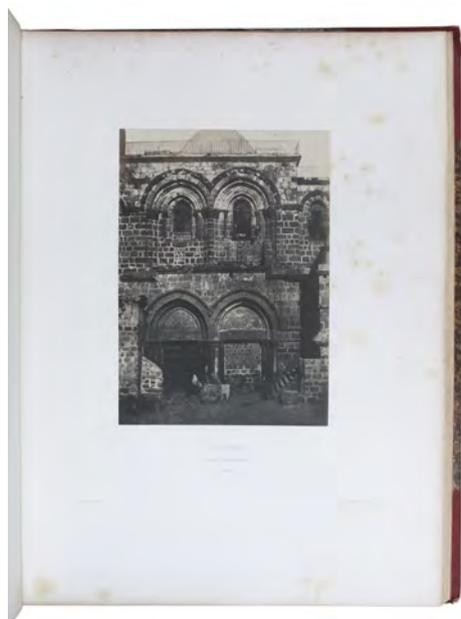
II: Chauvin VI, p. 173, no. 331.2. H. Fiori, Bibliographie des ouvrages imprimés à Alger de 1830 à 1850, 50. Playfair, Bibliography of Algeria 1124.

NOMS des LETTRES.	ESCRITURE DES LETTRES.				VALEUR des LETTRES.
	simple	double	triple	quadruple	
ألف aif	ا	آ	أ	ا	A
باء ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	B
تاء ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	T et TS
ثاء tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	TC, T et TS
جيم jim	ج	ج	ج	ج	DJ
حاء ha	ح	ح	ح	ح	H
خاء xa	خ	خ	خ	خ	KH
دال dal	د	د	د	د	D
ذال dal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	DZ et D
راء ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	R
زین zin	ز	ز	ز	ز	Z
طاء tha	ط	ط	ط	ط	TH
ظاء tha	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	DH
كاف kaf	ك	ك	ك	ك	K
لام lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	L

“It was an expensive book”

558. SALZMANN, Auguste. Jérusalem. Etude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l'époque judaïque jusqu'à nos jours. Planches.

Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1856. Folio. With 40 mounted calotypes. Contemporary marbled half morocco on five raised bands with giltstamped spine title; marbled endpapers. € 45,000



Second, “better known” (Parr/Badger) edition of this pioneering work, first published in 1854: only the plate volume with the 40 magnificent calotypes, wanting the separately published 90 pages of text.

Wishing to support L. F. J. Caignant de Saulcy in the controversy concerning the dating of the wall of Jerusalem that followed his journey to the Dead Sea, Auguste Salzmann set out for the Holy Land on 12 December 1853. With the help of his assistant Durheim, he prepared some two hundred waxed-paper negatives of the Jerusalem monuments during his four-month stay. While his findings were first published in a monumental volume in 1854 (the copy of the Duke de Luynes commanded 463,500 Euros at Sotheby's Paris in 2013), the present reduced edition, with prints by Blanquart-Evrard, is better known.

“It was an expensive book, a livraison, or fascicle of three prints costing 24 gold francs. A single print was 10 francs [...] Salzmann was acutely attentive to both patina and pattern in attempting to define the architectural strata of a city in which building was built upon building, thus leaving a vertical record of the various cultures that had occupied the city and left their remains on the foundations built by earlier conquerors [...] Salzmann himself described his pictures as having ‘a conclusive brutality’, but to modern eyes their poetic aspect seems paramount. It would appear that Salzmann was at one and the same time both expert and layman, dispassionate observer and enthusiast. His pictures have this dual quality, flickering

rapidly between documentary and poetry. This, one might suggest, is the ideal goal for any photographer”.

Binding slightly rubbed and chafed in places. Marginal foxing throughout, affecting only a few photographs; insignificant waterstain to edge; old ownerships erased from title, leaving slight traces.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook I, 25. Tobler 181f. Röhrlich 440f. Baier, Geschichte der Fotografie 452f. Gernsheim, History of Photography 186. Witkin/London, Photograph Collector's Guide 86f.

Wonderful plates of the best known carpets

559. 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 is characterized by an emphasis on the technique of production. The plates that depict carpets in colour and black & white are preceded by a descriptive page that is sometimes illustrated with a schematic explanation of the knotting technique used for making



the carpet. 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 throughout the world, 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.

*Including the legend of Sindbad in French and Arabic:
first Arabic printing of a tale from the 1001 Nights*

560. SAVARY, Claude-Étienne. Grammaire de la langue arabe vulgaire et littérale [...].



Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1813. 4to. With a French and a Latin title-page and 2 woodcut title-vignettes. Arabic types. Later red half calf with giltstamped spine and spine-title. € 6,500

First edition. – Early Arabic grammar by the orientalist Savary (1750–88), published posthumously and edited by Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824), the conservator of the oriental manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Napoleonic France. Langlès enriched the work with several Oriental fairy tales, including the legend of Sindbad in French and Arabic, making this the first Arabic printing of a tale from the Thousand and One Nights. Savary was also the author of the second translation of the Qur’an, published in 1783, which replaced Du Ryer’s translation from 1647 and saw reissues as late as 1970.

Upper cover pierced in one place. Paper with occasional light brownstaining; small flaw to lower corner of p. 519, not affecting text. A fine volume in an appealing binding.

Brunet V, 154. Schmurrer 429 (note). OCLC 234128786. Not in Graesse or Fück. For Savary cf. Dictionnaire des orientalistes de langue française 927ff.

The rarest, most beautiful and most desirable book on falconry ever published

561. 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 letter-press” (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

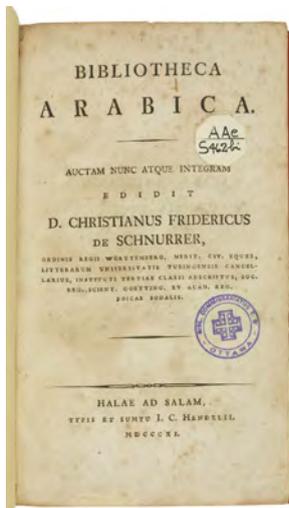


his international career. “Wolf’s success lay in his sketching from life after painstaking study of the anatomy of the animals, and his care to get the structure correct and then paint fur and feather with extraordinary fidelity. But all the marvelous technique and deep knowledge was subservient to his 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. Thiebaud 833. Zimmer 554.



The first and only comprehensive Arabic bibliography

562. 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

563. 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 & Folter). 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; Fück, Die arabischen Studien in Europa 146; Zenker, Bibliotheca orientalis 1755.



The first comprehensive study of Persian-Islamic miniature painting

564. SCHULZ, Walter Philipp. Die persisch-islamische Miniaturmalerei. Ein Beitrag zur Kunstgeschichte Irans.

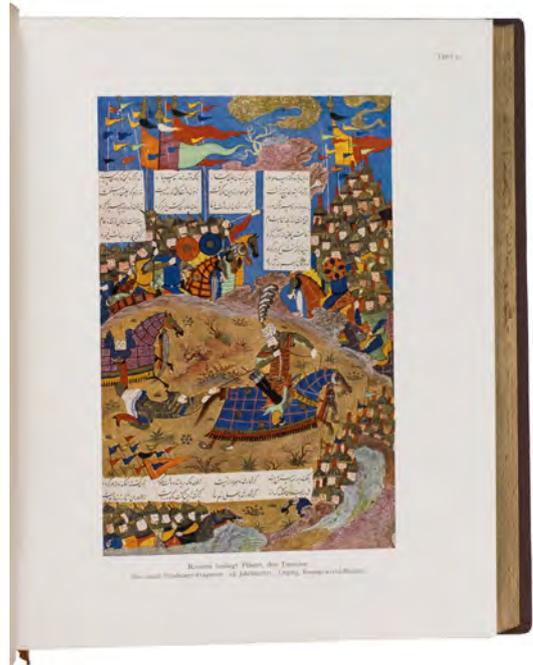
Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1914. 2 vols. Folio. 200 full-page table illustrations in volume 2, mostly black-white, Contemporary blind-tooled red cloth binding, with decorated title and printer's mark. Title to spine. € 2,950

Die Persisch-Islamische Miniaturmalerei, Schulz showcases the chronological evolution of Persian painting style but also offers valuable and contemporarily significant lists of artist names and signatures. The work comes with 18 full-page tables of illustrations in the first and 200 tables in the second volume, highlighting the work of Persian artists from the late antique period of the fifth and sixth to the seventeenth century. The work presents the development and techniques of Persian-Islamic art from manuscript illumination with its intricate calligraphy to depictions of botany and historical events and people.

Schulz emerged as a prominent figure among collectors of Islamic manuscripts and paintings, not confined solely to Germany but attaining international recognition. In 1908, Graul underscored in a journal that the Schulz collection remained unparalleled in terms of its diverse range and significance in the realm of art history.

Very good condition with all plates intact, some rubbing to binding.

WorldCat 63390672.



The History of the Forty Viziers in Ottoman Turkish, printed beautifully by the Imprimerie Impériale in Paris

565. SHAIKHZADE AHMED MISRI. Kirk vezirin ve kirk hatunun hikayetleri nam ile meshur kitabdan / Contes Turcs en langue turque, extraits de roman intitulé, Les quarante vizirs.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1812. 4to. Ottoman Turkish text set in Arabic characters. Half-title on the upper wrapper and the first page of text are set within a decorative printed frame. With an integral manuscript French translation of the text in the margins. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers.

With: (II) **SHAIKHZADE AHMED MISRI / BELLETESTE, Henri Nicolas.** Contes Turcs en langue turque, extraits du roman intitulé, les quarante vizirs. [= Kirk vezir hikâyeleri ...]. Ibid., 1812. 4to. The text is entirely in Ottoman Turkish except for an additional title-page in French. Both Arabic and French title-pages include the vignette of the French Imprimerie Impériale. Blue wrappers with a white printed title label on the spine, stored in a custom-made case: half red leather with the title in gold on the spine and white and green decorated sides. € 12,500



Two excellent examples of Arabic type printing by the French Imprimerie Impériale: the 1812 edition of “the history of the forty viziers” in Ottoman Turkish. This collection of Turkish folk tales is a variation of the Thousand and One Nights stories. The stories and/or their first translations from Arabic were attributed to Ahmed-i Misri and/or Seyhzade (or Sheykh-Zada), about whom nothing is known. These names were possibly pseudonyms of the actual authors-translators who did not want to be associated with stories that were composed in prose, had suggestive or crude passages, and were compiled from other earlier frame stories.

(I) A unique annotated early 19th century copy of “Kirk vezir hikâyeleri” (The stories of forty queens, known as the “History of the forty viziers”), containing an integral and literal translation of the first 160 pages of the Ottoman Turkish work. The translation and

further annotations on Ottoman Turkish syntax and vocabulary are written in a (near) contemporary hand in brown ink. The marginal annotations were probably written around the 1820s by a French orientalist. This particular manuscript translation is unique and one of the very first French translation of these stories.

Integral manuscript translation of the text into French in a contemporary (ca. 1820s) hand in brown ink in the margins. Front wrapper detached, spine damaged, edges frayed, lacking the back wrapper and the last 96 pages of the work.

(II) The present copy is a complete example of the 1812 edition. It contains forty stories, including the introduction, the story of (and dedication to) Sultan Mahmud, the frame story, twenty stories of the viziers, and twenty stories of the women.

Without the frequently missing 48 pp. of Belleteste's unfinished French translation. Wrappers are slightly stained and slightly damaged, mainly around the spine and the edges, without affecting the integrity of the binding. The text has generous, uncut margins, thus the edges are slightly frayed. The custom-made case is slightly scuffed around the corners and edges. Otherwise in good condition.

Overall, these works present an extraordinary example of early 19th century Arabic printing by the French Imprimerie Impériale together with a unique manuscript translation of the text of the "history of the forty Viziers", into French by an unidentified early 19th-century orientalist.

Atabey 908 (incomplete). Chauvin VIII, p. 18, no. 52. Zenker I, 729. Brunet 1778t. Gay/Lemonnier I, 718. Not in Blackmer.

*Collection of various photographs of Egypt,
including a striking image of the Muhammad Ali mosque*

566. SEBAH, Pascal, LEHNERT & LANDROCK, Wilhelm HAMMERSCHMIDT, SCHROEDER & Cie and Enrico VAN LINT. [Photographs, mostly of Egypt].

[Egypt and elsewhere], [ca. 1860–ca. 1914]. With 9 *carte de visite* albumen prints (ca. 8.5 × 5.5 cm) by Hammerschmidt and Van Lint, two albumen prints (9.5 × 12.5 cm) by Sébah mounted on paper, one silver gelatin print (8.5 × 11.5 cm) by Lehnert & Landrock and one silver gelatin print (27 × 21 cm) by Schroeder & Cie in a passepartout. € 4,500

Collection of early photographs of the Middle East and North-Africa by several photographers who had worked in the region. The main part of this collection consists of *carte de visite* portraits by Wilhelm Hammerschmidt (ca. 1830–1869), from the 1860s. Most of them show Egyptians, including a porter carrying a large chest on his back and a blind man. Three outdoor photographs show a group of men, one holding a pipe almost as long as himself, a camel rider and two camels in profile. Two larger photographs by the firm of Pascal Sébah from Istanbul, date from the 1870s or 1880s and show a caravan halting in the desert. Of later date is the single image by the photographic duo Lehnert & Landrock, who worked in Tunis in 1904–1914. Their picture, which was popularly used in picture postcards, shows a small group overlooking an oasis near Tripoli. The largest and most artistic photograph is by the Swiss firm Schroeder & Cie and dates from the 1880s. This striking image shows the Mosque of Muhammad Ali in Cairo, with the crumbling remains of a rock and wall acting as *repoussoir* and a figure at the front watching from the shade. A strange stowaway in this collection is a single *carte de visite* by the Italian photographer Enrico Van Lint (1829–1882), of "Galileo's Lamp", the bronze lamp which Vincenzo Possenti created after a drawing by Leon-Battista Alberti in 1587 for the Pisa Cathedral.

With 4 of the *cartes de visite* labelled on the back and one stamped with a name; the paper of the Sébah photograph with an inscription in English and the Schroeder with an inscription on the back. Some of the sheets or cards on which the photographs are mounted are somewhat tattered at the edges and the *cartes de visite* have probably been trimmed. Photograph by Lehnert & Landrock with a diagonal fold. All photographs are otherwise in very good condition.



One of the greatest bird books of all time, with 446 coloured plates, plus 1 extra plate



567. SELIGMANN, Johann Michael, George EDWARDS and Mark CATESBY. Sammlung verschiedener ausländischer und seltener Vögel. ... [Erster bis neunter ... Theil].

Nuremberg, Johann Joseph Fleischmann, 1749–1776. 9 parts in 3 volumes. Folio. With 3 different engraved frontispieces, 1 large engraved folding map, 445 engraved plates. With all the usual illustration plates (plus the map) coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary uniform gold-tooled calf, gilt edges. € 48,500

First German edition by Georg Leonhard Huth of three important English ornithological works: George Edwards's *A natural history of uncommon birds* (1743–1751) and *Gleanings of natural history* (1758–1764), and Mark Catesby's *Natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* (second ed. 1748–1754). Seligmann (1720–1762) brought these materials together and engraved the illustration plates and two of the frontispieces. The book is especially strong for American and Asian birds.

With 2 tears in the folding map, almost entirely in the sea, but generally in very good condition. The bindings are slightly scuffed and have some professional restorations along the extremities, but are otherwise very good with most of the tooling clear.

Anker 462; Fine Bird Books, p. 73; Nissen, Vogelbücher 87.

The first Greek translation of Shakespeare's Sonnets

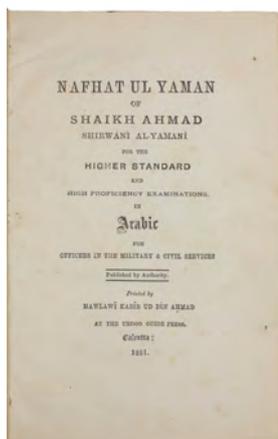
568. SHAKESPEARE, William / MANKAKIS, Manolis K. (transl.). Ta periphema sonetta tu Saixper, rhythmika metaphrasmena.

Athens, Kraniotakis, 1911. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. € 2,500

Only edition: the first Greek translation of Shakespeare's Sonnets. The selection includes Sonnets 1, 100, 14, 17, 22, 27, 31, 38, 44, 71, 91, 145, and 149, but also specimens from "Venus and Adonis" and "The Passionate Pilgrim". This copy contains several autograph corrections in ink by the translator, Manolis Mankakis (1891–1918), which correspond to those in the copy in the Library of the Hellenic Parliament in Athens.

Wrappers chipped at the spine and a little stained, with old ink annotations. Very rare: OCLC records only two copies in research libraries (at Princeton and the SUB Hamburg).

OCLC 836912664.



Stories by an editor of Alf layla wa-layla

569. AL-SHIRWANI, Ahmad ibn Muhammad. Nafhat al-Yaman fi-ma yazulu bi-dhikrihi al-shajan [Breezes from Yemen].

Calcutta, printed by Mawlavi Kabir Ud Din Ahmad at the Urdu Guide Press, 1881. 8vo. Original pebble-grain lilac cloth € 1,800

Later Arabic edition of Ahmad Shirwani's "Nafhat al-Yaman", a book of short stories and maxims popular in 19th century India.

Shirwani (1785–1840) was born in Yemen and travelled to Western India, where he eventually won the role of instructor of Arabic at Fort William College. It was there that he became involved in the

preparation and printing of several Arabic works at the Hindoostanee Press, including the famous first printed Arabic edition of “Alf layla wa-layla” in 1814–18 (a partial compilation of the first 200 Nights).

The text was first published at the Hindoostanee Press in 1811 and was followed by later Indian and Egyptian editions. The present one was prepared as a text for the Higher Standard and Higher Proficiency Examinations in Arabic for British Indian Officers in the military and civil services.

Binding rebacked, extremities faded, corners rubbed, a little staining to endpapers, otherwise good. Several neat annotations in pencil and ink to the first twenty pages, rest of interior clean and fresh.

OCLC 50571232.

*Impressive calligraphic manuscript on the history of Granada's silk trade,
beautifully illustrated with decorative borders throughout*

570. [SILK PRODUCTION IN GRANADA – presentation manuscript]. BAÑOS Y MOLINA, Pedro Paschio de. Manifiesto del origen, progreso, y estado de la real hacienda y renta de poblacion en la ciudad, y reyno de Granada, que ha estado enagenada de la corona desde primero de enero de 1726 hasta fin de agosto del de 760.

Bound with: (II) Copia de la carta remitida a s.e. en 16 de septiembre de 760, que acompaño al manifiesto, plan y demas documentos sobre renta.

Bound with: (III) Manifiesto de la renta de seda del reyno de Granada, executado de orden del Exmo. Sr. Marques de Esquilache del Consejo de S.M. su secretario de el de Hacienda y Superintendente general de todas Rentas Reales.

[Granada?], 22 March 1762. 4to. 17 ff., 11 ff., plus 2 large folding tables. Stored loosely in a modern folder.

€ 15,000

Impressive calligraphic presentation manuscript with an account of the history and 18th century state of the renowned silk production in Granada. Having belonged to the Marqués de Esquilache, Minister of Charles III, and signed in Granada by Pedro Paschio de Baños y Molina (1762), this beautiful copy was executed by a skilled calligrapher for the personal collection of the Marqués, probably by a calligrapher in Granada, where resided a number of professional scribes who produced elaborately decorated Cartas Ejecutorias (patents of nobility) for the Cancilleria.

Granada was known for centuries throughout the Mediterranean and beyond for the high quality of its silk. The cultivation of silk in Granada had been the main source of revenue for the Muslim Nasrid Kingdom of Granada; after its fall to the Catholic kings in 1492, it filled the coffers of the Spanish crown. Until the expulsion of the Moriscos in 1609 the production of silk remained mainly in their hands. Historians have argued that the steep hike of silk taxes ordered by Philip II led to the Morisco rebellion of 1568–71. This document testifies to the great interest that the Spanish kings took in the promotion, cultivation, and trade of silk in the second part of the 18th century. It is a beautiful document remarkable for the wealth of information it contains. In the best spirit of the Enlightenment, it meticulously records the number of mulberry trees in all localities of Granada, from the smallest to the largest, the number of additional trees that could be planted, the yearly expenses for juros (loans that the King had vouched to pay to certain individuals and religious institutions), and other items.

The document is addressed to the Marqués de Esquilache, minister of King Charles III, by Pedro Paschaio de Baños y Molina, director of the King's revenue in Granada. Paschaio, a member of a family of accountants, became very wealthy at the service of the crown. In 1752 he owned nine houses in the Macarena in Granada, six taverns, and lands. Born in 1691, he bought the post of mayor of the city of Granada in 1724. From this position he initiated his social ascent by organizing the visit of King Philip V to the city in 1730. By 1760 he was director



of finances of Granada, an office which undoubtedly augmented his wealth. He financed several important religious buildings in Granada in the late Baroque style.

Professionally restored tears, almost invisible, to large folding tables; some minor oxidation to ink as expected, but overall in excellent condition.

A. M. Gómez Román, "Moral aristocrática, filantropía y promoción en la figura de Pedro Pascasio de Baños", *Cuadernos de Arte de la Universidad de Granada* 36 (2005), pp. 139–149. J. Highet, "Silks from Islamic Lands", *Asian Art*, 6 March 2014. J. R. McNeill, *The Mountains of the Mediterranean. An Environmental History* (Cambridge, 1992), p. 226. Girón Pascual Rafael María, *Las Indias de Génova. Mercaderes genoveses en el reino de Granada durante la edad moderna* (Editorial de la Universidad de Granada, 2013).

Valuable texts from the manuscript troves of the Royal Library in Paris

571. 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.

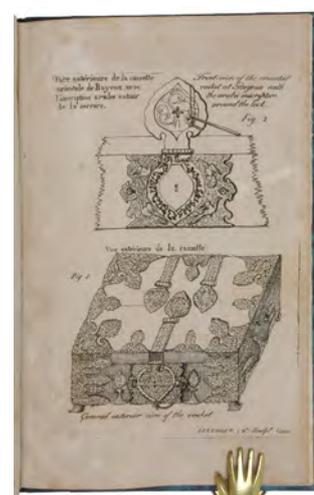
Numbered copy, inscribed to the Duc de Luynes

572. SMITH, John Spencer. Précis d'une dissertation sur un monument arabe du moyen age en Normandie [...].

Caen, Chalopin fils, [ca. 1820]. 8vo. With five engraved plates. Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, title gilt to spine. Marbled endpapers. € 1,500

Second edition. Number 105 of 300 numbered copies, this one inscribed by the author to the Duc de Luynes (dated Paris, 1836).

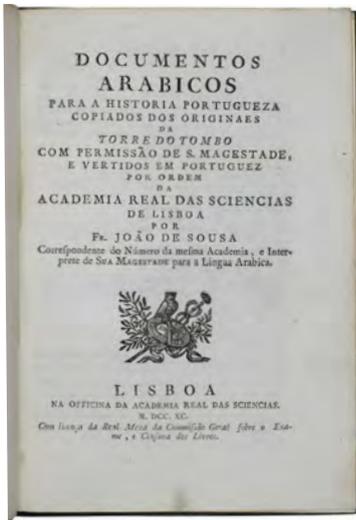
A description of an ivory chest in the cathedral of Bayeux, Normandy, said to have been taken from the Saracens by Charles Martel. The inscription around the lock, in Cufic Arabic, states: "In the name of God, the most gracious and merciful, whose justice is perfect and whose grace boundless". Spine insignificantly sunned, interior (apart from first gathering) browned and foxed.



Arabic proverbs and idiomatic phrases

573. SOCIN, Albert. [Arabic paroemiology]. Einladung zur akademischen Feier des Geburtsfestes seiner Majestät des Königs Karl von Württemberg am 7. März 1878 [...]. Beigefügt sind: Arabische Sprichwörter und Redensarten. Tübingen, Heinrich Laupp (Arabic part printed by E. J. Brill in Leiden), 1878. 4to. Contemporary marbled boards. € 500

A study of Arabic proverbs and idiomatic phrases collected by the Swiss oriental scholar Albert Socin (1844–99), offering the Arabic text as well as phonetic transliterations and German translations with cross-references to other collections. The publication is couched as an invitation by the University of Tübingen to celebrate the 55th birthday of King Charles I of Württemberg (1823–91). Spine professionally repaired.



Texts of 58 letters to the Portuguese court, written in Arabic by kings, diplomats and noble between 1503 and 1528

574. SOUSA, João de. Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo ...

Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°. With the academy's woodcut device on the title-page (incorporating the Portuguese coat-of-arms, Athena's owl and Hermes's staff). Set in roman, italic and Arabic types. Modern green morocco, gold-tooled spine with a red morocco spine label with title in gold and the imprint in gold at the foot of the spine, marbled endpapers. € 4,500

First and only edition of a collection of letters written in Arabic during the reigns of Kings Manuel I and João III of Portugal (numbered 1–58 in chronological order, the dated letters from 1503 to 1528), from the official Portuguese state correspondence, with the original Arabic and a parallel Portuguese translation. The letters came from North Africa, the Gulf, East Africa, India and the East Indies. The writers include kings, princes, governors, wazirs, sheikhs and noblemen, including Kings “Mahomed Xáh” and “Mir Abanasar” of Ormus, King

“Azarkam” of Barus in Sumatra, and kings of Fez, Malindi and Calicut/Kozhikode. They provide a rare primary source of information about Islamic leaders for whom little documentation has survived. João de Sousa (1734–1812), born in Damascus, came to Portugal in 1750 and was appointed the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon.

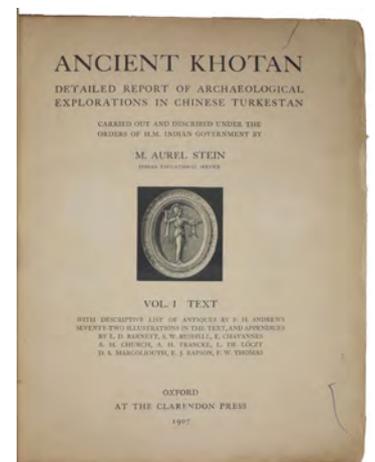
The first page of the first letter is very slightly soiled, otherwise internally fine and clean. Overall in very good condition. A remarkable primary source for numerous Arabic-speaking leaders and their relations with Portugal in the early 1500s.

Macro, Bibl. Arabian peninsula 2098; Palau 320779; Schnurrer, Bibl. Arabica 186; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

The first-ever excavation of Dandan Oilik

575. STEIN, Marc Aurel. Ancient Khotan. Detailed Report of Archaeological Explorations in Chinese Turkestan Carried out and Described Under the Orders of H.M. Indian Government.

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1907. 2 vols. Folio. With plates numbered I–CXVIII (lacking plate 119, “Judaeo-Persian document”). Later half leather and cloth; modern endpapers.



(*With:*) **STEIN, M. A.** Preliminary Report on a Journey of Archaeological and Topographical Exploration in Chinese Turkestan. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1901. 4to. With 8 plates. Modern library leather covered with the original gilt cloth. € 7,500

First edition of this defining archaeological text on the ancient site of Dandan Oilik (or Uiliq), a settlement built around an oasis along the Silk Road at the edge of the Taklamakan Desert, where it flourished around the sixth century but was abandoned by the eighth. The author, Sir Marc Aurel Stein (1862–1943), was an Hungarian-British archaeologist who also dabbled as an ethnographer, surveyor, geographer, and linguist. Stein completed his most important work in Central Asia, and his excavation of Dandan Oilik was both the first to be made on the site and his most important contribution to the field of archaeology.

Illustrated with over one hundred plates across two volumes, most photographic and many half-tone, recorded herein is a huge variety of finds from the Dandan Oilik excavations, including many quite rare survivals made possible by the desert environment. These include coloured wall frescoes and painted shrine panels, swatches of ancient silk and cotton, very delicate woven textiles, and manuscripts on tablets, paper, and silk. Though excavated several times following Stein and most recently surveyed in 2006, the site has not been fully excavated and remains closed to the public, making this textual record of its earliest excavation of particular importance.

Wanting one plate. Some toning and chipping throughout, with a few closed tears and folding map repaired; library markings removed from title-page. Stein's "Preliminary Report", published six years before his great two-volume study, bears the contemporary stamps of the Civil Secretariat Library, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

OCLC 905448249.

The first photographs taken in Asia Minor

576. 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 Trémaux (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 photogra-

pher's lasting reputation. The entire subscription was announced for a series of 215 plates provisionally titled "Atlas de vues pittoresques, scènes des mœurs, types de végétation 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

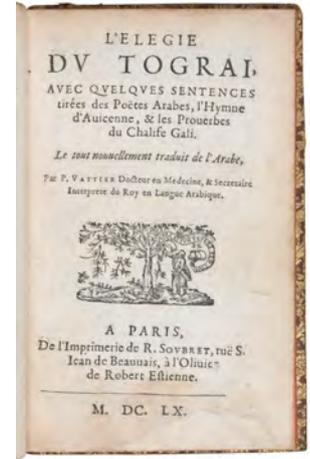
577. TUGHRA'I, al Husayn ibn 'Ali. L'elegie du Tograi, avec quelques sentences tirées des poetes Arabes, l'hymne d'Avicenne, & les proverbes du Chalife Gali.

Paris, R. 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. Gratet-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. Cionanescu 65583. Gratet-Duplessis, Bibliographie parémiologique, 70. Moll, Sprichwörterbibliographie, 7624 ("1640" in error).

Vernay's poetry in French, Turkish, Persian and other languages: unrecorded Royal folio issues dedicated to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid

578. VERNAY, Charles. Poésies nationales et religieuses Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes, 195 pièces orientales, leur traductions, et le texte Turc et Persan de 57 pièces [...].

Paris, (Firmin Didot frères for) Albert Franck, 1860[–61]. With a lithographed portrait of the author, 5 lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts and 4 of the letterpress pages printed in gold. Extra-illustrated with 3 lithographed and 4 engraved Royal Folio illustration plates (including 2 portraits of the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I).



With: (2) **VERNAY, Charles.** Poésies Turques et Persanes ...

Paris, Albert Franck (below frame: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson), "1858–1859" [= AH 1275]. With a letterpress wrapper-title in French, printed in gold, a lithographed Turkish and Persian wrapper-title (dated "1275" and "1858") and text in Turkish and Persian, lithographed from the autograph manuscript in Arabic script, all printed in gold, and a lithographed portrait of the author (the same as in 1).

(3) **VERNAY, Charles.** Nouvelles poésies Persanes et Turques ...

Paris, Albert Frank, July 1860 (colophon: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson, r. de Valois 48, Paris). A large 4° bifolium, with a lithographic facsimile of a 4-page autograph manuscript in Arabic script, printed on blue paper.

(4)–(18) **VERNAY, Charles.** [Miscellaneous publications in various formats, some letterpress, others lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-leaf autograph manuscript in Persian].

Paris, Firmin Didot frères and others, 1851–58.

18 publications in 1 volume. Royal folio, with a few items in smaller formats. Contemporary diced, richly gold-tooled calf, each board with a double frame of rolls and stamps, a crescent moon and star inside each corner of the inner frame, blind-tooled turn-ins, green silk brocade endleaves. € 28,000

Unrecorded royal folio issues of two major editions of oriental poetry, bound together and with extensive supplementary material added, probably for presentation to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I: the first and only edition of the collected oriental poetry (195 pieces) of the French child prodigy orientalist, linguist and poet Charles Vernay; and the earlier lithographic edition of his 141 Turkish and Persian poems. In the former work, the Turkish and Persian poems are rendered both in the Arabic script and in French translation. It also includes a few poems in Italian and German. Even the 8° issues of these two editions are very rare. The present Royal folio issues of the two main works were clearly never offered for sale.

Charles Vernay (1842–1866?) began publishing his writing at age nine and most of the present publications note the age at which he wrote them, ranging from 9 to 16. When Vernay was in Istanbul in 1861, he wrote a new dedication for the 1860 *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, addressed to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I, though Vernay had it printed in Paris. It explicitly notes that he is presenting a copy of “mon volume de *Poésies Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes*” to the Sultan. This suggests that the present copy of the two works together, with that dedication and many other additions, is the copy he planned to present. Since the dedication is dated 14 March 1861 and the supplementary *Dixième chant mystique* (also printed by Lainé and Havard) 20 April 1861 (only two months before Sultan’s death), it is possible the Sultan died before Vernay had an opportunity to present the book to him.

In addition to the extensive additional material inserted in the *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, and the supplement to the *Poésies Turques et Persanes*, the present copy has about 15 miscellaneous publications by Vernay bound between the two main works, some letterpress, some lithographic facsimiles of his autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-page autograph manuscript in Persian. Some occasional foxing and an occasional marginal tear. The ink in the 5 lithographic facsimiles of very large Arabic script has eaten a few holes in the paper, and it and a few other lithographed leaves have offset onto the facing pages. But the book remains in good condition. The binding is worn at the hinges, shows some superficial damage on the front board near the fore-edge, and the first free endleaves at front and back have been creased and at the front its silk has been torn and repaired, but the binding also remains good and with the tooling clear.

(1) Cf. *Hage Chahine 4995* (8vo issue); *WorldCat* (7 copies of the 8vo issue).

(2) Cf. *Browne, Hand-list ... Turkish* (Gibb coll., Cambridge UL), (1906), 169; *Hage Chahine 4994* (8vo issue); *WorldCat* (4 or 5 copies of the 8vo issue).

(3) Not found recorded; none of the 3 in *Aboussouan coll.*; *Atabey*; *Blackmer*; *Diba*, *Persian bibliography*; *Lambrecht*; *Coll. Lazard*; for *Charles Vernay and his poetry*, see also: *Syed Tanvir Wasti, “On Charles Vernay and his ‘Divan’”, Middle Eastern studies LI* (2015), pp. 789–803.



Sketches of Sudan during the Nile Expedition of 1884/85

579. 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.

Islamic architecture, illustrated

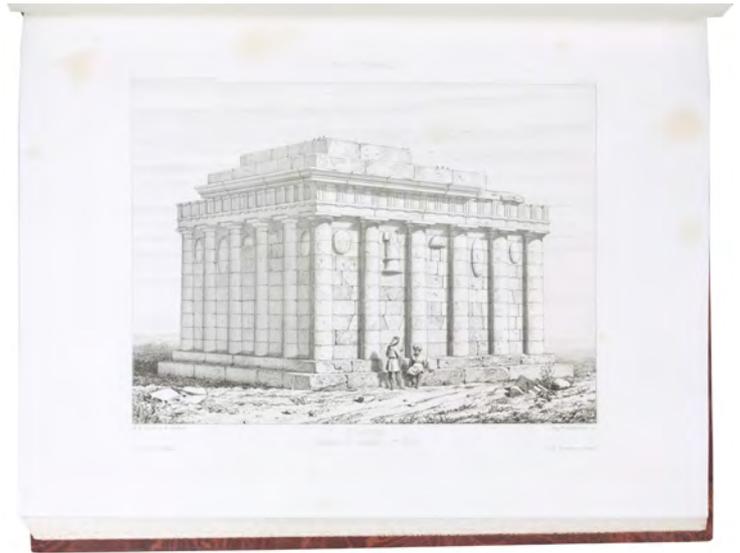
580. VOGÜÉ, Melchior, de. Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du Ier au VIIe siècle.

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 gilt-stamped 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.

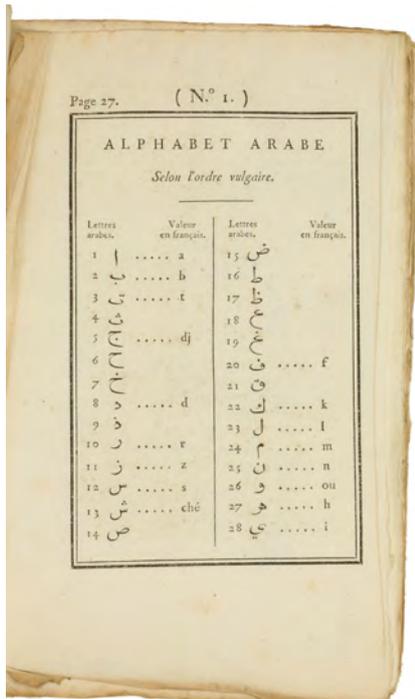


Lacan's Arabic grammar

581. 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. Contemporary wrappers with printed spine-label. € 6,500

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.

Untrimmed in the original grey temporary wrappers as issued; a few pages uncut. A good copy of this important work. Provenance: from the collection of the psychoanalyst and bibliophile Jacques Lacan (1901–81).

Gay 3429. Brunet V, 1351. Cioranescu 663767. Monglond III, 481. OCLC 21978700.

Only edition of this introduction to Arabic



582. 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. Cionanescu 663767. Monglond III, 481. OCLC 21978700.

A captivating account of Nader Shah's greatest campaign against the Mughal Empire

583. [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. Dadas á luz na lingua Portugueza.

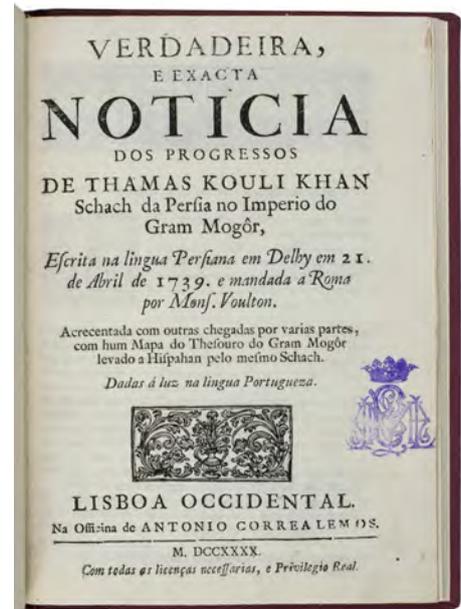
Lisbon, Antonio Correa Lemos, 1740. 4° (19.5 × 14 cm). With woodcut decorations. Modern half red goatskin morocco. € 3,500

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; Innocêncio; James Ford Bell Library.



First major excavation of Jerusalem's Temple Mount

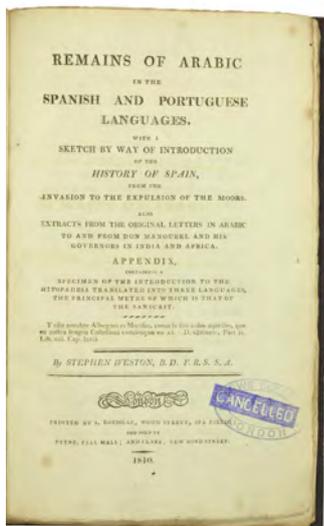
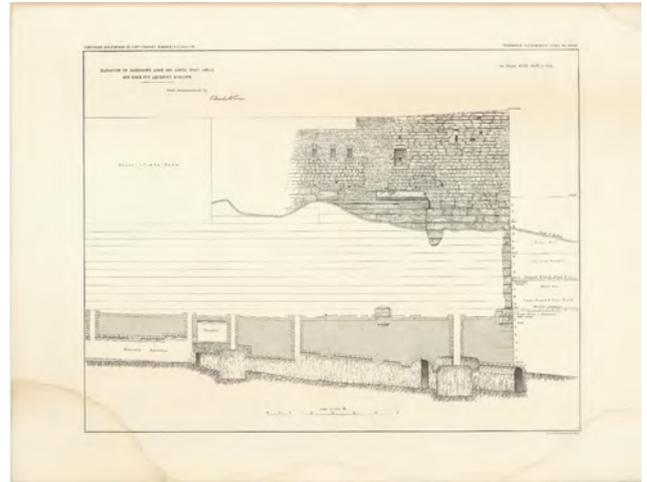
584. WARREN, Charles. Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c. Shewing the results of the Excavations at Jerusalem, 1867–70 executed for The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

[London], Palestine Exploration Fund, [1884]. 50 plates loose in portfolio as issued, 875 × 610 mm. Complete in 50 numbered plates, including letterpress 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”

585. 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.

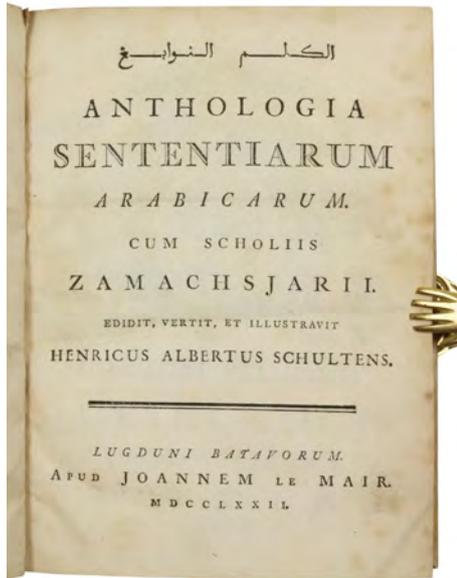
Portrait of a man in traditional Arab garb

586. 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 from the Royal Academy of Arts.





Al-Zamakhshari's collection of Arabic proverbs

587. **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.

Schnurrer 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

588. **AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Quasim Mahmud ibn Umar / BROCH, Jens Peter**. Al-Mufasssal, opus de re grammatica Arabicum.

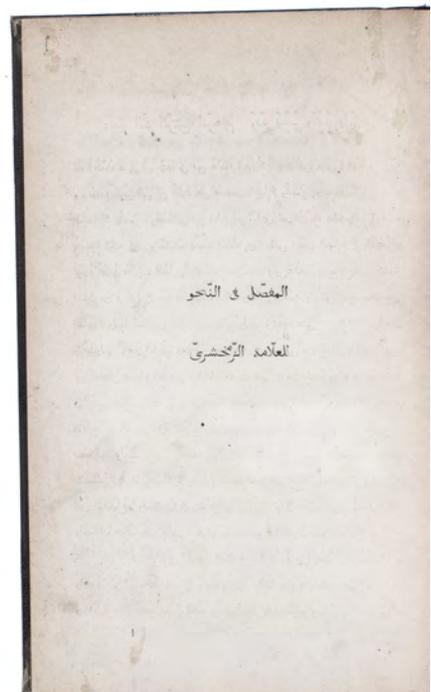
Oslo, W. C. Fabritius, 1859. 8°. Near contemporary cloth with title in gold on spine, covered with protective plastic. € 4,500

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.





Large album with 48 19th-century albumen photographs of Palestine, showing the Al-Aqsa mosque

589. ZANGAKI, Georgios and Constantinos. Album a photographies de la Terre Sainte arrangées par Boulos Méo Jérusalem.

[Jerusalem, Boulos Méo, ca. 1890?]. Oblong album (34 × 46.5 cm) with 48 large albumen photographic prints (ca. 22.5 × 28 cm), signed and captioned in the negative, mounted on both sides of the album's leaves. Some with hand-written French captions in pencil on the mount. Original publisher's grained goatskin spine and sheepskin board edges, each board with a 5 mm thick bevelled and carved panel of olive wood mounted, with a mosaic inlaid floral

border in black, red, green and beige around the carved border, that on the front with a carved Jerusalem cross in the centre, that on the back with the title "Jerusalem" stencilled in black lettering, blue watered silk endleaves. € 9,500

A rare and large album with 48 photographs by the renowned Zangaki brothers. The brothers were quite prolific, producing at least 1500 photographs drawn to Egypt and the Middle East in increasing numbers since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. The photographs in the present album were most likely taken during an excursion to the Holy Land in ca. 1880. The album features landscapes and city views, including famous sights such as Jaffa Gate (Bab el-Khalil), Tower of David, the Armenian monastery, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Church of the Flagellation, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Mosque of Omar, Gethsemane, Mount Olive and the Wailing Wall. The photographs with some loss of contrast, otherwise in good condition. The tissue guards and the album's leaves spotted. The binding in very good condition, with the head and foot of the spine slightly damaged and the edges and corners scuffed, and the wood with a few cracks. A fine album of photographs of Palestine.

Cf. Encyclopedia of nineteenth-century photography, p. 1521; Erdem, Views of Egypt by Georgios and Constantinos Zangaki (thesis, Toronto 2006).

Early Latin-Arabic edition of pre-Islamic poetry

590. 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

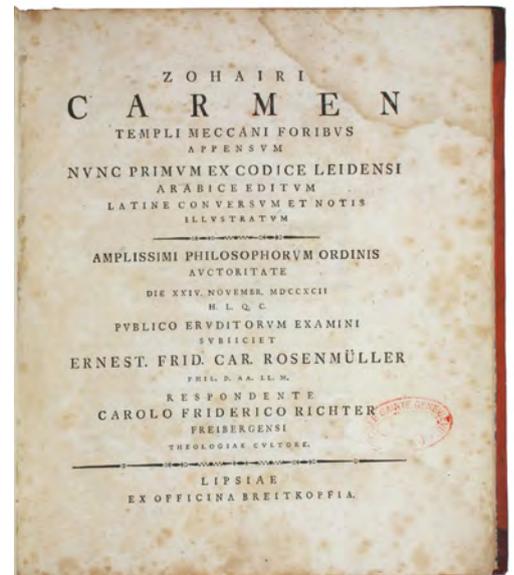
A Latin and Arabic edition of one of the most famous pre-Islamic poets of the Arab world, Zuhair ibn Abi Sulma (ca. 520–609), featuring an interesting example of 18th century European typesetting of Arabic.

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 Dhobyhan 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.

Schmurrer p. 197f., no. 205. OCLC 7481861. Cf. GAL SI, 47f., 4.



IV
Faith

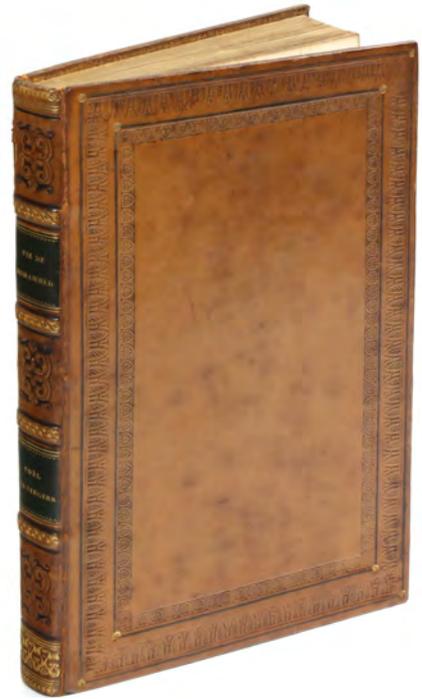
Only printed edition of the Arabic text

591. 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 blindstamped 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.



A famous tract against Islam, the ideological foundation of the Spanish Inquisition

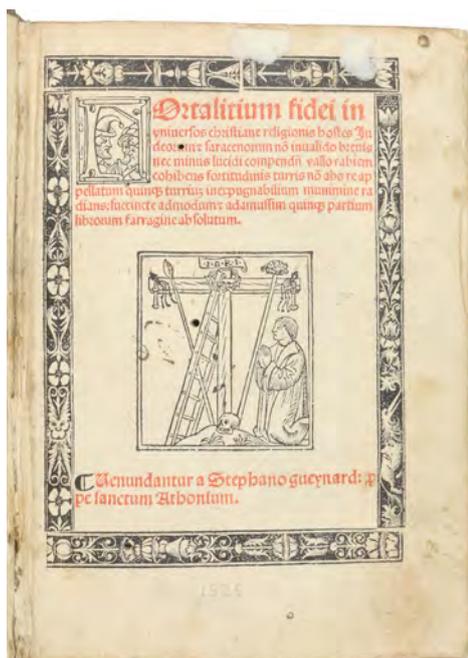
592. ALPHONSUS DE SPINA. Fortalitium fidei in universos christiane religionis hostes Judaeorum et saracenorum [...].

(Lyon, Jean Moylin for) Etienne Gueynard, (11 Oct. 1525). Large 8vo. Title printed in red and black with woodcut illustration and numerous woodcut initials and marginal illustrations repeated throughout the volume. Contemporary full calf over wooden boards with blind-tooled ornaments and remains of clasps, rebacked in the 19th century with new spine and marbled endpapers. € 9,500

This "Fortress of the Faith, against all the enemies of the Christian religion, restraining the rage of Jews and Muslims", written ca. 1458, is the principal work of the baptized Spanish Jew de Spina. It is considered the "methodical and ideological foundation of the Inquisition. The book, divided into five chapters, targets chiefly Jews and Muslims" (cf. LMA I, 408f.). Of the five books, "the first [is] directed against those who deny the Divinity of Christ, the second against heretics, the third against the Jews, and the fourth against Islam and the Muslims, while the fifth book treats of the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell. In this last book the author dwells at length upon the demons and their hatred of men; the powers they have over men and the diminution of these powers, owing to the victory of Christ on the Cross, the final condition of the demons, etc." (Catholic Encyclopaedia). "Ouvrage fort curieux de ce théologien espagnol [...] il était dit-on d'origine juive, c'est pour cela que son 'Fortalicium' peut être classé dans une bibliothèque kabbalistique" (Caillet). Part 3, on the iniquities of the Jews, is a veritable encyclopaedia of mediaeval antisemitic libel, containing numbered lists of Jewish "cruelties" and refutations of the Jews' supposed anti-Christian arguments. The section on Islam lists the numerous Saracen wars, while the fifth book is devoted to the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell and its resident demons, whose population the author calculates at over 133 million.

Block loosened in places. Clasps missing; binding rubbed but original blind-tooled of boards remains recognizable, even though partly obscured by the 19th century leather that replaced the spine. A fine post-incunabular edition, the final one to appear, embellished with numerous woodcut illustrations.

Adams S 1593. BM-STC French 170. Coumont (Witchcraft) S84.7. IA 103.849. Caillet 10306 ("Incunabile gothique rare").



Very rare work on a Muslim procession in the city of Mecca in 1728

593. ANTONIO, João Carlos (pseudonym of António Correia de LEMOS). Relaçam de huma solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte Ottomana fizeraó os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, no dia 16. de Julho de 1728. ...



Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 2 parts bound as 1. 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 moment. 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 already died in 1703, so Ahmed III seems more plausible) was depressed as a large amount of Persians were marching against the Ottoman Empire. To win the favor 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 a Islamic prayer procession. The present work contains a large description of the preparations of the procession, the procession itself and detailed descriptions of the several groups which 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 held at Mecca,

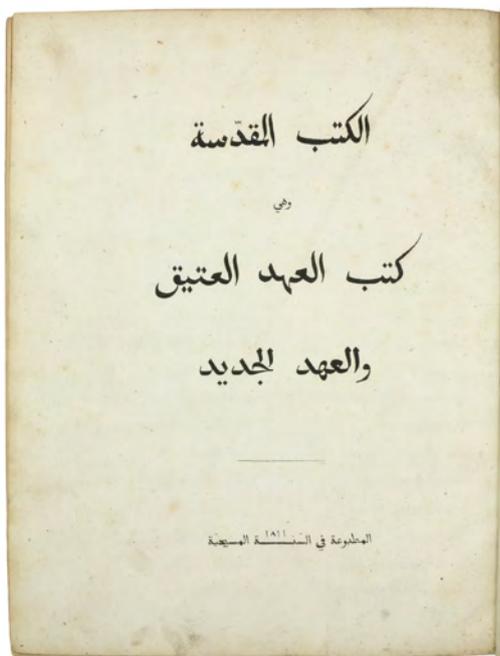
but also other details on the Muslim customs during the procession. The work ends with an extensive story of the life of the Islamic prophet Mohammed.

A few spots throughout, some very light toning to the wrappers, book block "broken" as both quires are glued on the wrappers, margins trimmed close to the text with loss of some quire signatures. Overall however in good condition. A very rare work on Muslim customs in Mecca, seldomly found complete.

Coimbra, Catalogo de Miscelânea: MIs. 17, 391–392; Innocencio, I, p. 116; VIII, p. 118; Porbase (1 copy; only part 1); WorldCat (5 copies; 2 copies only containing part 1).

In Arabic throughout

594. [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 (without vowel points) 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.

Only two copies known in institutional collections

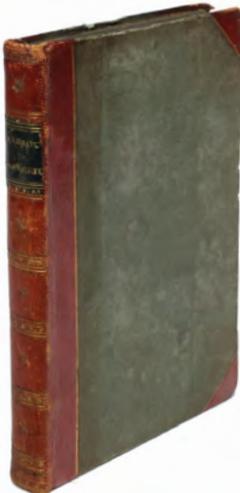
595. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – Psalmi]. Kitab mazamir Da’ud al-Nabi [...] malik ‘ala’ sha’b Bani Isra’iil.

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

596. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – PSALMI]. [Kitab zibur 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).

The first Gospel printing in interlinear Arabic and Latin: illustrated

597. [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



The first Gospel printed in interlinear Arabic and Latin – first re-issue

598. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – NT]. Arba'at Anajil Yasu' al-Masih Sayyidina al-Muqaddasah. Sacrosancta quatuor Iesu Christi D. N. Evangelia. Arabice scripta, Latine reddita, figuris[ue] ornata.

Rome, Typographia Medicea, (1591)–1619. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black, with the Medici arms. With 149 text woodcuts by L. N. Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Contemporary Italian flexible boards with ms. title to spine.

€ 18,000

The rare first re-issue, with no preliminary matter only, of 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. As issued in 1591, the work began with page 9, without a title page or any preliminary matter at all. The present 1619 re-issue contains 4 pages of preliminary matter (title page and a note "typographus lectori"); there also exist copies with two additional leaves of dedications not present here. Another re-issue, much more common, was released in 1774.

Occasional browning; a good, untrimmed and hence wide-margined copy in its original temporary binding.

Darlow/Moule 1643. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138.

*Coloured and heightened in gold:
Biblical scenes from the gospels*

599. [BIBLIA GERMANICA ILLUSTRATA]. KRAUSS, Johann Ulrich. Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust. Vorstellend alle Sonn- Fest- und feyertägliche nicht nur Evangelien, sondern auch Epistelen und Lectionen ...

Augsburg, Johann Ulrich Kraus, (1706). 2 parts in one vol. Folio. Part one with a vignette on the title-page, the preface with a headpiece and initial, a full-page allegorical engraving of the church signed: "Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.", and 70 numbered (1–70) plates; part 2 with a vignette on the title-page, a full-page engraving of the apostles and their symbols "symbolum apostolorum" signed: "Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.", and 50 numbered (71–120) plates. The vignettes, the initial and all engravings are beautifully coloured and heightened with gold. Contemporary speckled calf, gold-tooling on boards, gold-tooled decorations on spine, red title-label with title in gold on spine, gilt edges.

€ 38,000



A rare, complete, coloured and heightened in gold, first edition of Johann Ulrich Krauss' *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust*, or "holy delight of the eye and soul". Krauss (1655–1719) was a famous artist, engraver and publisher in Augsburg, South Germany during the second half of the 17th century. He was one of the most influential artists of the Baroque period in the south of Germany. This work contains 120 numbered plates, with two illustrations each – one biblical scene, in a golden border, on the upper half of the plate and the lower half of the plate contains a circular emblem within a elaborately decorated frame. These distinct frames and the use of certain colours are characteristic of the German Baroque style. Each plate is dedicated to a different holy day, indicated by a title at the head of the plate and in between the two illustrations the relevant Bible text for that day is engraved. Unlike other copies of Kraus' work, the present copy is richly and beautifully coloured and even heightened with gold throughout, which adds a striking level of detail and nuance, otherwise missing from the uncoloured engravings. The colour and touches of gold in both the Biblical scenes and the emblems add a whole different dimension and it brings the scenes in the illustrations to life. It is clear that much thought and attention went into the making of this copy, the plates are printed on thicker, heavier paper as to prevent the colour from bleeding through and making it almost twice as thick as uncoloured copies on thinner paper. Although the copy does not contain any ownership mark, it was almost certainly produced for an important public figure or an influential and/or wealthy patron.

Even though other copies of Krauss' *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust* are known, almost all are uncoloured and even lack some pages and/or plates. This is one of the only known complete and coloured, and thus very rare, copies of this work.

Binding shows some signs of wear, small note in black ink at the foot of the first full title-page, small marginal repairs to the half-title-page and 2 text leaves in part 1, some very slight browning or marginal soiling throughout, light stain on plate no. 32. This rare, coloured first edition of Krauss' "Picture Bible" is in good condition.

Faber du Faur, 1849; Landwehr, German 390; Praz, p. 389; Thieme/Becker, 21:440. cf. C. Schwingenstein, "Kraus, Johann Ulrich" in: NDB 12 (1980), pp. 689f.; Otto Reichl, Die Illustrationen in vier geistlichen Büchern des Augsburger Kupferstechers, Johann Ulrich Krauss. Studien zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte 294 (Strasbourg, 1933).

Lavishly and vividly hand-coloured copy of the famous Moerentorf Bible

600. [BIBLIA NEERLANDICA]. Biblia sacra. Dat is de geheele heylyghe schrifture bedeylt int out ende nieu Testament: van nieuw met groote neersticheyt oversien, ende naer den lesten Roomschen text verbeterd door sommige doctoren inder Heyligher Godtheyt inde vermaerde universiteyt van Loven.

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 on the left, David on the right, and the four evangelists below, and 90 woodcuts in the text of both the Old and the New Testament, all except one vividly coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, sewn on 5 supports, 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.

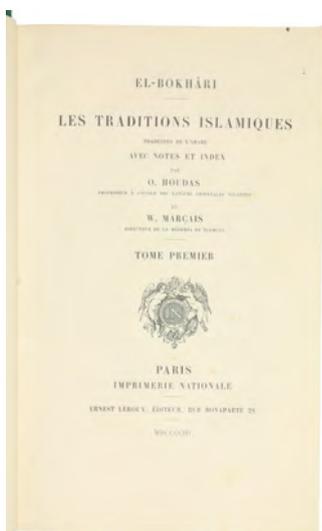
Jan Moerentorf, better known as Jan I Moretus, published this revised Dutch translation of the Old and New Testament together in 1599 with the title *Biblia sacra*. The first woodcut of the Old Testament, in Genesis, is signed "P.B." by Peter van der Borcht, a Flemish painter, draughtsman and etcher 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.



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*.

Monumental French translation



601. 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-Buchari”, “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.

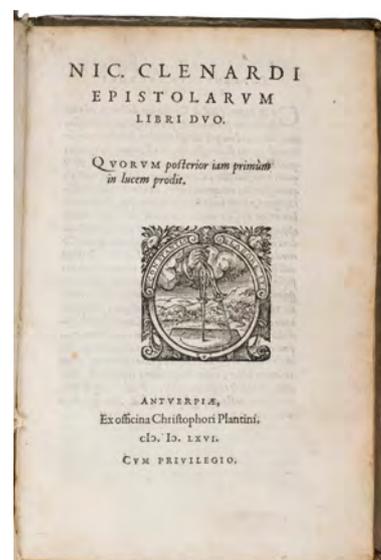
GAL S I, 261. OCLC 493784348.

Bringing together Islam and Christianity

602. 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.

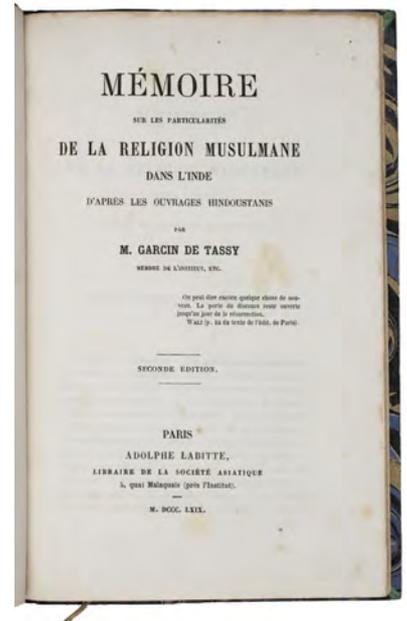


Influential work on the Islam in India

605. 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.



1612 introduction to Kabbala, in Hebrew

606. 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.

Theological arguments for the Hejaz Railway

607. AL-KATTANI, 'Abd al-Hayy ibn 'Abd al-Kabir. Risalat al-yawaqit al-taminat fi al-ahadit al-qadiyat bi-zuhur sikkat al-hadid wa-wusuliha ila al-Madinat.

Al-Ghaza'ir (Algiers), Matba'at Adulf Zhurdan (Typographie Adolphe Jourdan), 1329 H [= 1911 CE]. 4to. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards. € 8,500

Only edition. Entitled “Precious Stones on the Hadiths that lead to the emergence of the railway and its arrival to Medina”, this curious and rare Algerian-published treatise seeks to reconcile the building of the Hejaz Railway with the Islamic faith. In a section entitled “Clear evidence of indications of modern inventions in the Qur'an”, e.g., Kattani argues that Surah 16:8 (“He also



created horses, mules, and donkeys for your transportation and adornment, and He may create things [to ride] that you do not know”) predicts the appearance of unimagined modes of transport, including steam-powered vehicles such as locomotives. Other parts specifically identify the cutting of track beds and the boring of tunnels through the landscape with a prophetic hadith about the disappearance of mountains. “Al-Kattani’s work in particular reflects the interests of adherents of various traditions to come to terms with a world changing rapidly with technology” (Simonowitz).

Binding a little rubbed along extremities, traces of old spine labels. Old annotation to front endpaper. Very slight traces of worming to interior of covers near the gutter, otherwise in excellent condition.

OCLC 29782213. David Simonowitz, “The Mobile Matrix: The Hijaz Railway as Ritual Space and Generator of Space”. *International Journal of Islamic Architecture* 3.2 (July 2014), pp. 303–340.

*A landmark of hadith scholarship:
rare first English edition of a noted Sunni text, printed in Calcutta*

608. 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.*

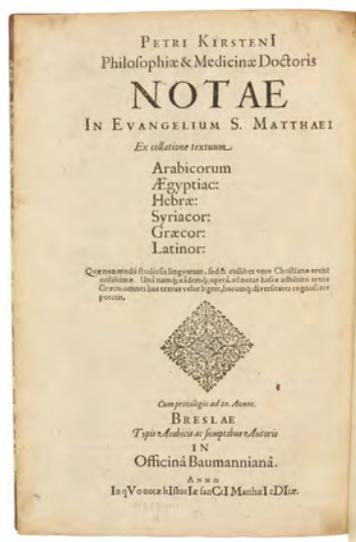
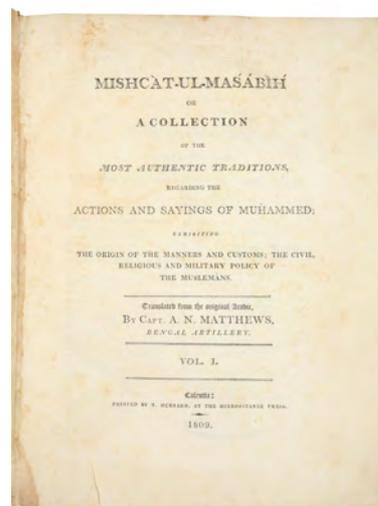
Calcutta, T. Hubbard at the Hindoostanee Press, 1809–10. Small folio. 2 vols. Contemporary full sheep, flat spines with red morocco labels. € 15,000

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. I. A good copy of this rare Calcutta imprint, bound in India.

OCLC 15466515. BLC v. 229, p. 302.



One of the first books printed in Germany from Arabic type

609. 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.

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 10111750.



Standard work on Islam

612. 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

613. 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; VD18 (8 copies).



Illustrated first edition of “Der goldene Thron”, intended for women & men

614. OTTO VAN PASSAU. Boeck des gulden throene of der xxiii 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 book’s 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 thumbled; 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

615. PANO Y RUATA, Mariano de. Las coplas del peregrino de Puey 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 Monçón, 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, rebaked 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.

Ninth century Qur'an leaf

616. [QUR'AN]. Separate leaf from a Kufic manuscript on vellum.

Abbasidic (Near East), 9th century CE. 187 × 276 mm. With a rosette gilt and in gouache colour. Diacritical marks added later in black ink, vocalization marks in red (as well as one in green and one in blue). 5 lines.

€ 18,000

Well-preserved leaf in monumental Kufic script (line height c. 30 mm), written in dark brown ink. The text is from the middle part of verse 109 of the second Quran sura. The script style belongs to group D (according to Déroche's classification, subtype D.III). Similar examples are usually dated to the 9th century C.E. (cf. François Déroche, *The Abbasid Tradition*, London 1992. The Nasser D. Khalili Collection of Islamic Art, Vol. I, nos. 25 [p. 76] and 34/35 [p. 84]).



The polychromatic rosette shows an inscribed number: The red dots are vocalisation marks; the diacritics (in the form of small slashes) were added later in black ink.

Some browning and staining. Brittle in places due to ink corrosion (minor defects to vellum). Verso rubbed, but still legible.

Cf. Fingernagel (ÖNB 2010), p. 33.

Elegant Timurid Qur'an



617. [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, rebaked. € 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 rebaked, tidy paper repairs without loss to text; a nice, early copy.

From a famous private collection

618. [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 gilt-stamped 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

619. [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

620. [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.

Provenance: Bonhams, London, 4 Oct. 2011 sale, lot 72 (illustrated). Subsequently in the library of a Belgian private collector.

A few ink smudges, sewing a little loosened near the end, otherwise an attractively preserved example of an octavo Qur'an manuscript owned and given in waqf by a woman.



Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

621. [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

622. [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.



Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript



623. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

Ottoman Empire, 1265 H [= 1848 CE]. 8° (129 × 83 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 303 ff., 15 lines, naskh script. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; colophon with coloured ornaments. Text framed by three parallel golden, black and red wires. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold. Contemporary blind- and giltstamped binding with fore-edge flap, decorated with borders and corner stamps.

€ 3,500

Some slight restoration to first leaves, otherwise in very good condition.

*Exceptionally pretty early 19th century
Qur'an manuscript*

624. [QUR'AN]. A fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript. Probably modern Afghanistan or Pakistan, first half of the 19th century CE. 8° (ca. 110 × 160 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 260 ff. with 3 double-page 'unwan headpieces in colours and gilt. 17 lines in meticulous black ink naskh, text within black, blue and gilt rules, verse divisions marked by black-bordered gold discs, red orthoepic markers and diacritics, sura beginnings in red on gilt background, line separators in black and gilt, marginal medallions (Juz' and Hizb markers) in colours and gilt, marginalia in red. Contemporary lacquer binding, covers elaborately painted with floral designs on outsides and insides. Later black morocco spine with stamped title. Stored in contemporary giltstamped leather slipcase with flap. € 9,500

An exceptionally pretty early 19th century Qur'an manuscript probably written in the Pashtunistan or Balochistan region of British India. Occasional insignificant edge flaws or various instances of light browning, but generally a very clean and well-preserved example in a pretty floral lacquer binding (corners bumped, spine repaired in more recent times). Slipcase a little rubbed and worn along extremities.



Fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript

625. [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

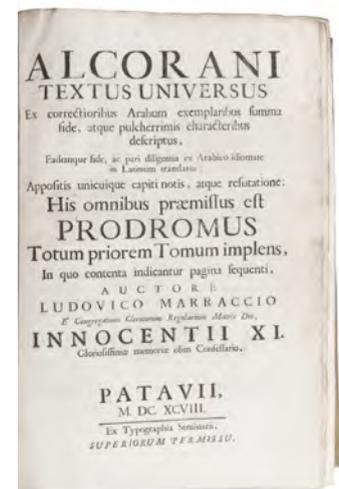
Colophon in Arabic: "Finished Thursday afternoon 3 o'clock. The scribe is the son of Mehmed Halil Ibrahim. What is done is determined by Allah".

Provenance: acquired in Istanbul, Turkey, in the 1960s.

*The first accurate printed Qur'an
(both the Arabic text and the Latin translation)*

626. [QUR'AN]. MARRACCI, LUDOVICO (ed.). Alcorani textus universus ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, ... Eadem fide ... in Latinum translatus; appositis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione: ... [vol. 2 title:] Refutatio Alcorani, in qua ad Mahumetanicae superstitionis radicem securis apponitur ...

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. 2 vols. bound as 1. Folio. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1800?), reusing vellum from a slightly earlier blind-tooled binding. € 25,000



The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the Catholic Ludovico Marracci, with a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation, also including extensive notes based on the Islamic commentaries, as well as the editor's extensive "refutations" of each sura. Each sura is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and then the refutation. The entire first volume of about 430 pages is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of Muhammad (one of the first detailed biographies ever printed and again more accurate than its predecessors), an 8-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns, and additional commentaries and introductory matter. The fact that this edition was produced explicitly as an attempt to refute the views of Islam has naturally led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, but both the Arabic text and the Latin translation were far better than any previously printed and had no serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. The commentaries also made a great deal of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time and both the Arabic and the Latin text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years

With two bookplates and an occasional early manuscript note and a few letters or numbers inscribed in the foot margin of one leaf. With a tear running into the text of one leaf, repaired, but otherwise in very good condition. With generous margins. The boards are slightly bowed and there is a small tear repaired at the foot of the spine. A ground-breaking work of Quranic scholarship, a valuable source for the study of the Quran and an essential source for European views of Islam.

Cat. Bibl. A.-R. Courbonne, dont la vent ... 1er février 1842, 30 (this copy); 34; Schnurrer 377; 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.

Unrecorded trilingual Hong Kong publication of Ya Sin, the 36th chapter of the Qur'an

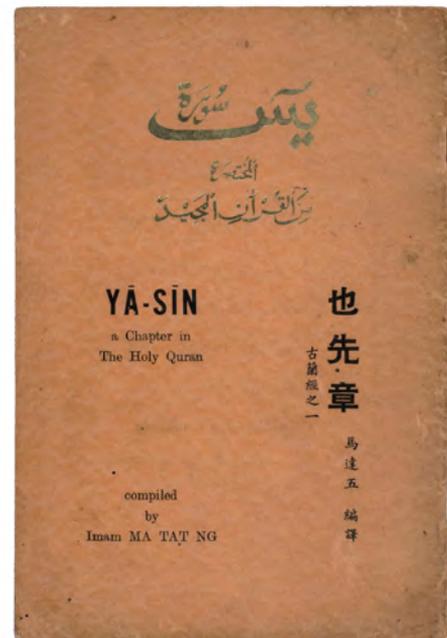
627. [QUR'AN]. Ma Tat Ng, Imam Muhammad Yaqub bin Ibrahim (compiler). Ya-Sin. A chapter in the Holy Quran.

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.



*First Dutch translation of the Qur'an,
together with a life of Muhammad and a work on the Ottoman Empire*



628. QURAN – DUTCH]. De Arabische Alkoran, door de Zarazijnsche en de Turcksche prophete Mahometh. Hamburg, for Barent Adriaensz. Berentsma, 1641.

With: (2) [MUHAMMAD]. Historie van den oorsprongh, geslacht, geboorte, opvoedinge, en leere des grooten valschen propheetes Mahomets.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With engraved frontispiece and 9 engraved illustrations in the text.

(3) [OTTOMAN EMPIRE]. Prophetien, of voorseggingen der beyde Keyseren Severi en Leonis, die beyde in Orienten geregeert hebben.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With 15 numbered engraved illustrations. 3 works in 1 volume. 4°. 18th-century calf with the coat of arms of Aaron de Joseph de Pinto stamped in gold on both boards, gold-tooled spine. € 12,500

First Dutch translation of the Quran, translated after the first German version by Salomon Schweigger (1616). Schweiger, a protestant minister who sojourned

in Istanbul for three years, knew little Arabic and translated from an Italian version of 1547, which on its turn was based on a Latin rendering of the original Arabic.

The work is bound with a rare second edition of a (critical) life of Muhammad with an account of the early spread of Islam (2), and a second Dutch edition of the prophetic visions of the Byzantine Emperors Leo VI and Severus on the end of the Ottoman Empire (3), both works first published in 1627.

The book comes from the library of the wealthy Amsterdam merchant Aaron de Joseph de Pinto (1710–58), a distinguished book collector who had his books bound by the so-called “Fleur-de-Lis Bindery” at The Hague.

Some owner’s entries on flyleaf; slightly shaved. Very good copies, with an interesting provenance.

(1) STCN (6 copies?); Waller 46. (2) STCN (3 copies, including 1 incomplete). (3) STCN (3 copies); Waller 1389; on the binding: Storm van Leeuwen, Dutch decorated bookbinding (2006), IIA, pp. 111f.

Uncommon Dutch Qur'an

629. [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. Contemporary vellum with handwritten spine title. € 3,500

Uncommon Dutch edition of du Ryer’s version, in a translation by J. H. Glazemaker (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. Schnurrer 428.



Dutch translation of the Quran and the life of Mohammed



630. [QUR'AN – DUTCH]. Mahomets Alkoran, door de hr. Du Ryer uit d'Arabische in de Fransche taal gestelt; benevens een tweevoudige beschrijving van Mahomets leven; en een verhaal van des zelfs reis ten hemel ...

Amsterdam, Timotheus ten Hoorn, 1698. 8°. With integral engraved title-page (dated 1696) and 6 engraved plates showing the Prophet Mohammed, engraved by Caspar Luyken. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 2,500

Dutch translation of the Quran, translated by Jan Hendrik Glazemaker from André Du Ruyer's French translation and finely illustrated by Caspar Luyken. Glazemaker's translation was first published in 1657 and proved quite popular, going through six editions. The text of the Quran is followed by a life of Mohammed, extracted from Ibn al-Amid's history of the Saracens and several other sources, translated from Erpenius's Latin rendering of the original Arabic. This edition was intended for Christians, who did not concern themselves with the Islamic restrictions on pictorial

illustration. The preface is followed by a 5-page summary of the religion of the Ottomans.

Occasionally a brown stain, mostly in the margins, otherwise in very good condition. Binding somewhat stained.

Klaversma & Hannema 1049; Thijse-Schouten, Jan Hendrik Glazemaker 30; STCN 108552985.

With the genealogy of the Prophet

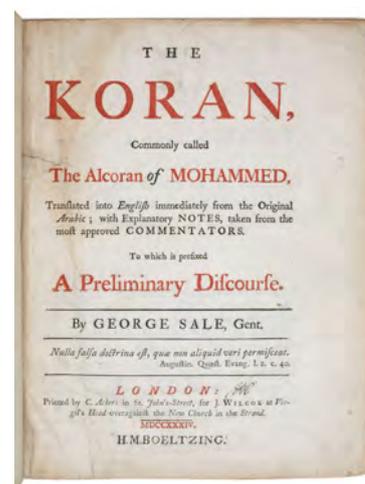
631. [QUR'AN – English]. SALE, George, translator. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English [...] by George Sale.

London, C. Ackers for J. Wilcox, 1734. Large 4°. With folding engraved map, folding engraved plate, and 3 (2 folding) engraved genealogical tables. Modern half calf with marbled covers, gilt. € 3,500

First printing of this important translation. "Showered with praise from the start" (cf. Enay). "The classic translation of the Quran [...] Sale worked from the original Arabic, but also used Marracci's Latin version, about which he said it was very precise, but too literal [...] Sale's translation is marked by a rather sober tidiness. Sale himself saw his work as a sort of defence of a much-maligned book [...] The translation's dispassionate, dry objectivity was an enormous step forward for western Quranic studies. Its deserved success was based to no little extent on the 'Preliminary Discourse', which provides a general introduction to the Quran as well as an overview of the most important Muslim denominations [...] For a century this account remained one of the principal sources from which the European educated elite drew its knowledge of all matters Quranic" (cf. Fück).

Title page slightly wrinkled and dusty. A good, very unobtrusively browned copy in an appealing modern binding.

Chauvin X, 146. Schnurrer 429. Fück 104f. Enay 169. Graesse IV, 44. Ebert 11524.



Fourth edition of the first English Quran to be translated directly from the Arabic

632. [QUR'AN – English]. SALE, George, translator. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed. Translated from the original Arabic with explanatory notes, taken from the most approved commentators to which is prefixed a preliminary discourse.

Bath, S. Hazard for J. Johnson, Vernor and Hood, Ogilvy and Speare, J. Sewell, H. Gardner and C. and G. Kearsley, 1795. 2 vols.



8°. Engraved fold-out map of Arabia, 3 genealogical tables of which two folding, 1 plate illustrating the Temple of Mecca, all taken from the first edition of 1734. Old calf. € 3,500

Fourth edition of the first translation of the Koran into English. A landmark not only as an effort to bring an accurate version of the Quran to the English-speaking world, but also in Western Quranic studies in general.

Holt notes his “enlightened and objective attitude” in sharp contrast with most Western Arabists of his day or earlier: “His freedom from religious prejudice . . . , his obvious conviction that Arabic writers were the best source of Arab history, and Muslim commentators the fittest to expound the Quran, marks an enormous advance . . .”. In addition to Arabic sources, Sale consulted the best Latin translation of the Quran, by Ludovico Marracci, published in 1698.

Rebacked, some tears in the folding map repaired.

ESTC T146975; Fück, *Die Arabischen studien*, p. 104; P.M. Holt, *Studies in the history of the Near East* (1973), pp. 57–60; McKenzie & Ross, eds., *A ledger of Charles Ackers*, p. 41; Schmurrer, p. 429.

First American edition

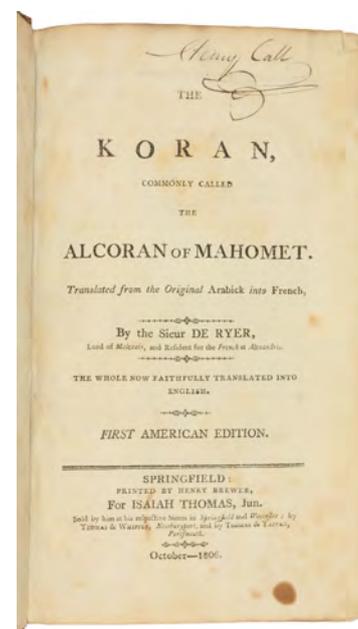
633. [QUR’AN – ENGLISH]. The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mahomet. First American edition.

Springfield, Massachusetts, Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, Jun., October 1806. 8°. Contemporary full sheepskin with giltstamped spine title. € 6,500

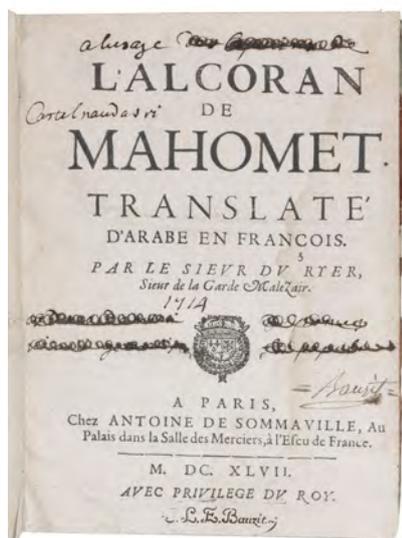
First American edition of the Qur’an, produced by Isaiah Thomas, founder of the American Antiquarian Society and the largest and most important Massachusetts publishing house during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thomas adapted a translation of the French orientalist André du Ryer for the American 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.



The earliest complete translation of the Qur’an into a European vernacular



634. [QUR’AN – FRENCH]. RYER, André du. L’Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d’Arabe en François.

Paris, Antoine de Sommerville, 1647. 4°. Contemporary half calf with gilt-stamped spine. € 5,500

Rare first edition of “the oldest complete translation of the Qur’an into a European vernacular” (Encyclopedia of the Qur’an). Du Ryer’s introduction briefly summarizes the Muslim religion for Christian readers, noting customs such as Ramadan, circumcision, the practice of having as many as four wives, the significance of Mecca and Medina, Sufi brotherhoods and wandering ascetics, and finally the Islamic recognition of Jesus as a prophet but not the son of God. A prayer printed in Arabic is included on the verso of leaf e2.

“Du Ryer’s translation of the Qur’an [...] became an unparalleled literary success [...] The easy availability of the Qur’an accompanied a newfound interest in the Orient; additionally, du Ryer’s translation lacked the polemical tone of previous editions, an

orientation which arose mainly in ecclesiastical contexts. Du Ryer used Islamic commentaries such as al-Bayawi's *Anwar al-tanzil*, the *Tafsir al-Jalalayan* by al-Mahalli and *al-Suyu i*, or an excerpt from al-Razi's great commentary made by al-Raghi al-Tunisi, entitled *al-Tanwir fi l-tafsir*, quite casually in his translation, merely noting them in the margins. The deprecatory tone present in the introductory chapter, 'Sommaire de la religion des Turcs,' can be understood as an attempt at camouflage (cf. Hamilton and Richard, André du Ryer, 94f)" (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an).

Some waterstaining throughout; occasional worming; more pronounced edge damage near end. Provenance: 1714 ms. ownership (partly stricken out) of the Castelnaudary Capuchins, dissolved in 1789; acquired by the notary J. L. E. Bauzit of Castelnaudary (his ownership on title and flyleaf).

Chauvin X, p. 126. *Schnurrer 427*. *Fück 74*. *Brunet III*, 1309. *Encyclopedia of the Qur'an V*, 347.

First Swedish translation of the Qur'an

635. [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

636. 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.

A mid-18th century mission to the Near and Middle East

637. SCHULTZ, Stephan. Kurtze Nachricht von einer zum Heil der Juden und Muhamedaner auch zum Besten der morgenländischen Christlichen Kirche durch Göttlichen Beystand errichteten und bisher fortgesetzten Anstalt [...].

Halle, auf Kosten des Instituti Judaici, 1765. 8vo. Contemporary red bronze-varnish wrappers. € 1,500

Rare work report issued by the "Institutum Judaicum et Muhammedicum" in Halle (Saale), a Pietist institution founded in 1727 by the orientalist Johann Heinrich Callenberg for the mission of the Jewish population of Europe and the Orient. Stephan Schultz (1714–76) was Callenberg's successor as director. His pamphlet gives an account of the institution's history and achievements as well as methods, also recounting his extensive mission journey to Turkey, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia undertaken between 1752 and 1756 with the young Prussian theologian August Friedrich Woltersdorf, who perished in Ptolemais in 1755: "Here I had much opportunity to do good among the various peoples, especially the Arabs, whose Sheikhs, or noblemen, entertained me warmly in their houses and listened to me intently when I read to them something from the Holy Scripture in Arabic, and provided comments for their edification" (transl., p. 34).

Slightly browned but well preserved in the pretty contemporary wrappers.

VD 18, 11240911. Cf. *Kayser IV*, 195.



Extremely rare: 20 original photographs of Mekka by the "earliest Arabian photographer"



638. 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*".

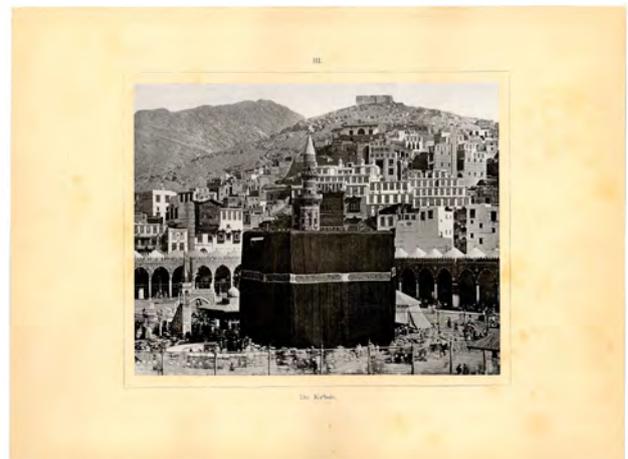
The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally 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

639. 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

640. STAMLER, Johannes. Dyalogus de diversarum gencium 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.

Editio princeps of St. Thomas's treatise against the unbelievers



641. ST THOMAS AQUINAS. [Summa contra gentiles]. De veritate catholicae fidei contra errores infidelium seu Summa catholicae fidei.

[Strasbourg, printer of Henricus Ariminensis (Georg Reyser?), not after 1474]. Royal folio (273 × 398 mm). Gothic type. 248 ff. (incl. final blank). 49 lines. 2 columns. Contemporary south German decoration: each of 4 books opening with an illuminated initial with extensions; rubricated throughout in red and blue. Modern calf, early index tabs. € 45,000

Editio princeps. Magnificent copy of the rare first edition of one of St. Thomas Aquinas's two masterpieces which systematized Latin theology. The printer is commonly referred to as "the printer of Henricus Ariminensis"; the ISTC suggests the Eichstädt printer Georg Reyser (active until 1503; cf. ADB 28, 368f.) known for his characteristic type, or, following Pellechet, Heinrich Eggestein.

"The combination of theology and philosophy which was the basis of scholasticism found its finest expression in [St. Thomas's] writings. Aquinas held that knowledge came from two sources: the truths of Christian faith and the truths of human reason. Each is a distinct source, but the revelation which comes from faith is the greater of the two, and its chief characteristic is that it consists of mysteries to be believed rather than understood" (PMM 30 for the editio princeps of the 'Summa Theologiae' published in 1485). The 'Summa de veritate catholicae fidei contra gentiles' (Treatise on the Truth of the Catholic

Faith, against Unbelievers), written in Rome, 1261–64, was composed at the request of St. Raymond of Pennafort, who desired to have a philosophical exposition and defence of the Christian Faith, to be used against the Jews and Moors in Spain.

First leaf a little defective and repaired, minor marginal repairs in first 4 leaves, small stain at a few extreme upper margins, decoration just shaved. A stamp erased from fol. 4/10r.

H 1385. Goff T-190. GW M46563. BMC I 77. Ohly-Sack 2729. Pellechet 986. Proctor 322. Sheppard 233. Voulliéme, Berlin 2179. Walsh S-110B.

*Autograph copy by the author for his wife of his famous collection of erotic poems,
translated from the Arabic*

642. 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 be 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"

643. 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, soubz 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.



Important history of the Umayyad Caliphate, printed in Calcutta

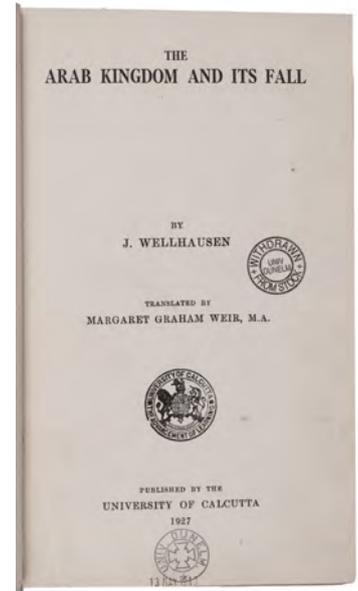
644. WELLHAUSEN, Julius / Margaret Graham WEIR, transl.). The Arab Kingdom and Its Fall.

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 undescoring in the introduction. Half-title and title-page with a restored tear, otherwise in very good condition.



V
Maps
and Atlases

The largest photograph in the world: never seen on the market

645. [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.

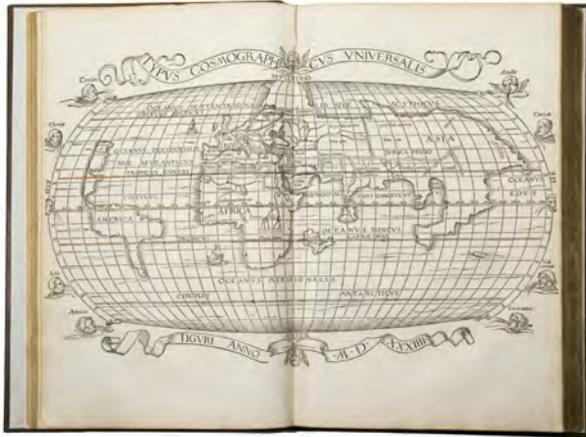
Provenance: the reverse has ink stamps of the publisher Osvaldo Böhm, who bought most of Naya’s archive when the family closed the shop in 1918. Later in the collection of Dr. Edward Luther Stevenson (1858–1944), one of the most important scholars of early cartography active at the end of the 19th and 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)*.

First edition of Vadianus' important description of the world, including the very rare map

646. VADIANUS, Joachim (Joachim von WATT). Epitome trium terrae partium, Asiae, Africae et Europae compendiariam 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).

Modern map of the Middle East

647. 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.

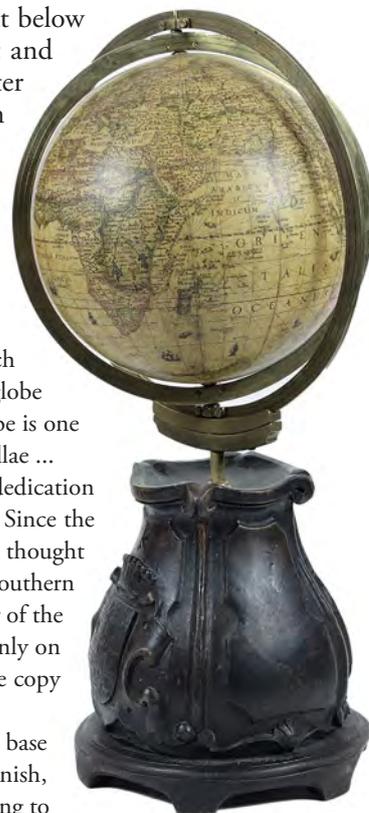
Karrow, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century, 30/91.2. Tibbets, Arabia in Early Maps 38



Globe made for the rulers of the Southern Netherlands

648. [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.

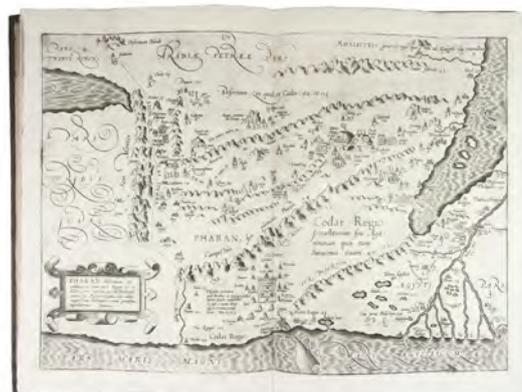
With attractive maps of the Holy Land

649. 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); Röhricht 210–II; Tobler 210; for Adrichem: NNBW III, cols. 5–7.

Final edition of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas, with 164 maps attractively coloured by a contemporary hand and with a noble provenance

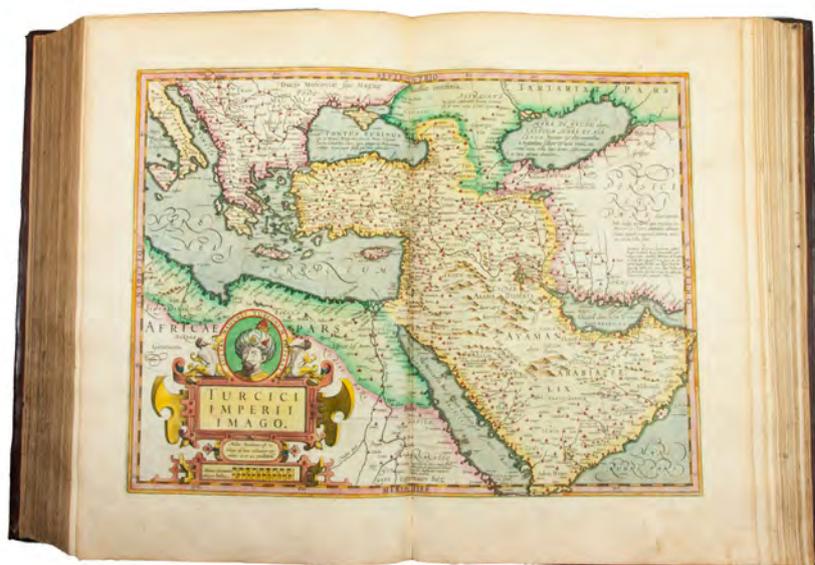
650. MERCATOR, Gerard and Henricus HONDIUS. Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. ... Editio decima.

[Amsterdam], heirs of Henricus Hondius, 1630. Folio (47 × 34 cm). With engraved title-page, engraved double-page portrait of Mercator and Hondius; 4 engraved divisional title-pages, 164 engraved maps (almost all double-page) and many woodcut initials and tailpieces, all fully coloured by a contemporary hand, with some occasional details highlighted with gum arabic, and with the title-pages with some text and details highlighted in gold. All maps with letterpress texts on the back. 18th-century gold – and blind-tooled calf, gilt edges. € 125,000

Contemporary coloured copy of the final Hondius edition of the Mercator atlas, the greatest atlas of all time, first published posthumously in 1595. The Mercator atlas was the first to bear the name *Atlas* and it set the standard for all to come. Surely no atlas has ever been so influential. Although Ortelius's 1570 atlas helped to establish many of the modern conventions for atlases, Mercator (1512–1594) took further steps. Moreover, Ortelius borrowed and adapted his maps from existing ones, while Mercator's were entirely new. In 1630, the year of the present edition, it was still the most significant geographical work of its time. However, this was also the year that Blaeu would introduce his grand atlas. The present edition includes nine new maps, not included in the previous edition of 1623.

From the Schaffgotsch library, which had its roots in the 16th-century, with the initials of count Carl von Schaffgotsch. Title-page restored at the foot and in the fore-edge margins, affecting the engraving and especially the imprint, with the gaps in the text and a small part of the illustration restored in manuscript, the following three leaves also with marginal restorations; double-portrait with a small restoration in the gutter, just touching the image; and some minor restorations throughout, mostly in the margins. One map (Tabula III Hollandiae) with a large piece torn off in the lower margin and reattached, but with some loss to the engraving, not affecting the letterpress text on the back. The restorations to the title-page show that the atlas must have been coloured well before the 18th-century endleaves and binding, which are in very good condition. All maps except the one already noted are in very good condition. An attractively coloured copy of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas.

Keuning, "The history of an atlas", in: Imago Mundi IV, pp. 37–62; Koeman, Me 29B; Koeman & V.d. Krogt 1:107.



Large paper copy of the first Dutch edition of Blaeu's great atlas of cities and towns of the Dutch Republic, with 320 mostly double-page maps, plans and views

651. BLAEU, Joan. [Toonneel der steden van de Vereenighde Nederlanden, met hare beschrijvingen ...].
With: [Toonneel der steden van 's Konings Nederlanden, met hare beschrijvingen ...].

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1652]. 2 volumes. Atlas folio (57 × 37 cm).

€ 68,500



A well-preserved large-paper copy of the first Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great atlas of the cities and towns of the Low Countries (the Dutch Republic in volume 1 and the Spanish Netherlands in volume 2), with 320 maps, plans (including fortification, siege and battle plans) and views, mostly printed from double-page plates produced by Blaeu himself.

The binding is slightly worn, with the paste-paper sides scuffed and with holes in some of the hinges at the sewing supports, but it remains structurally sound. Large-paper copy of Joan Blaeu's great atlas of cities and towns of the Low Countries, a beautiful atlas and an important monument to the Dutch Republic.

V. d. Krogt, Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici IV-1, 43:121, issue 4; Fontaine Verwey, Uit de wereld van het boek III, pp. 169–170; <http://bc.library.uu.nl/dutch-splendour-17th-century-blaeu's-town-plans.html>.

Attractively coloured Jansson map of the Holy Land

652. [JANSSONIUS, Jan]. [Terra Sancta]. Peregrinatio Abrahæ. Itinera et mansiones deserti.

[Amsterdam, Janssonius, 1658]. 177.5 × 85.5 cm. Engraving on six sheets in contemporary hand colour. Three compass roses. Framed and glazed.

€ 12,500

Palestine and the Holy Land, as published in six sheets within Janssonius's "Novus Atlas" and here assembled into an exceptionally large, impressive hand-coloured wall map spanning nearly two metres framed.

The map is oriented with the east on top – in keeping with European mediaeval religious tradition, and also showing the Levant from the perspective in which a pilgrim might approach it from sea. Thus, the coastline runs from the Levantine Sea and Sidon, Lebanon, at left to Rhinocorura, Egypt, at right. The map shows the divisions of the Twelve Tribes of Israel on both sides of the River Jordan as well as several episodes of their history in illustrations based on the Old Testament. Offshore, not far from the port of Joppa or Japha, one spies a ship holding Jonah about to be cast into the jaws of the whale. There are two cartouches: the one at top left contains the Wanderings of Abraham ("Peregrinatio Abrahæ"); the other, at top right, the Journeys and Mansions of the Desert ("Itinera et mansiones deserti"), i.e. the wanderings of the Israelites in the Sinai wilderness.

Janssonius's map was copied by Johann Ulrich Stampf in Augsburg around 1700 and issued in a similarly large format with a German title. The present original, the result of a collaboration between Janssonius and the German geographer Georgius Hornius (1620–70), is considered one of the most precise maps of Palestine and the Levant produced in the seventeenth century.

Vibrantly hand-coloured by a contemporary hand using five different paints; settlements marked in red. Very rare and in excellent condition.

Koeman I, 8150:1D/1-6. OCLC 16589561.



*The greatest and finest atlas ever published”, with 610 maps, plans and views,
coloured by a contemporary hand*

653. BLAEU, Joan. Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke 't aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort vertoon en beschreven.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–65. 9 volumes. Imperial 2° (55.5 × 36.5 cm). With 9 engraved title-pages, an engraved frontispiece and 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc., mostly double-page (53.5 × 64 cm, plate size ca. 42 × 53 cm), 7 larger folding, a few single-page and a few smaller, many including additional inset maps, plans and views, and decorated with coats of arms, human & mythological figures, animals, produce, etc. With the engraved title-pages, frontispiece, other engravings (except for the compass rose and 2 inscriptions), woodcut devices on 4 title-pages and 1 woodcut initial coloured by a contemporary hand (the maps mostly in outline but with their decorations fully coloured) and some (mostly the engraved title-pages) with extensive use of gold. 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 coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views and coats of arms. Blaeu first published his great atlas in Latin as *Atlas maior* in 1662, but the Dutch edition includes a few maps more than the Latin or French editions. The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his son Joan (1598/99–1673) are justly famous for the accuracy, originality and beauty of their maps and for the technical quality of their engraving and printing. The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC

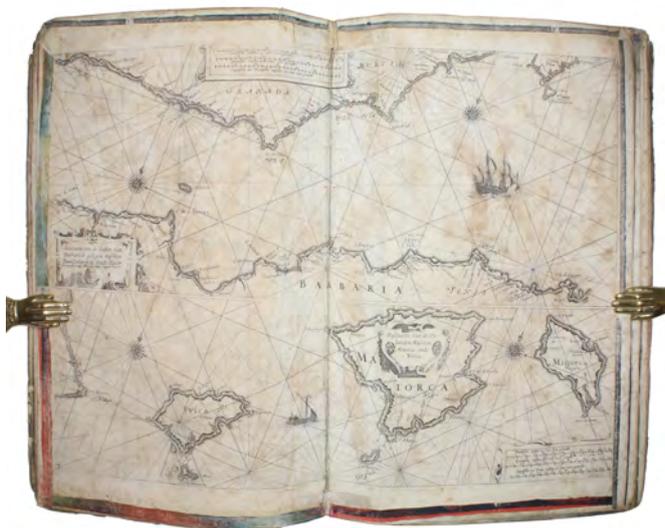


(Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world.

The Italian Jesuit Martino Martini (1614–1661), who had lived in China from 1640 to 1651 and was to return in 1658, compiled the atlas of China, printed and published by Joan Blaeu in 1655, the first major atlas of China published in Europe. It remained the most detailed European source for the geography of the Far East far into the 18th century.

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, mostly limited to parts of volume 4, a marginal water stain at the head of the first few quires of volume 9, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear and an occasional small worm hole (mostly marginal), some restored. One map has the outside edge of the left border shaved and a few are slightly dirty or tattered in the outer few millimetres of the margin along one edge. 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 about 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*

654. 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 Middeldansche Zee In twee deelen vertoon". 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.

Unique views of Cairo and Alexandria

655. LONGHI, Gioseffo. Gran Cairo (*and:*) Alessandria.

Bologna, Longhi, 1670 [and 1670s]. 94.5 × 62 cm, 106.5 × 57.8 cm. Engraved views, each on 2 sheets joined; letterpress text pasted below with publisher's imprint. Both views matted, framed and glazed. € 48,000



Unrecorded in the standard bibliographies and without counterpart in Western libraries: unique, large-scale views of Cairo and Alexandria. The Muslim influence may be discerned in the people's clothing in the foreground as well as in both cities' architecture. On the river Nile, the views depict numerous trade boats and sailors. The Italian (and, in the case of Cairo, Latin) letterpress text pasted under the engraving provides mostly historical and geographical information.

Under Ottoman rule since 1517 and having expanded south and west from its nucleus around the Citadel, Cairo in the latter half of the 17th century was second only to Constantinople, and the view reflects the economic and cultural effervescence

of the second-largest city in the Empire. To the left are soldiers battling as part of a tournament; on the right are the Sphinx (wearing a necklace!) and the famous pyramids of Giza: those of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, as well as the smaller pyramids. The centre of the city shows numerous mosques and gardens.

Formerly the most powerful city of the ancient world after Rome, Alexandria came under Ottoman rule in 1517 and subsequently lost much of its importance to the new port of Rashid (Rosette), 40 miles east, though it would regain some of its former prominence with the construction of the Mahmoudiyah Canal in 1807. Longhi's engraving shows several mosques within the city; the ancient obelisks are crowned with crescents. The Nile flows through the city and underneath the walls; outside lies Pompey's Pillar.

According to scholars, Gioseffo (Giuseppe) Longhi (1620–91) issued a series of views of Italian and foreign cities between 1654 and 1674. A publisher, bookseller and archiepiscopal printer, he was active in Bologna from 1650 to the time of his death.

Excellent specimens; some small marginal tears to the Cairo view repaired with slight marginal fraying to upper left.

Cf. Tooley, Mapmakers III, 150 (for Giuseppe Longhi); Schulz, Venice 70 (for Arrighoni/Bertarelli).

Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

656. 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 Dépôt 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”

657. 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.

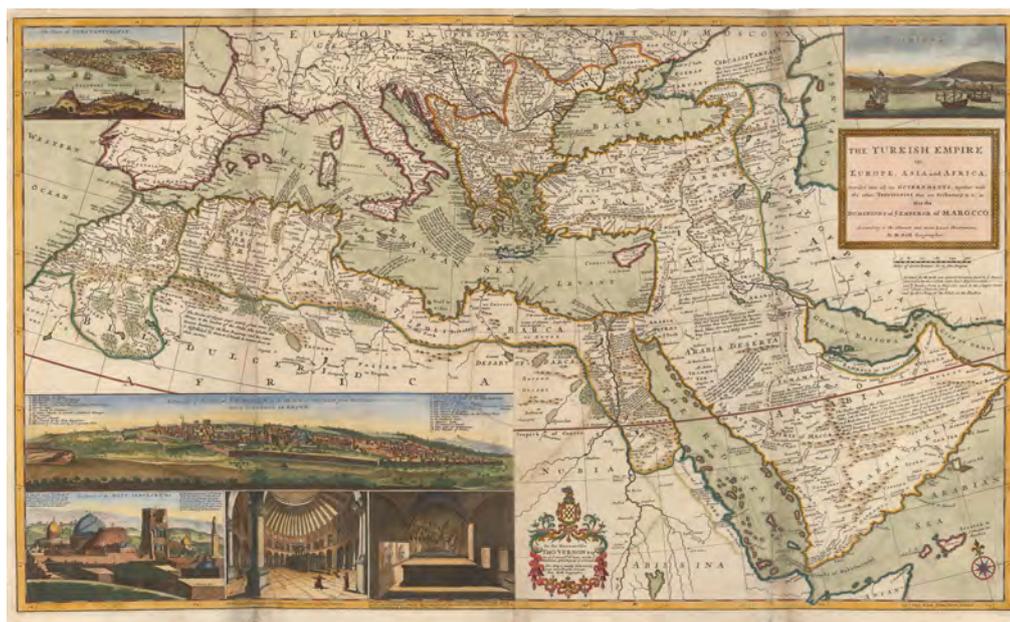
London, Herman Moll, John & Thomas Bowles & John King, ca. 1730. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 610 × 1010 mm. € 8,500

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



658. 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.

Magnificent atlas in colour published in the first half of the 18th century

659. [BEURAIN, Collection Jean de]. *Atlas ... suivant la Collection du Sr. de Beurain Geographe ordinaire du Roy, a Paris rüe Pavée au coin du Quay des Augustins.*

Paris, [suivant la collection du Sr. de Beurain, geographe ordinaire du Roy], 1748. Large folio. All three volumes with a handwritten title-page and an index in an engraved allegorical frame. Volume 1 contains 134 maps numbered 1–130 + 4 unnumbered maps (including 1 plan of Paris). Volume 2 contains 80 maps numbered 1–79 + 1 unnumbered map. Volume 3 contains 85 maps and 1 engraved plate, numbered 1–86. All the maps are on two sheets, some folded, some have been re-margined to reach the large folio size. Contemporary marbled calf, spine fleuron panels, raised bands, red morocco title and volume labels ("Atlas Universel"), roll-tooled gilt on leading edges of sides, red edges.



€ 275,000

Magnificent composite atlas combining 298 geographical maps, most in contemporary color or boundaries and edges in colour. It was made up from collections from the famous surveyor Jean de Beurain [Aix-en-Essart (Artois) 1696 – Paris 1771]. He came to Paris at the age of 18 and studied geography under Pierre Moulart-Sanson, famous geographer to the king; so rapid was his progress that he obtained the same title as his master at the age of 25. In 1724 he invented a perpetual calendar which drew the attention of Louis XV. The first volume contains: "Hemispheres Celestes et Terrestres, la Carte Generale de l'Europe, & des Particulieres qui sont les Isles Britanniques, la Suede, le Dannemarc, la Moscovie, la Pologne, la Prusse, l'Empire d'Allemagne et les XVII Provinces des Pays Bas".

The second volume contains: “Cartes Generales & Particulieres des Royaumes de France, d’Espagne & de Portugal”.
 The third volume contains: “Cartes Générales & Particuliere [sic] d’Italie, de l’Isle de Malte, de la Turquie en Europe, de la Hongrie, de l’Asie, de l’Afrique, de l’Amérique, & des Cartes Pour lire les Auteurs Sacrés & Profanes”.
 The bindings have been restored and contain new title labels. With dampstains in the inner margins of the first few leaves of volume 2, progressively diminishing further in the volume. Overall a very nice copy in original, although skillfully restored, binding.



Napoleon's ambitions in the East

660. CHANLAIRE, Pierre Gregoire / MENTELLE, Edme. Carte du théâtre de la Guerre en Orient.

Paris, Chanlaire & Mentelle, 1798–1799. Original outline colour. Dissected and laid on linen in two sections, together 940 × 1540 mm. € 28,000

A two-sheet wall map showing Prussia, Turkey, Egypt and Abyssinia in the west, and the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan, Persia, Arabia and Somalia in the east. Two inset maps show the routes from Siré to Gondar and from Gondar to the sources of the Nile. According to the inscription, the map is based on that of “the late J. B. Laborde” (Jean-Benjamin de Laborde [1734–94], a traveller and musician), with amendments; however we have been unable to trace a map of the region by him. The vast map was published to satisfy French interest when their seemingly-unstoppable General Bonaparte turned his attention to the conquest of Egypt in 1798. Napoleon had captured Malta en route to Egypt, and the oval title vignette shows him overseeing the burial of the French dead under Pompey’s Pillar after the capture of the important port city of Alexandria (July 1798).

After the defeat of the Mameluk army at the Battle of the Pyramids it was Napoleon’s intention to subdue the rest of the Ottoman Empire before moving to threaten British interests in India. However, as the political situation in Paris was deteriorating, Napoleon decided to leave his army in Egypt in 1799, returning to France to become First Consul. His army was less fortunate, surrendering to the British at Alexandria in 1801.

This map is very scarce: the French citizens’ interest in maps of the Orient evaporated as quickly as Napoleon’s.

From Surveys made by the Officers of the Indian Navy

661. CHESNEY, [Francis Rawdon] / PLATE, W[illiam] H[enry]. A Map of Arabia and Syria Laid Down Chiefly From Original Surveys [...].

London, engraved by J. & C. Walker for Longman, Brown & Co., 1849. Hand-coloured engraved map (scale: 70 miles to 1 inch). 692 × 668 mm, including fold-out section at right edge showing Ras al-Hadd. Matted. € 25,000

Exceedingly rare, large map of the Arabian Peninsula, based on surveys conducted under General F. R. Chesney (1789–1872), the explorer of the Euphrates and founder of the overland route to India. Drawn by W. H. F. Plate. This is a second, improved edition of a map that had previously appeared in 1847 under the simple title “Arabia” (kept at the British Library, referenced as IOR/X/3205 within the Qatar Digital Library). “Mesopotamia and its rivers are laid down from Surveys made during the Euphrates Expedition. The Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Southern Coast of Arabia are from those made by the Officers or the Indian Navy. The interior of the peninsula is from various sources, particularly materials furnished for the accompanying work by Aloys Sprenger M.D. and from documents obtained by Dr. Plate” (note).

Finely preserved. No copy known outside the British Library.

OCLC 556388606. Not in the Al-Qasimi Collection.



Three-dimensional plaster model of Jerusalem

662. MURET, Charles. Plan-relief de Jérusalem et de ses environs [...].

Paris, Victor Poupin, [ca. 1885]. 400 × 460 mm. Plaster relief plan of the city in original hand colour. Scale: 1:5,000 (millimetre to metre) for distances and 1:2,500 for height. Contained in the original wooden and cardboard box, imitating a book. Half cloth over marbled boards with spine-labels. All edges covered in marbled paper coating. With an index mounted to the inside of the cover. € 7,500

Exceptional three-dimensional model of Jerusalem: the fifth edition of this rare relief plan showing the principal landmarks of the city, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Via Dolorosa, and the Mount of Olives, as well as other places of worship, cemeteries, hospitals, hammams, schools, grottos, and the Pasha's palais. Heightened in blue, green, orange, yellow and brown. With a total of 215 labeled places of interest that are further detailed in the mounted index.

The plan was prepared by the French mathematician and surveyor Charles Muret, who made one of the first representations of a projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama around 1881, as part of the ultimately unsuccessful French venture to build the Panama canal. Muret's plaster cast of the topography of Panama was shown at the 1885 World Exhibition in Antwerp and was awarded a gold medal. In addition to the relief plan of Jerusalem, Muret created similar plans of Paris, Athens and the English Channel.

Small pieces of plaster chipped in a few places. Upper cover somewhat soiled, hinges cracked. Paper coating and cloth starting to peel off in places; fragments of spine-labels lacking. An uncommon specimen of French mapmaking, offering a glimpse of the Holy City and its topology towards the end of the 19th century.

OCLC 659770835.



One of the most detailed printed representations of the Arabian Peninsula produced in the Islamic World prior to World War I

663. [ARABIAN PENINSULA]. Omoumi Mamalik Mahrousi Shahani [General map of the protected countries. Ottoman Empire].

Istanbul, Matbaa-i Amire [Imperial Military Press], 1312 H [= 1896 CE]. 150 × 130 cm. Scale: 1:3,000,000. Colour lithograph, dissected into 24 sections and mounted on original linen. € 45,000

Very rare, monumental wall map of the Ottoman Empire, featuring one of the largest and most detailed printed representations of the Arabian Peninsula produced in the Islamic World prior to World War I. Perhaps more than any other map, it reveals the immense logistic challenges faced by Hajj pilgrims just in advance of the construction of the Baghdad and Hejaz Railway systems. Printed for official use, the map appeared at a time when the Sublime Porte was going to great lengths to shore up its authority in the Red Sea region (Hejaz, Asir, and Yemen), while being pressured by Britain to retreat from the domains it claimed in the Arabian Gulf (Kuwait, Al-Qatif/Hofuf, and Qatar).

Indeed, the present map would have been of great value to Ottoman generals and cabinet officials for strategic planning, as Arabia was increasingly a focus of global attention and interference. It served as the ideal strategic aid to chart the future construction of the Hejaz Railway (built 1900–08) and the Baghdad Railway (extended from the Anatolian Railway, from 1903 onwards) and delineates some of the world's most strategically important railway lines before 1900.

The main map encompasses most of the Arabian Peninsula, from Qatar and the Hadramaut westwards (while far eastern Arabia, including Oman and what is today the United Arab Emirates is featured in an inset, lower left). The coastlines and rivers are crisply depicted; mountain ranges are expressed by delicate tan shading; all cities and towns of note are labelled; the names of regions and tribal areas are revealed, while all key roads and Hajj caravan routes are delineated. The map features stellar coverage of the western Gulf region, labelling Qatar (then an autonomous part of the Ottoman Empire), Bahrain (a British protectorate prized for



its fine natural harbour), and Kuwait, an autonomous Sheikdom within the Ottoman Empire that would shortly become a British protectorate. Inland, the map details the Saudi-Wahhabi domain Nejd, with its capital Riyadh, while to the northwest lies the territory of the rival Al-Rashid clan, with its capital Ha'il.

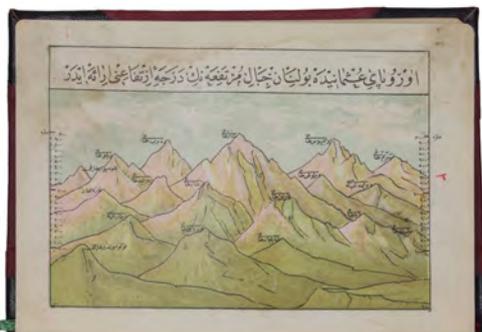
Minor soiling and waterstaining, occasional light edge wear. Tears in linen partly repaired. A rare survival.

Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi [History of geographical literature during the Ottoman period], pp. 756f. David Rumsey Map Collection 13186,000 (the single other copy known in the trade). Not in Al-Qasimi collection (1493–1931).

The late Ottoman Empire in maps

664. HELMI, Ibrahim. [Pocket atlas of the Ottoman Empire].

Istanbul, Islam and Military Library, 1323 Rumi [= 1907 CE]. 8vo. With 64 pages of map plates printed in colour. Printed in Ottoman Turkish. Original three-quarter cloth and morocco, titled in gilt on spine. € 2,500



An Ottoman atlas focused entirely on the Empire itself, with over sixty pages of plates showing various regions under Ottoman governance in the final decades of the Empire. Particularly notable maps include a detailed street-by-street city view of Istanbul, a few maps of the Levant, and a double-page map of the Arabian Peninsula just prior to the Arab Revolt during World War I, including the route of the brand-new Hejaz Railway in several different views. Printed entirely in Ottoman Turkish and quite an uncommon edition, with only one copy listed on OCLC.

A few hints of soiling, altogether in good condition.

OCLC 745200026.

Ottoman atlas of nation states and railways

665. [OTTOMAN ATLAS]. [Atlas of the world].

[Ottoman Empire], 1325 Rumi [= 1909/10 CE]. 4to (115 × 158 mm). 118 colour-printed plates, loose as issued. Original yellow cloth titled in black. € 4,500

An Ottoman Turkish atlas of the world from the final decades of the Ottoman Empire. Published just a few years prior to the events of the First World War, its geographical content reflects the changing 20th century landscape across the globe from an Ottoman perspective. Comprising over one hundred plates of maps, most plates are dedicated to a single country or region: a snapshot of Mandate Palestine and the Levant, Greece, South Africa, or Japan. The secondary focus after national geographies is evidently economic and transport connections on land and sea. Railway lines and shipping lanes are shown in almost every map, for areas as far flung as Korea, Japan, Egypt, and Great Britain, as well as those closer to home, such as a map of the Arabian Peninsula showing the Gulf and the newly constructed Hejaz Railway.

Light wear to binding, lacking part of the preliminary text.



Unique manuscript map of the Yemen Vilayet, drawn during the Yemeni rebellion of 1911

666. [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.

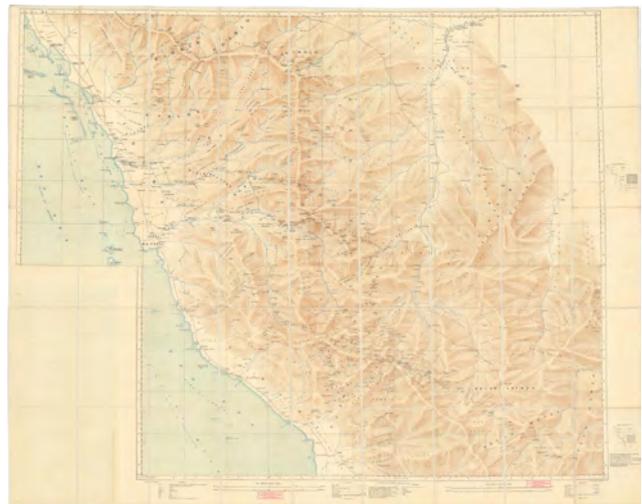
Traces of folds which show a few insignificant paper and edge flaws. Drawn on high-quality Austrian "carta di disegno" paper with drystamp in one corner.

The Ordnance Survey of Arabia

667. 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.

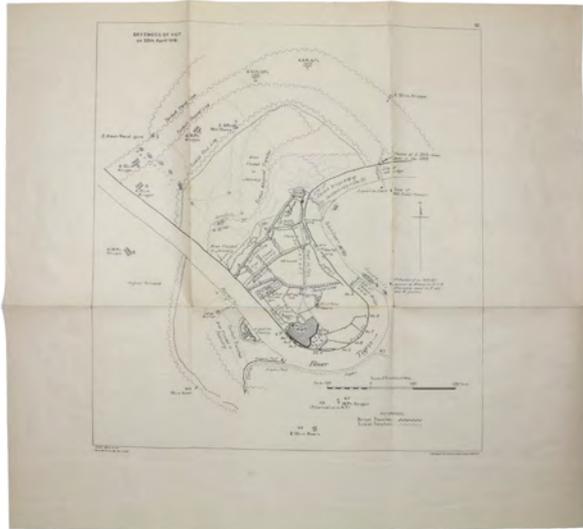
€ 45,000



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.

“For Official Use Only”: mapping the Mesopotamian battlefields of WWI



668. [MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN]. Critical Study of the Campaign in Mesopotamia up to April 1917. Part II – Maps.

Calcutta, Government of India Press, 1925. 25 (instead of 26) folding maps, sketches etc., as always lacking the “Explanation of the Method of giving Map Co-ordinates adopted in Chapters XIII and XX”. Original tan cloth map-case with original printed label to cover. € 3,500

An excellent set of maps documenting the battlefields of the Mesopotamian Campaign of WWI. Printed at the Survey of India Offices, Dehradun, the maps cover the major sites of the conflict, including a simplified version of the sought-after “Lower Mesopotamia” War Office map, an elegant map of the Battle of Ctesiphon, and a detailed map of Sheikh Saad and Kut-Al-Amara which includes an interesting note on the burgeoning cartography of the area: “The first map with any pretensions to accuracy was not produced till the summer of 1916”.

Designated “For Official Use Only”, this study is uncommon. LibraryHub locates three copies, at King’s College London, the London Library, and the British Library. OCLC adds seven more, with three in North America, three in Australia and one in South Africa. Without the text volume (Part I). Some spotting and closed tears to several of the smaller maps (printed on thin paper), larger folding maps in very good condition. Map-case rubbed with some wear and splits to extremities. Ownership inscription of R. T. Holland to front cover.

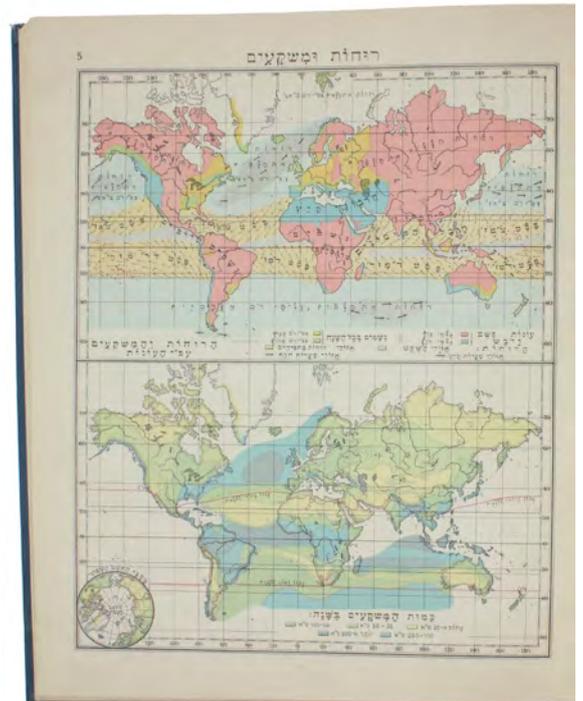
The first published Hebrew atlas

669. JABOTINSKY, Vladimir (Ze’ev) / PERLMAN, S. (eds.). Atlas.

London, The Hebrew Publishing Company Ha-Sefer, 1925. Folio. 48 ff. Original blue cloth titled in gilt. € 2,800

Certainly one of the earliest modern atlases to be published entirely in Hebrew, and quite likely the first. Among the numerous colour-printed maps are those showing the percentage of the Jewish population in each country with large diaspora populations prior to the Holocaust. Other maps show political, economic, or geographic distributions across the globe, with extensive encyclopedic text expounding on the various topics addressed in the maps. With an errata slip urging readers to correct several of the maps with pen and ink, as a few showed some errors. With the library stamp and material of the Hebrew College Library in Brookline, Massachusetts; per the Hawes Street address this would have been after 1952. Light wear, otherwise in good condition.

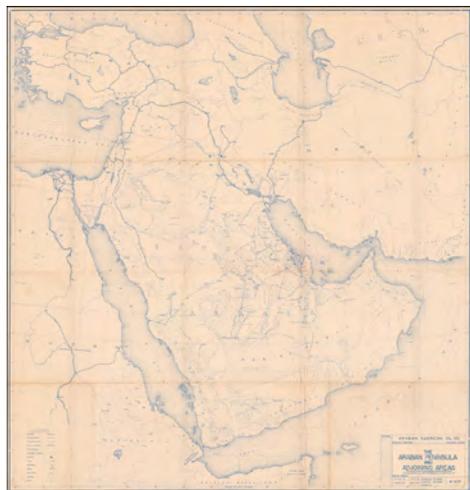
LCCN 26016184.



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.”

670. 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

671. SURVEY OF PALESTINE. Palestine Survey Maps.

[Jerusalem?], 1942–1945. 490 × 725 mm. Various editions, 16 coloured 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.

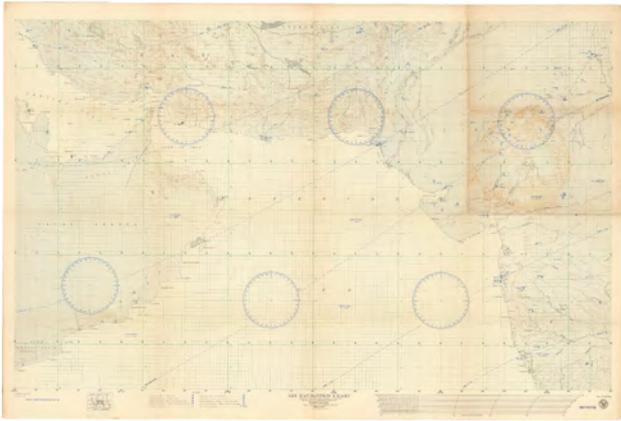


“The cadastral survey proceeded in fits and starts, through the Great Revolt of 1936–1939 and World War II. By the end of the mandate, the land was settled in less than 20 percent of Palestine, primarily in areas where Jewish colonies were established, such as the coastal plain, the Marj Ibn Amer valley, 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



672. [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.

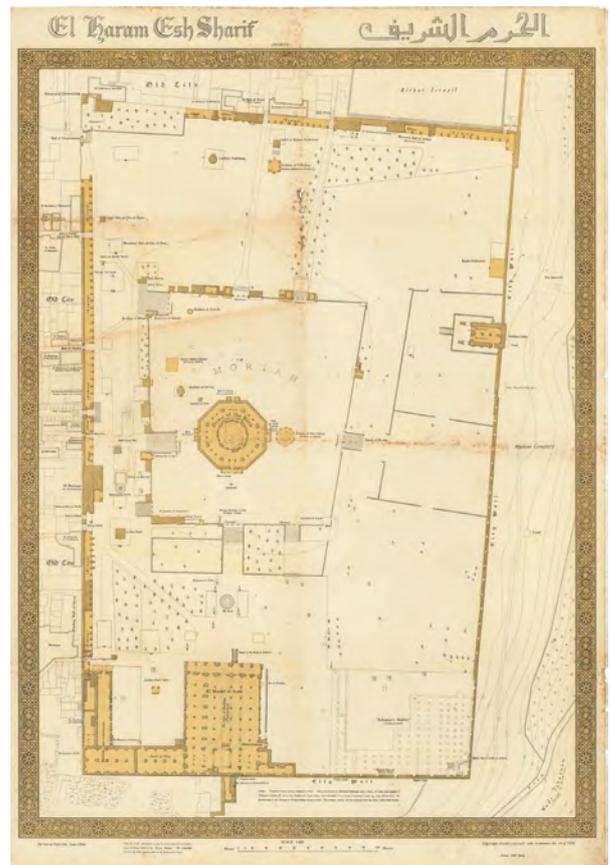
Large and rare map of al-Haram al-Sharif

673. [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 Científicas).



U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of the future UAE

674. [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.

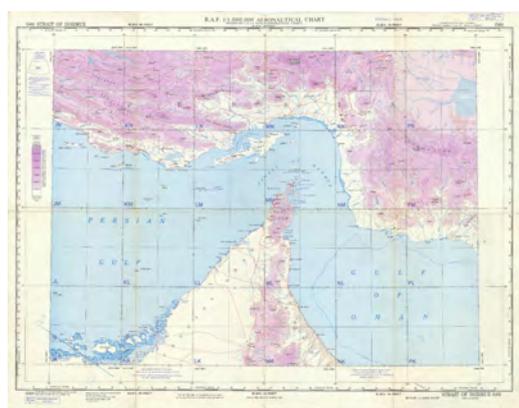


Blueprint map of the Nejd

675. [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 Buquim 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.



Air chart of the most important strategic point in the Gulf

676. [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.

With manuscript additions

677. [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.



Aramco's rare preliminary geographic map of the Peninsula

678. 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)*.

*Israeli Defense Forces:
Arabia after the Suez Crisis*

679. GENERAL STAFF, ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES. Ha-mizrah ha-karov (The Near East).

[Tel Aviv], Israel Defense Forces, General Staff, 1958. 960 × 820 mm. Colour-printed map (folded). Scale 1:4,700,000. € 3,500

A large map of the Middle East, produced by Israel's General Staff soon after the Suez Crisis, showing the Arabian Peninsula and adjoining countries with major roads, railroads, and petroleum pipelines. A few tears to folds, but well preserved.



Rare Syrian-printed map of the United Arab Republic



680. [UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC]. Kharitat al-Jumhuriyah al-'Arabiyah 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)



681. [UNITED STATES 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; relief shown by hachures and spot heights. € 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 United Arab Emirates: 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. As Aramco's chief geologist, Bramkamp was responsible for the compilation of the areas within Arabia where the sediments crop out. This responsibility fell to Ramirez following Bramkamp's early death in September 1958.

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).

Mapping the partition of Palestine

682. [HIGHER ARAB COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE]. Palestine.

Beirut, Al-Arabi Magazine, 1962. Colour lithograph map, 668 × 390 mm. € 400

A detailed map of Palestine prepared and issued by the Higher Arab Commission for Palestine for the popular Kuwaiti magazine, Al-Arabi. Alongside the main map, smaller complementary maps show various political landscapes, including the boundaries of Arab and Zionist settlements in Jerusalem, projected Zionist expansion across the Levant, and two maps of partitions of Palestine as drawn up by the UN in 1947 and by the British in the Mandate period.

Light creasing, quite bright and clean.



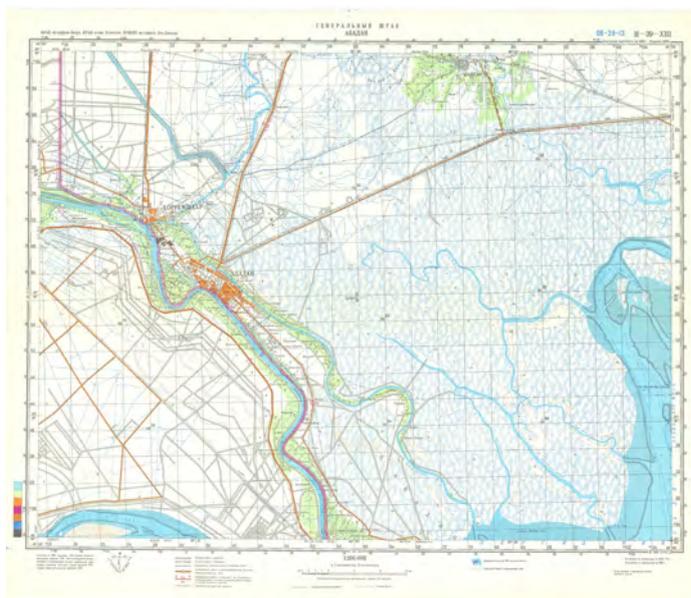
Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 350 maps – 1:200,000

683. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:200,000. General'nyi 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).

Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 49 maps – 1:500,000

684. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:500,000. General’nyí 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).



City planning in 1960s Kuwait

685. [KUWAIT]. [City planning maps of Kuwait City and surroundings].

Kuwait, 1965–1974. 10 black-and-white electrostatic printed maps, ranging from 1050 × 910 mm to 585 × 465 mm. € 8,500

Likely a very small print run of city planning maps from 1960s to 1970s Kuwait, during the widespread development boom of the mid-20th century which saw Kuwait profit from the oil economy and undertake many modernization and expansion efforts. Maps include the development plans for a portion of the Ali Al Salem Air Base area, the base itself later partly destroyed during the Gulf War, a city block in Salmiya and Hawally,

respectively, both with the Kuwait Technical Affairs Dept ink stamp to verso, and Kuwait City and several of its suburbs, including Al Khalidiya, Al Salam, and the Dasman Palace area, which also saw heavy fighting during the Gulf War. Most charts show a detailed plan of single city block, but two give a wider view as well: one covers the entirety of Kuwait City as it was in 1961, street names labelled, with the older docks and lack of later extensions clearly visible. Another large map shows the Khalidiya district in full, with city blocks broken into individual buildings and a key labelled in both Arabic and English noting shops, schools, industrial areas, mosques, and even water pumps, playing fields, open spaces, and medical clinics. Light wear, including some minor staining and tape repairs on the reverse of a few maps. Altogether an informative and detailed snapshot of Kuwait in the midst of development, and a good record of city planning and civil engineering in the capital region.

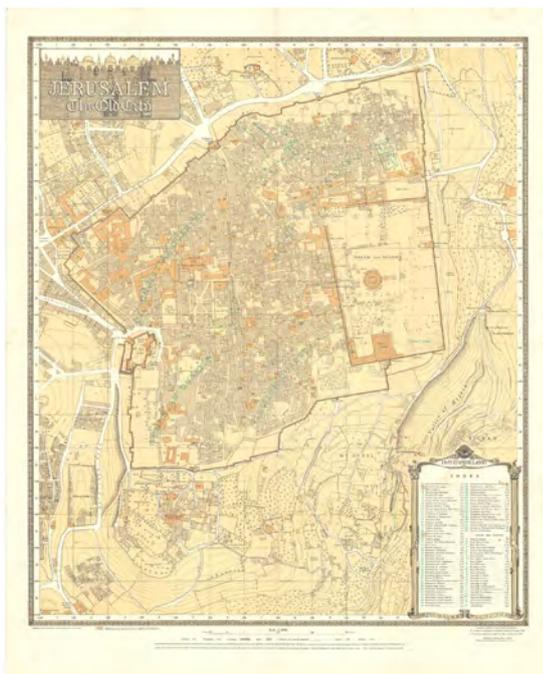
“All modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications”

686. [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 Arabian American Oil Company 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; occasional small holes.

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).



1930s plan of Jerusalem's Old City, reissued in 1967 after the Six-Day War

687. SALMON, F[rederick] J[ohn]. Jerusalem. The Old City. [Tel-Aviv], Survey of Israel, 1967. Sepia toned pictographic folding map, 800 × 630 mm. Scale 1:2,500. € 800

A finely drawn, detailed plan of Jerusalem's Old City, originally produced by the British surveyor F. J. Salmon and here re-issued by the Survey of Israel, in the wake of the 1967 Six-Day War, when East Jerusalem including the Old City came under Israeli occupation. Notable sites are identified, with particular emphasis on the Temple Mount. The Dome of the Rock and Solomon's Stables (now the El-Marwani Mosque) are labeled, among other sites.

This map was originally compiled, drawn, and printed in British Mandate Palestine under the direction of F. J. Salmon (1882–1964), the Commissioner for Lands and Surveys, in 1936. Further editions were published in 1945 and 1947, including revisions with new information supplied by the government's Department of Antiquities. After Israel captured East Jerusalem in the Six-Day War in 1967, the Survey of Israel republished the map in

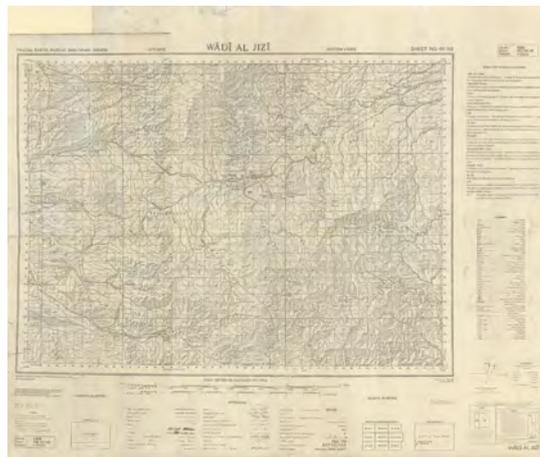
both English and Hebrew in 1967 and 1970. These later editions are quite rare in either language. Occasional very slight foxing, but generally in fine condition.

*Topography mapped
at the Abu Dhabi-Oman border*

688. [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 Defence, 1967. Photoprinted map in black and white, 590 × 665 mm. Scale 1:100,000. € 2,000

A watermarked “Oxford Duplicate” of this scarce pre-UAE topographical map of the border region between Oman and the Al Ain region of Abu Dhabi, the original 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. Some marginal creasing and repaired closed tears; professionally rebacked and reinforced.



Pre-UAE geological map of Sharjah and northern emirates

689. [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.

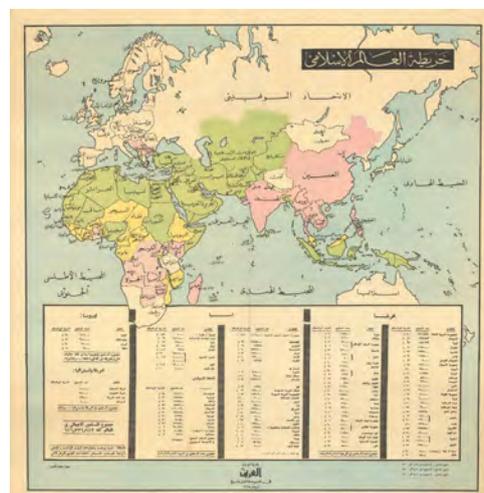
Maps like this one would have been an important tool in understanding the geological natural resources potentially available to each emirate, whose borders were not yet entirely set at the time of publication. Light wear and creasing; expertly rebacked and reinforced.

Mapping the Muslim world

690. [MUSLIM WORLD MAP – KUWAIT]. Map of the Islamic World.

[Kuwait], Kuwait Government Press, 1968. Colour lithograph map, 614 × 585 mm. € 450

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.

The only known copy

691. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – OMAN]. Sharjah – Salala.

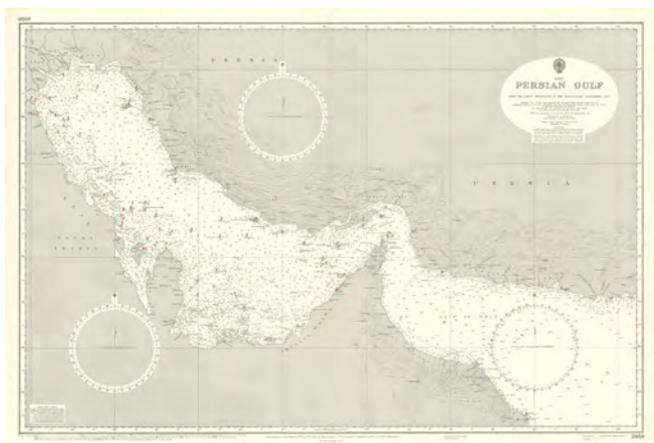
No place, [probably 1960s]. Diazoprint map, 111.5 × 75.4 cm. Scale 1:1,000,000. Folded. € 6,500

Highly detailed map of the Arabian Peninsula's coast from Abu Dhabi (Abu Al Abyad island) and Ras al-Khaimah in today's United Arab Emirates to Ras al-Hadd and south to Salala in Dhofar, Oman. The legend identifies wells, towns and villages, wadis, scarps, edges of sand, quicksand, and tracks. Political boundaries are omitted. The latest surveys incorporated are those undertaken by Nick Fallon, Douglas Michael Morton and René Wetzel in the mid- and later 1950s, suggesting that the present map – identified as "TP_773 (Revised)" in the lower left corner but not traced in any institutional collection worldwide – was one of a very small number produced for the internal use of a geological exploration team in the 1960s, when the first discoveries of oil in commercial quantities intensified exploration efforts both in the soon-to-be-independent Trucial States and in Oman.

Light staining and wear; a few minor tears professionally repaired.



Admiralty Hydrographic Charts for the Gulf region



692. 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

693. [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.

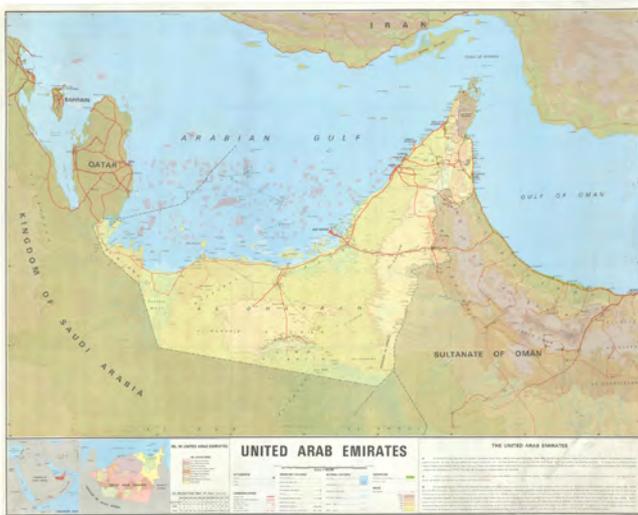
Some toning, minor wear and closed tears. In good condition. An important record from the earliest days of governance in the UAE, and a building which represented the vision for the future of the country.



The newly founded Union: pearl fisheries and oil fields

694. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. MUSTAFA, Ezzedin Ibrahim / ABDULLAH, Muhammad Morsy. United Arab Emirates. Oil in United Arab Emirates.

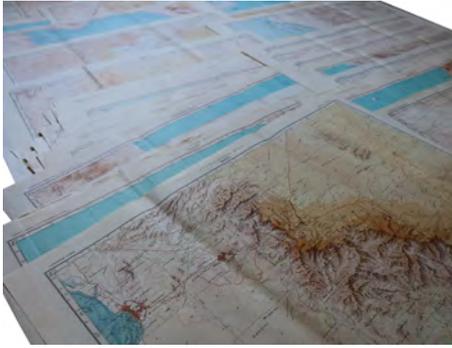
Maidenhead / Abu Dhabi, Fairey Surveys Ltd. / Centre for Documentation and Research, Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, [1973]. Colour-printed map, 962 × 1192 mm. Scale 1:750,000. € 25,000



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 to be later 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. A fantastic record of a newly born country and the state of its infrastructure and oil industry at the time of unification.

Light wear, professionally reinforced and rebacked. Rare.

OCLC 5403061.



The Arabian Peninsula in 54 maps – 1:500,000

695. [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).

The Gulf in two enormous maps – 1:1,000,000

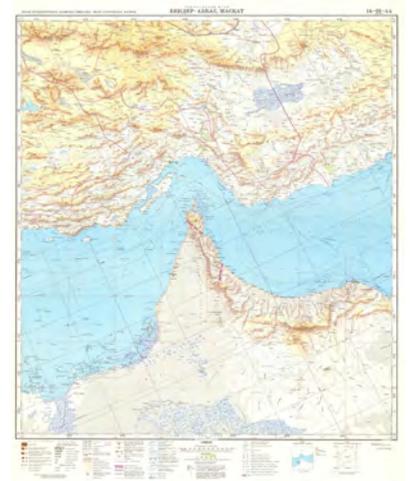
696. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN GULF (1:1,000,000). General'nyí shtab. Abadan, Jel'-Kuvejt, Manama. 14-01-43. (And:) Bender-Abbas, Maskat. 14-01-44.

[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.



The United Arab Emirates in 26 maps – 1:200,000

697. [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

698. [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!

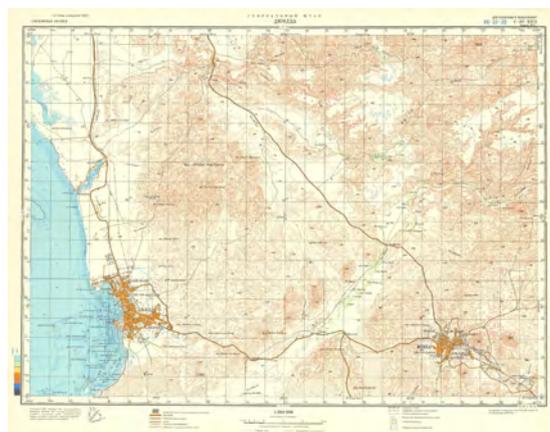
The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled "For Official Use". Indeed, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



The Red Sea in 86 maps – 1:200,000



699. [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. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Plans for the Al Qasimi family residential palace

700. [SHARJAH]. [Architectural plans of Al Seef Palace].

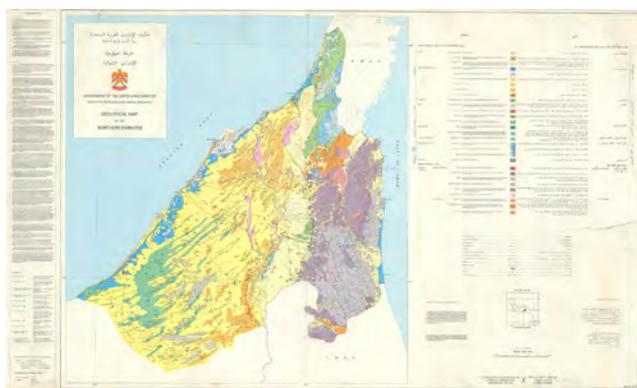
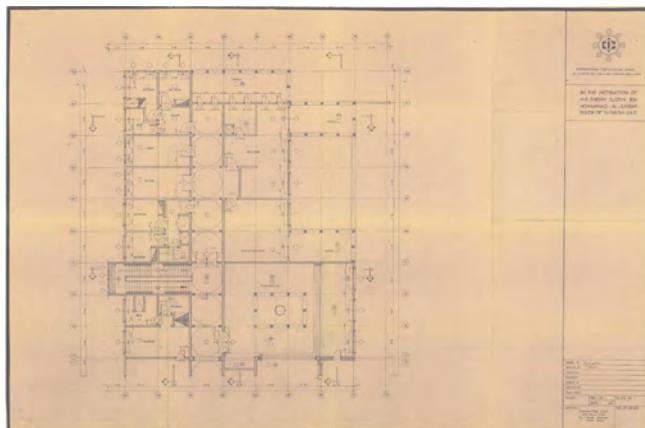
Sharjah, International Consultation Office, 1976. 16 architectural plans in English, approx. 995 × 782 mm to 1015 × 1500 mm. € 7,500

Sixteen large architectural plans of the residential palace of Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qasimi, ruler of Sharjah and member of the Federal Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates since their founding. The palace, referred to as the Ruler's Palace or Al Seef Palace, was completed in Sharjah ca. 1979 under the direction of Ibrahim Gaffar, on the orders of Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qasimi. Its design is clearly residential, not an office of state but the personal living space of the sovereign of Sharjah.

Side views show the silhouette of the building, and floor plans show intended uses of each room: bedrooms, a "family saloon", balconies, master bedrooms, a dining hall large enough to accommodate important guests, and even a children's playroom.

The lower floors boast a swimming pool, entry halls, and the office of Sultan Mohammed Al Qasimi himself. Several sheets show quite detailed cross-sections of palace architecture, including an air-conditioning system and decoration, such as tile and elegant finishing on arches and windows. Issued by the International Consultation Office Sharjah, by Dr. Ibrahim Gaffar, Dr. H. Ismail, Dr. S. Darwish, and the architect S. Nasr. Drawn by Amrue Effat and Samir Gohar.

Some toning, minor wear and closed tears. In good condition. A fine record of early important building projects of the newly founded United Arab Emirates.



Scarce first geological study of the Union

701. 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.

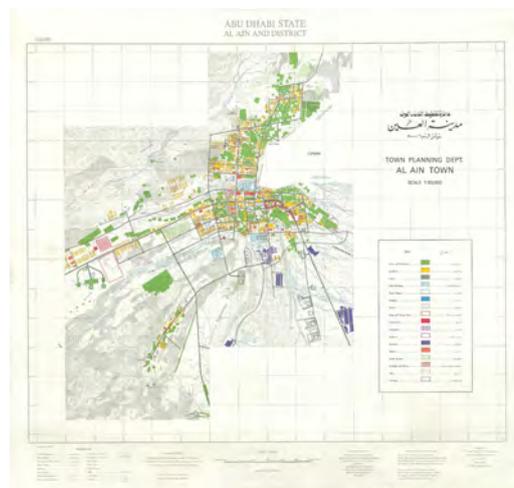
OCLC 182962252.

City plan of 1970s Al Ain

702. (HUNTING Surveys Ltd.). Abu Dhabi State. Al Ain and District. Town Planning Dept. Al Ain Town. Abu Dhabi, Director of Town Planning, 1979. Colour-printed map, 665 × 705 mm. Scale 1:50,000. € 3,500

Scarce map of the city of Al Ain and the border with Oman, published in the first decade after unification and based on a detailed aerial photographic survey of Al Ain and surroundings compiled and produced by Hunting Surveys Limited in 1968. Only one copy of the 1968 map is listed on OCLC, while this post-unification edition appears to be unrecorded in institutions.

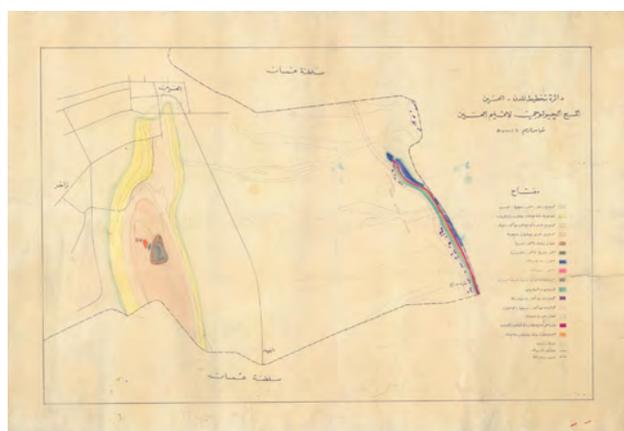
This map shows the northern ridge of Jebel Hafeet, farms and plantations, residential zones, industrial areas, defence installations near the Omani border, and the Buraimi Airstrip. The Al Ain region and Jebel Hafeet are of historical and environmental importance to the United Arab Emirates, and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in particular. The mountain is the site of at least one ancient ruin: an example of the “beehive tombs” found in the region, and serves as a tourist destination and wildlife area with a unique geological history; just across the border is the Buraimi oasis, subject of land disputes in the 1970s. Light marginal soiling and creasing; professionally rebacked. Quite bright and clean.



Original drawing of Al Ain geology

703. [ABU DHABI – AL AIN]. Manuscript map – [Town Planning Department Al Ain. Geological Survey of Al Ain Region].

[Al Ain, 1970s]. Hand-drawn geological map in black felt tip marker, multicolored marker, and colored pencil. Titled and captioned in Arabic. Scale 1:50,000. € 7,500



One-of-a-kind hand-drawn geological map of Al Ain in ink and colored pencil, drawn for the Al Ain Town Planning Department and captioned in tidy manuscript Arabic; tracing the geology of Al Ain where the UAE meets the Omani border, the map was very likely sketched in the first years after the formation of the Union. Prominent in the drawing is the only mountain in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, Jebel Hafeet, with its elevations carefully sketched in shades of colored pencil. Also notable is a ridge which partly defines the North-South border with Oman, identified by the cartographer as the remains of an ancient reef.

The Al Ain region and Jebel Hafeet are of great historical and environmental importance to the United Arab Emirates, and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in particular. The mountain is the site of at least one ancient ruin: an example of the “beehive tombs” found in the region, and serves as a tourist destination and wildlife area with

a unique geological history; just across the border to the north is the Buraimi oasis, subject of land disputes in the 1970s. Lightly smudged and with a few closed tears expertly repaired.



Original cartographic sketch of Abu Dhabi's lone mountain

704. [ABU DHABI –AL AIN]. Geomorphological Map of Northern Part of Gabal Hafeyt (U.A.E.).

[Abu Dhabi, 1970s]. Manuscript map, 940 × 587 mm. Black ink on tracing paper. € 12,500

Drawn by hand: a geological map of the northern ridge of the only mountain in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, traced carefully from aerial photographs commonly used as reference. Small corrections are visible where the cartographer, for example, narrowed a windgap, or slightly altered the position of a rock cut terrace in shale. A fascinating glimpse at the process of cartography, and the mapping of one of the most interesting geological zones in Abu Dhabi.

The lone mountain of Jebel (or Gabal) Hafeyt lies exactly on the border with Oman and extends into the Emirati city of Al Ain. This geological map sketches out the paths of old landslides, winding wadis, and the thrust of summits on the slopes of Jebel Hafeyt. Integrating the nearby city of Al Ain, the map also carefully notes a few settled areas. A few minor closed tears or punctures, very subtly repaired.

The planning of the Bahraini Naval Forces: original map and organizational chart

705. [BAHRAIN]. Taqrir 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.



A large trove of Saudi Landsat maps

706. [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.

Visualizing Arab history in a 'chronological' map

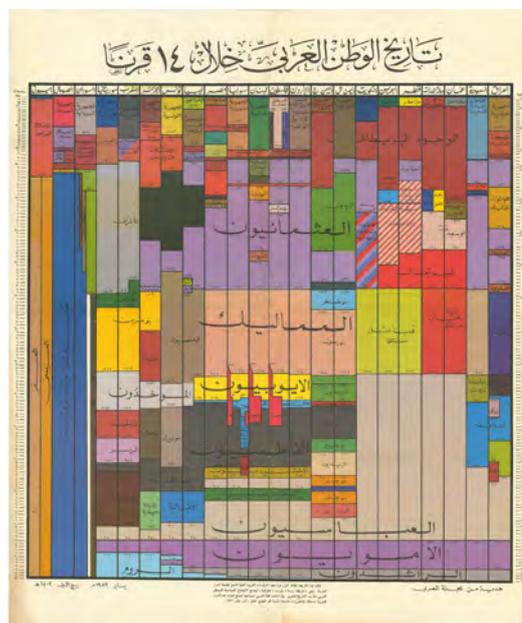
707. [ARAB HISTORY]. The History of the Arab World in Fourteen Centuries.

Kuwait, Al-Arabi Magazine, 1982. Colour-printed poster, 705 × 582 mm.

€ 250

A fascinating visualization of fourteen centuries of rich Arab history, brightly coloured. Per its own caption, the idea of this map was first conceptualized and implemented by members of the Institute of Arab Research and Studies (IARS), a research group founded by the Arab League. It is a “chronological” rather than a “geographical” map: one which shows the political conditions of the Arab world from the beginning of the Hijri calendar. Subsequently published in Al-Arabi Magazine, the magazine's editors extended the map to accommodate the increasing number of independent Arab states and the contemporary political developments of the early 1980s. Combining graphic design, mapmaking, and poster pop-art styles with historical records, this piece is an altogether unique way of visualizing Arab history, and visually striking.

Light edgewear, gentle creasing.



Limited distribution NATO maps of UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia

708. [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.



Mapping Samarec refineries prior the the Aramco merger

709. [SAMAREC – ARAMCO]. [Map of Saudi Arabian Samarec oil refineries].

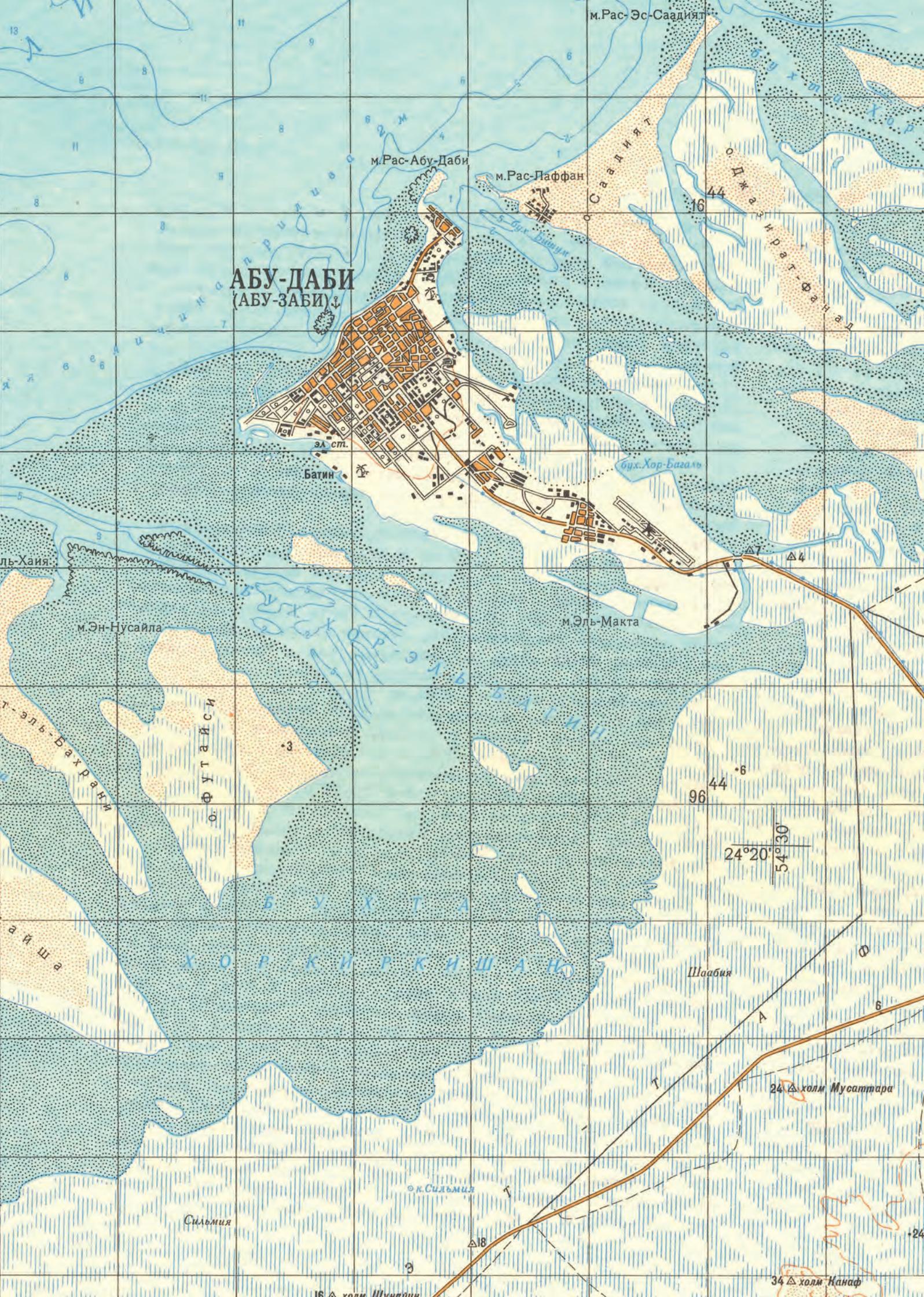
[Saudi Arabia], Eng. Zaki Mohammed Ali Farsi, 1410 H [= 1989–1990 CE]. Colour-printed map, two-sided, 690 × 985 mm. Folds down to 235 × 135 mm pamphlet. € 950

Large and detailed two-sided map of Saudi Arabia made for Samarec, the Saudi state oil refinery. In 1993 Saramec was merged with Saudi Aramco in order to streamline oil production and refinement under a single state company.

With text and labels in English and Arabic and printed in bright colour, both sides of the map show detailed information on the Saudi oil industry in the context of Arabian geopolitical boundaries just prior to the merger. Bordering the largest map are photographic illustrations of oil refineries across Saudi Arabia, including those at Jeddah, Riyadh, Rabigh, and Yanbu. On the map, refineries are marked with the Samarec logo, and on the reverse important refinery cities and regions are shown in more detail.

Very minor wear.





АБУ-ДАБИ
(АБУ-ЗАБИ)

м. Рас-Абу-Даб

м. Рас-Лаффан

м. Рас-Эс-Саадият

Багин

м. Эль-Макта

м. Эн-Нусайла

о. Футайси

24°20' 54°30'

Шаабия

24 △ холм Мусаттара

о.к. Сильмия

Сильмия

△18

16 △ холм Шиньян

34 △ холм Нанаф

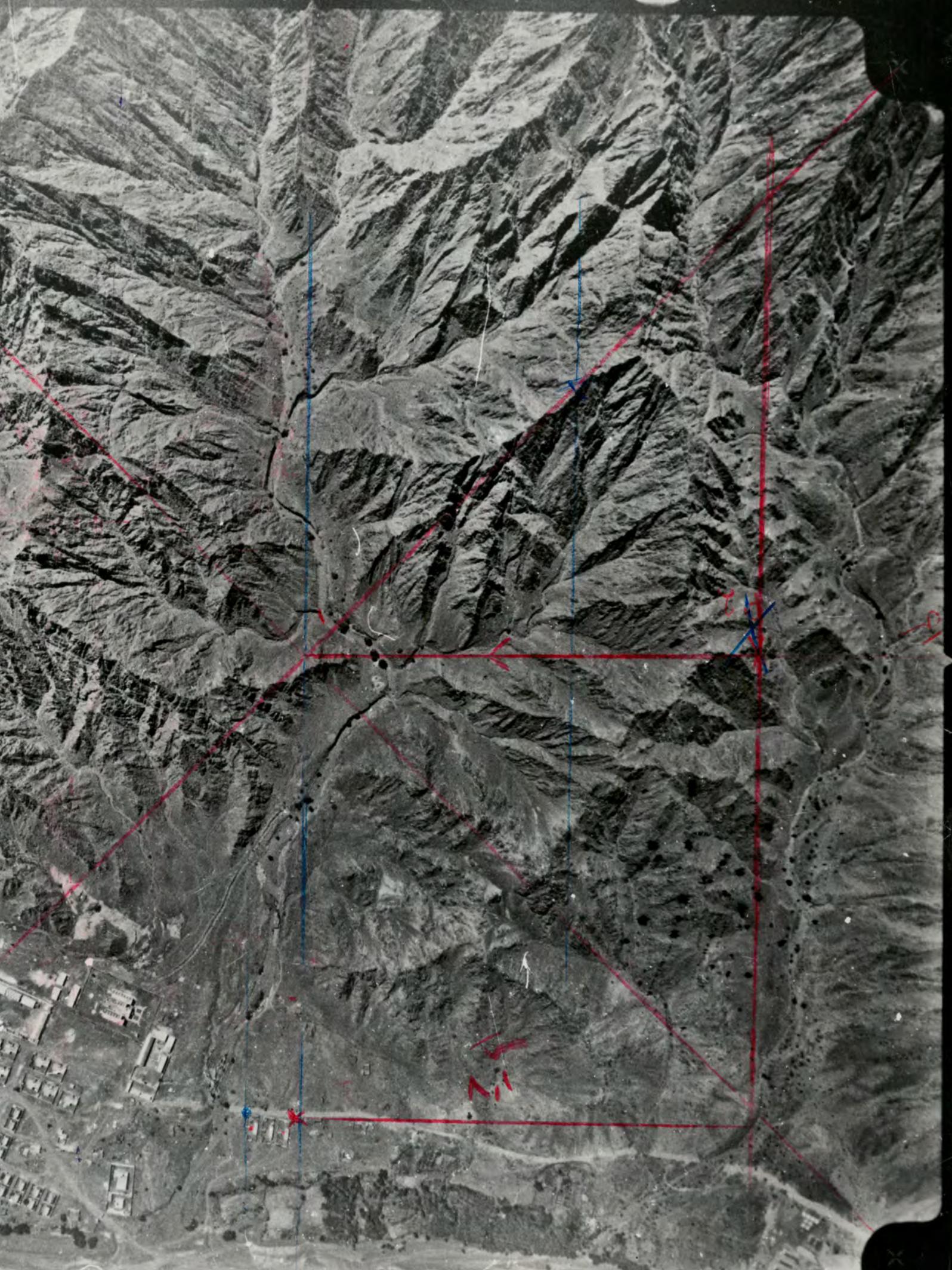


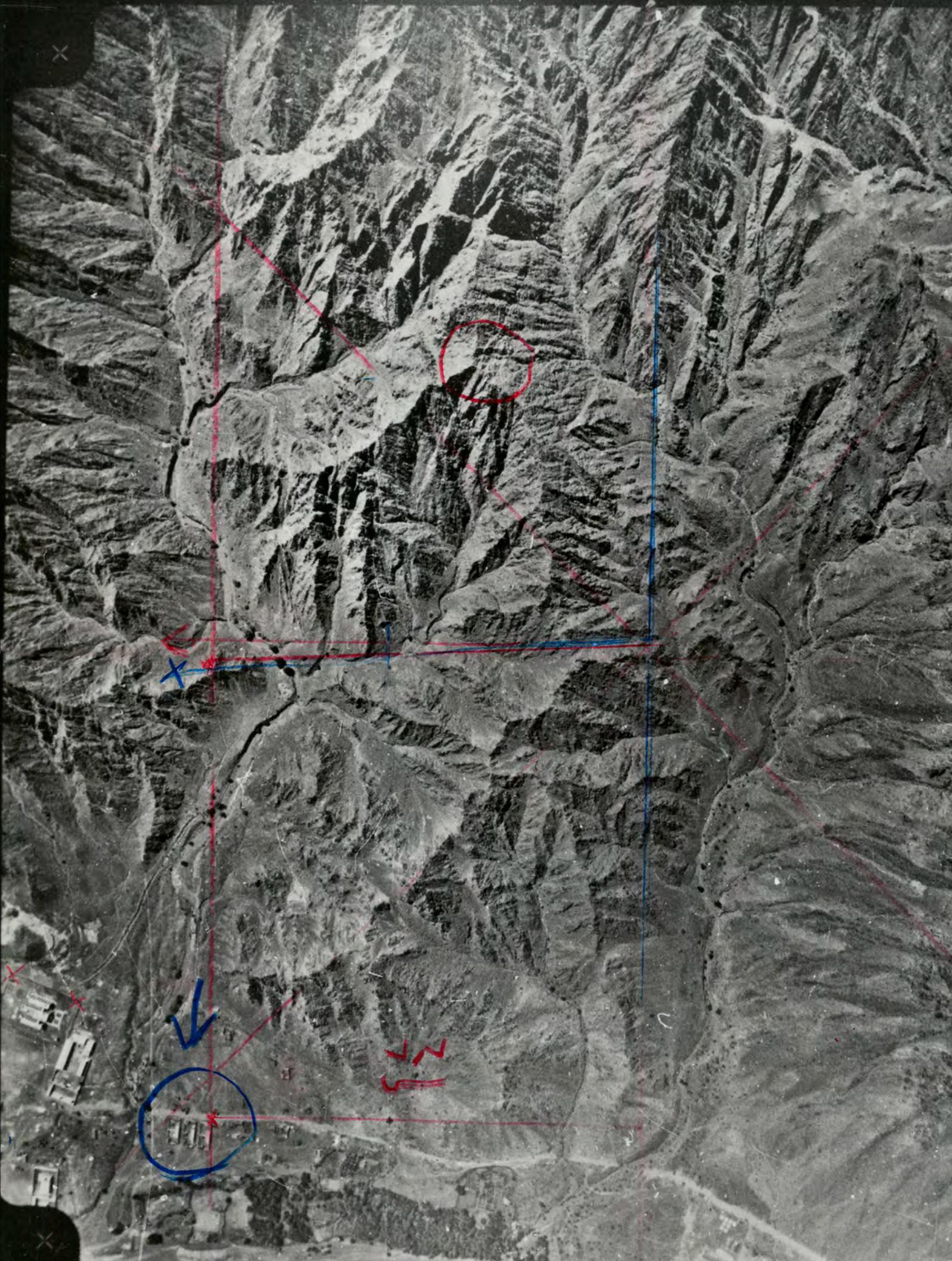
3 MARCH 77

4.000' APPROX 6"

RUN 2

1382







OIL IN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

- OIL COMPANIES**
- Abu Dhabi Oil Company
 - Abu Dhabi Marine Areas
 - Phillips Oil Company
 - Abu Dhabi Oil Company (Japan)
 - Middle East Oil Company
 - Pan Ocean Oil Company
 - Bandeq Oil Company
 - Dubai Petroleum Company
 - Open Areas

OIL PRODUCTION, 1962-72 (Million Long Tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
ABU DHABI	0.7	2.6	9.0	13.3	17.2	17.9	23.6	28.3	32.7	44.1	50.5
DUBAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	4.3	6.5	6.5	-

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Kilometers 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers
SCALE 1:750,000

- SETTLEMENTS**
- Capital
 - Town
 - Village
- IMPORTANT FEATURES**
- Archaeological site
 - Water well, water tank
 - Water pipeline
 - Gas pipeline, gas station
 - Oil well
 - Oil pipeline, pumping station
 - Broadcasting station
 - International boundary
- NATURAL FEATURES**
- Foreshore
 - Pearl fisheries
 - Wadi and wadi spread
 - Salt marsh (sabkhat)
 - Desert - sand
- VEGETATION**
- Cultivated area and Oasis
 - Palms and scrub
- RELIEF**
- Spot height

Metres
1800
1200
600