



The Middle East

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COVER IMAGE: no. 34

ABULFEDAE
TABVLA SYRIAE

CVM
EXCERPTO GEOGRAPHICO

EX
IBN OL WARDII
GEOGRAPHIA ET HISTORIA NATVRALI.

ARABICE NVNC PRIMVM EDIDIT, LATINE VERTIT,
NOTIS EXPLANAVIT

IO. BERNHARDVS KOEHLER

PROFESSOR PVBL. EXTR. PHILOSOPHIAE ET HISTORIARVM
IN ACADEMIA KILONIENSI.

ACCESSERE

IO. IACOBI REISKII V.C.

ANIMADVERSIONES AD ABULFEDAM

ET

PRODIDAGMATA

1766

AD HISTORIAM ET GEOGRAPHIAM
ORIENTALEM.

LIPSIAE

LITTERIS SCHOENERMARKII MDCC LXVI.

Important medieval geography

I. ABU AL-FIDA ISMA'IL IBN 'ALI (ABULFEDA). Albulfedae tabula Syriae cum excerpto geographico ex Ibn Ol Wardii geographia et historia naturali. Arabice nunc primum edidit, latine vertit, notis explanavit Io. Bernhardus Koehler.

Leipzig, Schönemarck, 1766. Large 4°. Near-contemporary marbled grey boards with a gold-tooled red label on the spine. € 4500

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

Extremities professionally restored. Insignificant browning throughout.

Ink marginalia by a mid-19th-century owner, probably the Hamburg theologian and educator Carl Bertheau (1806–86), whose bookplate is on the front pastedown.

[70], 240 pp. *GAL II, 46. Ebert 29. Hamberger/Meusel IV, 189. ADB XVI, 444.*

A Saxon Arabist's scholarly hoax

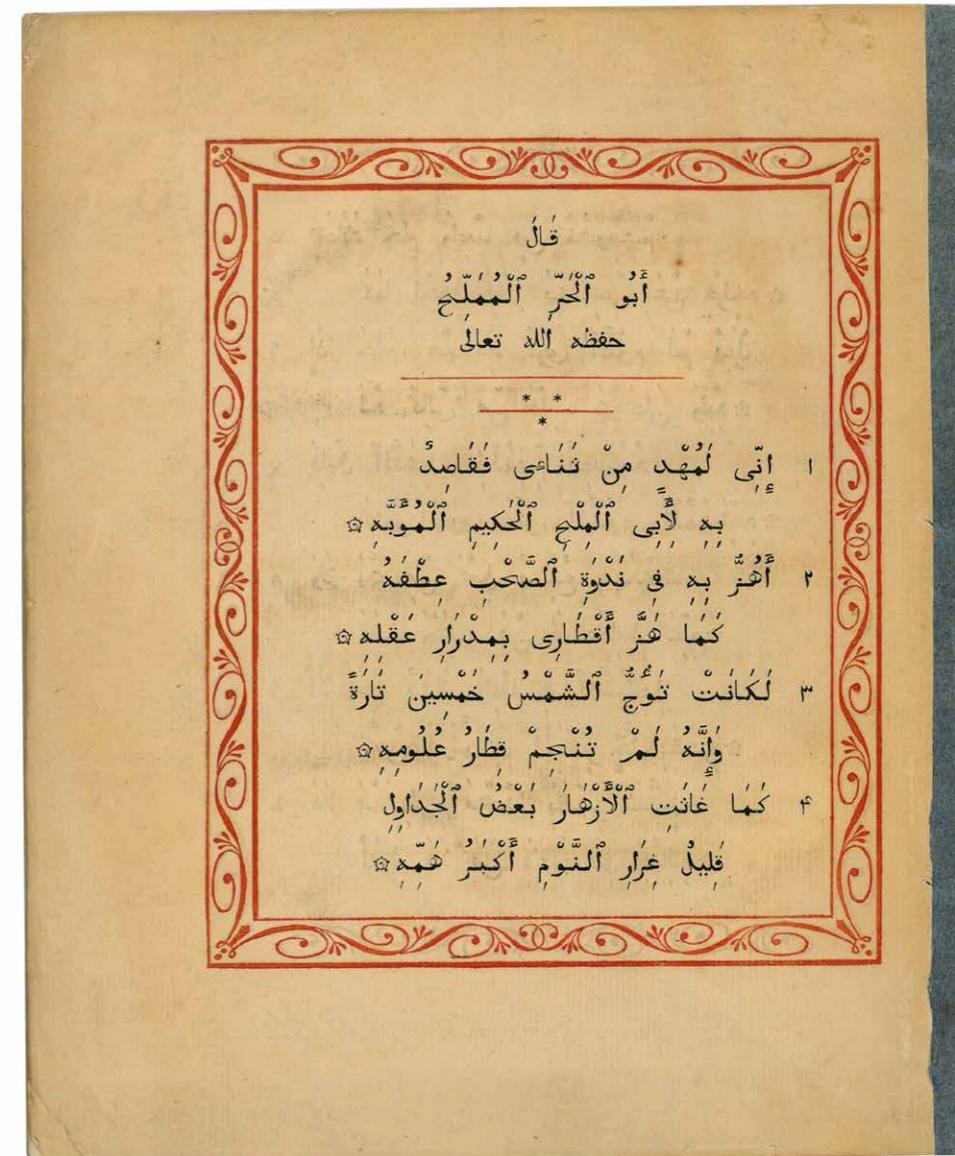
2. **ABU-'L HARR AL-MUMALLIH (PSEUDO-) / GLIEMANN, Wilhelm.** Viro pietate doctrina humanitate excellentissimo Christiano Wolterstorff kallikrenaioi ... Praemissum est Abu'l Charri'l Momallechi ad Abu'l Melchum sapientem carmen arabicum ex duobus codd. mscr. nunc primum editum latine et vernacule conversum adnotationibus criticis et exegeticis instructum.

Halle, [Karl August Schwetschke], Gebauer [for the author], 1828. 4°. Arabic letterpress text within red ornamental borders. Contemporary papered spine. € 2500

Only edition; exceedingly rare. At first glance, the editio princeps of an ancient Arabic encomium based on two manuscript sources, accompanied by copious notes on the text as well as by German and Latin versions, and published on the occasion of the 50th teaching anniversary of Christian Woltersdorf, the director of the Salzwedel grammar school, by Friedrich Wilhelm Gliemann (1792–1864), teacher at the school. The few holding libraries unanimously cite the author as “Abu-'l Harr al-Mumallih”, a poet entirely unknown to oriental literary history. Contemporary reviewers were quick to point out that the publication is, in fact, an elaborate hoax as scholarly as it is witty: “Indeed, the poem constitutes a cento assembled by Mr. Gliemann, in the main based on several poems of the Hamasah genre and on the encomium of Safieddin, edited by Bernstein [in 1816]. Yet the feat of properly conjoining these various pieces to form a whole, in a single, pure and correct metre, reveals no mean knowledge of Arabic. Several of the verses are of Mr. Gliemann's own invention. And so it is evident that the purported editor is none other than Abu'l Charr himself (the ‘father of the embers’, a pun on the name, ‘Glühmann’), and that the variant readings of the second MS are nothing but different readings of the various passages of the original” (cf. *Ergänzungsblätter zur A.L.Z.* [1829], col. 263f.).

Printed on fine, crisp writing paper with tree watermark. Slight corner flaws to Latin and Arabic title pages, otherwise a clean and wide-margined copy. Only four copies known in institutional possession (Halle, Leipzig, Göttingen, Greifswald). A rare and highly original piece of Arabic scholarship.

xii, 23, [5] pp. *WorldCat* 257626548.



THE UNITED STATES
AND THE ARAB WORLD
1945-1952

by

MOHAMMED SHAFI AGWANI
M.A., M.S.S. (The Hague), Ph.D. (Utrecht)

With an Introduction by
A. H. HOURANI

INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH

The Arab World after World War II

3. **AGWANI, Mohammed Shafi.** The United States and the Arab World 1945–1952.

Aligarh, Institute of Islamic Studies, Muslim University, 1955. 8° (13.8 x 22.2 cm). With a folding colour map of the Arabian Peninsula and 1 folding chart, the latter included in pagination. Original printed wrappers. € 850

Academic paper on United States policy towards the Arab World after World War II. Addresses trade relations and matters of economic development, including challenges of the oil trade, the idea of collective defense versus nationalist aspirations, as well as the Palestine problem. Enriched with a coloured map of the Middle East in 1952, indicating oilfields, refineries and pipelines including the Trans Arabian Pipeline, next to British and American military air bases such as the US Air Force base at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Hinges damaged; slightly dampstained.

[12], 184, ix pp., final blank page. *WorldCat* 399388.

The work that spread Ptolemy's ideas in Europe

4. **AL-FARGHANI, Ahmad ibn Mohammad ibn Kathir and Jacob CHRISTMANN (translator).** *Chronologica et astronomica elementa, e Palatinae bibliothecae veteribus libris versa, expleta, & scholiis expolita.*

Frankfurt, Andreas Wechel (heirs of), Claude de Marne, and Johann Aubry, 1590. 8°. With a woodcut vignette on the title page and the final leaf, a woodcut decorated initial, and a woodcut head- and tailpiece. Near contemporary overlapping vellum with the manuscript title on the spine, remnants of ties, red edges. € 17 500

Rare first edition of the Latin translation of a very influential astronomical work, which was in large part responsible for spreading Ptolemaic astronomy in medieval and early modern Europe. Written in the 9th century, it was a summary of Ptolemy's *Amalgest*, but circulated in Europe long before the *Amalgest* itself was first translated into Latin (1496). The work was referenced by numerous medieval authors, and it is known that Dante Alighieri also used it for two of his works (*Vita Nuovo* and *Convivio*). Despite its importance, however, the present edition is quite scarce, as we have only been able to trace one other copy in sales records of the past 100 years.

Ahmad ibn Mohammad ibn Kathīr al-Farghānī (also known as Alfraganus in the West, ca. 800–ca. 861) was one of the astronomer-astrologers employed by the Abbasid caliph Al-Ma'mun (r. 813–833) in Baghdad. He composed several works on astronomy and astronomical equipment that were widely distributed in Arabic and Latin for multiple centuries. The present work, however, is his best-known and most influential one. It was known in Arabic under various titles, including *Kitāb jawāmi' 'ilm al-nujūm wa usūl al-harakāt al-samāwiya*, which translates to “Book of generalities of astronomy and bases of celestial motions”. It was written between 833 and 857, and is a summary of Ptolemy's *Amalgest*, but with corrected calculations that were based on the most up-to-date information of the time. Like the *Amalgest*, Al-Farghānī's work describes the movements of the sun, moon and planets, their distance to earth, solar and lunar eclipses, a calculation of the dimensions of the earth, descriptions of the different climates on earth, and zodiac signs. Al-Farghānī also added a chapter with comparisons between different calendar systems. According to the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, the work “gives a comprehensive account of Ptolemaic astronomy that is entirely descriptive and nonmathematical. These features together with the admirably clear and well-organized manner of presentation, must have been responsible for the popularity this book enjoyed.”

The work was translated into Latin multiple times, including by Johannes Hispalensis (John of Seville, fl. mid-12th century), Gherardo da Cremona (ca. 1114–87), and Jacob Golius (1596–1667). It was also translated into Hebrew by Jacob Anatoli (1194–1256). The present Latin translation is by German orientalist and humanist Jacob Christmann (1554–1613), and was based on Anatoli's Hebrew translation. A second edition appeared in 1618. In the appendix, Christmann mentions his difficulties in editing it while lacking suitable Arabic versions.



M V H A M E D I S
ALFRAGANI
ARABIS CHRONOLOGICA ET ASTRONOMICA
ELEMENTA, E PALATINA
*bibliotheca veteribus libris versa,
expleta, & scholiis expolita.*

ADDITIONVS EST COMMENTARIVS,
qui rationem calendarii Romani, Ægyptiaci, Arabici, Per-
fici, Syriaci & Hebræi explicat, & interualla præcipuarum
ærarum ita declarat, vt ab Olympiadibus & Vrbe condita
vsque ad nostram memoriam, per annos Nabonafari, Iulij
Cæsaris & Christi, certa temporum series constare possit:

Autore M. IACOBO CHRISTMANNO Ioannis-
bergenſi, Lectyæ Academiæ Heidelbergensis Professore.



FRANCOFVRDI
Apud Andreae Wecheli heredes,
Claudium Marnium, & Ioann. Aubrium.
M D X C.

His lament about the difficulty of printing a scientific work that predates his era by more than 700 years, is a telling detail that highlights the influence that scientific texts produced in the Islamic world had on early modern Europe.

With a crossed out ownership annotation on the recto of the first flyleaf, an annotation ("f=10=") on the verso of the first flyleaf, a calculation in an 18th-century hand on page 25, and another annotation in a different 18th-century hand on pp. 531 and 565 ("de el Conde de Storrepalma"). The edges and corners of the boards are slightly scuffed and the vellum is slightly stained, with an imprint of a label on the spine, a green ink scribble and partially rubbed off writing in blue ink on the front board. The work is somewhat browned throughout, with a water stain in the outer margin of the first 30 pages, slightly affecting the text, the head margin has been cut slightly short, without affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [12], [2 blank], 565, [1], [1 blank], [1] pp. *De la Lande, Bibliographie astronomique, p. 121; DSB 4, p. 541-545; Houzeau & Lancaster III5; USTC 676537; VD16 A 1203; Zinner 3368.*

Rare travelogue of Yemen, with the original Arabic text

5. **AL-GARADI, Ahmed Ibn Muhammad [and Eugen MITTWOCH]**. Aus dem Jemen. Hermann Burchardts letzte Reise durch Südarabien. bearbeitet von Eugen Mittwoch...

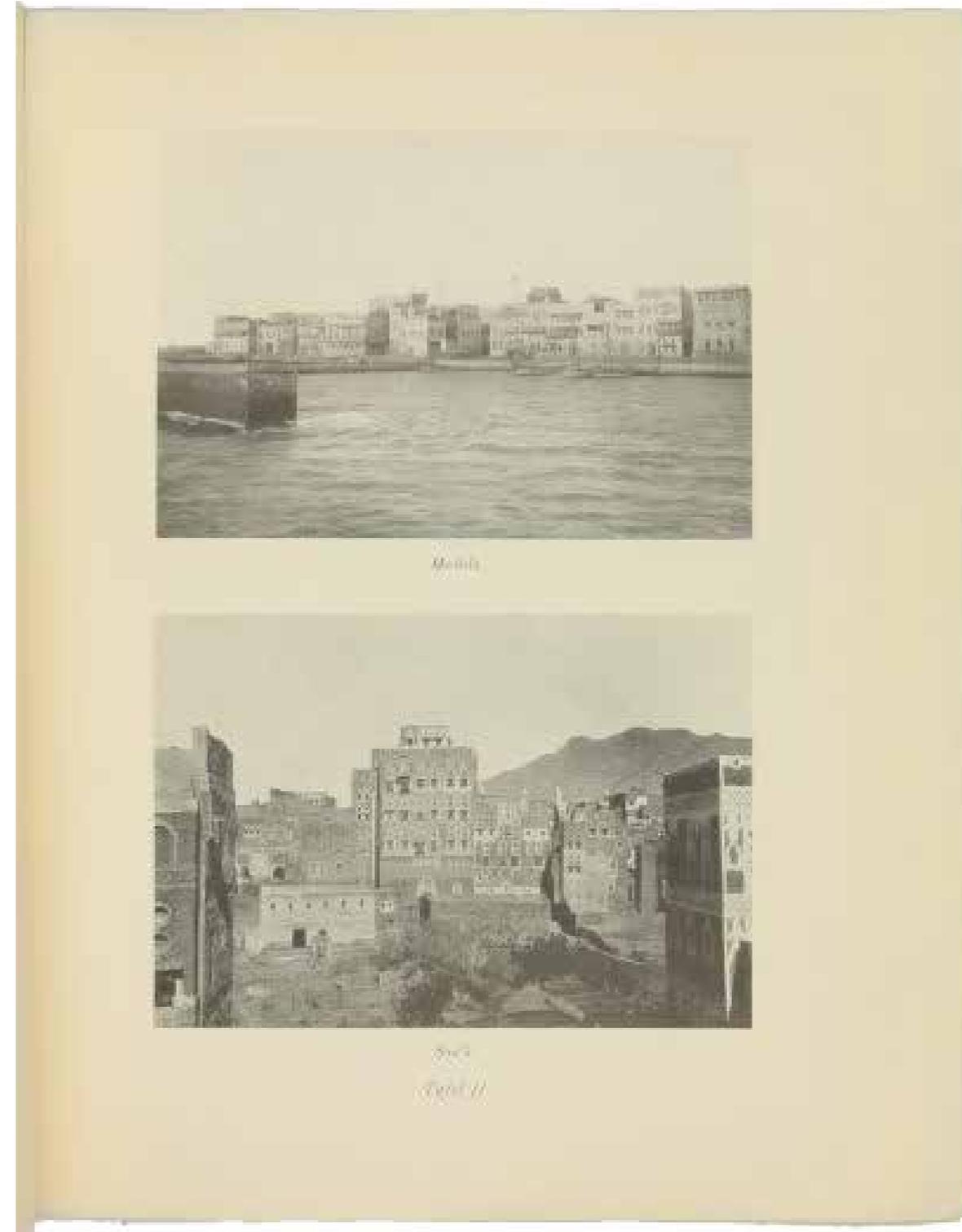
Leipzig, Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft in kommission bei F.A. Brockhaus, [1926]. 4°. 28 plates with 55 photos, 1 map on page 9. Text is partially in Arabic. Original paper wrappers. € 200

First edition. Rare travelogue of Yemen, enriched with striking photographs. In Arabic and German parallel text. Prepared by Ahmed ibn Muhammad al-Garadi, the secretary, Arabic teacher and companion of the German explorer Hermann Burchardt (1857–1909), the book describes Burchardt's travels in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, where he was ambushed and killed by gunmen in December 1909. Containing "important ethnographical information on crafts and the Jewish population", the account also boasts a wealth of photographs "of great documentary value" (Speake), including city views and landmarks of Sanaa, Taizz, and Mocha, such as tower houses in Sanaa's old town, the Ashrafiya Mosque, the Grand Mosque in Mocha, and the ruined palace of Sultan Hasan, as well as pictures of local children, a group of Jews studying scripture in the synagogue, several men sitting around a water pipe, bedouins, farmers, and workers. The images impressively portray the destitution of the Yemenite population in the early 20th century.

In addition, the work includes annotations to the text of the travelogue, a list of examples of the Sanaa idiom, and an index prepared by the German orientalist Eugen Mittwoch, who also translated the Arabic text. Published as a festschrift for the Vierter Deutscher Orientalistentag in Hamburg.

Covers are somewhat browned, some stains on front cover and spine, fore-edge of front cover slightly damaged, spine damaged, otherwise in good condition.

[4], 74 pp. *Speake, Literature of Travel and Exploration III*, 1305; *WorldCat* 907363736.



Including rare images of Khor Fakkan

6. [AL-ITTIHAD NEWSPAPER]. [Khor Fakkan: collection of photographs].

Khor Fakkan and Abu Dhabi, Al-Ittihad Newspaper, 1971–1978. 125 original black-and-white photographs. Various sizes, mostly 20.4 x 25.8 cm. Many captioned in Arabic on the verso. € 28 000

Press photographs of remote sites across the Emirates, including rare images of Khor Fakkan predating the construction of the deep-water port and the wave of modernist architecture that reached the Sharjah exclave around 1980, next to shots of winding desert roads, Land Rovers on their way to Fujairah, road signs, historical forts and desert scenery. By contrast, fine aerial shots of Abu Dhabi and the evolving Corniche depict the busier side of the Emirates, the material including street and city views, landmarks such as Al Maqta Tower, Al Maqta Bridge and Al Hosn fort, a fine shot of Dubai Creek including the Mazda building, Dalma crude oil tanker operated by Abu Dhabi National Tanker Company, Old Sharjah Airport Mosque which was located near the airport in Al Qasimia, ship building yards, construction sites, souqs, agricultural plantations and shots of the local population showing women and children, tribesmen, shop keepers, fishermen, farmers and construction workers.

Many photographs are captioned and dated by Al-Ittihad Newspaper on the reverse; the same size and nature of the remaining photographs suggests that they were also produced (but not captioned) by Al-Ittihad or a similar news agency.

Unusual in its extent, the present archive documents architecture, roads and remote sites across the UAE that have since disappeared or dramatically changed, depicting Khor Fakkan as a cluster of narrow stone buildings, featuring groups of fishermen against the backdrop of the Shumayliyah Mountains – a world far removed from the rest of the fast-paced UAE.

Occasional wear around margins and corners; somewhat warped; a few minor tears. An exceptional collection in fine condition.



An important analysis of the Saudi Arabian oil economy

7. **Al JASIM, Mohammed Ali Redha.** Muqadimat a'iqtisadiyat al-mamlakat al-'arabiat al-Sa'udia [= An introduction to the economics of Saudi Arabia].

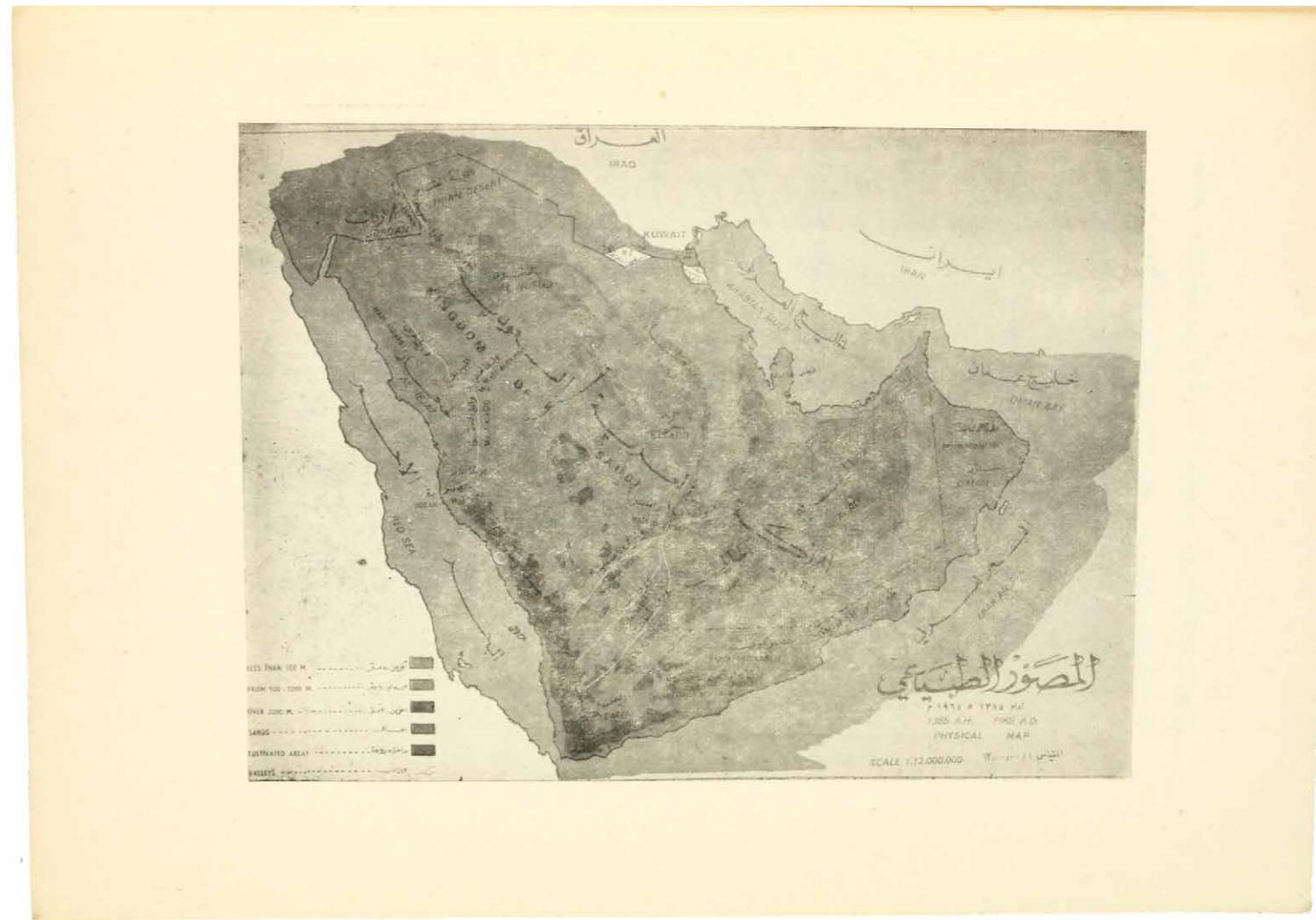
Cairo, The Arab League, 1972. Small 4°. Illustrated with 3 maps. Original printed buff wrappers.

€ 1500

First and only edition of a scarce and important analysis of the Saudi Arabian oil economy, featuring authoritative data and illustrated by three maps, published on the eve of the 1973 Oil Crisis and the Saudi government's takeover of ARAMCO. Mohammed Ali Redha Al-Jasim was a Saudi academic who authored several pioneering studies on Saudi economy during the 1960s and 1970s. Entirely in Arabic, the work employs the latest official data, combined with Dr. Al-Jasim's skilled analysis, to provide an authoritative insight into the nature of the world's most dynamic petroleum industry and its effects upon Saudi Arabia's national ambitions. Illustrated with numerous tables and three intriguing maps, the work is an invaluable source for anyone interested in the modern development of the global petroleum industry and the economic history of Saudi Arabia in particular.

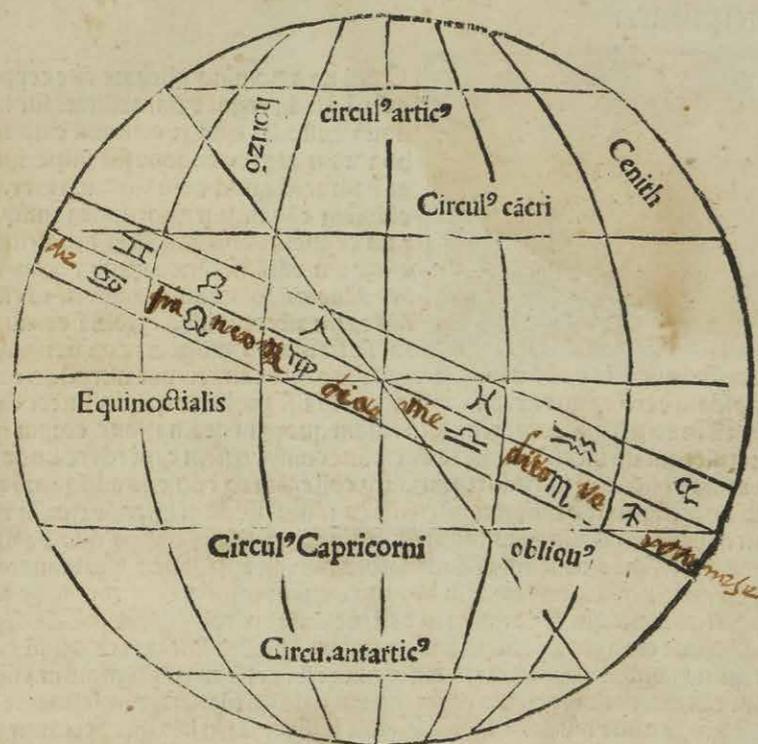
Slight wear to spine and edges of covers; internally clean and crisp.
A very good copy.

246 pp. *WorldCat* 4771175724 / 235989266.



Mediaeval Europe's authoritative introduction to astrology

Alchabitius cum comento. Cum gratia et privilegio.



8. **AL-QABISI, Abu Al Saqr 'Abd Al-'Aziz Ibn 'Uthman Ibn 'Ali (Alchabitius).** [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Alchabitius cum comento.

[Venice, Giovanni and Gregorio De Gregori, 18 Feb. 1502]. 4° (16 x 21.5 cm). With a woodcut title vignette (a globe showing Arctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, and Antarctic Circle); illustrated throughout with astrological diagrams and tables; large foliated initials and smaller ornamental initials. Later vellum, incorporating an earlier musical manuscript leaf with illuminated capital, an early endleaf with a near-contemporary manuscript index has been preserved from an earlier binding. € 35 000

First 16th century 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. "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" (DSB). "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" (cf. Arnzen, p. 96 & 106f.). The 1502 edition was a reprint of the same publishers' edition of 1491. This copy features a beautiful near-contemporary vellum binding, incorporating a manuscript musical score with an illuminated capital.

Late 19th and early 20th century bookseller's descriptions pasted onto old final flyleaf and front free endpaper. Tidy inked marginalia and a few manicules throughout in a very early hand; a few minor paper repairs due to worming. Some dampstaining to margins, but in very good condition.

[74] ll. Edit 16, CNCE 830. BM-STC Italian 1. Houzeau/Lancaster 3847 ("Rare"). Cf. Adams A 20 (1503 re-issue). DSB XI, 226. Sander 219. R. Arnzen, "Vergessene Pflichtlektüre: Al-Qabisi's astrologische Lehrschrift im europäischen Mittelalter", in: Zft. für Geschichte der arab.-islam. Wiss. 13 (2000), pp. 93-128. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe* (Qatar 2009), nos. 9f.

Beautiful portraits of the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire

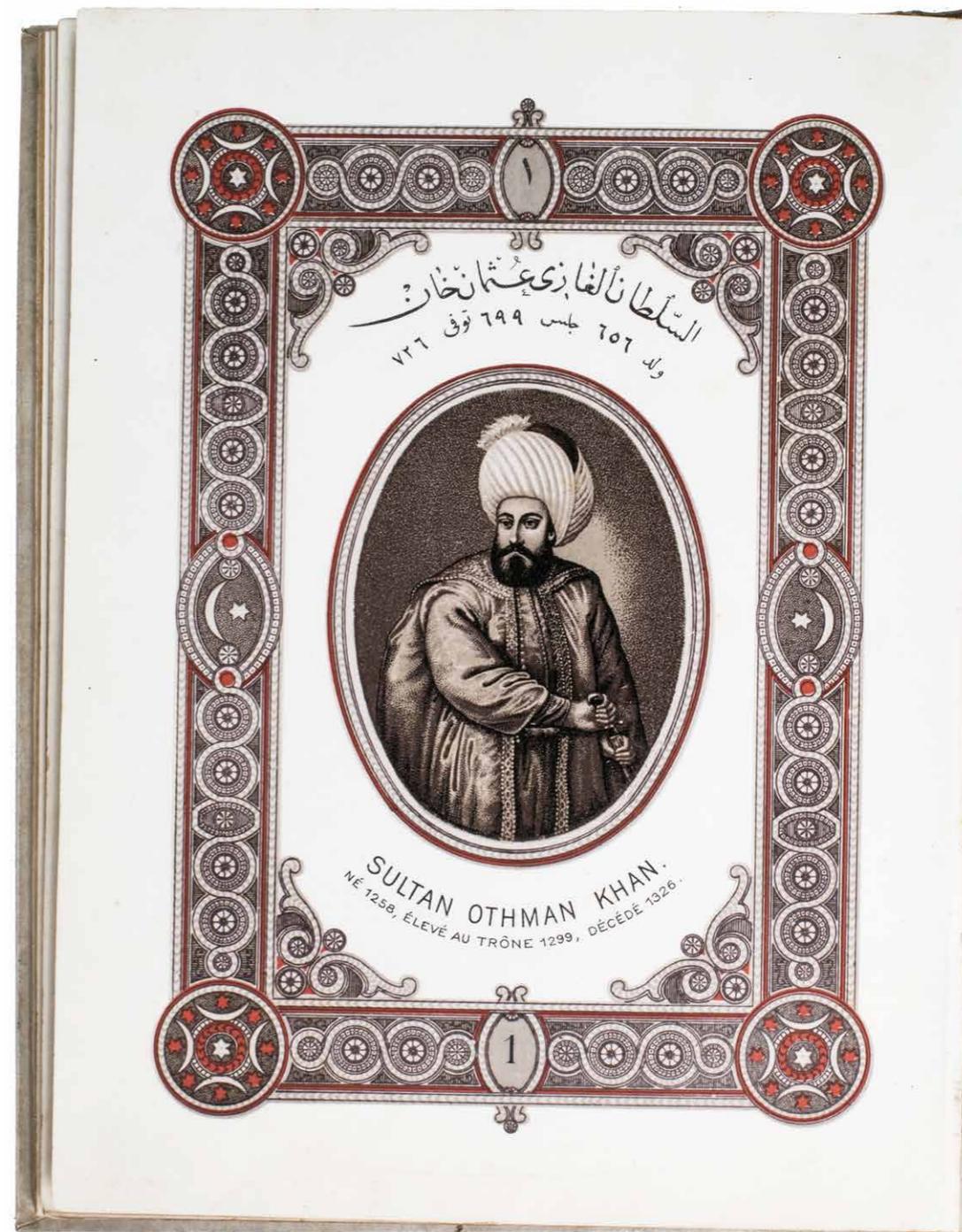
9. **AL-SHIDYAQ, Selim Faris Effendy (editor)**. *Abda' ma-kan fi suwar Salatin Al 'Uthman*. Album des souverains Ottomans édité par Selim Faris Effendy.

Istanbul and Leipzig, Matba'at al-Jawaib and Carl Garte, [1885]. Ca. 22 × 16 cm. With 34 lithographed portraits, a lithographed title and an index. Contemporary grey decorated boards, with the title lettered in gold on both boards, gold edges, decorated endpapers. € 5000

First edition of a series of portraits of all thirty-four Sultans that ruled the Ottoman Empire before the end of the 19th century. They are presented in chronological order from Osman I (r. ca. 1299–ca. 1324), the very first Sultan, to Abdul Hamid II (r. 1876–1909). Each portrait is surrounded by a beautiful geometric border, and accompanied by bibliographical information about the Sultan in Arabic/Ottoman Turkish(?) and French. The work is relatively scarce in libraries and on the market, and we have not found any other copies with the present binding. Selim Faris al-Shidyaq (1826–1906) was the son of Ahmed Faris al-Shidyaq (ca. 1805–1887), who is considered one of the founders of Arabic literature. Due to increased relations with the West, the Ottoman Empire slowly started to westernise in the 19th century. Ahmed resisted this trend and continued to promote Arabic language and culture. In 1861, he founded the newspaper *al-Jawa'ib* (the news), which became the most popular Arabic publication in the Empire. It contained articles on politics, history, literature, linguistics, and religion, as well as domestic and foreign news. The newspaper was published by the al-Jawa'ib press, which was also founded by Ahmed. It published carefully edited classical Arabic literary works, which played a significant part in the Arab literary and national revival. Selim took over the ownership of the newspaper and the press in 1870, and continued in his father's footsteps. The present work was published by the al-Jawa'ib press and can therefore likely be seen as a part of the Arabic revival in the Ottoman Empire.

The boards are somewhat warped, with white fingerprint marks on the front and back. The versos of the portraits are somewhat browned and foxed, but the portraits themselves are in very good condition.

[36] ll. *WorldCat* 1001523268, 1370651401, 504530315, 1419220008, 1408772901 (9 copies).



لامية الـاجم
Lamiato' Ajam,
CARMEN
TOGRAI,
Poetae ARABIS Doctissimi;
Unà
Cum *versione Latina, & notis*
praxin illius exhibentibus:
Operâ
EDVARDI POCOCCI,
LL. HEBR. & ARAB. Profess.
Accessit TRACTATUS de
Profodia Arabica.

OXONII,
Apud RIC: DAVIS Bibliopolam;
Excudit HBN: HALL Typis Arabicis Acad.
Anno Domini 1661.

One of the first Arabic books ever printed in England

10. AL-TUGRAI, Hassan ibn 'Ali. Lamiato 'l Ajam. Carmen Tograi. Una cum versione Latina, & notis, opera E. Pocockii.

Oxford, Henry Hall for Richard Davis, 1661. 8°. 2 parts in 1 volume. With a full-page engraving. Modern vellum. € 4500

The first Arabic-Latin edition of the great poem "Lamiyat al-'Agam" by Hassan ibn 'Ali al-Tugra'i (ca. 1061–1121), and one of the first Arabic books ever printed in England: "a complaint over the unfortunate circumstances of his times and over his own lot" (cf. GAL). Contains not only the text with an extensive commentary, but also a complete index of the words appearing in the poem and the apparatus, as well as a second part, an Arabic prosody by Samuel Clarke entitled "Scientia metrica & rhythmica, seu Tractatus de prosodia Arabica" (also issued separately, but here forming part of the Tugrai edition). Edward Pococke (1604–91) was the first scholar of Arabic at Oxford; the Oxford oriental scholar Samuel Clarke (1624–69) also served his University as printer.

Variouly browned due to paper. An untrimmed copy.

[22], 233, [89]; [4], 170, [2] pp. GAL I, p. 247. Lowndes 2692. Schnurrer 197. Brunet V, 875. Ebert 23019.



قصة السندباد البحري

بسم الله الواحد الابدی

وبه ثقتی وعلیه اعتمادی

نبتدی بكتابة قصة السندباد

البحري والهندباد الحمال في زمان

خليفة بغداد

كان في مدينة بغداد في زمان الخليفة

هارون الرشيد رجل يقال له الهندباد الحمال

The first printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic

II. [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. Contes arabes. Traduction litterale, accompagnée du texte et de notes.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1814. 12°. Contemporary half calf with the title on the gold-tooled spine and marbled boards, marbled endpapers and edges. € 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 (Alf Layla wa Layla) 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-Mathieu 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. “Un ouvrage classique, et d’une certaine importance sous le point de vue scientifique, historique ou littéraire” (preface).

xxx, 161, 113 pp. *Chauvin VII, p. 2. Brunet III, 820. WorldCat 4433261.*

A defence of Leachman's assassin

12. 'ALWACHI ('Abd al-Hamid). Al-Shaykh Dari qatil al-Kulunl Lichman fi Khan al-Nuqtah. [English title:] Sheik Dhari, assassin of Lieut-Col. G.E. Leachman at Khan el-Nuqta.

Baghdad, Maktab al-'Alwaji wa-alHajjiyah, 1968. 8°. With the English title on the back wrapper and the recto of the final leaf, main text set in Arabic type throughout. With 16 black and white photographic illustrations (on 5 leaves). Original lime green printed wrappers.

€ 1500

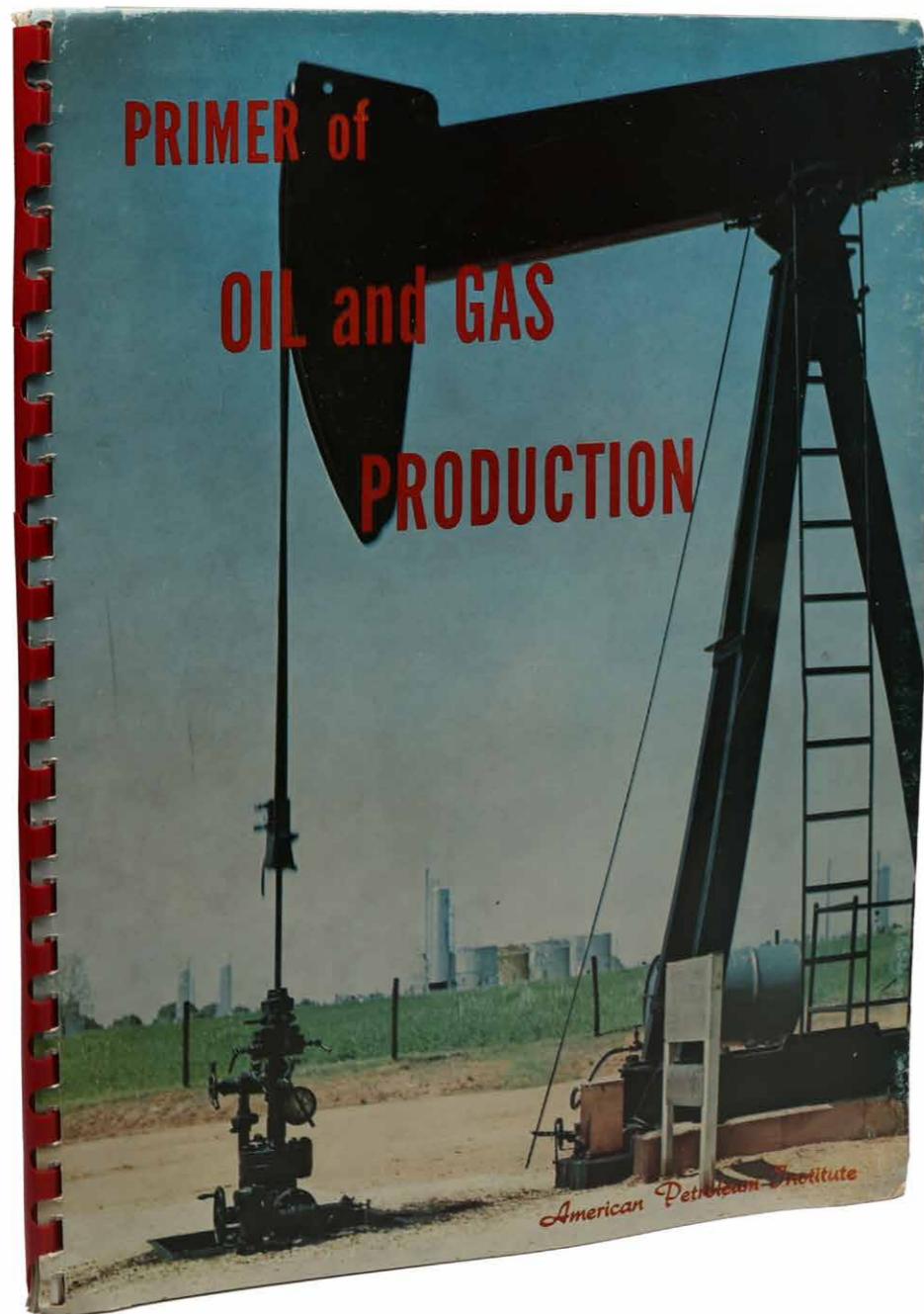
First edition. A fascinating defence of Sheikh Dari, who killed the British intelligence officer Gerard Leachman on 12 August 1920. It includes brief but detailed biographies of both men (that of Leachman includes his travels to Arabia and Iraq), an exposition of the acts leading up to the event and an account of the day itself. Though the book links Sheikh Dari's act to the Iraqi revolt of 1920, records of his trial indicate that the killing was not politically motivated in the wider sense, but was instead committed in response to abuse suffered at Leachman's hands (see: Abbas Kadhim, *Reclaiming Iraq*, 2012, p. 80). Leachman's legacy, like those of so many British officials operating in the Middle East at the time, is complicated: earlier accounts tended to paint a picture of "a courageous and devoted servant of empire" (ODNB), whereas recent assessments rightly factor in the evidence of his abuses. Rare.

Minor wear to head and tail of spine, wrappers a little dusty and thumbbed, otherwise very good.

158, [2] pp. *Copac/Jisc* (2 copies); *WorldCat* 164692240, 1179211757 (3 copies).



الكولونيل بلچمن



Basic introduction

13. AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE. Primer of Oil and Gas Production. New York, American Petroleum Institute, 1958. Small folio (22 x 28.1 cm). Illustrated throughout. Original printed wrappers., red spiral binding. € 650

Basic introduction to the oil and gas industry for new employees working on production fields across the United States. The booklet addresses the origin and accumulation of oil and gas, their separation, wells, storage systems, suitable tools, pipes, valves and fittings, next to common problems such as corrosion and emulsion, state regulations for preventing aboveground and underground waste in the drilling for and production of oil and gas, along with some of the most important “men of production” including pumpers, well pullers and roustabouts. Among the notable illustrations appears a foldout chart showing an exemplary oilfield including an oil reservoir, producing well, separators, tanks, and an emergency salt water pit.

Edges slightly worn; lower end of spiral binding chipped. Title-page loose.

73, [1 blank] pp. *This ed. not in WorldCat.*

Complete run of the first two decades

14. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT. Watha'iq al-'Arabiyyah [Arabic Documents].

Beirut, American University of Beirut, Political Studies and Public Administration Dept. , 1963–1982. Small folio (ca. 21.7 x 28.5 cm). 20 volumes. Original printed wrappers. € 15 000

The complete run of the first two decades of the annual periodical on contemporary political affairs of the Arab world, published by the American University of Beirut. Combines the most important political documents of the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s, including government declarations, communiqués and decrees, speeches of leading figures, party manifestos, statements, conventions, and constitutions. Among the most notable documents appear the founding statement of the United Arab Emirates (“The Supreme Council will bring this happy news to the people”), speeches of the Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, King Faisal Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia, Al-Sabah, ruler of the state of Kuwait, King Hussein of Jordan, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, Sheikh Khalid Al-Qasimi, ruler of Sharjah, and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Naturally, many documents address matters of political unrest across the Middle East, mentioning the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli War, guerilla warfare in South Yemen, and civil wars in Jordan and Lebanon.

“This collection was not intended, of course, to include all important documents, even for the countries to which it was restricted. For example, it deliberately excluded from its scope purely administrative and technical legislation, decrees, and laws as well as bilateral and multilateral treaties between Arab countries on the one hand and non-Arab countries on the other. The goal is for this collection to reflect, more than anything else, the internal political developments in the various Arab countries and the developments in relations between these countries themselves. Therefore, the supervisors did not adhere to the traditional legal concept of the document and considered statements, speeches, interviews, party programs, and other things, to be important documents included in this regard” (foreword).

Complete sets are obviously rare: WorldCat lists 12 libraries holding copies worldwide, yet only Princeton University holds the entire set as present here.

Occasional marginal tears and dampstaining to wrappers; a few pages loose.

Each volume: ca. 600-800 pp. *WorldCat 2177589*.



Inscribed in Arabic by the author

15. AMIRIE, Abbas. The Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean in International Politics.

Tehran, Institute for International Politics and Economic Studies, 1975. 4°. Original calf with the title on the front board and the spine. € 650

First edition, hardcover. Inscribed in Arabic by the author to Mr. Ebrahimi.

An anthology comprising 13 papers presented at an international conference on the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean held at the Institute for International Political and Economic Studies in Tehran in 1975 along with edited versions of the discussions which followed. The conference drew attention to the strategic importance of the Gulf in world politics and discussed matters of national security along with methods of cooperation among the littoral states for the maintenance of peace and economic development, addressing the oil industry in particular.

[6], vi, 417, [1] pp. *WorldCat* 3709250.

تعمیر سید احمد ابراهیمی
صحی قلم و سیاہ کلمہ از دستکار عبدالملک باقری
کتاب جامع تاریخ و اقتصاد هند در دسترس است
عبدالله حضوره ان القدرم
عبدالله امیر
۱۱/۱۲/۵۴

Photographs of the Abadan oil refinery

16. [ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY]. [Photograph album of the Abadan oil refinery].

Iran, 1925–1926. 37 gelatin silver print photographs including 3 panoramas, mounted singly onto rectos and versos of stiff card leaves with printed captions beneath, image sizes 10.5 x 15.5 cm, the panoramas 10.5 x 42 cm and 1 10.5 x 29 cm. Near contemporary blind-stamped green cloth. € 6500

Remarkable photographs of the Abadan oil refinery in Iran built in 1912 as a pipeline terminus operated by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (later BP), quickly advancing to one of the world's largest oil refineries with exports totalling nearly 4.5 million tons by 1927. The album includes three panoramic views showing Abadan refinery from aboard a tanker, the central oil exploration area with the company main office, and the great road to the oilfields climbing from the Tembi valley against the backdrop of Ab-i-Gulistan and Tul-i-Khayyat mountains. Further images of oil operations show pipe-laying, drilling rigs and the pumping station at Tembi, while others revolve around company infrastructure and the local population, including a picture of the geologist G. M. Shaw working on a map survey near Tembiun, road workers constructing the company road to Gach Qaraguli, the main office buildings in Mohammerah and Masjid-i-Sulaiman, boys at drill at the company school in Ahwaz, local women and children, farmers, sailing boats, and a series of bazaar scenes depicting corn merchants, barbers, tailors smoking the qalyan, and manufacturers of "givas", the traditional type of footwear.

A similar album comprising prints of all except three of the same photographs is held at UK National Archives. The three photographs that are singular to the album presented here depict a group of Anglo-Persian Oil Company staff being entertained at luncheon by the Kashguli Khans at their winter camp, a peasant ploughing land at Masjid-i-Sulaiman, featuring an oil well derrick in the background, and a group of Dhobi men doing laundry for the oil company at Mohammerah.

Very well preserved.

Cf. UK National Archives CO 1069/714.



Panoramic view of Abadan taken from a Tanker alongside No. 1 Jetty.

*A large two-sheet map
of the Middle East*

17. ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'. *Première Partie de la Carte d'Asie, contenant La Turquie, L'Arabie, La Perse, L'Inde en deça du Gange et de la Tartarie ce qui est limitrophe de la Pers et du Gange.*

Paris, 1751 Engraved map on two sheets (75 × 79 cm), with hand-coloured cartouche and coloured in outline. € 950

“The first really modern map of Arabia” (Tibbetts). An extremely detailed two-sheet map showing the Middle East, Arabia and India. The map extends from Turkey and Arabia to India, Tibet and the Gobi Desert in the east.

Alai, General maps E.126; Al-Qasimi 169; Tibbetts 281.

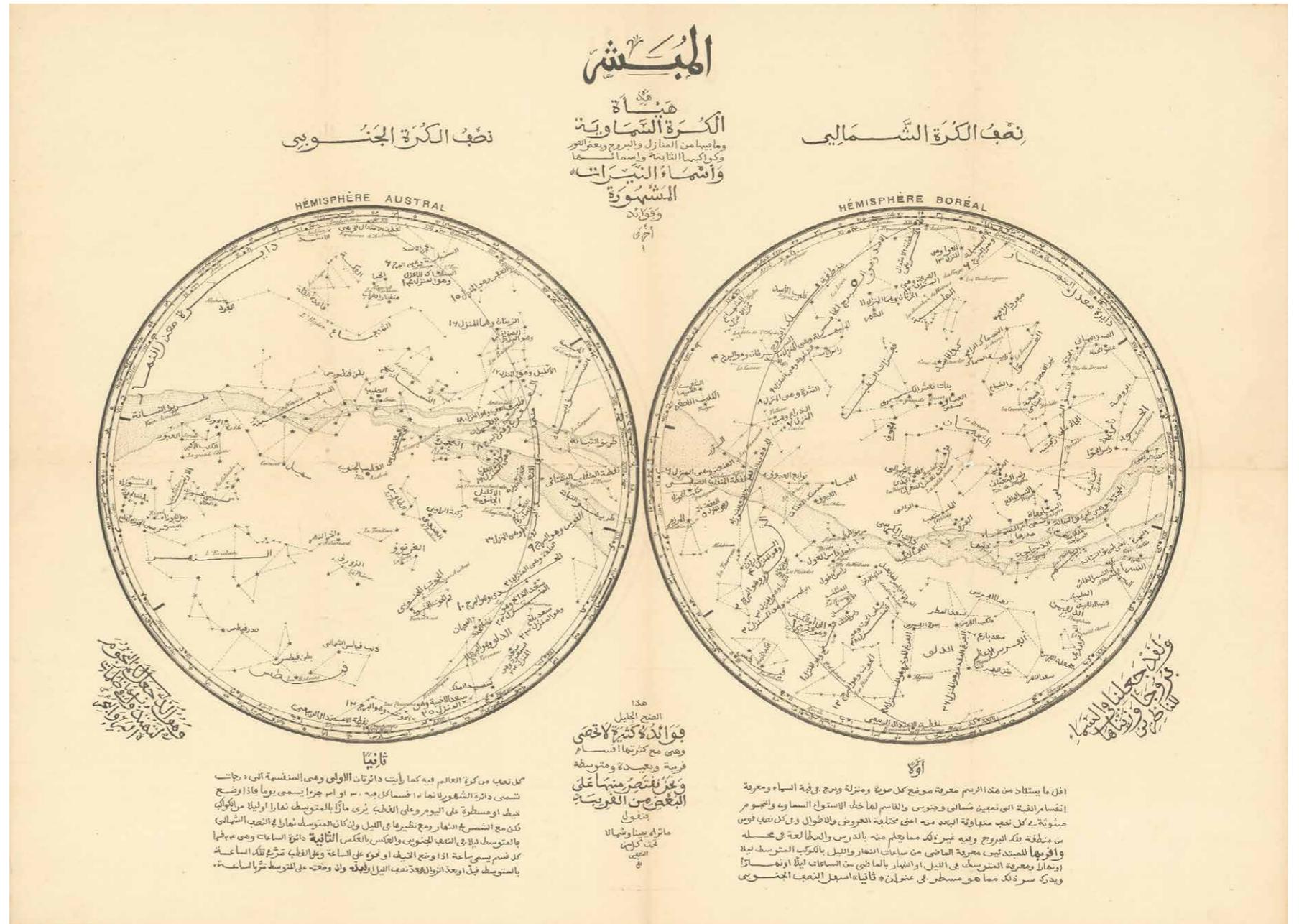


Unrecorded

19. [ARABIC CELESTIAL MAP]. [Celestial map in two hemispheres].
[Early 20th century CE]. 56 x 76 cm. Lithographic map on fine paper.

€ 5000

Very rare lithographic celestial map, probably produced for educational purposes, printed in Arabic characters throughout. Enriched with a verse from the Qu'ran below each of the two hemispheres: "We have placed constellations in the sky and made it beautiful for those who look" (al-Hijr: 16), and "it is He who has assigned the stars to you, so that through them you may guide yourselves in the darkness of the earth and the sea" (al-An'am: 97). While the hemispheres, months and constellations are also indicated in French, the title and annotations are in Arabic only. Pierced in 3 places; some marginal tears.



MARCH-APRIL 1970

ARAMCO WORLD MAGAZINE



IT'S A BIRD!
IT'S A PLANE!
IT'S

**NABIL
FAWZI!**

Aramco and the Arabic Superman: It's a bird! It's a plane! It's Nabil fawzi!

20. [ARAMCO]. Aramco World. Vol. 21 no. 2: March-April 1970.
New York, Aramco, 1970. 4°. Illustrated wrappers.

€ 1500

The Arabic Superman issue of the Aramco World Magazine, with a lovely illustration of Superman on the front and Batman and Robin on the back. An included article explains the history of these Arabic counterparts of these American superheroes. In 1964 the Arabic Superman was introduced into the Middle East operating under the guise of Nabil Fawzi instead of Clark Kent, followed a year later by Sobhi (Batman) and Zakkour (Robin). The comics of course read from right to left, as does the "S" on the costume of Superman. The article seems to be an important source on these Arabic comics.

Other articles cover David Roberts, Cotton Castle, the history of Aramco and the journey of father Abd al-Masih.

A fine copy.

32 pp.

Aramco explained for prospective employees

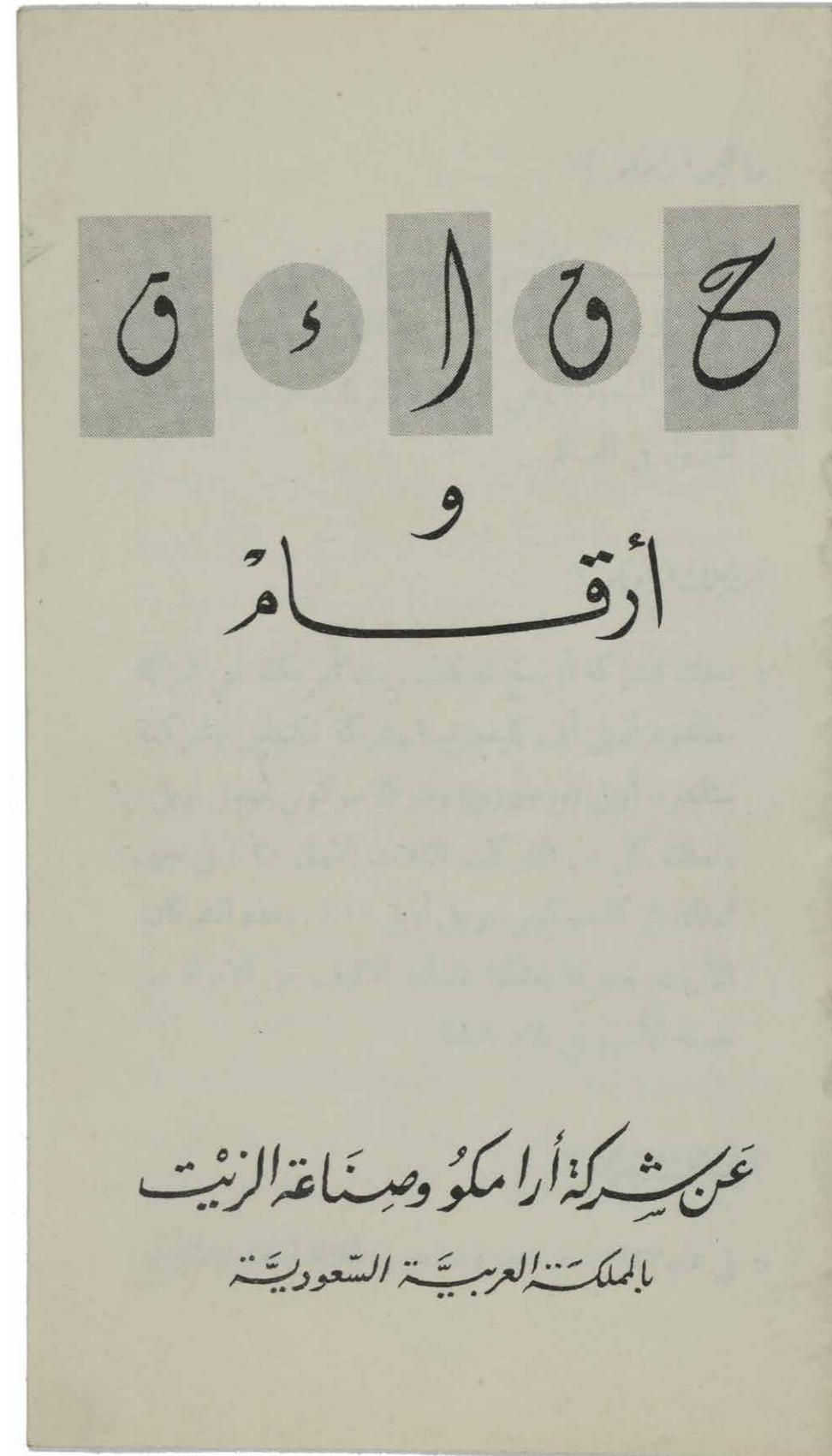
21. [ARAMCO]. [Facts and figures about Aramco and the oil industry in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia].

[Cairo, Dar al Maaref, 1958]. 8°. In Arabic. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 750

Informational brochure on the activities of Aramco in Saudi Arabia for prospective employees. Includes corporate history and facts on oil exploration in Saudi Arabia, along with information on Saudi employees including their average annual income, which in 1957 was more than 5,000 Saudi riyals, stressing that in addition Aramco provides medical services, housing, training and entertainment.

Very well preserved.

ii, [i] pp.



Surviving traffic in Saudi Arabia, a large folding map

22. ARAMCO. Saudi Arabian road map.

Dammam, printed by the Al-Mutawa Press for the Arabian American Oil Company, 1973. Large folding map (60 × 90.5 cm), printed in colour, depicting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its main roads. With on the right the title in both Arabic and English and a table with the distances from one city to another. Printed on two sides, one side with the map in English and the other in Arabic. € 1800

Bilingual road map of the Arabian Peninsula for Aramco employees. Focused on Saudi Arabia, the map shows the main roads, as well as surfaced roads, trails,

roads under constructions and even proposed roads. A list titled “hints for survival” mentions extremely logical traffic rules such as “come to a complete stop at stop signs and observe stop-and-go signals” and “observe speed laws in the community where you live as well as on the highway”. Placing common traffic rules under the header “hints for survival” makes one fear the worst for Saudi Arabian traffic in this period. The Arabic side of the map contains the same “hints” as well as a list of road signs in Arabic and English. A table lists the distance in kilometres from several towns and cities to some of the major cities: Buraidah, Dhahran, Dammam, Hofuf, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, Riyadh and Ta'if. In very good condition.



Surviving traffic in Saudi Arabia, a large folding map

23. ARAMCO. Saudi Arabian road map.

Dammam, printed by the Al-Mutawa Press for the Arabian American Oil Company, 1975. Large folding map (60 × 90.5 cm), printed in colour, depicting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its main roads. With on the right the title in both Arabic and English and a table with the distances from one city to another. Printed on two sides, one side with the map in English and the other in Arabic. € 1500

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In very good condition.



An artist, amateur scientist, and sea captain's log book

24. **BARKER, David Wilson A.** A midshipman journal, including "General Account of the Persian Gulf Cable Expedition in 1885".

Various places, on the SS International, 1878–1888. 4° (24.5 x 29.4 cm). English manuscript log book on paper. With numerous hand-painted illustrations and inked diagrams, tipped in, laid in, or sketched within the text. Further with 10 ephemeral letters, diagrams, sea logs, and a specimen of a weed which grew on the bottom of the ship, all with reference to Barker's ships, laid in. Original green cloth. € 19 500

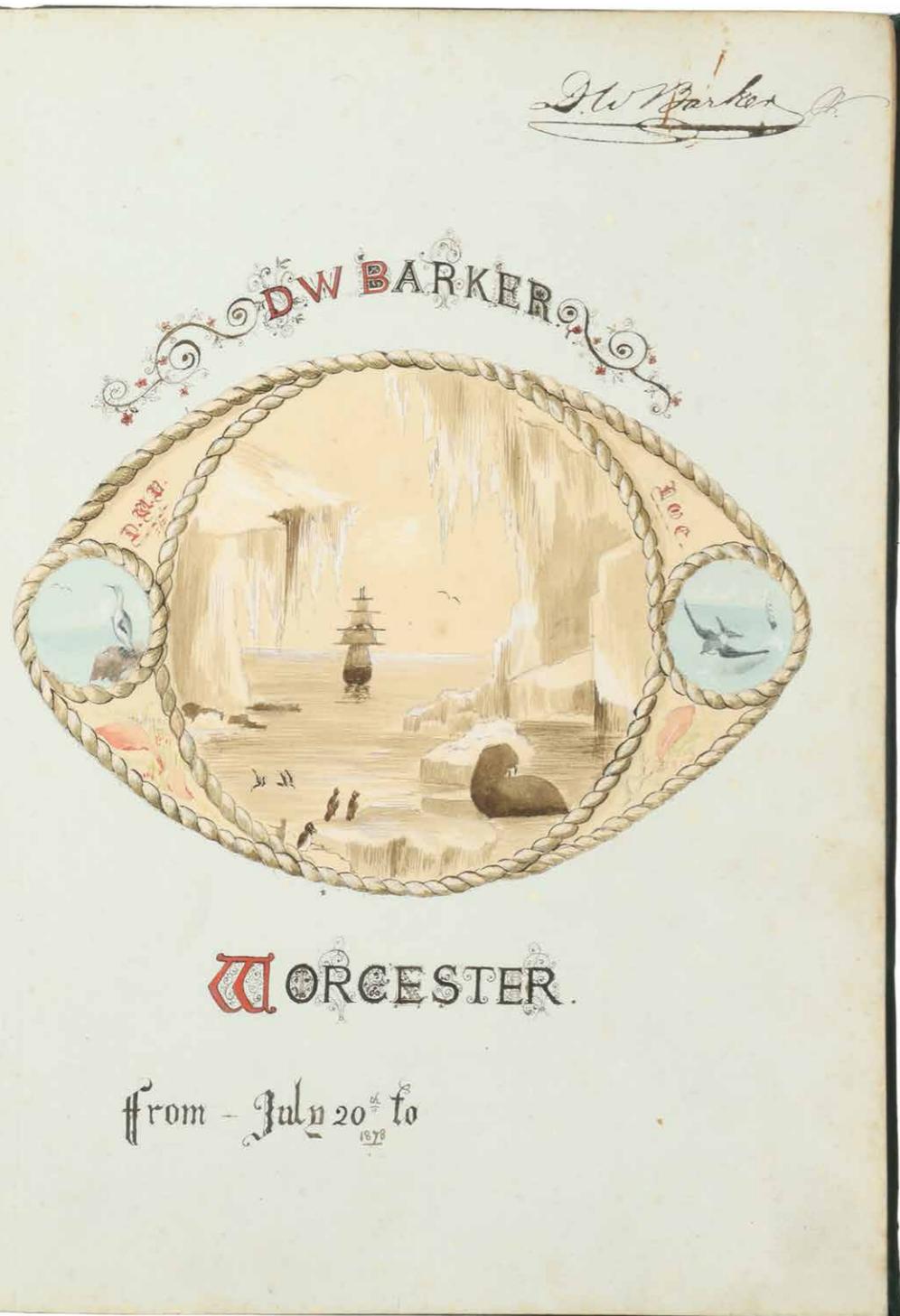
A unique ship's log by David Wilson Barker, a well-travelled sailor who began as a 3rd Officer on the Superb and by 1884 was captain of his own ship, the SS International, laying telegraph cables in the Arabian Gulf. Numerous voyages are detailed herein, both in standard ship's log entries and in interspersed diary-style additions, with numerous incredibly fine, detailed sketches and diagrams. Taken down on voyages to Yemen, India, the Levant, Suez, Australia, Cuba, and other places, Barker's entries and sketches particularly highlight his fascination with the natural world, as well as a surprisingly strong artistic ability. Barker's paintings include delicate watercolour illustrations in his own hand, showing his ships in high seas, the details of a solar eclipse, and pen-and-ink drawings of comets, sunspots, and shorelines, all carefully dated and described.

One of his diary-style entries, "General Account of the Persian Gulf Cable Expedition in 1885", details how the British Government in colonial India sponsored a new telegraph cable across the Gulf at the expense of forty-five thousand pounds (roughly 4.8 million GBP in today's money). Barker's attention to the natural world – both the practical matters of wind and sea, as well as natural oddities – provides interesting accounts of the Gulf itself ca. 1884–85, including a detailed review of currents along the Arabian coast, which Barker found troublesome, the salt caves of Qeshm, and an algae bloom with phosphorescence and sea snakes: "During the day we passed through some remarkable patches of colored water (as if blood had been poured on). On examination I found this to be caused by innumerable numbers of the *Noctiluca Miliaris*. A small quantity of the minute weed *Trichodesmium Ehrenbergii* was also there, and besides there were numerous medusas and a few water snakes. At night time the sea was brilliantly illuminated with particularly bright emerald green waves" (382).

Altogether, the work of a curious and artistic mind, and a very experienced sailor, detailing numerous long voyages and their environs.

Some light wear to covers; laid-in ephemera may have a touch of edgewear or toning, but all is quite well-preserved, bright and clean.

243 ll., last 3 ll. blank.



Large coloured map of the Middle East, including roads and oil pipe lines

25. BARTHOLOMEW, John.

Map of the Middle East: Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Arabia. In contour colouring with roads and aerodromes.

Edinburgh & London, John Bartholomew & son, [ca. 1940].

8°. Large folding map (measuring 77 × 99 cm. in total) on a scale of 1:4,000,000, backed by linen.

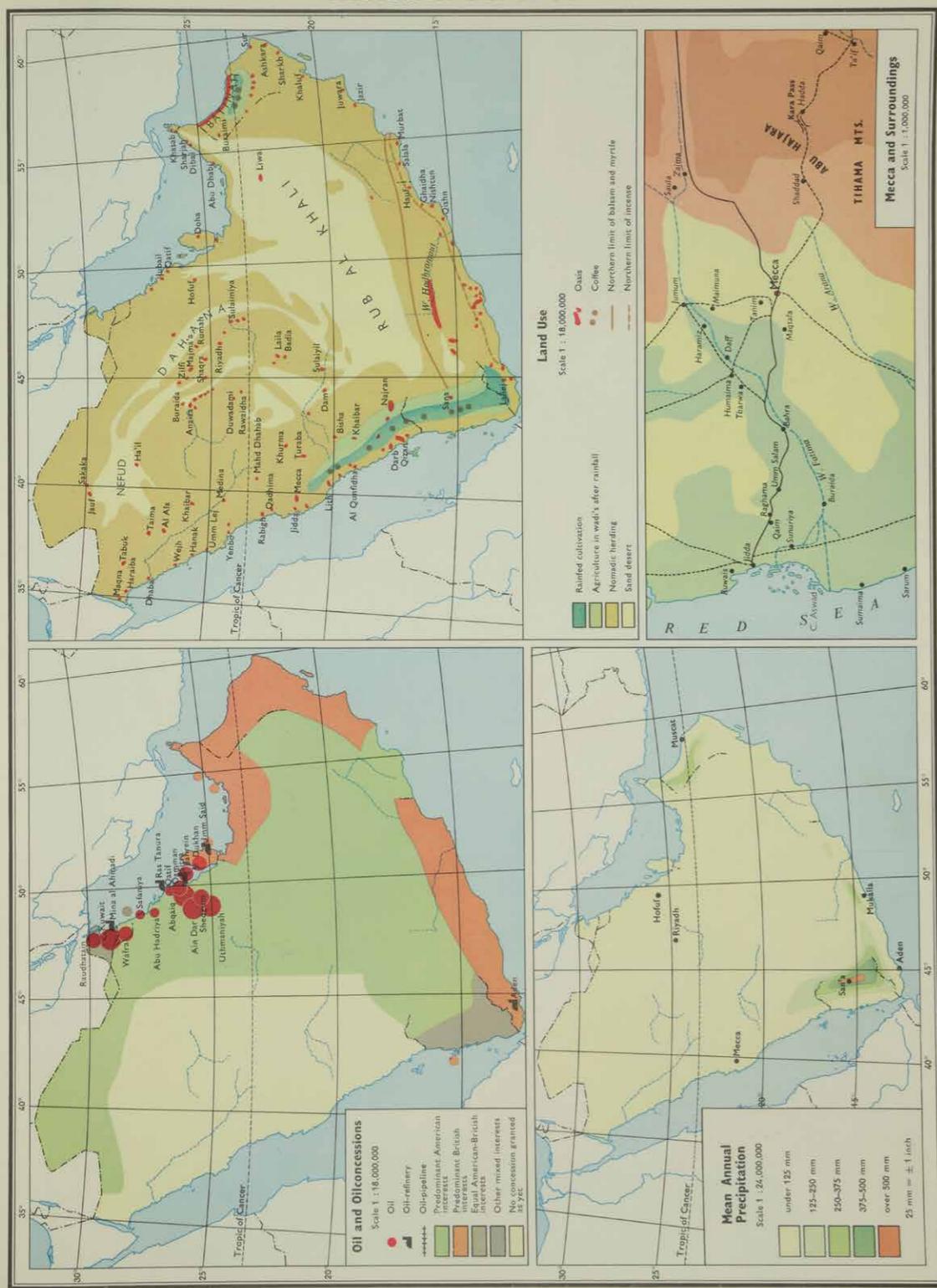
With relief shown by contours, hachures and gradient tints and depths shown by soundings. Folded, with title-wrapper.

€ 850

Large map of the Middle East by Bartholomew, a Scottish firm known for their maps of the area. It shows physical and topographic features, political boundaries, main motor roads, secondary roads, caravan routes and tracks, oil pipe lines. Some tears along the folds, otherwise good.

Cf. for the Bartholomew firm: Foliard, Dislocating the Orient: British maps and the making of the Middle East (2017).





Geological maps

26. BECKINGHAM, C. F. (ed.). Atlas of the Arab World and the Middle East.

[London / New York, Macmillan / St. Martin's Press], 1960. Folio (25 x 34.8 mm). With 4 additional maps printed on the pastedowns and flyleaves. Original blue cloth with the title lettered in gold on the spine. € 750

Comprises 40 colour maps of the Arab world, including political maps as well as thematic and specialized maps showing types of settlements, irrigation systems, oil concessions, agricultural production, climate, minerals, and industries, along with town plans of Mecca, Baghdad, Istanbul, Ankara, Cairo, Jerusalem, Beirut and Damascus. The general map of the Arabian Peninsula at a scale of 1:10,000,000 details Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, portions of Iraq and Jordan, the neutral zones, Qatar, Bahrain and Trucial Oman with Abu Dhabi and Sharjah labelled, as well as Oman, Yemen and the Aden Protectorate, indicating defined and undefined boundaries, roads and pipelines.

The atlas further includes numerous photographic illustrations intended to introduce the reader to the Arab World, exhibiting desert scenery, the ancient water-wheels at Hama in Syria, wadis, palm trees, farmers, bedouins, and remains of ancient civilizations such as the temple of Karnak near Luxor or the ruins of Persepolis near Shiraz, as well as oil refineries, aircraft, ports, and city views of Jerusalem, Mecca, Port Said, and the Suez Canal.

A few index pages loosened; small marginal tear to index title. Otherwise in very good condition. Without the dust jacket.

[4], 60 pp. (maps and illustrations), [10] pp. (index).

Study of the Gulf

27. **BERREBY, Jean-Jacques.** Al-Khalij al-'Arabi [The Arabian Gulf].

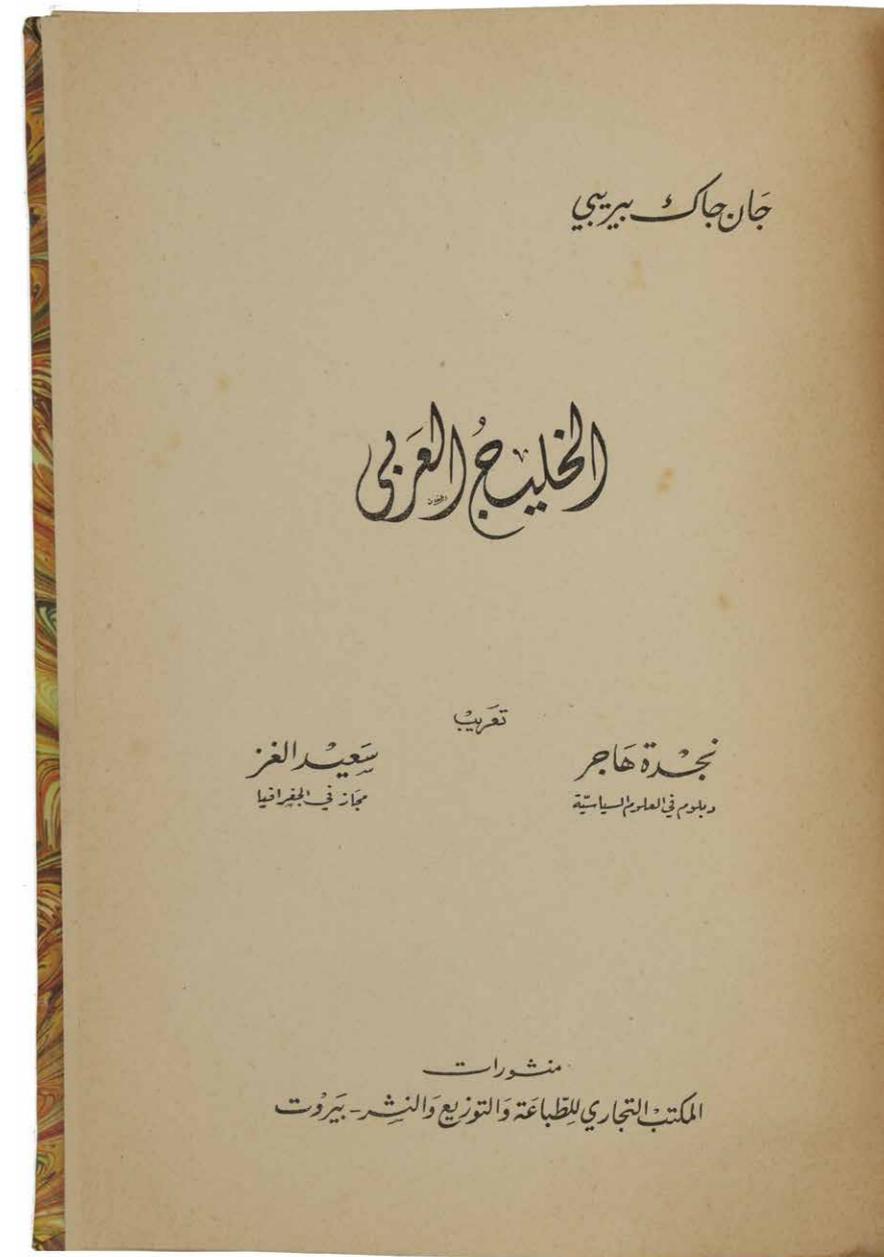
Beirut, Dar Al-Kashaf, 1959. 4°. Slightly later half calf over marbled boards preserving original pictorial front wrapper; with the title lettered in gold on the gold-tooled spine. € 1500

First edition in Arabic. Notable study of the Gulf translated into Arabic and published the same year as the French first edition. Deals with history, economy and social studies of the Gulf States, especially in the context of the area's rapid economic development through oil exploration. Provides a good overview of the Gulf states' geopolitical role up to the late 1950s discussing Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar, Muscat, Oman and the Trucial States: "This is the coast of Oman and the former pirates, which was named after the reconciliation between the tribes and Beitain the Truce Beach or the Trucial States Beach [...] Today there are about twenty-five thousand people living on the Qatar Peninsula, and on the truce coast there are between eighty and one hundred thousand people, gathered in suitable residential points spread over a semicircle of area".

The Arabic edition appears to be very scarce with a single library copy listed online, held at the American University of Beirut.

Some light wear and soiling to wrapper, contents clean and unmarked, generally an excellent copy.

247, [1] pp. *WorldCat* 784456709.





17th-century map of Persia

28. BLAEU, Willem Janszoon.
 Persia sive Sophorum Regnum.
 Amsterdam, 1642. Engraved map
 (38 × 49,5 cm), in contemporary
 hand-colouring. Scale 1:9,000,000.
 € 1500

17th-century map of Persia stretching
 from the Caucasus to Afghanistan and
 from the Arabian Desert to the Indus
 River, published in the monumental
 Blaeu Atlas.

Koeman Bl 18a.

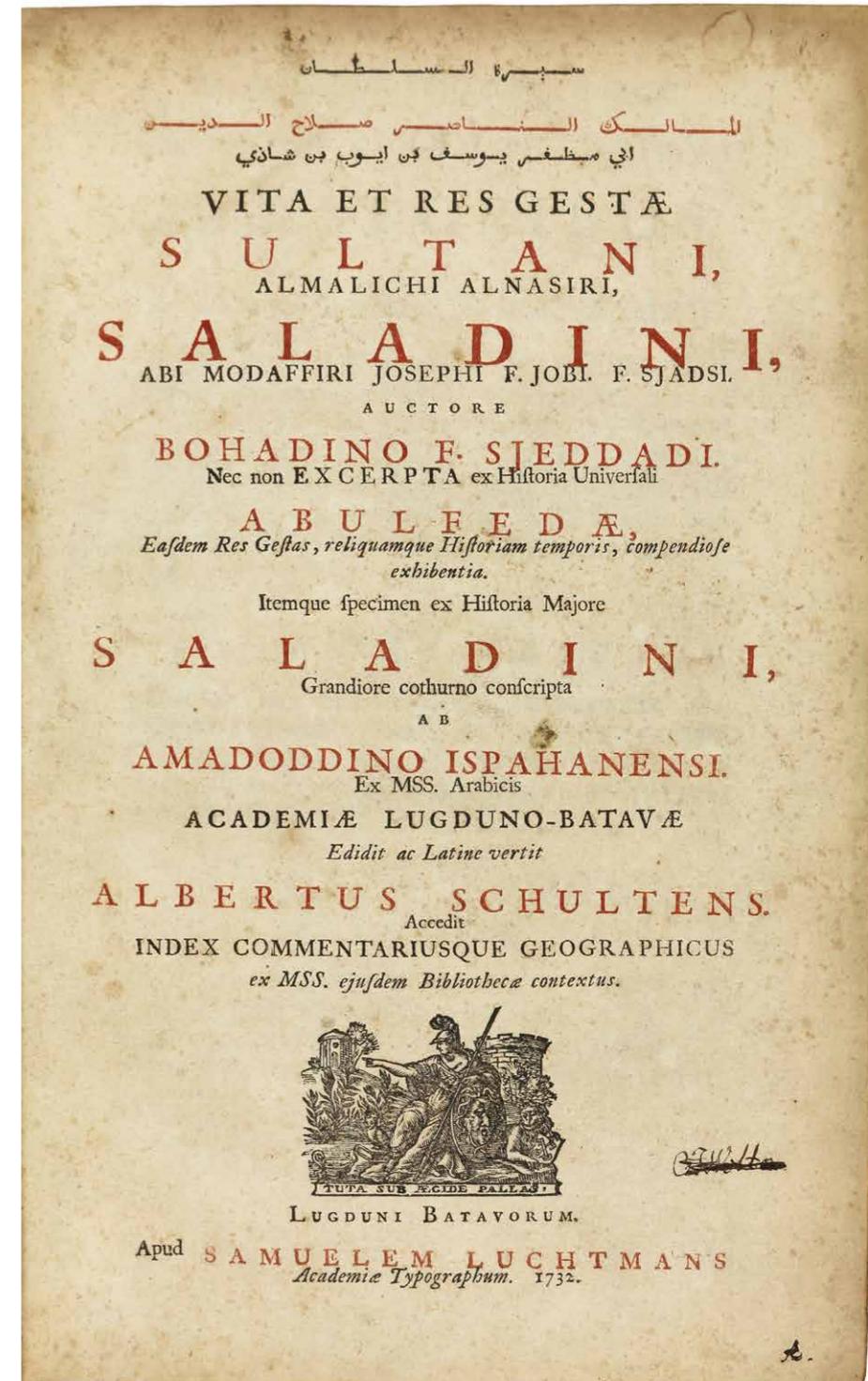
Life of Saladin

29. BOHA-EDDIN (Yusuf ibn Rafi Ibn Shaddad al-Mausili) / Albert SCHULTENS (ed.). [Sirat al-Sultan al-alik al-Nasr Salih al-Din]. Vita et res gestae Sultani, Almalichi Alnasiri, Saladini ... Grandiore cothurno conscripta ab Amadoddino Ispahanensi ex mss. Arabicis ... Editit et latine vertit Albertus Schultens.

Leiden, Samuel Luchtmans, 1732. Folio. 4 parts in 1 volume. With the title page printed in red and black, Arabic and Latin text in two columns. Original calf. € 9500

First edition (reprinted in 1755). The eminent Arabian writer and statesman Bohaddin, better known in the East as Ibn-Sjeddad, “wrote several works on Jurisprudence and Moslem Divinity; but the only one that can be interesting to us is his ‘Life and Actions of Saladin’, which, with other pieces connected with the same subject, was published by Albert Schultens, at Leyden, in 1732, accompanied by a somewhat inelegant Latin translation, also by notes, and a Geographical Index. This work affords a favourable specimen of the historical compositions of the Arabs [...] The enthusiasm with which every thing about [Saladin] is narrated, and the anecdotes which the author, from his own personal knowledge, is able to communicate respecting that extraordinary character, give his work a great degree of interest” (Enc. Britannica, Suppl. II [1824], p. 352f).

[30], 278; [2], 64; 26, [88, index] pp. *Schnurrer 148, no. 175. Gay 2238. Cf. Füch 107. Not in Smitskamp.*



The Battle of Austerlitz in Napoleon's own words, printed in a famous 17th-century Arabic type

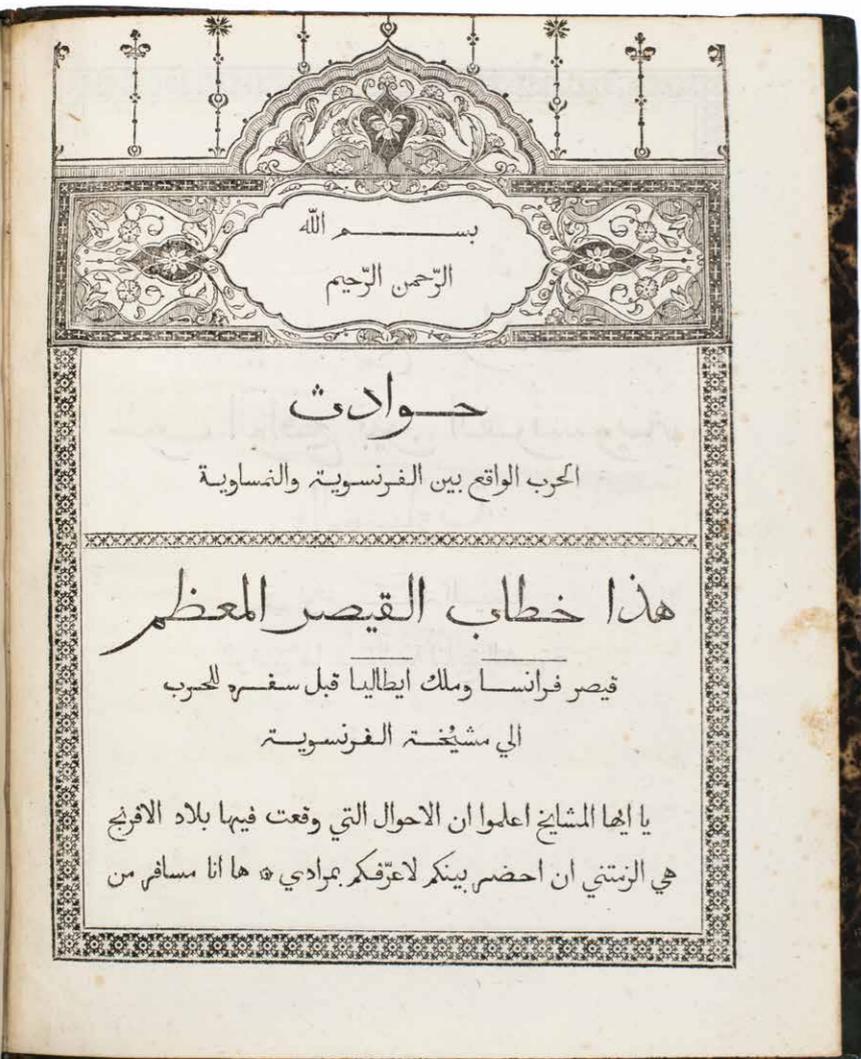
30. [BONAPARTE, Napoleon (attributed)]. Kitāb majmu' hawādith 'al-harb 'al-wāqi' bayna 'al-Faransawīyah wa-'al-Namsāwīyah fi 'awākhir sanat 1805 'al-Masihīyah 'al-muwāfiq lahā sanat (translation: A book of summaries of the war between the French and the Austrians at the end of 1805).

[Paris, Imprimerie impériale, 1806]. Small 4°. With a woodcut decorative border on the title page, and a woodcut Islamic headpiece at the start of the work. Mid-19th-century gold-tooled quarter brown calf, with a brown morocco title label lettered in gold on the spine and the initials "P. T." lettered in gold at the foot of the spine, marbled paper sides, marbled edges, marbled endpapers. € 6500

First edition of a rare Arabic work, celebrating Napoleon's victories during the Battle of Austerlitz (1805). It describes the battle, which is seen as one of Napoleon's tactical masterpieces, and the aftermath until the Peace of Pressburg (1805). The work was printed using an early 17th-century Arabic type, which is sometimes considered the most beautiful ever created (Conidi). After the French campaigns in Egypt and Syria (between 1798 and 1801), Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) remained a famous figure in the Arab and Ottoman Worlds. The present work was printed in Arabic in order to present his victories of 1805 to the Middle East. It makes use of the bulletins written during the battle, either by Napoleon himself or under his supervision, which offer important military information as well as fascinating political and social commentary. The end of the text contains the Arabic translation of the Peace of Pressburg, signed on 26 December 1805 by Charles Maurice de Talleyrand for France, as well as Johann 1 Joseph, Prince of Liechtenstein, and the Hungarian Count Ignác

Gyulay for the Austrian Empire. The Arabic type used for the present work was created in the early 17th century with the support of François Savary de Brèves (1560–1628), a French ambassador in Istanbul and an orientalist, who had the ambition to establish a polyglot printing press. He was finally able to do so when he was dispatched to Rome for a diplomatic mission between 1608–1614. He called his press the *Typographia Savariana*, and ordered the cutting of new Arabic types, based on the calligraphic scripts found in the manuscripts he had brought from the Middle East. These new types were well received and he printed many publications with them, until his printing press unfortunately ran out of business in 1618. After the death of Savary de Brèves, his types were acquired by Cardinal Richelieu for the Kingdom of France to promote the spread of Catholicism in the Levant. They were then kept in the royal library until 1692, after which they were handed to the Imprimerie Royale and fell into disuse. They were rediscovered and identified by the French Orientalist Joseph de Guignes (1721–1800) in 1787. Napoleon then used these elegant Arabic typefaces as the foundation for his new printing press in Egypt, the Imprimerie Nationale, which was the first modern printing press in the Arab world. They were used, among others things, for the first editions of the newspapers *Courier* and *Décade*. The types were brought back to Paris when the French were driven out of Egypt in 1801 and given to the new Imprimerie impériale in 1804, that used them for the present work. The edges and corners of the boards are very slightly scuffed. Barely noticeable foxing on some of the leaves, the head margin has been cut slightly short, with the loss of a small portion of the decorative headpiece. Otherwise in very good condition.

306 pp. Schnurrer, C. F. von, *Bibliotheca Arabica*, 1811, p. 497, no. 429; *WorldCat* 1472886006, 85092075, 1356910650, 57018842, 13021778 (7 copies); Zenker, Th. J., *Bibliotheca orientalis*, vol. 1, no. 948; cf. Conidi, E., *Arabic type in Europe and the Middle East, 1514–1924*, pp. 397–412 (the present Arabic type).



*The remarkable life and career of Sir Hugh Boustead
in the Middle East and across the world*

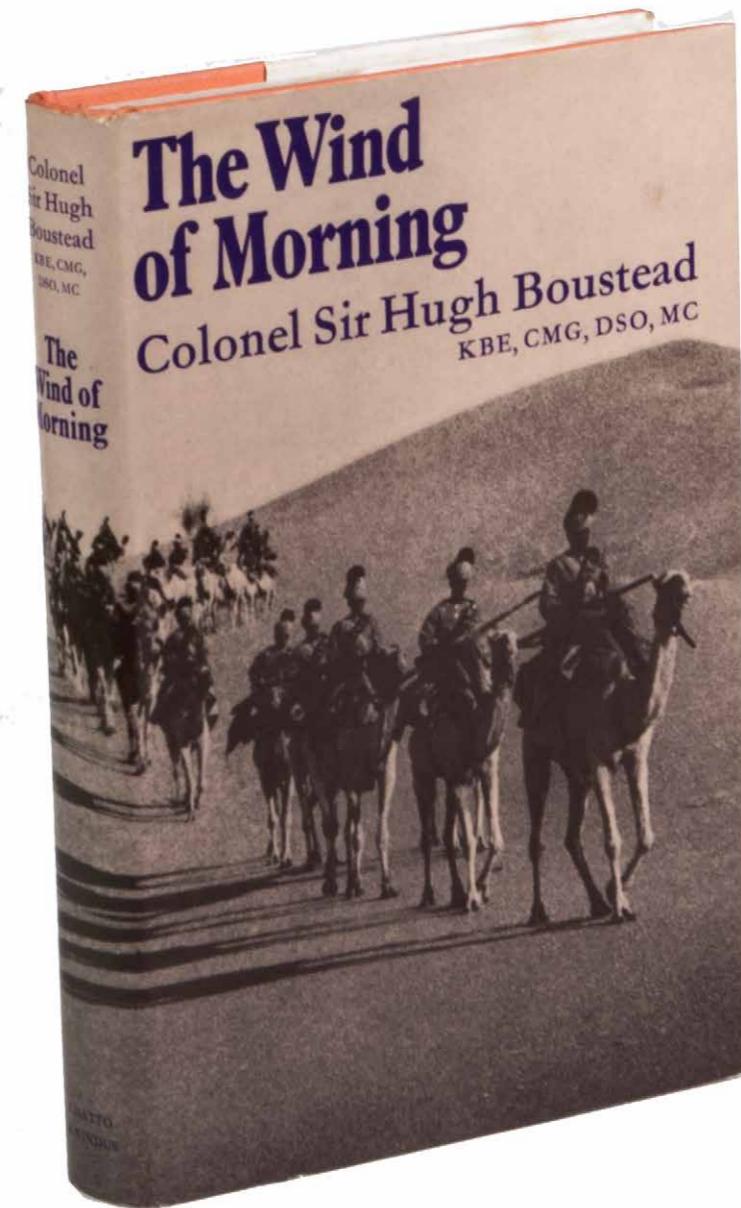
31. BOUSTEAD, Hugh. The wind of morning. The autobiography of Colonel Sir Hugh Boustead. London, Chatto & Windus, 1974. Large 8°. With 8 double sided plates with multiple images, and 4 maps. Orange cloth with title information in gold on spine, with dust jacket, designed by John Woodcock with a photo of a caravan of people on camels on front cover and one of H. Boustead on a horse on the back, title information in purple on front cover and on spine of dust jacket. € 450

The autobiography of Colonel Sir (John Edmond) Hugh Boustead (1895–1980), a British military officer and diplomat who served in numerous posts across several Middle Eastern Countries, for example in Ethiopia, Sudan, Aden, and the Hadhramaut in Southern Arabia. He had a remarkable military career, for which he received a knighthood, multiple military crosses and other honours. He started as a midshipman with the Royal Navy before switching to the British Army to fight in France during the First World War and later in Turkey, the Mediterranean, and even in Sudan with the Camel Corps.

Boustead ended his career as the ambassador to Abu Dhabi from 1962 until his retirement in 1965. He wrote the present work during the first few years of his retirement, to be published in 1971. The present copy is one of the third impression, which was printed and published in 1974.

Slight foxing throughout (including on the dust jacket, not on the outside of the covers), a few brown stains on pp. 56–57 and 59, mostly in the margins and not affecting the legibility of the text. Overall in good condition.

240 pp.



Documented by a participant

32. [BRITISH ARMED FORCES IN OMAN]. [The Jebel Akhdar War].

Oman and Bahrain, 1958. 71 diapositive 6x6 glass colour slides (6 cm medium-format roll film). Mounted in white, grey, or blue Colorclip and Titania frames, numbered and captioned in English. With the collector's manuscript list of slides. Stored in the original metal case. € 12 500

Remarkable photographic record of the Jebel Akhdar War of 1957–59. Compiled by a British officer, the set comprises rare images of Bayt al Falaj, Izki, Kamah, Tanuf and Nizwa, featuring military encampments against the spectacular backdrop of the Jebel Akhdar, the Izki camp after a thunderstorm, booby traps and rebel positions at Ruhbah, the firing of a cannon near Kamah village (“bombardment”), a group of fighters from Nizwa equipped with rifles, including a young boy, British officers resting after climbing one of the steep tracks on the Jebel Akhdar massive (“halt for lunch”), pictures of the troops bathing in Izki Falluj, and even quite idyllic views of wadis and villages, together with historical landmarks such as Birkat and Nizwa forts.

Included among the collection is a set of 19 slide photos presumably taken after Omani demobilisation, depicting Bahrain and a trip from Bahrain to Aden aboard HMS Ceylon, with lovely views of the twin minarets, an oil refinery at sunrise, a city view of Aden, and the crew working on HMS Ceylon before embarking on HMS Puma bound for Mombasa. In addition, one slide shows a group of civilians loading an Aden Airways plane, while, curiously enough, two undated slides show a visit by the Queen Mother to Naivasha, Kenya.

The Jebel Akhdar War broke out in 1954 and again in 1957 in Oman, as an effort by the local Omanis in the interior of the country, led by their elected Imam, Ghalib al-Hinai, to protect the Imamate of Oman from occupation plans of Said bin Taimur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, backed by the British government, who were eager to gain access to Oman's oil wells in the interior. In July 1957, as a result of a series of losses in Oman, the British government extended military aid to the Sultan: a British force was hastily assembled with the object of recapturing Nizwa and restoring the Sultan's authority in the country. Within Oman it was assisted by the battered remnants of the Oman Regiment, the recently formed Northern Frontier Regiment, and two Squadrons of the Trucial Oman Scouts.

A few frames lightly damaged; one protective glass cracked. Images exceptionally well preserved in vivid colour.



50
[All Rights Reserved.]

FOREIGN OFFICE.

1887.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

N^o. 28.

REPORTS ON SUBJECTS OF GENERAL AND
COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

TURKEY.

REPORT FROM JEDDAH
ON THE
MOTHER-OF-PEARL FISHERIES.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

PUBLISHED BY
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1887.

Price One Penny.

On mother-of-pearl fisheries in the Red Sea

33. BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE. Turkey. Report from Jeddah on the mother-of-pearl fisheries (Foreign Office 1887 Miscellaneous Series No. 28 Reports on Subjects of General and Commercial Interest).

London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1887. 4°. Disbound.

€ 1500

On mother-of-pearl fisheries in the Red Sea, where the Zobeid Bedouins employed about 300 boats along the shores of Suakim, Massowah and the Farsan islands. The report discusses fishing seasons and details of diving operations along with the value and export of shells to Trieste, London and Le Havre, as well as Bethlehem where they are engraved and offered to pilgrims, not omitting that the pearl diving crews are made up for the most part of slaves between the ages of 10 and 40 "remarkable for their strength and good health".

A single library copy listed on WorldCat, held at the National Library of Scotland.

[2], 2 pp. *WorldCat* 1181534761.

*Explorations along the Arabian Gulf,
including the tribes of Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah*

34. BUCKINGHAM, J[ames] S[ilk]. Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia ... and Journey from Thence by Shiraz to the Sea-Shore. Description of Bussorah, Bushire, Bahrein, Ormuz, and Muscat.

London, Henry Colburn, 1829. Large 8° (22.5 x 28.7 mm). With a hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece, an engraved folding map, and black-and-white illustrations in the text. Contemporary personalized morocco, gold-tooled with the initials "G.W." lettered in gold, gilt edges.

€ 45 000

First edition. An important traveller's memoir of the Arabian Peninsula and Persia, and an especially valuable record of its uncommon descriptions of the people and settlements of the Trucial coast and Bahrain. Of these regions, Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah were personally visited and described by the author, who provides further geographic details and corrects the then-scant British knowledge of areas of the Trucial coast. For example, the charts used on the expedition erroneously identified Sharjah as an island: – "We had passed the port of Sharjee, on the Arabian coast, which is not an island, as laid down in Niebuhr's chart, the only one in which it is inserted; but a small town, on a sandy beach, containing from five to six hundred inhabitants" (p. 476). The author goes on to describe how Sharjah lies "eleven leagues south-west of a small island, close to the shore, called Jeziret-el-Hamra; and three leagues south-west of Sharjee is Aboo Hayle. Both of these send boats to the pearl-fishery of Bahrein, during the summer months" (ibid.).

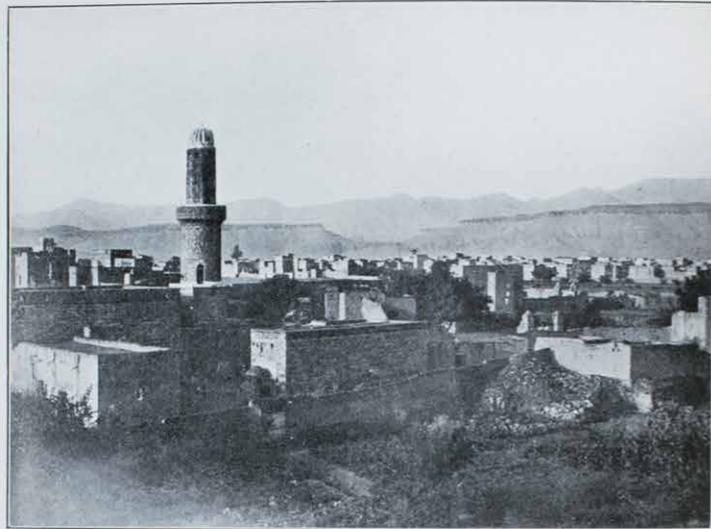
Not only landscapes, but also the local peoples of what would become the UAE are described, including the Bani Yas tribe (here written "Beni Aass"): "In the interior of the country, which is here a flat sandy plain, [...] are Arab families, of the tribes of Beni Chittib and Naaim, both of which are numerous, and live in hair-tents and ride on camels, which form their principal property [...] Beyond this, in the interior, past the line of mountains to the westward, are Arabs of the tribe of Beni Aass, who are still more numerous" (p. 477). The text goes on to describe the foodstuffs, lifestyle, and industries of these tribes and areas. The large folding map bound in the front of the volume additionally marks Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah, as well as Bahrain.

The author of the work, James Silk Buckingham (1786–1855), was founder of the Calcutta Journal, Oriental Herald and Colonial Review, The Sphynx, and The Argus. A proponent of social reform and a founding member of the British and Foreign Institute, Buckingham travelled extensively in the Middle East as a sea captain and merchant, even spending some time in the employ of an Omani imam.

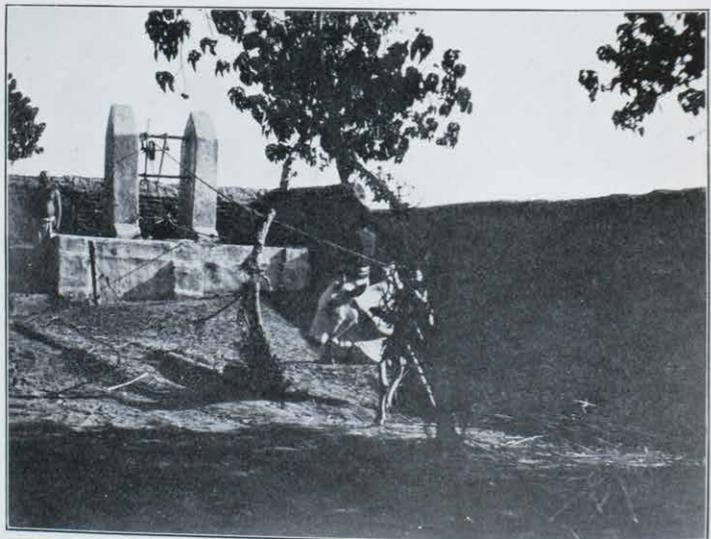
Hint of wear to covers; in very good condition, with clean map and plate. The hand-painting on the frontispiece is particularly fine.

xvi, 545, [1] pp. Henze I, p. 389. Howgego II, B69, p. 78.





A ZEIDI MOSQUE (p. 71).



A YAMEN WELL FOR IRRIGATION.

To face page 75.

*An extensive account of Yemen on the eve of World War I
by British naturalist, explorer and Arabist G. W. Bury*

35. **BURY, George Wyman.** Arabia infelix, or the Turks in Yamen.

London, Macmillan and Co., limited, 1915. Large 8°. With 3 maps and 18 plates, some containing multiple images. Red cloth, blind-tooling on boards, title information in gold on the spine. € 580

First edition of George Wyman Bury's account of Yemen on the eve of World War I. Bury (1874–1920) was a British naturalist, explorer, Arabist and political officer in the British army, who spent most of his life in the Aden-Yemen borderlands. As a young man, he spent a year with the Abdali tribe in the Aden protectorate; he learned their language and even received the name Abdulla Mansur. Later in life, he was able to pass himself off as a local, because of his looks and command of colloquial Arabic. The British government made use of this, by employing Bury as a political officer in the region and even escorting the British part of the Boundary Commission in the Dhala region of Yemen.

“At the outbreak of World War I, Bury's unique knowledge of the Arab tribesmen and the Turkish administration commended him to the British intelligence service, and in 1915 he was made ‘political officer’ to the Red Sea Northern Patrol with the rank of lieutenant in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve.” (Howgego).

Very slight browning, small tear in the contents-page (outer margin). Overall in good condition.

x, 213, [3] pp. *Howgego IV, B99; Macro 642; Shapero, The Islamic World (2003), 163; Smith, The Yemens, 59; Sotheby's the library of Robert Michael Burrell, 136. cf. Canton, From Cairo to Baghdad British travellers in Arabia, pp. 170–176.*

Sixty beautiful Arabic poems, translated into English for the first time

36. CARLYLE, Joseph Dacre. Specimens of Arabian poetry, from the earliest time to the extinction of the khalifhat, with some account of the authors.

Cambridge, Printed by John Burges printer to the university, 1796. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With an engraved sheet with musical notation. Contemporary brown calf with a later spine. € 6500

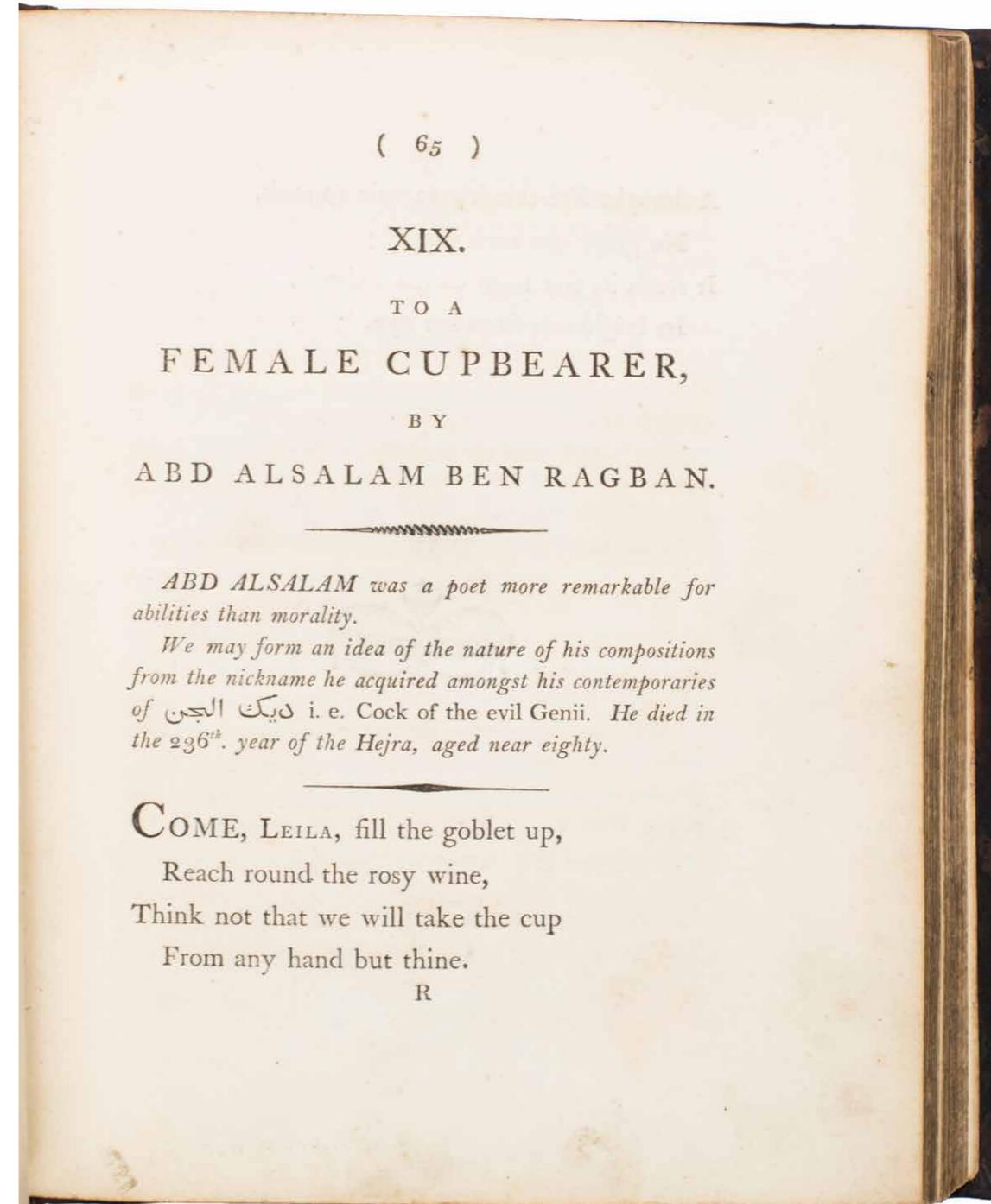
First edition of this beautiful example of Orientalist scholarship, presenting sixty early Arabic poems in their original language with English translations. This work by Orientalist Joseph Dacre Carlyle (1758–1804) enabled the English to discover the beauty of Arabic literature. The poems, which cover a wide range of topics, offer a glimpse into the rich cultural heritage of the Arab world. Carlyle was the first to translate these poems into English. His translations became quite well-known and continued to be used in other works until at least the late 19th century.

The work is a collection of poems from the Arabian peninsula, between the 6th and 13th century. It includes a poem written on the tomb of Sayid by Abd Almalec Alharithy (dates unknown), a poem on avarice by Hatim al-Tai (d. 578), and a poem about a thunder storm by Ibrahim Ben Khiret Abou Isaac (dates unknown). In addition to the poems themselves, the work also provides some biographical information about the poets, offering readers a deeper understanding of the historical and cultural context in which the poems were written. The work consists of two parts, the first contains the poems in English and the second in Arabic.

Carlyle was professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge. He was appointed chaplain by Thomas Bruce, Lord Elgin (1766–1841) to the embassy at Constantinople in 1799, and pursued his researches in Eastern literature in a tour through Asia Minor, Palestine, Greece and Italy. During his travels, he collected several valuable Greek and Syriac manuscripts.

The work has been rebaked, the leather on the boards is dried and cracked, the flyleaf in the back has been replaced by a different marbled paper. The work is somewhat browned throughout, with mild foxing on the first few leaves, annotations in pencil on page 12 and 80. Otherwise in good condition.

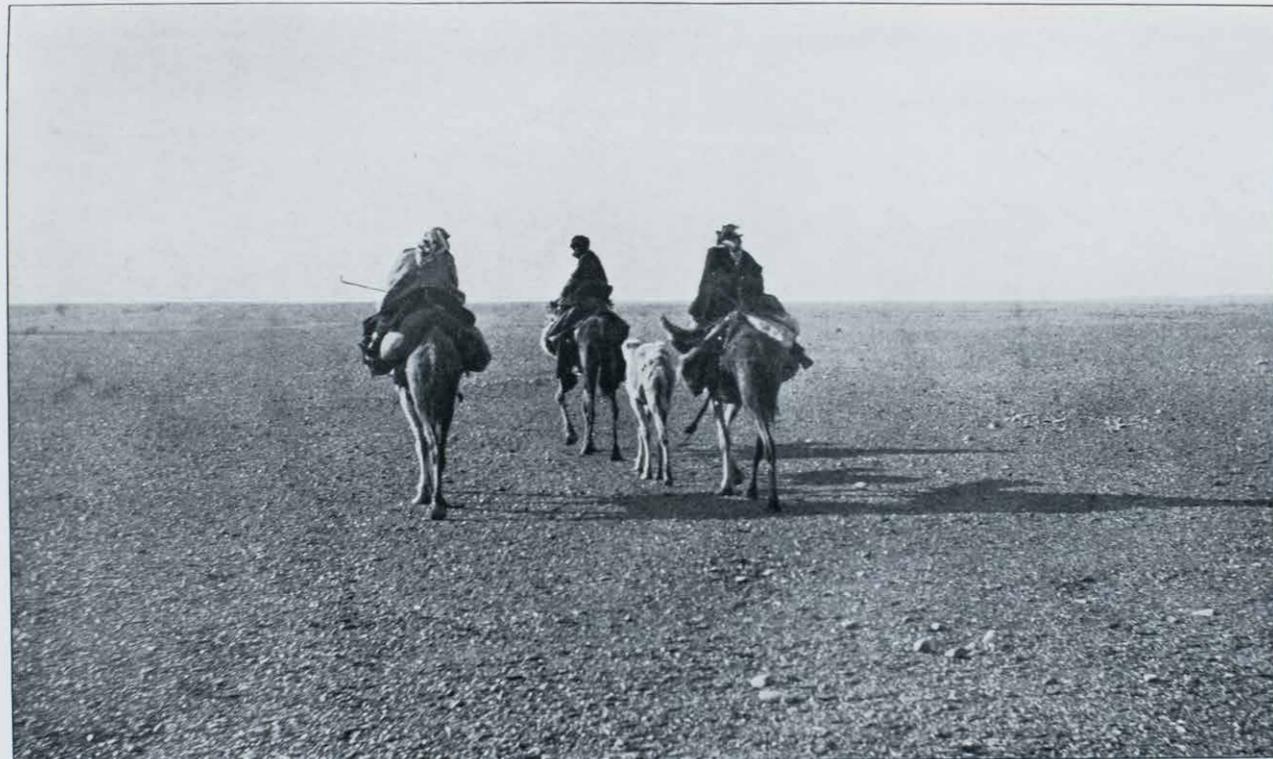
[8], 1x, [1 blank], 180; [2], 71, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank] pp. *BMC 4, 1258.1197; Graesse II, p. 49.*



On Bedouin tribes, with a map and pictures

37. **CARRUTHERS, Alexander Douglas Mitchell.** A journey in North-Western Arabia.

[London, W. Clowes], March 1910. 4°. With 12 black and white photographs made during the journey and a folding chromolithographed map of North-West Arabia (27 × 30.5 cm). Modern blue wrappers. € 750



THE "ARD-ES-SUWAN," OR "DESERT OF FLINT."

Abstract from *The geographical journal*, no. 3, vol. xxxv. Transcript of a presentation held at the Royal Geographical Society, January 24, 1910, by Middle-East-explorer Douglas Carruthers (1882–1962). He traveled the region that is now Jordan and north-west Saudi Arabia in an attempt to survey the land survey for latitudes and waterways. He also shows an anthropological interest by describing and depicting several Bedouin tribes, which he includes in his map. The tribal names are placed on the map in the regions where they were at the time of the journey.

Numbered in pencil on top right corner of title page. Minor spotting on the map. Otherwise in good condition.

[32] (numbered 225-248) pp.

Royal copy

38. CASTELLAZZI, Giuseppe. Ricordi di Architettura Orientale presi dal vero. Venice, tipografia del Rinascimento, 1871. Folio (33 x 25 cm). With the title page printed in black and bisque. 100 lithographed plates, each with accompanying text leaf, with 3 duplicated lithographs (28a, 57a and 58a, one cut out and mounted). With a 2-page manuscript dedication signed by the author to Prince Ernest Augustus of Hanover. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with the title lettered in gold on the gold-tooled spine, white watered silk endpapers, gilt edges. € 8500

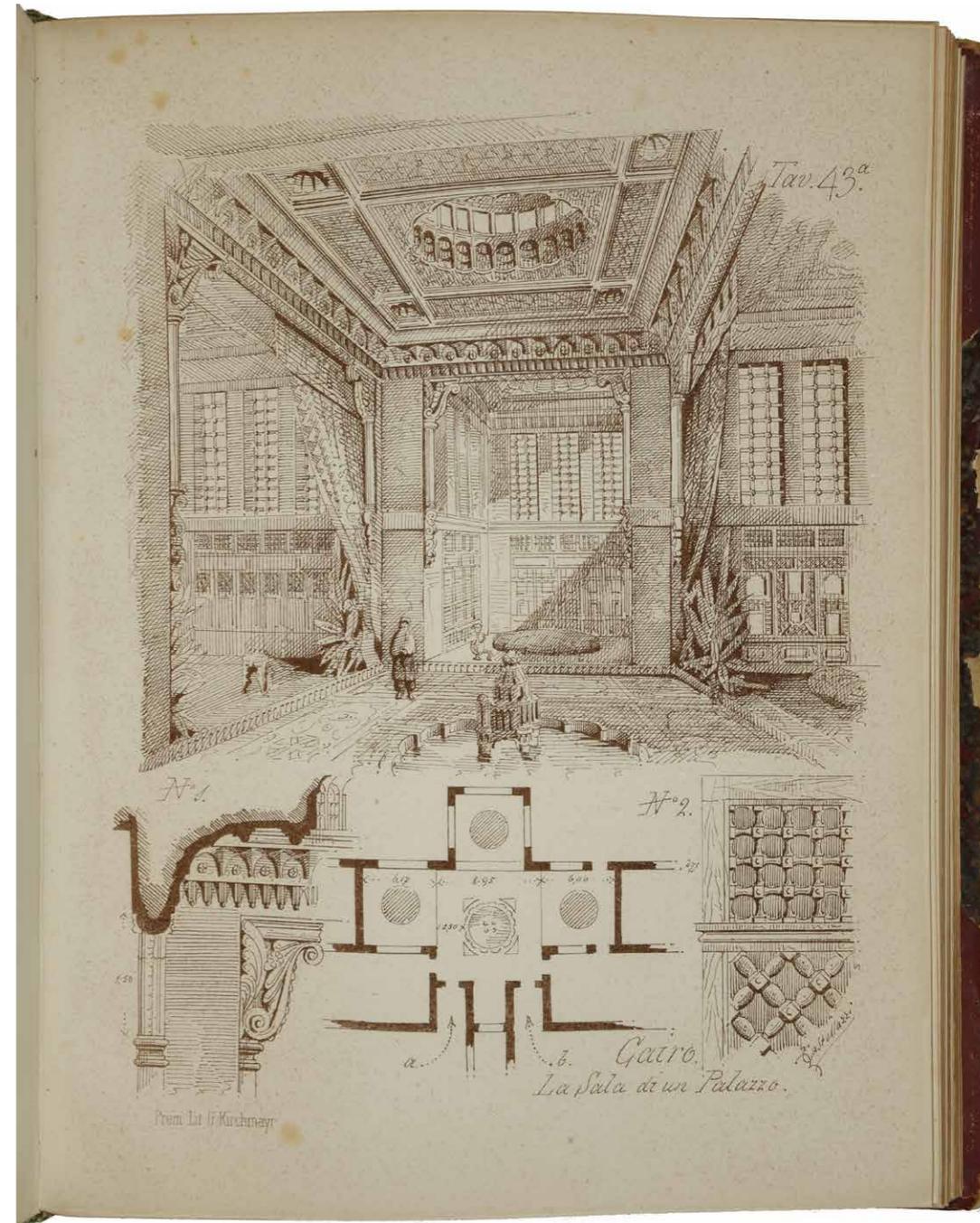
First edition. Presented to Ernest Augustus, Crown Prince of Hanover (1845–1923), including a manuscript dedication prepared and signed by Giuseppe Castellazzi in French, dated Venice, 15 May 1872. A classic on Middle Eastern architecture comprising exceptional lithograph views of architectonic landmarks including places of worship, gates, towers and ornaments in Cairo, Athens, Constantinople, Scutari, Boulaq, Tophane, Smyrna, Beyrut, Sira and Trieste, next to a description of the traditional Arab tent as found in Giza.

Giuseppe Castellazzi (1834–1887) was an Italian architect, engineer and restorer. In the 1860s he travelled extensively in Greece, Turkey and Egypt, collecting studies on oriental architecture which he published in his "Ricordi". His meticulous drawings were lithographed by G. Kirchmayr; the present copy includes 3 duplicates showing churches and portals in Athens. An appealing work rarely seen at auction.

Extremities somewhat rubbed. Small tears to marbled paper; hinges starting. Occasional light spotting. Generally a very good copy with exceptional provenance.

Removed from the collection of Ernest Augustus, Crown Prince of Hanover (1845–1923), with his ink monogram on title-page; old shelfmark label to front pastedown.

[2], viii, [8] pp.



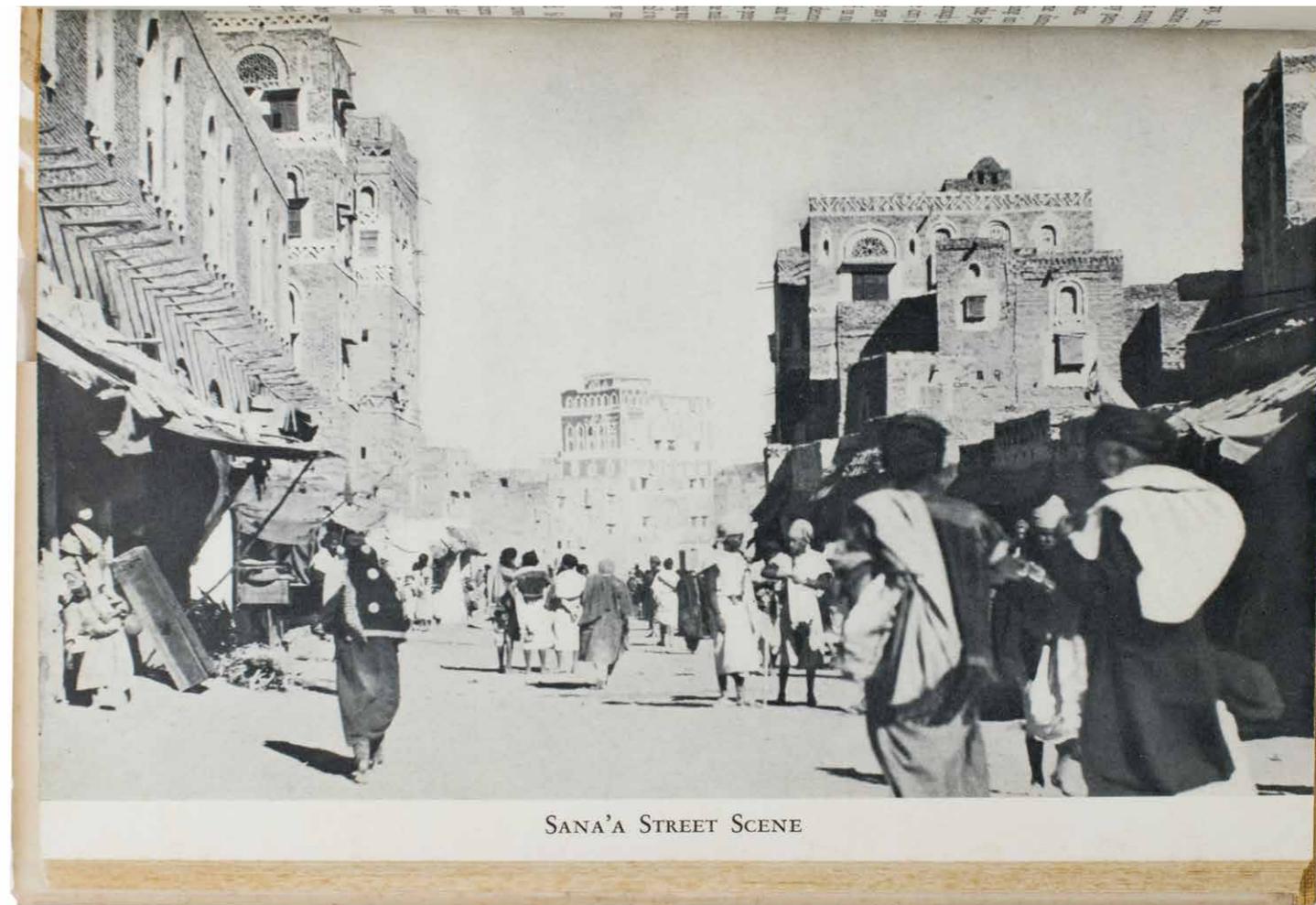
*First edition of the account of the experiences of American anthropologist
Carleton S. Coon in Ethiopia and Arabia*

40. **COON, Carleton S.** Measuring Ethiopia and flight into Arabia.

Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1935. 8°. With 8 plates. Yellow cloth with title information in blue on front cover and spine, with a dust jacket designed by Paul Wenck, map of Ethiopia and Arabia on the endpapers. € 850

First edition of Carlton S. Coon's account of his experiences in Ethiopia and Arabia. From 1933 to 1934 he travelled through Ethiopia to conduct physical anthropological research, but after conflicts with the authorities he had to escape to Arabia. Coon states in his foreword that the purpose of the present work is a memoir, since it was not meant to "impress the public with our scientific findings, for, interesting as these results may or may not be, they are reserved for more formal publication", but simply to tell what he and two others did during the expedition. Carleton Stevens Coon (1904–1981) was an American anthropologist and professor of anthropology at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania, who spoke 10 languages. He made notable contributions to the fields of cultural and physical anthropology and archaeology. He was the author of multiple works, including highly controversial works on race, such as *The origin of races* (1962). His theories on race were widely disputed in his lifetime and are considered pseudoscientific in modern anthropology. Dust jacket somewhat damaged, covered with clear protective plastic, edges are foxed. Otherwise in very good condition.

ix, [5], 333, [1] pp. *Macro* 747; *Shapero, The Islamic World* (2003), 178; *Sotheby's the library of Robert Michael Burrell*, 889.



Oil is Inflammable!

THE PERSIAN CRISIS

By Harold Davies, M.P.

As I write the rich brown earth is being ploughed in the field opposite and the tractor driver nonchalantly flicks his cigarette lighter as the magic of oil eases his toil and increases his pleasure. This is the age when oil is king and "a drop of oil is worth a drop of blood." So said an Allied statesman in World War I.

To-day the Middle East is one of the greatest oil-bearing regions in the world. The proved reserves are two-fifths of the world total and the geological formations make low-cost production possible. The industry has been established in the region by foreign interests, mainly British and American, which brought in capital estimated at over \$1,000,000,000, introduced the necessary skills, and provided the markets. Oil production, which was begun shortly before the First World War, has had almost continuous expansion, accelerated during and after the Second World War. The region accounts at present for one-fifth of total world production. (U.N. World Economic Report 49-50.)

This legendary crossroads of the world has been rudely awakened from its primitive state by the sound of 'planes, bulldozers and oil-drills because the Arab lands around the Persian Gulf float on that liquid gold—oil. Here Power Politics plays for the highest stakes with nothing barred. After World War I, Latin American was the main centre of intrigue and contradiction between British and American oil interests. Feeling was becoming more strained because, as *The Petroleum Times* said in 1923, "of the consequences of the somewhat secretive attitude Great Britain has adopted

"May be the cause of World War III"

41. DAVIES, Harold. Oil is Inflammable! The Persian Crisis.

[London, Union of Democratic Control, 1951]. 8°. Original printed wrappers.

€ 450

An uncommon pamphlet about the Abadan Crisis and on Britain's relations with and foreign policy options towards Iran, written in the wake of the assassination of prime minister Ali Razmara and the nationalisation of Iran's oil, including the Iranian assets of the BP-controlled Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Davies mentions the Anglo-Persian and Anglo-Iranian petroleum companies and the 1928 Redline Agreement, also describing the interests of other players, namely Saudi Arabia and the United States. The text includes a table showing the production of petroleum in the Middle East in thousands of metric tons for the years 1928, 1933, and 1938–49. Davies suggests that Attlee's Labour Government "must apply to Iran the same understanding statesmanship as she has applied to India, otherwise this traditional land of the Lion and the Sun may be the cause of World War III and the destruction of our civilisation" (p. 15).

Davies (1904–85) was a British Labour Party politician elected as a Member of Parliament for Leek in Staffordshire in 1945. He was given a life peerage in August 1970, as Baron Davies of Leek.

Well preserved.

15, [1] pp. (including the wrappers). *WorldCat* 968490017.

A British officer witnesses Jeddah's preparations for the Hajj

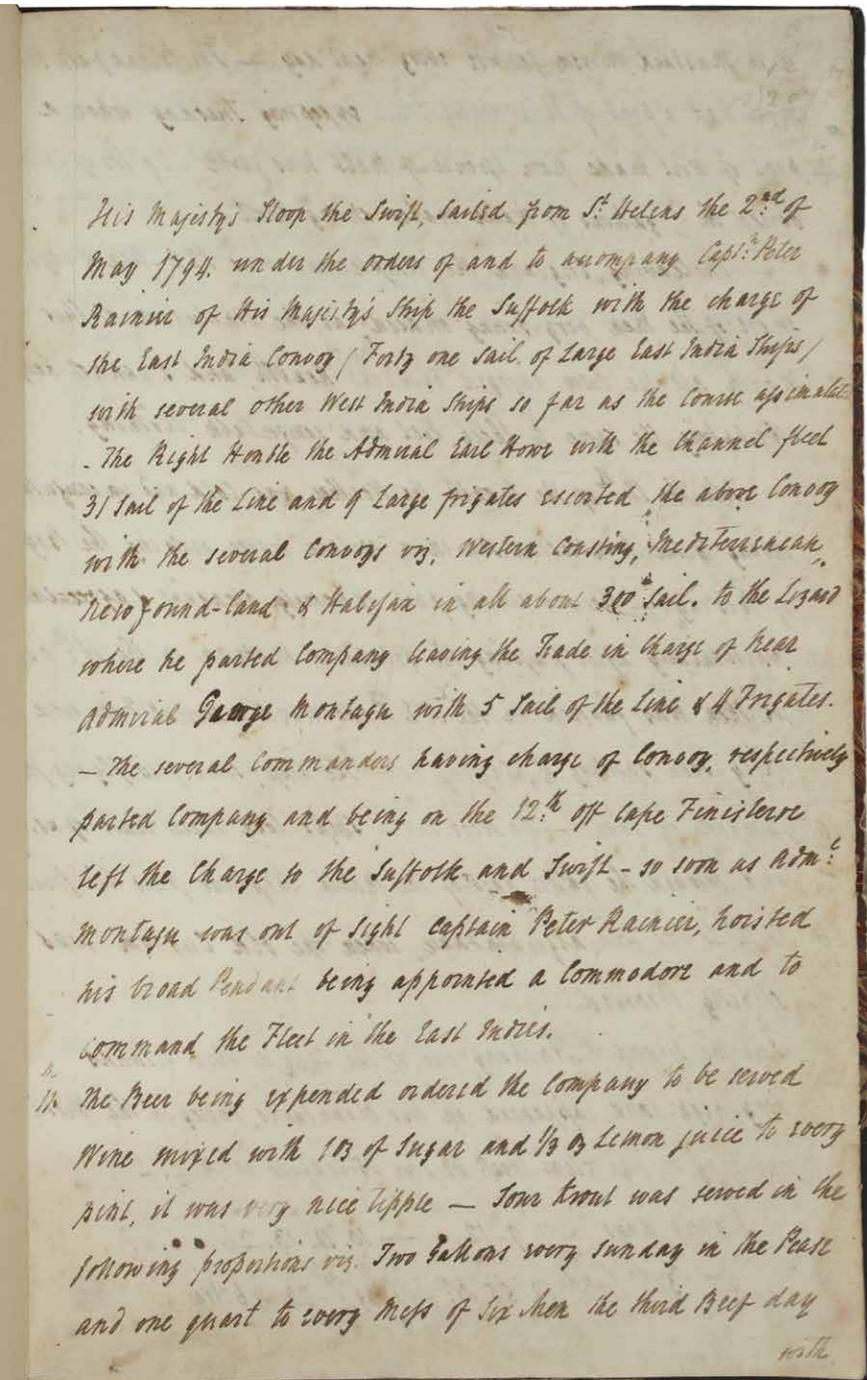
43. [EAST INDIA TRADING COMPANY – THE SWIFT]. East India Company “Swift” – account of a voyage to India and Malaysia 1794–5.

[Various places, incl. Saudi Arabia and Yemen, ca. 1796]. Folio, 19.3 x 30.5 cm. English manuscript on watermarked paper. With a loosely inserted manuscript map titled “A Chart shewing the Track of HMS Ship Myrtle” of the Bay of Biscay and Portugal and a hand-coloured manuscript signal chart. Contemporary or slightly later half black morocco and marbled boards. € 35 000

A detailed description of the voyage of the East India company vessel, the Swift, from 1794–5, featuring visits to both Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Twelve pages of observations are dedicated to Jeddah alone, witnessed at the height of the influx of pilgrims during the Hajj, followed by a description of Mocha. Other ports visited include those of Brazil, South Africa, India, the Nicobar Islands, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka.

Jeddah, the author says, “has a very pleasant appearance as you approach it from the Sea [...]. The Houses are all of Stone of the Coral kind.” However, as the Swift had arrived in the midst of the Hajj, and its crew found provisions difficult to acquire as thousands of pilgrims poured into Jeddah: “It is astonishing the Number of Mahometans arriving from all Parts of the World to attend the Yearly Ceremony at Mecca called Hadgi, from thence to Medina.” Several accounts are given of particular Muslim practices, through occasionally somewhat confused British eyes: – “When near Geddah all the Pilgrims going their first Journey altered their dress assuming what is called the Ihram a piece of Linnen [sic] which is wrapped round the Loins, leaving the rest of the Body naked, in this State they proceed through the rest of the Pilgrimage ‘till they have visited the Kaaba at Mecca; the other Garment they are then suffered to wear is a Cloth of Linen over their Shoulders. [...] Some of them carry a Trade of Muslins, and some other little Articles, which, if they are not robbed by the Bedouins (wild Arabs) they make out tolerably well [...]. The landing of the Pilgrims with their Wives, and Household Utensils, would have been an excellent view for the inimitable Hogarth.” – The Swift appears to be one of the ships which accompanied the Suffolk (a 64-gun ship) to escort a convoy to India, under the command of Captain Peter Rainier (1741–1808, later Admiral of the Blue and namesake of Mount Rainier). This particular voyage was in itself notable as a trial for the implementation of a citrus diet for sailors to ward off scurvy, which was ultimately successful and became Admiralty policy the following year. On the first page of the account we find the following: “The Beer being expended ordered the Company to be served Wine mixed with 1^oz of Sugar and 2^oz of Lemon juice to every pint, it was very nice Tipple.”

Touch of wear to boards; a few small smudges. In excellent condition.



Against colonialism

44. [EL KHATIB, Fathalla, et al.]. British Imperialism in Southern Arabia. New York, Arab Information Center, 1958. 8° (13.9 x 21.3 cm). With 3 folding maps. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 950

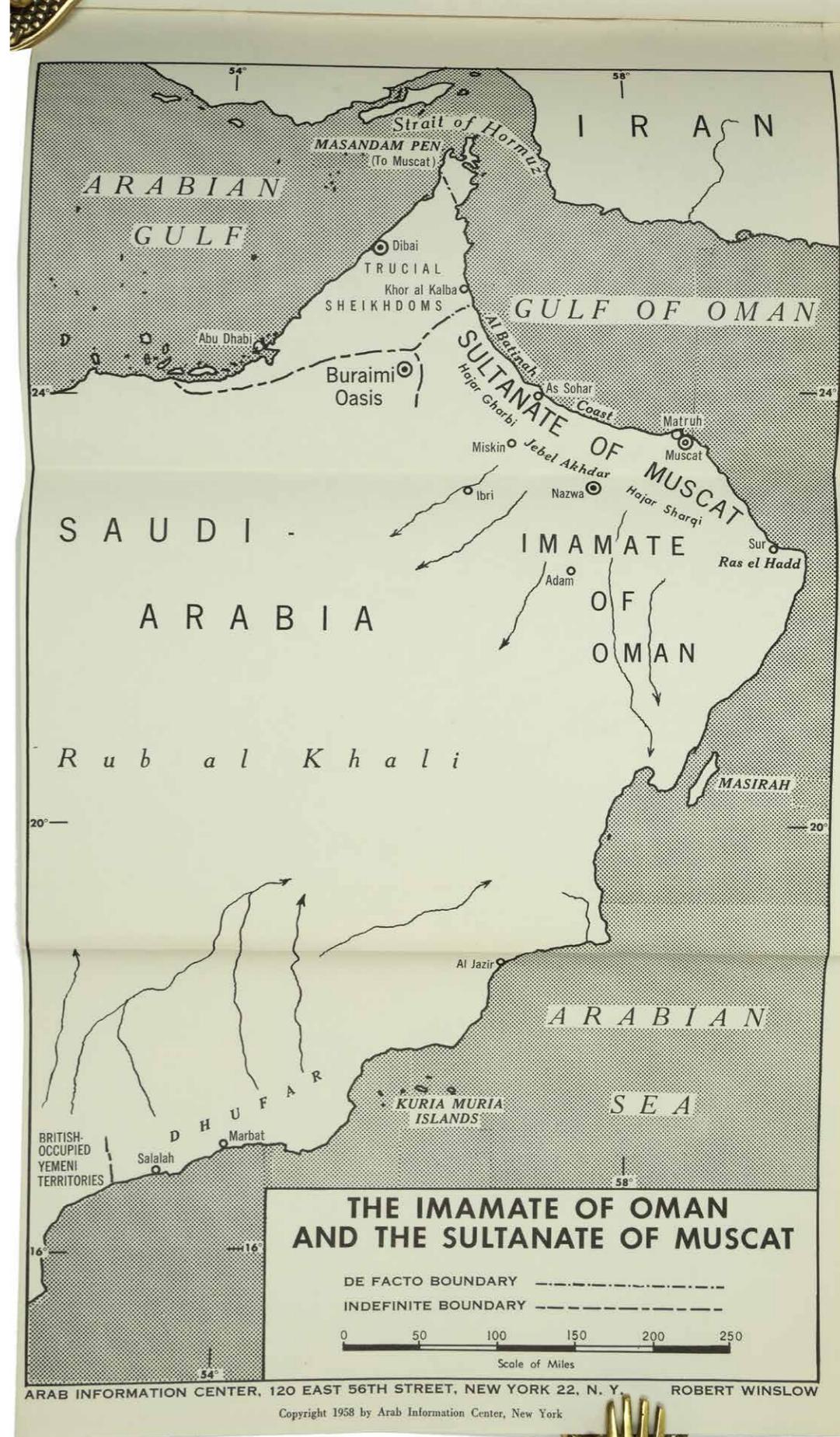
Informational publication issued by the New York Arab Information Center – Research Section, arguing the Arab cause among U.N. delegates, with contributions by Fathalla El Khatib, Khalid I. Babaa, Ism Kabbani and Omar Halig. Articles include “British Penetration and Imperialism in Yemen”, “British Aggression Against the Imamate of Oman”, and the “Buraimi Dispute”.

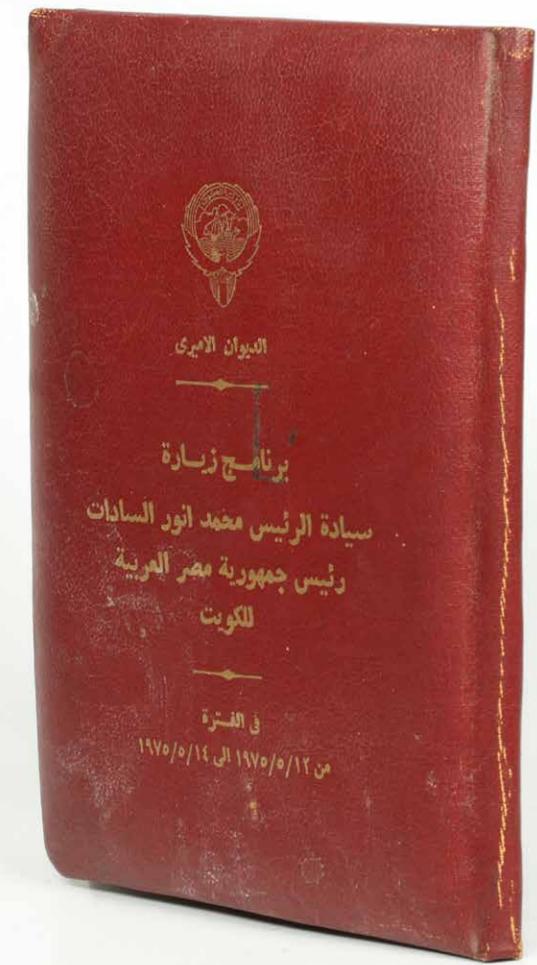
In his foreword, Fathalla El Khatib, Chief of Research at the Arab Information Center, states that “with the winds of Arab nationalism blowing strong and hard, the Southern fringes of the Arabian Peninsula cannot be isolated from the Arab world. No amount of repression or terrorism will subdue the clamor for independence and freedom”. He quotes from the Yemen Ambassador Kamel Abdul Rahim’s address in the general debate, warning the U.S. Assembly “of a new Algeria in the Southern Arabian Peninsula”.

The maps of Yemen and British-occupied Yemeni Territories, the Imamate of Oman and Sultanate of Muscat, and the Arabian Peninsula show de facto and indefinite boundaries, national boundaries (where known), and in Yemen the provisional line of the 1934 treaty according to British Colonial Office maps.

Small tears to lower right corners starting from page 17, not touching text.

[4], 86 pp. *Information Papers No. 6. WorldCat 733975*





Anwar al Sadat's visit to Kuwait

45. [EMIR OF KUWAIT]. [Visiting programme (for) His Excellency President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Kuwait].

Kuwait, May 1975. 8°. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Kept in a red calf sleeve with the title lettered in gold on the front.. € 1500

Complete schedule of Anwar al Sadat's visit to Kuwait in May 1975, the first station on a ten-day tour that took him to Iraq, Jordan and Syria, where he sought to establish a consensus among Arab leaders on their position towards the United States during the imminent Arab-Israeli conflict. Intended to be consulted throughout the three-day visit, this convenient pocket-sized booklet includes all scheduled activities, including "official talks" along with banquets in the President's honour, honorary escorts to and from Al-Salam Palace, where the guest occupied a private suite, an award ceremony bestowing the President with the Mubarak Al-Kabeer necklace, and a presentation of flower bouquets by Kuwaiti children.

Binding a little spotted; pierced in two places not affecting gilt lettering. Title-page and last page somewhat browned and with a few marginal flaws.

13, [3] pp.

From an Orientalist's library

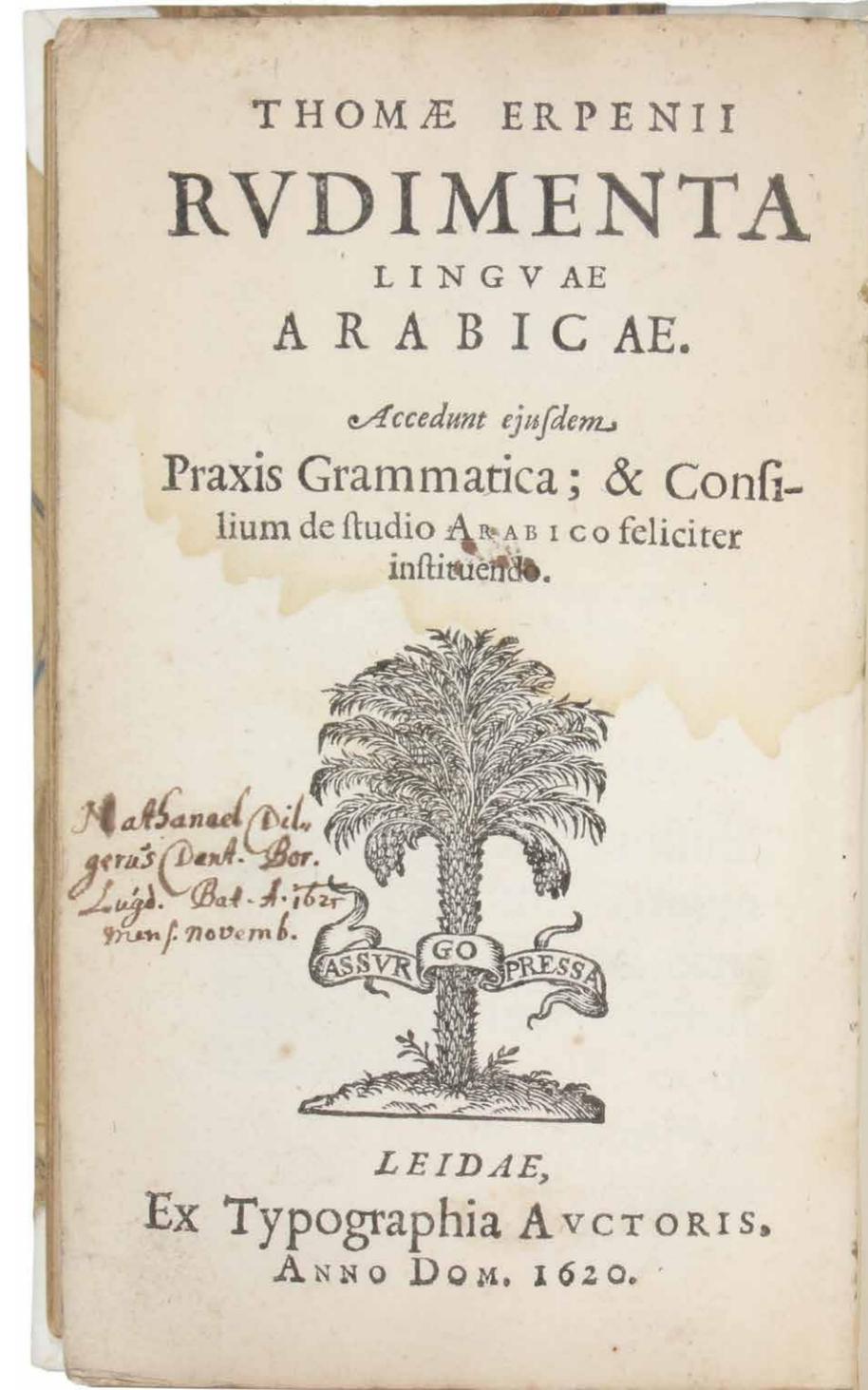
46. ERPENIUS, Thomas. Rudimenta linguae Arabicae. Accedunt eiusdem praxis grammatica; & consilium de studio Arabico feliciter instituendo.

Leiden, ex typographia auctoris, 1620. 8°. With woodcut printer's device on the title page. Modern half vellum and marbled paper sides. € 4000

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.

[16], 184, [56] pp. *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.).*





المؤلف بلباسه العربي إبان الحركة الوطنية في العراق

سنة ١٩٢٠ م

Extremely rare

47. GHULAMI, Abd al-Munim. Al-Malik al-rashid. Jalalat al-maghfur lahu Abd al-Aziz Aziz Al Saud [The rightly guided King. The late Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud]. Baghdad, Matba'at al-Ma'arif, 1954. 4°. With 5 black-and-white photographic plates and numerous illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers. € 2000

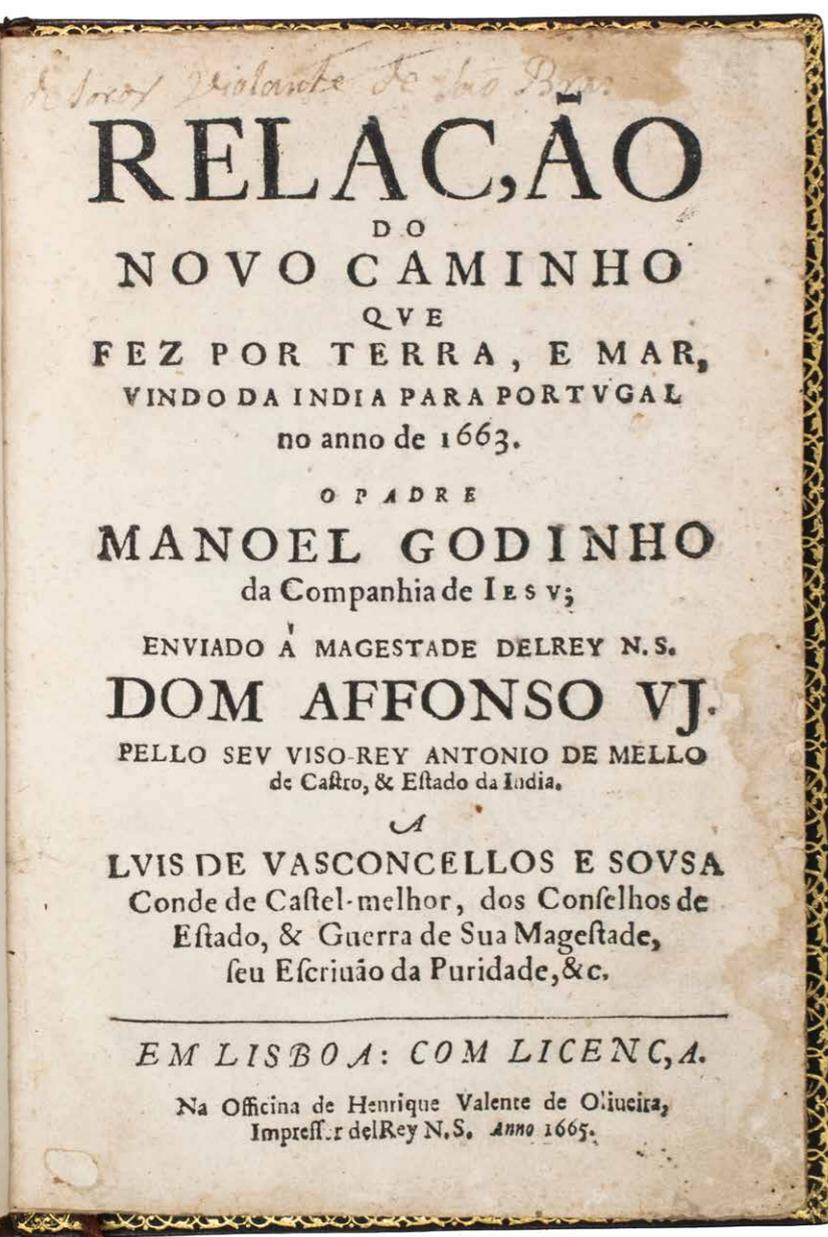
First edition. Extremely rare biography of Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud (1876–1953), founder and first monarch of Saudi Arabia. Enriched with images and portrait photographs of King Ibn Saud, including a picture of His Majesty leading Friday prayer in Pakistan. Other images include portraits of HRH Crown Prince Faisal, the Saudi minister of Finance and Economy, conjoint with a full-body portrait of the author in Arab dress. A single copy listed in libraries worldwide (Michigan State University). Binding worn; heads of spine lack paper backing. Larger tear to one plate. Some notes in Arabic to page 533.

[6], 544, [1] pp., final blank page. *WorldCat* 23510551.

First edition of Godinho's important account of his journey through India and the Middle East

48. GODINHO, Manuel. Relação do novo caminho que fez por terra, e mar, vindo da India para Portugal no anno de 1663.

Lisbon, Henrique Valente de Oliveira, 1665. 4° (19.5 × 14.5). With an engraved coat of arms of the dedicatee Luís de Vasconcelos e Sousa (1636–1720), 3rd Count of Castelo Melhor, at the head of the dedication, and with numerous woodcut decorated initials. 20th-century gold-tooled sprinkled brown calf, bound by the Lisbon bookbinder Frederico de Almeida. € 25 000



Scarce first and only early edition of Manuel Godinho's account of his return trip from India to Portugal in 1664, particularly important for its observations on India and the Middle East. The present copy is bound by the important Lisbon-based bookbinder Frederico d'Almeida, "... Frederico de Almeida que foi o melhor encadernador do século xx" (Frederico de Almeida who was the best [Portuguese] bookbinder of the 20th century; M.C.G. Esteves, *O ofício da encadernação ...*, p. 90).

"Leaving Bassein in 1663, Godinho travelled to Daman and Surat, then sailed to Bandar Abbas, travelled overland to Kung, and then by sea to Basra. Rather than wait for a boat to Baghdad, or a desert caravan, he set off by horse with three companions and three Arabs to Baghdad, then to Ana, Rahab, Thaibe, Aleppo and Alexandretta. After taking a boat to Marseille, he proceeded overland to La Rochelle and there caught another boat to Cascais, at the mouth of the Tagus. His entertaining account of his rush to Europe contains observations of the customs of the Hindus and Muslims, as well as descriptions of the places visited" (Howgego). With the label of bookbinder Frederico d'Almeida mounted on the recto of the final free endpaper, a near contemporary(?) annotation ("Disoroy(?) violante de São Bras") on the title page, and a late 19th – or early 20th-century manuscript slip bound at the end of the work ("Si este livro por achado onde quer dique por perdodo pa. S. Leon Conhecido L....(?) done a Signore D. Leocadia"). The edges of the boards are somewhat scuffed, the boards are somewhat scratched. The work is slightly browned throughout, with a water stain on the outer margin of the first few leaves and in the lower outer corner of the last few leaves, a small repaired hole in the bottom margin of the first two leaves, not affecting any text. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [10], 188 pp. *Barbosa Machado, Bibliotheca lusitana* 3, p. 274; *Brunet II*, col. 1639; *De Backer & Sommervogel III*, cols. 1522–1523; *Howgego, to 1800*, G54; *Iberian Books C12141*; *Inocência* 5, p. 442 (no. 650) and 16, p. 219; *Lach & Van Kley III*, p. 354; *Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula* 1048, p. 30; *Marinha Impr. séc. XVII* 334 ("1a ed. muito rara"); *Palau* 103032; *PorBase* 367324 (6 copies); *Salvá* 2, 3777; *Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf*, p. 414; *USTC* 5056724; *WorldCat* 7545794 (11 copies); cf. for the binder M.C.G. Esteves, *O ofício da encadernação: estudo sobre a actualidade da encadernação portuguesa (Universidade do Porto, September 2019)*, p. 90.

A dialogue between the East and West, in lyrical poems inspired by Hafez's Divan

49. GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von [and Marianne von WILLEMER]. West-oestlicher Divan.

Stuttgart, in der Cottaischen Buchhandlung [= Johann Georg Cotta], 1819. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece and title page. Contemporary gold-tooled quarter brown calf, with a beige morocco title label lettered in gold on the spine, brown marbled paper sides, marbled endpapers, turquoise edges. € 4500

First edition of Goethe's lyrical poems inspired by the work of the great Persian poet Hafez (ca. 1325–1390). The work was intended to enact a dialogue between Eastern and Western poetry, but also captures Goethe's feelings for the Austrian dancer Marianne von Willemer (1784–1860), who wrote some of the poems. It is the most famous interaction with Eastern poetry in German Romantic literature, and includes some of the best poems of Goethe's later years.

The present work is Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's (1749–1832) last great cycle of poetry. He became inspired for it after reading Joseph von Hammer's translation of Hafez's *Divan* (collection) in 1814. Goethe's work is divided in twelve books, which are each centred around a different theme, like *Usch Nameh* (the book of love), *Mathal Nameh* (the book of parables), and *Hafis Nameh* (the book of Hafez). Together they describe Goethe's fictitious journey to the East. The work starts as a lyrical discussion between Goethe and Hafez, but later expands to encompass East and West. The second half of the work contains Goethe's explanatory essay on his oriental studies, which he undertook in preparation for the present work.

The present edition is the second printing of the first edition, which can be recognised by printing mistakes in the pagination, and corrections on page 7 and 9. A second, enlarged edition was published in 1827.

With a contemporary ownership inscription on the back of the frontispiece, and the bookplate of H.A. Knofe loosely inserted. The edges and corners of the boards are scuffed and the corners are slightly bumped. The work is slightly foxed throughout, pages 495 and 496 have been omitted in the pagination, and page numbers 399 and 400 have been used twice, which are printing mistakes, as there are no missing leaves. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], 556 pp. *Goedeke IV*, pp. 561–563.



BREVES
ARABICAE
LINGVAE
INSTITVTIONES.

REV. PATRIS
PHILIPPI GVADAGNOLI
CLERIC. REG. MINORVM
Procuratoris Generalis.



ROMAE.

Ex Typographia Sac. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide.

M. D. C. XLII.

طبع هذا الكتاب المبارك على يد الحفيم الشماس يوسف المسلوبيني
من عيلة بيت هلال المرحومين في جبل لبنان المبارك

Excudebat Ioseph David Luna, Maronita.

SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.

R

III

20.

Luxurious Arabic grammar

50. **GUADAGNOLI, Filippo.** Breves arabicae lingua institutiones.

Rome, Propaganda Fide, Joseph David Luna, 1642. Folio. With the Propaganda Fide's woodcut rectangular Jesus and Apostles device on the title page, their round Jesus and Apostles device above the colophon, 1 woodcut tailpiece, 2 woodcut decorated initials (2 series), and numerous decorations built up from cast arabesque fleurons. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type with incidental Hebrew. Contemporary sheepskin parchment, sewn on 5 cords (3 secured to the boards, 2 cut flush with the bookblock), headbands worked in pink and white, pink and blue sprinkled edges, manuscript title on the spine in the 2nd of 6 compartments. € 12 500

First and only edition of Guadagnoli's Latin grammar of the Arabic language, in a luxurious folio format. In 1632 the Propaganda Fide had begun work on an Arabic Bible that was not to be completed until 1671. Guadagnoli (1596–1656) was one of the correctors for the Bible and in the present grammar, set in the same type, he notes that they have taken special care with their Arabic setting and with the metre to suit them to the desires of native Arabic speakers, though the fact that the text was in Latin and the fact that it must have been an expensive book would have limited the audience: it is not the sort of book that missionaries would give away to common people. Erpenius's 1613 grammar, revised and reprinted several times, was aimed primarily at European scholars. The main text opens with a table of the letters, showing (from left to right!) the stand-alone, initial, medial and final forms, along with the name of each letter and its pronunciation. This gives an overview of the new Arabic Bible type. The texts used as examples include the first printing of two poems taken from manuscripts in the oriental library collected by Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) in Rome: the "Carmen Chazregiacum" and the "Carmen de invocationibus". The Arabic type may have been cut by the Propaganda Fide's in-house punchcutters for their Arabic folio Bible, whose Pentateuch was printed from 1632 to 1635 but distributed only in proof copies until the complete Bible was published in 1671. Occasional lines appear in their other books from 1636, but the present book uses it for the main Arabic text. It was to become the staple of their Arabic printing. The book also gives a nice synopsis of the Propaganda Fide's large Hebrew type (6 mm mem-height).

With early manuscript shelf-marks in ink at the foot (R III 20) and on the back (R III 8) of the title page. Most of the sheets have browned patches or browned spots, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. Binding very good, with only minor wear and a couple small abrasions. An important Arabic grammar intended for native speakers.

[12], 349, [1], [2 blank] pp. *Amaduzzi*, p. 11; *Schnurrer* 72; *Smitskamp*, *Philologia orientalis* 220.

Handbook on Zanzibar

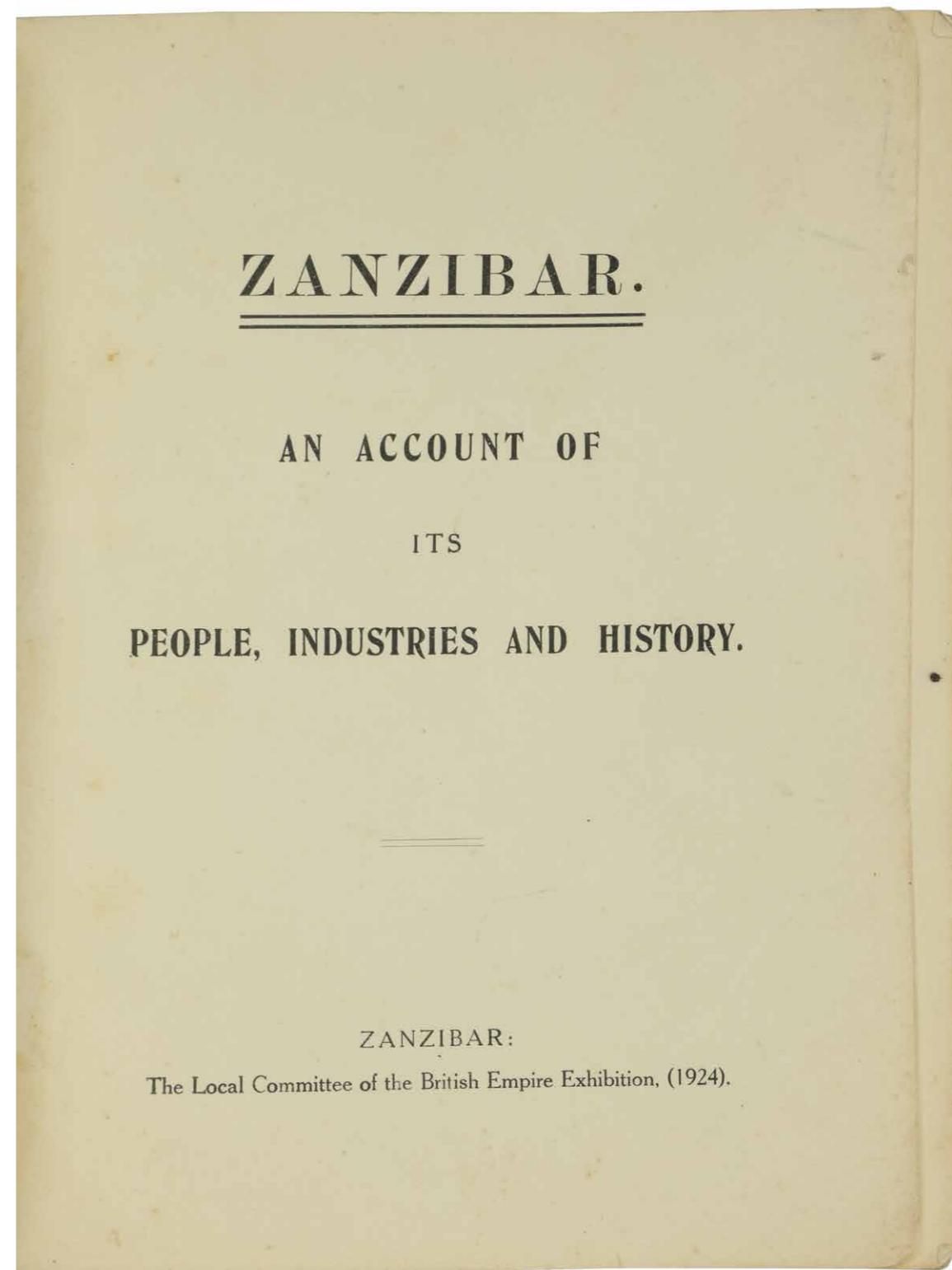
51. [HENDRY, William, ed.]. Zanzibar. An Account of its People, Industries and History.

Zanzibar, The Local Committee of the British Empire Exhibition, 1924. 4° (16.5 x 20.5 cm). Original printed front wrapper. € 850

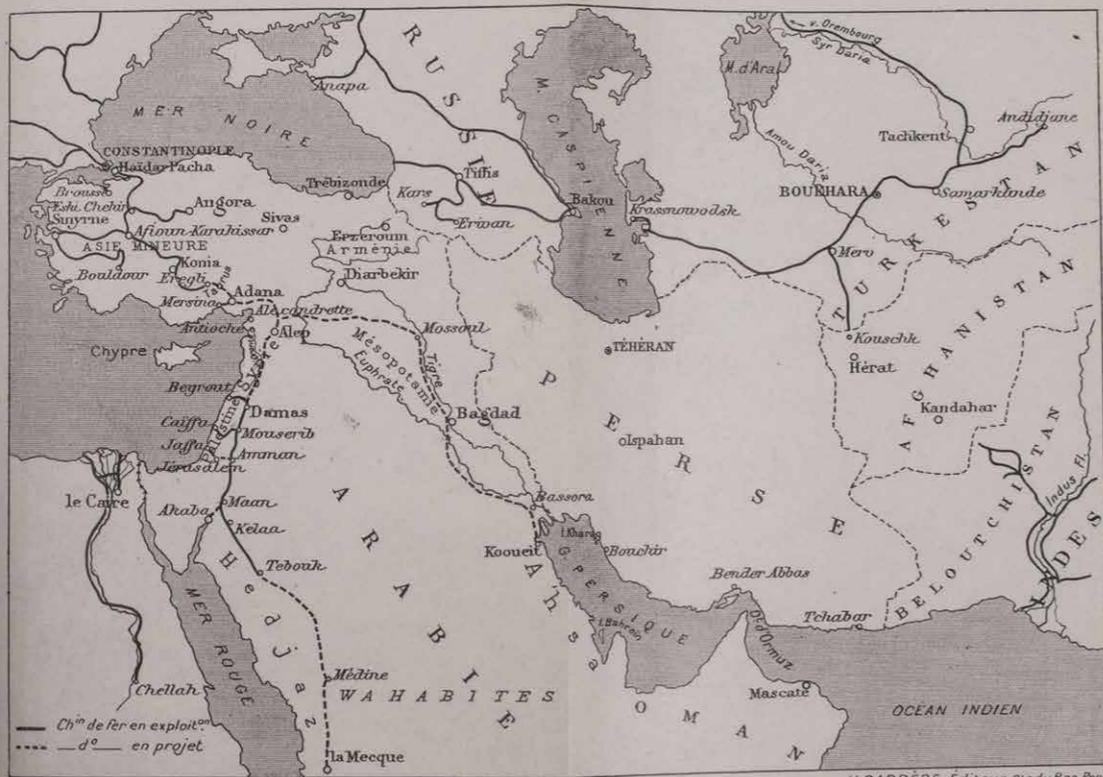
First edition. An impressive handbook on Zanzibar, completed and published by the Local Committee of the archipelago. The British colonial administrator (and expert on Yemen) W. H. Ingram contributes three chapters, on "Ethnology", "History", and "Native Industries & Occupations", while other chapters cover Trade, Agriculture and Economic Minerals. A detailed bibliography is also included, which stretches from travel narratives to British parliamentary papers.

Professionally rebacked and recased, with just the original front wrapper (lightly foxed) retained. Some light staining to inner margin of opening leaves, a few pencil annotations. A good copy of a fragile publication.

[6], 84, xx pp.



ASIE OCCIDENTALE
LE RÉSEAU DE CHEMINS DE FER



Cliché des "Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales"

H. BARRÈRE, Editeur, 21 rue de la Harpe, Paris.

*From the Bohemian mountains
to the Arabic Gulf*

52. HENRY, René. Des monts de Bohême au Golfe Persique ...
Deuxième édition.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1908. 8°. With 5 folding maps.
Publisher's original printed paper wrappers. € 750

An overview of the political situation in all the countries from the Bohemian mountains to the Arabian Gulf, published just before the onset of World War I. With a preface by the French historian Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. The part on the Middle East is divided into 3 chapters covering Western Asia, Ottoman Asia and the Bagdad railway. The railway was built from 1903 to 1940 to connect Berlin with the (then) Ottoman Empire city of Bagdad, from where the Germans wanted to establish a port in the Gulf.

A very good copy, wholly untrimmed, with most bolts unopened.

[2 blank], [4], xiv, 566, [1], [1 blank] pp. *Al-Khalifa, Bahrain through the ages*, p. 192.

*A key for the Western knowledge of Arabia at the beginning of the 20th century,
by the man who inspired Lawrence of Arabia*

53. HOGARTH, David George. The penetration of Arabia.

London, Lawrence and Bullen, Ltd., 1904. Large 8°. With 50 photographs of Medina, Mecca (incl. the Ka'bah, pilgrims camping outside the city praying in the Great Mosque-Precinct and at the Tomb, mostly after the photographs of Snouck Hurgronje), Maskat, Sana, Jidda; portraits of explorers such as Carsten Niebuhr, J.L. Burckhardt, G.A. Wallin, Richard Burton, J. Snouck Hurgronje, Jos. Halévy, W.G. Palgrave, W.S. and Lady Anne Blunt and others, maps of their routes through Arabia and several maps and plans of Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Mecca, Medina, Sana, Riad, etc.; the Teima stone, the first published Himyaritic inscriptions, etc. At the end are bound two folding coloured maps on one large leaf (345 × 675 mm) containing (1) the orthographical, and (2) the land surface features of Arabia. Original green publisher's cloth, title in gold on the front board with a gold-tooled section of a compass with the signs of the zodiac, title in gold on the spine. € 450

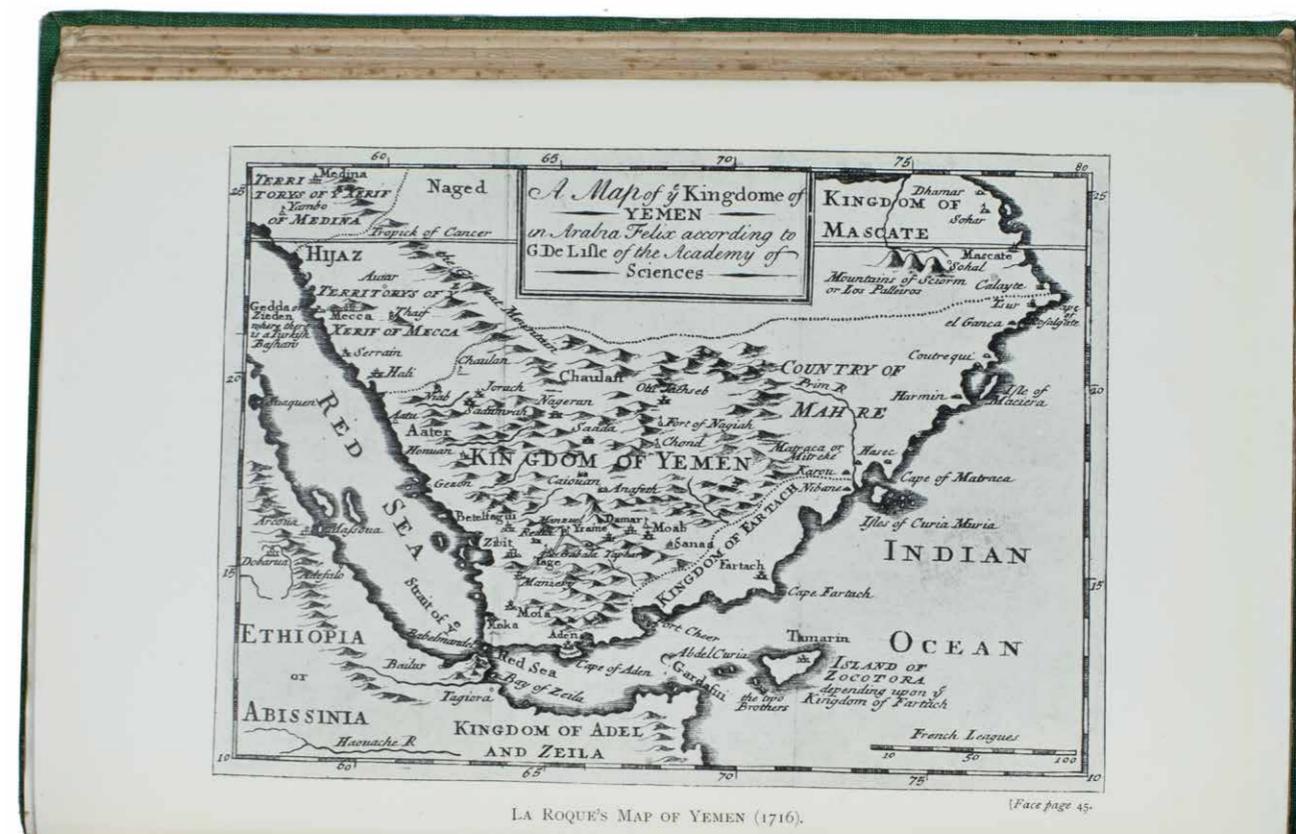
The first edition of this highly interesting and important book on the Arabic peninsula by the archaeologist David George Hogarth (1862–1927) who was from 1909 on keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and president of the Royal Geographical Society. During the First World War, he was acting director of the Arab Bureau in Cairo, where he was instrumental in launching the Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Turks, in which T. E. Lawrence, a protege of his, played so prominent a part. As an archeologist he worked on excavations Cyprus, Greece, Egypt and several countries of the Middle East (1887–1907).

This book, published in 1904 as the Hejaz railway was being built, is a summary of earlier explorations in the Arabian peninsula, by both Muslim and European travelers and an attempt to chronicle the growth of Western knowledge about the Arabian Peninsula, rather than a first-hand account based on travel to the region. Hogarth's first visit to Arabia was not made until 1916, when he travelled to Jeddah with 10,000 in gold to finance the Arab revolt. 'The purpose of this volume is to describe the exploration of inland Arabia' is the first sentence of the book, which is instead based on his extensive reading of travel literature, included in a bibliography for each chapter.

The book has two sections. In 'The Pioneers' he analyzes the historical geography of the region from the time of Claudius Ptolemy (second century CE), and includes discussions of explorations by 18th- and early-to-mid-19th-century travelers such as Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and Domingo Badia y Leblich (1766–1818). The second section, entitled 'The Successors', covers the travels of mid-19th-century to early 20th-century explorers, including Richard Francis Burton, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, William Gifford Palgrave, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Lady Anne Blunt, and Charles Montague Doughty. Each chapter ends with a bibliography, and all of the chapters contain illustrations, maps, or photographs.

With blind stamps on the title-page and the leaf after the title-page and a label mounted on the front pastedown of the Ballarat Public Library (Victoria, Australia). Untrimmed. Small tear in the map, otherwise in good condition.

xv, 359 pp. M. J. L., 'Dr. D. G. Hogarth, C.M.G.', in: *Nature*, 120 (1927), pp. 735–737; D.G. Hogarth in: *Who's Who*, 59 (1907), p. 855; *Bull. NY Publ. Library*, 15 (1911), p. 167.



LA ROQUE'S MAP OF YEMEN (1716).

An excellent source on Iraq and the Gulf



Haji Williamson at Kut-el-Hajjaj

54. HOPE, William Edward Stanton. Arabian adventurer. The story of Haji Williamson. London, Robert Hale, 1951. 8°. With 23 half-tone photographic illustrations, one as a frontispiece. Original purple-blue cloth with gold lettering on the spine. € 1500

First edition. A fascinating biography of Haji Abdullah Williamson, an Englishman who converted to Islam and eventually settled in Iraq, retiring to a small farm in Kut al-Hajjaj, Basra. 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. – As a journalist and writer of adventure stories, Stanton Hope (1889–1961) was instantly drawn to the picaresque story of Williamson's life. 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, taking him from San Diego to the Caroline Islands, where the selling of rifles to rebel tribesmen landed him in a Manila jail. It was after his escape, via Hong King and Bombay, that he first set foot in Arabia, at Aden where he joined the constabulary. It was during his time in Aden that 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 the aforementioned 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.

With an owner's inscription in ink by Larkin of Reading, dated 1953, on the front flyleaf. The spine is somewhat faded, the gold lettering is slightly dimmed, the boards are bowed, and with small tears to the back board, the cloth shows some slight rippling. A good copy overall, with unusually fresh interior pages.

335 pp. *WorldCat* 3452107; *not in Macro*.

Impressive drawing of a hawk, produced by a renowned 20th-century British wildlife artist

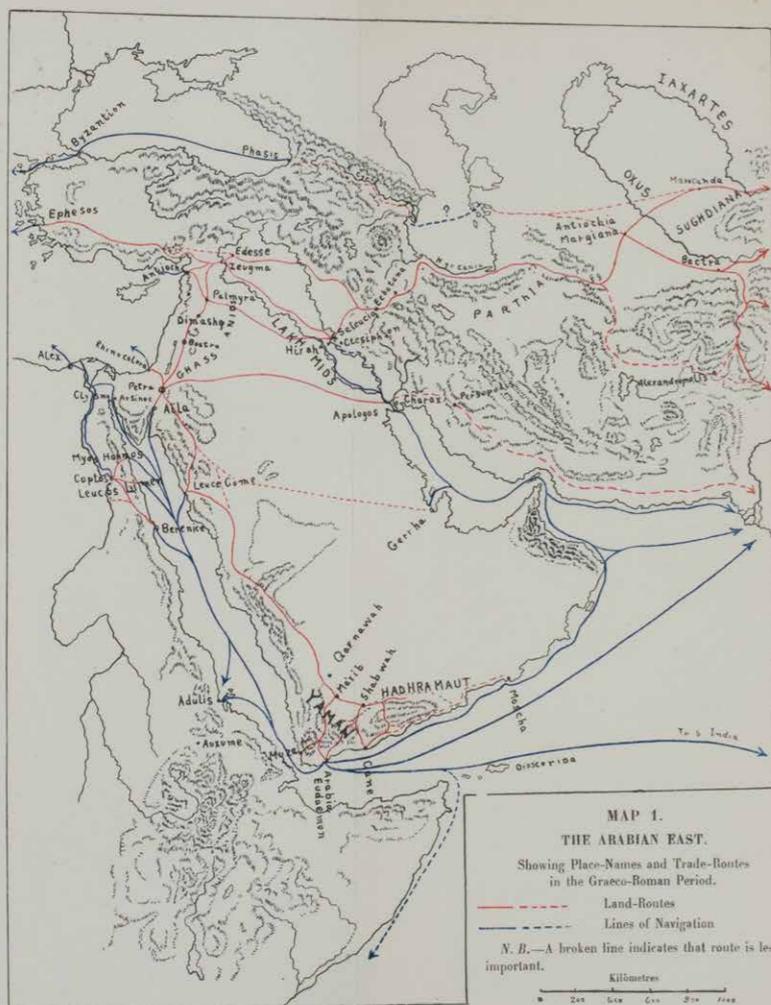
55. HUNT, Alan M. (artist). [A hawk perched on a branch].
[United Kingdom], 1980. Gouache on paper (ca. 64.5 × 48 cm). Signed
“Alan M. Hunt” and dated “1980” in brown ink in the bottom left corner.
In passepartout and framed (ca. 80.5 × 60.5 cm). € 8500

Impressive drawing by the British wildlife artist Alan M. Hunt (1947), depicting a hawk sitting on a branch looking for its prey. This hawk is a member of the birds of prey family “Accipitridae”, of which the genus “Accipiter” was commonly used for falconry, with the Eurasian sparrowhawk as a favourite.

Alan Hunt studied art at the Middlesbrough Art College, and went on to study zoology at the Leeds City College and the University of Bristol. He is best known as a wildlife painter. He spent much of his time on field trips in order to study animals in their natural habitat. He was the first non-American painter to be voted into the American Wildlife Art Hall of Fame.

In very good condition.





*Revised and enlarged edition of a 1933 master's thesis
on Arabian-Far Eastern relations to ca. 1500*

56. 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. 27.5 × 18 cm. 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. € 1800

First edition of Huzayyin's revised and enlarged master's thesis "The Arabian East and the Far East" (Liverpool, 1933). It covers the period from the 4th century BCE to the early 16th century CE. With this work, Huzayyin made a considerable contribution to the knowledge of the history of Arabia and the Far East and the spatial, economic and cultural evolution of the region. The maps show numerous overland and maritime trade routes. The author was professor of geography at the University of Alexandria (until 1952 the Farouk I University) and one of the leading experts in the (pre-) history of Arabia, Egypt, and the Near and the Far East in general. With the bookplate of H.S. Deighton on the inside of the front wrapper: "Deighton, The Red House, 60 Iffley Road, Oxford" and his owner's inscription on the first flyleaf: "H.S. Deighton. Cairo. March[?] 19 × 6.". The wrappers show signs of wear, mainly around the spine and on the back wrapper, occasional marginal foxing.

[2 blank], xxix, [1 blank], 319, [1 blank] pp. *Macro 1244; Williams & White, Select bibliography of British and Irish university theses about maritime history 830.*

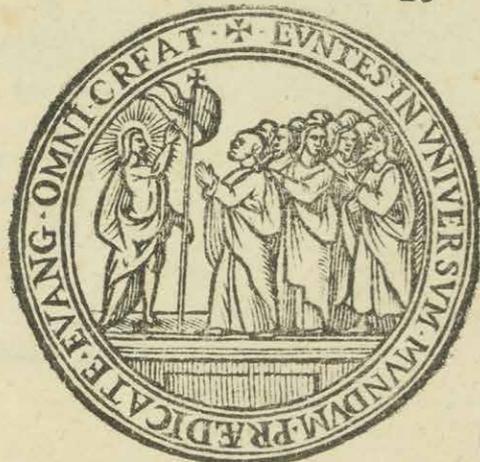
GRAMMATICA
ARABICA

الأجرومية

Agrumia appellata.

Cum versione Latina, ac dilucida
expositione.

ADM. R. P. F. THOMAE OBICINI
Noniense, Dioc. Novariae, Ord. Minorum,
Theologi, ac Linguarum Orientalium in Collegio
S. Petri Montis Aurei, de mandato Sacrae Con-
gregationis Fidei propaganda, Magistri.



ROMAE,

Typis Sac. Congregationis de Propag. Fide.

MDCXXXI.

SUPERIORVM LICENTIA.

The famous Ajurrumiyya

57. IBN ADJURRUM, Muhammad ibn Muhammad (Sanhagius) / OBICINI, Tommaso (ed.). Grammatica arabica [al-ajurrumiyya] Agrumia appellata. Cum versione latina, ac dilucida expositione.

Rome, typis Sac. Congregationis de Propag. Fide, 1631. 8° (11.2 x 16.4 cm). With a woodcut vignette on the title page. Contemporary limp vellum with the manuscript title on the spine. € 7500

Extremely rare: the fourth edition altogether of this early native grammar by the Moroccan scholar Sanhagius (Abu 'Abdallah Muhammad Ibn Daud as-Sanhadji Ibn Adjurrum, 1273–1323), following those by the Medicean Press (1592, only 24 pages), of Kirsten (1610), and Erpenius (1617). “This [publication is] still in the handy small octavo size similar to [...] that of the ‘Alphabeta’. The [editor] warns the reader against irregularities in the text, owing to the difficulties of printing Arabic texts, and the new type [...] The attractive 24pt types are identical with Granjon’s ‘arabe du Kitab al-Bustan’, first used by Basa in 1585, and afterwards rarely used. On the second leaf, a rather unusual ‘approbatio’ is printed, by Pietro della Valle, dated ‘ex Musaeo’, April 1630. In 18 lines a very laudatory account of the work is given, preceded and followed by the official imprimatur of the Church authorities” (Smitskamp). It is edited by Tommaso Obicini da Novara (1585–1632), “one of the figures at the background of the Propaganda Press, abbot of the Franciscan convent at Aleppo from 1613–16 and 1619–20, and in 1620 elected Custode di Terra Santa e Commissario Apostolico per tutto l’Oriente. In 1621 he returned to Rome, and became the first lector of Arabic in the St. Peter Convent at Rome” (ibid.).

Some worming to hinges; paper a little browned throughout. Early underlinings in green ink to Pietro della Valle’s Approbatio.

Autograph ownership of the Protestant theologian Johann Wülfer (1651–1724) of Nuremberg, dated 1675, to front flyleaf: “Comparavit Romae Anno Jubilae MDCLXXV pro 4 Pauli / Joh. Wülfer”.

[14], [2 blank] ll., 286, [2 blank] pp. Schnurrer no. 63. Smitskamp 222 (with fig. on p. 184). Graf IV, 175. Lambrecht 601. Fück 77.

*Very large silk painting of peafowls,
after the great Mughal artist Ustad Mansur*

58. [INDO-PERSIAN SILK PAINTING – after Ustad MANSUR].
[Pair of peafowls].

[20th century?]. Ca. 107 × 74 cm. Painting on silk. The silk canvas is mounted on a fibreboard panel of the same size. € 7500

Beautiful, large, and vibrantly coloured silk painting of a pair of peafowls, painted after a watercolour attributed to the Mughal court painter Ustad Mansur (master Mansur, ca. 1590–1624). The intriguing work depicts a pair of peafowls in a rocky landscape. The peacock is captured in a natural pose, running with a prey in its beak, which draws the peahen's attention. The scene was most likely drawn from life. The peafowls themselves are painted in a Mughal fashion, while the stylised background and floral border are reminiscent of Persian art. Unlike Mansur's watercolour, which was painted on paper, the present painting is painted on silk. It is also three times the size of Mansur's work.

Mansur worked during what is considered the great age of Mughal art (ca. 1580–1650), and was one of the favourite painters of Emperor Nuruddin Salim Jahangir (r. 1605–1627). He received the rare title “Nadir-al-'Asr” (unrivalled of his age) from the emperor himself, as he excelled in depicting plants and animals. Jahangir was particularly interested in nature, and prided himself in being the first to direct artists to record it. And in this, no one surpassed Mansur. He was known to paint birds and other animals unknown to the local population, and is one of the very few artists to have painted a living dodo. His peafowl watercolour is one of the best known and most popular miniatures of the Mughal school.

With holes and tears in the blue floral border and the peacock's tail, the border is detached on the right side, but still present, a few small water stains on the left side, and a trail of snail slime around the peacock's tail. Otherwise in good condition, with colours that are still very vibrant.

Cf. MET SL.17.2011.36.1; Welch, S., Imperial Mughal painting, p. 91.



An Urdu lampoon

59. **INSHA (Mir Insha'allah Khan Dihlavi)**. Lampoon of Gyan Chand Sahukar.

[North India], 1872/3 CE [=1289 H]. 8° (20.5 × 13.5 cm). Urdu manuscript on paper, 10 lines to the page in a black nasta'liq script, a full-page miniature of the three main figures of the poem. Early 20th-century half red calf, black watered-silk cloth sides, with two later illustrated end papers in a European style, with hand-painted foliated borders. € 18 000

A unique survival from the flowering of Urdu poetry: an illustrated manuscript of a bawdy lampoon by the famous Urdu polyglot poet Insha' (ca. 1752–1817 CE). The poem follows the old, wealthy, and lecherous Gyan Chand Sahukar, who is fooled by his opportunistic servant Khairat and the beautiful courtesan Bhangi Amir Baksh. Captioned portraits of all three together form the illustrated frontispiece. The largest is a seated Gyand Chand Sahukar reclining against a bolster in his garden, while a smaller Khairat leans in to listen, and below Bhangi Amir Baksh appears recumbent in a sedan chair with its curtains thrown open. Told in the lively verse for which Insha' was so famous, the story recounts how the wealthy man commissions his servant to procure a courtesan. However, upon the courtesan's arrival, she finds her client seized by sudden incapacity. When he finally steels himself to pounce, she slaps him, and he cries out and flees into another room. His servant swiftly agrees to "persuade" the courtesan to leave in exchange for twice the fee agreed, and evidently everyone goes home happy, while the fooled Gyan Chand Sahukar congratulates himself on his clever scheme to rid himself of a troublesome tryst.

Mir Insha'allah Khan Dihlavi, best known by his pen name of Insha', was the son of a successful Delhi physician, and a favourite in the court of Shah 'Alam. He was prolific in Persian and Urdu, foundational for the formation of modern Urdu poetry and prose, and scurrilous and combative in equal measure. Insha' had an acute ear for vernacular and a sincere interest in different spoken registers. All three protagonists are given dialogue in appropriate registers, while the narrative is written in a formal poetic register, creating, in a brief poem, a dense soundscape. This manuscript was produced decades into the explosion of popular Urdu lithographic print culture and was in its original form effectively a pamphlet in luridly painted covers. Whether it represents a little-known genre of popular Urdu manuscript or is simply a one-off produced for the private pleasure of the copyist is as yet unclear.

Provenance: 1) Alexander Hamilton Harley (1886–1951), with his typed bookplate. Harley was Assistant Professor of Semitic Languages at Edinburgh University (1905–10), in the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum (1910), first Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah (1910–26), and, finally, of Islamia College, Calcutta (1926–37). 2) Subsequently passed into the library of John C. Huntington (1937–2021), an American scholar of Buddhism and Asian art.

With the bookplate and ownership inscription of A.H. Harley at the rear, the latter dated 1929 at Calcutta, his manuscript note on author and title of the text at the front, brief pencil bookseller's inscriptions on the endpapers, including a historic price of "£15". In excellent condition, with only a few small closed tears in the margins.



Against the independence of Kuwait

61. [IRAQ – THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ]. Haqiqat al-Kuwayt [The truth about Kuwait].

[Baghdad], Wizarat al-Kharijiyah (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), 1961. 8°. 3 volumes. Arabic text. With 2 colour maps at the end of volume I and the beginning of volume III. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 2800

First edition. Three pamphlets published by the Iraqi government, opposing the independence of Kuwait. The first pamphlet outlines Kuwait's historical connection to Iraq and analyses its "imperialist relations" with Britain. The second one 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. The third reflects the Security Council decisions of 30 October 1961.

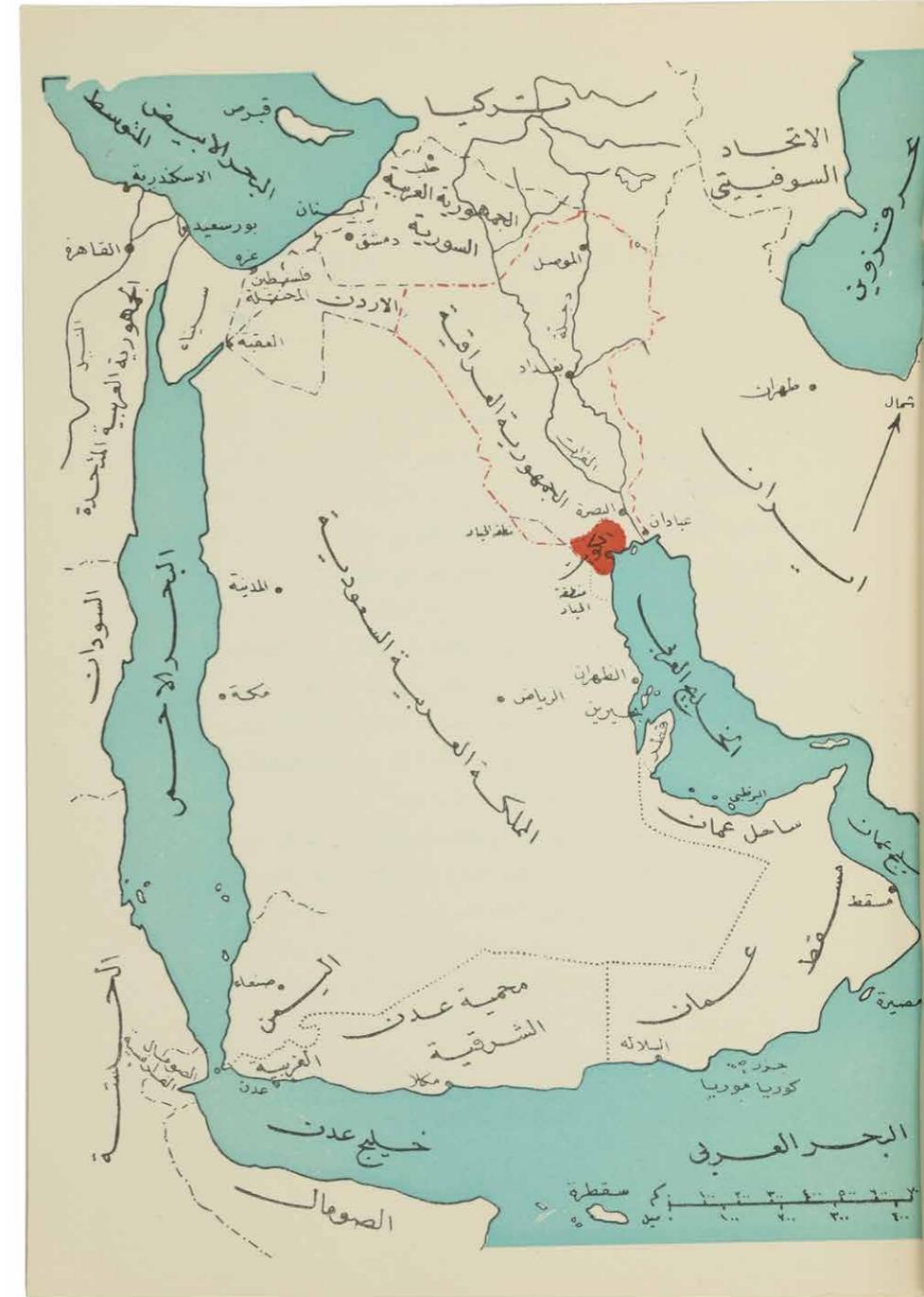
Kuwait emerged as an independent state in June 1961, after sixty-two years as a British protectorate. With a new constitution, it held its first parliamentary elections in 1963, thereby becoming the first Arab state in the Gulf to establish a parliament. Such political developments, married with growing wealth and advances in health care, 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. To the relief of Kuwait, the Iraqis were eventually deterred by the Arab League's promise of military opposition.

Rare: LibraryHub locates one copy in the UK at the British Library; WorldCat locates copies in Harvard, the University of New York, Toronto, Stanford, Princeton and the NYU Abu Dhabi as the only holding institution in the Middle East.

Wrappers of volume I somewhat creased.

27, [3]; 46, [2]; 46 pp. *WorldCat* 219629380 and 79363897.



*The minutes of the Political Affairs Committee of the Arab League
regarding Kuwait's independence*

62. [IRAQ – THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ]. Haqiqat al-Kuwait. [The truth about Kuwait] (2). [Baghdad], Wizarat al-Kharijiyah [= Ministry of Foreign Affairs], 1961. 8°. Arabic text. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 1000

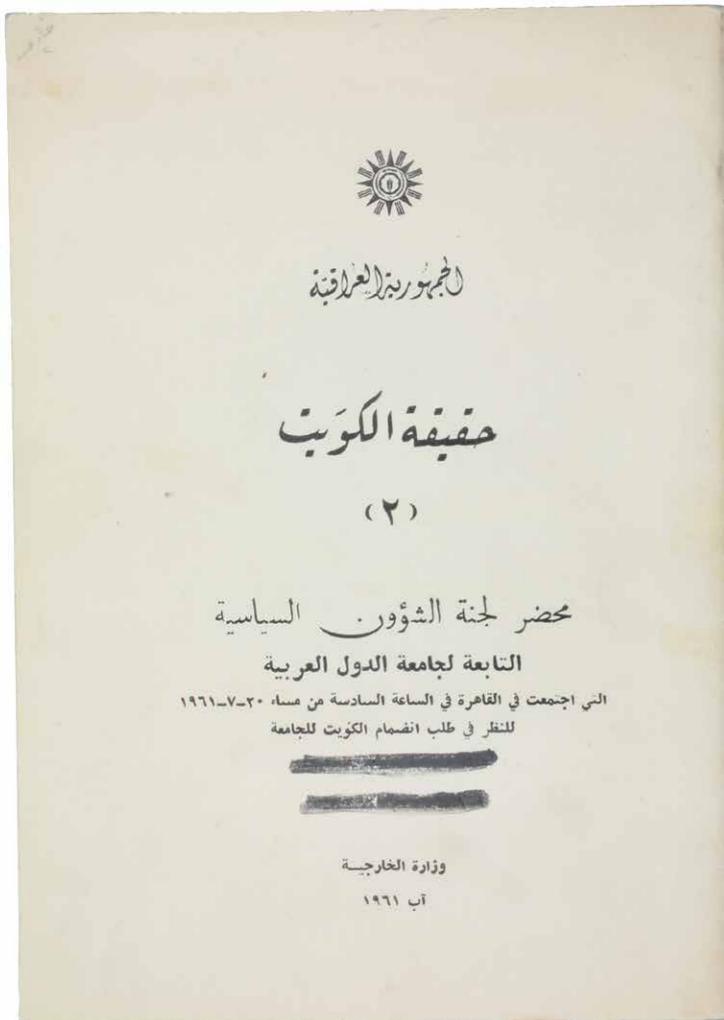
First edition of the second of two rare pamphlets published by the Iraqi government, opposing the independence of Kuwait. The first pamphlet, published in English and Arabic, outlined Kuwait's historical connection to Iraq and analysed its "imperialist relations" with Britain. This second one, in Arabic 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 modernisations in health, culture and finance, helped to make Kuwait the most prosperous state in the Arabian Peninsula.

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The wrappers are a little dusty, two thick black lines on the front wrapper, seemingly erasing a stamp, another stamp partially visible on the back wrapper (most likely a bookseller's name and address, "Baghdad" is legible). Internally clean and bright. Overall in very good condition.

46, [2] pp. *Jisc LibraryHub* (1 copy, BL); *WorldCat* 219629380 (3 copies).



*Well-illustrated report
of an archaeological expedition to the 7th & 8th-century
“desert castles” of the Umayyad Caliphate*

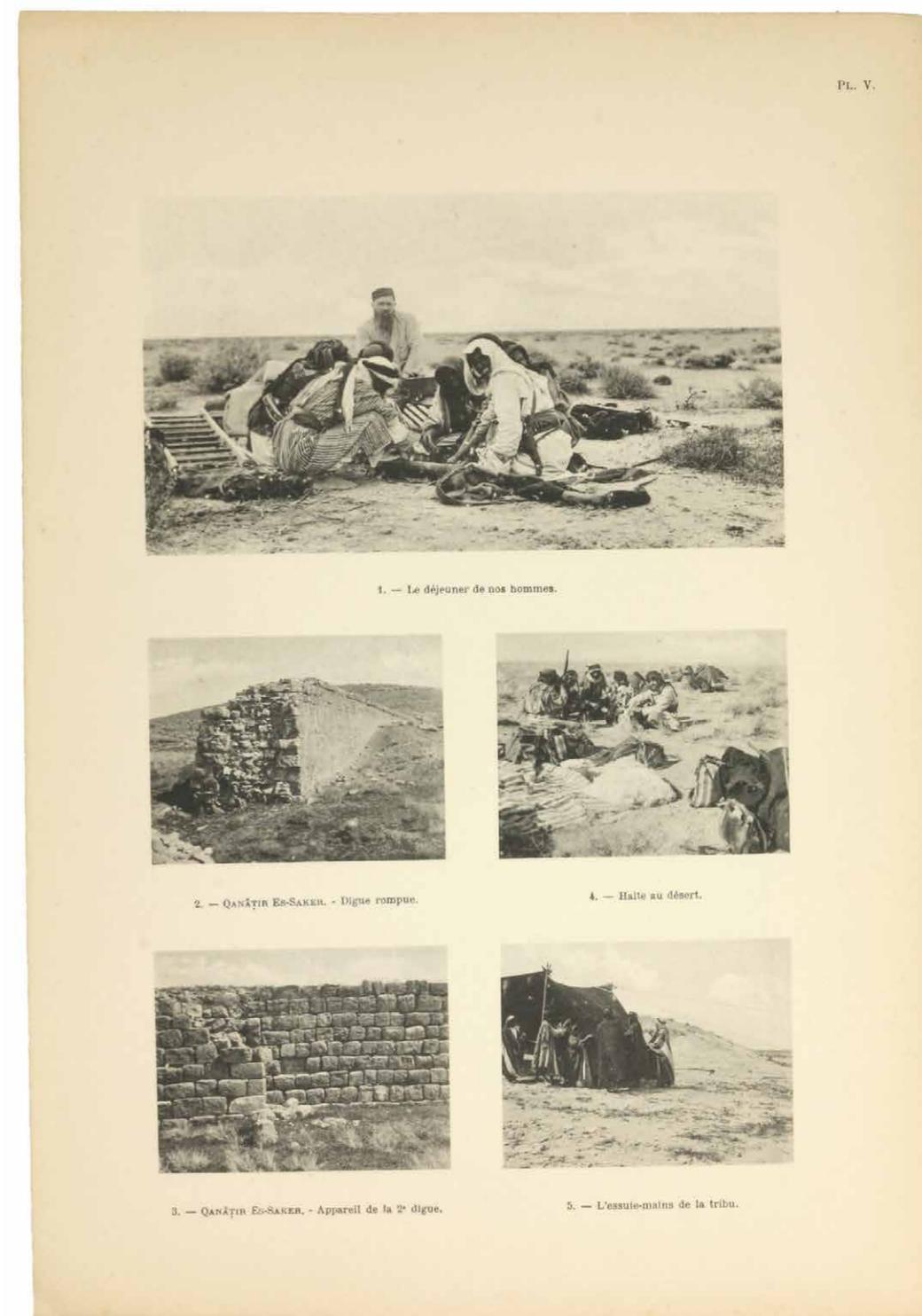
63. JAUSSEN, Antonin and Raphael SVAIGNAC Mission archeologique en Arabie III. Les chateaux arabes Qeseir 'Amra, Harâneh et Tûba.

Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1922. 2 volumes (text and atlas). Small 2° (21 × 29.5 cm). Text volume with 21 illustrations in the text (mostly photographs). Atlas volume with 58 loose plates (mostly plans and photographic views) as issued. Text volume in modern half cloth, kept with the plates in a modern half cloth portfolio. € 1500

Third and final instalment of the “Archaeological mission to Arabia” series published by the Société des Fouilles Archéologiques between 1909 and 1922, this issue dedicated entirely to the famous “qusur” (or qasr: so-called desert castles) of the Umayyad Caliphate (661–750 CE; AH 41–132): Quseir Amra (a hunting lodge), Qasr Al-Kharanah and Qasr Tuba in present-day northeastern Jordan. “The authors found the [previously published] description of Qasr Harâna and Qasr Tûba faulty and unreliable, and re-describe them completely. They give numbers of views of Qeseir 'Amra and a briefer description. The text includes also itineraries and historical and epigraphical notes. It is well arranged, and seems to supply all the information that can possibly be wanted; the plans and views, too, are excellent.” (*JRAS*).

Slight traces of worming in foot margin (no loss of text). Folder slightly rubbed around the edges, otherwise generally in good condition.

[6], 134, [2] pp. [review no. 12], *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 57 (1925), p. 161; *WorldCat* 490111584.



Sir Gore Ouseley's copy

64. **JAWHARI, Isma'il ibn Hammad / Muhammad AL-WANI (ed.)**. [Sihah al-Jawhari – Turkish: Kitab-i Lughat-i Vanqulu].

Constantinople (Istanbul), Dar üt-tibaat ül-cedidat ül-mamure (New Government Printing House), [1802–04 CE =] 1217–18 H. Folio (21 x 31 cm). 2 vols. The text is set within rules, with typographic headpieces. Contemporary Islamic brown goatskin with a fore-edge flap, boards with silver-stamped ornamental borders and a central arabesque, flap with ornamental rule. € 8500

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), deriving its title from the Turkish genitive form of the author's name, Wangulu or Vankulu. 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), first baronet, with his contemporary signature to the front flyleaf of each volume. Ouseley travelled to India in 1787 and established a cloth factory. He lived a relatively solitary existence and spent his leisure time studying Persian, Bengalese Hindi, Arabic, and Sanskrit, becoming an elegant speaker and writer of Persian. 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, negotiated several treaties, and returned to England. 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, of which he was elected chairman. He became president of the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts, formed in 1842.

[5], 650; [2], 764 pp. *Özege* 22504. *WorldCat* 773846601 (a single copy, BnF). Cf. *GAL* I, 128.



*More than 70 beautiful photographs of
locations and people in Iraq in the 1920s*

65. KERIM, Abdul (photographer). Camera Studies in Iraq. Baghdad, A. Kerim & Hasso Bros., [ca. 1925]. Oblong album (ca. 24.5 × 31 cm). With 73 photogravures. Original black imitation crocodile leather, stitched through 2 holes with brown cord, with the title and publishing (copyright) information in gold on the front board, dark brown endpapers. € 1500

First edition of a remarkable series of photographs taken in Iraq in the 1920s, showcasing local people and architecture. The photographs were taken by Abdul Kerim (dates unknown) in Baghdad, Basra, Babylon, Nineveh, and Mosul. They have been printed by Rotophot AG of Berlin, one of the largest companies for the production of photogravures in the early 20th century. The images of Mosul are of particular interest, because they show various buildings that have since been destroyed.

The 73 superb photogravures show the Al-Khadhimiyya mosque, the tomb of the Sheikh Umar Suhrawardi, various bridges, and a fruit market in Baghdad, the hustle and bustle along the Tigris river, the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh, the Serai Creek, Bazar square, suq al-Dijaj and Sheikh Gazal market in Basra, Bedouins, Taq Kasra or the Arch of Ctesiphon, the al-Nabi Shith mosque in Mosul (which was destroyed in 2014) and the Red mosque (destroyed in 2017). A number of images show local men, women, and children, from date-sellers on the streets of Baghdad to Kurdish nobles and Arabian Sheikhs. All images are captioned in English. The work also includes three aerial photographs of Baghdad, which were taken by the British RAF.

With an edition label on the back pastedown. The edges and corners of the boards are slightly scuffed. The work is uniformly spotted throughout, 5 leaves in the middle are detached but still present. Otherwise in good condition.

[50] ll.



An Arab Sheikh

One of the earliest European works on Indian Islamic architecture

66. KITTOE, Markham. Illustrations of Indian Architecture from the Muhammadan Conquest Downwards.

Calcutta, W. Thacker & Co., 1838. Oblong folio (51.5 x 32 cm). Volumes 1–10 (of 17). Volume 1: [3] leaves with 4 numbered plates; volumes 2–10: [1] leaf with 4 plates, but volume 4 instead with 5 plates and volume 10 with an extra leaf of text and 6 plates from later volumes added at the end. Altogether 47 numbered plates. Numbered plates run continuously 1–10 and 1–XXX, with an additional plate XXXIV bound into volume 5. All but 2 volumes in the original lithographed wrappers. € 14 000

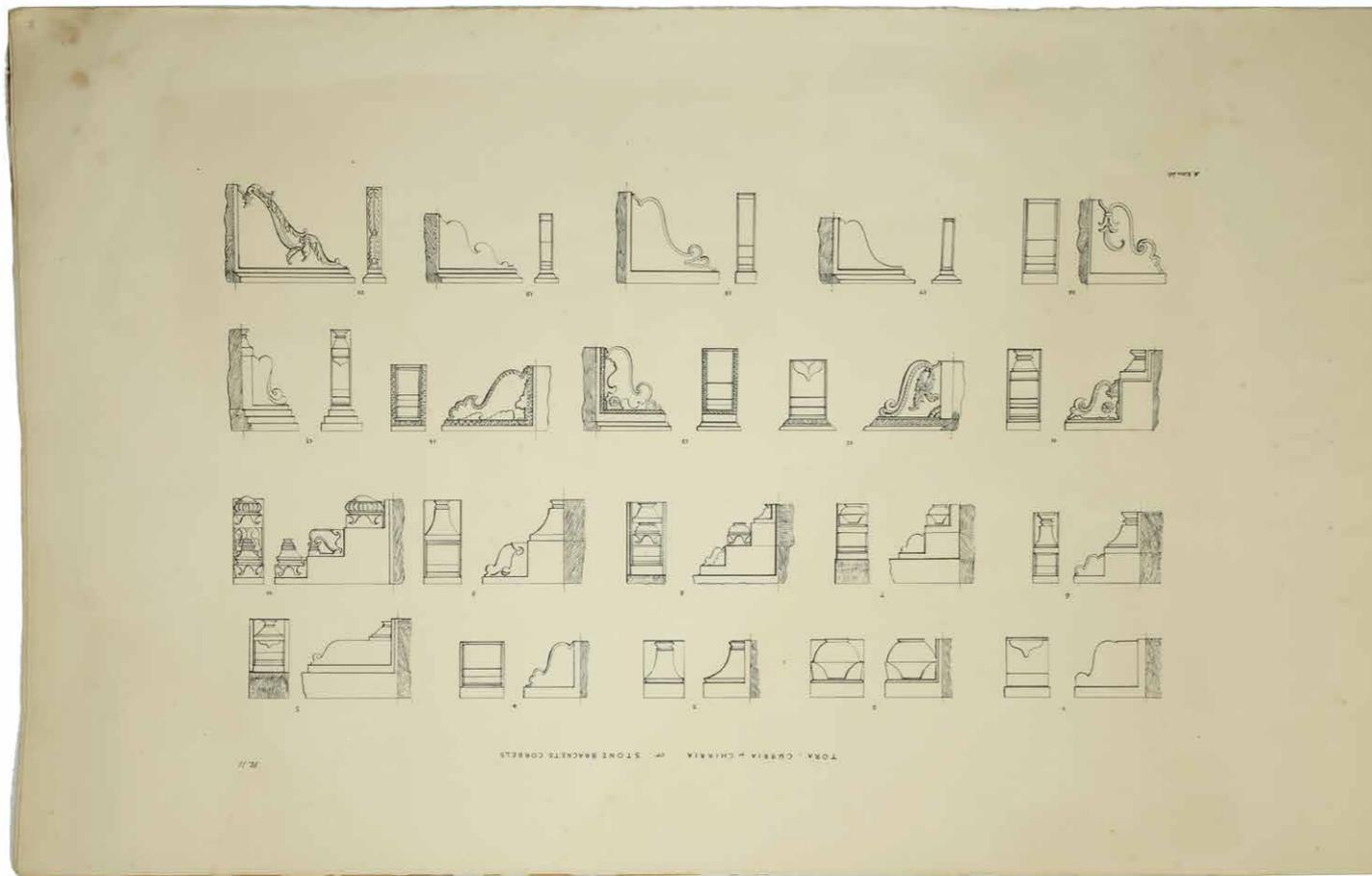
The first ten volumes of this rare and early work on Islamic architecture in India, complete with 41 consecutively numbered plates. Markham Kittoe (1808–53) was a pioneer of Indian archeology with a keen interest in monumental ruins, as well as firsthand experience of the Islamic Mughal architecture which dominated the regions in which he lived and worked. He would go on to be appointed Archaeological Surveyor to the Government of India in 1846. Many

of the plates show sites documented in Uttar Pradesh, and focus both on landscape scenes (in which a site is situated) to detailed plates depicting colonnades, a merchant's fine carved door, delicate stone trelliswork, and more. Many important buildings, both recent and ancient are sketched, including the Red Fort at Agra, the Gate of the Old City at Delhi, and "Sennundí Begum's Palace".

Fewer than 10 copies are held in institutions worldwide, and the set is rare at auction.

Wrappers somewhat worn but professionally restored: volumes 7 and 9 in modern, unillustrated wrappers. A few bumps to corners of plates, some toning; edge flaws to a later plate.

With the pencilled ownership inscription of "Major Syers, 19th", probably Major J. D. Syers, who was appointed to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry in 1840.



Kuwait's oil industry in 1970

67. [KUWAIT – OIL INDUSTRY]. Naft al-Kuwayt haqayiq wairqam [The Oil of Kuwait: Facts and Figures].

Kuwait, Kuwait Government Press, 1970. 4°. With several photographic illustrations in black-and-white and in colour. Further with a map of Kuwait tipped-in at the back. Original printed wrappers. € 1800

Compact account of the Kuwait oil industry. Prepared by the General Oil Affairs Department, this booklet is essentially a report on the activities and revenues of several oil companies active in Kuwait, enriched with tables and figures. In addition, it includes portraits of the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah (1913–77), and the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad Al-Sabah (1926–2006).

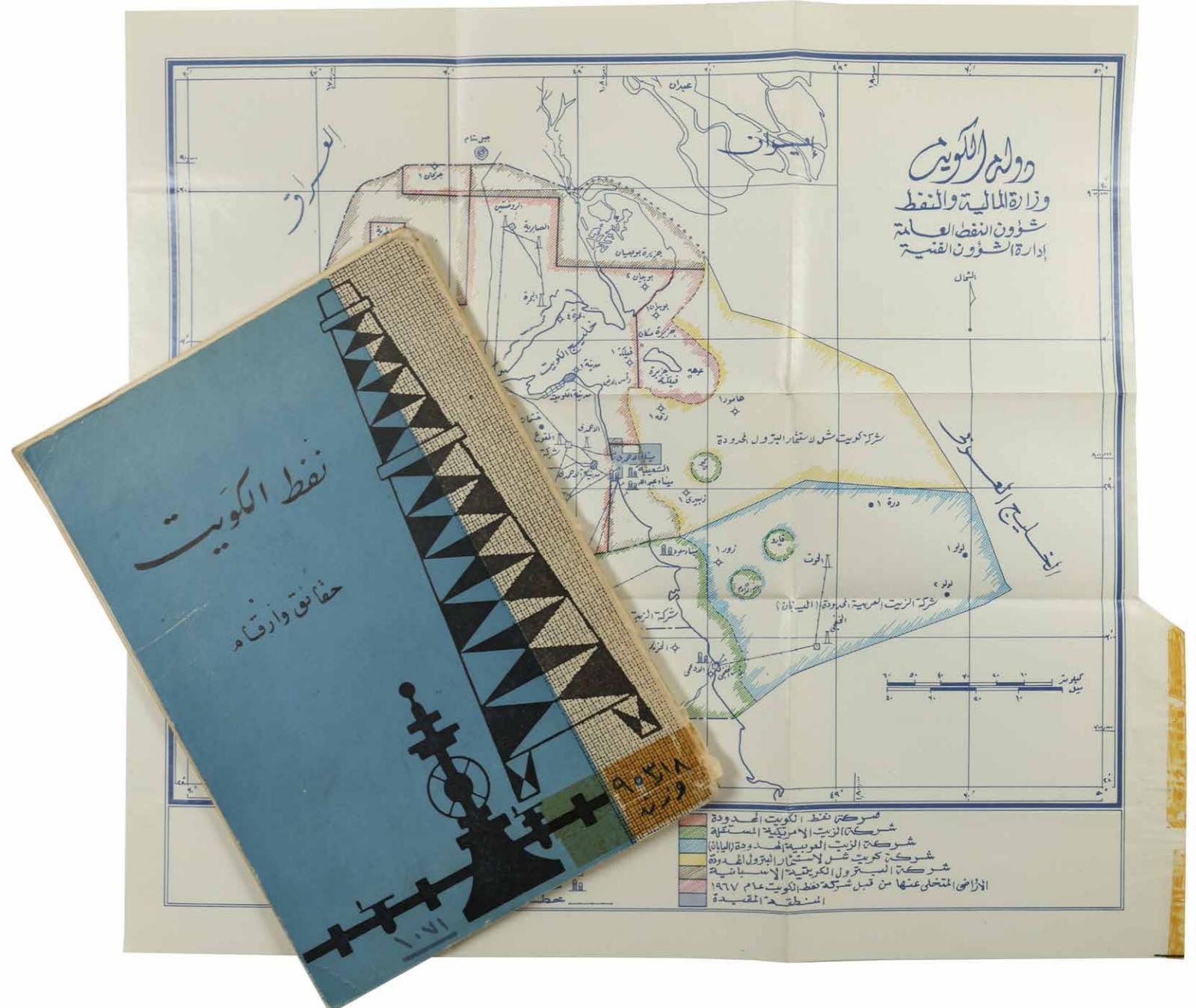
The map shows the state of Kuwait and the neutral zone with the concession areas for several oil companies: Kuwait Oil Co., American Independent Oil Co., Arabian Oil Co., and Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co.

Only two copies traceable on WorldCat: at Mohammed bin Rashid Library in the UAE and at the American University of Beirut.

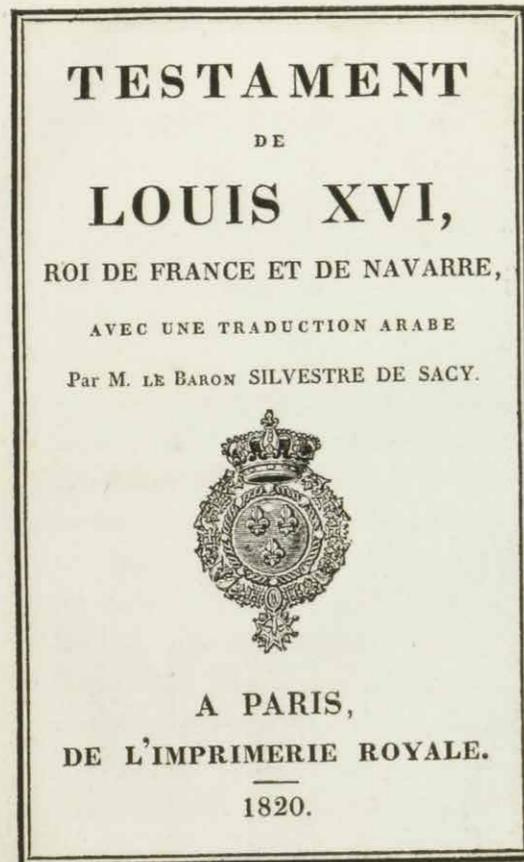
Binding detached. Extremities worn.

Formerly in the library of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party; their stamp of ownership to title-page and p. 13. Handwritten ownership in Arabic to flyleaf, likely by a member of the Ba'ath Party.

93, [3] pp. *WorldCat* 1369241822 and 929720816.



The Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI in Arabic



68. 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. 8°. Contemporary grey wrappers.

€ 6500

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). Three years previously, de Sacy had published the late King's Testament (together with the last letter of Marie Antoinette) in a luxurious folio edition. "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).

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. In 1806 he was offered the chair of Persian at the *College of France* and in 1824 was appointed director of the school of oriental languages. He also acted as advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, translating political propaganda into Arabic, including the "Bulletins of the Grande Armée" (cf. Atabey 1134).

An excellent, untrimmed and wide-margined copy in mint condition, printed on strong paper, the central counter-leaf remaining uncut.

19, [1], 22, [2] pp. *Fück 144 (note 377). Bibliothèque de Sacy III, 4781f. WorldCat 25217438.*

History of the British Navy's engagements with the Arabs of the Gulf

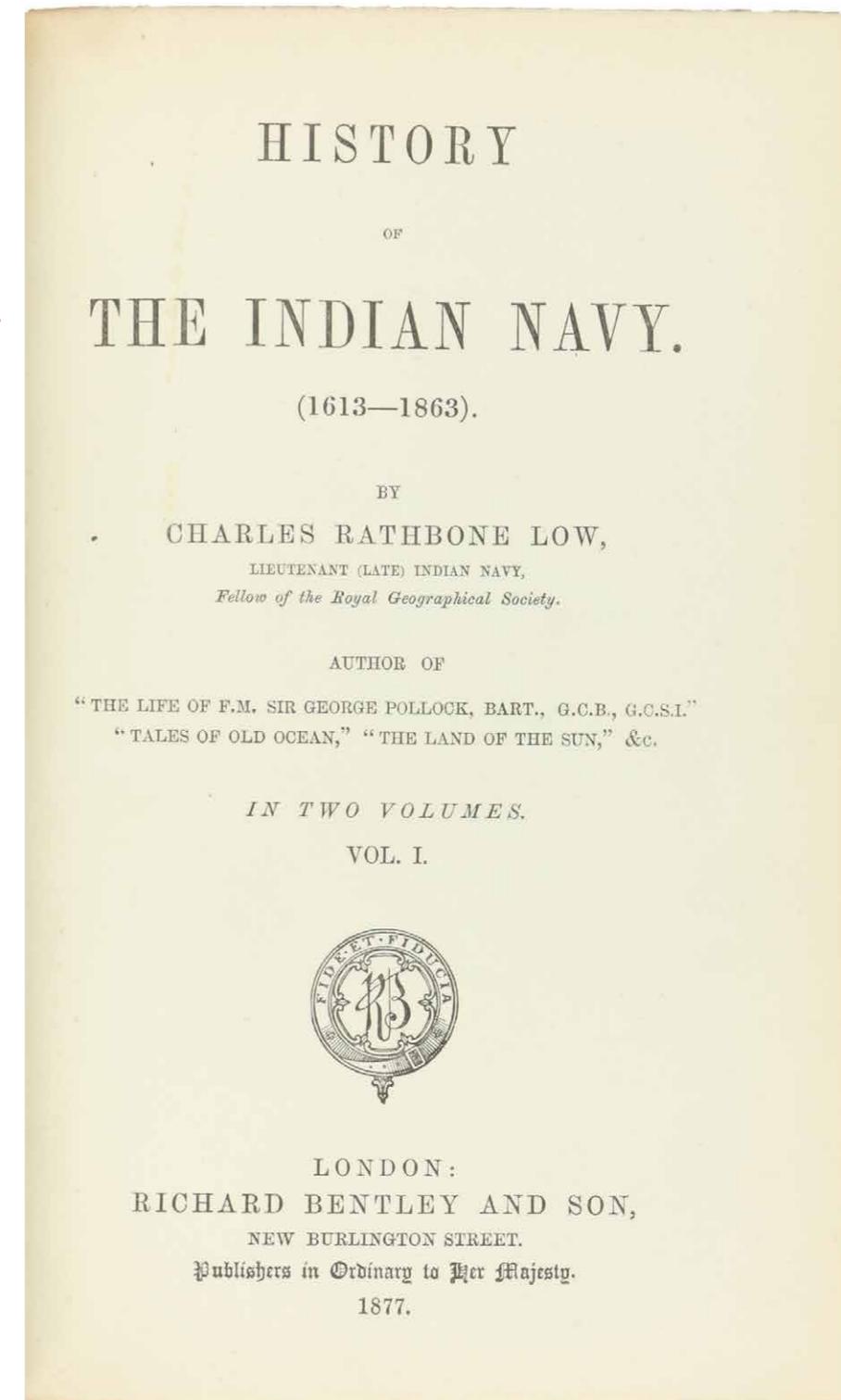
69. LOW, Charles Rathbone. History of the Indian navy (1613–1863).

London, Richard Bentley & Son, 1877. 2 volumes. 8°. Modern half calf over marbled boards, giltstamped labels to spine. € 2500

The only published detailed history of the British Navy and its engagement with the Arabs of the Gulf. Covers specifically the British naval power in the Near and Middle East from the earliest days of the East India Company until its abolition in 1863. Forms the basis for studies of campaigns and exploration wherever the Bombay Marine operated: in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, the Laccadives, Maldives and west coast of India, the Andamans, Java and Burma. Of primary importance as a record of the history of the British presence in the Gulf, where the Bombay Marine served as police force, mail carrier, ethnographer, surveyor and, when necessary, strike force for over three centuries – in particular in the period when British relations with the Gulf sheikhdoms were being consolidated. Includes detailed accounts of hydrographic surveys by the Indian Navy, including those in the Gulf. Never surpassed as a history of the maritime arm of India's foreign policy.

A finely preserved copy.

Macro 1492. NMM V, 2273.





USAF pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf

70. [MAP-ARABIANGULF]. Aeronautical chart and information center. Persian Gulf | ONC-H-6/7. Operational navigation chart.

St Louis, Aeronautical chart and information center, United States Air Force, 1967. Two maps colour printed on both sides of a sheet of silk (103 × 78.5 cm) on a scale of ca. 1:1,000,000. The two maps (ONC-H-6 & ONC-H-7) show one continuous area. € 1500

Rayon pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf region focusing on the Trucial States (modern UAE), Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Iran and Saudi Arabia, including main oil installations. Items of specific interest to aircraft, such as airfields and even seaplane bases, are particularly listed. Warnings to stay within the specific flying routes while in Iran are placed on multiple locations. While the map depicts a continuous area on both side on of one sheets, it actually consist of two maps, originally published separately. Slightly frayed at the edges. In very good condition.

Abu Dhabi's Oil industry: the Israeli perspective

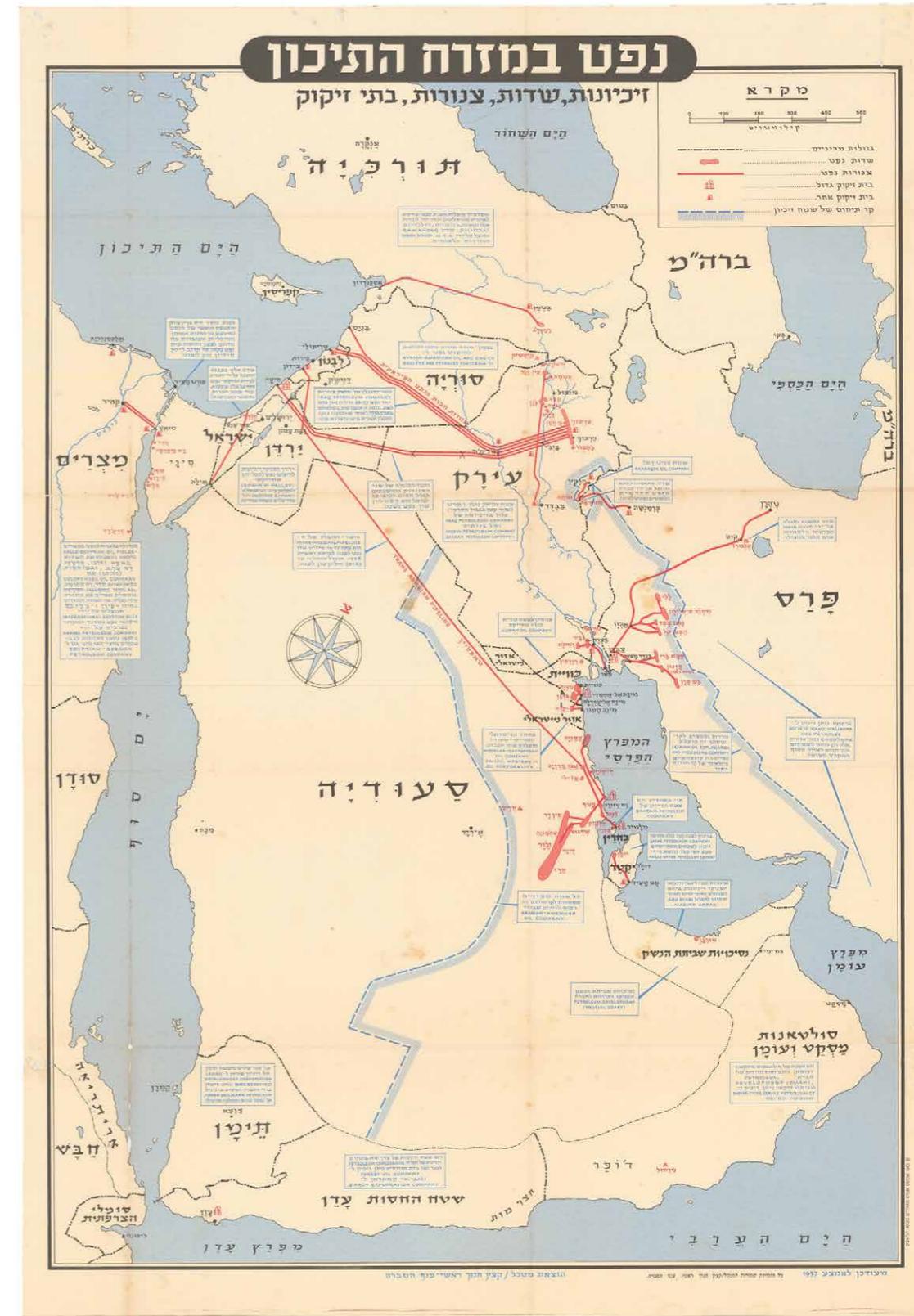
71. [MAP – ARABIAN PENINSULA OIL RESOURCES]. Neft ba-mizrah ha-tikhon. Zikaynot, shadot, tzinorot, batei zikuk. [= Oil in the Middle East. Concessions, oilfields, pipelines, refineries].

Tel Aviv, Israel Defence Forces, General Staff, [1957]. 56 × 82.5 cm. Chromolithographic map of the Arabian Peninsula, from Turkey in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south, and covering Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, North and South Yemen. Scale 1:5,000,000. Scale and key in Hebrew inset to top-right, inset explanatory panels in Hebrew and English, compass rose in Saudi Arabia. Folded.

€ 7500

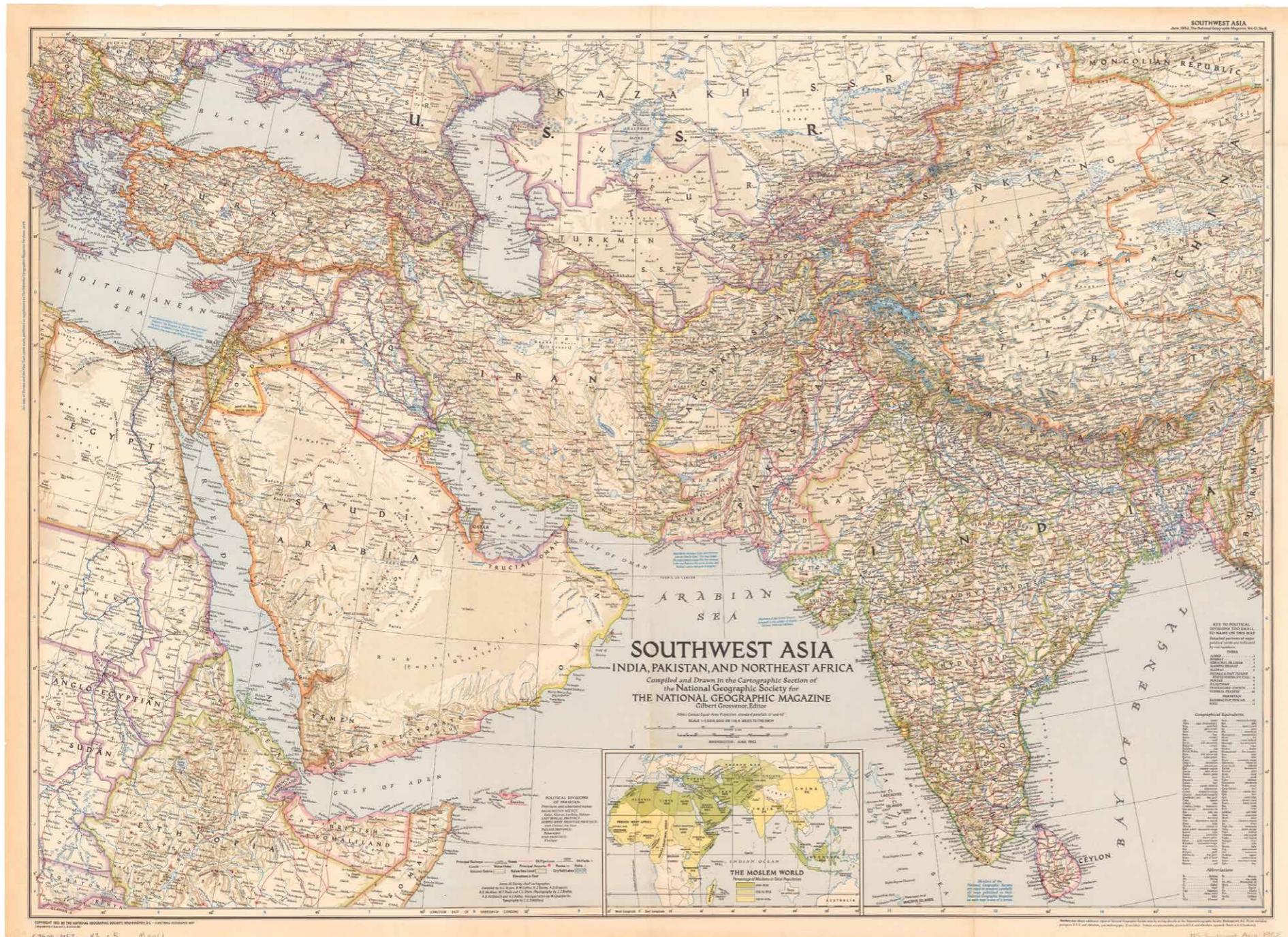
Extremely rare Israeli strategic map of the Arabian Peninsula showing oilfields and associated infrastructure. Printed in black, red and blue, the map demarks the political boundaries of the time along with the areas covered by oil companies' concessions. Pipelines form a web across the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula (shown in an uncommon vertical orientation), while oilfields and refineries, large and small, are also marked. The IDF probably made the map in response to the 1956 Suez Crisis and its associated geopolitical shifts. With the Egyptians operating the Suez Canal, and the USA forcing Britain and France to abandon their post-imperial plans, Israel now counted in both U.S. and Soviet plans for their control of Middle Eastern politics. Britain had to anchor its Middle Eastern influence in Cyprus, Aden and Iraq, while the increased American influence can be seen in the huge swathe of territory assigned to Aramco. We have located only one institutional copy of this map, in the National library of Israel.

With traces of pins from former wall mounting. A couple of small light stains, some uneven creasing and tears at the edges of some folds and a couple tiny holes where the folds cross. Otherwise in good condition.



Asia and the Middle East in 1952, with many borders on the Arabian Peninsula still undefined

72. [MAP – ASIA – MIDDLE EAST]. NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. Southwest Asia, India, Pakistan, and Northeast Africa. Washington, DC, National Geographic Society, 1952. Colour printed map, 68.5 × 95 cm. Scale 1:7,500,000. With an inset map of “the Moslem World; percentage of Moslems in total population” € 850



Large map of Asia and the Middle East in 1952, published for the National Geographic Magazine. The map clearly shows the unresolved nature of several borders due to the waning colonial power of France and Great Britain. Notations mention that the “boundaries between India and Pakistan are not finally fixed”, the borders between Saudi Arabia and Jordan are “undefined”. almost the complete Arabian Peninsula is without any border markings with only the single mention near Saudi Arabia and Trucial Oman (the future UAE) of “coastal sovereignty undefined”. Showing the world before the oil boom in the Middle East, it is noteworthy that the only significant airport in Trucial Oman is that of Sharjah. With two stamps of the University of Chicago library (including one withdrawal stamp) on the back. A few small repaired tears and some discolouring at the edges; in very good condition.

The Arabian oil fields & pipelines in the late 1930s

73. [MAP – MIDDLE EAST]. Geographical Publishing Company. Arabia and near bordering countries.

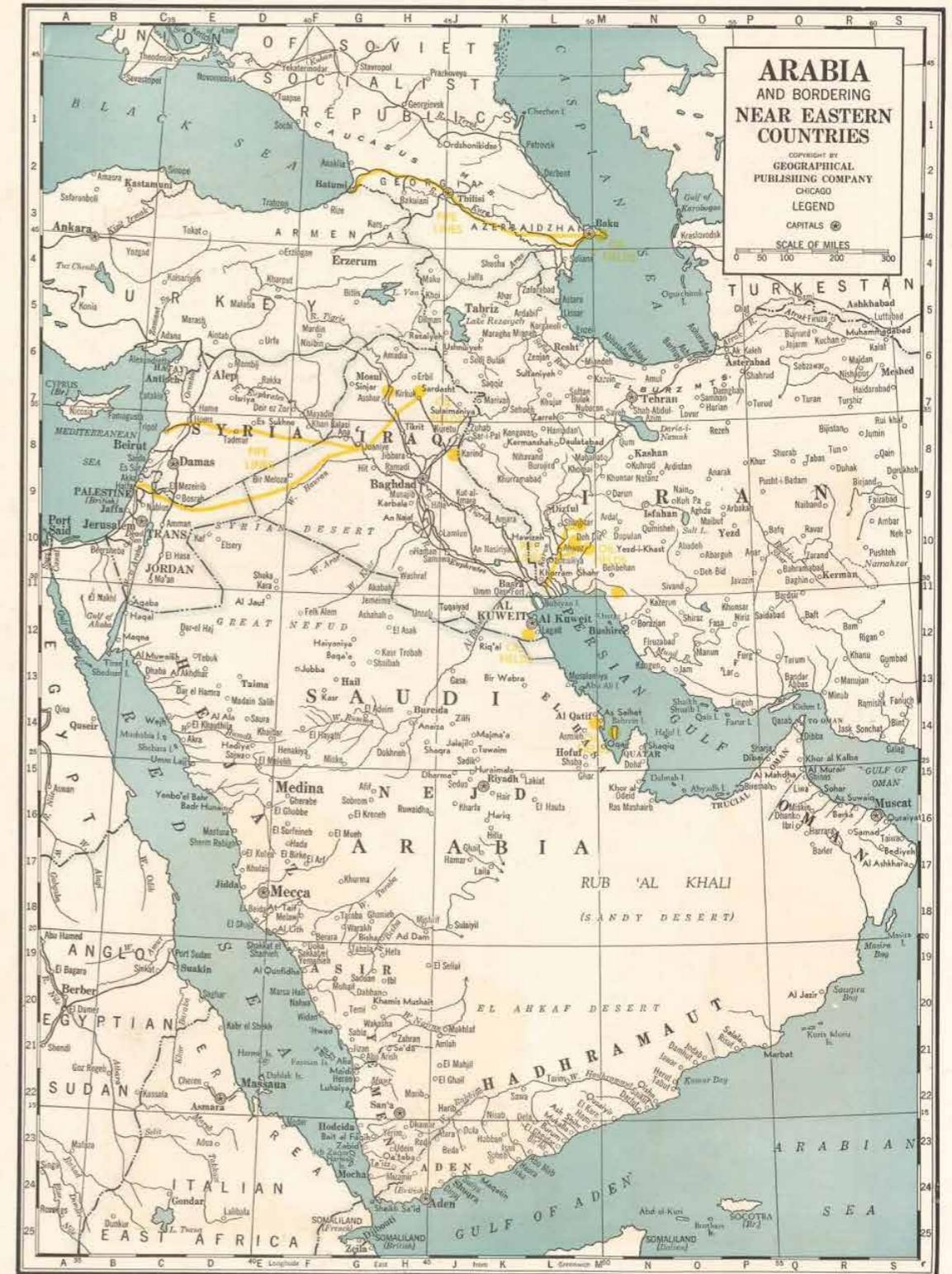
Including:

- Palestine
- Iran (Persia) and surrounding territory

Chicago, Geographical publishing company, [ca. 1936–1941]. Colour printed map, 54 × 40 cm. € 1500

Map of the Arabian Peninsula and parts of the USSR, Turkey, Iran and the British, French and Italian colonies in Africa, possibly coming from an edition of the *Commercial atlas of the world*. Printed in yellow are oil fields and pipelines, including the legendary Kirkuk-Haifa/Tripoli oil pipeline. Detailed maps of Iran and of British controlled Palestine are printed on the other side.

With a few small holes near the inner margin.





The Saudi Arabia & Jordan border region before the revision in 1965

74. [MAP – SAUDI ARABIA – JORDAN]. USAF aeronautical chart and information service. World aeronautical chart (446) Wadi Sirhan.

Washington, DC, USAF aeronautical chart and information service, 1958. Colour printed map, 56 × 73.5 cm, with a legend printed on the back. Scale 1:1,000,000. € 950

Pilot's map of Wadi Sirhan in the border region of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The map shows the concave and zigzagging border between Saudi Arabia and Jordan before it revision in 1965. The indefinite nature of the borders is clearly visible on the map in the changed and crossed-out borderlines and the notations "boundary approximate" and "boundary approximate". Several areas are marked as "danger area" or "prohibited area".

Stamped "obsolete for use in aviation", otherwise in excellent condition.

Modern Kuwait

75. MAROUF, Iskandar. Al Kuwait: Louloat Al Khalig [Kuwait: The Pearl of the Gulf. The Arabian Gulf Guide 1].

Baghdad, Dar Al Tadamon Publishing Press, 1965. 4°. With numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations throughout. Original printed wrappers. € 1250

First edition. An introduction to modern Kuwait published only months before the passing of Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salim Al-Sabah. Discusses history and political development of Kuwait, portraying rulers, state institutions, ministers and military personnel, including a biography of Sheikh Sabah next to various images of Sabah with Iraqi President Abdul Salam Mohammed Aref during a state visit to Baghdad, during the celebration of Kuwait Independence Day, visiting holy shrines, or meeting members of the Iraqi government, as well as pictures of Crown Prince Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah with Zakir Hussain, Vice President of India.

Rare, only two library copies traceable online: at the Iraqi Library and Archives and at the Paris Institut du Monde Arabe; no copies listed in WorldCat.

Faintly worn around edges. Last page loosened. Otherwise very well preserved.

[26], 298, [2] pp.

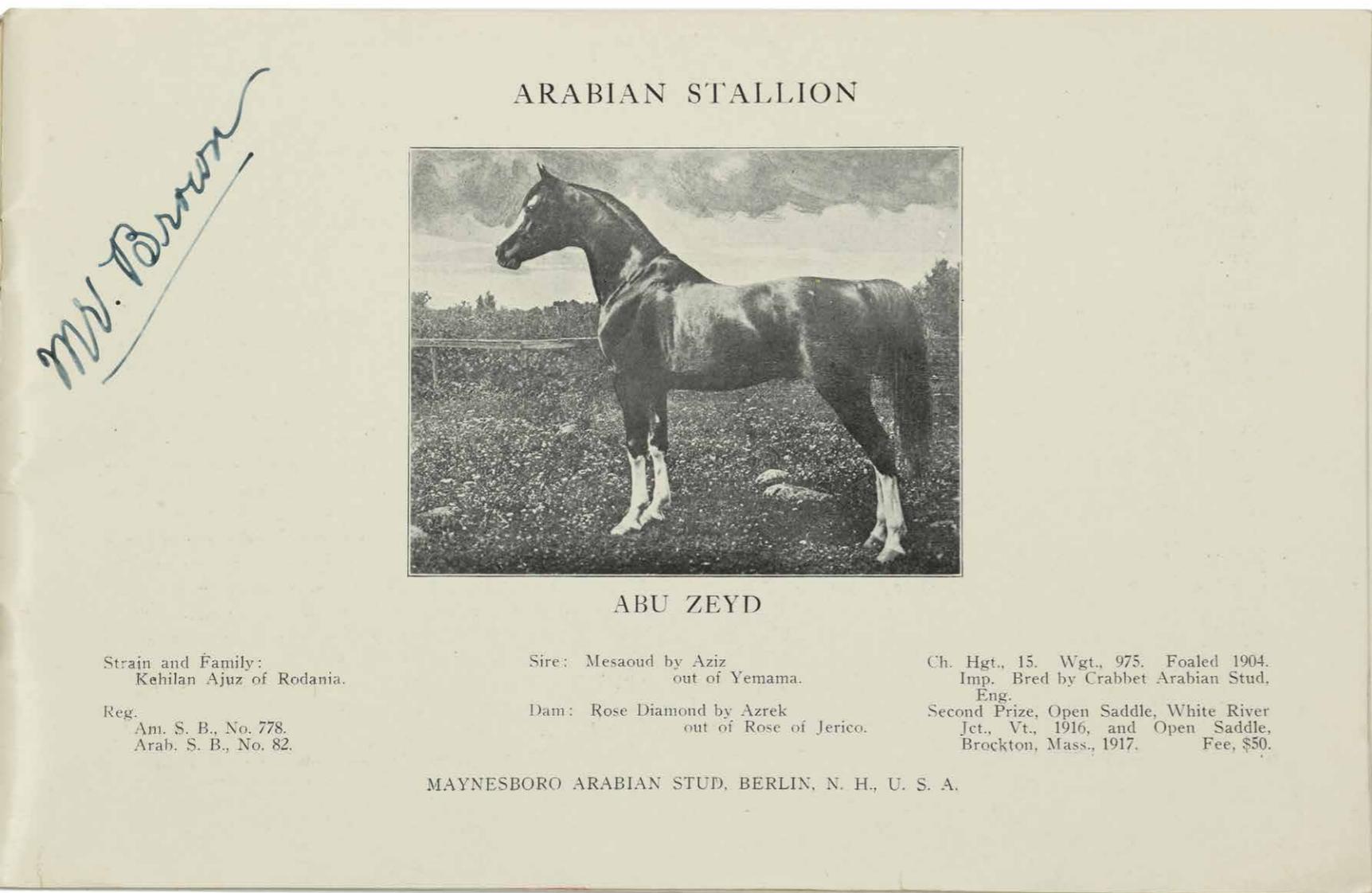


Maynesboro Stud

76. MAYNESBORO Arabian Stud. Purebred Arabian Saddle Horses.

Berlin, New Hampshire, USA, Maynesboro Arabian Stud, 1925. Oblong 4°. Original printed wrappers, stapled.

€ 750



Catalogue of Maynesboro Stud, signed by the owner, William Robinson Brown, one of the great contributors to the Arabian breeders of North America, presenting purebred saddle horses by strains and families. The illustrations show some of the stud's most valuable stallions, such as Rodan and Astraed, next to Abu Zeyd and Khaled, along with the mares Najine, Ghazala, Guemura and Bibliotheque.

In the early part of the 20th century, William Robinson Brown was America's most prominent breeder of Arabian horses and the leading importer of this breed in the 1920s, importing 33 horses from France, Egypt, and England. Today, 16 percent of all the Arabian horses in the United States are descended from the Maynesboro Stud Barn.

Some pages loose; a few marginal tears. Ownership deleted from front cover causing some damage to wrapper but no loss of text.

[36] pp.

Field guide , with a description of Qatar

77. [MESOPOTAMIA]. INDIAN ARMY GENERAL STAFF. For official use only. Field Notes. Mesopotamia. General Staff, India. February 1915. Catalogue No. M. 3.

Simla, Government Monotype Press, 1916. 8° (13.2 x 18 cm). With a folding heliozincographed map of "Lower Mesopotamia" (47.4 x 46.5 cm), dated 1914. Original limp tan buckram with wrap-around fastening tie, with the title printed on the front board and the spine. € 8500

First edition, one of 500 copies: rare army manual printed for the use of officers serving in the Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War. It largely concerns lower Mesopotamia, but also contains valuable information on Eastern Arabia and the Gulf.

The first chapter is a history of the region, from the British expedition to Mohammerah in March 1857 to the start of WWI. After outlining how Britain won a monopoly over trade in the Gulf in the 19th century, it stresses the challenge posed to her superiority by Turkish and German advances. It then details the political relations between the Ottoman Empire and Mesopotamia, Kuwait, Al Hasa, and Najd. The following seven chapters – geography, population, resources, military, maritime, administration, and communications – focus primarily on Mesopotamia, giving a highly detailed account of a landmass covering much of present-day Southern Iraq and part of the Khuzestan Province of Iran. There are also important sections on the strength of the Turkish army and navy.

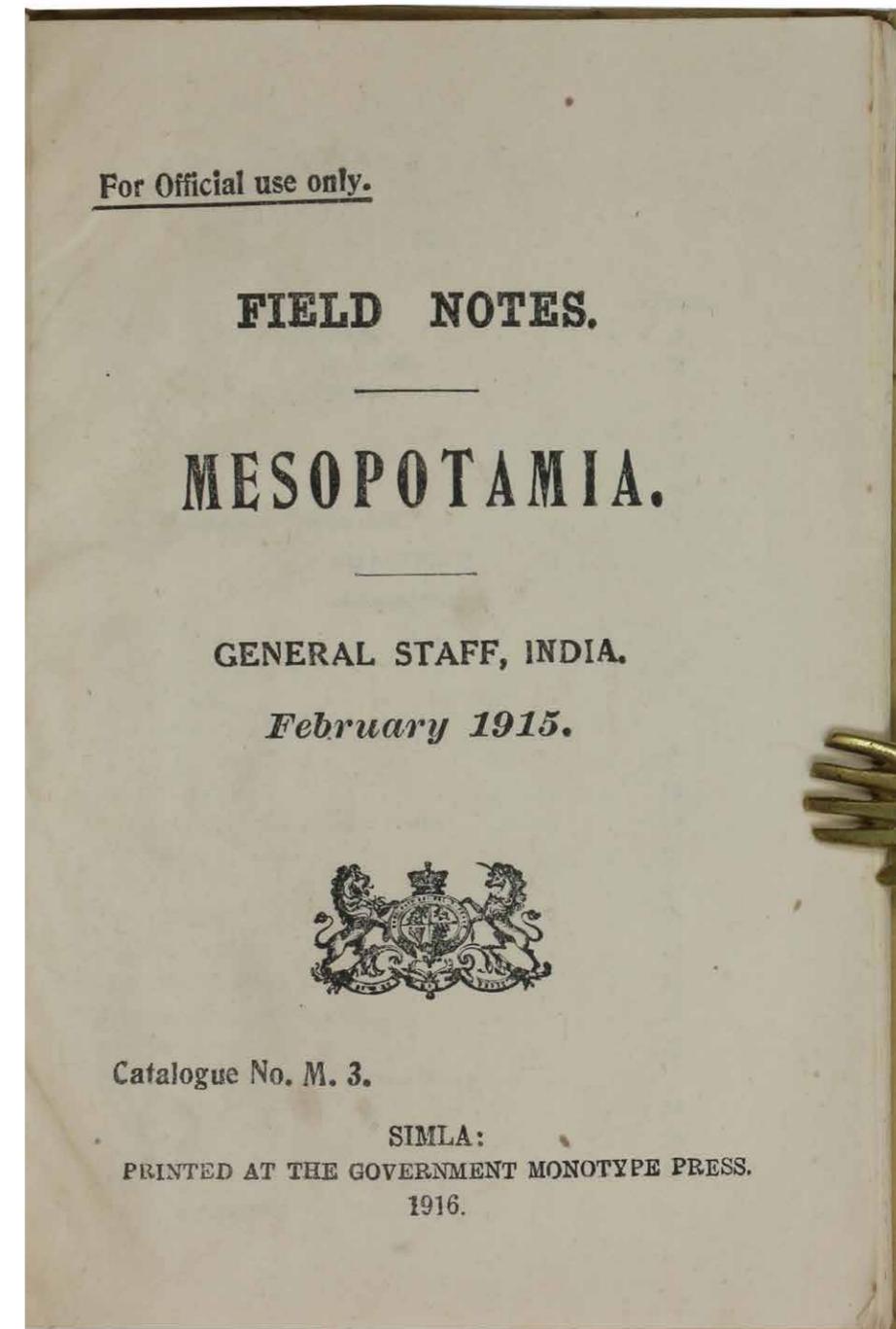
Four appendices follow the main text, of which Appendix A, "Note on the Qatar Peninsula and Dohah", is without doubt the most important. It comprises an early description of Qatar, its chief town, Doha, and its ruler, Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani (1880–1957). The Sheikh is described as "a rich and powerful chief, who has a following of about 2,000 fighting men" (p. 179). He is also said to be "friendly toward the British [...] [and] would no doubt be glad to be rid of the Turks" (p. 180). The last comment proved to be somewhat prescient, as the Sheikh forced the Ottomans to abandon their garrison in Doha on 19 August 1915, just six months after this manual was prepared.

A revised version was issued in February 1917. Though expanded (featuring 36 routes instead of 14), it no longer included the section on Qatar.

WorldCat locates only three copies, at Oxford, the Huntington, and NYU Abu Dhabi. There is another copy in the India Office Records at the British Library (IOR/L/MIL/I7/I5/49).

Covers a little stained and dust-soiled, lettering on front cover slightly rubbed with some loss, extremities of spine creased. A near very good copy.

[2], IV, 2II, [I blank] pp. *WorldCat 165399846*.



Early Arabic grammar

78. METOSCITA, Pietro, SJ. Institutiones linguae Arabicae. Ex diversis Arabum monumentis collectae, & ad quammaximam fieri potuit brevitatem, atque ordinem revocatae.

Rome, Stefano Paulini, 1624. 8°. Contemporary limp vellum, remnants of ties.

€ 8500

Rare, early introduction to and grammar of the Arabic language: a compilation based on Arab sources by the Syrian Jesuit Metoscita. “The work again contains laudatory poems in four languages by Donatus. It is dedicated by the publisher Paulinus to Cardinal Francesco Barberini, who as Curator of the Sacra Congregatio had ordered its publication. Paulinus had already recently published two other Arabic grammars in Rome, a large one by Martelotti (1620) and a small one by Scialac (1622). The author, Petrus Al-Matusi, was one of the first pupils of the Maronite College in Rome [...] On p. 227 of the grammar we find one of the first examples of a classical Arabic poem quoted and translated [...] The work is excellently printed with the 16pt Arabic types of Savary de Brèves. At the end a grammatical analysis of Psalm 34 is given following the example of Bellarmino’s Hebrew grammar” (Smitskamp). “After the demise of the Medici Oriental Press, Arabic printing in Rome was revived by the French scholar-diplomat François Savary de Brèves, who commissioned the design and production of an Arabic fount of an outstanding elegance and beauty. Much has been written on this type-face, which was evidently based directly on Arab or Turkish specimens of calligraphy acquired by Savary while serving in the Ottoman Empire: the punch-cutting, however, was probably executed in Rome [...] This celebrated type-face, which later passed to the Imprimerie Royale, was the mainstay of Arabic typography in France until the late 19th century [...] It likewise influenced the Arabic founts of the Press of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, which had a monopoly of Arabic printing in Rome from 1622 onwards, and at first employed Paulin, the former associate of both Raimondi and Savary de Brèves” (Roper, pp. 144-146). Slight browning and brownstaining throughout due to paper; 18th or early 19th century marginalia and notes on flyleaves; ownership “J. Venturi” to title page.

[16], 256 pp. Fück 77. Schnurrer 59. Smitskamp, PO 190. De Backer/Sommervogel V, 1028. Bibliothèque de Silvestre de Sacy II, 2772 (lacking 1 leaf). Not in Vater/Jülg. Cf. G. Roper, *Early Arabic Printing in Europe*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter* (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129-150.

INSTITVTIONES
LINGVAE
ARABICAE

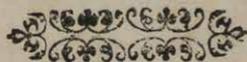
Ex diuersis Arabum monumentis collectae, & ad quammaximam fieri potuit breuitatem, atque ordinem reuocatae.

Quibus addita est exercitatio Grammatica in
Psalmum XXXIV.

Iussu S. D. N. Urbani VIII. Pont. Opt. Max.
& Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda
Fide impressae.

J. Venturi

AUCTORE
PETRO METOSCITA
Sacerdote Societatis Iesu.



ROMAE,
Apud Stephanum Paulinum. 1624.

Superiorum Permissu.

*Impressive drawing of a peregrine falcon in action,
produced by a 20th-century Dutch illustrator*

79. MICHIELSEN, Hans (artist). [A peregrine falcon flying in the sky with a captured pigeon in its talons].

[The Netherlands], November 1983. Mixed media drawing with coloured crayon, gouache and watercolour on paper (ca. 74.5 × 60.5 cm). Signed “Hans Michielsen” and dated “11/83” in gouache in the bottom left corner. In passepartout and framed (ca. 100 × 80 cm). € 7500

Impressive, large sized drawing by the 20th-century Dutch artist and illustrator Hans Michielsen, depicting a peregrine falcon flying with its prey in a mountainous landscape. This peregrine falcon is a bird of prey in the genus “Falco” of the subfamily “Falconinae”. Its name was changed to “Falco peregrinus” (pilgrim falcon) in 1771 by the English ornithologist Marmaduke Tunstall (1743–1790). It ranks among the largest falcons and is renowned for its speed, reaching over 320 km/h during a high-speed diving stoop to take a quarry. Because of its equable disposition, it is one of the most popular falcons used in falconry.

In very good condition.



Bound for Sultan Abdülmejid I

80. MÜNSEÂT-I AZIZ (Aziz Efendi). Fülk-i Aziz.

Alexandria (Egypt), Ras El Tin Palace press, [1833 CE =] 1249 H. Large 8° (15.8 x 24.2 cm). Near-contemporary calf with gold-tooled decoration and the tughra of Sultan Abdülmejid I on both boards, blue marbled endpapers. € 4500

A rare book in Ottoman Turkish, printed at the short-lived Egyptian press in the Ras El Tin Palace in Alexandria: a work on formal composition and correspondence, by the leading Alexandrian scholar Aziz Effendi, himself a composition writer, translator, and proofreader at the Bulaq Press. As described by its author, it contains “certain examples of paraphrases, petitions, and redactions made by your humble servant, with their fairhand copies”.

The book is dated with the gematrical value of the Arabic letters in a poem on the last page. Only three books were printed at the Ras El Tin Palace press, all by the same author: Tarih-i Napolyon Bonaparta (The History of Napoleon Bonaparte), Fülk-i Aziz (The Ship of Aziz), and Tarih-i italya (The History of Italy). All were published in 1833, in June, August and October respectively. The production of a fourth book, issued in three volumes, was transferred to Bulaq in the middle of the printing of the second volume. After that, until the end of 1844, only a gazette, “Le Moniteur Égyptien”, would be produced in Alexandria (see Hsu Cheng Hsiang, pp. 45–47).

A fine example of the early Turkish-language works that emerged from the literary milieu which took shape around Muhammad ‘Ali. This copy is bound in a highly decorative near-contemporary binding with tughras of the reform-minded Sultan Abdülmejid I (1823–61) on both covers, identifying it as formerly in the Sultan’s library. Only five institutional examples could be traced on WorldCat (BSB Munich, Mainz University, Univ. of Toronto at Downsview, Library of Congress, University of Washington Libraries).

Minor dampstaining to margins near beginning and end. Corners and spine professionally retouched; altogether in good condition.

From the library of Abdülmejid I, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (r. 1839–61).

103, [1] pp. Özege 5994. WorldCat 962068987, 754985251, 644525756. Hsu Cheng Hsiang, *The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269/1822-1851* (Edinburgh, 1985).



Navigating the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, intended for practical use by naval and merchant ships

81. [NAVIGATION – RED SEA – PILOT GUIDE]. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden pilot comprising the Suez canal, the Gulfs of Suez and ‘aqaba, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the South-east coast of Arabia from Ras Baghashwa to Ras al Hadd, the coast of Africa from Ras Asir to Ras Hafun, Socotra and its adjacent islands. Tenth edition.

London, Published for the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, 1955.

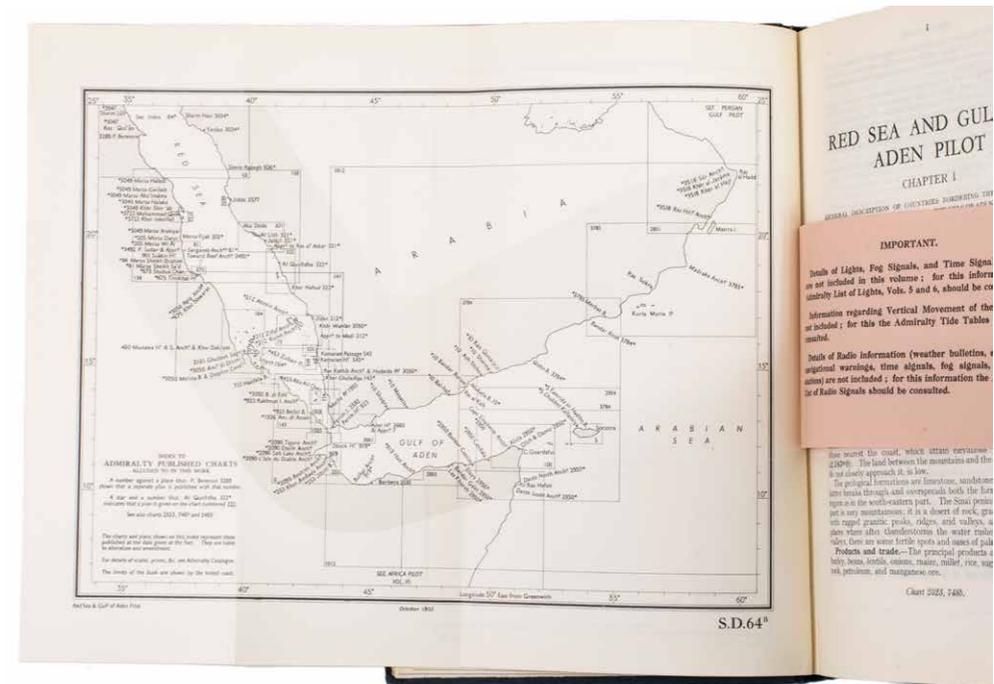
With: **[NAVIGATION – RED SEA – PILOT GUIDE].** Supplement no. 1–1957 relating to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden pilot, tenth edition, 1955, corrected to 17th July, 1957, whenever reference is made to the pilot, this supplement must be consulted.

London, published for the Hydrographic Department, 1957. 8°. With a folding map (printed on both sides), 2 coloured plates with diagrams (printed on both sides), 28 plates showing coastlines and occasionally a map (many printed on both sides), and many some illustrations in text. Original blue cloth with yellow lettering on the spine and the front board, the supplement is loosely inserted at the end of the volume: original printed paper wrappers, stapled. € 1750

The essential standard sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, corresponding with zone NP64 on the official Admiralty charts. These nautical works – pilot guides and charts – were published by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, which provides the necessary hydrographic and marine geospatial data to all kinds of maritime organisations across the world. The publications are not only used by the British Royal Navy, but can also be found on board the majority of international merchant ships. The data provided in the pilot guides and other publications are compliant with SOLAS (the Safety of Life at Sea treaty) guidelines and are updated constantly in weekly “Notices to mariners” and supplements to and new editions of the pilot guides whenever necessary. The present copy is the 10th edition (1955) of the pilot guide with sailing directions and other information on the weather, currents, radar ranges etc. relating to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, including the supplement issued in 1957. It includes an (erroneous?) “advertisement to the eight edition” by the Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Kenneth St Barbe Collins (1904–1982). The advertisement states that with the publication of “the ninth edition” (presumably this volume) the previous edition and its supplements are cancelled, since the most up-to-date information has been compiled in the new edition and the weekly “Notices to mariners” that appeared after the publication of the 11th edition. The 10th edition of 1955 and its 1957 supplement were made redundant with the publication of the 11th edition in 1967. Each subsequent edition of the pilot supersedes the last, which have appeared infrequently, depending on newly available information, from the mid-19th century until the present day.

The front paste-down and recto of the first free endpaper contain a “caution” notice and room for the notation of “supplements and annual summaries of notices to mariners relating to this book”, the first two pages are printed on red-pink paper. The binding shows minor signs of wear around the spine and corners of the boards, the gutter after page 11 is somewhat weakened, the head edge of the wrappers of the supplement are very slightly browned. Otherwise in very good condition.

[2], LI (= LIII: II plus [I], [I blank]), [I blank], 518, [I], [I blank] pp; Supplement: 20 pp.



Edelgestein-Büchlein/

Oder

Beschreibung

der Edelgesteine.

Derer Gestalt/ Kräfte und
Tugenden/Eigenschaften/Preis
und Werth.

Samt

Bengefügten Warnungen für Be-
trug an alle diejenigen / so mit Edel-
gesteinen handeln und umbgehen.

Durch

THOMAS NICOLS

Professoren der Hohen-Schule

zu Cambridge in Engeland.

Allen Jubilirern / Goldschmieden
und Liebhabern der Edelgesteine zu sonder-
bahren Gefallen auffbegehren auß dem En-
glischen in Teutsch übersezet und
herausgegeben.

Von

Johann Langen

Hamburg/

In Verlegung Johann Naumans und
Georg Wolffs/ Buchh. 1675.

*First German edition of the first independent gemological book
by a British author*

82. NICOLS, Thomas. Edelgestein-Büchlein, oder Beschreibung der Edelgesteine. Derer Gestalt, Kräfte und Tugenden, Eigenschaften, Preis und Werth. Samt bengefügten Warnungen für Betrug an alle diejenigen, so mit Edelsteinenen handeln und umbgehen ... Übersetzt und herausgegeben von Johann Langen.

Hamburg, Johann Naumans and Georg Wolff, 1675. 8°. Contemporary vellum.

€ 1700

First edition of the German translation of *A lapidary*, first published in English in 1652 and compiled by Thomas Nicols: "the first independent gemological book by a British author ... based firmly upon Boetius de Boodt" (Sinkankas). Nicols lists all the true gems, but also covers fossils, coral, pearls, amber, etc. For each he discusses the forms, appearance, properties (diligently but somewhat sceptically reporting magical, mystical and medical claims), origins, classification, uses, prices, engraving on gems, etc. Nicols makes an intelligent synthesis of the earlier literature, as well as original contributions primarily in practical aspects related to jewellery, such as enhancing stones with reflective foils or dyestuffs, hardening softer stones, and the related subjects of falsification and adulteration.

With a few minor smudges. Binding slightly stained. Overall in very good condition.

[16], 249, [7] pp. Carter, *Sea of Pearls*, p. 92; Ferguson, *Bib. Chem. II*, p. 138 note; Sinkankas 4757; Schuh II, 3527; VD 17, 3:302273B; cf. Hoover 610 & 611 (English editions); Ward 1656 (1653 English edition).

British India's foreign trade during the years 1874–1884

83. O'CONNOR, James Edward. Review of the accounts of the trade and navigation of India for 1874–75, as compared with previous years.

Calcutta, Office of the superintendent of government printing, 1876.

With:

(2) Memorandum reviewing the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for 1875–76. Dated the 24th February 1877.

[Calcutta?], Government central press, 1877.

(3) Review of the trade of British India for the official year 1876–77.

Calcutta, 25 October 1877.

(4) Review of the trade of British India with other countries, for the official year 1878–1879.

[Calcutta?], Government central press, 1879.

(5) Review of the maritime trade of British India with other countries for the official year 1879–80.

Calcutta, office of the superintendent of government printing, 1880.

(6) Review of the maritime trade of British India with other countries for the official year 1880–81.

Calcutta, office of the superintendent of government printing, 1881.

(7) Review of the maritime trade of British India with other countries for the official year 1881–82.

Calcutta, office of the superintendent of government printing, 1882.

(8) Review of the accounts of the sea-borne foreign trade of British India for the official year ending 31st March 1883.

Simla, Government central branch press, 1883.

(9) Review of the accounts of the sea-borne foreign trade of British India for the official year ending 31st March 1884.

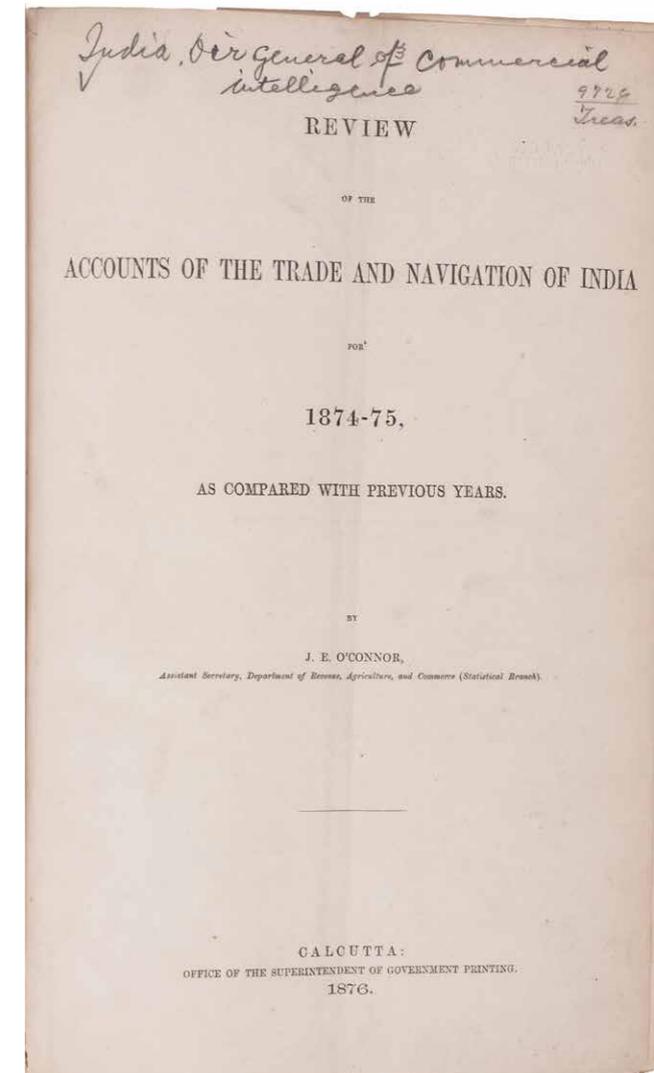
Simla, Government central branch press, 1884.

9 parts in 1 volume. Folio. Near contemporary red cloth.

€ 6500

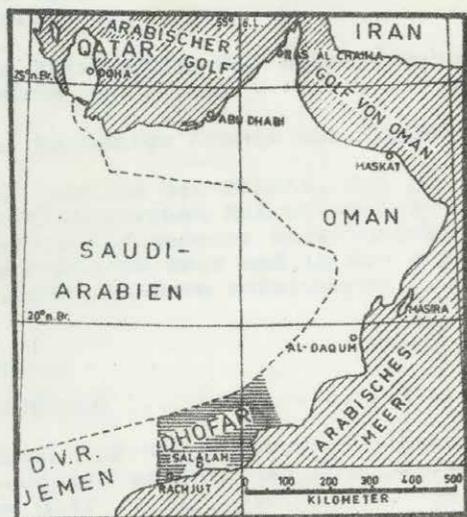
First editions of the official yearly accounts of the trade between British India and other countries, all compiled by the British administrator James Edward O'Connor (d. 1917). Included are the reviews of the years from 1874 to 1884, only lacking the official year 1877–1878. Listed are the amount of trade with foreign countries (including Aden, Turkey and countries surrounding the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea), government transactions, customs revenues, foreign import and export products, listing numerous products and materials together with the amount that has been imported or exported and the costs. "The two most important items from Arabia are dates and pearls. ... Gums, fishmaws and sharkfins, and salt are the most prominent of the other articles imported" (ad 9, p.24). The section on export is divided between foreign products and products of Indian manufacture that are being exported from India. Also included is a brief section on provincial trade.

Library stamps. Browned, especially around the margins, with frequent small tears in the margins, second leaf of ad 1 restored with tape and detached from book block.



DHOFAR

- DIE FLAMME DER REVOLUTION
AM PERSISCHEN GOLF



Die befreiten Gebiete

The Dhofar Rebellion

84. [OMAN]. ARMAN (ed.). Dhofar – die Flamme der Revolution am Persischen Golf. [Germany, 1973]. 8°. With one map. Original printed wrappers showing a map of the region, stapled. € 850

Rare pamphlet on the Dhofar Rebellion with particular attention to the intervention of foreign powers, criticizing the actions of the United States, the USSR, and the Shah of Iran. Includes a map of oil production areas operated by international oil companies in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Irak and Iran.

Only 3 library copies listed on WorldCat: at the Library of Congress, the University of Wisconsin and the Württembergische Landesbibliothek in Germany. Two more copies traceable in German archives (Archiv Soziale Bewegungen and Archiv für alternatives Schrifttum).

Edges somewhat spotted. Some pages slightly faded.

[1], 34, [1] pp. *Archiv Soziale Bewegungen* Bro 5.0.2.43. *Archiv für alternatives Schrifttum* 90.II.1973:9. *WorldCat* 33003781 and 729953579.

*Two works by a German orientalist on the grammar
of the Chaldaic and Syriac languages*

85. OPITZ, Heinrich. [Syriac characters: Gemārā de-lešānā armāyā] seu Syriasmus facilitati & integretati suae restitutus simulque Hebraismo et Chaldaismo harmonicus, ac regulis quinquaginta absolutus ...

Leipzig, Typis Colerianis, for Johannes Caspar Meyer, 1691.

Bound after: **OPITZ, Heinrich.** [Hebraic characters] Hoc est Synopsis linguae Chaldaicae grammaticae suae Hebraeae harmonica. ...

Jena, Joh. Jacob Bauhofer, 1674. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. With the title page of ad 1 printed in red and black, 3 folding letterpress tables, Hebrew and Syriac characters, text fit into ruled frames, woodcut head- and tailpieces. 19th-century quarter dark brown sheepskin, with the author and title lettered in gold on the spine, black pebble-grained cloth sides, marbled endpapers. € 750

Second edition of this grammar of the Syriac language (the first edition had appeared in 1678) by the German Theologian and orientalist Heinrich Opitz (1642–1712), who studied at the Universities of Wittenberg (1662), Jena (1665) and Kiel (1667) under the famous theologian and orientalist Matthias Wasmuth (1625–1688). In Kiel he was appointed professor of Greek (1675) and later Theology (1689) on the chair of Wasmuth.

The second work in the present binding is the first edition of Opitz's concise grammar of the Chaldaic language for the use of the German Gymnasia. Other important works by Opitz include *Atrium linguae sanctae* (1671), *Novum Lexicon Hebraeo-Chaldaeo* (1692) and his famous edition of the *Biblia Hebraica* (Jena 1709), on which he worked for more than 30 years.

With a ownership's annotation on first title ("F. van de Velde"). The edges and corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed. The first few leaves of the work are browned. Otherwise in good condition.

[6], 34; [8], 268, [64] pp. *Ad 1:* VD17 12:128602Y; ADB, 24, i.v.; *Ad 2:* VD17 12:128535L.





جمعية المهندسين الملكية المصرية

محاضرة موضوعها

البتترول واقتصادنا القومي

لمحاضرة الزميل المهندس عبد السلام عثمانه
مساعد الإدارة العامة لشركة شل وآبار الزيوت الانجليزية المصرية

أقيمت بجمعية المهندسين الملكية المصرية

بتاريخ ٢٣ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٤٨

المنشور
مطبعة مطبعة دار الكتب
٤٠ شارع زوايا شبراخيت (ساحل شارع الدواوين)
١٩٤٨

The impact of oil on the Egyptian economy

86. OTHMAN, Abdel Salam (Royal Egyptian Society of Engineers). Al-Bitrul wa-'qtisaduna al-qawmaa [Petroleum and our national economy].

Cairo, Misr Printing Company, 1948. 4° (17.2. x 24.4 cm). Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 350

Rare paper on the significant impact of oil on the various branches of the Egyptian economy, attesting to an utter dependence on petroleum products in the iron industry, agriculture, transportation, public utilities, and private households, next to a brief history of oil production in Egypt, where commercial production started at Ras Gemsa oilfield in 1911. Includes charts and diagrams illustrating consumption of petroleum products in Egypt, rising from 680,000 tons in 1937 to 2,262,000 tons in 1947, as well as estimations of the production of crude oil in the years to come.

Wrappers slighty soiled; spine slightly rubbed. Corners somewhat creased. Occasional ms. annotations.

52 pp. *Not in WorldCat.*

Study of the pearl fisheries along the Arabian Coast

87. PELLY, Lewis. Remarks on the Pearl Oyster Beds in the Persian Gulf. (In:) The Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. From January 1865 to December 1867. Volume XVIII. Bombay, printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1868. 8° (14.5 x 21.7 cm). With 5 folding maps (including 3 hand-coloured) and an illustration in the text. Contemporary half green calf over marbled boards, spine lettered in gold, marbled endpapers. € 12 500

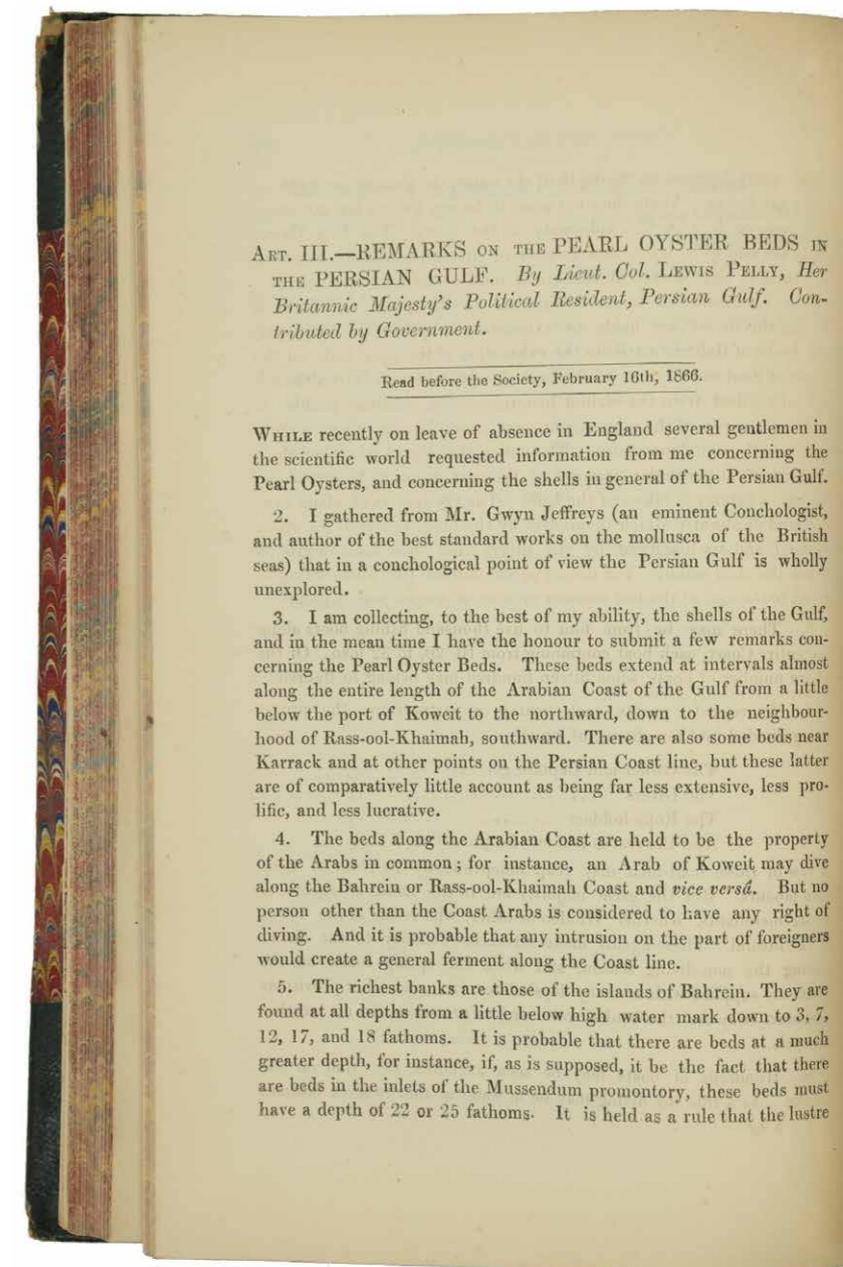
An early and valuable study of the pearl fisheries along the Arabian Coast by the British political officer Lewis Pelly (1825–92). The article covers the locations of the most fruitful beds at Bahrain, right of access, approximate number of boats (plus their ownership and division of profits), and annual yield. A vivid paragraph describes the divers, detailing their attire, including “horned-pincers” (p. 34) for the nose, and technique. Of particular interest is a brief note on the market for the pearls: a large number of white pearls are sent to Baghdad, while the “great bulk of the best pearls is sent to the Bombay market, where, during the late share mania, fancy prices were given for good pearls” (p. 34).

Pelly served as British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf (1862–72) and had noticed how the conchology of that sea had gone somewhat unstudied by Westerners. Recognising the opportunity to make a contribution, he began to make notes on the subject, culminating in this short but highly informative text.

This rich and wide-ranging volume of the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, in its first edition, is chiefly focused on the Ottoman Middle East and the Gulf region. It further contains essays on the Makran Coast, Red Sea littorals, and an overland journey from Baghdad to Istanbul. Though several institutions hold runs of the Transactions, even individual volumes are scarce in commerce. We cannot find any examples of this volume in auction records or bookseller catalogues.

Extremities slightly rubbed, a few small chips to head and foot of spine. Hinges weakened but holding firmly, otherwise good. Interior and maps very clean and fresh.

32-35 pp.; entire volume: 16, CXIII, [1], 117 pp. *Macro 1750.*



Detailed report on British-controlled Palestine and Transjordan

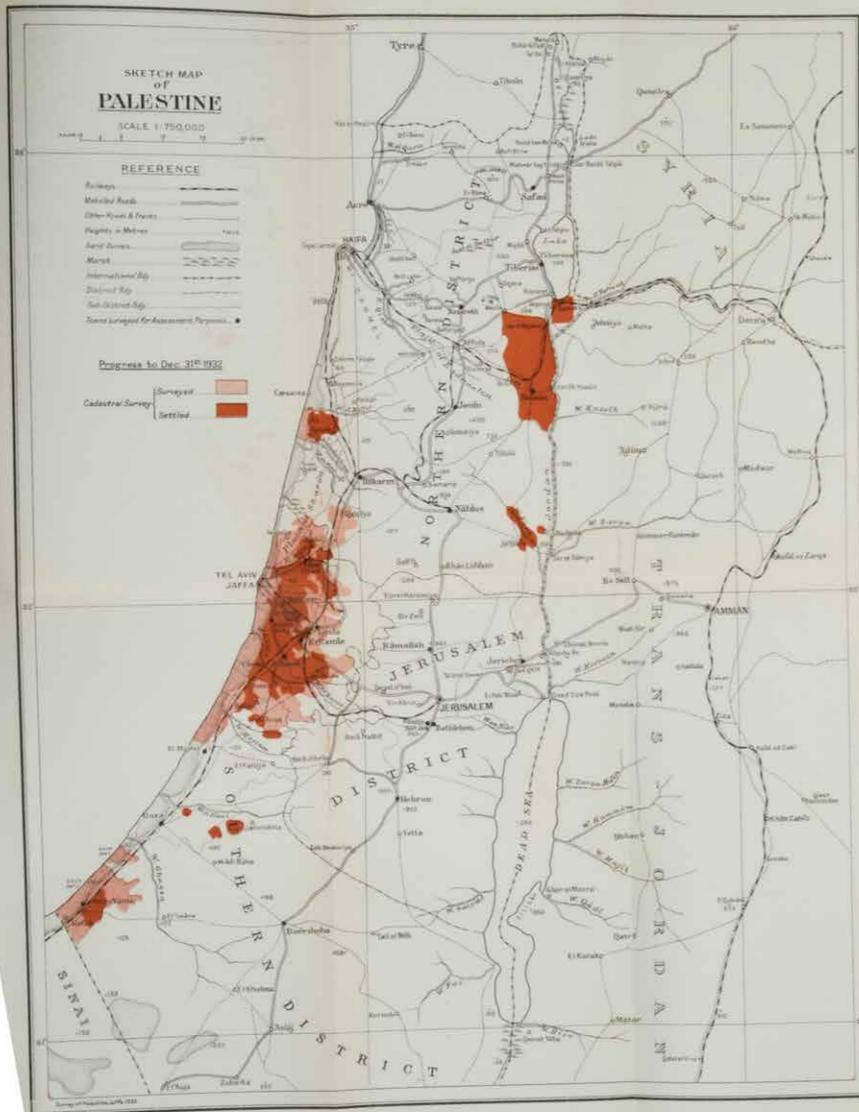
88. [PALESTINE]. UNITED KINGDOM COLONIAL OFFICE. Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the Year 1932 ... Colonial no. 82, 58–82.

London, His Majesty's Stationary Office, 1933. 4° in 16s. With two folding maps showing parts of the Palestine territory that had been surveyed in detail. Original publisher's printed wrappers. € 2250

Detailed report to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations regarding the British controlled Mandate of Palestine. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, the Empire's territories in the Middle East were divided between Great-Britain and France, with the exception of the newly created Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and ruled as mandates on behalf of the League of Nations. The Mandate of Palestine was one of the territories governed by Great-Britain on behalf of the League of Nations and the British government had to produce an annual report of the territory's government for the League of Nations. The first proper report was produced in 1924 and they were produced every year thereafter until 1938. The reports contain extensive information on the region at that specific period, describing the economy, politics, judicial system, public health, technological works and religious matters. The growing unrest in the Arab population and its strife for independence, which would lead to the 1936–1939 revolt against British rule, is already clearly visible in the report.

In very good condition. Binding slightly worn and with a few folds.

xii, 267 pp. *National voices in Jordan: the street and the state*, p. 247.



Rare photograph of three men praying in the Sahara

89. [PHOTOGRAPHY – ALGERIA]. Sahara Algérien – la prière.

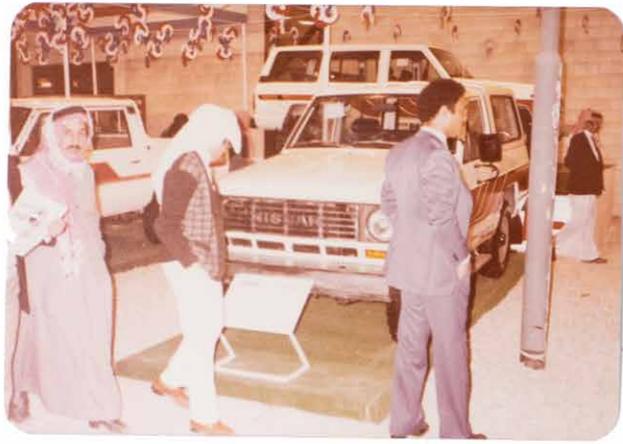
[Ca. 1880]. One albumen print (ca. 21 × 27.5 cm). Mounted on grey/green cardboard (ca. 28 × 39 cm), with a black border around the albumen print. Kept in a clear plastic sleeve. € 400

Large format albumen print showing three Arabic men at prayer in the Algerian desert. The image is numbered and titled in the negative, and signed with the initials “ND”, a photographer who is otherwise unknown. The present photograph is part of a series of images of the same three men in various praying positions. On the present work they demonstrate ruku, the bowing position.

The cardboard is slightly discoloured, scratched along the top margin, with creased lower corners. The albumen print itself is slightly creased and scratched (only visible in raking light), with some insect droppings in the top right corner. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1] photograph.





*Rare photographs of a Nissan car show
in the Middle East in the 1970s*

90. [PHOTOGRAPHY – CAR SHOW]. Car show.

[1970s]. Eight photographs (all ca. 9 × 12.5 cm). Kept in a clear plastic sleeve. € 400

Collection of photographs from the 1970s of a Nissan car show in which the newest models were presented. The show most likely took place in Saudi Arabia, where Nissan had a strong presence at the time.

The photographs have an orange hue because of fading of the dyes, which is common in photographs of this time period. Otherwise in good condition.

[8] photographs.

*Rare late 19th-century photograph of
two Bedouins engaged in falconry*

91. [PHOTOGRAPHY – FALCONRY]. [Two Bedouins hunting with birds of prey].

[Ca. 1880]. One albumen print (ca. 22 × 27.5 cm). Tipped onto a stiff paper mount (ca. 40 × 30 cm). Kept in a clear plastic sleeve. € 250

Striking, large photograph of two Bedouins on horseback, carrying large birds of prey for hunting. Bedouins have a long history of falconry, as it was difficult for them to catch live prey in the desert otherwise. They typically captured the falcons, trained them for a few months, then released them back into the wild before breeding season. This tradition no longer exists in this manner, as hunting is now forbidden throughout most of the Arabian Peninsula. As such, the present photograph offers a unique insight into 19th-century falconry in the Arabian Desert.

The edges are somewhat discoloured and the corners are creased from a past mounting method. Otherwise in very good condition.

[1] photograph.



*Stereographs of the procession of the holy carpet,
taken by American photographers in the late 19th century*

92. [PHOTOGRAPHY – HOLY CARPET]. RAU, William Herman and Roddo York YOUNG (photographers). [Holy carpet]. [Early 20th century]. Various sizes. With two stereographic cards and one photographic print. Mounted on cardboard. € 300

Collection of three early twentieth century photographs, taken by American photographers, showing the holy carpet and a street scene in Yemen. The holy carpet was woven every year by the best Egyptian craftsmen. It was then placed into the mahmal, a special reliquary, and carried to Mecca, where it would cover the Kaaba during hajj. The present stereographs show the arrival of the carpet in Cairo and Damascus. The photograph of Yemen is of a later date. The stereograph from Damascus was taken by William Herman Rau (1855–1920), a photographer from Pennsylvania. He became the photographer for the United States government expedition and traveled around the world to observe the transit of Venus. In 1881, he briefly worked in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. The image of the holy carpet was likely taken during this time, although the present stereographic print is of a later date. The photograph of Cairo was taken by Roddo York Young (1871–1955), an American photographer who worked around the world. Both stereographs have printed text on the back explaining the image. The stereographic cards have been warped, but the images themselves are in good condition.

[3] photographs.





*Two beautiful, large portraits of
King Faisal of Saudi Arabia*

93. [PHOTOGRAPHY – KING FAISAL]. [King Faisal].

[Ca. 1970]. Ca. 40 × 30.5 cm. Two large photographic prints. Kept in a clear plastic sleeve. € 2500

Two large photographs of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–1975), during the later years of his reign (1964–1975). Faisal was the third son of King Abdulaziz, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia. His intelligence was already apparent from a young age and he was chosen to represent his father in international forums as a result. He was sent on a five-month long diplomatic visit to Great Britain and France when he was just 13, and became Saudi Arabia's first Minister of Foreign Affairs at the age of 25. He succeeded his half-brother as King of Saudi Arabia in 1964 and became a well-loved ruler, until he was shot in 1975.

The corners are slightly creased, with a small, vertical tear in the left margin of one of the photographs, not affecting the image. Otherwise in very good condition.

[2] photographs.

*Beautiful action shot from the
Lawrence of Arabia movie*

94. [PHOTOGRAPHY – LAWRENCE OF ARABIA].
[Lawrence of Arabia].

[Ca. 1962]. One glossy photograph (ca. 20 × 26 cm). Kept
in a clear plastic sleeve. € 350

Promotional picture for *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962), the
epic adventure drama based on the life of T. E. Lawrence
(1888–1935). Lawrence was a diplomat and an officer in the British
army, known for his role during the Arab Revolt (1916–1918)
and the Sinai and Palestine campaign (1915–1918). Because of
his activities, and his abilities to describe his experiences vividly,
he became widely known. The film based on his life is still very
influential and often considered one of the best films of all time.
Slightly creased around the edges, with some ink marks and
small brown stains in the top half, somewhat affecting the image.
Otherwise in good condition.

[1] photograph.





*Rare late 19th-century photograph of
Arabic men praying outside*

95. [PHOTOGRAPHY – MIDDLE EAST]. [Arabic men praying outside].

[Ca. 1880]. One albumen print (ca. 22.5 × 27.5 cm). Tipped onto a stiff paper mount (ca. 40 × 30 cm). Kept in a clear plastic sleeve. € 200

Striking image of a large group of Arabic men, dressed in white, engaged in prayer on a field. The large image was likely taken by a photographer who was active in the Middle East in the late 19th-century, but is unfortunately unsigned. The edges are somewhat discoloured, and the corners are creased from a past mounting method. Otherwise in good condition.

[1] photograph.

*Military snapshots from the early 1920s,
showing daily life in the Middle East during a time of British rule*

96. [PHOTOGRAPHY – MIDDLE EAST]. [Collection of eleven snapshots from the Middle East].

[Iraq?, early 1920s]. With 11 snapshots (all ca. 6 × 9 cm). Kept in a clear plastic sleeve.

€ 1800

Collection of 11 snapshots from the early 1920s, likely taken by a British soldier stationed in the Middle East. It is difficult to pinpoint exactly where these photographs were taken, but presumably in Mesopotamia (present day Iraq). Great Britain was actively involved in Mesopotamia from 1914–1932. Prior to the First World War, a large portion of the Middle East was in the hands of the Ottoman Empire. However, when the Ottomans sided with Germany in 1914, Great Britain sent forces to Mesopotamia to protect the Anglo-Persian oil fields. The British army initially suffered a major defeat, but eventually gained the upper hand and captured Baghdad in 1917. In 1920, after the Ottoman Empire was partitioned, the United Kingdom formally established control in the region under a mandate of the League of Nations. However, the Iraqi people resented this idea and revolted. In 1922 Great Britain and Iraq then signed the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, in which Iraq was given the right for self-government, while Great Britain stayed in control of the country's foreign policy. This would last until Iraq's independence in 1932.

The present snapshots were taken in the early days of British control in the region and depict the atmosphere at the time. They show the daily life of locals, including women collecting water from the river, men standing guard, and the hustle and bustle in the streets. Also included are various group photos of British soldiers and locals.

The photographs show some traces of wear around the corners and edges, but are overall in good condition.

[1] photograph.





DR. MIDHAT SHEIKH-EL ARD

*Rare, large portrait of the physician and advisor
to King Abdulaziz al Saud*

97. [PHOTOGRAPHY – PORTRAIT]. Dr. Midhat Sheikh-el Ard.

[Saudi Arabia?, 1930s]. One photograph (37 × 29. cm). Mounted on later beige cardboard (ca. 52 × 41 cm). € 750

Beautiful, unusually large portrait of Dr. Midhat Sheikh-el Ard (1900–2001), advisor and private physician of King Abdulaziz ibn Saud (1876–1953), the founder of modern Saudi Arabia.

After the King's death, Sheikh-el Ard had a flourishing political career. He first became the Minister of State in Saudi Arabia, then the Saudi ambassador in Spain, Switzerland and France consecutively, and afterwards the permanent Saudi Arabian representative to the United Nations in Geneva until 1990.

The portrait was likely taken in the 1930s, when Sheikh-el Ard was still working for the King. We have not been able to find any other prints of this portrait.

With two annotations on the back of the cardboard (“Specimen” and “n(?)184668”). Mild waterdamage, only visible when the work is tilted, the cardboard is somewhat foxed.

[1] photograph.

Remarkable portrait of a Bedouin

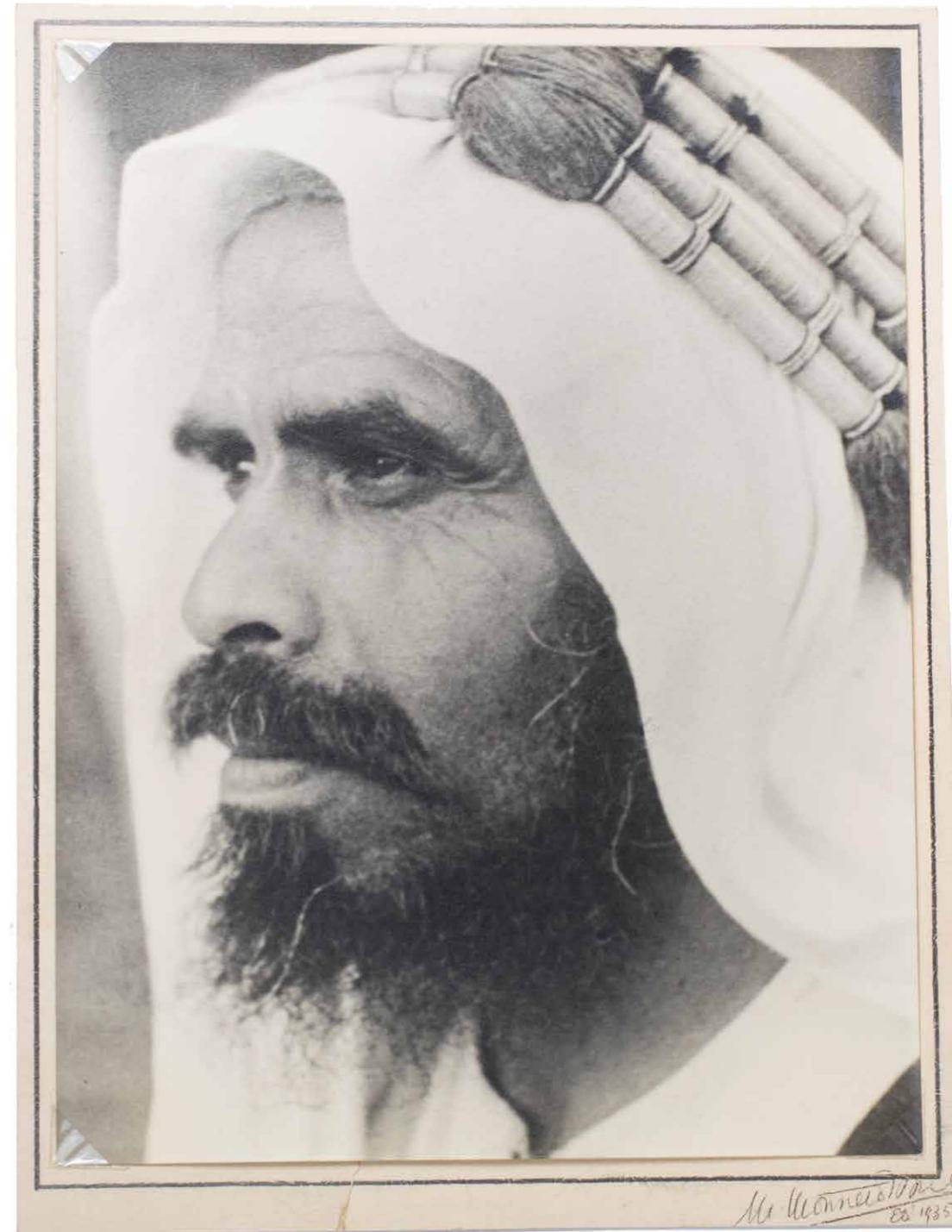
98. [PHOTOGRAPHY – PORTRAIT]. [Arabic Bedouin].

[1935]. One photographic print (ca. 30.5 × 23.5 cm), signed and dated. Mounted on beige cardboard (ca. 33.5 × 25.5 cm), with a gold-coloured border around the photograph. Kept in a clear plastic folder. € 500

Beautiful large portrait of an Arabic Bedouin, in excellent condition. The work is dated in pencil to the year 1935. The signature is unfortunately unclear.

Signed and dated in pencil in the lower right corner of the cardboard (“M Monneto... (?), Été 1935”). The cardboard is torn in the lower margin, not affecting the photograph. The photograph itself is in very good condition.

[1] photograph.



Beautiful photographs from the 1930s, showing important Saudi Arabian leaders during diplomatic visits to Europe

99. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SAUDI ARABIA]. [Collection of thirteen press photographs].
[1930s]. With 13 gelatin silver prints (various sizes). Kept in a brown kraft paper envelope.

€ 1250

A collection of thirteen press photographs from the 1930s, showing Saudi Arabian leaders during diplomatic visits to Europe. The beautifully sharp and clear photographs give a good impressions of what these events must have been like at the time. Most of the photographs come with the text that would have accompanied them when they were published in a newspaper, and are stamped on the back by the press agency that had the rights for publication. We have not been able to find any of these photographs in online archives.

Four of the images show Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–1975), during a diplomatic visit to Great Britain. Faisal was the third son of King Abdulaziz, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia. Faisal was very intelligent and was given numerous important duties as a result. He was sent on a five-month long diplomatic visit to Great Britain and France when he was just 13, and achieved his first military successes when he was 16. He succeeded his half brother as king of Saudi Arabia in 1964 and became a well-loved ruler. The present photographs, however, show his visit to Great Britain in 1939. In particular his visit to the Royal Air Force stations in Middlesex and Northolt, where he viewed the Hawker Hurricane planes, which he considered to buy for the Royal Saudi Air Force. After his return, however, he decided against it.

The other photographs show Fuad Bey Hamza (1899–1951), the Saudi ambassador in France, and Fakry Pacha (dates unknown), the Egyptian ambassador in France, during an Eid al-Fitr celebration in Paris in 1939, a portrait of Sheikh Sir Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah (1895–1965), the 11th ruler of the Sheikhdom of Kuwait, and the Kaaba in Mecca during hajj.

Some of the photographs are slightly discoloured, or creased around the corners. Mostly in very good condition.

[13] photographs.



Beautiful series of moving photographs

100. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SAUDI ARABIA – KUWAIT]. [Collection of twelve photographs, capturing daily life in Saudi Arabia in the 1950s].

[Saudi Arabia or Kuwait], 1954. Ca. 28.8 × 22.8 cm (sheet size: ca. 35.3 × 27.8 cm). Twelve photographic prints, all signed and dated. Kept in clear plastic folder. € 850

Remarkable collection of twelve photographs, showing daily life of a community in Saudi Arabia or Kuwait in a time before oil wealth. The photographed people are likely all members of the same family. The moving images show the children engaged in wool spinning, playing music on homemade instruments, or posing in front of a wooden shed with their mother. The men are shown playing music and engaged in falconry. The beautifully captured portraits truly offer a glimpse into the lives and personalities of these people. All photographs are signed and dated by hand. They must have been made by a skilled photographer, but the signature is unfortunately unclear.

The corners of some of the photographs are very slightly creased, otherwise in excellent condition.

[12] photographs.



*One of the earliest photographs taken in
the Sultanate of Lahej*



Sultan of Lahej & his followers

101. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SULTAN OF LAHEJ]. [The Sultan of Lahej and his family].

[Ca. 1877]. One albumen print (ca. 18 × 21 cm). Mounted onto a stiff paper mount (ca. 23 × 29 cm). Kept in a clear plastic sleeve. € 200

Rare original albumen print of the Sultan of Lahej and his family. Lahej was located in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. It gained independence in 1740, but became part of the British protectorate of Aden in 1839. It is currently a part of the Republic of Yemen. Depicted on the photograph is Sultan al-Fadl III ibn 'Ali al-'Abdali (dates unknown) with his family. He ruled Lahej briefly in 1863, and a second time from 1874 to 1898. The photograph is one of the earliest ever taken in Lahej and was featured in the presentation issue of *An account of the British settlement of Aden in Arabia* (1877) by Frederick Hunter.

The paper mount is somewhat foxed. A very small part of the lower left corner of the photograph has torn off, otherwise in very good condition.

[1] photograph.

*Remarkable set of postcards
depicting various aspects of hajj*

102. [POSTCARDS – SAUDI ARABIA]. [Hajj].

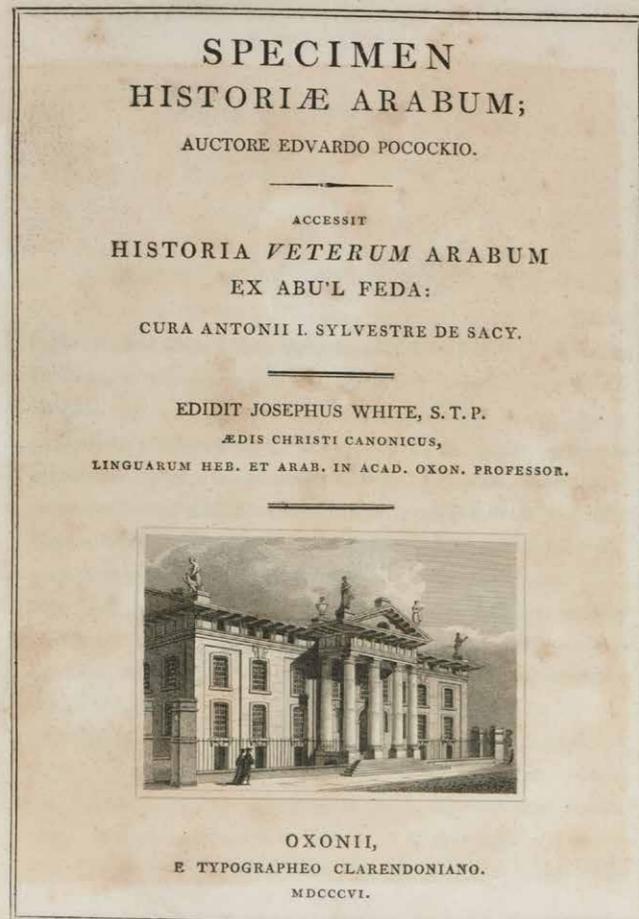
[Second half 20th century]. Various sizes. Four postcards and one press photograph. Kept in a clear plastic sleeve. € 350

Collection of four postcards and one press photograph, all relating to hajj. Every image shows a different aspect of the pilgrimage. The photograph shows a group of Moroccan men awaiting their turn to board the plane to Mecca, and the postcards show the covered Kaaba, both from further away and from up close, and the arrival of the holy carpet in Alexandria. The final postcard depicts the public execution of two men.

The postcard of the holy carpet has been used and has a black stamp on the front, and a message and an address on the back, the left margin has been cut, slightly affecting the image and the handwritten text, the corners of the photographs are somewhat creased. Otherwise in good condition.

[5] photographs.





Arabic science

103. POCOCKE, Edward. Specimen historiae Arabum [...]. Accessit historia veterum Arabum ex Abu'l Feda: cura Antonii I. Sylvestre de Sacy. Edidit Josephus White.

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1806. Large 4°. The title page with an engraved illustration, an aquatint frontispiece (author's portrait) by W. N. Gardiner after S. Harding, and 1 full-page plate, drawn and etched by J. Storer. Set in roman and Arabic types, with incidental Greek and Hebrew. Contemporary boards, with a printed label on the spine. Untrimmed, leaving all deckles intact.

€ 2500

Second edition of Pococke's elaborate "Specimen historiae Arabum", first published in 1650. Based on Bar Hebraeus's "Mukhtasar fi'l-Duwal", it includes detailed essays on Arabic science, literature, religion, and history. The main text set in Richardson's long-bodied English Arabic, with the notes in Caslon's Arabic types.

Slightly browned, otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d'Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes.

xv, [1], 573, [3] pp. *Schnurrer 140. WorldCat 643939358. Cf. Füek 88 (1650 ed.). Graesse V, 373 (1648 ed.).*

*Rare and historically important pamphlet proclaiming
the abdication of the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1911*

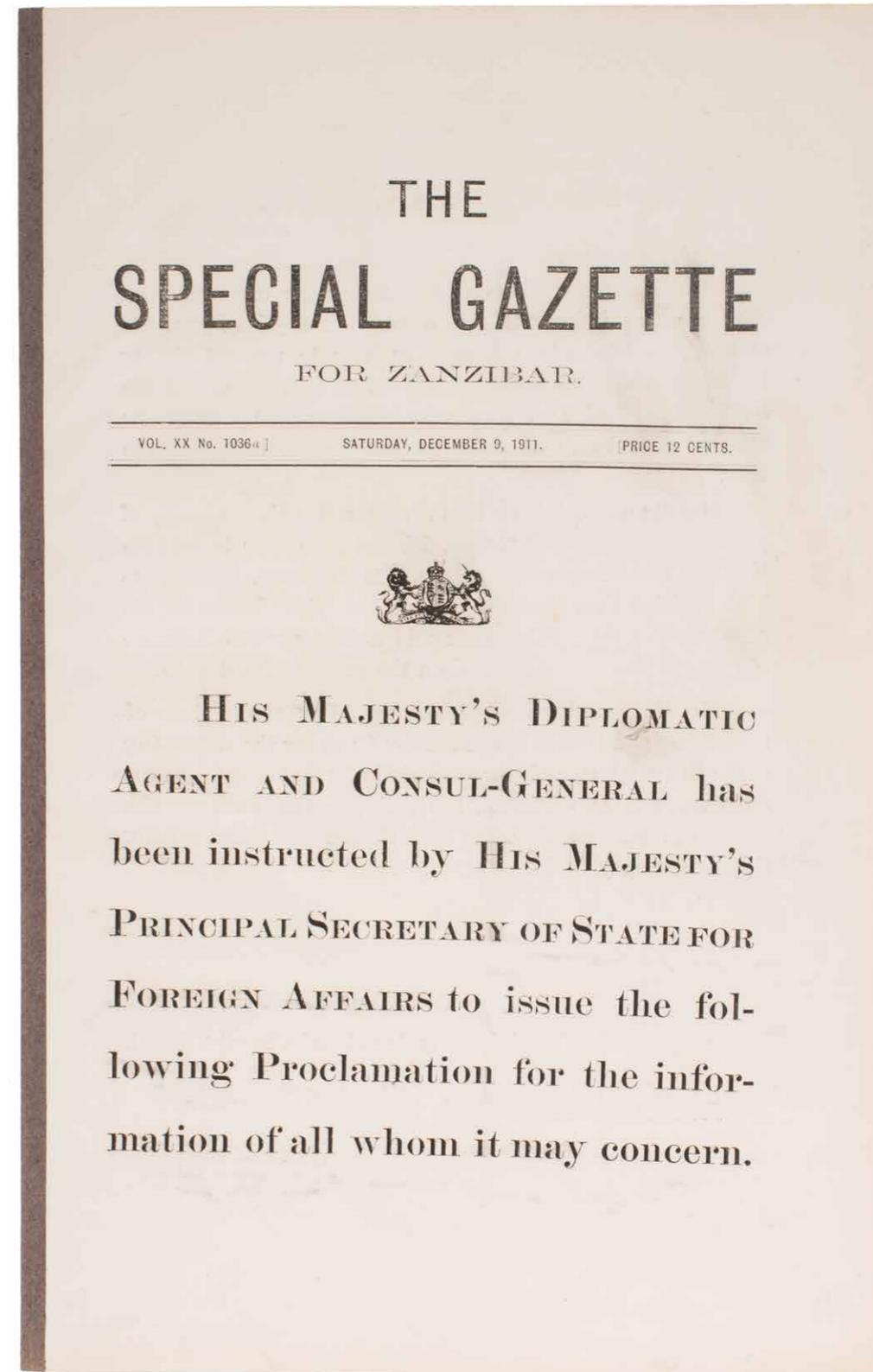
104. [PROCLAMATION – ZANZIBAR]. The special gazette for Zanzibar. [Zanzibar], Saturday, 9 December, 1911. Ca. 34 × 21.5 cm. With the coat of arms of the United Kingdom printed on the front. € 8500

Rare proclamation announcing the abdication of Sayid Ali Bin Hamud (1884–1918), the 8th Sultan of Zanzibar, because of ill health. His appointed successor was Sir Khalifa Bin Harub (1879–1960), who would be one of the last sultans of the country. The proclamation is printed in four languages (English, Arabic, Swahili, and Gujarati) and is exceptionally rare, as we have not been able to find any other copies of it anywhere.

Zanzibar consists of a few islands located in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Tanzania. Historically, it has played an important role in the trade across the Indian Ocean, between the African Great Lakes, the Somali Peninsula, the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, and the Indian subcontinent. The Zanzibar archipelago was discovered by Vasco da Gama (ca. 1460–1524) in 1498 and became part of the Portuguese Empire, until it fell under the control of the Sultanate of Oman in 1698. Somewhat gradually the power over the islands came into the hands of the British Empire in the 19th century, and Zanzibar became an official British Protectorate in 1890. The present work was printed during this time. The Protectorate was terminated in December 1963 and Zanzibar then became a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth. However, just a month later in early 1964, the Zanzibar Revolution began. During this bloody event, the Sultan was deposed and the sultanate replaced by a socialist government. In April 1964, Zanzibar merged with Tanganyika on the mainland, and the names of the two countries were combined into Tanzania. Zanzibar is currently an autonomous region within this country.

The leaves have been glued onto a sturdy grey paper spine. Overall in very good condition.

4 pp.



On Goa, Ceylon, and Hormuz

105. QUEIRÓS, P. Fernão de. História da vida do veneravel Irmão Pedro de Basto [...].

Lisbon, Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, Impressor de Sua Magestade, 1689. Folio, 29.5 x 20.5 mm. With the table of contents and main text set in two columns. Further with a woodcut rose with Jesuit insignia on the title page, woodcut headpieces and large tailpieces, woodcut initials. Late-18th-century speckled calf, gold-tooled spine, red morocco labels on the spine, speckled edges. € 8500

First and only edition of this work on the life of Father Pedro de Basto and the Jesuits in the Arabian Gulf, East Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. Born Cabeciera de Basto, Quinta do Sobredo, de Basto entered the Jesuit Order in 1589, after previous military experience in Southeast Asia. This work constitutes his biography, but also an overview of Jesuit interests along all the coastlines of the Indian Ocean, with particularly interesting digressions into less-known Portuguese and Jesuit action in the Arabian Gulf. For example, this work is one of the primary historical sources for the Portuguese loss of the Kingdom of Ormuz, and Portuguese attempts to defend their foothold in Muscat. This is described in Book III, Chapter v, as follows: “Depoys de perda de Urmuz, Gonsalo de Sequeyra com sete sustas, desviou de Soar ao Persa, com muyto estrago, & nao sem perda nossa; & Dom Gonsalo da Sylveyra os rompeo, vindo com poder dobrado sobre Mascate; & Ruy Freyre, colhendo duas naos da Persia, a nenhum deu vida, & poz em grande estryteza a Urmuz, tirádohe os viveres, & fzendoos reconhecer em sua pessoa hú estremado Capitao em valor, & predencia” (p. 277).

Though based on de Basto’s original unpublished writings, the author and compiler of this work was de Queirós, whose works are an important piece of Portuguese historiography in Asia: ‘His “Conquista de Ceylao “ earned him the title of “the greatest Portuguese historian of Ceylon”; his “Historia da vida do Ven. Irm. P. de Basto “ is in many of its parts a correction and supplement to the works of Faria y Sousa and D. Luis de Menezes, as Queiroz expressly states, and a very important source of information about the wars between the Portuguese, Dutch, and English in the seventeenth century” (Schurhammer 215).

Gentle rubbing to binding; endpapers replaced; hint of foxing. In excellent condition.

[28], 594, [1] pp. *Azevedo Samodães* 2587. *Ameal* 1854. *Ávila Pérez* 6120. *Figanière* 1554. *HSA* p. 447. *Sir Gubian* 581. *Monteverde* 4314 (copy purchased by Edgar Prestage). Not in *Goldsmith, Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum*. Not in *JFB* (but their on-line catalogue lists the work). Not in *Scholberg, who cites the work on Ceylon under FG50-52*. Not in *Welsh, who cites the work on Ceylon under 4225-6*. Not in *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in *Xavier da Cunha, Impressões deslandesianas*. *Schurhammer, G. “Unpublished Manuscripts of Fr. Fernao de Queiroz S. J.” In Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, No. 2 (1929), pp. 209-227.*

HISTORIA
DA
VIDA DO VENERAVEL IRMAO
PEDRO DE BASTO
Coadjutor temporal da Companhia de
IESUS,
E DA VARIEDADE DE SVCESSOS
que Deos lhe manifestou,
ORDENADA PELO PADRE
FERNAO DE QUEYROS
da Companhia de JESVS.



EM LISBOA,

Na Officina de MIGUEL DESLANDES,
Impressor de Sua Magestade.

Anno M. DC. LXXXIX.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

The first accurately printed Qur'an

106. [QUR'AN – ARABIC & LATIN]. MARRACCI, Ludovico (ed.). Alcorani textus universus.

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. Folio. 2 volumes. Contemporary carta rustica binding with manuscript labels in Italian on the spine. € 20 000

The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the Catholic scholar Ludovico Marracci, offering a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation. The edition includes extensive notes based on the Islamic commentaries, as well as Marracci's extensive "refutations" of each surah. Each surah is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and the "refutation". The entire first volume is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of the Prophet (one of the first detailed biographies ever published, and again more accurate than its predecessors), an eight-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns, and additional commentaries and introductory matter. While the fact that this edition was produced as an attempt to refute the tenets of Islam understandably has led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, both the Arabic text and its Latin translation were actually far superior to all previous attempts, remaining without serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. Also, the commentaries made a great body of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time; both the Arabic and the Latin text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years. A recent study by Omar A. Sheikh Al-Shabab concludes that "impressionistic and sketchy views ... evoked by Marracci's anti-Muslim sentiments and arguments, have overshadowed his painstaking linguistic achievement ... The most striking aspect of Marracci's translation of the Quran is the fact that, contrary to the general belief [in the Islamic world], ... it is 'faithful' to the original ... In Marracci's translation exactitude is vehemently pursued and a high percentage of it is attained". In addition, Marracci's "refutation" of the Quran forms an essential source for any study of European and Christian attitudes toward Islam. The theologian Ludovico Marracci (1612–1700) had studied oriental languages extensively, and Pope Clement VII appointed him professor of Arabic at the Sapienza College and the College of the Propaganda Fide in Rome. His edition of the Qur'an came at a time of renewed fear of the Ottoman Empire in the late 17th century, following the second siege of Vienna, which also reinvigorated interest in Islamic studies. The first Latin edition of the Qur'an had appeared at Basel in 1543 but was based on an extremely inaccurate translation prepared in the 12th century. André du Ryer's French version, published in Paris in 1647, was certainly better, but still "left considerable room for improvement" (Hamilton 29). In 1694, the Reformed theologian and orientalist Abraham Hinckelmann published an Arabic Qur'an in Hamburg (Hamilton 33), the second edition of the complete Arabic text (the only known copy of the first edition, printed in Venice in 1537/38, was not rediscovered until the 1980s). This present third and "much more scholarly edition" (Hamilton) was inspired both by Christian fears of Islam and, in the wake of Hinckelmann's edition, also by Catholic fears that Protestants might determine European views of Islam. As a piece of book production, Marracci's Qur'an was a mammoth undertaking, comprising nearly 1,300 pages and demanding extraordinary typographic resources. His notes drew extensively on the Islamic commentaries by al-Baydawi, al-Suyuti, al-Tha'labi, al-Bukhari, al-Hamdani, Ibn Taymiyya, al-Zamakhshari, Abu 'l-Fida and others. The present publication made much of this material available for the first time to Christian Europe, greatly advancing Western knowledge of Islam. Binding slightly worn and dust-stained with a small hole in the lower cover of vol. 2. Some dampstaining throughout, chiefly confined to margins; slight paper flaws to first and last leaves of both volumes. Late-18th-century bookplate to flyleaves. Volume 1 has additional handwritten ownership of the theologian Édouard Hautcœur (1830–1915). Further with the library stamp of the Université catholique de Lille to both title-pages, over stamped "annulé".

428; 856 pp. Schnurrer 377. Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab World* 34. Sheikh Al-Shabab, "The place of Marracci's Latin translation of the Holy Quran", in: *Journal of King Saud University: language & translation*, 13 (2001), pp. 57-74. Not in Atabey, Blackmer, or Smitskamp, PO (though variously cited).



MOHAMMEDIS FILII ABDALIAE

PSEUDO - PROPHETAE

FIDES ISLAMITICA,

I. E.

AL-CORANUS

EX IDIOMATE ARABICO,

QUO PRIMUM A MOHAMMEDE CON-

SCRIPTUS EST, LATINE VERSUS PER LU-

DOVICUM MARRACCIUM E CONGREGATIO-

NE CLERIC. REG. MATRIS DEI ET INNO-

CENTII XI. PAPAE CONFES-

SIONARIUM,

ET EX

EJUSDEM ANIMADVERSIONIBUS

ALIORUMQUE OBSERVATIONIBUS

ILLUSTRATUS ET EXPO-

SITUS,

PRÆMISSA BREVI INTRODUCTIONE ET

TOTIUS RELIGIONIS MOHAMMEDICÆ SY-

NOPSI, EX IPSO ALCORANO, UBIQUE SURIS

ET SURARUM VERSICULIS ADNO-

TATIS, CONGESTA.

CURA ET OPERA

M. CHRISTIANI REINECCII

SS. THEOL. BACC.

LIPSIÆ,

SVM TIBUS LANCKISIANIS, MDCCXXI.

The edition of Christian Reineccius

107. [QUR'AN – LATIN]. Mohammedia filii Abdallae pseudo-prophetae Fides Islamitica, i.e. Al-Coranus. Ex idiomate Arabico, quo primum a Mohammede conscriptus est, latine versus per Ludovicum Marraccium [...]. Cura et opera M. Christiani Reineccii.

Leipzig, F. Lanckisch, 1721. 8° (11.2 x 17.3 cm). With the title page printed in red and black, 2 woodcut headpieces. Slightly later marbled boards with a label on the spine. € 2500

First printing thus. The edition of Christian Reineccius (1668–1752) contains the Latin text of Luigi Marracci (1612–1700), to which are added a history of the Qur'an and an account of the Muslim faith. Marracci's text, published in 1698, constituted the first accurate Latin translation, the first scholarly printed Qur'an (including a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed). "It was a considerable progress that the Qur'an, much maligned by so many in the West possessing no familiarity at all with its content, now was made generally available" (cf. Fück). Reineccius's edition was considered "more convenient" (cf. Pfannmüller) than that of Marracci, as it comprises the complete text in Latin translation, omitting the Arabic text.

Binding slightly bumped at extremities, but generally very well preserved.

Handwritten ownership "M[agister] Ferd. Korb", dated 1823, to verso of title-page, probably by the Saxon linguist and educator (Wilhelm) Ferdinand Korb (d. 1840) from Grimma near Leipzig, whose efforts included a critical edition of the works of Josephus Flavius.

[12], 114, [2], 558, [34] pp. Schnurrer p. 413f. Fück 95, n. 251. BM Arabic I, 896. Enay 164. Zenker I, 1396. Woolworth p. 286. VD 18, 10327843. Graesse IV, 43. Pfannmüller 208 and 214. Ebert 11520. EROMM 19960910.

The first Arabic printed Qur'an available

108. [QURAN]. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetae ...

Hamburg, Gottfried Schultze & Benjamin Schiller, 1694. 4°. With the Latin title page printed in red and black; Arabic (woodcut) and Latin half-titles, "Sententia Muhammedis" after title page. Preface in Latin, text in vocalised Arabic throughout; incidental fraktur, Greek and Hebrew. Contemporary vellum with the manuscript title on the spine, red edges. € 35 000

First and only edition of Hinckelmann's Arabic text of the Qur'an, the second edition of the Arabic Qur'an, the first actually available to readers and the only convenient edition before 1834, with a 36-page Latin introduction by the editor making extensive reference to the earlier literature. The first complete Arabic edition of the Qur'an was printed at Venice ca. 1537/38, intended for distribution in the Middle East, but the entire edition was thought to have been destroyed until one copy turned up in the 1980s. Hinckelmann's edition was therefore the first edition available to European scholars, missionaries or Islamic readers. It was followed by Ludovico Marracci's Arabic and Latin edition published at Padua in 1698, whose two folio volumes and extensive (anti-Islamic) commentary made it both expensive and inconvenient to use. The editions published at St Petersburg (from 1789) and Kazan (from 1803) for the use of Islamic groups in the Russian Empire were almost unknown in Europe, so the present edition remained the primary source for European knowledge of the Qur'an for 140 years, until Flügel's 1834 Leipzig edition. VDI7 has four different entries for this work, with different fingerprints, but they are all the same edition.

Rare staining, small scuff to lower edge; altogether in excellent condition.

[88], 560 [but p. 255f. repeated], [10] pp. *Hamilton, Europe and the Arab World* 33. *Smitskamp, PO* 360. *Schnurrer* 376.

AL-CORANUS

S.

LEX ISLAMITICA
MUHAM-
MEDIS,

FILII ABDALLÆ
Pseudoprophetae,

Ad optimorum Codicum fidem edita

ex Museo

ABRAHAMI HINCKELMANNI, D.

HAMBURGI,

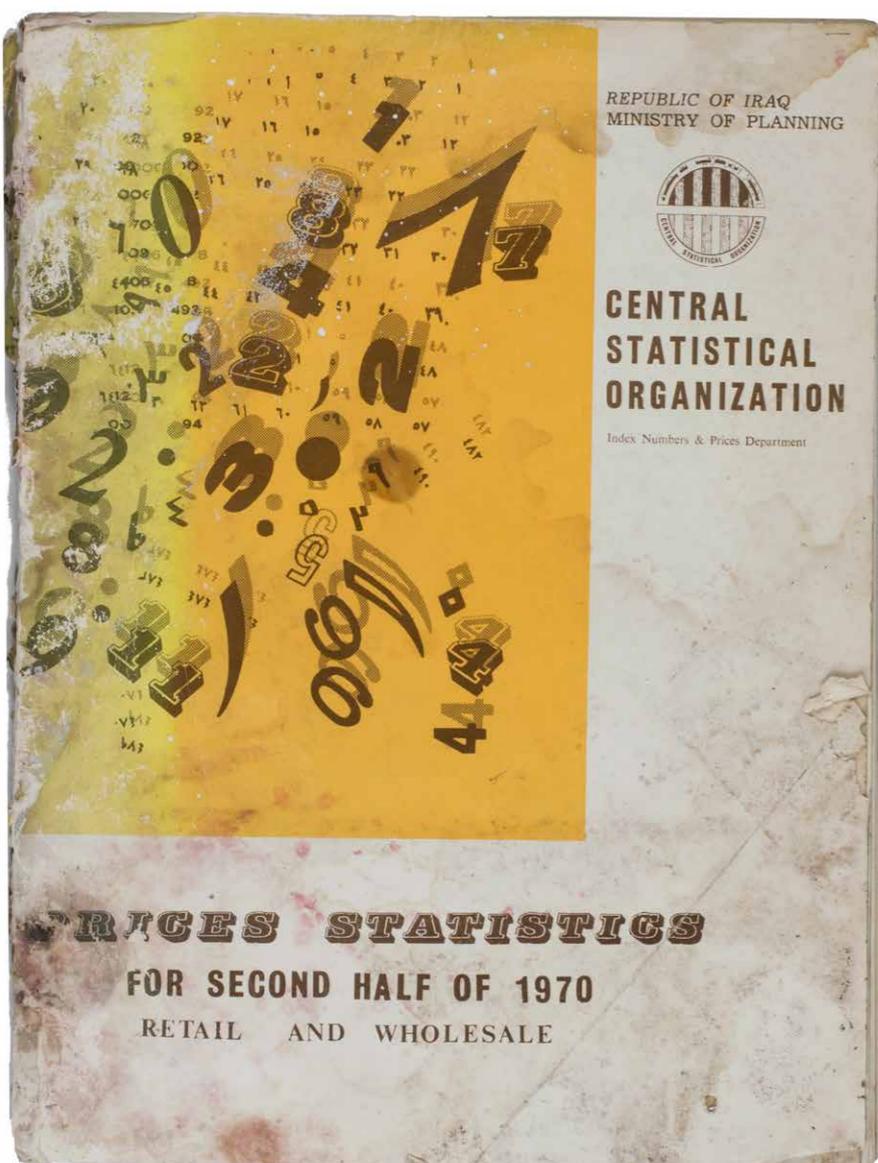
Ex Officina SCHULTZIO-SCHILLERIANA,

ANNO 1694.

A detailed overview of inflation and purchasing power in Iraq in 1970

109. REPUBLIC OF IRAQ – Ministry of Planning. Prices statistics for second half of 1970. Retail and wholesale.

Iraq, Central Statistical Organization, [1970?]. Folio (28,5 × 21 cm). With multiple graphs on 8 leaves, most of them in the text. The main price-information is arranged in tables, all tables and other introductory information are printed on 1 side of the leaves (from right to left on the recto side of the leaves, excluding the information in English which has from that perspective been printed on the verso side of the leaves). Original printed publisher's wrappers. € 275



A statistical overview of the changes in wholesale and retail prices of (among other things) agricultural, animal, electronic, and textile products in Iraq during the second half of 1970. The elaborate information, gathered and presented in the present work by the index numbers & prices department of the central statistical organization of the ministry of planning of the Republic of Iraq, has mostly been arranged in tables, supplemented with some graphs. The information is organised by general geographical districts in the north, middle, and south of the country and assessing the prices of products on markets in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, separately as its own, densely populated district. The present work was published as a supplement to the original bulletin on prices for the first half of 1970, in an effort to bridge the gap in data supply as the Index numbers & Prices department tried to change the publishing frequency from once or twice a year, to quarterly and eventually to monthly statements on the changing prices. The information is presented both in Arabic and in English, for the purpose of providing a wider range of people and organisations with the information. The Arabic information, of course, reads from right to left and the tables with the information in both languages are oriented in the same way, and the English list of contents and introductory information can be found at the back of the work, to be read from left to right.

Iraq experienced considerable economic development during the second half of the 20th century. By 1980, its complex, central, state-planned economy had become the second largest economy in the Arab world after Saudi Arabia. To achieve such development, people had to keep a close eye on changing wholesale and retail prices, in order to keep changes in inflation and purchasing power in check.

Wrapper worn and stained, with a blue stamp on the wrapper with the title in Arabic (front or back wrapper?), some staining to the first 4–5 leaves at both (English and Arabic) ends of the work, otherwise internally good and clean.

(The majority of the work reads from right to left, thus:) [5], 83, VI-I, [4] ll.

The first Persian-Arabic-English dictionary

110. RICHARDSON, John. A dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English. To which is prefixed a dissertation on the languages, literature, and manners of Eastern nations.

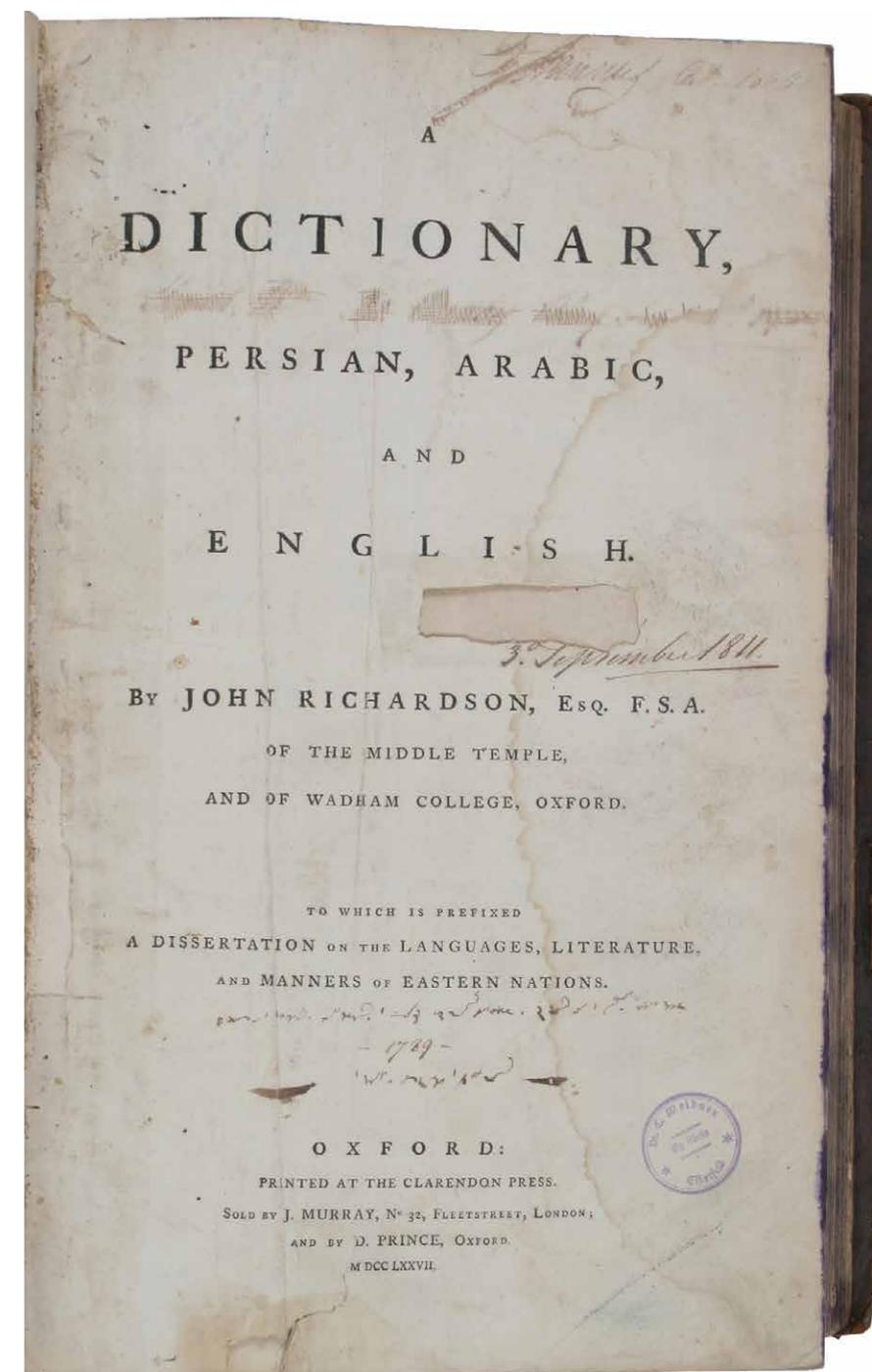
Oxford, printed at the Clarendon Press, sold by J. Murray and D. Price, 1777–1780. Folio (27.5 x 40.7 cm). 2 volumes. 19th-century English calf. € 12 500

First edition of the first Persian-Arabic-English dictionary, edited by the orientalist Sir John Richardson (1740/41–1795). The first volume includes a dissertation on the languages, literature and manners of Eastern nations. “An excellent work. As the first vol. or Persian, Arabic and English part was published separately, many more copies were sold than of the second or English, Persian, and Arabic. A few broken sets of the first volume being left, the booksellers were led to reprint several deficient sheets, and so with the copies left on hand of the second vol. they made up some perfect sets. But these are easily known from the original” (Clarke), as they are printed in London in 1800.

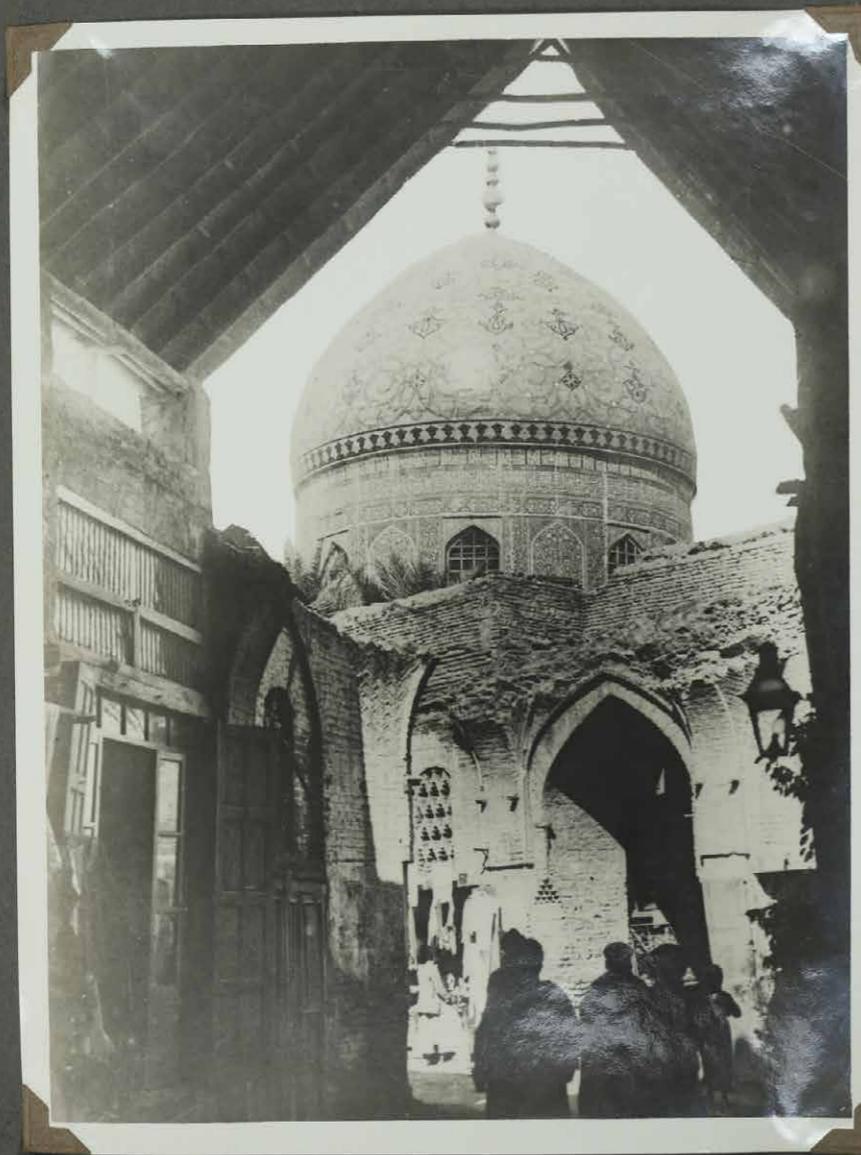
“On 12 November 1767 [Richardson] was proposed for the Society of Antiquaries of London as of Furnival’s Inn. In London he pursued both the law and the study of Arabic and Persian. In his oriental interests Richardson was much influenced by another young man, William Jones, who was already coming to be regarded as a prodigy of learning in Asian languages. With the growth of British territorial power in India the potential market for a Persian dictionary had aroused the interest of London publishers and by 1770 Jones and Richardson were working on a new version of Franciscus Meninski’s ‘Thesaurus linguarum orientalium’, first published in 1680–87. Progress was very slow, and Jones withdrew to concentrate on his legal career, leaving the field to Richardson. Thanks to his ‘ingenuity and perseverance’ (memorial of A. Hamilton and G. Nicol to East India Company, 6 Feb 1776, BL OIOC, E/1/60, no. 26), an abridged version of the original project eventually appeared in two volumes in 1777 and 1780 as A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic and English. Fundamentally revised by others, notably by Charles Wilkins in 1806 and 1810, the dictionary was to have a long life, but although the company took 150 sets, there were few other subscribers and Richardson got little reward for the huge effort he had expended on it” (Marshall).

Bindings rubbed and worn, inner hinges partly split, endpapers renewed. Some staining and marginal repairs to interior; larger tears to 5 leaves, staining to both titles, ownership inscriptions partly inked out; both titles showing central repaired clipping as well as marginal strengthening and collector’s stamp. A large part of both volumes shows worming to gutter; a few leaves with repairs.

[4], XLVIII, [16] pp. 2144 [but: 2136: skipping 441–448] cols. [4] pp., xx cols., [6] pp., 2286 cols. *Zaunmüller 189. Vater/Jülg 25. Graesse VI, 113. Cf. Brunet IV, 1285 (later ed. only, 1806–1810). Clarke, John. (1806). The Bibliographical Miscellany – Supplement, vol. 1 (London, 1806) pp. 273–274; for Richardson: Marshall, “Richardson, John [styled Sir John Richardson, ninth baronet] (1740/41–1795), orientalist”, in: ODNB (online ed.).*



British military aviation in Kurdistan



HAIDER-KHANA MOSQUE, BAGHDAD.

III. [ROYAL AIR FORCE]. [Photograph album of Iraq and Kurdistan].

Iraq, ca. 1932. Oblong folio (34 x 24.2 cm). 48 corner-mounted gelatin silver prints, 16.1 x 21.3 cm. Corner-mounted on card leaves, back to back throughout, with pencil captions on the verso of the photographs and white china ink captions below the images, tissue guards, and the title "Iraq" on the front pastedown. Contemporary cloth, block-bound with silk string. € 7500

Large-format photographs produced during Royal Air Force reconnaissance flights over Kurdistan, including images relating to the Ahmed Barzani revolt of 1932, the first of the major Barzani revolts and the third Kurdish nationalist insurrection in modern Iraq. The album exhibits an aerial shot of "Sheikh Ahmed's underground retreat" in the Iraqi desert, operations areas at Khurmali and Garzan, as well as two impressive air-to-air photos of RAF Westland Wapiti aircraft of Squadron 55, serial number K1391 flying over Govanda Plateau captioned "Sheikh Ahmed's objective", and serial number J9628 reconnoitering in northern Iraq, along with an image of entrenchments near Kut-al-Amara dating back to the 1916 siege of Kut. Further photographs depict towns, landmarks, major infrastructure and oil operations in Iraq, including the Khanaqin oil refinery, Baghdad pumping station and desert water wells, aerial views of Baghdad with the British Residency, Zobeidan's tomb, Muscat, Mahmudiyah, Ramadi, Maudah and Haider-Khana Mosques, Sheikh Maraf's tomb, Erbil, Hindiyah Barrage, the river Tigris, Khanaqin railway station, Lancaster Bridge, Sulaimania, Karind, Mosul, Khanaqin, Diwaniyah, Kialanjah, and Salman Pac pictured from the top of the Ctesiphon Arch, as well as the interior of Khadimain Mosque, horse trams and shots of the local population, concluding with some idyllic sunset views.

RAF 55 Squadron was established in Iraq in August 1920 to perform "air policing" duties. They remained in Iraq for 19 years, on occasion flying air operations against rebellious tribes, including Kurdish groups. The ageing DH.9As were replaced by Westland Wapitis in February 1930, which in turn were replaced by Vickers Vincents in 1937, taking these to RAF Habbaniya in September that year. The squadron finally received modern monoplanes in March 1939, when it transferred to Egypt just before the outbreak of the Second World War.

Carrier pigeons in the Arabic world

112. 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.

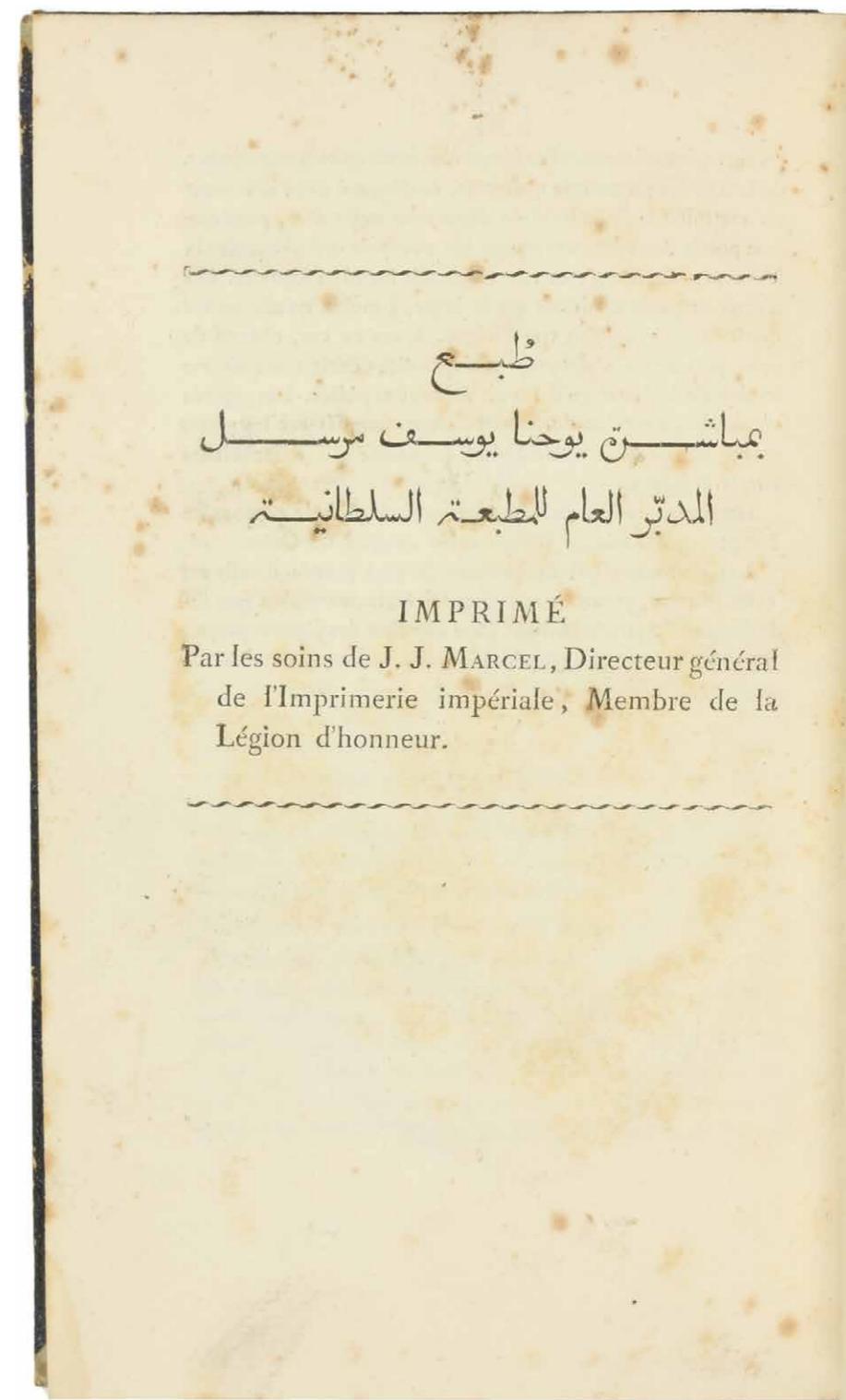
With: (2) **DELAPORTE, Jean Honorat.** Principes de l'idiome Arabe en usage a Alger suivis d'un conte Arabe avec la prononciation et le mot-à-mot interlinéaires.

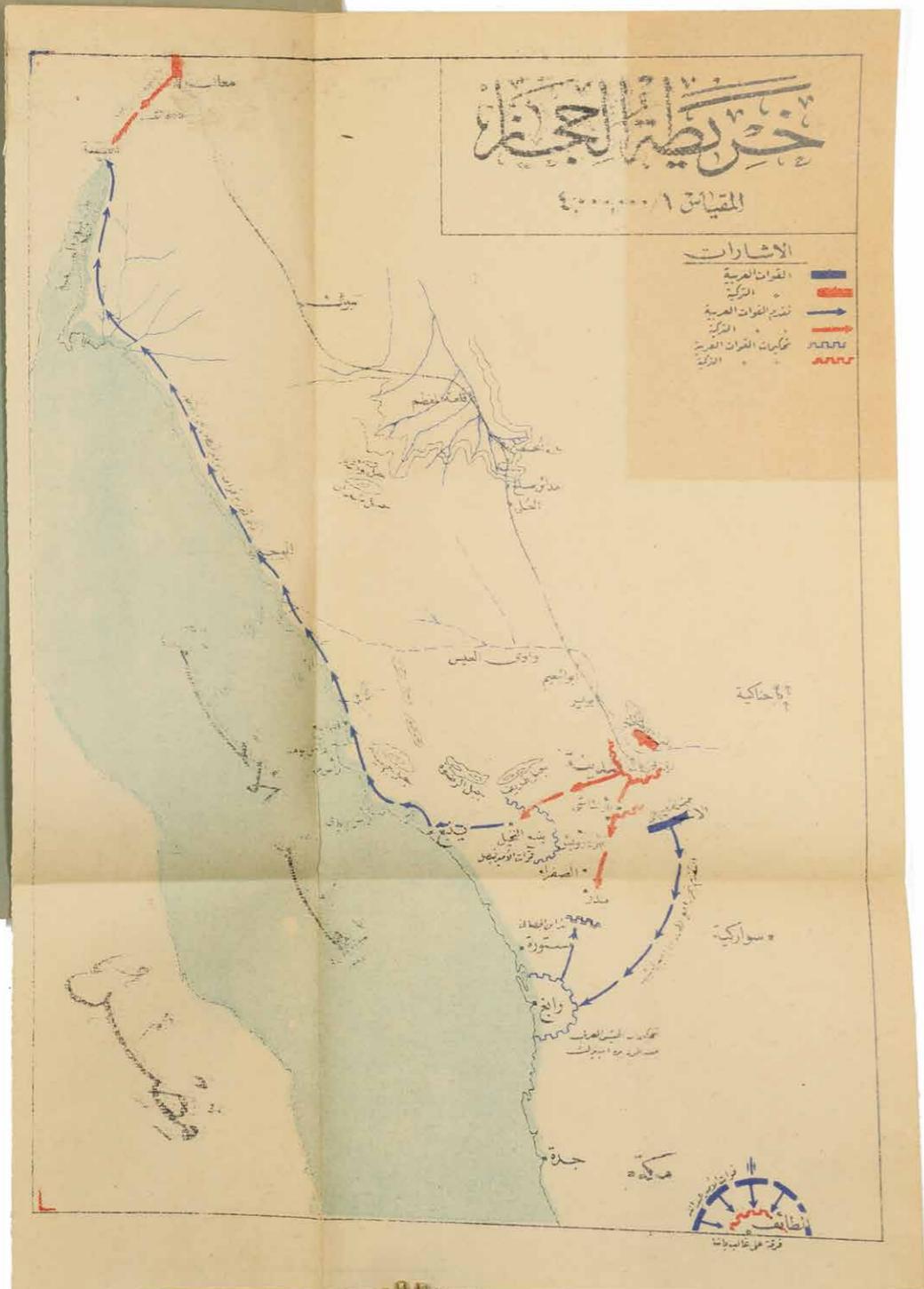
Algiers & Paris, Bastide & Charles Hingray, 1845. 8°. With 5 folding letterpress tables. Contemporary half navy blue leather with a gold-stamped spine. € 4000

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

95, [1]; [8], 163, [1] pp. *Ad 1: GAL II, 479. WorldCat 11618486. Schnurrer BA 426. Ad 2: 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.*





Nuri al-Said's part in the Arab Revolt

113. SAID, Nuri al-. *Muhadarat 'an 'l-harakat al-'askariya li-l-jaish al-'arabi fi 'l-Hijaz wa-Suriya, 916–918* [Lectures on the Military Activities of the Arab Army in the Hijaz and Syria, 1916–1918.]

Baghdad, Army Press, 1947. 8°. With 10 maps (including 3 folding, one of which showing the Hejaz). Original green printed wrappers. € 1250

First edition. Nuri al-Said's memoir of his part in the Arab Revolt, with much material on the early military actions in the Hijaz and a folding map of the region.

In May 1947, Nuri al-Said delivered a series of lectures to the students of the Staff College in Baghdad, which were later printed by the Army Press. This pamphlet contains three lectures on his role in the Arab Revolt. The first outlines the period from the start of the revolt (June 1916) to the Battle of Aqaba (6 July 1917); the second continues from the victory at Aqaba up to August 1918; the third describes the advance of the Arab Army through Ottoman Arabia to the end of hostilities.

Much of the content was taken from the diaries which the author kept during the conflict. Only the third lecture appears to draw on other sources, such as the diary of General Jafar Pasha al-Askari (1885–1936), who later served as Prime Minister of Iraq.

At the time of publication, Iraq was under British occupation and the government was facing increasing pressure from the population for its pro-British stance, with Nuri (as Prime Minister) under particular fire. The present pamphlet (Britain's role in the Arab Revolt notwithstanding) might represent an effort on his behalf to reassert his credentials as a fighter for Arab independence and unity.

Front cover and top edge slightly waterstained. Spine reinforced with archival tape.

[4], 78, [2] pp. *WorldCat 36485157 and 1284900798.*

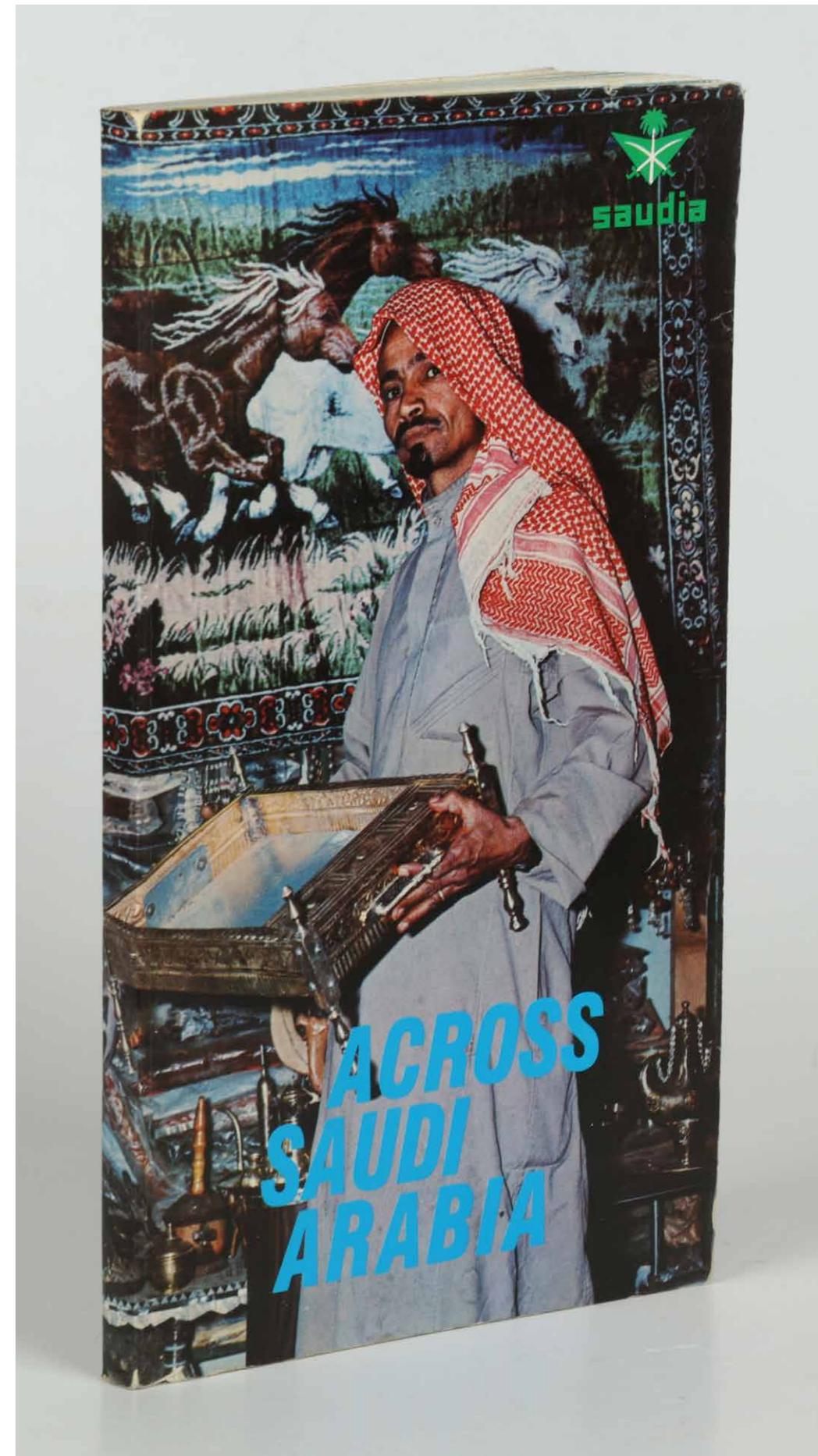
Tourist guide prepared by Saudi Arabian Airlines

II4. SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES (SAUDIA). *Across Saudi Arabia.* Jeddah, Saudia, [1977]. 8°. Colour photographic illustrations throughout, some maps and plans. Original colour-printed wrappers. € 150

First edition. Tourist guide prepared by Saudi Arabian Airlines (Saudia), which saw an influx of visitors to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the late 1970s and a need to provide them with reliable information on the country. The guide describes the locations served by Saudia, including Abha, Badana, Bisha, Dhahran, Al-Gassim, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, Riyadh, Tabuk, Taif and Al-Whejdh, enriched with colourful illustrations, city plans of Abha, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, and Riyadh, maps of Saudia international and domestic routes, and a road map of Saudi Arabia. It further provides an introduction to Saudi Arabia as a whole, addressing government, religion, language, calendar and public holidays, topography and climate, currency and exchange, banks, passports and visas, customs, health regulations, medical services, airports, transportation, communication, weights and measures, newspapers and magazines, as well as the Saudi economy and the five-year development plan, industrial strategy and foreign investment, tariffs and other matters.

Rear wrapper and a few pages somewhat creased near upper corner. The slightest signs of wear around edges.

143, [1] pp. *WorldCat 9461963.*

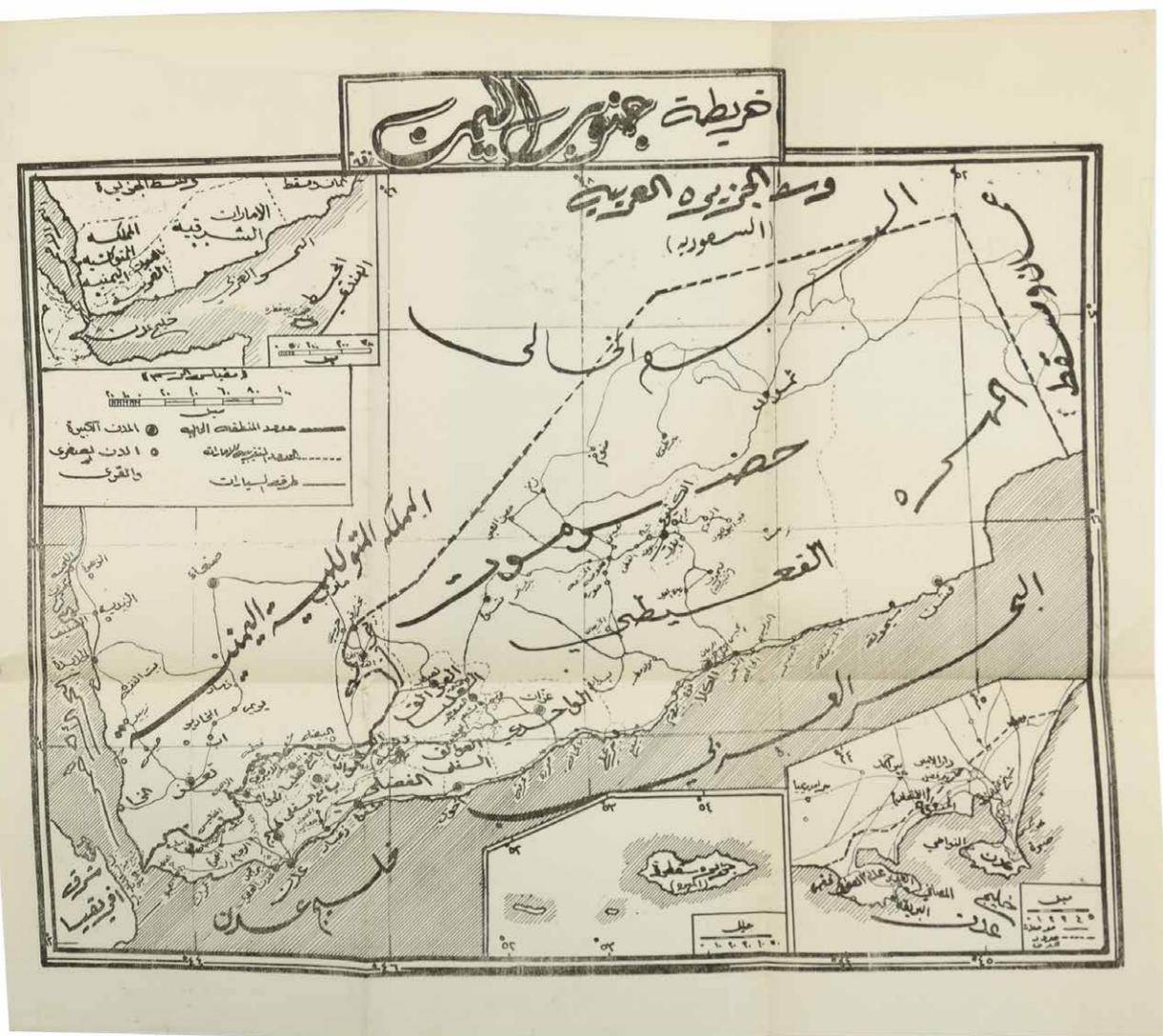


An attack on British colonialism

115. SHAABI, Qahtan Muhammad al-. *Al-Isti'mar al-biritani wa-ma'arakatuna al-'arabiya fi ganub al-Yaman* [British Colonialism and Our Arab Battle in Southern Yemen].

Cairo, Dar an-Nasr, [1962]. 4°. With a folding map of Yemen. Original printed wrappers.

€ 950



First edition. An attack on British colonialism in the Arabian Peninsula by the later first President of the People's Republic of South Yemen, Qahtan Muhammad al-Shaabi (1920–81). Essentially a manifesto for the Arab cause, al-Shaabi's work criticises all aspects of British influence in the region, addressing political, social and economic conditions along with foreign military presence, and stresses the necessity of the national movement to “develop into a popular revolutionary struggle”.

Al-Shaabi's National Liberation Front (NLF) wrested control of the country from the British and won political supremacy over the opposition Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) in 1967. On 30 November 1967, the Protectorate of South Arabia was declared independent as the People's Republic of South Yemen, with al-Shaabi as President.

Wrappers somewhat worn; the interior with occasional faint waterstaining and a few minor edge flaws.

260 pp. *WorldCat* 917414449.

Scarce first edition

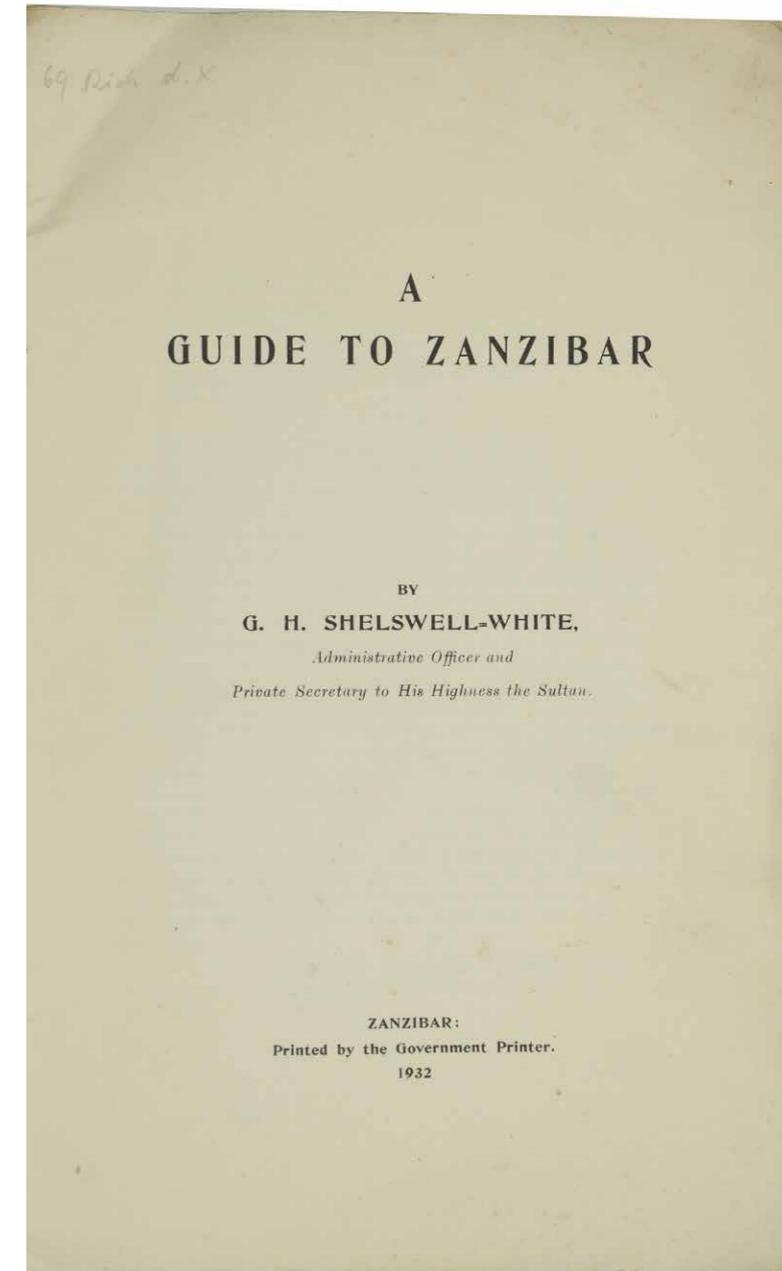
116. SHELSWELL-WHITE, G[oeffrey] H[enry]. A Guide to Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, printed by the Government Printer, 1932. 8° (15.5 x 25.2 cm). With two folding maps. Original printed grey wrappers. € 1500

The scarce first edition of this guide to Zanzibar. Written by Shelswell-White (1897–1962) during his time as Administrative Officer and Private Secretary to H.H. the Sultan, the booklet proved so useful that it went through four (continually revised) editions, the last appearing in 1952. Intended for the use of visitors and locals alike, it contains an impressive digest of information, including history, infrastructure, trade statistics and all manner of practical advice, from health precautions to the acquisition of photographic equipment and firearms. Though shorter guides had previously been printed in Zanzibar (for example at the Zanzibar “Gazette” Office), this was the first comprehensive effort with official support and produced by the government printer. Scarce. LibraryHub locates three examples in the UK, at Cambridge, the London Library and Oxford. WorldCat adds four more, at Columbia, Northwestern, UCLA and the University of Wisconsin.

Wrappers dusty and marked, corners of pamphlet bent, small tears to head and foot of spine, otherwise good.

73, [1] pp. *WorldCat* 38345507.



The father of French Orientalism

117. SILVESTRE DE SACY, Antoine-Isaac. Grammaire arabe à l'usage des élèves de l'école spéciale.

Paris, l'Imprimerie Impériale, 1810. 2 vols. 8° (15.3 x 22.2 cm). With 8 (of 10) folding tables and 8 engraved plates. Near-contemporary green morocco-backed marbled boards, speckled edges. € 9500

First edition of the most famous work by Baron Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838), professor of Arabic and Persian, the first Frenchman to try to crack the Rosetta Stone, and the father of European Orientalism. It was de Sacy's students who would (despite warring against each other politically and professionally) eventually translate the Rosetta Stone, with Champollion taking the final prize, and de Sacy himself would have a profound influence on French and pan-European studies of Arab, Turkish, and Persian literatures and cultures.

This Arabic grammar was one of the founding texts of de Sacy's French Orientalism, in both spirit and method, and became a reference work for the students who followed after. In Edward Said's seminal deconstruction of Orientalism, he described de Sacy as "the teacher of nearly every major Orientalist in Europe, where his students dominated the field for about three-quarters of a century", noting their role in everything from the French colonial invasions of North Africa to the founding of German comparative linguistics (Said, p. 83).

Another, more informal student of de Sacy's work was evidently the French poet and dramatist Alexandre de Guiraud (1788–1847), awarded the title of baron for his work on an opera, and previous owner of this set of de Sacy's grammar, with ink ownership inscription on the front pastedown.

Wants two folding tables. Bookseller's notes and ownership inscription on flyleaves of volume 1, including tipped-in typed note, and ownership stamp on title-pages. In excellent condition, prettily bound.

Unidentified early ownership stamp "TM" (or "MT") to half-titles. With early inked ownership inscription, "Library of M. Baron de Guiraud Château de Villemartin près Limoux (Aude)", apparently referring to the poet Alexandre de Guiraud (1788–1847).

[2], xxvi, 434, [2]; x, 473, [3] pp. *Fück 28, p. 140. Brunet V, 389. Edward Said, Orientalism (New York, 1979), p. 83.*

التحفة السنية في علم العربية
GRAMMAIRE ARABE
A L'USAGE
DES ÉLÈVES DE L'ÉCOLE SPÉCIALE
DES
LANGUES ORIENTALES
VIVANTES;
AVEC FIGURES.
PAR A. I. SILVESTRE DE SACY.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.



A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE IMPÉRIALE.
M. DCCC. X.

Zanzibar, Oman, and the Gulf

118. [SLAVE TRADE]. [Zanzibar and the Slave Trade: correspondence and reports, 1885–1909].

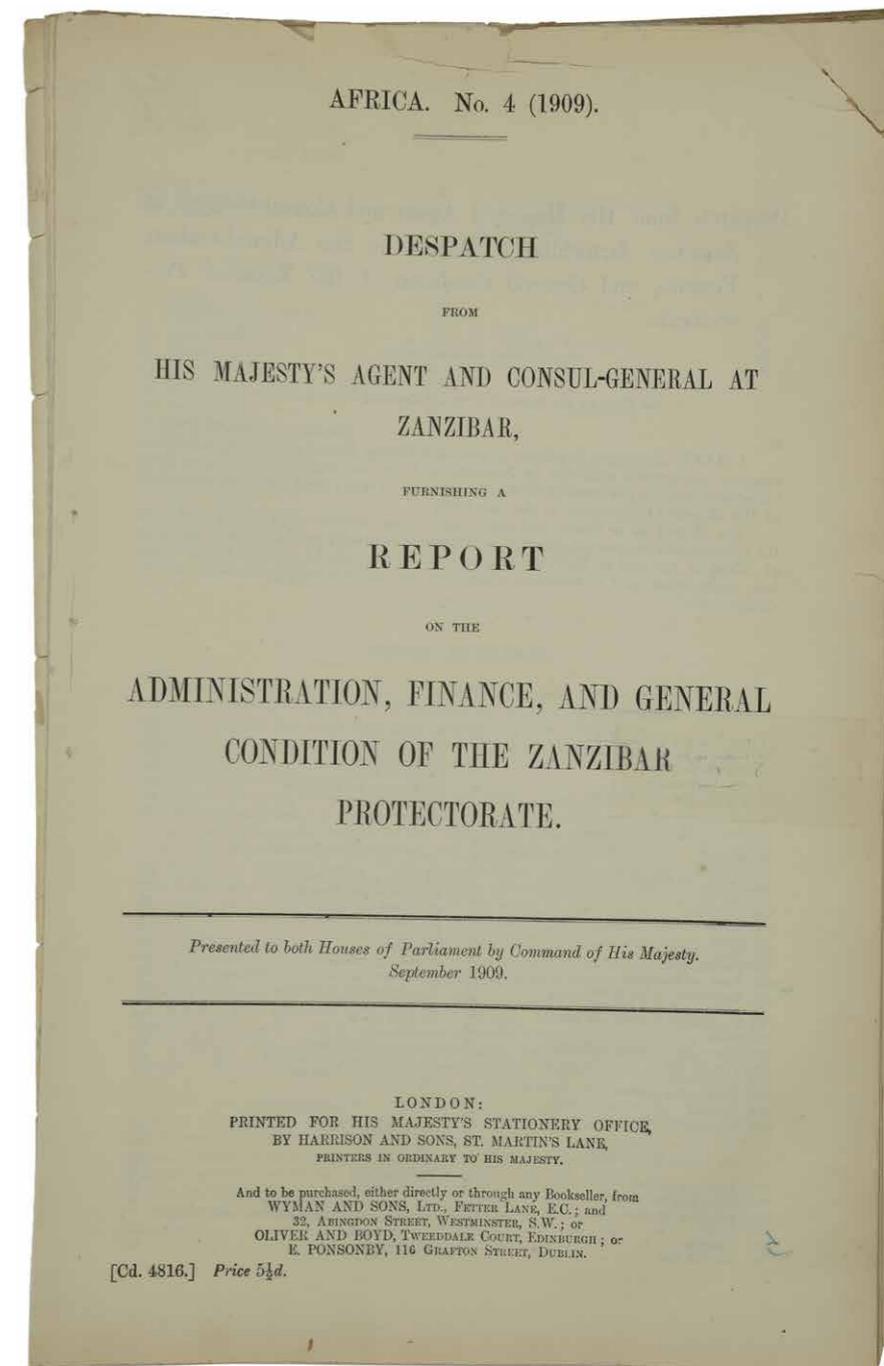
London, Harrison and Sons, 1885–1909. Folio (21 x 33.5 cm). A total of 36 reports in 3 volumes. With one folding map of Upingtonia. Uniform half red morocco with the title lettered in gold on the spine. *Including*: 6 similar reports (of which 4 bound in a separate volume, calf with “Zanzibar” lettered in gold on the spine, and 2 reports disbound). € 18 000

A collection of rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents and officers on the slave trade, of immense importance to the history of slavery and its suppression in Zanzibar, East Africa, Oman, and the Gulf.

Comprises detailed information from men on the spot; one document titled “Reports on Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa 1887–88” echoing great confidence in the daunting effect of British presence upon slave traders in the Gulf: “I agree [...] that the strict blockade which has been established on the Arabian coast during the past two seasons has to a great extent stopped the transport of cargoes of slaves in large numbers from Africa to the Arabian coast and Persian Gulf”. Yet, a couple of years later in 1891 “Papers relating to the Trade in Slaves from East Africa” state that “in the Persian Gulf we have reports of a recrudescence of the Slave Trade from the Bahrieh coast up the gulf [...] The political officers in the Persian Gulf may be trusted to take such measures as are in their power to check this trade, but I propose to instruct the ‘Sphinx’ to do all that she can in patrolling the coast”. In fact, a report from the “Sphinx” from the same year mentions the Agent at Sharjah delivering a group of slaves to Bandar Lengeh, who reportedly “came from Zanzibar in a vessel with about twenty others, landed at or near Muscat, and were driven overland, until the Government Agent at Sharjah captured them”. Yet, in May 1891 the British remain confident that “the Trade is on its last legs, and the carrying into effect of the Brussels Act [...] will soon stamp out what remains”.

Covering an immense range of geography and politics the present material describes the circumstances leading to the blockade of dhows by the German and British authorities along with the French accepting their ships being searched to cut off the opportunity for slave traders to disguise themselves as French ships, next to extensive communications charting the capture of dhows suspected of slave trading in Zanzibar and Madagascar, half-yearly updates counting the number of dhows captured or released and the total number of slaves released over the year, a treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Italy for the suppression of the African slave trade, resolutions of the Slave Trade Conference held in Brussels in 1889–90, the legal status of slavery and concubinage in Zanzibar, a couple of papers relating to the Emin Pasha Relief expedition, and substantial material bringing up British, Portuguese and German interests in Africa including documents leading up to the Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty of 1890, a defining document for the wider region, affecting the establishment of the German East Africa Company and establishing the grievances of the Sultanate of Witu falling under British control.

Slightest edge wear. Occasional small marginal tears. Overall in very good condition.



*Impressive drawing of a hawk,
produced by a renowned 20th-century
Dutch ornithological illustrator*



119. SLIJPER, Hendrik Johannes (artist). [A hawk perched on a birch branch].

[The Netherlands], 1973. Gouache and watercolour drawing on greyish paper (ca. 74.5 × 57.5 cm). With a manuscript dedication by the artist “Voor Joosje & Thomas Rap”, signed “H.J. Slijper” and dated “1973” in black ink in the lower right-hand corner. In passepartout and framed (ca. 100 × 80.5 cm). € 6000

Impressive, large sized drawing by the Dutch artist Hendrik Johannes Slijper (1922–2007) depicting a hawk sitting on a birch branch looking for its prey. This hawk is a member of the birds of prey family “Accipitridae”, of which the genus “Accipiter” was commonly used for falconry, with the Eurasian sparrowhawk as one of its favourites.

Henk Slijper was a pupil of the Dutch artist Adrianus Miolée (1879–1961) in Haarlem and studied with the Dutch artist Piet van Wijngaerd (1873–1964) in Amsterdam. He was active as teacher at the “Gooise Academie voor Beeldende Kunsten” in Laren and is best known as the illustrator of the authoritative work *Roofvogels en uilen van Europa* (Birds of prey and owls of Europe) written by the Dutch ornithologist Karel Hendrik Voous (1920–2002), first published in 1986 (Leiden, E.J. Brill and W. Backhuys).

From the collection of the Dutch publisher Thomas Willem Rap (1933–1999) and his wife Johanna Maria (Joosje) van Reeuwijk (d. 2023). A few faint waterstains in the lower blank margin. Otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. for the artist: Scheen II, p. 355.

*Fine painting of a falcon,
produced by a renowned 20th-century
Dutch ornithological illustrator*

120. SLIJPER, Hendrik Johannes (artist). [A Eurasian hobby perched on a tree stump].

[The Netherlands], 1986. Oil painting on board (ca. 29.5 × 19.5 cm). Signed “H.J. Slijper” and dated “1986” in white paint in the bottom right corner. In passepartout and framed (ca. 47.5 × 37 cm). € 5000

Attractive painting by the Dutch artist Hendrik Johannes Slijper (1922–2007) depicting a falcon, known as the Eurasian hobby, sitting on a tree stump in a countryside with meadows. This Eurasian hobby is a bird of prey in the genus “*Falco*” of the subfamily “*Falconinae*”. In 1758, Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778) gave it its binomial name “*Falco subbuteo*” in his famous work *Systema naturae*. It is a very bold and courageous bird, and therefore used in falconry, trained to hawk birds like drongos, hoopoes, larks and quails.

Henk Slijper was a pupil of the Dutch artist Adrianus Miolée (1879–1961) in Haarlem and studied in Amsterdam with the Dutch artist Piet van Wijngaerdt (1873–1964). He was active as a teacher at the “Gooise Academie voor Beeldende Kunsten” in Laren and is best known as the illustrator of the authoritative work *Roofvogels en uilen van Europa* (Birds of prey and owls of Europe) written by the Dutch ornithologist Karel Hendrik Voous (1920–2002), first published in 1986 (Leiden, E.J. Brill and W. Backhuys).

With a small scratch in lower left margin. Otherwise in good condition.

Cf. for the artist: Scheen II, p. 355.





K U W A I T

First Arab
Petroleum Congress
and Exhibition

CAIRO

April 1959

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS — KUWAIT

Kuwait at the First Arab Petroleum Congress

121. STATE OF KUWAIT. First Arab Petroleum Congress and Exhibition. Cairo April 1959.

Kuwait, Government Printing Press, 1959. 8°. Printed in Arabic and English back to back. Original printed wrappers. € 850

Brief introduction to the state of Kuwait and Kuwait Oil Company, “the largest oil producing company in the world”. Intended for visitors to the First Arab Petroleum Congress and Exhibition of 1959. Includes a view of a power distillation plant at Shuwaikh, a suburb of Kuwait City, producing no less than 4,5 million gallons of drinking water per day, along with a map indicating the position of Kuwait on the Arabian Peninsula.

[4] pp.

Illustrated guidebook to Kuwait

122. [STATE OF KUWAIT]. Kuwait Tourist Guide.

Kuwait, Government Printing Press, [1964]. 4°. With various coloured and black-and-white photographs and 5 folding maps. Contemporary cloth with the title lettered in gold on the front board. In the original dust jacket. € 850

Illustrated guidebook to Kuwait designed to foster the country's tourist industry. It describes a forward-looking, rapidly modernising country with respect to government (including a portrait of Sheikh Sabah), economic development and the oil industry, education, healthcare, infrastructure, finance, diplomacy etc. Practical advice for business travellers and tourists covers history, climate, hotels, restaurants, museums, archaeological sites, airlines, travel agencies, diplomatic contacts, passports and visas, postal rates, banks, holidays etc. It is particularly remarkable for the numerous photographs promoting life in Kuwait in the early 1960s, along with maps indicating air and sea routes, towns and highways, as well as plans of Kuwait City, its suburbs and the town of Ahmadi.

Dust jacket somewhat worn. Interior very well preserved.

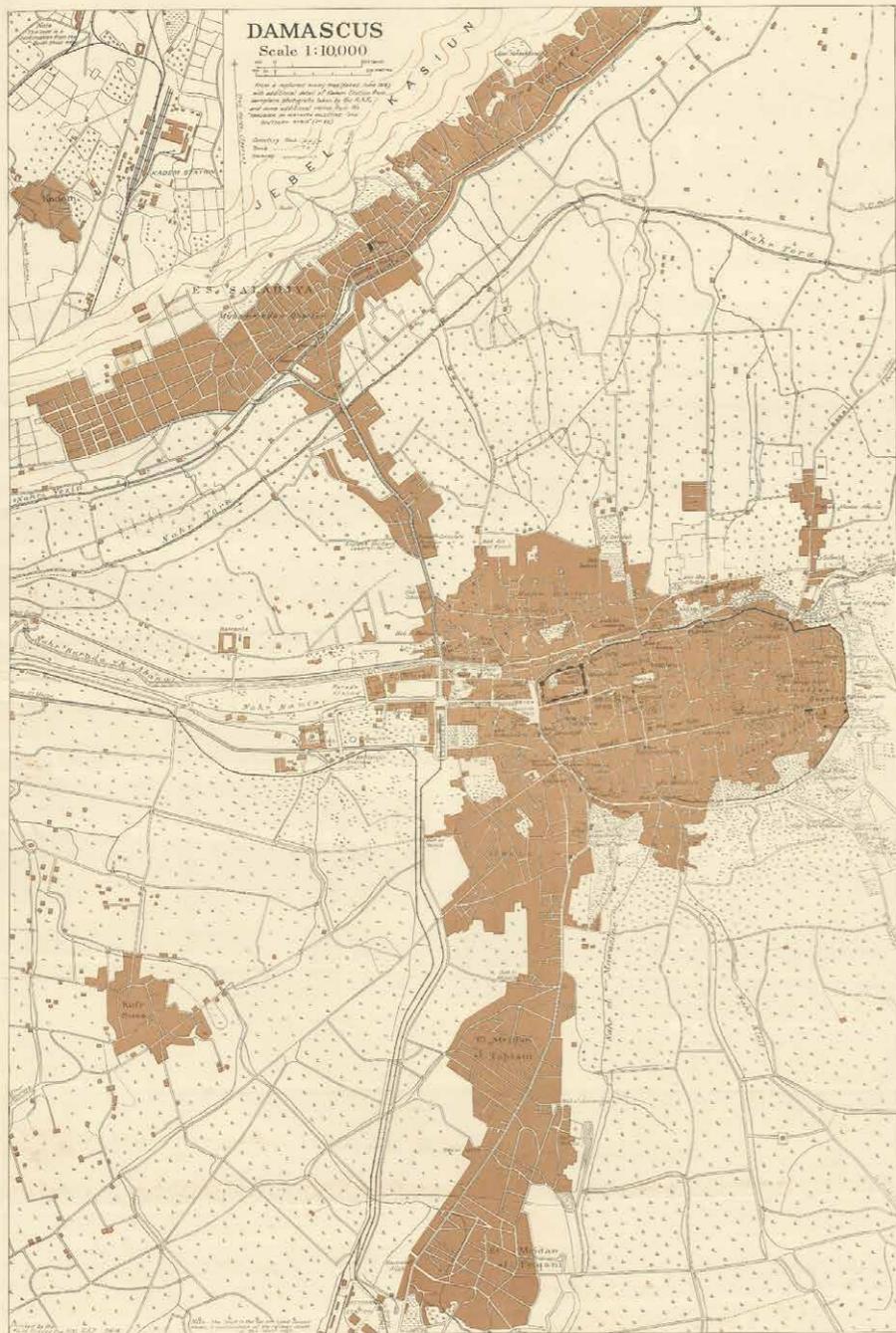
110, [2] pp. *WorldCat* 3682421.



Extremely rare map of Damascus, printed in the field by British and allied troops in 1918

123. [SYRIA – EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE]. Damascus.

[Damascus?], Field Survey Co[mpan]y. R.E., E.E.F., 7 October 1918. Map of Damascus (73.5 × 51 cm) printed in black and tan, on a scale of 1:10,000. € 8500



Extremely rare British map of Damascus, with a more detailed inset map of the area around Kadem Station (to the west of the city centre), the northern terminus of the Hejaz railway between Damascus and Medina, especially rare in its present first state, published by the British forces only a week after the fall of Damascus. Drafted by the Royal Engineers “from a captured enemy map (dated June 1918) with additional detail of Kadem Station from aeroplane photographs taken by the R.A.F.” and printed under the surveyors’ supervision in the field, probably in Damascus, on a portable press carried by the Field Survey Company.

The ancient city of Damascus, one of the final prizes taken by the British and allied forces in World War I, was long a great cultural centre, the head of the Syrian Hajj Road, and more recently the northern terminus of the Hejaz Railway and the headquarters of the Ottoman-German forces in the Middle East. In the last months of the war, British forces met stiff resistance in Palestine, and it was only weeks before the end of the conflict that they managed to break into Syria. British forces and their allies captured the Damascus on 1 October 1918. Lawrence of Arabia, who was part of the conquering force, was disappointed not to have been amongst the first allied troops to enter the city, especially as he envisaged Damascus as the future capital of an independent and unified Arab state, and Prince Feisal’s army supported the British and allied forces with that understanding, unaware that the British and French in 1916 had made a secret agreement to divide the Ottoman territories outside the Arabian peninsula among themselves. Although Feisal’s troops did raise their flag in Damascus on 1 October and declare an independent Syrian state, it was in fact to be ruled as a French protectorate until 1945.

All maps printed by British and allied forces in the field in the Middle East during WWI are extreme rarities. The present map would have been issued in only a very small print run for the use of senior British officers, and printed on fragile paper in a large format, its survival rate would have been very low. We can trace only a single other example of the map in its present first state, held by the British Library. The British forces printed the map in a second state, with some revisions, for the Survey of Egypt in 1919, but it is also extremely rare in that second state.

In very good condition, clean and bright, with just some minor creasing from having been rolled for many years.

British Library, Cartographic Items: Maps 48855.11; WorldCat 557017180 (same copy; cf. 557017192: 1 copy of 1919 revision).

Tapline

124. [TRANS ARABIAN PIPELINE COMPANY].

Kilumitr 1213: Tablayn.

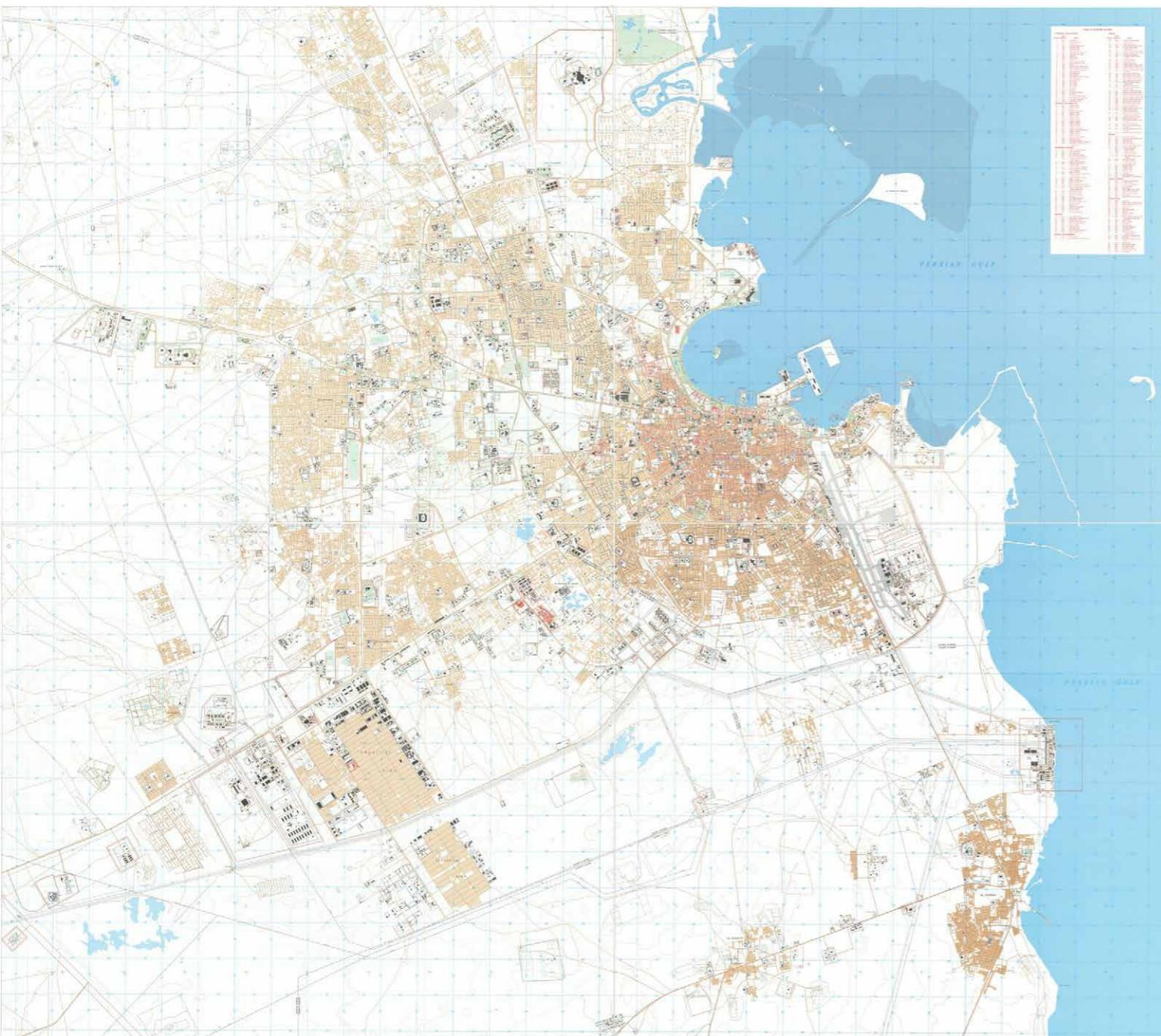
Beirut, Middle East Printing Press, [1958]. Oblong 4°. In Arabic, illustrated throughout. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 1250

Illustrated company publication on the history, operation and significance of what was then the world's largest oil pipeline system. The so-called "Tapline" connected Aramco's oil fields and refineries on the east coast of Saudi Arabia with the Mediterranean port of Sidon, in Lebanon, spanning a distance of 1,213 kilometers. Aramco completed its Tapline in 1950 with an initial capacity of 320,000 bpd. At the same time, however, King Ibn Saud threatened to nationalize his country's oil production, prompting Aramco to offer a 50/50 split of all profits and to shift its headquarters from New York to Dhahran.

Slight edge wear. In very good condition.

[1], 14, [1] pp.





Classified

125. [U.S. GOVERNMENT]. Doha. Series K963. Edition 4-NIMA, Ad Dawhah (Doha).

U.S. Government, National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 1999. Colour-printed map in 4 sheets, 211 x 292 cm. Scale 1:15,000. € 8500

Confidential map of Qatar, marked “for official use only”: a detailed city plan of Doha, Al Rayyan and its surroundings including military establishments such as the U.S. air base at Doha International Airport known as “Camp Snoopy”, indicated in the present map as “United States Forces deployment area”, or Al Sayliyah Army Base, a U.S. army base just outside Doha that was used to preposition material bound for Iraq and Afghanistan. Closed in 2021, it was the largest U.S. Army prepositioning site in the world.

The present map further indicates industrial areas such as Ras Abu Fontas power station, landmarks like Jaidah Tower, Al Koot Fort and Khalifa International Stadium, commercial and government buildings, embassies and consulates, places of worship, schools, hospitals, hotels, banks, markets, warehouses, golf and tennis courts, stadiums, museums, theatres and other places of interest.

In very good condition, only a few slight hints of wear.

First Pan-Arab Games

126. [UNION OF ARAB NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES]. First Pan-Arab Games.

Alexandria, 1953. 19.2 x 52.7 cm. Colour printed folding plan. Game and transportation schedule on the verso.

€ 2500

Site map for the First Pan-Arab Games, held in Alexandria in 1953. Assisting spectators in making their way around the Olympic site, the map details stadiums, sports clubs and racing grounds, along with schools, museums, and the British Consulate. The schedule on the reverse indicates buses and trams calling at the various competition venues, not failing to mention the events and sports to be witnessed there, including athletics, weightlifting, football, swimming, basketball, boxing, wrestling, and shooting, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies.

The Arab Games, formerly called the Pan-Arab Games, are a regional multi-sport event held between nations from the Arab world. They are organized by the Union of Arab National Olympic Committees and intended to be held every four years, though political turmoil as well as financial difficulties have made the event an unstable one.

A few minor tears. Generally well preserved.



The Official Gazette

127. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Al-Jaridah al-rasmiyah-al-Imarat al-'Arabiyah al-Muttahidah [United Arab Emirates Official Gazette].

[Abu Dhabi, Government of the UAE], 1987 and 1989. 4°. Original printed wrappers.

€ 500

Two issues of the official periodical publication of laws and decrees issued by the UAE Government since its foundation in 1971. Includes special issue no. 182, published 20 December 1987, promulgating the UAE Federal Penal Code pursuant to Federal Law No. 3 of 1987. The penal code came into effect three months after publication, comprising 434 articles conforming to Islamic Sharia provisions pertaining to matters of crime and punishment. In the light of social development and in order to avoid any legislative inconsistency, the Federal Penal Code was subjected to amendments in 2005 and 2006.

The second issue present here is no. 204, published September 1989, comprising various resolutions concerning commercial law, banking and stock companies, plus a ban on two foreign newspapers (the French satirical weekly “Le Canard enchainé” and the Pakistani paper “Daily imroze”) as well as several films accused of “violating public morals”, including the 1989 American action film “Hardcase and Fist” starring Ted Prior.

Hard copies are very hard to obtain; WorldCat lists no library copies of the issues present here.

Ballpoint notes to front cover and flyleaf of no. 182. Wrappers slightly spotted and creased, still in very good condition.

2 issues: (2), 7-217, [11]; [6], 9-120, [4] pp. *Not in WorldCat.*





*Press photographs of two founding fathers
of the United Arab Emirates*

128. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – PHOTOGRAPHS].

Collection of photographs showing Sheikh Zayed al Nahyan and Sheikh Rashid al Maktoum.

Abu Dhabi, Dubai and other places, Al-Ittihad Newspaper, 1977. 28 original black-and-white photographs. Various sizes, mostly 20.3 x 25.8 cm. Several captioned in Arabic on the verso. € 25 000

Collection of press photographs of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004), ruler of Abu Dhabi, and Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–90), ruler of Dubai, both founding fathers of the United Arab Emirates, including a portrait of the former.

Sheikh Zayed is pictured chatting with the Saudi Minister of Petroleum, visiting the Sultan of Oman, inspecting Dubai port, oil exploration activities and reconnaissance operations, waving from his car and talking to journalists.

Sheikh Rashid can be seen in Dubai receiving congratulations from his audience after a speech, at a hospital inspection in Umm al Quwain standing next to Sheikh Rashid Bin Ahmad Al Mualla, ruler of Umm al Quwain, attentively following an architect's presentation, or cutting ribbons at an inauguration ceremony.

The remaining images revolve around domestic subjects such as dancing and horse racing, drum circles and the traditional Arab lifestyle. A photograph of a printing press with the operating crew posing before the press – presumably at Al-Ittihad Newspaper office – completes the set.

A number of photographs are captioned and/or dated by Al-Ittihad on the reverse, naming Ihab Al-Khasraji as the photographer. The same size and nature of the remaining photographs suggest that they were also produced by Al-Ittihad or a similar news agency.

Slightly worn around margins.

Photographs of the rulers of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

129. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – PHOTOGRAPHS]. Collection of photographs showing Sheikh Zayed al Nahyan and Sheikh Rashid al Maktoum.

Abu Dhabi, Dubai and other places, Al-Ittihad Newspaper, 1972–1979. 20 original black-and-white photographs, various sizes: 15.2 x 20 cm to 20.3 x 25.8 cm. Many captioned in Arabic on the verso. € 9500

Press photographs including two images of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan (1918–2004), ruler of Abu Dhabi, with Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–90), ruler of Dubai, during the inauguration of Bur Dubai Police Station in 1979. Further, Sheikh Zayed at the opening of Zayed port and arriving at Burj Island, next to an image of his eldest son and crown prince of Abu Dhabi, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan (1948–2022), during a state visit to Egypt. Other photographs include Sheikh Rashid shaking hands with R. C. Shah, Chairman of the Bank of Baroda, chatting with the ambassador of Iran, inspecting the latest expansion of Port Rashid, or admiring Montesa motorcycles at a 1979 exhibition. The set also includes shots of oil rigs in Abu Dhabi, forts and fishermen.

The bulk of the photographs are captioned and/or dated by Al-Ittihad on the reverse, naming Ihab Al-Khasraji as the photographer. The same size and nature of the remaining photographs suggest that they were also produced by Al-Ittihad or a similar news agency.

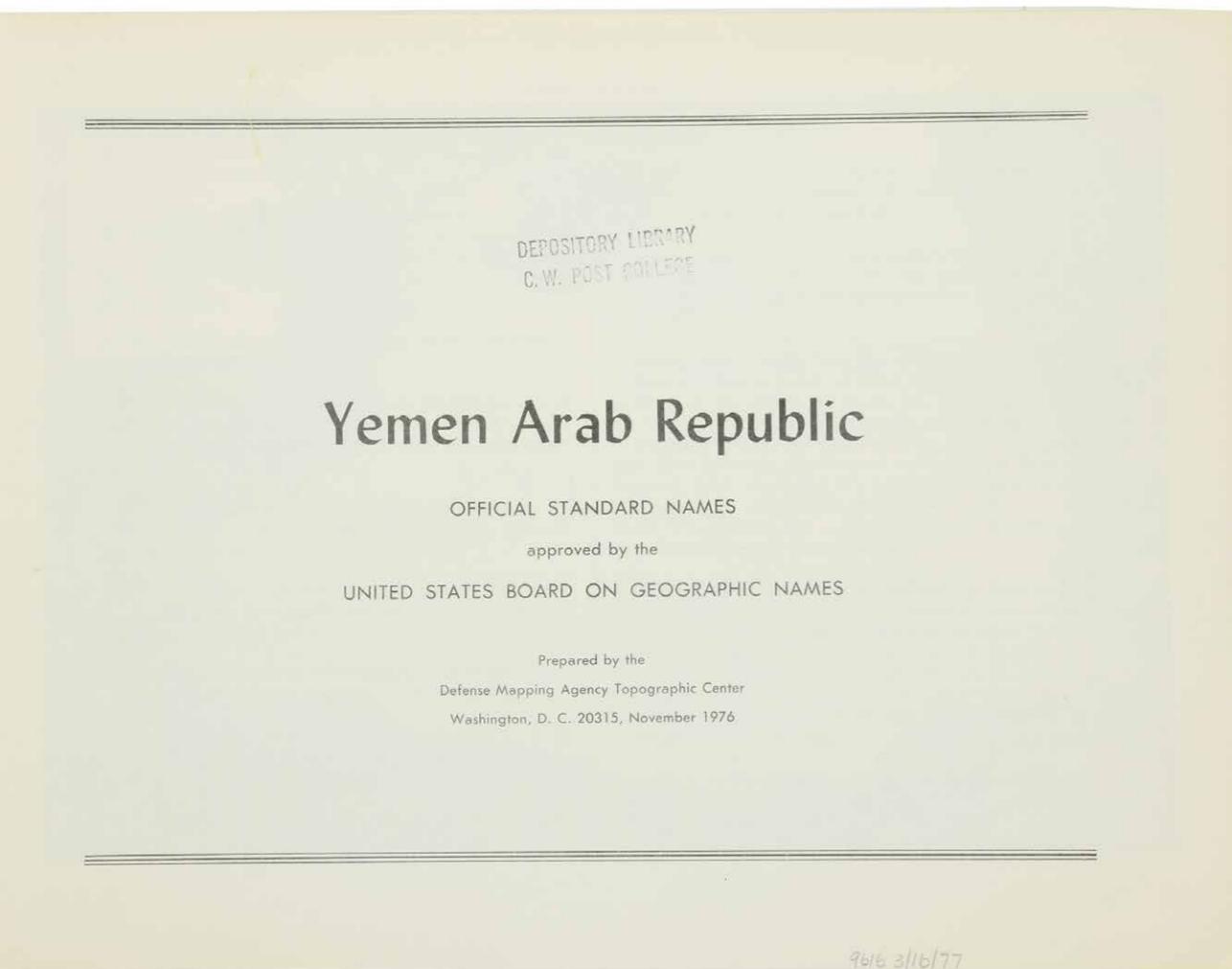
Slightly warped; otherwise very well preserved.



*Comprising about 7,400 entries for populated places,
cultural entities and physical features in the Yemen Arab Republic*

130. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. Yemen Arab Republic. Official Standard Names Gazetteer.
Washington D.C., Defense Mapping Agency, 1976. Oblong 4°. With a map of Yemen. Original printed wrappers.

€ 650



Standard names gazetteer comprising about 7,400 entries for populated places, cultural entities and physical features in the Yemen Arab Republic, pointing out that “geographic names or their spellings do not necessarily reflect recognition of the political status of an area by the United States Government”.

The book provides authoritative names, feature designations, geographical coordinates, variations in spelling, and area codes, i.e. the code number for the country or area of undetermined sovereignty in which the place or feature is located, distinguishing between area number 41570 for features in the Yemen Arab Republic, and area number 41599 for islands, reefs, shoals, rocks, and associated features in the Red Sea for which it’s not possible to ascertain sovereignty. Arabic names have been romanized according to the transliteration system used jointly by the Board on Geographic Names and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use.

Removed from the Repository Library of C. W. Post College, Brookville, NY. with their ownership stamp to cover and title-page; old shelfmarks to cover and title-page.

[2], XII, 124 pp. *WorldCat* 2924287.

Operation Teddy-Boy's Picnic

131. WARRICK, E. M. [The Jebel Akhdar War].

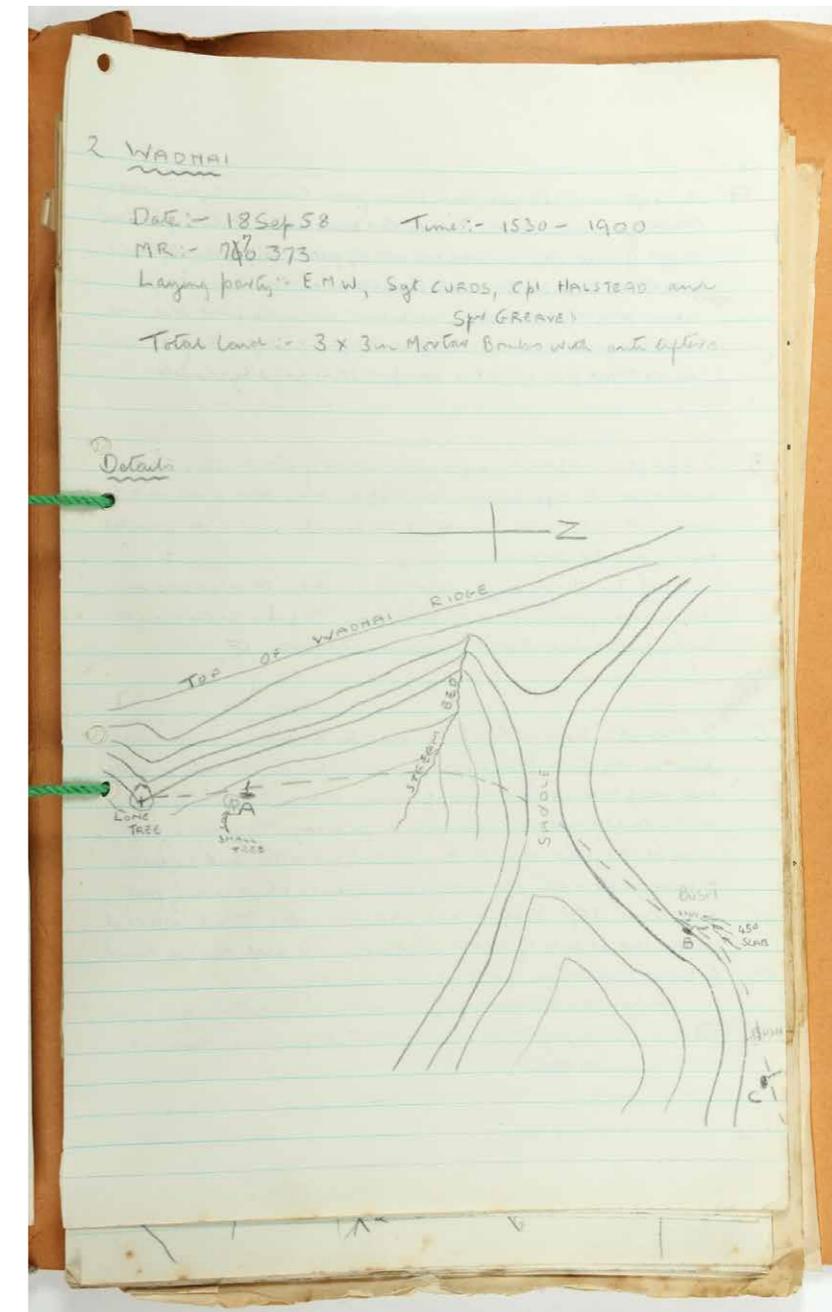
Oman, 1958. A collection of documents: 31 typescript pages, 17 manuscript pages, 24 typescript and manuscript message forms, plus approximately 90 typescript and manuscript pages, several message forms, maps, letters and ephemera relating to Warrick's service in Palestine and Transjordan. € 15 000

The exceptional personal archive of Captain E. M. Warrick of the Royal Engineers, who was involved in planting booby traps against rebel forces during the Jebel Akhdar War of 1957–59. Amongst the most striking items is Warrick's partly handwritten account of "Operation Teddy-Boy's Picnic": in August 1959, the Royal Engineers 34th Independent Field Squadron received orders to send a party to Oman to lay booby traps in several places along the Jebel Akhdar. The party was stationed at Northern Frontier Regiment camp at Izki, planting mortar bombs, grenades, and trip wire. The report includes striking pencil sketches and descriptions of the traps at Dalton's Saddle, Wadhai, Wadi Masdud, Muti, Ruhbah Village, Kamah, "Mortar Wadi", Birkat-al-Mauz, Tanuf and other places. Lists of equipment required for booby traps, including plastic explosives and beer cans for building grenades, detonators, pliers, hammers, razor blades, and wire cutters, along with a number of message forms exchanged between Warrick and his superiors discussing the progress of the operation, provide rare insights into an otherwise poorly documented aspect of the war: "The booby trapping of the wadi around the Jebel Akhdar played a big part in lowering the morale of the rebels which led to their final defeat" (1959 message form).

Further, this unique collection comprises another report by a member of the Royal Engineers, Captain V. F. Worledge of the 37th Field Engineer Regiment, involved with mine clearing, demolitions, and maintaining water supply during the War. His report is particularly interesting for mentioning their collaboration with the Trucial Oman Scouts: "At 2100 hours Capt Worledge attended an 'O' Group held by the CO of the Trucial Oman Scouts [i.e., Lt. Reilly]. The plan was that the main force would travel to Qersha, Rada and Firq across country in that order and if possible capture these villages while the Sapper detachment cleared the track of mines believed to have been laid by the Rebels" (p. 7).

Also, the archive comprises earlier material from the aftermath of World War II, when Warrick was serving in Palestine and Transjordan. This quite substantial material includes several maps and battle orders for military exercises against enemies code-named "Diceitania" and "Greyland", mentioning a fictitious 1946 battle of Rafah and giving instructions for Infantry Division Exercise Beaver III that took place in Transjordan on 17–19 December 1946. Other than that, material relating to Warrick's training at the School of Military Engineering, including notebooks and written exams, along with instructions for the construction of suitable cricket pitches, a copy of the "Annexes" to the report of the UN Special Committee on Palestine (1947), programmes for "Trooping the Colour" in 1950, Victory Celebrations on 8 June 1946 in London, the Middle East School of Infantry Swimming Gala & Sports, the Royal Opera House in Cairo, Christmas cards, letters, applications for leave of absence, newspaper clippings, and other ephemera complete this extraordinary collection.

Several pages creased and showing minor tears. A unique survival.



الكلم النبوغ

ANTHOLOGIA
SENTENTIARUM
ARABICARUM.

CUM SCHOLIIS

ZAMACHSJARII.

EDIDIT, VERTIT, ET ILLUSTRAVIT

HENRICUS ALBERTUS SCHULTENS.

LUGDUNI BATAVORUM.

APUD JOANNEM LE MAIR.

MDCCLXXII.

Arabic proverbs

132. 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. 4°. With the large engraved arms of William v of Orange on the dedication leaf. Vellum with the manuscript title on the spine. € 6500

First edition of this famous collection of Arabic proverbs by the Persian-born scholar Zamakhshari (1075–1144), edited and translated by Hendrik Albert Schultens (1749–93), professor of oriental languages at the University of Leyden.

Little is known of Zamakhshari's youth. He was apparently well-travelled and resided at least twice (once for an extended period of time) in the holy city of Mecca, where he earned his nickname, Jar Allah. As a philologist, he considered Arabic the queen of languages, in spite of the fact that his own native tongue was Persian (and though he wrote several minor works in that language).

Occasional light browning due to paper. Blindstamps of the library of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, to title and dedication. A good copy.

[20], 171, [1] pp. *Schnurrer* 215. *GAL* I, 292, no. XIV (p. 348). *Brill's first encyclopaedia of Islam* VIII, 1207. *WorldCat* 4522262.

Early Latin-Arabic edition of pre-Islamic poetry

133. 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. 4° (20.7 x 24.5 cm). 19th-century gold-tooled red morocco-backed boards. € 8500

A Latin and Arabic edition of one of the most famous pre-Islamic poets of the Arab world, Zuhair ibn Abi Sulma (ca. 520–609), featuring an interesting example of 18th century European typesetting of Arabic. Zuhair was a member of the Banu Muzaina and is referred to as one of the seven so-called Hanged Poets whose work was, per legend, hung in honour at the Kaaba in Mecca. Zuhair's poems are consequently found in the collection Mu'allaqat ("the Suspended"), excerpted here. His Mu'allaqat poems were on the subject of tribal relations, composed on the occasion of the reconciliation of the Abs and the Dhobyans and in honour of the mediators who worked to conclude the peace.

The editor of this work was German Protestant theologian Ernst Friedrich Karl Rosenmüller (1768–1835), and it was partly on the strength of this particular edition and translation, which also includes extensive notes in Latin, 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.

[2], 70 pp. *Schnurrer p. 197f., no. 205. WorldCat 7481861. Cf. GAL S I, 47f., 4.*

