



The World and the Region

SIX CENTURIES OF MIDDLE EASTERN TRAVEL AND RELATED MATERIAL
ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Antiquariaat FORUM & Antiquariat INLIBRIS

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2021

Early 15th century report on the spice and wine trade in Cairo

I. MICHIEL, Angelo, Venetian merchant (fl. early 15th century). Autograph letter signed. Cairo, 13 Sept. 1419. Folio (295 × 220 mm). 1 ½ pp. on bifolium. With integral address leaf. € 45,000

Hitherto unknown letter in Italian to the Venetian consul resident in Alexandria, Biagio Dolfin, reporting on the situation of the spice and wine trade. Part of the correspondence between two influential Venetian merchants and trade officials in Egypt, this letter is an illuminating document of the vast Venetian trading network and of the intricacies of trade between the Islamic and Christian worlds. It also highlights the importance of Mecca in the pepper trade via the red sea: “2[mil]a sarano alla Mecha oltra le altre cosse ai tempi scuto fera manda dalla Mecha alla zornada satende ritorno di messo [...]”. While spice imports via Mecca and Baghdad (curiously here called Babylon) went ahead more or less according to schedule, the Venetian wine exports to Egypt met greater challenges. Michiel relays a conversation with the nâz'ir al-khâs's (the Sultan's private treasurer) concerning a wine consignment that had been confiscated by Mamluk authorities in the port of Damietta: “I have been in touch with Nadrachas, complaining of what was done at Damietta. He answered me that he was sorry, but nothing can be discussed about wines anywhere. And note this: I replied, there are no wines, but there are things to eat. He said if they belonged to Venetians, he would look after them” (transl.).

The official prohibition on any discussion of the incident and Michiel's attempt to declare the shipment as foodstuff speaks of the criticality of the matter. Wine was tolerated in trade cities like Alexandria but was strictly outlawed in Cairo and other places of worship. The Venetians were permitted to import food and wine free of duty for private use, but as they “imported so much wine that they could hardly declare it to be for their own consumption” and the business was lucrative, problems frequently arose (Christ, p. 169). Since the taxation and regulation of wine imports could not be handled officially due to religious interdictions, the fate of the cargo remains open. The wine might have been poured away so as to suppress illegal trade, embezzled, or even discreetly returned to the Venetians.

The Patrician Angelo Michiel was one of the most senior and important merchants in Alexandria, presiding over the “Council of Twelve” governing the Venetian community in the city. In the summer of 1419 he was officially tasked with a mission to Cairo to gather information regarding the spice trade on behalf of the newly appointed consul Biagio Dolfin (ca. 1370–1420). This intelligence was crucial for the delicate timing of the Venetian imports via the port of Alexandria every autumn. A vast correspondence of at least 31 letters exchanged between 9 August and 26 September 1419 could be reconstructed from the few surviving letters and receipts. The letter at hand, mentioned in a letter from 15 September, adds to only six other preserved letters from the correspondence and has never been published (Christ, pp. 300).

Traces of folds, some browning, stained on the lower right. Three minor and one deeper tear (touching the text) on the lower border. Transcribed in full with English translation.

Provenance: Argyll Etkin Ltd., 48 Conduit St., London (1992), purchased from Christie's Zurich, 17/18 April 1985.

G. Christ, Trading Conflicts: Venetian Merchants and Mamluk Officials in Late Medieval Alexandria (Leiden & Boston: Brill, 2012). S. Conermann, Everything is on the Move: The Mamluk Empire as a Node in (Trans-)Regional Networks (V&R unipress, 2014).



De ingressu in templum dñici sepulchri et processione tñbi facta ad loca sacra.
Je. xij. In h̄i hora vesperarū in ip̄m venerandū dñici sepulchri templū a paganis id est rectoribus ip̄ius ciuitatis sancte Ierosolime suū admitti et numerari ostijs p̄ eos apertis. pro qua re vnusquisq; nostrū quin q; exsoluit ducatos. nec vnq; alias hoc aperitur templū ab eis nisi vel propter aduenientes peregrinos. vel fratres mutandos qui ibi pro custodia deputantur. Quos q; nobis intromissis templū clauerūt. Intrauerūt autē nobiscū Gardianus ip̄e et plures suorū cōfratru. Quāprimū autē deuotus quisq; xpianus vel peregrin⁹ in templū hoc pedem posuerit. plenariā cōsequitur remissionem.
 Est autē hęc dispositio templi eiusdem sacratissimi. Ecclesia ip̄a rotunda est. et habet p̄ diametru inter columnas septuaginta tres pedes. absidesq; que habent p̄ circuitū a muro exteriori ecclesie decē pedes super sepulchru dñi. qđ in mediū eiusdem ecclesie est apertura rotunda ita vt tota cripta sancti sepulchri sit sub diuo. Calgathana autē ecclesia adh̄eret isti. et est oblonga loco chori ecclesie sancti sepulchri adiuncta. sed parū demissior. sunt tamē ambe sub vno tecto. Spelunca in qua est sepulchru dñi habet in lōgitudine octo pedes. in latitudine similiter octo vñdq; tecta marmore exteri⁹. sed interi⁹ est rupes vna sicut fuit tpe sepulture

*Ground-breaking first printed illustrated travel account:
a voyage to and in the Middle East*

2. BREYDENBACH, Bernhard von. Peregrinatio in terram sanctam.

Mainz, Erhard Reuwich (with types of Peter Schöffer), 11 Feb. 1486. Folio (230 × 332 mm). Blackletter, 134 (out of 148) unnumbered ff. Rubricated throughout, red lombardic initials. With woodcut frontispiece (trimmed and mounted on later paper) in contemp. colour, two printed coloured initials, 3 (out of 7) folding views (one coloured, two supplied from other copies), 5 (out of 7) half-page coloured woodcuts, and several woodcut alphabet tables in the text. Contemporary brown calf, spine on four raised bands, covers preserving 8 (out of 10) brass bosses. Remains of clasps. In custom cloth clam shell box. € 45,000

Editio princeps of the first illustrated travel report ever, considered the first authentic western source for the Near and Middle East, as the illustrations were prepared from actual observation of the lands and people described. A fragment, but in contemporary colour. Breydenbach travelled to the Holy Land in 1483/84 with a large company including the Utrecht artist Erhard Reuwich, who drew the maps and views from his observations on the journey and then printed the text and illustrations at his own house. He is not known to have published any other works. Following the traditional route, the entourage travelled from Venice to Corfu, Modon, Crete, Rhodes and Jaffa before arriving in Jerusalem, and then through the Sinai desert to Mt. Sinai, Cairo, and Alexandria on the return journey. The present first edition contains three large woodcuts, the first ever seen in the West, including panoramas of Modon, Rhodes, and Parenzo. Published in German in the year of its first appearance, the book quickly became extremely popular and was translated into French, Dutch and Spanish before 1500, but the large woodcuts were omitted from most of the later editions and translations. The present first edition also includes studies of Middle Eastern costume and pictures of animals encountered on the journey (including a crocodile, a camel, and even a unicorn). Wants four of the folding maps and views, as well as the woodcut of Bedouin costume and the Arabic script specimens.

Binding somewhat rubbed and scuffed; some browning and waterstaining to edges; several edge tears. Several contemporary marginalia. Contemporary ink dedication above beginning of text: inscribed to the Charterhouse of St. John the Baptist at Eppenberg (Hesse), in memory of the theologian Gottfried Bischoff; followed by a slightly later ms. ownership by Caspar Coryli from Hasselbach (received, via his uncle, from an endowment of the Carthusian Daniel Priscitius). Later ms. ownership of John Josias Conybeare (1779–1824), Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and armorial bookplates of Robert Blagden Hale (1807–83) of Alderley House, Gloucestershire.

HC 3956. Goff B-1189. GW 5075. BMC I, 43 (IB. 331).

*Unknown manuscript copy of the first authentic Western source
for the Near and Middle East*

3. BREYDENBACH, Bernhard von. Die fart oder reysz über mere zu dem heyligen grab vnsers herren Jhesu cristi gen Jherusalem.

Mühlhausen (Thuringia), 1527. 4to (158 × 198 mm). German manuscript on paper (blank ink bastarda, rubricated with red underlinings and chapter headings, half-pages marked by letters in the margins). CXVII, (7) ff. (in all, 248 closely written pages, including index). 37 lines per extensum (written space ca. 12 × 17 cm). Bound in contemporary full vellum using a 14th century liturgical manuscript with red Lombardic initials (Graduale, Second Sunday in Lent – Reminiscere). € 25,000

Previously unknown textual witness of Bernhard von Breydenbach's famous travel report, which had appeared in print in February 1486 (in Latin) and then again, in June of the same year, in German. This meticulously written redaction of the German text is the work of the Dominican friar Mathias Sartor (Schneider), "ordinis predicatorum conventus Hallensis predicator in Mulhaußen" (fol. LXXIr). The Dominicans had had to leave their Halle convent in 1520, which may explain why Sartor by 1527 was installed in Mühlhausen, a few days' travel distant.

Breydenbach's book is hailed as the first authentic western source for the Near and Middle East, as it was prepared from actual observation of the lands and people described. Breydenbach travelled to the Holy Land in 1483/84 with a large company including the Utrecht artist Erhard Reuwich, who would be the book's first printer. Following the traditional route, the entourage travelled from Venice to Corfu, Modon, Crete, Rhodes and Jaffa before arriving in Jerusalem, and then through the Sinai desert to Mt. Sinai, Cairo, and Alexandria on the return journey. The present manuscript copy omits the illustrations, as did most of the later editions and translations, though it is not clear upon which printed version, if any, the ms. is based, and although it contains the same appendices as the first edition (a discussion of oriental religion, in particular of the Muslim religion, a lament over the Holy Land, and an invocation to reconquer it), the present text appears quite original in its paraphrases and redactions of Breydenbach's famous travelogue.

Written in Sartor's close, neat and well-legible hand throughout. Some insignificant browning, occasional light ink- and waterstaining. Lower cover has a large brownstain, with a few binding cracks and flaws (especially to hinges) repaired, but extremely well preserved in general. Provenance: formerly in the collection of Baron Hans Carl Ow von Wartendorf (1814–82) with his handwritten table of contents on an inserted bifolium, confirmed after his death on a separate sheet by the Swabian librarian and historian Wilhelm von Heyd (1823–1906). Acquired from a private German collection.

Von der heiligen reyse vnd heilsamen fahrt vber

in die heilige Jerusaleim, in dem heiligen grab vnsers Herrn
Jesu Christi vnd mercklich fereht, so dar aus einem andern
tugem lufft volgen mag, **Vorrede, mullhausen, 1577.**

Dies vbertrifflichste die heiligen landt vber alle andere landt kommt
billig dieser fahrt vbertrifflich ist, das vnd beyß in vntz vntz
wan von alters her als David precht, lobsam vnd erhebt ps. lxx. c.
dies gelayet sein worden, vnd worden teylet gelayet von die
stadt Jerusaleim. Dem sie in stadt ist des christen gettes, des ps. xli.
grossen künigs, vnd des Herren der besten, vorlicher stadt fundament ps. lx.
in heiligen berg gelayet sind, also das, got die porten vntz
lufft vber alle tabernakel Jacob, vntz anst, vntz, das vntz gen. 1.
die dreyffing, vntz sie mit manngfanger vntzffing, got
dies Stadt vnd landt, den alten vntz vor juten, hat gelayet
darumb es auch das gelobet landt genant vntz in der schrift
vntz firtreant in glichnis, des landt der kunden in kunden,
vntz vntz vil lant vntz fugen selts bident, die vntz vntz
lufft vntz, die gichtige, es ist auch offibar aus dem 14.
genanten lufft, vntz die vntz vil vntz Abraham, aus gotte
triff sein vntz landt vntz landt vntz gangen ist.
vntz seinen lufft vntz gichtigt, vntz vntz in die lufft, hat ps. 111.
vntz in vntz lufft vntz lufft vntz lufft vntz lufft, vntz in gen. 12.
lufft vntz lufft, also vntz, also vntz vntz lufft vntz lufft,
Dies lufft lufft das da sie lufft mit lufft vntz lufft in
dies lufft, lufft sie vntz vntz lufft das in lufft vntz lufft
des halben vntz lufft vntz lufft. Also die lufft man
moyse, gichtigt des konge lufft vntz lufft vntz lufft, vntz lufft
ee mit seinen lufft vntz lufft vntz lufft vntz lufft, vntz lufft
lufft in dies lufft vntz lufft in lufft in dies lufft vntz lufft
Oal lufft lufft lufft vntz lufft, vntz da vntz in lufft ...
mit lufft lufft vntz lufft lufft des lufft in lufft, vntz
lufft vntz lufft, die mit ee, got vntz lufft lufft vntz lufft
lufft das er auch lufft in lufft lufft, dies lufft in

*Incunabular edition of an influential second century description of the classical world,
including early mentions of China and Arabia*

4. DIONYSIUS, Periegetes. De situ orbis habitabilis.

(Venice, Franz Renner, 1478). Small 4to (190 × 140 mm). (36) ff. With the first four lines printed in red and 9 white on black decorated woodcut initials (1 series), plus 1 repeat. Set in roman type, 26 lines to a page, with two words in Greek. Modern blind-tooled calf. € 35,000

A famous description of the antique world, originally written in Greek verse around the beginning of the second century AD by Dionysios Periegetes, also known as Dionysius of Alexandria, including early mentions of China and Arabia. The poem exerted a great influence during the Middle ages and remained popular well into the Renaissance. One of its main appeals are the literary descriptions of faraway countries, which leave more space for imagination than the more scientific geographical descriptions like those of Mela and Solinus.

It was translated into Latin prose by the Veronese humanist Antonio da Beccaria and first published a year earlier by Erhard Ratdolt, the former partner of Franz Renner, two German printers active in Venice. The poem had first appeared in print in a free verse translation in Priscian's Opera in 1470.

“Until the thirteenth century, Asia beyond India was practically unknown in Europe; only vague references to the Serica or Sinica of the Graeco-Romans helped keep alive a sketchy knowledge of China's existence”. Mentions here in Dionysius's text referring to “Thina” hark back to the mentions in the Periplus of the 1st century AD, which were the earliest surviving accounts in European literature (Löwendahl).

Dionysius lived in Pharos, an Alexandrian neighbourhood, at the time of Hadrian (117–138). Further information in the poem suggests a date of composition before 130. At that period, geography was not deemed an important component of the school curriculum but rather an ancillary subject to rhetoric. Dionysius composed his poem with these didactic ramifications in mind. In addition to imparting geographical knowledge, he wanted to acquaint the students with the great classical authors, notably Homer. He therefore composed his poem in hexameters, after Homer, and included many mythological place names, for instance from the journey of the Argonauts, but also the borders of the historical empire of the Seleucids. In this manner, the “Description of the inhabited world” became a guided tour through the world of antique geography.

Some minor waterstains in the margins of the second half of the volume, the first and last leaves reattached and some occasional foxing, otherwise in very good condition, washed.

Goff D-254. IDL 1556. ISTC id00254000. Proctor 4173. Cf. Löwendahl 1 (1477 ed.). Sarton, Introduction I, p. 258. Tozer, A history of ancient geography (1897), pp. 281–287.

Eloquentissimi uiri domini Antonij Becharie ueronensis Proœmiũ in Dionysij traductionem de situ orbis habitabilis ad clarissimũ physicũ magistrũ Hieronymũ de leonardis.

Dionysij alexandrini philosophi cũ nuper in libellum quendam concidisset: quem ipse hexametro uersu de ea parte orbis: que habitabilis dicitur: adolescens admodum cõscripserat. Mirum fuit mi Hieronyme q̄ mihi præ ceteris placuerit illius summi & excellentissimi uiri ingeniũ. Considerabam enim in hoc homine: non ea que ceteri solent singularia quedam & prestantissima munera iudicare: qualia sunt: que aut ad ualitudinem corporis pertinent: aut ad pulchritudinem: aut que ad eius dignitatis statũ & excellentiam sunt tradita: cum ea mihi uiderentur eiusmodi esse: ut cum partim a natura proficiscantur: partim etiam a fortuna: neq; magis ab humana opera proueniret: q̄ diuina quadã benignitate & celesti dono mortalibus elargirentur: nõ tamen ea esse licet amplissima: que possent ueram homini laudem aut gloriam comparare: Cũ neq; ea que sũt insita homini

With a humanistic manuscript

5. POMPONIUS MELA. De situ orbis. Hermolai Barbari fideliter emendatus.

[Venice], Giovanni Battista Sessa, 27 Oct. 1501. 4to. 32 pp. With printer's woodcut device on the title page and different device under the colophon; several woodcut initials. Followed by a 49-page manuscript index (beginning with instructions to the "amice lector" on the verso of the colophon) on 28 blank leaves bound after the printed text. 19th century boards with red morocco spine lettered and decorated in gilt.

€ 14,500

The first edition of the 16th century: a very rare reprint of the incunable published in 1494, the first separate edition to be based on the criticism of the Renaissance scholar Ermolao Barbaro. Dedicated to Pope Alexander VI. Mela's description of the ancient world, based on good sources and written during the reign of Emperor Claudius, is the oldest Roman geography to have survived. This edition was not equipped with an index, but a contemporary humanistic owner rectified the fault by crafting his own: the humanistic "cancelaresca" manuscript provides a list of all cities, places and even subjects mentioned, a total of some 1,000 references to 227 paragraph numbers (which the owner, too, provided in brown ink throughout the inner margins of the book).

Occasional slight foxing and waterstaining to margins near end, but a fine copy of this rare book.

Edit 16, CNCE 58712. Schweiger II.2, 606. Ebert 13608. Graesse V, 401: "Reimpr. rare de l'edition ... de 1494". Not in Adams, BM-STC Italian, or Riccardi. Not in Brunet or Dibdin.

**Pomponius Mela Cosmo
graphus de Situ orbis
Hermodai Barbari si
deliter emendatus.**



*Post-incunabular edition of the travels of Sir John Mandeville,
visiting Egypt and the lands of Prester John*

6. HESE, Johannes Witte de. Itinerarius Joannis de Hese presbyteri a Hierusalem describens dispositiones terrarum insularum montium et aquarum. Ac etiam quedam mirabilia et pericula per diversas partes mundi contingentia lucidissime enarrans. Tractatus de decem nationibus et sectis christianorum. Epistola Joannis soldani ad Pium papam secundum. Epistola responsoria Pii pape ad soldanum. Joannis presbyteri, maximi Indorum et Ethiopum christianorum imperatoris et patriarche, epistola ad Emanuelem, Rome gubernatorem, de ritu et moribus Indorum deque ejus potentia, divitiis et excellentia. Tractatus pulcherrimus de situ et dispositione regionum et insularum totius Indie, necnon de rerum mirabilium ac gentium diversitate.

[Deventer, Jacques de Breda, 1504]. 4to. (38) pp., final blank leaf. Rubricated in red ink throughout, Modern full calf in period style. € 45,000

A scarce and early edition of this important account of travels in the East. A medieval journey narrative comparable to the Travels of John Mandeville, the "Itinerarius" of Johannes Witte de Hese, a priest of Utrecht, is thought to date to c. 1389. The text circulated in manuscript in the fifteenth century, with the first printed edition being produced in Cologne ca 1490. This postincunabular edition was printed in 1504 in the Dutch city of Deventer by Jacques de Breda. During his eastward voyage Witte travels beyond Jerusalem, observing flying fish in the Red Sea en route to Egypt, then crosses the Sinai desert to visit St. Catherine's Monastery before returning to the Nile. Sailing from Damietta to the coast of Ethiopia, he is briefly taken captive by brigands before journeying onward to the kingdom of Prester John where he marvels at the extraordinary palace there. He also records a visit to the island housing the shrine of St. Thomas. Before returning to Jerusalem, Witte spends more than a year roaming the remotest parts of the seas. Unicorns, pygmies, Gog and Magog, and a whale the size of an island add to the exotic flavour of this seminal text in the development of European travel literature.

Nijhoff/Kronenberg 1217. Röbricht 1389B. Tobler 43.

Itinerarius **J**oannis de

Hese presbyteri a **H**ierusalem describens dispositiones terrarum insularum montium & aquarum. ac etiam quedam mirabilia & picula per diversas partes mundi contingentia lucidissime enarrans.

Tractatus de decemationibus & sectis christianorum.
Epistola **J**oannis soldani ad **P**ium papam secundum.
Epistola responsoria **P**ij pape ad soldanum

Joannis presbyteri maximi

Indorum & ethiopi christianorum Imperatoris & patriarche. **E**pistola ad **E**manuelē **R**ome gubernatorem de ritu & moribus indorum. deque eius potentia divitiis & excellentia.

Tractatus pulcherrimus de situ & dispositione regionum & insularum totius Indiae. **R**ecensio de rebus mirabilibus ac gentium diversitate.

Rare news of Albuquerque's conquests in the East

7. [ALBUQUERQUE, Afonso de] – **Manuel I, King of Portugal**. Epistola potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae et Algarbiorum etc. de victoriis habitis in India et Malacha.

(Vienna, Hieronymus Vietor & Johannes Singriener, 16 Sept. 1513). 4to. (8) pp. Modern brown half calf over marbled boards with gilt spine title. € 75,000

A highly important letter by King Manuel to Pope Leo X, reporting on the great victories of Don Afonso de Albuquerque in India, especially the conquest of Malacca in 1511. Albuquerque (1453–1515) advanced the threefold Portuguese grand scheme of combatting Islam and securing the trade of spices and the establishment of a vast Portuguese Asian empire. He was the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first Westerner to reach the coast of South-Eastern Arabia. This very rare Viennese edition (the fourth altogether) was printed in the same year as the original Rome edition. The preface states that the text from which it was set was sent from Rome to Georg Slatkonja, Bishop of Vienna. “Of this edition, copies must have been so rare even as early as the late 16th century, that neither Andreas and Franz Schott nor Pistorius had knowledge of it. Necessarily, this increases the value of the present edition” (Denis, p. 83).

Some dampstaining in the margins; lower edge shows slight paper flaws. Old ownership in ink, dated 1600, in margin of final page. Latterly in the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013).

VD 16, P 4374. Denis p. 82, no. 86. Not in Adams or BM-STC German.

EPISTOLA POTENTISSIMI
ac Inuictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugalia,
& Algarbiorum. &c. De Victoriis ha-
bitis in India, & Malacha.
Ad. S. in Christo Patrē
& Dominū nostrū.
Do. Leonem. X.
Pont. Maxi-
mū.

*The first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's UAE:
first illustrated edition*

8. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Ludovici Patritii Romani novum itinerarium Aethiopiae: Aegypti: utriusque Arabiae: Persidis: Siriae: ac Indiae: intra et extra Gangem.

Milan, Joannes Jacobus de Legnano et fratres, after 25 May 1511. Folio (187 x 267 mm). 70 ff. With woodcut device on title-page and woodcut initials. 19th century vellum-backed boards, red morocco spine label.

€ 165,000

Notably rare first Latin edition of Varthema's influential account of his undercover travel through the Ottoman Empire, Safavid Persia, and India, "one of the most remarkable travel books of the Renaissance" (Blackmer). A copy with significant provenance: from the library of the highly cultured imperial secretary Jacopo Bannasio, with his ownership inscription below the colophon on the last leaf recto. – The "Itinerario" contains the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates: on his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah ("Giulfar") and portrayed the city as "most excellent and abounding in everything", with "a good seaport", and whose inhabitants are "all Muslims". While Montalboddo's famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema's work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast. – Ludovico Varthema, as famous in his own time as Columbus, posed as a mamluk named Yunus and escorted a pilgrim caravan to Mecca and Medina. The priority of Varthema's account of Mecca and Medina is remarkable in every respect. It is routinely noted that Varthema's is the first recorded eyewitness account by a European of the Islamic holy cities. Yet more than that, it is the first account of Mecca in print by any author, Muslim or otherwise.

In his introduction to the Hakluyt edition of 1863, G. P. Badger states: "Considering that our author is the first European traveller on record who visited the holy places of the Muhammedans, and taking into account how scanty must have been his previous knowledge of the history and distinctive doctrines of Islam, his description of Meccah and of the Hajj may fairly claim to be regarded as a literary wonder. With but few exceptions, his minutest details are confirmed by later and far more learned writers, whose investigations on the whole have added comparatively little to the knowledge which we possess of the Mussulman pilgrimage through the pages of Varthema; and the occasional correspondence between some of his statements and those of Burckhardt is so striking, as to give rise to the conjecture that that enterprising traveller had perused his book either before or after his own journey into the Hijaz".

This translation by Archangelo Madrignano was printed in the year following publication of the first edition in Varthema's native Italian. The translation was made at the request of the Spanish Cardinal Bernardino López de Carvajal (1456-1523), an important literary patron. As the introduction indicates, Carvajal wanted the book to be available in the universal language as an inducement for Christendom to deepen its knowledge of the Orient in preparation for the recapture of the territories of Jerusalem, of which Carvajal was the patriarch. Copies of any of the early editions are very rare in commerce; this is the only copy of the first Latin edition to have appeared at auction within the last 40 years.

A few small, mostly marginal neat repairs to close tears or small holes, light worming and soiling on final leaf, an excellent copy.

Provenance: from the library of Jacopo Bannasio, with his contemporary ownership inscription "Jacobus de Bannissis Dalmate" below the colophon. Engraved woodcut vignette incorporating the French royal arms, perhaps retained from the first binding and mounted on the front board. Sold Sotheby's, 6 June 2000, lot 332, to Bruce McKinney (bookplate); his sale, Bloomsbury, 3 December 2009.

The imperial secretary Jacopo Bannasio, in its Latin form *Jacobus de Bannissis* and in the original Slav form *Jakov Banicevic* (d. 19 November 1532), was a Dalmatian from the island of Curzola, a Catholic cleric and diplomat educated at the universities of Bologna and Padua. His path crossed that of Cardinal Carvajal, the book's sponsor, on many occasions. Bannasio served Maximilian I, both in Germany and in the Caesarean embassy at the papal court in Rome. From 1509 Bannasio had special responsibility for the affairs of Flanders and often visited Antwerp. He held the deanery there and met and corresponded with Erasmus, who defended Carvajal in his dispute with Pope Julius II. From 1519 Bannasio was the intimate secretary of Maximilian's grandson, the Emperor Charles V, the Habsburg king of Spain. In 1521 he retired to Trent, where he was dean of the cathedral chapter. Bannasio was a friend and patron of artists and humanists; Dürer drafted a coat of arms for him and perhaps also a portrait sketch. His particular interest in world travel is shown by the personal care he took in 1523 to send detailed dispatches to the Republic of Ragusa, the Eastern Adriatic maritime state he regarded as home, with news of Magellan's circumnavigation.

Hakluyt Society, The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema, pp. xiii-xiv. Howgego V 15. Cf. Blackmer II, 338 (Milan 1523 ed.). For Bannasio, see Stoyan Gavrilovic, "Documents in the Archives of Ragusa on Magellan's Voyage", The Hispanic American Historical Review 45.4 (Nov. 1965), pp. 595-608; and for Bannasio and Carvajal, Contemporaries of Erasmus (Univ. of Toronto Press 2003).

mento sacri pneumatis. Inerrant dicti palumbes uicis: adibus: tabernisq;
 ipsis frumentariis: milii: ac orize: uixq; licet eos abigere: occidere uero
 aut capere huiusmodi palumbes prope capitale cesetur. Arbitrant enim
 incolae ubi memoratae aues uapularent: orbem totum ruiturum ob id ipensa
 publica alantur in templo medio. Caput. XVIII.

De unicornibus Tepli Mechæ: quos Monocerotas appellant: qui
 ferme alibi non uisuntur.

IB altera delubri parte septa uisuntur: siue claustra mauiis ap-
 pellare: in his unicornes gemini asseruant: locoq; miraculi po-
 pulo spectandos præbent. Nec ab re. Res est miratu dignissi-
 ma: sunt enim eiusmodi: ut illico denarrabimus. Alteq; eorū: quæ constat
 longe proceriorem esse: pullo equino triginta menses nato haud absi-
 milem crediderim: Prominet in fronte cornu unicum: longitudine tri-
 um cubitorum: Longe natu minor est alter: utpote anniculus: ac equi-
 no pullo simillimus: eius cornu quaterni palmi longitudinem haud
 excedit. Coloris est id Animal equi mustellini: caput cerui instar: col-
 lo non oblongo: rarissimæq; iube ab altera parte solum dependentis.
 Tibias habet tenues: easdemq; graciles admodum hînuli mō: ungulas
 anteriorū pedū bifidas habet: caprinos pedes ferme referetes. Tibiarū
 posteriorū pars exterior uillosa est: piliq; plurimi: sane id aial ferū uide-
 tur. ueq; ferotiam nescio qua comitate condūit, eos unicornes qui spīā
 Sultāo Mechæ dono dedit: ceu rem inuētu rarissimā: eādemq; preciosio-
 rē. Aduecti sunt ex Aethiopia ab Aethiopū rege: ut eo munet necessi-
 tudinē cōiunctissime cū Sultāo Mechæ præfecto iniret. Caput. XX.

De nonnullis apud Mechā cōtigētibus: deq; Zida Mechæ portu.

IN loco peropportunū uideat ea recētere: quæ in re subita
 accerrimū p̄ferūt igeniū: ubi ipsa igrues necessitas (cuius
 sunt amarissimæ leges) sic fiendū psuaserit. Illud mihi usu
 euenit: opereq; pretiū fuit: ut fugā meditās clāculū ab Mecha discessū
 rus uirū me explicuerim. Igit cū forte a duce meo nonnulla emēdi datū
 mihi fuisset negotiū: in emporio attentius me obseruās: maumethanus
 quidā christianū esse nouit: p̄pterea his ferme uerbis me p̄cōratū est
 lingua patria: id est unde es tu: cui ego: Maumethanus sum: at ille uerū
 nō dicis. Cui ego. Per Maumethis caput sum Maumethanus: Rursum
 Maumethanus ille ueni domū meam: quare secutus sum hominem. Is
 ut domi fuit: cepit me italoꝝ lingua percōtari: unde name sem: ad seue

First illustrated edition of one of the most famous early travel reports

9. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterlich und lobwürdig reiß [...] Sagend von den landen, Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia Persia, India und Ethiopia, von den gestalten, sitten, und dero menschen leben und glauben.

Strasbourg, Johann Knobloch, 1516. 4to. 226 pp. (A8, B–C4, D8, E–F4, G8, H–J4, K8, L–M4, N8, O–P4, Q8, R–S4, T6, V4, X7, without the final blank). With title woodcut and 47 woodcuts in the text (including 1 full-page illustration).

(Bound after) II: **GIOVIO, Paolo.** Libellus de legatione Basilii Magni principis Moschoviae ad Clementem VII. Pontificem Max. in qua situs regionis antiquis incognitus, religio gentis, mores, & causae legationis fidelissime referuntur. Basel, [J. Froben], 1527. 39, (1) pp. With woodcut printer's device to title-page.

(Bound after) III: **FABRI (OF LEUTKIRCH), Johann.** Ad serenissimum principem Ferdinandum Archiducem Austriae, Moscovitarum iuxta mare glaciale religio. Basel, J. Bebel, 1526. 18 ff.

(Bound after) IV: **RICOLDO (da Monte di Croce).** Contra sectam Mahumeticam libellus. (Georgius de Hungaria). De vita & moribus Turcorum. Carben, Victor de. Libellus de vita et moribus Iudaeorum (ed. J. Lefèvre). Paris, H. Estienne, 1511. 86 ff. With large woodcut in the text and several woodcut initials.

(Bound after) V: **FICINUS, Marsilio.** De religione Christiana & fidei pietate opusculum. Xenocrates de morte, eodem interprete. Strasbourg, J. Knobloch, 1507. 90 ff. With woodcut printer's device on final page.

(Bound after) VI: **HAYTHONUS (Hatto).** Liber historiarum partium orientis, sive passagium terrae sanctae scriptus anno Redemptoris nostri M.CCC. Hagenau, J. Setzer, 1529. 71 ff. With woodcut title border and device on final page.

Contemporary wooden boards with wide blindstamped leather spine and 2 brass clasps. € 450,000

The first illustrated edition (in its second issue) of one of the most famous early travel reports and the first Western encounter with the Arab world. Of the utmost rarity; not a single copy could be traced on the market for the past sixty years; not a single copy in the USA (cf. OCLC).

The "Itinerario" contains the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates: on his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah ("Gulfar") and portrayed the city as "most excellent and abounding in everything", with "a good seaport", and whose inhabitants are "all Muslims". While Montalboddo's famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema's work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast.

All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below). This – the first illustrated one – is certainly the rarest of them all: international auction records list not a single copy. The 1510 editio princeps was offered for US\$ 1 million at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair in April 2011.

First published in 1510, Varthema's account became an immediate bestseller. In addition to his fascinating account of Egypt, Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, and the holy Muslim cities, "Varthema brought into European literature an appreciation of the areas east of India [...] which it had previously not received from the sea-travelers and which confirmed by firsthand observations many of the statements made earlier by Marco Polo and the writers of antiquity" (Lach, I. i. 166). "Varthema was a real traveller. His reports on the social and political conditions of the various lands he visited are reliable as being gathered from personal contact with places and peoples. His account of the overland trade is of great value in that we are made to see it before it had begun to give way to the all-seas route. He even heard of a southern continent and of a region of intense cold and very short days, being the first European probably after Marco Polo to bring back the rumor of Terra Australis" (Cox I, 260).

Bound with this work are five other 16th century imprints.

I: VD 16, ZV 15157. BM-STC 66. IA 113,543 (includes copies in BSB Munich and Wolfenbüttel). Benzing (Strasbourg) 100. Schmidt (Knobloch) 132. Ritter (IV) 932 & 2000. Muller 132, 170. Kristeller 383. Paulitschke 296. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 305. Röbricht 574. Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2239 (other editions only).

Die Ritterlich vnd

lobwürdig reiß des gestrengen vñ

über all ander weyt erfarnē Ritters vñ landesfarers/
herē Ludowico Vartomans vō Bologna. Sagend
von den landen/ Egypto/ Syria/ von beiden Arabia
Persia/ India vnd Ethiopia/ von den gestalten/ sit-
ten/ vnd dero menschen leben vnd glauben. Auch von
manigerley thieren/ vöglen vnd vil andern in den sel-
ben landen selzamen wunderbarlichen sachen. Das
alles er selbs erfaren vnd in eygner person gesehē hat.



*The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca:
the second original edition, second issue*

10. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Itinerario de Ludovico de Verthema Bolognese ne lo Egipto ne la Suria ne la Arabia Deserta & Felice ne la Persia ne la India, & ne la Ethiopia. La fede el vivere & costumi de tutte le prefate provincie.

Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler, (30 April 1523). Octavo (185 × 130 mm). XLII ff. (A–E8, F2). Large woodcut on title with decorative woodcut border, putti above and below (Sander 7494 and pl. 93). Roman letter, numerous floriated white on black woodcut initials. Modern calf bound to style: covers with concentric frames in blind fillets, gilt fleurons at outer corners, central lozenge in gilt. Spine with five raised bands, lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 125,000

Second original Italian edition, second issue of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates. On his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah ("Giulfar") and portrayed the city as "most excellent and abounding in everything", with "a good seaport", and whose inhabitants are "all Muslims". While Montalboddo's famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema's work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below).

Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: "Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there", he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, "it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple." Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. "I determined, personally, and with my own eyes", he declares in the prefatory dedication, "to ascertain the situation of places, the qualities of peoples [...] of Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia, remembering well that the testimony of one eye-witness is worth more than ten hear-says." His good fortune did not continue unabated, however: after embarking at Jidda and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, the kind of fruits and animals that are plentiful in the vicinity, and any historical or cultural information he deems noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. He also purports to have made extensive travels around the Malay peninsula and the Moluccas. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

First published in 1510, Varthema's account became an immediate bestseller. In addition to his fascinating account of Egypt, Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, and the holy Muslim cities, "Varthema brought into European literature an appreciation of the areas east of India [...] which it had previously not received from the sea-travelers and which confirmed by firsthand observations many of the statements made earlier by Marco Polo and the writers of antiquity" (Lach, I. i. 166). "Varthema was a real traveller. His reports on the social and political conditions of the various lands he visited are reliable as being gathered from personal contact with places and peoples. His account of the overland trade is of great value in that we are made to see it before it had begun to give way to the all-seas route. He even heard of a southern continent and of a region of intense cold and very short days, being the first European probably after Marco Polo to bring back the rumor of Terra Australis" (Cox I, 260).

The fine title woodcut shows Varthema seated on a bench in front of a building, writing on a globe, behind him a set of dividers; in the background a landscape with a ship at sea and a castle. 18th-century collection shelfmark to title page. A very clean, appealingly bound copy; a few minor traces of worming have been professionally repaired. Rare; only four copies in international auction records. OCLC lists five copies only (Yale, Trinity College Hartford, NYPL, BL, BnF).

Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). BM-STC 73. Blackmer 1719. Gay 140. Röhricht 574. Cordier Indosinica I, 98. BM 2: 473 (96). Boies Penrose, pp. 28–32. OCLC 42438419. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2239 (other editions only). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 68 (1520 edition). Not in the Atabey collection. Not in Adams.



Itinerario De Ludouico De Verthema Bolognese,
de lo Egipto de la Suria de la Arabia Deserta & Feli-
ce de la Persia de la India: & de la Ethiopia. La fede el
uiuere & costumi de tutte le prefate prouincie. Noua-
mente impresso.



*The first non-Muslim account of a visit to Mecca:
an excellent, entirely complete copy with fine provenance*

II. (VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. The Navigation and v[o]yages of Lewes Vertomannus, Gentelman of the citie of Rome, to the regions of Arabia, Egypte, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within and without the ryver of Ganges, etc. In the yeere of our Lorde 1503. Conteynyng many notable and straunge thinges, both hystoricall and naturall. Translated out of Latine into Engylshe, by Richarde Eden). London, Richard Jugge, 1577. 4to. (10), 466, (6) ff. With historiated woodcut initials. Splendid modern full navy blue morocco, bands on spine with title showing faded gilt, covers double-ruled gilt.

€ 265,000

The first English edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates. On his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah ("Gulfar") and portrayed the city as "most excellent and abounding in everything", with "a good seaport", and whose inhabitants are "all Muslims". While Montalboddo's famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema's work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below).

Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: "Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there", he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, "it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple." Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. "I determined, personally, and with my own eyes", he declares in the prefatory dedication, "to ascertain the situation of places, the qualities of peoples [...] of Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia, remembering well that the testimony of one eye-witness is worth more than ten hear-says." His good fortune did not continue unabated, however: after embarking at Jeddah and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, the kind of fruits and animals that are plentiful in the vicinity, and any historical or cultural information deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. He also purports to have made extensive travels around the Malay peninsula and the Moluccas. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

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Sympathetically washed but not pressed; some minor repairs to title not affecting printed surface. Some remaining toning and staining in small areas of a few leaves. Generally a wide-margined and appealing copy.

Provenance: Acquired from Quaritch in 1975 by Gregory S. Javitch (1898–1980), a Russian-born, Canadian leader in the land reclamation sector in Ontario. Javitch formed an important collection of 2,500 items entitled "Peoples of the New World", encompassing both North and South America, which was acquired by the Bruce Peel Special Collections at the University of Alberta. It was considered the finest such private collection in Canada at the time and formed the cornerstone of the library's Special collections. The present volume remained in Javitch's private collection was acquired directly from his heirs.

Howeogo M65. Brunet I, 294. OCLC 5296745. LCCN 02-7743. Alden, European Americana 577/2. Church 119. Streeter Sale 24. Arents 23. Borba de Moraes, p. 33. Hill 533. BM-STC 649. Sabin 1562. Cordier, Japonica 71. Field 485. Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2239f. (other editions only). Not in the Atabey or Blackmer collections.

The Navigation and vyages of
Lewes Vertomannus, Gentelman of the citie of
 Rome, to the regions of Arabia, Egypte, Persia,
 Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within
 and without the ryuer of Ganges. &c. In the
 peere of our Loyde. 1503. Conteynyng
 many notable and straunge thinges,
 both hystoricall and
 naturall.

Translated out of Latine into
Englyshe, by Ricbarde
Eden.

In the peere of our Loyde. 1576.

¶.ii.

ona

Voyage to the Holy Land in 1522, with sections on Arabia

12. SALIGNIACO, Bartholomeus de. Itinerarij Terre Sancte: inibique sacrorum locorum: ac rerum clarissima descriptio: omnibus sacre scripture tractatoribus utilissima: peramena auditoribus.

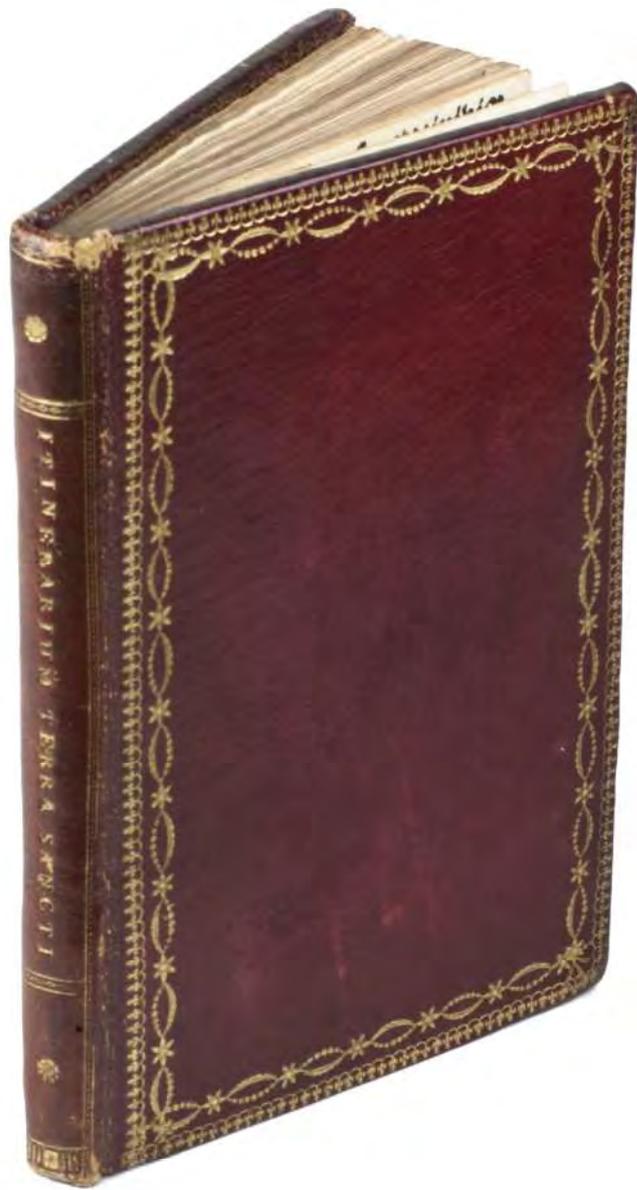
Lyon, Gilbertus de Villiers, 1525. 8vo. 70, (9), (1 blank) ff. With woodcut coat of arms of Cardinal Jean de Guise of Lorraine on the title-page, a full-page woodcut of the crucifixion, 10 small woodcuts of Christ's passion in the text, and small woodcut initials throughout. 18th century red morocco, gold-tooled spine, boards and board edges, and richly gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges. € 12,500

First edition of an account of the Holy Land, written by Bartholomeus de Saligniaco.

In 1522 Saligniaco travelled to Jerusalem, starting his voyage in Venice and travelling to Corsica, Cyprus and Joppa (Jaffa), also mentioning Rhodes. He describes Arabia, the cities Mecca and Petra, the Red Sea, and the customs of the Arabs. Saligniaco gives a very extensive description of Jerusalem, visiting religious sites, churches, sanctuaries, crypts, relics, etc., mentioning the different peoples, religions and religious orders.

With a water stain in the lower margin of the first three leaves, occasionally a marginal stain, leaf 33 slightly damaged at the gutter causing minor text loss. Provenance: from the library of Fairfax Murray. A very good copy.

Baudrier XII, 414; Davies, French 499 (this copy); USTC 145699; Yerasimos 151.



One of the very few travel books from the Aldine press

13. [MANUZIO, Antonio, ed.]. Viaggi fatti da Vinetia, alla Tana, in Persia, in India, et in Costantinopoli: con la descrizione particolare di città, luoghi, siti, costumi, & della porta del gran Turco: & di tutte le intrate, spese, & modo di governo suo, & della ultima impresa contra Portoghesi.

Venice, sons of Aldus Manutius, 1545. 8vo. 163 ff. (without final leaf, blank except for anchor on verso). Aldine anchor device on title page. 18th-century English polished calf. € 7,500

Second edition (first published in 1543) of this collection of Venetian voyages to the Near and Middle East, edited by Antonio Manuzio, son of Aldus. “Tana was the name which the Genoese gave to their factory at Azov at the mouth of the river Don. This volume contains voyages by Giosafat Barbaro (Tana in 1436, Persia 1471), Ambrogio Contarini (Persia 1473–77), and Luigi Roncinotto (Ethiopia 1532, Persia and India in 1529). It also includes Benedetto Ramberti’s account of the Turkish Sultan’s campaign against the Portuguese settlement of Diu in northern India in 1538” (Atabey). “This appears to be one of the very few travel books from the Aldine press” (Blackmer).

Extremities rubbed and bumped, short cracks in joints. Light dampstain to first few leaves. Contemp. ink ownership to title page, further ownership trimmed away at lower edge (remargined without loss); further contemp. ownership “Giosepe Custodi” under the colophon. Modern ownership inscription “J. W. S. M. / Caius. / Cambridge. / Jan. 1899” on front pastedown – very likely the Caius-educated English entomologist John William Scott Macfie (1879–1948). Later himself a traveller to the East, he served as director of the Medical Research Institute in Accra between 1914 and 1923, having undertaken the same responsibilities in an acting capacity at Lagos in 1913.

Adams V 624. Blackmer 1071. Göllner 861. Renouard 134 (noting that of the two editions the present is “bien mieux imprimée”). Cf. Atabey 761 (first edition).

VIAGGI FATTI DA
 VINETIA, ALLA TANA, IN PER=

SIA, IN INDIA, ET IN COSTANTIE

NOPOLI: con la descrizione particolare di Città,

Luoghi, Siti, Costumi, & della PORTA del

gran TVRCO: & di tutte le intra=

te, spese, & modo di gouerno

suo, & della ultima Im=

presa contra Por=

toghesi.



AL DVS

F. Lampugnani

IN VINEGIA M. D. XLV. +

One of the earliest editions of the Cosmographia

14. MÜNSTER, Sebastian. *Cosmographiae universalis lib. VI.*

(Basel, Heinrich Petri, September 1554). Folio. (24), 1162, (2) pp. With woodcut printer's device on the final leaf by Urs Graf, 14 double-page maps as well as 37 double-page views and approximately 900 woodcuts in the text. Modern vellum. € 50,000

A very early edition of Münster's monumental work. The *Cosmographia* by Sebastian Münster (1488–1552), a German cartographer and cosmographer, was one of the most successful and popular books of the 16th century. It passed through 24 editions in 100 years, and was most important in reviving geography in 16th-century Europe, being the most valued of all cosmographies.

In very good condition, with some very slight overall discoloration; map of the Americas shows unobtrusive rust mark.

VD 16, M 6717. Burmeister 89. Hantzsch 77.32. BM-STC German 633. Adams M 1910. Sabin 51381. Borba de Moraes II, 90. BNHCat M 834. Brunet III, 1945. Graesse IV, 622.

TYPVS ORBIS VNIVERSALIS.



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

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

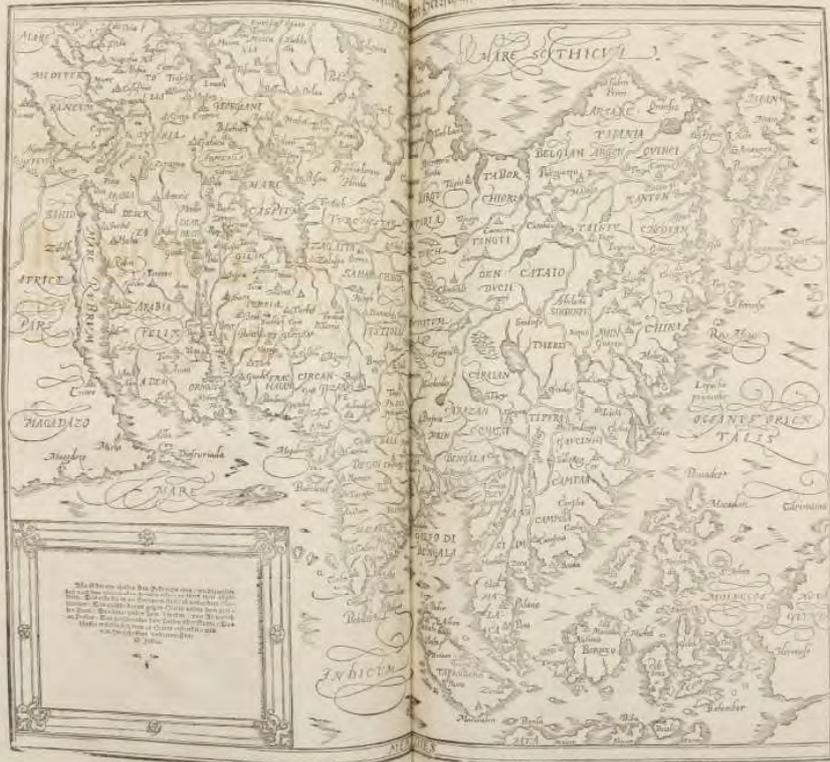
Basel, (Sebastian Henricpetri), 1628. Folio (265 × 398 mm). Engr. allegorical title (with a portrait of Sebastian Münster within a cartouche at the bottom by Mathäus Merian), (24), 1752, (12) pp. Title-page printed in red and black. With 26 double-page woodcut maps, woodcut portrait of Münster on verso of title-page, 72 double-page woodcut maps, plans and views, and about 1500 smaller woodcut illustrations of maps, plans, views, plants, animals, monsters, etc. in the text (including repeats). Contemporary vellum. All edges red. € 48,000

A fine, tall, and very clean example of the final, largest and most important edition of Münster's monumental work. The "Cosmographia" by Sebastian Münster (1488–1552), a German cartographer and cosmographer, was one of the most successful and popular books of the 16th century. The most highly valued of all cosmographies, it passed through 24 editions in 100 years and was of paramount importance for the revival of geography in 16th-century Europe. The present copy is of the last German edition, the best and most extensive one. It contains the newly cut woodblocks by Sebastian Petri in the "copperplate style" after the corresponding maps in the pre-1587 editions of Ortelius's "Theatrum". This includes the famous map of Sumatra with the inset of an elephant that had been moved from the map of Ceylon in the 1540 edition, as opinion shifted to make Sumatra the preferred candidate for the island of "Taprobana". Furthermore, 68 other maps and plans were published here for the first time. The famous map of Europe in the form of a queen (after Bucius 1537) appears on the verso of fol. E3.

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

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

Wie sie es jetzt gezeiget nach den besten Nachrichten abgetheilet und beschrieben ist



Lodovico Varthema, Vasco da Gama, and Duarte Barbosa on the Arabian Gulf

16. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi in molti luoghi corretta, et ampliata, nella quale si contengono la descrizione dell' Africa, & del paese del Prete Ianni, con varii viaggi, dalla citta di Lisbona, & dal Mar Rosso à Calicut, & infin' all' isole Molucche, dove nascono le spetierie, et la navigatione attorno il mondo.

Venice, heredi di Lucantonio Giunti, 1554–1574. 3 parts in 3 folio volumes (302 × 205 mm). (4), 34, 436 ff. 30, 248 ff. 6, 34, 455 (not 456) ff. With a total of 51 engravings in the text (7 full-page) and 12 double-page maps and plans (2 full-page). 20th-c. full brown morocco, double-gilt fillet on the covers, spine ribbed and decorated with gilt fleurons, mottled edges. Stored in custom-made calf-edged slipcases. € 85,000

Perfectly complete copy of this superb collection of travels, composed of the first edition of the 3rd part and the second edition of the 1st and 2nd part. The second edition, widely enlarged, of the 1st part, is the first and only one to present the 3 double-page maps representing Africa and India that had not been printed in the first edition of 1550, and which would not be reprinted in the 3rd edition of 1563 since the wood plates of these 3 maps had been destroyed in the fire that ravaged Giunti's workshop in 1557.

“This work, which served as a model to Hakluyt, was the first systematical collection of voyages that had so far appeared [...] It [...] is carefully and intelligently done” (Cox). “All authors are unanimous of their praise of Ramusio's choice of published narratives. Locke, the English philosopher, states that it is ‘the most perfect work of that nature in any language’. HARRISSE writes, ‘The publication of Ramusio's “Raccolta” may be said to open an era in the literary history of Voyage and Navigation. Instead of accounts carelessly copied and translated from previous collections, perpetuating errors and anachronisms, we find in this valuable work original narratives which betray the hand of a scholar of great critical acumen’” (Borba de M.). The first volume, mainly dedicated to Africa and South Asia, happily includes several travel reports of the utmost importance for the exploration of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf region. Lodovico Varthema's travel report, famous for detailing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca, indeed the first western encounter with the Arab world, contains accounts of the holy cities of as well as of the port of Jeddah, information on Bedouin life and costume, etc. (ff. 162–166).

The account of Vasco da Gama's voyage to India is comparable in importance only to Columbus's in the west, as it “opened the way for the maritime invasion of the East by Europe” (PMM 42). Da Gama's pioneering sea voyage ranks amongst the greatest historic events of the second millennium and as “one of the defining moments in the history of exploration” (BBC History, online). It is also considered the turning point in the political history of the Arabian Gulf region, followed as it was by a prolonged period of East-West commerce, conquest and conflict. Critically, the excerpt here published includes details on “una isola [i. e., Julfar] verso il colfo Persico dove altro non si fa che pescar perle” (I, f. 132).

Duarte Barbosa's report includes accounts of Mecca and Medina (f. 323), the ports of Jeddah (ibid.) and Aden (f. 324), the Arab kingdom of Hormuz (ff. 324–327), Julfar and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (f. 325, with reference to pearl-diving), etc. Also, we find the very early and highly influential, albeit imprecise data on the Kuwait region: place names such as Lorom, Gostaque, Bacido, Conga, Menahaon (p. 325) etc. which Slot discusses at some length: “Much of the toponymic information in the Kuwait region on the maps from the Gastaldi group is based on an erroneous interpretation of Duarte Barbosa's text. From this text come the strange names of places in the area of Kuwait like Costaqui (Kuhistaq) which should in fact be placed on the other side of the Gulf [...] Loron [...] might be an error for the Karun River which is on the Persian side just east of the Shatt al-Arab. Then follows inside the inlet of the Gulf of Kuwait the name Manahon. Then follows around this ‘Gulf of Kuwait’ three names which are caused by erroneous plotting [...]: Congo (Bandar Kong), Costaqui (Kuhistaq) and Bacido (Basaidu) with the offshore island of Queximi (Qism). These are names taken from [...] Duarte Barbosa's book and erroneously plotted on this coast” (Origins of Kuwait, p. 15). The volume also includes a set of three woodcut maps by Gastaldi: the first showing Africa, the second showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the Eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, while the third shows Southeast Asia and the East Indies. These were a great advance on earlier maps, including even Gastaldi's own, taking into account new information provided by Portuguese explorers. Many of the topographic names in the Gulf region derive from the forms used by these navigators and can be identified, sometimes tentatively, from their place on the first two of these maps and from the early accounts of the voyages: “Cor. Dulfar” (Dhofar), the island “Macira” (Masirah), “C. Resalgate” (Ras al Had?), “Galatia” (the ancient site Qalhat), “Mazcate” (Muscat), the island “Quexumo” (Qeshm), “Ormuz” (Hormuz), and there is even an unlabelled city close to the present-day Abu Dhabi.

Occasional handwritten ink notes. Waterstain on the lower part of vol. 2, ff. 31–35; some browned leaves; otherwise fine, a washed copy. Provenance: Professor Eva G. R. Taylor (1879–1966), historian of science and the first woman to hold an academic chair of geography in the UK, presented to Birkbeck College, University of London (bookplate) and sold through Sotheby's in 1990.

Sabin 67731, 67737, 67740. HARRISSE 304. Church 99. Borba de Moraes² 698f. Bosch 46. Cox I, 28. Cordier, BS 1939. Fumagalli (Bibl. Etiopica) 83 (note). Gay 258. Adams R 135, 137, 140. Brunet IV, 1100f. Slot, The Origins of Kuwait (1998), p. 15 & 187.

*First Latin edition of the African geography by
Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-ez-Zayyati (1485–1552)*

17. LEO AFRICANUS, Johannes. De totius Africae descriptione, libri. IX.

Antwerp, Johannes de Laet, 1556. 8vo. (16), 302, (2 blank) ff. With De Laet's woodcut oval printer's device with the motto "spes alit agricolas" on title-page. Tanned sheepskin (1693?), gold-tooled flat spine, each board with blind-tooled coat of arms, red sprinkled edges, manuscript label with press mark on spine.

€ 18,500

First Latin edition of a justly celebrated work on African geography by the Islamic scholar Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-ez-Zayyati (1485–1552), better known under his Latin name Johannes Leo Africanus. His work long remained the principal source of information on the geography of Africa in general and the Sudan in particular.

Title-page slightly dirty and the prelims and last leaves with a faint waterstain. Spine slightly damaged and most of the tooling gone, front hinge reinforced, but otherwise in good condition. Provenance: 1693 owner's inscription on flyleaf (name struck through), two owner's entries on title-page (one struck through and another repeated on the back of the title-page), library stamp of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on title-page and last page.

Adams L480; Belg. Typ. 1874; Gay 258; Machiels L179; South African Bibliography III, p. 86; USTC 400960.

Altilia
Ioannis Leonis

AFRICANI, DE TOTIVS
Africae descriptione, LIBRI. IX.

Quibus non solum Africa regionum, insularum, & op-
pidorum situs, locorumq; interna accurate complexus
est, sed Regum familias, bellorum causas & euentus,
resq; in ea memorabiles, tam à seipso diligenti observa-
tione indagatas, q̄ in veris Maurorum Annalib. memo-
ria traditas, copiose descripsit, recens in Latinam
linguam conuersi Ioan. Floriano Interprete.

Hen: Ware



ANTVERPIÆ
Apud Ioan. Latium, M. D. LVI.
Cum Privilegio.



Constantinople in 1535

18. POSTEL, Guillaume. De la Republique des Turcs: & La ou l'occasion s'offera, des meures, & Loy de Tous Muhamedistes [Histoire et Consideration de l'origine, loy, et Coustumes Des Tartares, Persiens, Arabes, Turcs & Toutes Autes Ismaelites ou Muhamediques.... La Tierce Partie des Orientales Histoires]. Poitiers, Enguibert de Marnef, 1560. Three parts in one volume. 4to. 220 × 155 mm. Woodcut device on general and parts titles. Early blindstamped calf, rebacked and refurbished retaining most of original spine. € 22,500

First edition, second issue. Guillaume Postel travelled to Constantinople in 1535 as official interpreter to the embassy of Jean de La Fort to the Turkish sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent. He returned there in 1549, and was also the author of the first Arabic grammar in French. "His work is not so much a descriptive account of his travels as a compendium of information gleaned while traveling and from other sources. The third book, 'La Tierce Partie des Orientales Histoires', furnished an usually complete and accurate picture fo the governing system of the Ottoman Empire" (Blackmer).

Without final blank ff6, 2 single wormholes in lower margin of opening few leaves, small repair at inner lower corner of opening 2 leaves, early ownership inscription on first title.

Cf. Adams P 2015. Atabey 977. Blackmer 1335.

DE
LA REPUBLI-
que des Turcs : & là ou

l'occasion s'offrira, des meurs & loy de tous
Muhamedistes,

Par

GVILLAVME POSTEL Cosmopolite.



Rangneau

APOITIERS
Par Enguibert de Marnef.

Avec Privilege du Roy.

M. D. LX.

Diplomatic account of Constantinople under Suleiman the Magnificent

19. [TREVISAN, Domenico, Venetian bailo in Istanbul (fl. mid-16th century). Relazione dell'Impero Ottomano].

Northern Italy, probably 1560/1570s. Folio (222 × 324 mm). Italian ms. on paper (incipit “S’io mi persuadessi”; explicit “debbo servir per sempre alla patria mia. Dixi”). 134 pp., final blank leaf. Modern unsophisticated paper wrappers. € 9,500

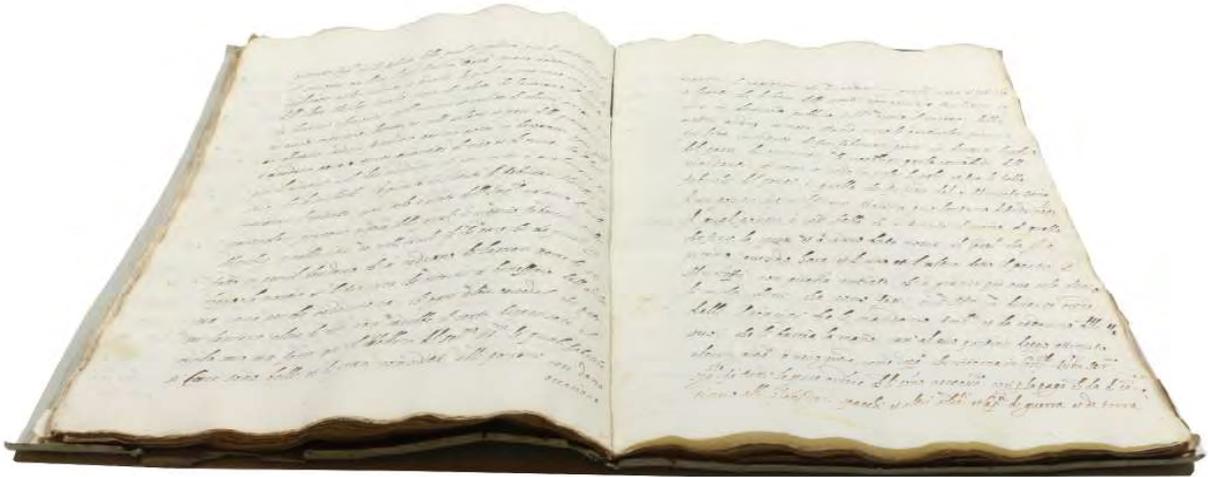
Near-contemporary manuscript copy of the 1554 relation to the Doge of Venice, by Domenico Trevisan, the returning bailo (resident ambassador) to Constantinople, about the Ottoman Empire and the duration of his station there. Much in the manner of present-day diplomatic cables and station reports, Trevisan gives an account of the ruling dynasty and the background of the various living or recently deceased family members to be reckoned with. He discusses the structure and hierarchy of the Ottoman administration, relations with foreign powers, events of foreign policy such as the ongoing Ottoman-Habsburg wars in Hungary, the weaponry of the army and navy (providing many new and vital details on the strength of the Ottoman galleys and their armaments, at a time when the Spanish-Italian fleet of Charles V under the command of Andrea Doria was suffering a series of successive defeats against the Turks), the tributes exacted from the various provinces of the Empire (departing in some details from the figures given by Alberi’s edition), etc.

“The bailo’s appointment usually lasted two years [... He] was obliged to send Venice information not only about politics and colonial affairs but also about the prices and quantity of the goods sold in local markets. A bailo was more important than a consul [...] The bailo in Istanbul began to deal more and more with the highest Ottoman authorities, even if extraordinary ambassadors or lower-ranking diplomatic envoys were also assigned to the city. When a bailo came back to Venice he had to deliver a detailed report or country study (*Relazione*). The office of bailo in Istanbul was usually much desired by Venetian noblemen because it was the only important position abroad that was profitable, not expensive. It was given to experienced diplomats who often went on to become doges” (*Encyclopedia of the Ottoman Empire*, p. 73).

Well preserved. Some browning and ink bleeding to other side of leaf, but in all well legible. Other manuscript copies of the same relation are known in the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bertoliana in Vicenza.

Watermark: circle with star; counter-mark: clover and letters SF (or ST?). Briquet lists very similar examples in his first volume under nos. 3089 and 3092 (the first, a specimen in the Venetian state archives, dated Vicenza, 1559, with similar examples from Graz [1557], Vicenza [1573], Salo [1574] and Udine [1574–87]; the other, a specimen in the Venetian state archives, dated Salo, 1565–70). Piccard Online shows similar specimens from the Tyrolean State Archive dating from Vienna, 1562 (AT3800-PO-160995) and Innsbruck (as early as 1514: PO-160878).

E. Alberi, Relazioni degli Ambasciatori Veneti al Senato, ser. III, vol. I (1840), pp. 111–192.



16th century Sammelband of two rare pilgrimages to the Holy Land

20. TUCHER, Hans. Gründtlicher und Eigentlicher Bericht der Meerfart [...] gen Venedig, Jerusalem, zu S. Katharinen Berg, Sinay, Alexandria, un[d] wider gen Nürnberg gethan, was wonders er zu Wasser und Land, und was sich die Bilger in dem heyligen Landt, auch in der Wüsten biß zum Roten Meer, leyden müssen, erfahren hat [...]. Frankfurt, Georg Rab & Weygand Han, 1561. 4to. 75, (1) ff.

(Bound with) II: **FABRI, Felix.** Eigentliche beschreibung der hin unnd wider farth zu dem Heyligen Landt gen Jerusalem, und furter durch die grosse Wüsteney zu dem Heiligen Berge Horeb Sinay, darauß zuvernemen was wonders die Pilgrin hin und wider auff Land und wasser zu erfahren und zu besehen haben. [Frankfurt, David Zöpfel], 1556. 219, (1) ff. With a title woodcut depicting a pilgrim with two camels. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards. € 18,500

I: A fine Renaissance edition of Tucher's pilgrimage to the Holy Land, undertaken in 1479–80 and first published by Schönsberger in Augsburg in 1482. Tucher (1428–91) was a wealthy Nuremberg merchant who moved in humanistic circles; "his travel report is remarkable in several respects: geographically, because it provides a different, non-traditional route from Jerusalem to Mt. Sinai. Tucher departed from Gaza like Breydenbach, Count Solms, and Felix Fabri in 1483, and seems to have crossed the Tih by the pass el-Mureikhy (which he calls 'Roackie'). But Tucher's stations in the desert denote a different route and are even more difficult to reconcile with the known localities. In historical respect, Tucher's account is remarkable for abstaining largely from the fabulous and for revealing a sense of factual reporting, even though much space is given to miraculous episodes, as might be expected from a text of this genre and age. Finally, it is of linguistic interest" (ADB).

II: Editio princeps of Fabri's pilgrimage account. Felix Fabri, a native of Zurich and a Dominican preacher at Ulm, describes his two pilgrimages made to the Holy Land, the first in 1480, as chaplain to Georg von Stein, and the second in 1483–84 as chaplain to Johannes Truchsess von Waldburg, as part of the same party as Breydenbach.

Title-page of Tucher frayed. Some light staining throughout. Worldcat lists 3 copies of Tucher in the US, and 5 copies of Fabri. Not a single copy of Tucher in auction records; a copy of Fabri in a modern binding commanded £4140 at Sotheby's in 1998.

I: VD 16, T 2164. Röbricht 390. ADB XXXVIII, 766.

II: VD 16, F 136. Röbricht 395 ("Ulm").

Vgentliche beschrei

**bung der hin vnd wider farth zu dem
Heiligen Landt gen Jerusalem/ vnd furter durch
die grosse Wastenei zu dem Heiligen Berge Horeb Si-
nay/ darauß zuuernemen was wonders die Pilgrin hin vnd
wider auff Land vnd wasser zu erfahren vnd zu besehen
haben / Vber die maß kurzweilig vnd lustig zu
lesen / sonderlich denen so der Heiligen
schriffte etwas erfahren sein/ Vor-
mals im druck nie dergleich-
en außgangen.**



Anno M. D. LVI.

*The 27 traditional Ptolemaic maps, enriched with 37 new ones,
including two maps of the Arabian Peninsula*

21. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. La geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino, nuovamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Girolamo Ruscelli, con espositioni del medesimo [...].

Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561. 4to. 3 parts in one vol. (8), 358, (2), (56) pp. (= 28 double-page maps of the ancient world); (56), (72) pp. (= 36 double-page maps of the modern world); 47, (49) pp. A total of 64 double-page engraved maps. Contemporary limp vellum with hand-lettered blue spine label; wants ties.

€ 25,000

First edition of Girolamo Ruscelli's Italian translation of Ptolemy's "Geography": "a new and important edition in Italian, with a new series of maps" (Stevens). Apart from the 27 traditional Ptolemaic maps, this edition boasts 37 new ones, including three maps of the world, showing the earth according to the description of Ptolemy ("tutta la terra conosciuta fin' à tempi di Tolomeo") and as it was viewed after the discovery of America ("Tavola universal nuova", in two hemispheres – "the first time that such a representation had been used in an atlas", Shirley 110), with a separate navigation map ("carta marina nuova tavola"). Among the "new" maps, the most remarkable ones are those of India, South-East Asia and of America, offering some of the earliest depictions of the newly-discovered continent; other maps include Arabia, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and North and South Africa. Ten of the old Ptolemaic series show Europe, four show Africa, and twelve Asia. Most of the maps are based on the Gastaldi maps from the 1548 Venice edition made by Giulio and Livio Sanuto, but maps not found there include Scandinavia (after Jacob Ziegler, 1532); Brasil (after Ramusio); the Arctic regions; South Africa; and the navigational chart of the World (Shirley 111).

Title-page a little stained and remargined in the lower corner. A few insignificant lower edge flaws to the first quires. Printed on strong paper, all maps in stark, excellent impressions. A fine copy in its first binding.

Edit 16, CNCE 38126. BM-STC Italian 543. Adams P 2235. Shirley 110f. Alden/Landis 561/42. Burden 29–31. Nordenskiöld Collection 2:216. Stevens p. 50. Phillips (Atlases) 371. Le Gear 5915. Sabin 66503.

*Eyewitness account of a 16th century diplomatic mission to the Ottoman court,
illustrated with 28 watercolours*

22. BRAECKLE, Jacques de. *Memoires du voiage de Constantinople de Jacques de Bracle seigneur de Bassecourt.* Manuscrit du XVIe siècle.

No place, ca. 1570. 4to (210 × 135 mm). French manuscript on paper. 90 ff. Flemish Bastarda in black ink, 26 lines. Bound with 16 strictly contemporary specimens of Turkish marbled paper, a series of 28 watercolours, heightened in gilt and two extensive, early 19th century manuscript additions (complete transcript of the the travelogue and a biography of the author). Slightly later vellum with ms. title.

€ 250,000

Unique, fascinating and unpublished manuscript containing the account of a diplomatic journey to the Ottoman Empire in 1570. Braeckle (1540–71), a Flemish physician, “assisted Charles Rym Baron de Bellem, Ambassador of Maximilian II in Constantinople, probably as a secretary. He wrote an account of his journey, which contains interesting details about the places he visited, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, incidents, etc.” (Aug. Vander Meersch, in: *Belgian National Biography* II, 903). Leaving Prague on 13 March 1570, the mission passed through Vienna and then Hungary and Czechoslovakia before entering Ottoman territory, visiting the mosques and caravanserais of Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (c. 1505–79), Grand Vizier of Sultan Selim II (1524–74) who ruled the Turks at the time of Rym’s and Braeckle’s journey. Their stay in Constantinople lasted from 31 May to 12 August 1570, permitting the author to describe several monuments and works of art. During the journey back they travelled through Bulgaria, Serbia (they were held in Belgrade for nearly a month), and Hungary. The mission ended with their return to Germany on 23 October 1570. Jacques de Braeckle died shortly afterwards, in 1571.

The ms. is accompanied by a beautiful set of 28 original watercolours heightened in gilt. Showing Turkish people in traditional costumes, such illustrations were usually fashioned for sale to travellers in Constantinople or passed on to western merchants. However, as the present set includes the caravanserai of the diplomatic legation, it is extremely likely that these were created with the sole purpose of illustrating the diplomatic mission of Charles Rym, described within the present manuscript. The figures are captioned next to the subjects (16th century Italian script in black ink), indicating that the legends were recorded after the plates were collated and sewn together, or that they were included in books before insertion into the present volume. Among the illustrations are the caravanserai of the ambassadors to Constantinople, Sultan Selim II, the Mufti, costumes of Ottoman dignitaries and the military, a Persian, a Moor of Barbary, a lady in burqa, a Bulgarian, a giraffe, etc. The author of the Italian captions may have been the ambassador Edoardo Provisionali: he was responsible for several diplomatic missions and is known to have appreciated the Ottoman culture; furthermore, de Braeckle left Constantinople in his company (cf. Yerasimos). The manuscript is also bound with 16 remarkable specimens of 16th c. Turkish paper (title in French in pen on the first sheet: “papier de Turquie”). At the beginning of the volume is a transcription, calligraphed in an elegant French cursive of the early 19th century (18 unnumbered ff., black ink, 21 lines per page). The volume ends with a short biography of the author (2 pp., black ink, with the arms of de Braeckle). Yerasimos provides a detailed chronology of the journey, listing the major cities visited as well as monuments and curiosities noted by the travellers.

Only three manuscript copies of the present travelogue are recorded, mostly restricted to family use: two copies are in the National Archives of Belgium in Brussels (Fonds 692 Lalang, 8f., cf. Yerasimos); a third copy is bound in a miscellany and kept at the communal Archives of Ghent.

Binding rubbed, spine detached, in excellent condition internally.

Stéphane Yerasimos, Les Voyageurs dans l'Empire Ottoman (XIVe–XVIe siècles), Ankara, 1991, pp. 286f. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.



Complete with the frequently missing third volume

23. MARMOL CARAVAJAL, Luis del. Primera parte (Libro tercero y segundo volumen dela primera parte / Segunda parte y libro septimo) de la descripcion general de Affrica, con todos los successos de guerras que a avido entro los infeas, y el pueblo Christiano, y entre ellos mesmos desde que Mahoma inve[n]to su secta, hasta el año del señor mil y quinientos y setenta y uno.

Granada & Malaga, Rene Rabut & Juan Rene, 1573–1599. Small folio (278 × 185 mm). 3 vols. (8), 294, (16) ff. (1), 308 (but: 310), (8) ff. (2), CXVII ff. 19th century full calf with giltstamped spine (but spine of 3rd volume rebacked). Marbled endpapers. € 28,000

Extremely rare first edition of this important 16th century description of Muslim Africa, complete with the frequently missing third volume, printed at Malaga. “Ouvrage toujours fort recherché” (Brunet). A native of Granada, Luis Marmol Carvajal (1520–1600) took part in the 1535 Tunis campaign of King Charles V against the Ottoman Empire’s Mediterranean forces. He was taken prisoner and spent more than 22 years in North Africa, including seven or eight years as a captive in Morocco, Fez and Tunis, where he learned Arabic. In his work, he gives an historical account of Christian-Muslim conflict, as well as of inter-Muslim strife, from the time of Muhammad until 1571, when Pope Pius V created the “Holy League” to drive Ottoman forces from the eastern Mediterranean. However, Marmol discusses not only military aspects, but also and more specifically Muslim North Africa, the Moorish militias, institutions, and customs, paying particular attention to Spanish commercial interests in these territories. He provides descriptions of many Maghreb cities as well of their various sieges and sacks by the Spanish, Portuguese, Genoese, and the Ottomans.

Corners slightly bumped; the first sheets of the third volume have been washed and pressed. A good copy splendidly rebound in the 19th century, with fine provenance: from the library of the great Spanish historian Emilio Lafuente y Alcántara (1825–68), with his signature in vols. 1 and 2. Later in the library of Feliciano Ramirez de Arellano, Marqués de la Fuensanta del Valle (1826–96), founder of the Society of Spanish Libraries, with his armorial bookplate to all pastedowns; additional bookplate of the bibliographer Antonio Moreno Martin of Almería (d. 1990) to the third volume. Auction records list only two appearances of the present work, both copies lacking the third volume (present here).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 18. Brunet III, 1439f. Heredia 3294. Palau 152.431, 152.432 & 152.433. Salvá 3356. For Acuña cf. Ticknor, History of Spanish Literature I, 497; S. Cory, Reviving the Islamic Caliphate in Early Modern Morocco, p. 6; D. Thomas, Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History VI, 284.

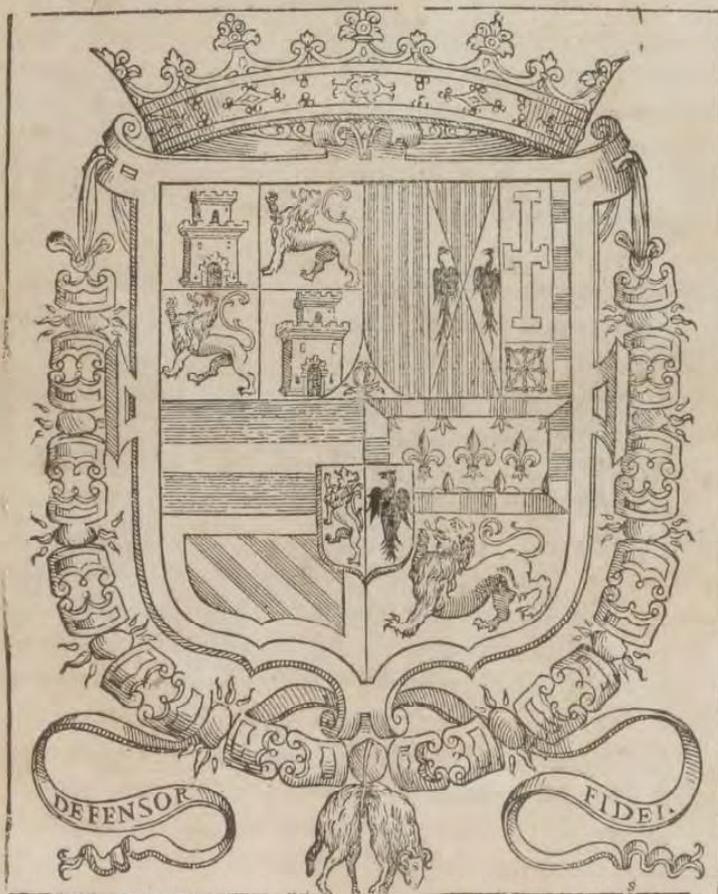
PRIMERA PARTE

DE LA DESCRIPCION GENERAL DE AFFRI
ca, con todos los successos de guerras que auido entre los
infielos, y el pueblo Christiano, y entre ellos mesmos
desde que Mahoma inueto su secta, hasta el año
del señor mil y quinientos y setenta y vno.

Dirigida a la.C.R.M.del Rey Don
Phelippe segundo deste
nombre.

POR EL VEEDOR LVYS DEL MARMOL CARAVAIAL
andante en corte de su Magestad.

Dalen. 450-8.



CON PRIVILEGIO REAL.

En Granada en casa de Rene Rabut. Año de. 1573.

¶ Vendense en casa de Juan Diaz mercader de libros.

Fine Ottoman costume watercolours, with distinguished provenance

24. [COSTUME DRAWINGS]. An album of eight fine watercolour drawings depicting the costumes of Constantinople and the Ottoman World.

Constantinople, later 16th century. 4to (168 × 212 mm). 8 watercolour drawings, some heightened with white or gold, captioned in German in a late 16th-c. hand, on 8 leaves and a further 24 blank leaves (for the watermark cf. Briquet 917: Nuremberg 1554 or 1565–82). Contemporary limp vellum without ties.

€ 85,000

An album of eight splendid costume paintings, by a talented, unidentified artist who may have been a member of the entourage of a German ambassador to the Porte. The subjects in this collection are captioned: “Der Kriechen Patriarch” (the Greek Patriarch); “Der Türckisch Keiser” (the Turkish Sultan); “Der Türckisch Babst” (the Grand Mufti); “Türckische weiber wie sie pflegen auf der gaßen zu gehen” (Turkish women, as it is their wont to dress in the street); “Also sizen die Türckischen weiber” (Thus sit the Turkish women); “Ein Epirotische frau wie sie in Iren Heusern zu Galata pflegen zu gehen” (a woman of Epirus, as they walk about in their houses in Galata); “Ein Kriegische fraw” (a Greek woman); and “Ein Armenerin” (an Armenian woman).

Great attention to both accuracy and details is shown: indeed, the suite may be related to another set of similar drawings in the Gennadius Library (A896 B), dated to about 1573 (cf. Blackmer Cat.). There is also some resemblance in style and presentation to certain of the costume illustrations in Nicolas de Nicolay’s *Navigations* (1568, and later editions). Although Nicolay travelled in the Levant in the 1550s and was long thought to have drawn his costume subjects from life, doubt has been cast on this view, and it is now generally considered that he drew his subjects from the work of other artists and illustrators.

A little light dust-soiling, binding with minor wear, soiling and wormholes. Provenance: from the collection of Ferdinand Sigismund Kress von Kressenstein (1641–1704), councilman of Nuremberg whose father signed the Peace of Westphalia treaty (his armorial bookplate on the front pastedown). Later in the library of Franz Joseph II, Prince of Liechtenstein (1906–89), with his armorial bookplate on the flyleaf. Latterly in the collection of Henry Myron Blackmer II (1923–88), with his bookplate to the pastedown, sold at Sotheby’s in 1989 (Blackmer sale, lot 80) and purchased by Herry W. Schaefer (1934–2016).

Blackmer 1887 (with two illustrations: p. 42 and frontispiece facing p. 1). Cf. Haydn Williams, “Additional printed sources for Ligozzi’s series of figures of the Ottoman Empire”, in: Master Drawings, vol. 51, no. 2 [Summer 2013], pp. 195–220; Metin And, Istanbul in the 16th century: the city, the palace, daily life (Istanbul, 1994).

Z. Der Türcklich

Krieger

2



The first serious introduction to Turkish costume

25. NICOLAY, Nicolas. Le navigationi et viaggi nella Turchia.

Antwerp, Willem Silvius, 1576. 8vo. (14) pp., 1 blank f., 328 (but: 408), (30) pp., final blank f. With woodcut title border and 60 full-page costume woodcuts in the text. 17th-century vellum with ms. title to spine. € 12,500

Rare first Italian edition, published in the same year and by the same printer as the second French one. “Fort estimée et recherchée pour les excellentes figures” (Olschki). Silvius re-issued the book in 1577 with a new title page; he simultaneously produced a German and a Dutch version, all with the same illustrations, considered “the first serious introduction to Turkish costume” (Atabey). The costumes include Janissaries, merchants, pilgrims, peasants, clerics, a physician, a cook, etc. “C’est la première série de documents sérieux sur les habillements du proche Orient” (Colas). The woodcuts, based on the etchings in the original edition, which appeared in Lyon in 1567/68, are usually attributed to Assuerus van Londerseel (Ahasver von Landfeldt), but Mortimer, Funck and Hollstein cite Antonij van Leest. “Nicolay was the royal geographer sent by Henri II to Constantinople to join d’Aramon’s embassy in 1551. [...] The engraved plates are attributed to Louis Danet, or Louis Thiry” (Atabey).

Some browning due to paper; several marginalia, some slight edge flaws. A fine copy from the library of the Counts della Trinità with their bookplate.

Edit 16, CNCE 31562. Adams N 251. BM-STC Dutch 160. Atabey 871. Blackmer 1196 (note). Göllner 1663. Funck 368. Colas 2203. Hiler 656. Hollstein X, 43. Olschki 3967. OCLC 43806648. Cf. Lipperheide Lb 2 (French ed.). Mortimer (Italian) 319; (French) 386. Weber II, 167. Olschki 4906f.



Q9

fo. 247

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

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

Seville, Andrea Pescioni, 1582. Folio in 8s. 78 ff. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page, woodcut initials and a woodcut device at the end. Modern tree calf. € 65,000

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

The voyage from Spain to Samarkand took the author through the Mediterranean and then Constantinople. From Armenia followed a land travesty across Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Persia. The narrative is precise and detailed, with descriptions of the costumes, animals (ostriches, elephants, giraffes) and manners of the magnificent court, in a clear and straight style.

Having never suffered a loss, Timur is one of the most successful military leaders in world history. In 16th century Europe Timur became a legendary figure, starting with the present detailed description of his court and made famous by Christopher Marlowe's play Tamburlaine (1590).

Title-page repaired. Otherwise in very good condition. Provenance: faded owner's inscription in ink on title-page, dated 1678. Rare: according to RBH not being offered for sale since 1953.

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

HISTORIA

DEL GRAN TAMORLAN

E

ITINERARIO Y ENARRACION DEL VIAGE,
y relacion de la Embaxada que Ruy Gonçalcz de Clavijo le hizo,
por mandado del muy poderoso Señor Rey Don
Henrique el Tercero de Castilla.

Y

VN BREVE DISCURSO FECHO POR
Gonçalo Argote de Molina, para mayor inteligencia
deste Libro,

(S)

DIRIGIDO AL MVY ILLVSTRE SEÑOR
Antonio Perez, del Consejo de su Magestad, y su
Secretario del Estado.



IMPRESSO.

CON LICENCIA DE SV MAGESTAD.

En Sevilla.

Encafa de Andrea Pescioni.

Año de M. D. LXXX.II.

Alonso de Lugo

By the Queen of France, about an exchange of gifts with Sultan Murad III

27. MEDICI, Catherine de', Queen of France, wife of King Henry II of France (1519–1589). Letter signed (“Caterine”).

Chenonceau, 2 Sept. 1584. Folio (34 × 24 cm). 1 p. on bifolium. Brown ink on paper, written in a clear gothic hand. Folded for sending and addressed on the outside, with a slot for a ribbon and traces of a red wax seal. Watermark: B [crowned heart] P, (with the feet of the letters toward the centre of the sheet).

€ 12,500

An informative letter written by the French regent Catherina de' Medici concerning the exchange of gifts between France and the Ottoman Sultan. Written in French, from Catharine's favourite palace, Château de Chenonceau in the Loire valley near Tours, to Jacques de Germigny (d. 1587 or 1596), French ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Catherine, mother of King Henry III, last of the Valois kings of France, was a powerful and colourful figure (familiar in literature from the historical novels of Alexandre Dumas), often running the government for her son. In the present letter she arranges an exchange of gifts with the Ottoman Sultan Murad III (1546–95). Germigny had written to her on 17 July concerning various items he had selected, and she asks him to send the gifts from the Sultan to André Hurault de Maisse (1539–1607) at Venice, who was France's ambassador there. She also suggests a change in one item they are giving the Sultan: “[J]’ay receu v[ost]re l[ett]re du xvij de juillet avec la liste des presens que ma fait la sultane mere du grand seigneur lesquelz vous me mandez avoir retenuz par devers vous pour me les faire apporter quant vous partirez de par dela pour venir trouver le Roy monsieur mon filz. Et pour ce quil pourra passer plus de temps jusques la que je ne le voudrois et que je seray bien ayse d[']avoir plustost lesd[its] presens je vous prie de les envoyer au Sr de Maisse ambassadeur du Roy monsieur mon filz a Venize lequel me les fera tenir par apres. Au surplus j[']ay a vous dire touchant Le Rouge que desire recouvrer de moy lad[ite] Sultane semblable a celluy que je luy ay cy devant envoie quelle trouve meilleur, et mieulx fait que celluy d[']Espagne, que je n[']en ay plus maintenant, et ne seay en sorte du monde la recepte et facon de le faire qui est cau[s]e que je ne puis contenter a p[rese]nt lad[ite] Sultane de ce qu[']elle desire de moy en cest endrent, dont du suis bien marrye mais j[']adviseray si j[']en pourray avoir le moien par cy apres dont je vous advertiray [...]”. Counter-signed by her Secretary of State, Pierre Brulart, and addressed to “Mons[ieur] de Germigny, ch[eva]ll[ie]r de l[']ordre du Roy monsieur mon filz, son con[seill]er et amba[ssa]deur en Levant”. The two-leaf folio was folded twice on horizontal folds, then briefly once more on a vertical fold without a sharp crease for sending. A cut through the sixteen layers would have had a ribbon through it and one can see traces of red sealing wax around the slot on the back. The letter was stored folded horizontally, and eight small worm holes run through the eight layers, but they barely touch an occasional letter of the text. There are also a few small marginal tears. In very good condition and with the whole sheet of paper untrimmed.

Mons^r de Cœrniguy. Jay receu v^{ostre} Let^{re} du xij^e de Juillet avec la
Lettre de prière que ma frere le Sultan n^{ostre} du grand Seigneur
L'Esquoy vous me mandez avoir et sur ce j'ay precedez vous pour me la
faire apporter quant vous parriez de la pour sans tromper le Roy
messire mon frere. Et pensa que pourra plus de temps Jusques la
que Je ne le voudrois et que Je seray sur ce devant plus tost Lesy priere
Je vous prie de lui en dire au s^r de Mass^e ambassadeur du Roy messire
mon frere a Venise lequel me lui fera tout peapier. Au surplus Jay adou
Dica touchant le Roye que desir^e le Roy de moy Lesy Sultan sublede
a celuy qui se luy ay ordiant enoir quelle troue meillior et meill^{er} fait
que celuy d'Espaigne. Que Je n'ay plus maintenant et me scay en fait de
monde la France et faire de la face. En est tant que Je ne puis contant
a part Lesy Sultan de a quelle desir^e de moy ay est d'icent. Dont Je suis
sur marce. Quant j'adviser si j'ay peuvoy avoir le moty peapier dont
Je vous aduisey. Suppliam le Exce^{lle} Monsieur de Cœrniguy quel vous
ayt ay se sainte garde. Escript a Chiroudeau de Paris le jour de Septembre
1584

[Signature]

[Signature]

The first printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

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

Venice, Camillo Borgominieri, 1590. 8vo. (16), 149 ff. (misnumbered as 159), (1) p., (23) ff., with woodcut diagram (f. 144), woodcut headpieces and initials. Bound in 19th c. polished tan calf, gilt spine, gilt borders to covers, gilt turn-ins, marbled pastedowns, red edges, silk ribbon bookmark, stamped by binder "Dupré" on front flyleaf. € 150,000

First edition of this important travelogue by the Venetian state jeweller and gem merchant Gasparo Balbi, detailing his nine-year voyage from Venice to the Far East between 1579 and 1588, and a work of special historical interest for its eyewitness information about the Arabian Peninsula in this early period. In this book, Balbi was "the first writer to record the place names between al-Qatif and Oman that are still in use today" (G. R. King, p. 74). His "interest in the area lay in the pearls that came from the oyster beds of which the most extensive are those in the waters around al-Bahrayn, those off the Qatar peninsula and especially those in the western waters of Abu Dhabi. Either taking his information first-hand from a local individual or using a navigator's list, Balbi recorded place-names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman" (G. King, p. 248). According to Slot, "practically none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century" (p. 36). The present work is also of the highest significance for including "the first European record of the Bani Yas tribe" (UAE Yearbook 2006, p. 20), the largest and most important tribe of the Arabian Peninsula, from which emerged both the Al Nahyan and the Al Maktoum dynasties, today's ruling families of Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Balbi travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. He knew "the waters off the Abu Dhabi coast as the Sea of Qatar and mentions the following places now in UAE territory: Daas (Das), Emegorcenon (Qarnein), Anzevi (Azanah), Zerecho (Zirkuh), Delmephialmas (Dalma), Sirbeniast (Sir Bani Yas), Aldane (Dhanna), Cherizan (identified as Khor Qirqishan, just off Abu Dhabi island), Dibei (Dubai), Sarba (Sharjah), Agiman (Ajman), Emelgovien (Umm al-Quwain), Rasa-elchime (Ras al Khaimah), Sircorcor (Khor al-Khuwair), Debe (Dibba), Chorf (Khor Fakkan) and Chelb (Kalba)" (G. R. King, UAE: A New Perspective, 74). From Venice Balbi sailed for Aleppo, proceeding to Bir and from there overland to Baghdad, descending the Tigris to Basra, where he embarked for India. The "Viaggio dell'Indie Orientali" proved to be the most widely read source of information about India throughout the next century. In the tradition of mercantile guidebooks, such as the 14th century "Practica della mercatura" compiled by Pegolotti, this is one of the few secular travelogues to the Orient published in the 16th century. And in addition to providing the kind of practical information required by merchants trading in precious stones among other wares, Balbi, with a jeweler's eye for rarities, allows himself considerable license in recording his personal observations at exotic sights (e.g., the cave Temples of Elephanta and his enthusiasm for elephant tusks f. 100v) or in mentioning incidental occurrences along the way, such as his chance meeting in Goa with the famous embassy of Japanese legates on their way home. Balbi dates his stays to particular places in a precise manner, always gives a careful explanation of the local system of exchange (coins, weights, and measures), describes commercial routes in India in detail and even includes a monsoon calendar. Balbi also discusses Goa, Negapatam, and Pegu (Burma), the latter a source of great fascination owing to its sensational wealth and the section most frequently anthologized in travel collections. The "Viaggio dell'Indie Orientali" was reprinted in 1600 (also rare). The account was translated into Latin and equipped with illustrations in the 1606 'India' volume of the De Bry series, and a partial English translation (above all, the section on Pegu) subsequently appeared in Purchas. An Arabic translation was published in 2008, but a full English translation never appeared.

Minor rubbing and edge wear to spine and boards. Narrow upper margin, mend at f. 25, otherwise remarkably well preserved.

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

**VIAGGIO
DELL' INDIE
ORIENTALI,
DI GASPARO BALBÌ
Gioielliero Venetiano .**

Nelquale si contiene quanto egli in detto viaggio
hà veduto per lo spazio di 9. Anni consumati
in esso dal 1579. fino al 1588.

*Con la relatione de i datij, pesti, & misure di tutte le
Città di tal viaggio, & del gouerno del Rè del Pegù, &
delle guerre fatte da lui con altri Rè d' Auna & di Sion.*

Con la Tauola delle cose più notabili.

CON PRIVILEGI.



IN VENETIA, MDXC.

Appresso Camillo Borgominieri.

Renowned Arabic treatise on geography

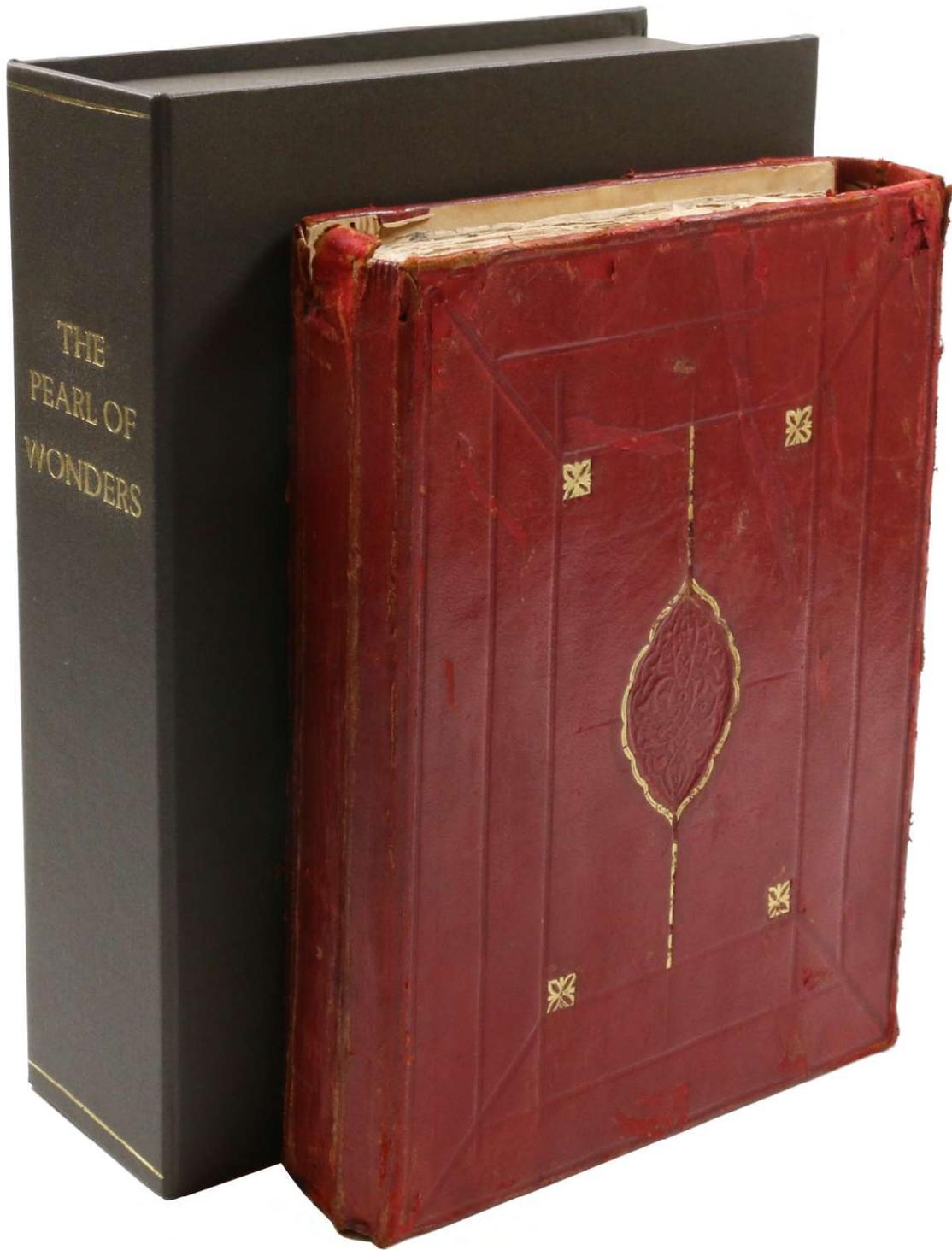
29. AL-WARDI, Siraj al-Din ‘Umar ibn. *Kharidat al-’Aja’in wa faridat al-gharaib* [The Pearl of Wonders and the Uniqueness of Strange Things].

No place, late 16th century. 4to (170 × 250 mm). Manuscript on paper: red, black and brown ink, in an elegant Maghribi script. 184 leaves (with a diagrammatic drawing of the Kaaba on leaf 124), lacking in the final gathering. 19th century red leather Islamic binding with flap, gilt, preserved in a clamshell solander box. € 12,500

Abu Hafis Zayn al-Din Umar ibn al-Muzaffar Ibn al-Wardi, 691–749 H (1291/92–1348/49 CE), known as Ibn al-Wardi, was an Arab historian and geographer. This masterpiece is one of the most renowned treatises on geography in the Arab world of the 13th and 14th centuries. It is a large, rambling Herodotean narration, mixing all kinds of information on places, peoples and traditions known to the Muslim world at the time. The description of the known world centres on Medina and Mecca, unfolding with interesting details, distances, comparisons between cities, tribes or geopolitical situations, flora, fauna and legends. He also talks about Slavs and their lifestyle and mentions al-Mahdiyya as the residence of the Fatimid dynasty. In the earliest pages of the work he mentions the mythical Mount Qaf, always eager to attract the readers attention with strange and bizarre tales. His audience for the work was the cultivated, cosmopolitan and urban Arab elite.

In fair condition, with some marginal fraying and signs of use.

GAL II, p. 163.



THE
PEARL OF
WONDERS

عجايب المخلوقات

فطلبنا شكر الخالق

كتاب خريدة العجايب

تأليف الشيخ الامام العالم العلامة والعمدة

المامون الحجة الفخامة عمدة المحققين

وعين اعيان النبغا والفقهاء

سراج الدين ميرزا المورزي

تعمد الله رحمة

واعاد علينا

بمنزلة

امين

م

وَصَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

فطلبنا شكر الخالق
كلوا من كل ثمره
فطلبنا شكر الخالق
كلوا من كل ثمره
فطلبنا شكر الخالق
كلوا من كل ثمره

لقد نظر مصطفى اغا خان
في شهر ربيع الثاني سنة 1281

With double-page world map

30. AL-WARDI, Siraj al-Din ‘Umar ibn. *Kitab kharida al-’Aja’in wa farida al-gharaib* [The Pearl of Wonders and the Uniqueness of Strange Things].

[Ottoman provinces, ca 1600]. Small folio (215 × 285 mm). Arabic and Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper, 246 ff. 21 lines of black naskh per page (text area 23 × 13 cm), with section titles in red; fol. 1r with an elaborately calligraphed title in black and red, ff. 1v–2r with red, green and gilt frames; ff. 2v–3r with an illuminated world map and fol. 27r with a coloured, marginal illustration of a nilometer in cross-section, and f. 51v with a diagram of the Ka’aba in red and black. Contemporary morocco binding with fore-edge flap, gilt-tooled and blind-stamped, with manuscript Arabic title to lower edge. Pink-dyed European endpapers watermarked with a six-point star and the letters AF. 19th-c. linen pasted over the original binding. € 45,000

An unusually large and attractive copy of the 15th-century cosmographical compilation most often ascribed to Siraj al-Din ‘Umar ibn al-Wardi. His authorship and the manner of the text’s composition remain a subject of scholarly research, but it was a popular text in the Ottoman world, much copied, and translated into Turkish repeatedly. Its popularity has led to a tangled series of recensions, with different copies incorporating various different elements from the text. While some copies omit the historical and eschatological sections, ours contains all the expected sections. The text notes the world, its regions, seas, cities, rivers, and mountains. Plants and animals are also described and their various properties enumerated. The final, brief sections provide a set of capsule histories and, lastly, a description of the sayings and deeds of the Prophet and his companion. The title and preface of the present copy are in Arabic; the rest of text is an anonymous Turkish translation. Though al-Wardi’s cosmography circulated in Arabic and numerous Turkish translations, this hybrid Arabic-Turkish recension is relatively unusual. The scheme of illustrations is conventional in the world map and diagram of Ka’aba, often found in copies of this work with slight variations, but less so in the cross-section of a nilometer on fol. 27r, an illustration we have not seen in other manuscripts of this text. The nilometer is not located or named in the text, but appears beside the section on Fustat, and may be the Abbasid nilometer constructed opposite Fustat in 861. The geometrically rigid map, commonly known as “Ibn-al-Wardi map”, renders schematically the mediaeval Islamic image of the world: “At the center of the map are the two holiest cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. The map shows China and India in the north and the ‘Christian sects and the states of Byzantium’ in the south. The outer circles represent the seas” (Cat. “World treasures of the Library of Congress: Beginnings” [2002]).

Though the manuscript’s binding has suffered from much use and from an unsympathetic attempt to repair it in the 19th century, it provides ample evidence of an expensive, luxuriously produced copy in the traces of the original decoration still visible beneath the later cloth, while its vividly dyed endpapers suggest an unusual taste for colour on the part of the patron who first commissioned this manuscript.

Pastedowns renewed; heavily worn, but sound. Internally, a little staining to the initial folios, and a small dampstain to the gutter, otherwise clean. Ownership inscription of Mustafa, an artillery officer, dated 1067 AH (1676/7 CE).

GAL II, p. 163.

*Including the large world map by Christopher Plantin,
showing Australia's northern coastline*

31. ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedictus. Antiquitatum Iudaicarum libri IX. In quis, praeter Judaeae, Hierosolymorum, & templi Salomonis accuratam delineationem, praecipui sacri ac profani gentis ritus describuntur.

Leiden, Officina Plantiniana, Franciscus Raphelengius, 1593. 4to (170 × 240 mm). (4), 200 pp. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, 15 (of 16) folding engraved maps, and 1 engraving in the text (p. 126). Contemporary vellum with handwritten spine title; traces of ties. € 15,000

Rare first and only edition of this treatise on historical Palestine and the Jewish people by the eminent Spanish theologian Benito Arias Montano (1527–98), an intimate friend of Plantin's. Under the patronage of Philip II of Spain, Arias supervised the edition of the eight-volume Antwerp Polyglot Bible (1569–72), from which massive effort grew the present, more specialized work (cf. Voet I, 584 for the plate of the Temple at Jerusalem). The remarkable map of the world (Shirley 125: 2nd state of 3), showing the Jewish tribes dispersed over both hemispheres, is taken directly from the Antwerp Polyglot. Interestingly enough, "there is an unusual island shown in the position of Australia which has given rise to speculation" (Shirley).

Other engravings include a map showing the Middle East as far as Kuwait on the Gulf coast, a representation of Noah's Ark, and several images of the Temple, depicting it as a symmetrically constructed City of God – the same ideal that informed the Escorial of King Philip. The book's nine parts treat the Holy Land and its geography, the Twelve Tribes of Israel, Jerusalem, the Temple, and the ritual institutions of ancient Judaism; the final chapter discusses the computation of time since the Creation.

The maps are identified with letters from A to P (some printed in red letterpress, others hand-lettered in ink). The first four plates are loose; the remaining plates are erroneously bound before their letter's respective quire signatures rather than in the place indicated by the text; the final plate Q (showing a Hebrew priest) is missing.

An old ink note (apparently a shelfmark) to the front pastedown. Occasional light browning; some tears to plates professionally repaired. Still a good copy of this rare work.

Adams M 1630. IA 107.302. Fürst II, 389. Palau 16496. Röbricht 751 (note). OCLC 491966297. Cf. Shirley 125 and fig. 107 (p. 150).

First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

32. DU BEC-CRESPIN, Jean. The historie of the great emperor Tamerlan wherein are expressed, encounters, skirmishes, battels, sieges, assaults, skalings, taking of cities and strong places, defended, and assaulted, with diverse stratagems of warre, the which this great and renowned warrior hath conducted and accomplished, during his raigne of fortie or fiftie yeares: with other instructions for the warre, which should not be unknowen of them that would attaine unto the knowledge of armes.

London, R. Field for Willam Ponsonby, 1597. 4to. (4), 265, (1) pp. With a woodcut device on the title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces. 17th century calf, 19th century gold-tooled spine. € 35,000

Very rare first edition of the first English translation of *Histoire du grand empereur Tamerlanes* the first European account of the life of Timur (Tamerlane) based on an Arabic source. The successful 14th-century conqueror Timur created an empire stretching from Syria to India, rivaled the Ottoman Empire and ventured to China. The story of Timur was already known in Europe through several authors, but Du Bec-Crespin stands out as the first European author who based his work on an Arabic source, which he calls "Alhacen". Arabic authors were responsible for the survival of the supposed autobiography of Tamburlaine, the *Mulfazat Timury*.

Light stain in the margin of the first and last few pages. Leaves trimmed a little close at the head, occasional marginal marking or finger-soiling. Otherwise in very good condition. Provenance: small owner's mark of James Sotheby (1682–1742) in pencil on title-page "J.S. Sept 23rd, 173r"; bookplate on front paste-down of C.W.H. Sotheby; bookplate of Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Knohl "Fox Pointe Collection".

ESTC S109956; M.R. Martin (ed.), Tamburlaine the great, pp. 16–18. McJannet, L., The Sultan speaks, p. 97.

THE HISTORIE OF
THE GREAT EMPEROVR
TAMERLAN.

Wherein are expressed, encounters, skirmishes, battels, sieges, assaults, skalings, taking of cities and strong places, defended, and assaulted, with diuerse Stratagems of warre, the which this great and Renowned warriour hath conducted and accomplished, during his raigne of fortie or fiftie yeares: with other instructions for the warre, which should not be vnknown of them that would attaine vnto the knowledge of armes.

Drawen from the auncient Monuments of the Arabians, by *Messire Iean du Bec*, Abbot of Mortimer.

Newly translated out of French into English, for their benefite which are ignorant in that language.
by H. M.



LONDON

Printed for Willam Ponsonby. 1597.

*Portugal's failed invasion of North Africa and the ensuing political unrest:
first English edition*

33. TEIXEIRA, José / MUNDAY, Anthony (transl.). The Strangest Adventure That Ever Happened. Containing a discourse concerning the successe of the king of Portugal Dom Sebastian, from the time of his voyage into Africke when he was lost in the battle against the infidels, in the yeare 1578, unto the sixt of January this present of 1601.

London, Frances Henson, 1601. 8vo. 90 pp. (without the final blank leaf). Small woodcut device on title, woodcut decorations and initials. Fine 19th century mottled calf by Lloyd, with gilt arms of Sebastião Pinto Leite, Conde de Penha Longa (motto "Superabo") to both covers, gilt fillets and faux raised bands to spine, compartments tooled in gilt, two red lettering pieces. Leading edges gilt; inner dentelle gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15,000

First English edition of this rare work, containing an account of the failed invasion led by the young king of Portugal, Dom Sebastian, to the north of Africa, his defeat and death, and the political unrest that ensued.

Sebastian, the 24 year-old King of Portugal, invaded Morocco in 1578 with an army of 18,000 men. The army was crushed by the forces of Marwan Abd al-Malik I Saadi at the battle of Alcacer Quibir and King Sebastian was killed. The fact that he had left no successor paved the way for a series of impostors claiming the throne, only to be captured and executed (ultimately, the Spanish king would accede to the throne of Portugal). Teixeira's work narrates the machinations of the fourth such impostor, a Calabrian by the name of Marco Tullio.

Rare at auction, the last copy sold in 1991.

Bound for the Portuguese politician and entrepreneur Sebastião Pinto Leite (1815–92), Conde de Penha Longa. Bookplate of the Fox Pointe Collection Library of Dr. & Mrs. Howard R. Knohl to pastedown. Joints of the fine binding slightly rubbed. Lightly browned throughout; title-page and verso of final leaf lightly dustsoiled. Overall in excellent condition. Rare.

BM-STC 23864. OCLC 32330439.

THE
STRANGEST
ADVENTURE THAT
EVER HAPPENED: EITHER
in the ages passed or present.

Containing a discourse concerning the successse of the King of Portugall Dom Sebastian, from the time of his voyage into Affricke, when he was lost in the battell against the infidels, in the yeare 1578. vnto the sixt of Ianuary this present 1601.

In which Discourse, is diuerse curious histories, some auncient Prophecies, and other matters, whereby most euidently appeareth; that he whom the Seignourie of Venice hath held as prisoner for the space of two yeres and twentie two dayes, is the right and true king of Portugall *Dom Sebastian*.

More, a Letter that declareth, in what manner he was set at libertie the xv. of December last. And besides, how he parted from Venice and came to Florence.

all first done in Spanish, then in French, and now lastly translated into English.

PSAL. CXXVII.

By the Lord is this thing done; and it is miraculous in our eyes.



LONDON,

Printed for Frances Henson dwelling
in the Black-Friers.

1601.

*A history of the kings of Persia and Hormuz:
one of the earliest Western books to mention Qatar*

34. TEIXEIRA, Pedro, [Mir Khwand and Turan Shah]. Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8vo. (8), 384, (8), 115 [but: 215], (17) pp. With a woodcut on title-page, a woodcut initial and some woodcut tailpieces. 17th century marbled calf with gilt label to richly gilt spine, red edges. € 45,000

First edition of a “history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah” (Howgego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant and adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?). It is one of the earliest European sources to mention Qatar, relating to the pearl fishery in the region: “The pearl fishery at Bahren begins some years in June, but generally in July, an lasts all that month and August ... They generally go a fishing to Katar, a port on the coast of Arabia, 10 leagues to the southward of the Island Bahren. As soon an oyster is brought up, they open it, and take out the pearl. The pearls of this sea surpass all others in goodness and weight...” (English translation). The work is divided into three parts. The first, which is the largest, deals with the kings of Persia. It is a summarized translation of the voluminous *Rawzat al-Safa* by the Persian historian Mir Khwand (ca. 1434–1498), and is probably the first translation of the text into an European language. The second part is a translation of the Ayyibud emir Turan Shah’s (d. 1180) chronicle of the kings of Hormuz, a text which is today only extant in translations. Though Teixeira’s adventures started in 1586, he reached Hormuz in 1593, where he resided for several years to study its history. Both parts contain a chronological account of the kings, but also provide a more general history of the area. The last and third part contains an account of Teixeira’s later travels from India to Italy in 1600–01 and 1604–05, visiting China, Mexico and the Middle East. In his preface Teixeira states that he originally wrote the work in Portuguese, but that it was translated into Spanish to appeal to a wider audience. The work appeared in a French translation in 1681, and extracts appeared in an English translation appeared in 1711, followed by a translation of the full text in 1715.

Binding slightly rubbed and with a small defect to upper spine. Slightly browned, otherwise immaculate copy in its first binding.

Howgego, to 1800, T19. Maggs Bros., Spanish books 1014a. Not in Blackmer.

RELACIONES

DE

PEDRO TEIXEIRA

D'EL ORIGEN

DESCENDENCIA

Y SVCCESION

de los Reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz,

Y DE VN VIAGE HECHO

POR EL MISMO AVTOR

dende la India Oriental hasta Italia
por tierra.



EN AMBERES

En casa de Hieronymo Verdussen.

M. DC. X.

Con Privilegio.

The first Latin edition of Balbi's account of the Gulf coast

35. DE BRY, Johann Theodor. Petits Voyages. Pars I–XII. [Including:] **Gasparo BALBI.** Navigationis ex Alepo ad regnum Pegui usque, novem continuis annis [...] absolutae descriptio.

Frankfurt, Erasmus Kempffer, 1601–1628. Folio (220 × 317 mm). 12 books bound in 4 volumes. With 10 engr. title pages, 252 engraved illustrations, 3 engr. views, 17 engr. maps, and 3 armorial engravings. Bound at the end are 5 extra maps and views (including a world map and a view of Jerusalem) from Marino Sanuto's 1611 "Liber secretorum fidelium crucis". Slightly later Spanish limp vellum with ms. title to spine. Ties. € 125,000

All twelve books of Théodore de Bry's "Petits Voyages", the greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies and considered unique in its extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material on Africa, India, and South Asia. Notably, book seven includes Gasparo Balbi's groundbreaking account of the Middle East, first published in 1590 as "Viaggio dell' Indie Orientali" – a mere 16 years before this present issue, making this the second appearance in print altogether and the first Latin translation. Balbi, a Venetian jewel merchant, travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. From Venice he sailed for Aleppo, proceeding to Bir and from there overland to Baghdad, descending the Tigris to Basra, where he embarked for India. While in the Persian Gulf, he studied the pearl industry, noting that the best pearls were to be found at Bahrain and Julfar. He refers to islands in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (including Sir Bani Yas and Das) and to several coastal settlements that were to become permanently established, such as Dubai and Ras al Khaima. Balbi was the first to record the place names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Practically "none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century" (Slot).

A composite set, nine books in their first, the remaining three in their second edition. As several of the travellers were Protestants and their works banned by the Catholic church, this set was censored by the Spanish inquisition of Granada in 1708 (cf. vol. II, verso of title). Condemned authors are identified on the title pages, and various passages considered too crude or suggestive have been stricken out or obliterated. In vol. X, a marginal note on p. 27 attempts to refute an account denouncing the cruelty of the Spanish in America.

Last in the library of Jean-Paul Morin, with his bookplate on the first flyleaf. Rather browned throughout, with occasional slight edge defects; two title pages are repaired. Wants a total of 11 plates, as well as the appendix on the Congo in vol. II and the Notice to the Reader in vol. IV. Balbi's section is complete and well preserved, with only two minor censorship marks. The only comparable copy in recent trade history is the Macclesfield set in contemporary gilt calfskin, auctioned off at Sotheby's in 2007 and currently offered by a U.S. dealer consortium for \$150,000: that copy, however, is incomplete, wanting the final volumes XI and XII – the latter of which is "so rare that even Church lacked much of the text".

Brunet I, 1334. Church 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 217, 219, 221–225. Cf. Howgego I, B7. Ibrahim Al Abed, Peter Hellyer. United Arab Emirates: A New Perspective. London 2001. Slot, B. J. The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602–1784. Leidschendam, published with the support of the Cultural Foundation Abu Dhabi, 1993. Geoffrey King. Delmepialmas and Sircorcor: Gasparo Balbi, Dalmâ, Julfâr and a problem of transliteration. In: Arabian archeology and epigraphy 17 (2006) 248–252. United Arab Emirates yearbook 2005 by Ibrahim Al-Abed, Paula Vine, Peter Hellyer. London 2005. The Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 17. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 79.

ORIENTALIS. CAP. VIII.

Insula tribus miliaribus ambitur, petrosa passim, (olum omnino sterile, neque fructus villos, neque pascua habens, quin imo nec aquam dulcem restinguendæ sit. *Petra ex mero sale sunt, & ipsi muri parietesque adificiorum ex sale petroso constant.* Insula ex sese omnino nihil producit, nec habet quicquam præter id quod ex Arabia, Persia & ex vrbe Bassora aduectum participat. Attamen ob maximam loci opportunitatem, nihil non affertur aduehiturque illuc in maxima copia, & ingens ibi negociantium frequentia est. Est enim Emporium totius Indiae, Arabiae, Persiae, Turciae, & quarumcunq; aliarum vicinarum nationum, quocunq; tempore adueneris, habebis ibi Persas, Turcas, Armenios & omnium nationum homines, sunt & Veneti ibi, qui rem faciunt, ex aromatibus gemmisq; magna affluentia quotidie eo ex India aduectis, quæ deinde Venetiam vsq; inde perferuntur itinere terrestri. Vicissim autem Armusiani vndiquaque ex aliis prouincijs & regnis sibi adiacentibus quascunq; merces accipiunt, ex regno Persiae, ex prouincia *Coracone*, ex *Dio*, vnde tapetes preciosos quos *Alcarissas* vocant, in copia habent. Ex Turcia habent telam camelinam (*nostri Schamsot eam dicunt*) ex Arabia sunt illis varia aromata & herbae, pro pharmacopolijs, utpote sanguis Draconis, Manna, Myrrha, thus & equi generosi, quadrigarum rapacissimo cuius accommodi, margaritæ orientales preciosissimæ, captæ ad portum *Moscate*, qui est inter *Capo Rosalgetre* & *Moncadon*, ad littus Arabiae: item passula vberitum, varia genera dactylorum, nuces iuglandes, varia electuaria, quæ in Indiam deinde ex Armusio vberitum deuehuntur, item monetæ genus quam *Larynam* vocant. *Laryna* singula *laryna* faciunt binos numos in nostra moneta. est autem forma eius oblonga, ad modum sili argentei quod malleo complanatum fuerit inflexum, minusculis quibusdam characteribus notatum: est putum putum argentum culum à Persis in quodam Persiæ loco cui *Lary* nom est: in tanta copia vt negociationes ex ea instituantur, haud secus ac si essent alia merces *perfica questu- sissima.*

Petra salis.

Laryna.

moneta

perfica

questu-

sissima.



D 3 quæstus

A circular world map centered on the Middle East

36. [BONGARS, Jacques]. [Orientalium expeditionum historia.] Gesta Dei per Francos, sive Orientalium expeditionum, et regni Francorum Hierosolimitani historia [...].

Hanau, typis Wecheliani, apud heredes Joan. Aubry, 1611. Folio (240 × 352 mm). (56), 1203 (instead of 1207, properly 1205), (1) pp. (p. 623f. blank, wants pp. 231f. & 237f.). (Includes, as part 2:) **SANUDO, Marino.** Liber secretorum fidelium crucis super Terrae Sanctae recuperatione et conservatione [...] Orientalis historiae tomus secundus. Ibid., 1611. (12), 361, (3) pp. (283f. printed as a double-page-sized folding table). Both parts with engraved printer's device to title-page. With 3 double-page-sized folding engraved maps and 2 engraved plans as well as a woodcut printer's device at the end. Slightly later full calf, spine elaborately gilt. € 25,000

Only edition of this early, important source book for the history of the crusades and the Kingdom of Jerusalem and its vassal states. The second parts contains the first printing of the much sought-after 14th century maps and plans by the Genoese cartographer Pietro Vesconte, previously available in manuscript copies only. "Four of the maps from Marino Sanudo's early fourteenth-century manuscript atlas were reprinted by Johann Bongars in 1611. Sanudo's planisphere [...] is one of the few examples of medieval maps based on portolano sources in printed form. It is a circular map centered on Jerusalem with the Mediterranean relatively well defined. The ocean surrounds the whole of the known world, the outer parts of which are represented by conjecture. The authorship of Marino Sanudo is not definitely established and the original manuscript has also been attributed to Pietro Vesconte" (Shirley).

One of two title variants differing only in slight changes in the typesetting (here: "Expeditionum" begins between the "O" and the "R" of "Orientalium"). Binding somewhat rubbed, hinges starting. Rather severely browned throughout due to paper stock, some waterstaining to margins, more pronounced near the end, sometimes reaching into the printed text. Stains to first title-page; the second title and its counter-leaf *6 are printed on different paper stock. Some light worming, mainly confined to margins but also touching the text near the end; occasional edge defects. A copy in modern half vellum (severely browned, with some worming, but otherwise complete) commanded 13,000 Euros at Reiss's spring 2009 auction.

VD 17, 1:069728C. Atabey 127. Ioannou 49 (variant). Potthast I, 105. Tooley I, 162. Cf. Tobler 12. For the maps: Shirley 276 (with plate 217); Nordenskiöld 51 (with fig. 28); Laor 783 & 1145f. as well as Lex. Kart. 576 & 860f.

Great history of the Portuguese era in the Arabian Peninsula and beyond

37. ANDRADA, Francisco d'. Cronica do muyto alto e muito poderoso Rey destes Reynos de Portugal dom João o III. deste nome. Dirigida ha C. R. M. del Rey dom Felipe o III. deste nome nosso Senhor.

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez for the author, sold by Francesco Lopez, 1613. 4 parts in 1 volume. Folio. (19), 113, 134, 131, 155 ff. With a central crowned coat of arms of Portugal on the title-page, title and coat of arms set in ornamental border, woodcut initials. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, 2 (later) red morocco labels lettered in gold, traces of ties. € 29,500

First edition of this principal history of the reign of João III of Portugal (1502–1557), ruler of Portugal from 1521 until his death.

His reign was marked by the introduction and establishment of the inquisition in Portugal from 1536 onwards. During his rule, Portuguese possessions were extended in Asia and in the New World. The majority of the 419 chapters of the book deal with Portugal's overseas possessions and trading posts in the Middle East (Hormuz, Suez, Socotra), India (Diu, Goa, Chaul, Calicut), Africa (Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Mozambique), Brazil, China, Ceylon, the Moluccas, etc. The chapters discuss newly acquired lands, the governors of the regions, voyages and travels, wars, sieges and trade.

“Francisco de Andrada (ca. 1540–1614) was a Commander of the Order of Christ, a member of the State Council, Chief Keeper of the Archives and Chief Chronicler of the Kingdom. He was the son of Fernão Alvares d'Andrada, Treasurer to King João III” (Maggs).

Provenance: bookplate (in gold) of the Huth Library on inside of front cover, embossed stamp of Antonio de Almeida Correa on the title-page. Very good copy of an important work on the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese.

Bosch 52; Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History IX, pp. 143–145; Huth Library 177; Maggs, Bibl. Brasiliensis 104; Rodrigues 171.

C R O N I C A
D O M V Y T O A L
T O E M V I T O P O D E R O
SO REY DESTES REYNOS DE
Portugal dom Ioão o III. deste nome.

DIRIGIDA HA C. R. M. DEL
Rey dom Felipe o III. deste nome noſſo Senhor.

Composta por Francisco d'Andrada do ſeu Conſe-
lho, & ſeu Croniſta mòr.



Anno

1613.

COM PRIVILEGIO.

Impreſa em Lisboa com as licenças neceſſarias por
Iorge Rodriguez.

Ha cuſta do Autor. Vende ſe na rua noua em caſa de Francisco
Lopez linreiro.

Taxada na meſa do Paço a 900. reis em papel.

Radziwill's Palestinian travelogue – Duke Ossolinski's copy

38. RADZIWILL, Mikolaj Krzysztof. Ierosolymitana Peregrinatio [...] Primum a Thoma Tretero custode Varmiensi ex Polonico sermone in Latinum translata, nunc varie aucta et correctius in lucem edita. Antwerp, Plantin / apud viduam et filios Joannis Moreti, 1614. Small folio (ca. 210 × 314 mm). (10), 308, (12) pp. With engraved title-page and 5 full-page engraved illustrations in the text, as well as several woodcut initials and woodcut printer's device. Contemporary full vellum. All edges red. € 22,000

Second, improved Latin edition of this famous account of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land by the Polish Prince Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwill (1549–1616), frequently translated and reprinted. First published in 1601; the present edition is corrected and expanded.

During his two-year trip from 1582 to 1584 Radziwill visited not only Palestine, but also Syria, Egypt, Crete, Cyprus, Italy and Greece. “Radziwill, in his account of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land and Egypt, described the ethnic diversity of the inhabitants of these lands. Critics underline the fact that his descriptions were ethnographic in character and quite objective. His ‘Peregrynacja’ was published in Latin and in Polish and apparently was quite widely read” (S. Grodz, *Islam in Polish-Lithuanian/Ottoman Encounters*, in: *The Character of Christian-Muslim Encounter*, Leiden 2015, p. 234).

The emblematic illustrations show sailboats in a fierce storm, such as Radziwill himself encountered, as well as appropriate Biblical quotations in banners decorated with maritime elements, but also a plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem (a separate appendix describes the prayers and songs there to be sung).

Binding somewhat brownstained and a little warped; upper hinge starting. Paper evenly browned throughout, occasional brownstains. Provenance: from the library of Duke Franciszek Maksymilian Ossolinski (1676–1756), Polish politician in the service of the exiled Stanislaus I. Leszczyński and an important collector, with his autograph ownership inscription “Ex Libris F. M. Ducis de Tencryn-Ossolinski”, dated Lunéville, 12 Sept. 1741, to front pastedown, and a three-line handwritten French quotation from St. Augustine to lower pastedown. In all a good copy of a widely received work; this edition rarely seen at auction.

Weber II, 204. Röhricht p. 208, no. 787. Estreicher XXVI, 90. Brunet IV, 1087. Graesse VI, 17. Baumgarten, Hall. Bibl. VI, 65f. Ebert II, 18596. Tobler 83. Cf. Aboussouan 769.

IOB CAP. XXXVI.

Si voluerit extendere nubes quasi tentorium suum, et fulgurare lumine suo desuper, cardines quoque maris operiet.



PSALMO CVI.

Qui descendunt mare in nauibus, facientes operationem in aquis multis.
 Ipsi viderunt opera Domini, et mirabilia eius in profundo.
 Dixit, et stetit spiritus procellae: et exaltati sunt fluctus eius.
 Ascendunt vsq; ad caelos, et descendunt vsq; ad abyssos, omnia eorum in malis tabescebat.
 Turbati sunt, et moti sunt sicut cibus: et omnis sapientia eorum deuorata est.

The first complete copy since the Aboussouan sale

39. FÜRER VON HAIMENDORF, Christoph. *Itinerarium Aegypti, Arabiae, Palaestinae, Syriae, aliarumque Regionum Orientalium.*

Nuremberg, Abraham Wagenmann, (1620–)1621. Small 4to. With fine engraved portrait of the author after Peter Issel to verso of title, engraved armorial device to verso of dedication f., 6 folding engraved plates, and woodcut printer's device to imprimatur f. at end. Contemporary limp vellum. € 12,500

First edition, second issue (with title dated 1621). The first complete copy since the Camille Aboussouan sale in 1993. This second issue has two more plates than the first. "Fürer [...] travelled extensively from 1563–66, first in Italy and then to the Ionian Islands, Egypt and Palestine. The work is concerned with the latter, though Fürer does provide some information on Corfu, Zakynthos, Crete and Cyprus. He is the first to give a description of Vesalius's tomb on Zakynthos" (Blackmer).

"Mons Calvarius" plate trimmed just within border at foot; some (mostly light) waterstaining to lower margins, mostly light marginal foxing.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 995. VD 17, 23:247329C. Blackmer 640. Aboussouan 363. Weber II, 191. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 249. Gay 53. Tobler 70. Graesse II, 643. Brunet II, 1417 ("volume rare et assez recherché").

The rare first edition of the foundation work of modern international law

40. GROTIUS, Hugo. *De jure belli ac pacis libri tres. In quibus ius naturae & gentium: item iuris publici praecipua explicantur.*

Paris, Nicolas Buon, 1625. 4to (240 × 169 mm). (36), 506, (2), 553–586, (8) pp. Title printed in red and black, roman and italic type, a few words or phrases in Greek type, shoulder notes. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut head and tail-pieces and floriated initials. Contemporary French calf, spine with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and with gilt-lettering in 2nd compartment (extremities rubbed, corners bumped and worn, boards rubbed, foot of spine little chipped), marbled endpapers, red-sprinkled edges. € 150,000

First edition of the “foundation of modern international law” (PMM). A prodigy in his youth, Grotius became a statesman and thinker of the greatest integrity whose influence on modern European thought can scarcely be overestimated. In 1619, cutting short a successful career in the law and diplomacy, Grotius was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Louvestein fortress in Holland by order of the stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau, for having attempted to orchestrate a compromise between the Calvinist and anti-Spanish party, led by Maurice, and the more moderate Remonstrant party, who advocated self-government of the Dutch states in matters of religion. After a dramatic escape two years later (his wife smuggled him out of jail in a book trunk), Grotius took refuge in France, where he survived on meagre pensions, settling in 1623 in the country house of the President de Meme near Senlis, close to the property of de Thou fils, who gave him free access to his father's splendid library. There Grotius began writing his master work, “*De jure belli ac pacis*”. Many of the ideas developed therein had been outlined in an unpublished work of his youth, “*De jure praedae*”, the manuscript of which he had brought with him, enabling him to finish the treatise in under a year. The fundamental importance of the mature work is its attempt, a century before the spread of the Enlightenment, “to obtain a principle of right, and a basis for society and government, outside the church or the Bible” (M. Pattison, art. “Grotius”, *Enc. Brit.* 1911, v. 12, p. 623). “The distinction between religion and morality is not clearly made, but Grotius' principle of an immutable law, which God can no more alter than a mathematical axiom, was the first expression of the ‘*droit naturel*’, the natural law which exercised the great political theorists of the eighteenth century, and is the foundation of modern international law” (PMM).

Buon commenced printing the work in November 1624. By using two or three presses, a few copies, presumably of the first state (Ter Meulen/D., p. 565), were ready to be sent to the Frankfurt fair in March 1625. This first state (of which Ter Meulen and Diermanse record only one copy, at the Bodleian) contains no table, indices, addenda or errata; all but the errata were added, constituting a second state (Ter Meulen/D. 565'), copies of which are also extremely rare, as it appears not to have been published. Both first and second states contain substantive textual variants, principally in bifolium 3Q2.3 and in quires 5E–5G, which were modified under the author's supervision, probably in the course of printing, forming a third and final state. While 3Q2.3 appear to have been entirely re-typeset, other corrections or revisions, according to Grotius's bibliographers, appear erratically in different copies. States II and III have title in red and black, in both, book 3, ch. 24 begins on p. 781 and text ends on p. 786, and both are complete, except that state II lacks the errata. Our copy conforms to state III, with the following points present: mis-signing 3 as o3 and 3C2 as 3C3, misprinting of p. 212 as 213, 407 as 707, 410 as 41, 456 as 458, 492 as 462; gathering 3C2 (pp. 385/386–391/392) has double page numbering to fill up the count preceding 393 on 3D1r; that sequence continues through 464 (3M4v), then reverts to the actual count beginning with 461 on 3N1r. Book 3 begins on leaf 4A1r (p. 553), as if preceded by A–3Z? (which would end with p. 552), indicating that its printing was begun before completion of the preceding text. State III leaves 3Q2–3 (p. 487–490) are a resetting of states I and II, with incorrect headline “LIB. III” on p. 489 (perhaps an unmodified re-used headline from book 3), though it has not been determined whether the inner bifolium 3Q2.3 only, or the whole of 3Q, was reprinted.

Leaves a3 and a4 loose, short tear in blank margin of p. 213, little occasional spotting and browning of text, small wormhole to lower corner of first few leaves. Occasional light pencil annotations, text markings and corrections in contemporary hand. Provenance: M. de Kernier (bookplate to front pastedown), De Lherbetti, Lieutenant Criminel au Chateau du Loire (inscription on title-page). An outstanding, clean and completely unsophisticated copy.

PMM 125. Ter Meulen, Liste bibl. de 70 éditions et traductions du De jure belli ac pacis, p. 9–10. Ter Meulen/Diermanse, Bibliographie des écrits imprimés de Hugo Grotius, La Haye, 1950. Books That Made Europe p. 86.

HVGONIS GROTII
**DE IVRE BELLI
AC PACIS**
LIBRI TRES.

In quibus ius naturæ & Gentium : item iuris
publici præcipua explicantur.

*De la bibliothèque
Lieutenant
au Chateau*



*De Lherbette
Criminel
Dulois.*

PARISIIS,

Apud **NICOLAVM BVON**, in via Iacobæa, sub signis
S. Claudij, & Hominis Siluestris.

M. DC. XXV.

CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

With attractive maps of the Holy Land & Middle East

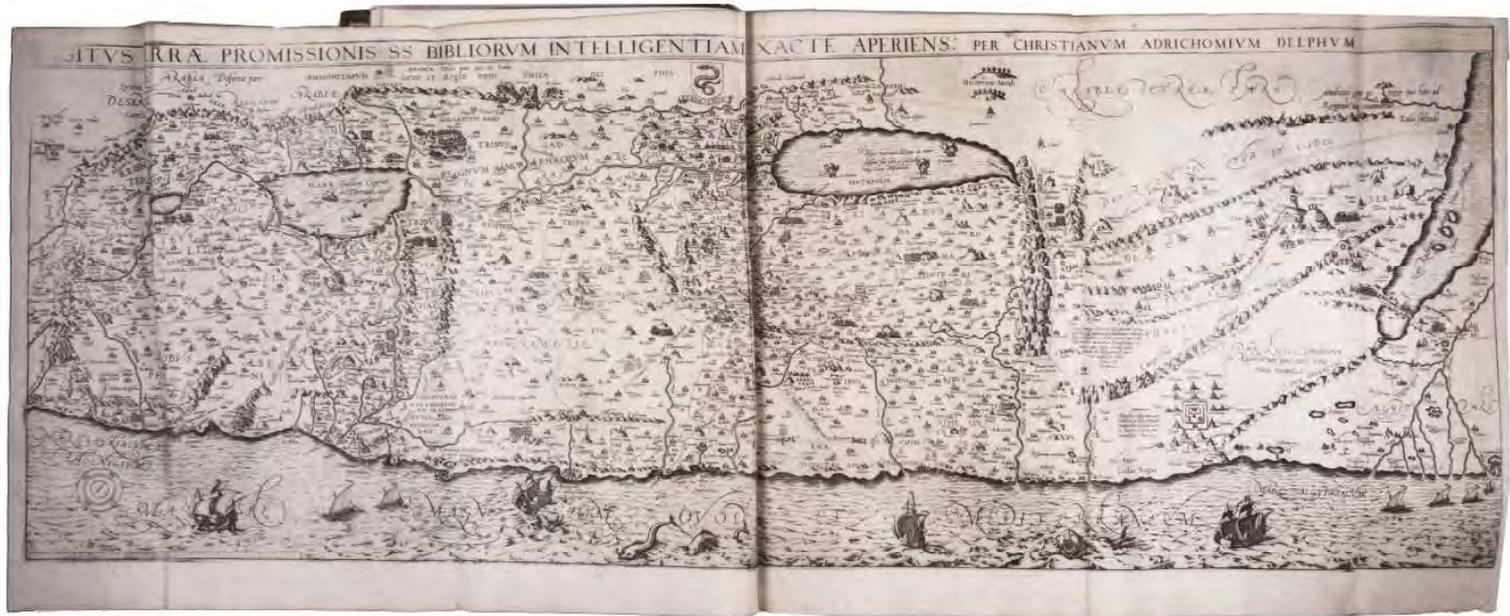
41. ADRICHEM, Christiaan van. Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et biblicarum historiarum cum tabulis geographicis aere expressis.

[Cologne, Officina Birckmannica, for Hermann Mylius, 1628]. Folio. (12) 286, (30) pp. With engraved allegorical title-page, numerous decorated woodcut initial letters and tailpieces, 11 maps of Israel and 1 map of Jerusalem (8 folding and 4 double-page). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine with red morocco title-label, blind-tooled sides, gilt binding edges. € 10,000

Van Adrichem's famous description of the Holy Land & the Middle East. Christiaan van Adrichem (1533–1585) was interested in the topography of the Holy Land and collected material from histories and travel accounts, some of which were subsequently lost. This work starts with a description of the Holy Land according to tribe, accompanied by one general map and ten maps depicting the territory of each tribe. The description of Jerusalem published in 1585 is included, and the work ends with a Chronicon, a chronology of biblical events from the creation of the world till the death of the apostle St. John. It is preceded by a chronological table which ends in the year 1585.

Title and last page slightly soiled. Very good copy of an important work on the history of Palestine and Israel, with attractive maps of the Holy Land.

Bibl. Belg. I, p. 28 (2 copies); Röbricht 210–11; Tobler 210; for Adrichem: NNBW III, cols. 5–7.



Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf

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

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez for Antonio Gonsalvez, 1628. Large 4to. 3 vols. (7), 208 ff. (2), 238 ff. (10), 262 ff. Title vignettes (royal arms of Portugal). Without the folding plan present in some copies. Uniform contemporary limp vellum with Iberian handwritten spine titles and traces of ties. All edges red.

€ 12,500

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

From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban (their engraved armorial bookplate on the paste-downs); old shelfmark on flyleaves. Occasional slight browning, but a very good set.

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



The most comprehensive work on Portuguese colonial history

43. BARROS, João de and Couto, Diego de. Da Asia.

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

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

This is “the best edition of this famous work on Portuguese colonial history. The first edition appeared at Lisbon, Madrid and Paris from 1552 to 1645. It consists of 12 “Decadas” (decades), comprising the history of the years 1420–1600. Only Decadas I, II, III and a part of IV are by J. de Barros, the rest is by D. de Couto, who begins his part also with Decada IV, so that there are two Decadas IV” (Laures). De Barros (1496–1570), head agent for the Portuguese overseas trade authority “Casa da Índia”, managed to persuade King João III to commission from him a history of the Portuguese in India (including Asia and southeast Africa). The result earned him renown as one of the first great Portuguese historians, and the title of a “Portuguese Livy”. The ‘Decades’ contain “the early history of the Portuguese in India and Asia and reveal careful study of Eastern historians and geographers, as well as of the records of his own country. They are distinguished by clearness of exposition and orderly arrangement. They are also lively accounts” (Enc. Britannica).

A crisp, uniform set with a contemporary ink note by L. Quesnel on the front pastedown of the index volumes and 19th century collector’s blue monogram labels (JCQ?) to flyleaves.

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



G. F. Machado f.

No Frontispicio

DA ASIA
DE
JOÃO DE BARROS
E DE
DIOGO DE COUTO
NOVA EDIÇÃO
OFFERECIDA
A SUA MAGESTADE
D. MARIA I.
RAINHA FIDELÍSSIMA

&c. &c. &c.



LISBOA

NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA,
ANNO MDCLXXVIII.

Com Licença da Real Mesa Censúria, e Privilegio Real.

Final edition of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas, with 164 maps attractively coloured by a contemporary hand

44. MERCATOR, Gerard and Henricus Hondius. Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. ... Editio decima.

[Amsterdam], heirs of Henricus Hondius, 1630. Folio (47 × 34 cm). (22), 39r, (35), (1 blank) pp. With engraved title-page, engraved double-page portrait of Mercator and Hondius; 4 engraved divisional title-pages, 164 engraved maps (almost all double-page) and many woodcut initials and tailpieces, all fully coloured by a contemporary hand, with some occasional details highlighted with gum arabic, and with the title-pages with some text and details highlighted in gold. All maps with letterpress texts on the back. 18th-century gold- and blind-tooled calf, gilt edges. € 125,000

Contemporary coloured copy of the final Hondius edition of the Mercator atlas, the greatest atlas of all time, first published posthumously in 1595. The Mercator atlas was the first to bear the name Atlas and it set the standard for all to come. Surely no atlas has ever been so influential. Although Ortelius's 1570 atlas helped to establish many of the modern conventions for atlases, Mercator (1512–1594) took further steps. Moreover, Ortelius borrowed and adapted his maps from existing ones, while Mercator's were entirely new. In 1630, the year of the present edition, it was still the most significant geographical work of its time. However, this was also the year that Blaeu would introduce his Appendix atlas. The present edition includes nine new maps, not included in the previous edition of 1623.

Title-page restored at the foot and in the fore-edge margins, the following three leaves also with marginal restorations; double-portrait with a small restoration in the gutter, and some minor restorations throughout, binding in very good condition. Provenance: from the Schaffgotsch library, which had its roots in the 16th century, with the initials of count Carl von Schaffgotsch. An attractively coloured copy of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas.

Keuning, "The history of an atlas", in: Imago Mundi IV, pp. 37–62; Koeman Me 29B; Koeman & V.d. Krogt I, 1:107; for Carl von Schaffgotsch: Emil Starkenstein, "Ein neuentdecktes Blass des Psalters von 1549" in: Gutenberg Jahrbuch XIV (1939), pp. 118–120.



Blaeu's stunning first terrestrial atlas, with 99 maps beautifully coloured by hand

45. BLAEU, Willem Jansz. Appendix theatri A. Ortelii et Atlantis G. Mercatoris, continens tabulas geographicas diversarum orbis regionum, nunc prima editas, cum descriptionibus.

Amsterdam, Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1631. Super Royal folio (48 × 33 cm). With engraved title-page, 99 engraved maps (2 multi-sheet folding, 96 double page and 1 half page), 3 engravings in text and woodcut initials and tailpieces, all beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand, the engraved title-page highlighted with gold (also the letters in the first 5 lines of capitals) and some occasional use of gum arabic on the maps. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum, gilt edges. € 245,000

Beautiful and exceptionally rare hand-coloured copy of Blaeu's famous Appendix theatri, in the original Latin, – This atlas was the birth of the famous Blaeu house of cartography and proved to be the forerunner of Blaeu's many further famous atlases and foundation of the Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, published in 1664–1665. We have located one other coloured copy in the Library of the Institute of History CAS, Prague.

Blaeu began his career as a globe maker around 1596, moving to Amsterdam in 1599 when he probably began copperplate printing as well. He quickly expanded into separately published maps (especially nautical charts) and into pilot guides that often included a collection of nautical charts.

Slightly browned (mostly from the green pigment used for the colouring, some occasional minor wormholes in the foot margins (not affecting the maps), a couple marginal tears and restorations, but most of the maps in very good condition. A beautiful hand-coloured copy of Blaeu's stunning first terrestrial atlas.

Cat. NHSM, p. 91; J. Keuning, "Blaeu's atlas", in: Imago mundi XIV, pp. 74–89; Koeman, Bl 3; V.d. Krogt, Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici 2:022; cf. Shirley T.BLA–1b (variant 1631 ed.).



“The greatest and finest atlas ever published”, in fine contemporary colour

46. BLAEU, Joan. Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke ‘t aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort vertoont en beschreven.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–1665. 9 volumes. Imperial folio (55.5 × 36.5 cm). With 9 engraved title-pages, an engraved frontispiece and 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc., mostly double-page (53.5 × 64 cm, plate size ca. 42 × 53 cm), 7 larger folding, a few single-page and a few smaller, many including additional inset maps, plans and views, and decorated with coats of arms, human & mythological figures, animals, produce, etc. With the engraved title-pages, frontispiece, other engravings (except for the compass rose and 2 inscriptions), woodcut devices on 4 title-pages and 1 woodcut initial coloured by a contemporary hand (the maps mostly in outline but with their decorations fully coloured) and some (mostly the engraved title-pages) with extensive use of gold. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum. € 750,000

First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu’s great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and coloured by a contemporary hand.

The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his son Joan (1598/99–1673) are justly famous for the accuracy, originality and beauty of their maps and for the technical quality of their engraving and printing. The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world.

The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards, but the binding is also generally very good. With occasional browning, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear. But the atlas is generally in excellent condition, most maps and text leaves fine, and the colouring is still bright and clear.

Provenance: although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. Blaeu’s stunning great atlas, with 610 maps, plans and views, mostly double-page, coloured by a contemporary hand.

Koeman & V.d. Krogt 2.621; Koeman Bl 57; cf. H. de la Fontaine Verwey, “De glorie van de Blaeu-Atlas”, in: Uit de wereld van het boek III, pp. 195–225.



The second edition in English, by the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age

47. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1634. Folio (235 × 320 mm). 2 vols. in one. (58), 614, (42) pp. (12), 632, (86) pp. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15,000

Pliny's renowned Natural History in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. The "Naturalis Historia" is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available to the author. Pliny claims to be the only Roman ever to have undertaken such a work. It comprised 37 books in 10 volumes and covered over 20,000 facts on topics including the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Some technical advances he discusses are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding corn. Much of what he wrote about has been confirmed by archaeology. "We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

Binding rubbed; front hinge splitting. Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the publisher's advertisement to the reader that all errors have been corrected in the present edition and the errata leaf (included in the same position in 1601) has become unnecessary rather than having been mistakenly omitted. Some slight browning and brownstaining, but an excellent copy removed in 1973 from the Royal Meteorological Society (Symons Bequest, 1900) with their bookplate on the front pastedown.

STC 20030. Cf. Pforzheimer 496 (1601 ed.).

THE
HISTORIE
OF THE WORLD:

Commonly called,
THE NATVRALL HISTORIE OF
C. PLINIUS SECVNDVS.

*Translated into English by PHILEMON HOLLAND
Doct̃or of Physicke.*

The first Tome:



LONDON,
Printed by Adam Iſſip.
1634.

*Spectacular navigational and travel guide to the East Indies,
with 42 double-page and folding plates, including 6 maps,
all engravings beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand*

48. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Histoire de la navigation ... aux Indes Orientales ... Avec annotations de B. Paludanus, ... Troixiesme edition augmentee.

Including:

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Le grand routier de mer, ...

[**LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van**]. Description de l’Amerique & des parties d’icelle, ...

Amsterdam, Evert Cloppenburg, 1638. Folio (32.5 × 21 cm). (8), 206; (4), 181, (1 blank); (1), (1 blank), “86” (= 80), (2 blank) pp. With 3 title-pages (2 from the same full-page engraving and 1 letterpress with an engraving of a ship in a cartouche with 4 inset city views), a nearly full-page engraved portrait of the author in a cartouche with 4 inset views, 42 engraved plates including 6 maps (31 double-page & 11 larger folding). All plates coloured by a contemporary hand. Near contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.
€ 275,000

A hand-coloured copy of the French edition of Linschoten’s classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East Indies, termed by Lach “the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collections” (I.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East Indies. It includes such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa, Middle East & Far East carried a copy of this book by Linschoten. The 42 plates (11 large folding) are especially noteworthy, including 6 maps and several bird’s-eye views, many with coats of arms of the regions shown and of the colonial powers that controlled parts of them.

The text is divided into three parts. The first part covers the East Indies and East Africa, including regions as far east as Japan. The second describes the navigation along the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with some coasts in the New World. The third book is devoted to North America, the Caribbean and Brazil.

Som minor foxing, a small tear repaired in the title-page to part 3 (not affecting the text or engraving), one plate was cut and reattached at an early date and a few others show very minor browning or small tears where the folds cross, the corner of one leaf torn off (without loss of text) and a few other minor marginal defects, but still in very good condition, with the colouring rich and in good condition. The boards are slightly rubbed and the head and foot of the spine expertly restored, but the binding is in excellent condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

Alden & Landis 638/37 (8 copies); Burnell & Tiele, The voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies, Hakluyt Society (old series) LXX–LXXI (London 1885); JCB II, p. 271; Lach, Asia in the making of Europe, I.I.196–204 & 482–490; Palau 138584; Sabin 41373 & 28266 (parts 1 & 2, cf. 19701 & 49497: 1619 ed. of part 3); STCN (3 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 686–688.



Portuguese classic of Arabian travel, the rare first edition

49. ANDRADE, Jacinto Freyre de. Vida de Dom João de Castro Quarto Viso-Rey da India Escrita por Jacinto Freyre de Andrada.

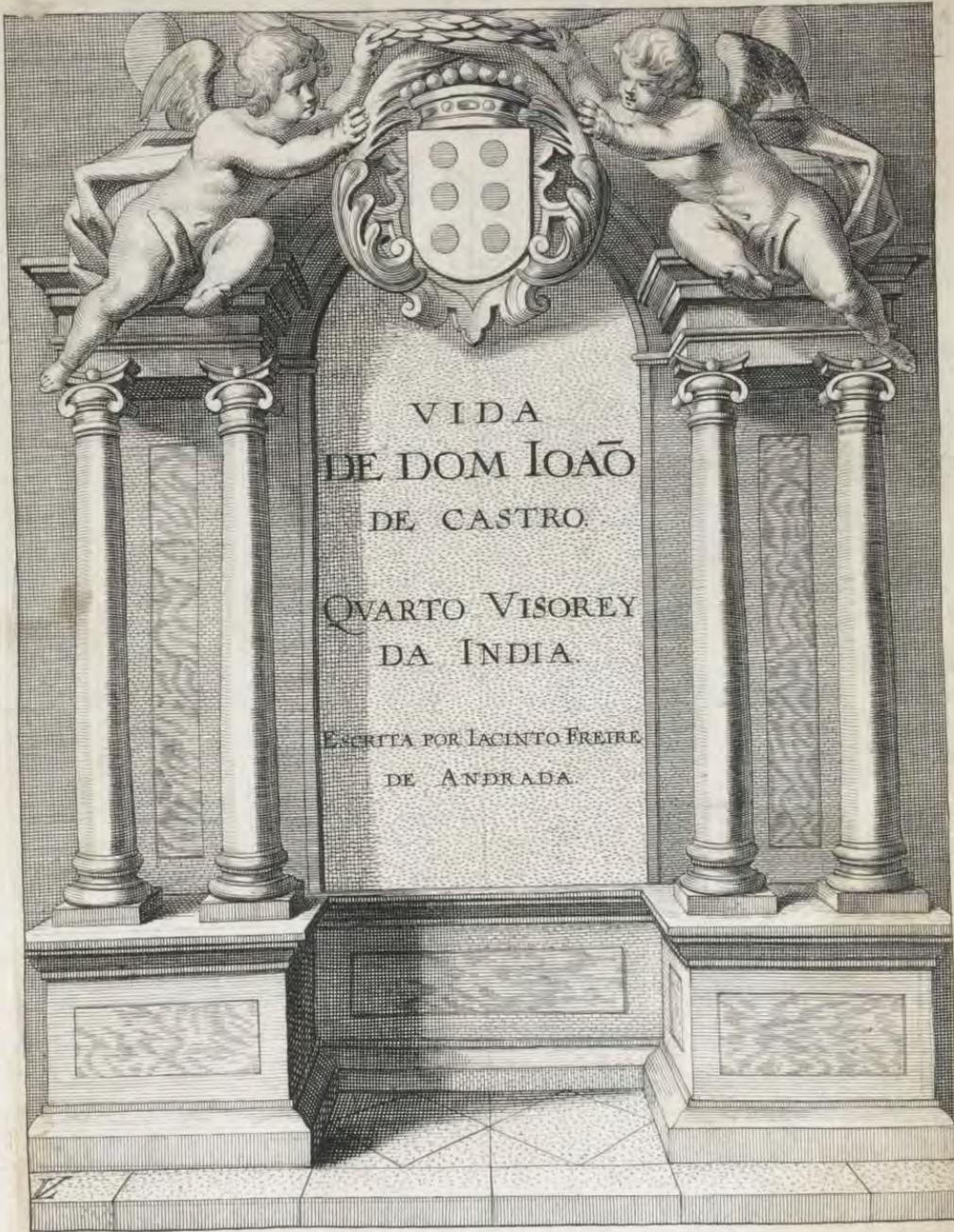
Lisbon, Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Small folio (210 × 280 mm). (8), 444, (48) pp. With separate engr. title page, eng. portrait after the preliminaries and full-page woodcut on p. 59. Contemporary limp vellum with remains of ties. € 25,000

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

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

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

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



VIDA
DE DOM IOÃO
DE CASTRO.

QVARTO VISOREY
DA INDIA.

ESCRITA POR IACINTO FREIRE
DE ANDRADA.

The customs of the Arab world illustrated

50. MANDELSLO, Johann Albrecht von. Morgenländische Reyse-Beschreibung.

Hamburg & Schleswig, Johann Holwein for Christian Guth, 1658. Folio. (32), 248, (36) pp. With separate engraved title-page, engr. portrait, double-page engraved map and 21 large text engravings by Christian Rothgießer; woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces.

(Bound after) II: **SAADI (ed. Adam Olearius).** Persianischer Rosenthal. In welchem viel lustige Historien, scharffsinnige Reden, und nützliche Regeln. Ibid., Johann Holwein for Johann Naumann, 1654. (52), 196, (30) pp, final blank f. With separate engraved title-page, engr. portrait and 33 large text engravings by Rothgießer. Contemporary vellum. € 25,000

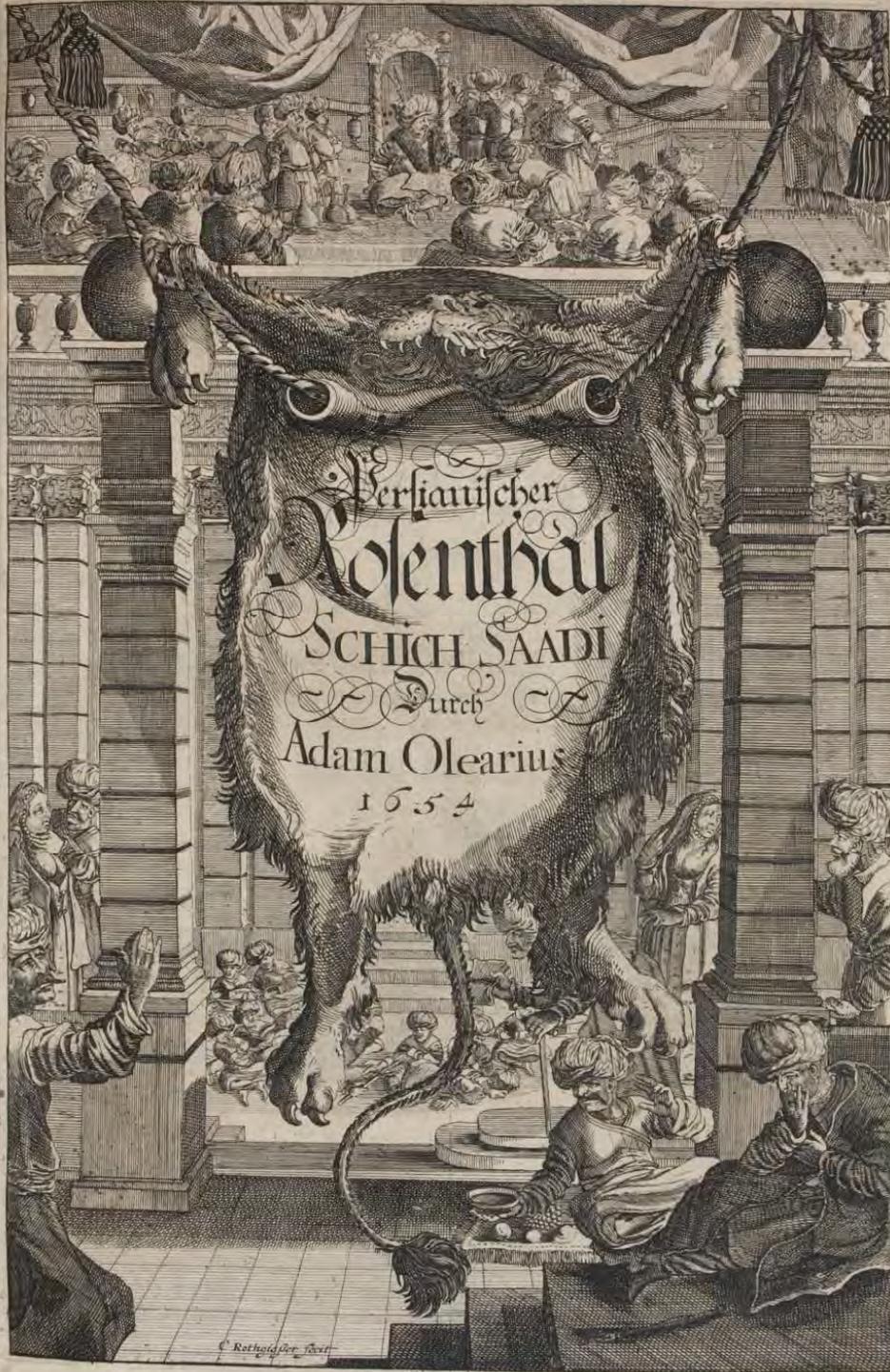
First edition of this famous travel report, containing “many interesting details of the eternally plentiful oriental world” (cf. Henze). While the engraved maps depict Southeast Asia from Persia to Japan and Java, the remaining engravings mainly illustrate the customs of the Arab world, of Persia and India. “Mandelslo was a German traveller and adventurer (1616–44). Originally a page at the court of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, in 1635 Mandelslo was attached to the duke’s embassy to Moscow and Persia, a mission intended to open trade negotiations. The Duke’s librarian and mathematician, Adam Olearius, accompanied the embassy as its secretary. The ambassadors themselves remained in Persia, but in 1638 Mandelslo, feeling the need for wider travel, obtained permission to travel on to India. Sailing from Hormuz, he landed at Surat in April 1638 then travelled through Gujarat to Agra, Lahore, Goa, Bijapur and Malabar. He sailed for England from Surat in January 1639, calling at Ceylon and Madagascar, but was to die of smallpox five years later. Before his death, Mandelslo had entrusted his rough notes to Olearius, who subsequently published them bound with his numerous official accounts of the embassy” (Howgego I, 677). This first edition is significantly rarer than its later reworkings and translations; ABPC lists a single complete copy at auctions of the last decades (Sotheby’s, Oct 11, 2005, lot 177, £3,400).

Bound with this is the first German edition of Saadi’s “Gulistan”, also edited by Olearius.

Old armorial bookplate (name erased) and bookplate of Eivind Hassler (1939–2009) on front pastedown.

*I: VD 17, 23:233226D. Lipperheide Ld 1. Adlung II, pp. 306–308. Alt-Japan-Katalog 943. Bircher A 6927f. Cordier, Japonica, cols. 362–368. Cox I, 271f. Dünnhaupt, pp. 293–294, 30.1. V. Gelder, Het Oost-Indisch avontuur, pp. 77, 99, 263. Howgego I M38. Commissariat, “Mandelslo’s Travels in Western India”, in: *The Geographical Journal*, 78 (1931), pp. 375ff.*

II: VD 17, 23:282436H. Dünnhaupt S. 299I, 24.1. Bircher A 25I. Goedeke III, 65, 7.



C. Rothholdt del. fecit

“on pesche les perles ... dans le Golfe Persique, principalement ... aupres de Baroyn”

51. BERQUEN, Robert de. Les merveilles des Indes orientales ou nouveau traité des pierres precieuses & perles, contenant leur vraye nature, dureté, couleurs & vertus: chacune placée selon son ordre & degré, suivant la cognoissance des marchands orfévres. Auquel est adjouté une petite table fort exacte, pour connoitre en un instant à quel tiltre les marchands orphevres de Paris, & les autres dans toutes les principalles villes presque de toute l’Europe, travaillent l’or & l’argent.

Paris, C. Lambin, 1661. 4to. (12), 112 pp. With engraved portrait frontispiece of Anne Marie Louise d’Orleans and numerous pretty woodcut initials and tailpieces. Contemporary richly gilt calf, leading edges and spine gilt (tiny defect to upper spine-end and hinge). Marbled pastedowns. € 25,000

First edition of this rare work on precious stones and pearls found in the East and West Indies, written by a Parisian “marchand orphèvre”. Dedicated to “La Grande Mademoiselle” Anne Marie Louise d’Orléans, Duchess of Montpensier and niece of Louis XIII, with her finely engraved portrait by L. Boissevin (which, according to Graesse, is frequently lacking). This “very early, and important treatise on gemstones, gold & silver” (Sinkankas) includes a chapter dedicated exclusively to pearls, a subject with which the author was especially familiar (cf. *ibid.*), and the Gulf is stated as one of the main locations of pearl fishing: “on pesche les perles en divers endroits du monde. Dans le Golfe Persique, principalement aux environs de l’Isle d’Ormus & Bassora: aupres de Baroyn [i.e., Bahrain], Catiffa, Iuffa, Camaron, & autres lieux de ce Golfe [...]” (p. 74). “The first chapter attempts to reconcile differing views of various writers, as cited by Berquen, on the origin of gemstones and precious metals, with following chapters taking up the principal gemstones, and some minor ones, as diamond, sapphire, topaz, ruby, spinel, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine, hyacinth, opal, chrysolite, iris, vermeille, garnets, carnelian, turquoise, quartz varieties, pearl, coral and amber, and lastly, a chapter on gold and silver [...] Both [the first and the second edition] are rare” (Sinkankas, p. 97f.).

Insignificant waterstain and occasional slight worming, mainly confined to upper margin. A good copy in an elaborately decorated contemporary French binding.

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

LES MERVEILLES DES INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES,

O V

Nouveau Traitté des Pierres precieuses & Perles, contenant leur vraye nature, dureté, couleurs & vertus: Chacune placée selon son ordre & degré, suiuant la cognoissance des Marchands Orpheures. Auquel est adjoufté vne petite Table fort exacte, pour connoistre en vn instant à quel tiltre les Marchands Orpheures de Paris, & les autres dans toutes les principalles Villes presque de toute l'Europe, trauaillent l'Or & l'Argent.

DEDIE' A MADEMOISELLE.

Par ROBERT DE BERQVEN Marchand Orpheure à Paris.



A P A R I S.

DE L'Imprimerie de C. LAMBIN ruë vieille Draperie,
proche le Palais, à l'Image Sainct Martin.

*LES Exemplaires se debitent chez l'Auteur, en la ruë des
Lauandieres en la Maison des Marchands Orpheures.*

M. DC. LXI.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

Monumental nautical work with 24 volvelles

52. DUDLEY, Sir Robert. *Arcano del Mare.*

Florence, Giuseppe Cocchini, Giacompo Bagnoni & Antonio Francesco Lucini, 1661. Large folio (500 × 560 mm). Book 1: (4), 30 pp., with engraved vignette of navigational instrument on printed title-page; double-page-sized engraved plate (facsimile of the Patent), 28 engraved plates including 24 volvelles: 21 with 29 moveable parts and 3 with strings. Book 2: 24 pp., 9 engraved plates with 6 volvelles (and 9 moveable parts), lacking the 15 engraved maps. Book 3: 25, (1) pp., 6 engraved plates. Book 4: 12 pp, 14 engraved plates (7 of which are double-page-sized). Book 5: 26 pp., 89 engraved plates, 36 with volvelles (with 61 moveable parts, another loose, and 5 strings), 4 double-page-sized. Without Book 6 (containing the Sea Charts). In all, 146 engraved plates, of which 66 show one or more volvelles, with 100 moveable parts. Full contemporary calf, ornate gilt spine with original red calf gilt title label. Includes Dudley's maritime map of the Indian Ocean, with the east of the Arabian Peninsula. € 85,000

Second (and arguably best) edition of Dudley's landmark work on shipbuilding, nautical and astronomical instruments and navigation, all profusely illustrated with engravings. Book 1 deals with longitude; book 2 covers the errors which can be made when drawing sea-charts; book 3 deals with military and naval manoeuvres and exercise; book 4 describes the method of designing and building ships, on which this present work is the first scientific publication; book 5 is devoted to the art of navigation. Book 6, which is not present here, contains the sea atlas. The "Arcano del Mare (secrets of the sea) ... is an encyclopedia of everything connected with the sea from shipbuilding to navigation to cartography. This volume contains the text and volvelles for the sections devoted to navigation. It has been said that this volume is to the history of precision instruments of the seventeenth century what Peter Apian's *Astronomicum Caesareum* was to the sixteenth" (Tomash & Williams).

The engraver employed for the immense task was Antonio Francesco Lucini, born in Florence in 1605. Lucini states in this second edition of 1661 that he worked for twelve years in a small Tuscan village, using 5,000 pounds of copper to make the plates. They represent the finest of Italian capabilities, the clarity of the engraving presenting an uncluttered image. Even the florid italic calligraphy, while fulfilling a purpose, is of the highest standard.

This is an example of the first volume only, containing books 1–5 of 6 but lacking the 15 general maps. The Library of Congress possesses a similar volume, and Phillips describes in detail the differing collations of Books 1–5. "The remainder of the work consists of writings to explain navigation, latitude and longitude, winds, tides, military and naval warfare, naval architecture, and instruments. Dudley illustrates his constructions and supplies working models with volvelles and pointers which can be moved for calculations [...] Up to about 1946, the Specola Museum in Florence possessed working wooden models of the instruments devised by Dudley. Unfortunately they were unwittingly destroyed in a building's incinerator during a fuel shortage" (Dilke).

Bookplate of the Institution of Naval Architects, Scott Library collection, recording presentation of the book by Mr. R. E. Scott, July 1930, on front pastedown. Hinges restored preserving original spine. Generally in very good condition.

Phillips 3428. Shirley, M. Dud-1b. Dilke, "Sir Robert Dudley's contribution to cartography", in: The Map Collector 19 (June 1982), pp. 10–14. The A. E. Nordenskiöld Collection 70. Tomash & Williams D69.

In Arabia: Jiddah, Aden, Muscat, Ormuz

53. [ANATOMY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE]. L'Anatomie de l'Empire des Ottomans. Declarant l'Origine, Conquestes, Loix, Religion, rentes et fortes des Turcs [...].

No place, 1661. 4to (167 × 235 mm). French manuscript on paper. (1 blank, 4), 75 ff. Cursive script in light brown ink, per extensum, left and right margins ruled in lead pencil. Contemporary unsophisticated cardboard with handwritten calligraphic title, date and a skilfully executed drawing of a grashooper to upper cover. € 15,000

Unpublished, highly interesting 17th century French manuscript about the history, religion, and topography of the Ottoman Empire, written to convey in brief the essentials of the Muslim world. Chapters include "Origine des Turcs et leurs conquestes", "De la Secte de Mahomet et des Loix et Polices des Turcs" (an extensive discussion of Islam and the Prophet), "Estat present de l'Empire des Ottomans" (on the Ottoman state), "Princes confinans avec l'Ottoman", "Princes pretendans sur cest Empire", "La maniere de faire une ligue contre les Ottomans", and "Moyen d'attaquer, abbatre et aneantir l'Empire des Turcs". At the end, the manuscript also mentions Arabia "on the Red Sea" and the port of Jiddah, "where the pilgrims of Mahomet disembark for Mecca". Further, the author discusses navigation of the Red Sea (dangerous at night) and the coast of the Arabian Peninsula, including the port of Aden, Ras Fartak, Norbat (Ash Shuwaymiyyah) opposite the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Muscat, the Kingdom of Ormuz and other places in the Gulf under Portuguese rule.

Occasional slight brownstaining, lower half of title-page defective and rebacked (apparently without loss), otherwise a well-preserved, well-legible manuscript, untrimmed in its original 17th century binding.

L'ANATOMIE
DE L'EMPIRE des Turcs.

A Paris chez



One of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Fujairah and Sharjah

54. VALLE, Pietro della. *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il pellegrino.*

Venice, Paolo Baglioni, 1661–1664. 12mo. 4 vols. (40), 670 pp. (2) ff. (1 blank), 734, (34) pp., (2) ff. (1 blank), 792, (18) pp. 756, (24) pp. With a woodcut in the text of vol. 3, p. 193, and a full-page engraving on p. 361 of vol. 4 (both diagrammatic). Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine titles; all edges of vol. 2 sprinkled in red. € 18,500

Early duodecimo edition of Della Valle's complete "Viaggi", published while the first complete edition was still under the press. Della Valle's account is highly sought after as one of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Dibba, the coastal region at the northeastern tip of the United Arab Emirates, today ruled by the Emirates of Fujairah and of Sharjah.

Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine, proceeding to Baghdad and then into Persia, where he married and sojourned in the court of Shah Abbas. While staying with the Sultan of Bandar Abbas, he "met the son of the ruler of Dibba who was visiting. From this he learned that Dibba had formerly been subject to the kingdom of Hormuz, but was at that time loyal to the Safavids who in 1623 sent troops to Dibba, Khor Fakkan and other ports on the southeast coast of Arabia in order to prepare for a Portuguese counter-attack following their expulsion from Hormuz (Jarun). In fact, the Portuguese under Ruy Freire were so successful that the people of Dibba turned on their Safavid overlords, putting them all to death, whereupon a Portuguese garrison of 50 men was installed at Dibba. More Portuguese forces, however, had to be sent to Dibba in 1627 as a result of an Arab revolt. Curiously, two years later the Portuguese proposed moving part of the Mandaean population of southern Iraq, under pressure from neighbouring Arab tribes, to Dibba" (UAE History: 2000 to 200 years ago – UAEinteract, online). "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities" (Gurney). He continued his travels east to the coast of India, Goa and Muscat, and thence back to Aleppo by way of Basra. He reached Rome in 1626, where the original Italian text of his letters written to the Neapolitan physician Mario Schipano was published. Only the first volume, dealing with Turkey, saw print during his lifetime. The two-part volume II on Persia was released in 1658, four years after his death; in 1662 the Turkey volume saw a second edition, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. A single-volume English translation of the Indian travels appeared in 1665.

Occasional slight brownstaining, otherwise fine.

*Röhricht 947, p. 238. Tobler 95. Weber II, 251. British Library STC II, 931. Cf. Graesse VII, 251. Atabey 1271 (1667 Baglioni ed., 3 vols. only). Blackmer 1712 (mixed French ed.). Macro 2233. Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.).*

80
VIAGGI

DI PIETRO DELLA VALLE
IL PELLEGRINO,

Descritti da lui medesimo in Lettere
familiari

All'erudito suo Amico

MARIO SCHIPANO.

LA PERSIA.

PARTE PRIMA.



IN VENETIA, M. DC. LXI.
Presso Paolo Baglioni.

Con licenza de' Superiori, e Privilegio.

Della Valle's travels in Persia and the Near East

55. VALLE, Pietro della. De volkome beschryving der voortreffelijke reizen van de deurluchtige reisiger Pietro della Valle, edelman van Romen, in veel voorname gewesten des werrelts, sedert het jaer 1615, tot in 't jaar 1626 gedaan ...

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1666 (each volume title: Abraham Wolfgang, widow of Jan Hendriks Boom, Jan Rieuwertsz., 1664–1665). 6 volumes bound as 1. 4to. (4), 188; (4), 188; (4), 195, (1 blank); (4), 187, (1 blank); (4), 186, (2 blank); (4), 185, (11) pp. With general title-page printed in red and black with Wolfgang's wolf and honey tree device, 6 title-pages for the 6 volumes, each with the same woodcut floral decoration, and 25 engraved plates. 19th-century vellum, gold-tooled spine label, nonpareille marbled endpapers. € 12,500

First Dutch edition, the first one to be illustrated, of Pietro della Valle's account of his travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, Iraq, Persia (Iran) and India. Della Valle, an Italian nobleman, sailed from Venice in 1614 to Istanbul.

He spent a year exploring the city and continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. Rather than return to Istanbul, Della Valle decided at this point to travel to Persia to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He travelled with the next caravan to Baghdad, where he married Ma'ani-Jowayri, daughter of a Nestorian Catholic father and an Armenian mother, and together they continued through snow-covered Kurdistan to Isfahan (Persia), which they reached in March 1617. Della Valle sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. He “displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities ... Della Valle's eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of Shah Abbas' reign” (Gurney).

Some marginal water stains, several tears repaired and the general title-page somewhat dirty. Hinges reinforced, boards bowed, one corner of front board chipped. Provenance: bookplate of J.K. Leeksma on paste-down. An impressive eye-witness narrative of travels in the Near East.

Atabey 1270; Cat. NHSM I, p. 256; Howgego, to 1800, D30; STCN (5 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalis II, 232; Tiele, Bibl. 1122; Tobler, p. 95; cf. Gurney, “Della Valle, Pietro”, in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).

“One of the finest works of travel literature” (Howgego)

56. VALLE, Pietro della. Reiss-Beschreibung in unterschiedliche Theile der Welt, nemlich in Türcken, Egypten, Palestina, Persien, Ost-Indien und andere weit entlegene Landschaften.

Geneva, Johann Herman Widerhold, 1674. Folio. 4 vols. bound as 1. [20], 218, [12], [2 blank]; [4], 236, [12]; [4], 244, [13], [1 blank]; [6], 231, [17] pp. First title-page printed in red and black, each title-page with Widerholds's woodcut device (motto: "Gradatim ad sidera tollor"). With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife, by Jean Jacques Thourneyser. Further with woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, factotums and several small woodcuts in the text. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine-title, blue sprinkled edges. € 15,000

First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's deservedly famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and references to Dikka. Della Valle, an Italian nobleman, sailed from Venice in 1614 to Istanbul, where he arrived in August 1614, spending a year to explore the city. He continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. From there Della Valle proceeded to Isfahan (Iran) to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. In 1621 he decided to return to Europe and set off for the Persian Gulf, but the Persian and English blockade prevented his sailing. By way of India he finally sailed for Muscat in January 1623, from which he crossed the Arabian Gulf to Basra, continuing overland to Aleppo, arriving in Europe in 1626. During his travels he wrote regularly to his learned friend in Naples, Mario Schipano. These 54 letters formed the basis of an account of his travels that was first published in Rome as *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle* from 1650 to 1658. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities [...] Della Valle's eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of Shah Abbas' reign" (Gurney).

Engraved armorial bookplate on paste-down. Evenly browned throughout, some spotting, few quires in volume 3 with wormholes in gutter margin, not affecting the text, otherwise in very good condition.

VD 17, 39:135561Q. Tobler, p. 95. Cf. *Atabey 1269–1271 (other eds.); Blackmer 1712 (French ed.); Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.)*.



16

First Dutch editions of eight accounts of the Middle & Far East, from Marco Polo's voyages to the capture of Formosa by the pirate Zheng Chenggong

57. POLO, Marco. Reisen, en beschryving der Oostersche lantschappen; ...

Including:

- **Hetoum of Corycus.** Historie der Oostersche lantschappen; ...
- [**Bracciolini, Poggio, and Girolamo di Santo Stefano**]. Reysen naar Indien, en d'oostersche landen; gedaan by Nicolaus Venetus, en Jeronymus van St. Steven.
- [**Anonymous VOC officer in Formosa**]. Verhaal van de verovering van 't eylant Formosa door de Sinesen. Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1664. With 4 engraved plates.

With:

(2) **Bourges, Jacques de.** Naaukeurig verhaal van de reis des Bisschops van Beryte uit Frankryk te lant en ter zee naar China.

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1669. With 8 half-page engraved illustrations in text.

(3) Verhaal van drie voornamere reizen naar Oostindien, te weten van Johan Jacobsz Saar, Volkert Evertsz, en Albrecht Herport.

Comprising:

- **Saar, Johann Jacob.** De reisbeschryving ... naar Oostindien, sedert ... 1644. tot ... 1659. ...
- **Olearius, Adam.** De beschryving der reizen van Volkert Evertsz. [= Volquard Iversen] naar Oostindien. ... uitgevaren in ... 1655. en in ... 1668 ... gekeert.
- **Herport, Albrecht.** De beschryving der Oostindische reizen ... sedert ... 1659. tot ... 1668. ...

Amsterdam, Jan Rieuwertsz & Pieter Arentsz, 1671 (works 2 and 3 dated 1670 on their title-pages). With 8 engraved plates, the last 4 sometimes attributed to Romeyn de Hooghe or his school. 3 editions (the 1st containing 4 works and the 3rd containing 3 works) in 1 volume. 4to. (12), 99, (8), (1 blank), 70, (2), 25, (1 blank), 12, (2), 126; (6), 198 pp. Contemporary vellum. € 28,000

(1): First Dutch edition of Marco Polo's account of his voyages from Venice to China and back. Polo's account of his voyages remains one of the earliest and most important Western records of Asian history, peoples and culture and for many years remained the primary source for most Europeans' knowledge of the orient. It also records information about 13th-century Asia that has not survived in any other source.

The present edition adds three further accounts of Far Eastern lands and peoples, all in their first Dutch editions. The first is that of Hetoum of Corycus (ca. 1240 – ca. 1315). The second additional text is the humanist Poggio Bracciolini's account of the travels of the Italian merchant Niccolò de' Conti (ca. 1395 – ca. 1469) from Venice via Syria, where he learned Arabic, Bagdad, around the Arabian peninsula to the Gulf and Iran, where he learned Persian, to India, the East Indies, Southeast Asia, possibly southern China and back in the years 1419–1444.

(2): First Dutch edition of a popular account of an overland voyage from France to the Far East, ending in China, by Jacques de Bourges (ca. 1630–1714), who accompanied the French titular Bishop of Beirut, Pierre Lambert de la Motte, on the newly established Société des Mission Etrangères's first expedition to the Far East. They left Marseille in June 1660, and travelled via Malta, through the Holy Land, Syria, Iran, Iraq and India, to Siam (Thailand). Bourges gives extensive descriptions of the people, their customs and costumes, and the places he visits.

(3): First and only Dutch edition of accounts of three voyages made under the auspices of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) by Johann Jacob Saar, Volquard Iversen (Evertsz) and Albrecht Herport.

(1): *Cordier, Sinica, cols. 1986–1987; Howgego P126 (for Santo Stefano and King Houten I see S40 & H48); STCN (7 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 872; for Zheng Chenggong's capture of Formosa, see also Tonio Andrade, De val van Formosa; Lach & Van Kley III, pp. 1818–1823 (based on an English translation of Coyett's 1675 Dutch account); Walravens, China Illustrata 108 (1677 German trans. of Coyett's 1675 Dutch account).*

(2): *Howgego P11 (see also D39); Lach & Van Kley III, pp. 1186–1189; Scheepers I, 589; STCN (4 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 178; cf. Cordier, Sinica, col. 827 (1666 French ed.); Chadenat 532 (1666 French ed.).*

(3): *A. Cheke, "The dodo's last island ...", in: Proc. Royal Society of Arts & Sciences, 7 (2004), pp. 7–22; Howgego S4, I22, H74; Lach & Van Kley III, pp. 529–534; Landwehr, VOC 313; STCN (5 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 952.*

Mahomets Parady's

fol: 15.





ten genannt/ von Lapis ...
 fen. Diese Art steine haben die Egypter meistens zur Bildhauerey gebraucht/
 wie man zu Rom an dem Capitollo sehen kan/welches in vorigen Seiten von Egyp-
 tieren aufgezauhen worden.
 Ob wol die Pyramis zu Rom/ gleich wie die in Egypten/ mit 30. Reyhen von
 weißem Marmor/ schön glänzend ausspohret/ von außen bedeckt ist/ So hat jedoch
 der

*Two rare travel accounts of Constantinople and the Ottoman Empire,
with an appendix on the Arnheim's return from Batavia*

58. SOMER, Jan. Johann Sommers See- und Land-Reyß nach der Levante, das ist nach Italien, Candia, Cypern, Rhodis Egypten, Syrien, Gelobten Lande, Constantinopel und von dar wider durch Ungarn, Italien und Teutschland nach Mittelburg nach Hauß [...].

Frankfurt, Johann Frantz for Wilhelm Serlin, 1664. 4to. (8), 200 pp. With 8 engraved plates (some with touches of colour, two folded).

(Bound with) II: **WENNER, Adam.** Türckisches Reisebuch von Prag aus biß gen Constantinopel [...]. Nuremberg, Johann Andreas Endter & Wolfgang Endter's heirs, 1665. (8), 135, (5) pp. Title printed in red and black.

Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title to spine.

€ 15,000

Exceedingly rare Mediterranean travelogue: one of two German editions published in the same year (the other, an entirely different translation, by Cunradus in Amsterdam; the Nuremberg edition cited by several bibliographies is fictitious). Dutch editions had previously appeared in 1649 (the first) and in 1661. Although the Amsterdam-published German edition dates the journey to 1640–42, the Dutch first edition as well as the present translation make it clear that it had taken place as early as 1590–92! Somer's voyage began inauspiciously – he was captured by a Turkish galley in the harbour of Famagusta and briefly enslaved, but was soon set free after the French consul at Alexandria intervened for him. In spite of this episode, he travelled the Ottoman Empire at a time of relative peace (the Long Turkish War with the Habsburgs would not break out until 1593), spending several months in Egypt, Constantinople and Palestine. His colourful account includes a description of desert sandstorms and the trade in Egyptian mummies (not all of them ancient) as well as extensive chapters on Constantinople, the Ottoman court, the ubiquitous baths, Turkish customs and manners, the Muslim faith, curses and magic, etc. Somer returned via then-Ottoman Greece and Hungary, which he also describes. An appendix (pp. 170ff.) contains A. Stockram's topical account of the voyage of the Dutch ship Arnheim, which foundered off Mauritius on the return from Batavia. The translation is credited to "Philemerus Irenicus Elisius" (i.e., Martin Meyer). Rare; the last copy in auction records sold in 1983 (Erasmushaus, an incomplete reissue with only 5 views).

Bound after this is the second edition of A. Wenner's narrative of the Imperial embassy to the Porte in 1616–18, to ratify the Treaty of Zsitvatorok. Wenner served as secretary to the embassy; his "book is a day-to-day account of the journey to Constantinople from Prague, and includes a list of all the entourage from nobles to the apothecary, goldsmith, musicians, tailors, cooks, and so on. A list of presents for the sultan, with their values, is also given" (Atabey). The Treaty of Zsitvatorok "was a landmark in Turkish-European diplomatic relations, when the Turks first began to observe the general principles and courtesies of international law, and to exchange special ambassadors on an equal footing with European nations" (Blackmer).

Some browning throughout due to paper, more pronounced in Somer's work, the title-page of which shows an unobtrusive tear in the upper edge. Contemporary handwritten ownership "Bocken" to recto of flyleaf; verso has stamp and 1978 ownership of the Viennese collector Werner Habel (1939–2015).

I: VD 17, 23:231760C. Tobler 86. Röhricht p. 217, no. 820. Paulitschke 532; Ternaux-Compans, Bibliothèque asiatique et africaine, 1977 (both have "Nuremberg" in error for Frankfurt). Cf. Weber II, 216 (Amsterdam German ed.); Kat d. Scheepvaart Mus. I, 254f. (Dutch eds.). Not in Atabey, Blackmer, Aboussouan, Howeggo, Henze, Cox, or Chauvin.

II: VD 17, 23:234557B. Cf. Atabey 1326; Blackmer 1783; Brunet VI.2, 435 (all for the 1622 first edition). Not in Röhricht, Tobler, Aboussouan or Brunet.

The Portuguese dominions in Asia with views of Hormuz and Muscat

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

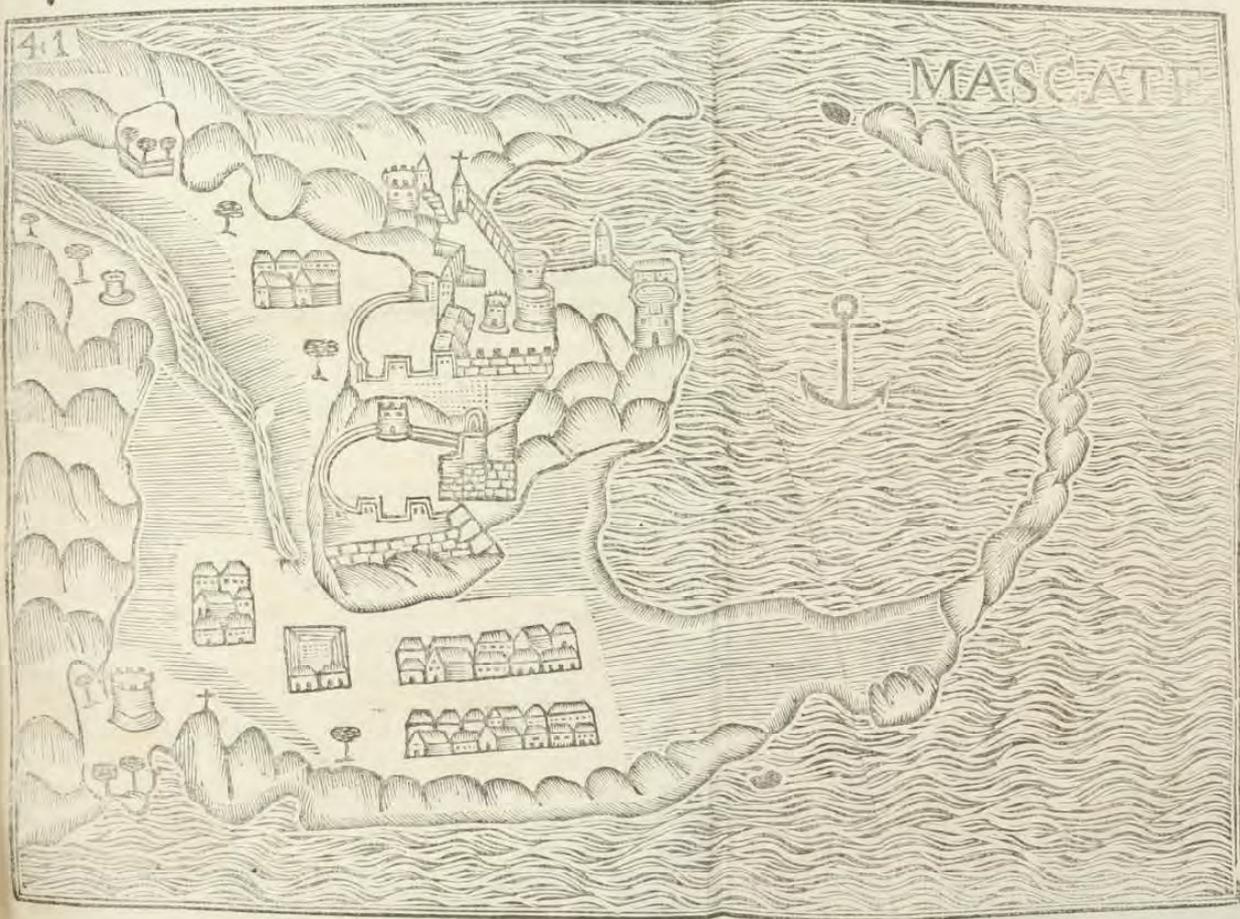
Lisbon, H. V. de Oliveira & A. Craesbeeck, 1666–1675. Folio (200 × 285 mm). 3 vols. (32), 396, (42) pp., final blank leaf. (8), 968, (2) pp. (8), 564, (6) pp. All title-pages within engraved architectural borders. With 20 (9 engraved, 11 woodcut) folded plates with views and plans, 3 engraved portraits and 50 (some full-page) woodcuts in the text. Attractive 18th-century speckled calf, spines gilt with raised bands and original black leather labels. Edges sprinkled red. € 35,000

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

Some browning and intermittent water-staining or fingermarking. Early ownership inscriptions on title-pages illegible due to ink corrosion, affecting paper. Rare in the trade.

Cordier (Sinica) 2309. Palau 86.692. Streit V, 476. Alden/L. 666/47. Sabin 28001. Laures 490. Takahashi 115. Lach/Van Kley, p. 355.

pies degollados por su mano. Afli Antonio Fernandez de Malaca. Suces-
de a estas muertes la del Principe, que animosamente sustenta el peso de



Plaza D. Jorge de Menezes. Hizo expedicion
apoderaron del Comercio de la Isla de S. Lorenzo por aquellas partes
que les quedan en frente. Murieron muchos; no todavia. sin daño nuestro.

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

60. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Lybien, Biledulgerid, Negroslant, Guinea, Ethiopiën, Abyssinie: vertoont in de benamingen, grenspalen, revieren, steden, gewassen, dieren, zeeden, drachten, talen, rijkdommen, godsdiensten en heerschappyen. Getrokken uyt verscheyde hedendaegse lantbeschrijvers en geschriften van bereisde ondersoekers dier landen.

(Including:) Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche eylanden: als Madagaskar, of Sant Laurens, Sant Thomee, d'Eilanden van Kanarien, Kaep de Verd, Malta, en andere: vertoont in de benamingen, gelegenheit, steden, revieren, gewassen, dieren, zeden, drachten, talen, rijkdommen, godsdiensten en heerschappyen.

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1676. Folio (220 × 330 cm). 3 works in 1 volume. (6), 428, 349, (16); (1), 121, (4) pp. Title-page printed in red and black. With a richly engraved allegorical frontispiece representing Africa, a large folding engraved map of Africa (445 × 560 cm), 14 double-page engraved maps of parts of Africa and the adjacent islands, 27 double-page and 1 larger folding engraved plates and views, and 55 half-page engraved views, plans, illustrations of costumes, animals, plants, etc. in the text. All illustrations hand-coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary vellum at a later date with elaborate blind-tooled decorations, including oriental portraits. With 2 decorated brass clasps, signed B-I. € 85,000

First impression of the second, much enlarged Dutch edition of Dapper's famous description of Africa. Olfert Dapper (1636–89) was celebrated by his contemporaries for his descriptions of faraway lands. He began his writing career with a description of Amsterdam, where he spent his whole life. His description of the entire continent of Africa and its islands was first published in 1668, which was still early in his career. It is now accepted as his best work and was translated into German and English in 1670, and into French in 1686. The present second edition was thoroughly revised.

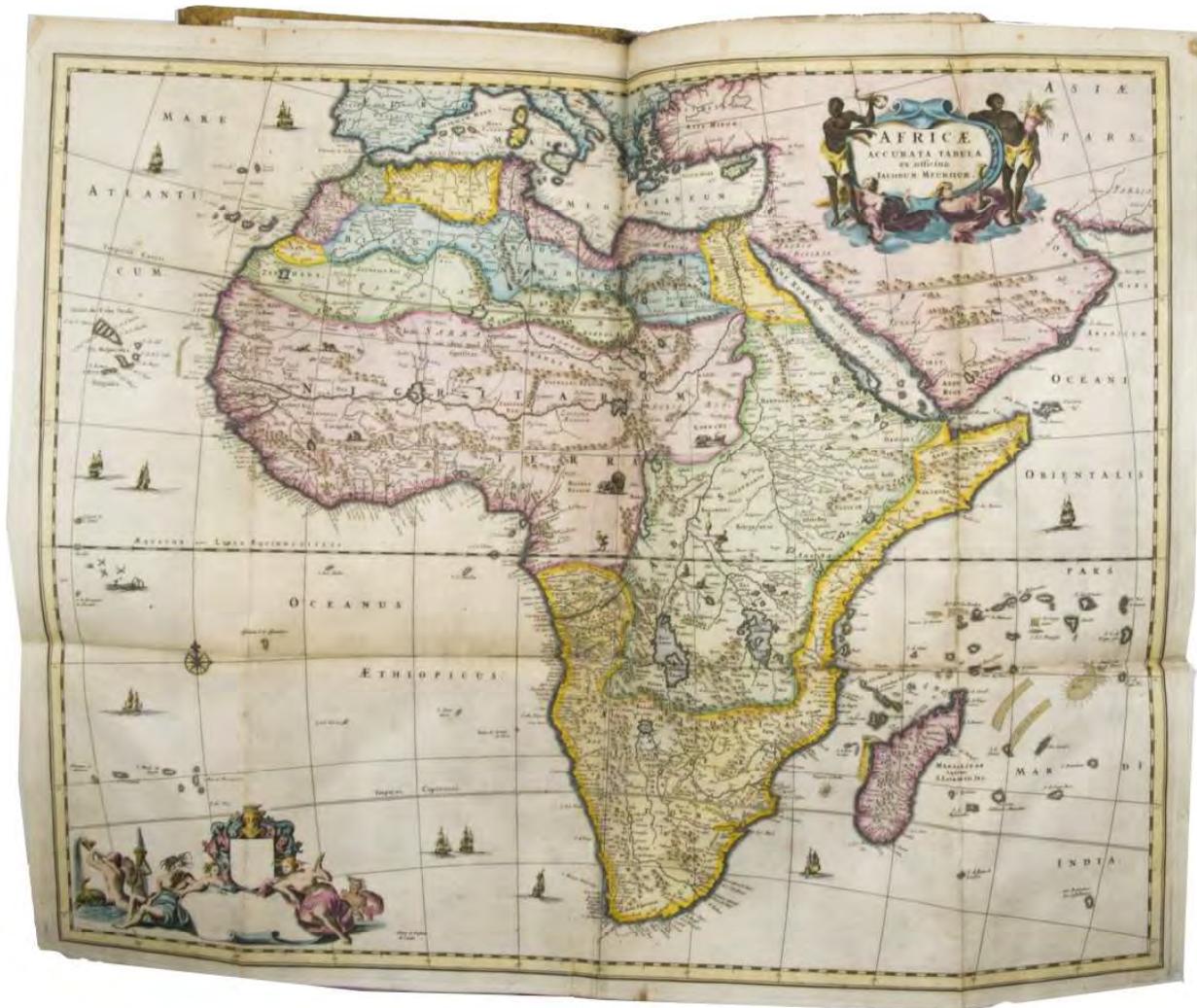
Dapper's attention was drawn mainly to the Islamic North of Africa, and he gives extensive descriptions of the area between Morocco and Egypt (with a magnificent illustration of pyramids) and the Ethiopian Empire (Abyssinia). He maps the whole of Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia including the Arabian Peninsula as far as the Gulf and the Red Sea. He includes an impressive double-page plate with a view of a Hajj caravan from Cairo to Mecca.

Of special interest are the book's abundant, exact and finely executed illustrations – especially as they are here coloured by a contemporary hand, a highly unusual feature for this work. The illustrations include engraved maps of the states, provinces, and towns, engraved plates and a large number of engravings in the text representing the residents, the lesser-known plants and animals.

Dapper's interdisciplinary approach was innovative. He compiled his description of Africa from various sources, including unpublished Dutch reports and eye-witness accounts, most of them now lost or scarce, which lends this early work on Africa an enduring historical value.

Faded manuscript title on spine. Covers and spine slightly rubbed, clasps reattached, new ties. Otherwise in very good condition.

Cox I, 361. Gay, L'Afrique, 219. Mendelssohn I, 413f. Tiele 298.



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

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

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infaçon, 1680. 4to. (20), 360 pp. With the title page within a border of cast fleurons, woodcut arms of the dedicatee Charles II of Spain, and several woodcut initials and tailpieces. Modern gilt blue morocco by the leading Barcelona binder Emilio Brugalla (1901–87), also active in Madrid, signed at the foot of the front turn-in: “Brugalla 1946”, with the arms of the Spanish bibliophile Isidoro Fernandez (1878–1963) stamped in gold on front and back in a blind-stamped panel, double fillets on binding edges and richly gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges. € 18,000

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

With bookplates on pastedown; title-page has contemporary ownership of Pere de Ribes-Vallgomera de Boixadors, Marques de Alferras, ennobled by Philip V in 1702. Some occasional foxing and a small restoration, replacing the outer lower corner of the t. p. in a subtle facsimile. Very narrow margins, occasionally just shaving the headlines and quire signatures, otherwise in very good condition. Rare in the market: two copies appeared at auction in the last 50 years.

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

BREVE
RELACION.

DE LA PEREGRINACION
QUE HA HECHO DE LA MAYOR PARTE
DEL MUNDO

DON PEDRO CVBERO SEBASTIAN,
Predicador Apostolico del Asia, natural del Reyno de
Aragon; con las cosas mas singulares que le han suce-
dido, y visto, entre tan barbaras Naciones, su Religion,
Ritos, Ceremonias, y otras cosas memorables, y curiosas
que hà podido inquirir; con el viage por tierra,
desde España, hasta las Indias

Orientales.

Del Marques

de Alvarra

ESCRITA

POR EL MISMO DON PEDRO CVBERO
Sebastian.

DIRIGIDA

AL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR

D. CARLOS SEGUNDO,

MONARCA DE LAS ESPAÑAS, &c.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

EN MADRID: Por Juan Garcia Infançon, Año 1680

Description of the Middle East: first German edition

62. [DAPPER, Olfert]. Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Asia: In sich haltend die Landschafften Mesopotamien, Babylonien, Assyrien, Anatolien oder Klein-Asien. Ins Hochteutsche getreulichst übersetzt von J. Ch. Beern.

Nuremberg, Froberg for Hoffmann, 1681. Folio (220 × 332 mm). (8), 556, (12) pp. With engr. frontispiece, 3 double-page-sized engraved maps, 20 engr. plates (13 double-page-sized, 1 folding), and 8 engravings in the text. Contemp. calf with gilt spine. € 6,000

First German edition of Dapper's description of the Middle East, including Mesopotamia or Algizira, Assyria, and Anatolia; the second part is entirely devoted to Arabia. Dapper's work is of special importance for its original and new information on Islam, Arab science, astronomy, philosophy, and historiography, as well as for its illustrations. "Dr. Olfert Dapper (1636–1689), physician, geographical and historical scholar, was the author of a series of works dealing with Africa, America and Asia. The fine plates [...] are after a number of mapmakers and artists, including Christiaan van Adrichom, Juan Bautista Villalpando and Wenzel Hollar among others" (Blackmer). Includes accounts of Mecca (with a description of the Hajj), Jeddah, Medina, Sana'a, etc. The engravings show costumes, religious rites, specimens of local flora, views, etc., including Aden, Mocha, Maskat, Babylon, Baghdad, Ninive, Ephesus, and Smyrna (re-engraved from the Dutch original edition).

Old repair to view of the Tower of Babylon (slight loss to image). Engraved armorial bookplate "ex Bibliotheca Blomiana" to pastedown. Formerly in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

VD 17, 39:133144U. STC D 200. Blackmer 450. Tiele 300 (note).



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

63. CUBERO SEBASTIANO, Pedro. Peregrinazione del mondo.

Naples, Giuseppe Criscolo, 1683. 4to (157 × 202 mm). (8), 339, (5) pp. With additional engraved title and 2 portraits. Original papered boards with handwritten lettering to spine. € 18,000

First Italian edition of a fascinating and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies (1671–80) made by the Spanish missionary Sebastian Pedro Cubero. Interestingly, Cubero covered most of his route by land, as would later Careri, thus constantly being able to observe the customs, religions, ceremonies and costumes of the peoples he visited, describing them in considerable detail. After spending time in Italy, where he was appointed as a missionary to Asia and the East Indies, Cubero travelled by way of Istanbul and Moscow to Iran, visiting Isfahan (“Hispaham”) and Bandar Abbas, after which he finally arrived in India. After crossing to Malacca he was imprisoned by the Dutch and later banished from the city. He then proceeded to the Philippines and ultimately, by way of Mexico, back to Europe. “After a stint as confessor in the imperial army in Hungary, Cubero became one of the notable travellers of the seventeenth century. What set him apart was the variety of his traveller’s hats. Most obviously a missionary [...], he also became [...] a representative figure of the whole exploratory enterprise. By circumnavigating the globe in his travels, he was recognized in his own time to be another Magellan, Drake, or Cavendish” (Noonan). Included are three very three very detailed chapters devoted to China, Tartary and the Chinese-Tartarian wars. Additionally, there are important discussions of Persia, India, Malacca, the Philippines, and Mexico; chapter XX (pp. 136–156) contains an extensive discussion on Islam, the birth and death of Mohamed and Mecca and Medina. Chapter XXXIII (p. 225–229) contains a discussion of the Kingdom of Ormuz and Bandar Abbas, the city on the Straits of Hormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

Bookplate of the New York “Explorers Club” (James B. Ford Library) to be pasted down. Old inscriptions to front flyleaf; occasional stains. Lacks lower flyleaf; small tear to corner with loss of some text to fol. O4. This is the only copy of this edition that appears in the auction records over 30 years, no copy in the trade.

Howgego C225. Cf. Sabin 17820. Palau 65757. For the author cf. F.T. Noonan, The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery (2007), p. 104.

PEREGRINATIONE
DEL MONDO
DEL D. D. PIETRO CVBERO SEBASTIANO
MISSIONARIO APOSTOLICO.



Ad istanza del S. Giuseppe Casale A. 1683.

Complete run of this series of illustrated news sheets issued during the Great Turkish War: of the utmost rarity

64. [LORCK, Melchior (artist) / HAPPEL, Eberhard Werner (ed.)]. Der Türckische Schau-Platz. Eröffnet und fürgestelt in sehr vielen nach dem Leben gezeichneten Figuren [...].

Hamburg, Thomas von Wiering, (1683–)1685. Folio (210 × 340 mm). (12), 136 (instead of 138) ff. With one engraved folded map, one engraved folded view and 138 woodcut illustrations in the text (including 15 views). Contemporary full vellum with ms. spine title. € 75,000

A very rare and extraordinarily interesting volume published as a series of bi-weekly news sheets in the wake of the 1683 siege of Vienna, consisting of single sheets, each with a title (“Türkis. Estats- und Krieges-Bericht”) and number, a woodcut on the recto, and from no. 76 onward a date (26 May through 22 Dec. 1684). This series of more than 130 large woodcuts by Melchior Lorck, the Danish draughtsman who only recently was hailed as “one of the sixteenth century’s most original artists” and to whose life and work the publication of a five-volume monograph by E. Fischer (cf. below) paid ample tribute, provides us with the hitherto most extensive western-commissioned visual record of Ottoman society and Islamic culture in general. It is here published for the first time with the accompanying text written by the artist himself during two extended stays in Constantinople. Only two copies recorded at auction, the last one being incomplete, with three leaves missing, and heavily restored with the title-page and map partly supplied in facsimile (Christie’s London, 13 July 2016, lot 188, £74,500).

The editor is suggested to have been E. W. Happel, an active miscellaneous writer of the period best known for his “Thesaurus exoticorum”. In the introduction he states that the aim of the publication was to present a report on Turkish society, customs, beliefs, manners, as well as fortifications and recent battles. The work is prefaced by an account of the Battle of Vienna, including an engraved map showing the territories between Vienna and Constantinople and an engraved view depicting the siege. Lorck’s illustrations fall into several groups: first, those of people and things, consisting of pictures of natives of different parts of the Ottoman Empire, different grades of person and trades, with a few plates of horses or things (no. 87: a Tartar covered wagon; no. 92: reproductions of Turkish coins). Then comes a group of views of towns, Damascus, Smyrna (93–98), portraits of lady sultans (99–104), followed by some more individual types (including a dervish), then views of the great mosques of Constantinople, including the Hagia Sophia and the Sultan Ahmed Mosque (113–122), then more pictures of animals (horses, including an Arab horse, camels), individuals and things such as Turkish standards (123–136). The accompanying text describes each image in some detail and is printed across the page. It is followed (printed in a smaller type and in two columns) by contemporary news dated from 2 September to 24 December 1684.

A complete, continuous run of the first 136 issues of these news sheets as issued from 1683 onwards and jointly re-issued with a general title-page and prefatory matter in 1685; the final, double page issue (no. 137, titled “Das Türkische Kirchen-Gemählde”) was obviously never bound with this set. Varies browned; slight worming to pastedown, flyleaf and title-page. Old ownership of Friedrich Engl of Wagrain on title-page; later ownership “Seiffenburg” to flyleaf. Latterly in the library of the Viennese collector Werner Habel (1939–2015) with his ownership stamp. An excellent, genuine copy in its original binding, especially in comparison with the few copies traceable in libraries and the two recorded at auction.

Erik Fischer, Melchior Lorck (2009), vol. III, passim. Atabey (Sotheby’s cat.) 1594. Sturminger 2635. VD 17, 23:231261H. Not in Blackmer, Kábdébo, or Koc.

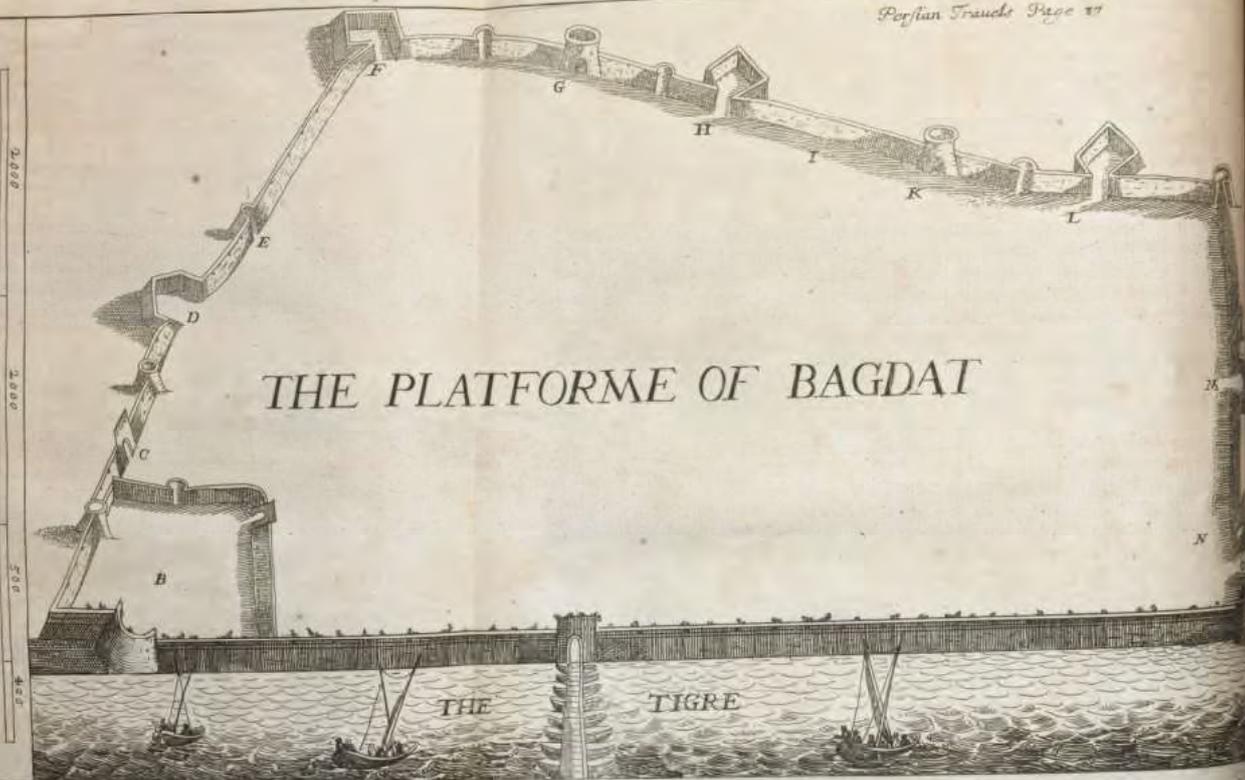
Turckis. Estats- und Krieges-Bericht N 9

Das beladene Cameel.



Nicht allein der Groß-Sultan/ sondern auch der Groß-Bezir/ wann er persönlich zu Felde gehet/ führet eine grosse Menge Asiatischer / absonderlich aber Arabischer Camelreiter mit sich/ dann dieses Thier kan eine grosse Last tragen/ nemlich 3 bis 4000 Pfund/ und kan dabey lange Zeit hungern und dursten/ behüfft sich auch leicht/ wann es nur ein wenig Dinkel- oder Strachel-Gras bekommet. Es kan wol 6 Tage dursten/ hernach saufft es so viel/ daß es wieder so lange auff den Dohisfall bestehen kan/ jedoch machet er das Wasser vorher mit dem Fluß trübe. Im übrigen gehet es einen sanfften/ jedoch grossen Schritt/ und ist wunder-wohl darauff zu reisen. Hier

A Scale of 4000 Paces



THE PLATFORME OF BAGDAT

The Suburbs in Mesopotamia



twenty rathom. It is built of Brick druid in the Sun

*With a map of the Gulf, a description of El-Katif, and the story of the pearl of the
Imam of Muscat*

65. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste. Collections of travels through Turkey into Persia, and the East-Indies. Giving an account of the present state of those countries.

London, Moses Pitt, 1684. Folio (214 × 310 mm). 6 parts in one vol. (18), 264 pp. (2), 214 pp. (2), 66 pp. (2). (12), 14, (4), 15–46, (4), 47–87, (1) pp. (6), 113, (1) pp. 154, (2) pp. With 17 full-page engr. plates, 13 folding plates, and numerous text illustrations (including plates of Arabian coins, the great name of Allah, and other Arabian inscriptions). Contemporary calf, spine rebacked. € 15,000

Rare first collected edition of Tavernier's works, profusely illustrated with a fold-out map of the Arabian Gulf, an unusual, large map of Japan, and a fold-out map of the Great Moghul. Comprising: 1) The First Book of Monsieur Tavernier's [!] Persian Travels; 2) The Six Trabels of John Baptista Tavernier [...] Through Turkey and Persia to the Indies; 3) A Relation of Japon; 4) A New and Particular Relation of the Kingdom of Tunquin; 5) A New Relation of the Inner-Part of the Grand Seigneur's Seraglio; 6) The History of the Late Revolution of the Dominions of the Great Mogol. A rare and interesting account of Turkey, Persia, India, Japan, Tonkin, and Formosa. "The Persian Gulf is the most dangerous Gulf I know, by reason of the shallowness and sharp promontories that point out into Sea [...] The Merchant would be glad to find a way through the Coast of Arabia to get to Mascate [...] Elcatif a Sea Town in Arabia, where there is a fishery for Pearls that belong to the Emir of Elcatif" (pt. I, p. 95; "Qatif" being an oasis in Saudi Arabia). Chapter XI (p. 49) of the first part deals with the breeding and nature of camels; chapter III (p. 64) mentions a voyage to Mecca; chapter XXIII (p. 255) deals with the island of Ormus (with the map of the Arabian Gulf).

The second part begins with a discussion of Arabian currency and is illustrated with plates of Arabian coinage. The most important story is perhaps that of "The Imam of Muscat Pearl – That Surpassed in Beauty All Other Pearls in the World". In chapter XVIII of book II, "Of Pearles and the places where to find them" (p. 145), Tavernier states: "In the first place, there is a Fishery for Pearls in the Persian Gulf, round about the Island of Bakren. It belongs to the King of Persia, and there is a strong Fort in it, Garrison'd with three hundred men." Tavernier then narrates: "There is a wondrous Pearl in the possession of an Arabian Prince, that took Mascate from the Portugals. He then call'd himself Imenhect Prince of Masscaté; being known before only by the name of Aceph Ben-Ali Prince of Norenaé. It is but a small Province, but it is the best of all in the Happy Arabia. Therein grow all things necessary for the life of man; particularly, delicate fruits, but more especially most excellent Grapes, which would make most incomparable Wine. This Prince has the most wonderful Pearl in the world, not so much for its bigness, for it weighs not above twelve Carats and one sixteenth, nor for its perfect roundness, but because it is so clear and so transparent that you may almost see through it. The Great Mogul offer'd him by a Banian forty thousand Crowns for his Pearl, but he would not accept it." The use of the phrase "clear and lustrous as to appear translucent" seem to indicate a white or colorless pearl, the most sought-after color in pearls, with an optimum of lustre and orient caused by the reflection and refraction of light, respectively. The surface quality of the pearl must be exceptional and almost blemish-free in order to characterize it as a specimen surpassing in beauty all other pearls in the world, at that time. The fact that the pearl was in the possession of the Imam of Muscat in the mid-17th century indicates without any doubt that the pearl originated in the most ancient pearl fishing grounds in the world, the Arabian Gulf, most probably in the kingdom of Oman itself, at its very doorstep – on the pearl banks situated closer to the country's shoreline in the Gulf or the Strait of Hormuz. Oyster bearing reefs were well distributed throughout the Gulf, but were greater in abundance on the Arabian side of the Gulf than the Persian one. The pearls are depicted on a plate opposite page 150: "Figure one is of a Pearl which the King of Persia bought at the Fishery of Catifa in Arabia. It cost him 32,000 Tomans, or 1,400,000 Livres of our Money, at forty-six Livres and six Deneers to a Toman. It is the fairest and most perfect Pearl that ever was yet found to this hour, having no defect".

Blackmer 1632. Wing T251A, T252, T253. Campbell (Japan) 28. Cox I, 275f. OCLC 6071990. Cf. Wilson 223. Howgego T14. Severin 104–113. Not in Atabey or Weber.

*108 engraved prints centred around the Great Turkish War,
with 14 views of the Arabian Peninsula*

66. PEETERS, Jacob and Johannes. [Drop-title of letterpress text:] Korte beschryvinghe, ende aenwysinghe der plaetsen in desen boeck, naar hunnen tegenwoordighen standt, pertinentelyck uytgebeeldt, in Oostenryck.

[Antwerp], Jacob Peeters, [ca. 1685]. Small oblong folio (17.5 × 29 cm). Collection of 108 engraved prints published by Jacob Peeters, starting with 9 engraved scenes of the siege of Vienna after Romeyn de Hooghe (numbered 1–10, but lacking plate 1), and followed by 99 engraved city views after drawings by Jacob Peeters, engraved by Lucas Vorsterman and Gaspar Bouttats. The city views are preceded by a 12 page letterpress text giving descriptions of the towns. Contemporary red paper-covered boards. € 12,500

Interesting collection of engraved prints centred around the Great Turkish War (1667–1683), a series of conflicts between the Ottoman Empire and Europe. The collection can be divided into 2 general parts: the first with engraved scenes of the siege of Vienna and the second with nearly a hundred views of the involved cities. This second part contains 5 separate series, with views North Africa, and the Arabian Peninsula. The series of 14 views of Arabia, includes Mecca, Jerusalem (2), Bethlehem, Kidron Valley, Mount Sinai, Antiochia, the Valley of Terebinthu, Hurcaddin near Aleppo, the springs of Marah, Ramma Valley, a valley near Jerusalem with the Mar Elias Monastery, and a view of Suez with the mountains of Arabia in the background.

The collection was published by Jacob Peeters (1637–1695), and most of the engravings are made after drawings by his brother Johannes, or Jan, Peeters (1625–1677).

Some occasional foxing and minor stains. Binding rubbed and spine worn and cracked. Good copy.

Atabey 933 (Dutch edition, 63 plates); Landwehr, De Hooghe Book Illustrator 82 (French ed. with unclear amount of plates); Weber 816 (Dutch edition, 125 plates); for related series: cf. Atabey 934; Blackmer 1276–1277; Hollstein (Dutch & Flemish) XVIII, p. 28, I, III, p. 175, 23 & XLII, pp. 123–133, 60–78; Le Blanc, p. 156; Nagler XI, pp. 165–166; Weber 821.

Mecha in Arabia



A. Graf van Mahomet B. plaedts van Waffinge C. moskea daerme de danckseginge doet ende daer sommige priester's haer de
ooge laete voor senge D. Caravana Comende van Constantinopelen

Joannes. 1700. Sculp. del.

Vasco da Gama in Hebrew

67. FARISSOL, Abraham ben Mordecai. [Igeret orhot shalem], id est, Itinera mundi, sic dicta nempe cosmographia.

Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre, 1691. 4to. (16), 196 pp. (With:) **BOBOWSKI, Wojciech / HYDE, Thomas.** Tractatus Alberti Bobovii Turcarum Imp. Mohammedis IVti olim interpretis primarii, de Turcarum liturgia, peregrinatio Meccana, circumcisio, aegrotorum visitatione etc. Ibid., 1690. (2), 31, (1) pp. Marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine. Top edge gilt. € 9,500

First Latin edition of the cosmographical and geographical work of Abraham Farissol, first published in Hebrew in 1586. Includes the Hebrew text together with the Latin translation by Thomas Hyde and copious notes, including sections in Arabic. Farissol incorporated accounts of Portuguese and Spanish exploration including the New World and Vasco da Gama's voyage to India. Also includes a contemporary work on Turkish liturgy and the pilgrimage to Mecca by Wojciech Bobowski, a renegade Pole employed as a teacher, interpreter and musician at the Ottoman court of Mahomet IV. Composed at the behest of Thomas Smith (1683–1719) during his tenure as chaplain to the English ambassador at Constantinople, the manuscript was bought back to England and translated into Latin by Hyde.

Binding rubbed and chafed, otherwise in good condition.

Auboyneau 265 (p. 34). Wing F438. Sabin 60934. Steinschneider 4222 no. 2. Fürst I, 276. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.

אגרת ארצות שלם

ID EST,

ITINERA MUNDI.

SIC DICTA NEMPE

COSMOGRAPHIA,

AUTORE

ABRAHAMO PERITSOL.

Latinâ VERSIONE donavit & NOTAS passim
adjecit THOMAS HYDE S.T.D. è Coll. Regiæ Oxon.
Protobibliothecarius Bodlejanus.

Calce exponitur Turcarum

LITURGIA, PEREGRINATIO MECCANA,
ÆGROTORUM VISITATIO, CIRCUMCISIO, &c.

Accedit

CASTIGATIO

In *Angelum à S^o Joseph, al. dictum de la Brosse, Carmelitam discalceatum,*
sui Ordinis in *Ispahân* Perfidis olim Præfectum.

Contentorum in Notis Elenchus Præfationem sequitur.

OXONII,

E THEATRO SHELDONIANO, MDCXCI. *f*

Impensis *Henrici Bonwick* Bibliopolæ *Londinensis*, apud quem prostant sub
Signo *Rubri Leonis* in Cœmiterio Paulino.

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

68. MANDEVILLE, John. The voyages & travels of Sir John Mandevile, Knight, ... to the Holy Land, and to Hierusalem: as also to the lands of the Great Caan, and of Prestor John: to Inde, and divers other countries.

London, Richard Chiswell, Benjamin Walford, Matthew Wotton, George Conyers, [printing probably shared by 2 printers, one possibly Samuel Roycroft], 1696. 4to (19.5 × 15.5 cm). (4), "139" [= 135], (5) pp. With a woodcut ship on the title-page (with a griffin on the sail) and about 60 woodcut illustrations in the text (mostly about 55 × 80 mm) plus about 10 repeats, each with a thick-thin border. Set in textura types with incidental roman and italic. Gold-tooled, red goatskin morocco by Robert Riviere in London (ca. 1875/80), with 5 (false?) bands on the spine, each board with a double frame of double and triple fillets and 2 different sets of 4 corner pieces, author and title in gold in 2nd and 3rd of 6 spine compartments, the others with gold-tooled decorations and the date and place of publication at the foot, gold-tooled turn-ins, gold fillets on board edges, straight-combed endpapers, gilt edges, stamped on the back of the free marbled endleaf in sans-serif capitals: "Bound by Riviere". € 22,500

A rare 17th-century English edition, with about 60 different woodcut illustrations, of a classic and partly fictional 14th-century account of travels presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. According to the story he set off on his travels in 1322 from Saint Albans in England, returned in 1343, wrote the present account in 1364 and died in 1371. It was originally written in French and is thought to have been compiled from various sources by Jehan d'Outremeuse (1338–1400) of Liege. A 1371 manuscript survives and it first appeared in print under the title *Itinerarius* in Dutch (ca. 1477), French (1480), German (1480) and other languages, and in English in Richard Pynson's edition of ca. 1497/98. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands: a man with only one enormous foot that he can use as a parasol, a dog-headed man, a man with his face in his chest, a girl who turns into a dragon, griffins, nine-metre giants, ants that gather gold, diamonds that mate and give birth to baby diamonds and much more that spoke to the imagination (though the ox-headed man is presented as an idol that was worshipped, rather than a fantastic beast). The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. It shows carrier pigeons, an elephant and other recognizable or plausible scenes. It also incorporates and illustrates some biblical stories. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Mohammed. Most of the present woodcuts are loosely and indirectly based on those in the 1481 Augsburg edition, partly in mirror image. The book went through dozens of editions in English and other languages. It reached more or less the present form with the 1650 London edition, which may have used the same woodblocks (we have not had an opportunity to compare them). The imprint of the present edition names four London publishers, and one of them (Conyers) also advertises his edition of William Lithgow's *Nineteen years travels* (1692) at the foot of the last page. The book was registered for these four publishers in the term catalogue for Trinity 1696, issued in June. The printing was probably shared between two different anonymous printers: exactly half way through the book, between quires I and K, the running heads, the textura type used for the main text and the roman drop capitals opening the chapters change. The 1684 edition by four London publishers (none named in the present edition) not only uses the same woodblocks but is also typographically almost identical to the first half of the present edition and no doubt came from the same printer. The drop capitals differ, but those in the present edition have not been recorded before 1688. Samuel Roycroft and James Orme both used them, and Roycroft used at least several of the other types in the first half. The book is printed on coarse laid paper with no watermark. Halliwell, in his 1869 edition of Mandeville, noted the present edition for its woodcuts and reproduced at least many of them from the Grenville copy now at the British Library. Only 5 other copies are known, all in U.S. libraries. Robert Riviere (1808–82) established his famous bindery in Bath and moved it to London in 1840, gaining a reputation as one of England's best binders for the quality of his materials and workmanship. He signed his bindings "Bound by Riviere" from 1860 to 1880 (thereafter Riviere & son).

With an early owner's inscription faded on the title-page and 2 armorial bookplates on the paste-down: Sir Edward Sullivan (1822–85), Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Allan Heywood Bright (1862–1941) in Liverpool, a member of Parliament, along with a loosely inserted signed autograph letter (ca. 1900) from Bright's brother Hugh Bright (1867–1935) in Leeds, giving him the book and noting that he bought it at Young's "some years ago". With 8 leaves with their margins extended at the fore-edge and foot (N2–O4, Q1, probably sophisticated from another copy of the same edition), sometimes shaving a catchword or quire signature, the title-page and last page somewhat worn and dirty, but further in good condition, with a few minor marginal chips and tears restored or repaired and 3 leaves with minor water stains in one corner. The spine is slightly faded but the binding is still very good. A rare edition of Mandeville's voyages, illustrated with about 60 woodblocks cut ca. 1650.

Arber, Term catalogues II, p. 593, item 8; ESTC R217088 (5 copies); J. O. Halliwell (ed.), Voyage and travaile of Sir John Maundeveile (1866), p. xvi (item 2, from the Grenville library); Wing M417 (same 5 copies); for the story in general: Cambridge History of English Literature (1976), pp. 78–87.

THE
Voyages & Travels

OF

Sir *John Mandevile*, Knight,

Wherein is set down the Way to the *Holy Land*, and to
Hierusalem: As also to the Lands of the Great *Caan*, and
of *Prestor John*: to *Inde*, and divers other Countries:
Together with many and strange Marvels therein.



LONDON,

Printed for Rich. Chiswell, B. Walford, Adm. Women, and
Geo. Conyers. 1696.

The first printing of any work by Katib Chelebi in any language

69. KATIB CHELEBI (Haji Khalifa/Mustafa ibn Abdallah). Cronologia storica scritta in lingua Turca, Persiana, & Araba, da Hazi Halifé Mustafá, e tradotta nell'idioma Italiano da Gio. Rinaldo Carli [...].

Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1697. 4to. (8), 206 pp. (wanting final blank). With woodcut printer's device on title.

(Bound after) II: **PIRHING, Ehrenreich.** SJ. Facilis, et succincta S.S. canonum doctrina [...]. Venice, Nicolo Pezzana, 1693. (12), 350, (14) pp. Title printed in red and black with two-coloured woodcut vignette.

(And) III: **MORETTO, Bernardo.** Propugnacolo della cattolica, apostolica, e universale Santa Romana Chiesa alle false obiettoni de scismatici, & heretici contra la parola Romana nella dottrina Christiana [...]. Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1685. (14 [instead of 16?]), 112 pp. With engraved armorial vignette on title.

Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards with 2 clasps. All edges red. € 12,500

First Italian edition of the “*Taqwim al-Tawarikh*”, an annalistic chronicle from the creation of Man to the year 1648, when it was composed by the famous Turkish polymath Katib Chelebi (1609–57). This is, at the same time, the first printing of any work of Katib Chelebi's in any language: the chronicle was not published in the original mixture of Persian and Ottoman Turkish until 1733, by Müteferrika. “[T]he work originated as an excerpt of [Chelebi's previous effort,] ‘*Fazlakat aqwal al-ahyar*’, but continued up to Chelebi's own time [...] Becoming highly popular as an easy reference work, it was continued after Chelebi's death by several authors, including Hüseyin Hezarfenn, Seyhi, and Ibrahim Müteferrika, who published it as the twelfth product of his press [...] Equally popular in Europe as a reference work, it was translated into Latin, Italian, and French. Today, the afterword is the main part of interest, as it contains a brief discussion of the regularities or laws of history, and an initial elaboration of his ideas of causation in history, which are later copies by Na'ima (d. 1128/1716) in his theoretical discussion” (Kafadar, Karateke, Fleischer: *Historians of the Ottoman Empire*, s.v.).

Bound before this are two other rare Venetian works of the late 17th century, namely a single-volume reduction of the “*Jus Canonicum*” (1674) by the Bavarian Jesuit Pirhing (1606–79), and the second edition of an instructional dialogue between a Catholic and a heretic by the Venetian jeweller Moretto (first published in 1647). Some brownstaining and waterstaining; a few edge and corner flaws. Last leaves rather wrinkled, lacking lower flyleaf.

I: Babinger, GOW, 197. BN XXIII, 990. Encyclopaedia of Islam² IV, 761. OCLC 563174142, 457543094.

II: De Backer/Sommervogel VI, 854.

CRONOLOGIA
HISTORICA

Scritta in lingua Turca, Persiana, & Araba,

D A

HAZI HALIFE' MUSTAFA',

E tradotta nell'Idioma Italiano

DA GIO: RINALDO CARLI

NOBILE JUSTINOPOLITANO,

e Dragomano della Serenissima Republica di Venezia.

CONSACRATA

All' Illustrissimo, & Eccellentissimo Sig.

GIO: BATTISTA DONADO

SENATORE, E SAVIO GRANDE.



IN VENETIA, M. DC. XCVII.

Appresso Andrea Poletti, all'Italia.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

*Large paper copy of the beautifully illustrated first edition of
De Bruyn's travels to the Levant*

70. BRUYN (LE BRUN), Cornelis de. Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn, door de vermaardste deelen van Klein Asia, de eylanden Scio, Rhodus, Cyprus, Metelino, Stanchio, &c. Mitsgaders de voornaamste steden van Aegypten, Syrien en Palestina.

Delft, printed by Hendrik van Kroonevelt [engravings printed by Petrus Schenk and Gerard Valck?], 1698. Large folio (260 × 395 mm). (20), 398, (8) pp. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author's portrait, large engraved folding map of the Mediterranean Sea, 103 engraved plates (many double-page and folding, and often containing more than one illustration) and 18 engravings in text (totally containing 218 illustrations, numbered A & 1–210). The engraved plates are all after drawings by De Bruyn and contain 15 plates engraved by Jan Luyken and 1 by Casper Luyken, all but one unsigned. 18th-century, gold-tooled, tanned goatskin, marbled edges; rebacked, with original backstrip laid down and modern endpapers.

€ 25,000

Large paper copy of the first edition of the beautifully illustrated account of De Bruyn's first journey, visiting Egypt, Syria, The Holy Land, Rhodes, Cyprus, Scio and Turkey. The Dutch traveller and painter Cornelis De Bruyn (1652–1726/28) left The Netherlands in 1674 to travel through the Levant by way of Italy. He stayed in the Levant for seven years before settling in Italy in 1685 and returning to the Netherlands in 1693. The work is especially valued because of its engravings after the drawings made by De Bruyn and executed by well-known artists as Jan and Casper Luyken and others, which include, amongst many others, folding panorama's of Alexandria, Sattalia, Constantinople, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Rhodes and Chios. The publication was soon followed by editions in English and French.

The present copy is printed on large paper from a single stock, watermarked: fleur-de-lys on a crowned shield above 4 and WR = WK, with a trimmed leaf size measuring 396 × 259 mm. (not in Heawood or Laurentius).

With some occasional spots, some folds and edges of the plates reinforced or mounted on new stubs; a very good copy. The binding rebacked as noted and with some wear to the tooling.

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

ALEXANDRIA





Geveerd in LEYDEN des PICTER VAN DER Aa met Prinsips.

at Voor de Cadea



Geveerd in LEYDEN des PICTER VAN DER Aa met Prinsips.

at Voor de Cadea

Portuguese voyages of discovery 1419–1539 (large paper copy)

71. BARROS, João de. De doorlugtige scheeps-togten der Portugysen na Oost-Indiën, mitsgaders de voornaamste gedeeltens van Africa en de Roode-Zee met alle daar omtrent gelegene eylanden ... Alles onlangs uyt het Portugys in 't Nederlands getrouwelyk vertaalt ... Nu aldereerst dusdanig in twee stukken afgescheyden in 't ligt gebragt.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, [ca. 1711]. 2 volumes. 1mo. Each part separately paginated. With 2 engraved title-pages, engraved dedication, 22 engraved maps (2 double-page, and 20 half-page on 10 leaves), and 60 engravings in text. Including 2 new leaves printed for: *De aanmerkenswaardigste en alomberoemde zee- en landreizen der Portugeezen, Spanjaarden, Engelsen en allerhande natiën: ...* (The Hague, widow of Engelbrecht Boucquet and sons; Leiden, Jan van der Deyster, Pieter Jansz. van der Aa, 1727). Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, boards with a large blind-tooled centrepiece with the initials H.B.
€ 8,500

Large paper copy of the so-called “folio edition” of the Dutch translation of Barros’s accounts of 20 Portuguese voyages to the East Indies, Africa, China, the Arabian Gulf, the Red Sea and India, with many excellent maps and views.

The voyages are arranged chronologically from 1419 to 1539. It includes Vasco da Gama’s first voyage to India in 1497, Niccolo de Conti’s voyages through the Islamic World, two different voyages to the East Indies by Pedro Alvarez Cabral in 1500 and Joa da Nova in 1501, voyages to the East Indies by Francisco d’Almeida, Pedro da Nhaya and Tristao da Cunha in 1505–1506, Fernando Perez de Andrade’s voyage from Malacca to the Gulf of Bengal and the coast of China in 1516.

Bindings slightly rubbed and soiled. One of the engravings in the text apparently showed the incorrect image and the corrected one has been pasted over it as a cancel. Otherwise in very good condition. Provenance: letterpress bookplate of J.B. Eeckelaert from Beveren in volume 1 (set in 18th-century types but perhaps the authors active in 1815) and the armorial bookplate of Viscount Vilain XIII (probably Georges, 1866–1936) in both volumes.

Muller, America 1887 & 1888 (cf. 1889); STCN (6 copies with both volumes); Tiele, Bibl. 6 (noting copies printed on large paper, cf. 9); cf. JCB 398 (1727 reissue); Sabin 3, note (1727 reissue); for Van der Aa: P.G. Hofstijzer, Pieter van der Aa (1659–1733), Leids drukker en boekverkoper (1999).

The early Caliphs and Kings of Egypt, the Hejaz and the Levant

72. HASAN BIN OMAR BIN HABIB AL-HALABI, Badr ad-Din. Al-Khalaf'a wa Muluk al-Amsaar [A historical and geographical account of the Caliphs and Kings of Islamic lands].

Ottoman Levant, Sha'ban 1125 H [= 1713 CE]. Small 4to (174 × 223 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. (91) ff., possibly lacking a fihrist at the beginning of the volume, else apparently textually complete. 24 lines, per extensum, written in cursive naskh, headings and key words in red, with catchwords, contemporary marginalia and annotations throughout. Waqf inscriptions for a private collector named Haj Ibramin Efendi Arabi (dated 1135 H / 1723 CE), with his seal stamped to final leaf. Contemporary leather-backed boards with fore-edge flap. € 9,500

An historical and geographical account of the early Caliphs and Kings of Egypt, the Hejaz and the Levant, possibly inspired by the author's travels in these regions. The volume not only describes the rulers but also offers insights into the geographical locations where they settled, their "Amsaar" (garrison towns), and the physical proximity of these locations to each other.

Habib al-Halabi (1310–77 CE) was a Damascus-born historian who lived in Aleppo. He travelled extensively during his lifetime, notably visiting Egypt and Arabia, twice performing the Hajj. Manuscript copies of his works are uncommon: his two best-known works are "Durrat al-Aslak fi Dawlat al-Atrak" and "Tadkirat al-Nabih fi Ayaam al-Mansur wa Banih", recorded in several manuscripts in institutional collections; the present work, by contrast, is an exceptionally rare text, with no other copies traced in libraries or sold at public auction.

Binding rubbed and worn, extremities bumped, covers and edges repaired. Some light water-staining to upper margins and a few scattered marks and stains, but overall a good copy.

Cf. GAL I, 36f. & SI, 35.



وتفتت في جميعها إلى الفقيه **عبد الله بن أبي بصير**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله غافر الذنب وقابل التوب شديد العقاب عالم
 الغيب راحم الشيب منزل الكتاب ساتر العيب كاشف الريب
 مذل الصعاب مغيث المصروف رافع الصدوف رب الأرباب
 خالق الخلق باسط الرزق مسبب الأسباب مالك الملك مستر
 الغلوك مسير السحاب رافع السبع الطباقي بحمة علي الله فاق
 كيم القباب ساطع الغبراء على متن الماء ممسكة بحكمة عن الاضطراب
 منها خلقناكم وفيها نعيدكم ومنها نخرجكم يوم الحشر ولما لم
 وهو الخمود بكل لسان ناطق واشكوه وهو المشكور في المشارق والغار
 واشهد ان لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له شهادة وطء الإيمان
 اركانها وشيد الايقان ببيانها ومهد الازعان اوطنها واكذب بها
 ادمانها واشهد ان محمدا عبده المستوفى على نشأته بشأنه وبنيه
 المفضل بعاني علومه وبدايع بيانه ورسوله الصادع بدليله وبرهان
 القائل زوايتي مشارق الارض ومغاربها كشفا واطلاعا بره وبعانه
 صلى الله عليه وعلى اله واصحابه وانصاره واعوانه صلوات تبلغ
 من امن به غاية امنه وامانه وتسكن روعته في الدارين بمغفواته
 وغفرانه وسلم تسليما كثيرا **وبعد** فان خالق الخلق والبرية ومن له
 الارادة والمشيئة قدين الملوك والرعات عن من دونهم من الرعية
 فذلك قد خصوا بالوصم العلي والخلايق السامية الزكية ورضوا
 في الاطلاع على الامور الغامضة الخفية ليكونوا فيها بذا بواله من
 الاستعداد على بيضاء نقية ويحصل من اخبار العالم على الاشياء الصادقة
 بالجلية فخذ اشارا الى المفتقر الحقير من اشارة محمولة بالطاعة على الرسول
 وشقارته المستقيمة بين الامام الاعظم والسواد الاعظم قد سطرت
 في التواريخ والطروس وهو المفتقر الاشرف العلي المولوي الاميني

الناجي

A magnificent maritime atlas in Renard's first edition

73. RENARD, Louis. Atlas de la Navigation, et du Commerce qui se fait dans toutes les parties du monde.

Amsterdam, Louis Renard, 1715. Imperial folio (365 × 550 mm). (6), 96 pp. Letterpress title-page printed in red and black with engraved vignette; Renard's dedication leaf to King George I has engraved headpiece and initial. With additional engraved title-page in original hand colour, engraved portrait frontispiece of George I, and 28 (1 folding) double-page-sized, numbered maps in original hand colour, as well as 4 folding plates on fortification (mounted as 2). Contemporary mottled full calf on 8 raised bands with giltstamped spine label to prettily gilt spine (showing small armillary spheres in the panels); leading edges gilt. Edges sprinkled red and green. € 150,000

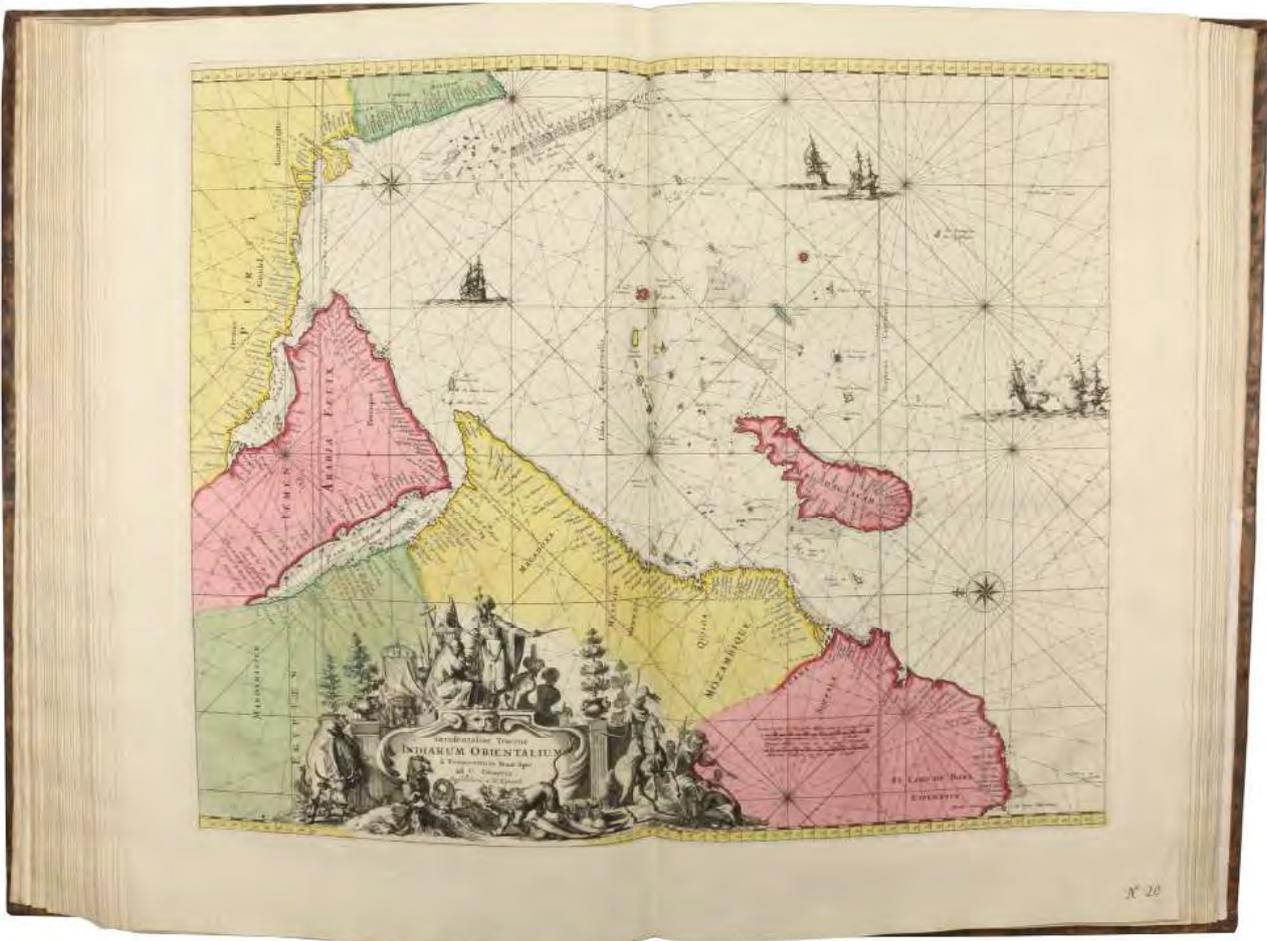
Rare first Renard edition: a splendid example of the publisher's best work. The exceedingly pretty maritime maps are adapted from de Wit's plates, which in their turn had been derived from those of Van Keulen, and must have been fairly obsolete by the time Renard republished them, even with the alterations he carried out. Renard also replaced de Wit's name in the cartouches by his own.

Contents: two-hemisphere world map, supersized maps of Europe (printed from two plates, showing a bear hunt), map of the poles, maritime maps of Novaya Zemlya (with a polar bear hunt), Finland and Lapland, Norway (drying stockfish), the Baltic Sea (with beehives), Denmark and Frisia, the North Sea with Great Britain, the English Channel between Kent and Flanders, the Channel with the Thames estuary (showing a commercial mill), Biscaya (with a naval battle), the Iberian Peninsula, the Mediterranean in two partial maps, the Black Sea and Crimea, the coasts of Africa in 3 maps (with Neptune), the Indian Ocean in two partial maps, the Pacific (with a portrait of Magellan above Neptune's chariot), Central America (hunting crocodiles), Tierra del Fuego, Brazil, the Atlantic with Newfoundland and parts of the coasts of North and South America, the Caribbean, Labrador, and Hudson Bay. At the end are the four uncoloured instructional plates on fortification, assembled as two folding plates (each measuring ca. 70 × 100 cm).

All maps in excellent impressions with the publisher's original hand colour and emphasized coastlines. The cartouches were not coloured, leaving the fine engraved illustrations unimpaired by coating paint.

A wide-margined atlas with the maps numbered in the lower right corner by a contemporary hand throughout. Text and maps clean and nearly spotless; a few repaired paper defects in the text. A small stamp has been erased from the verso of the engraved title; a small rebaked hole in the letterpress title-page. Some tears to the folds professionally repaired, including a larger broken area in the the folding map of Europe, near the Iberian Peninsula, caused by the green paint. The massive binding is somewhat rubbed along hinges and extremities; minimal chafing to covers, but in all very appealingly preserved.

Koeman IV, Ren 1.



N° 20

Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

74. WIT, Frederick de. Atlas maior.

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens & Cornelis Mortier, [ca. 1725]. Imperial folio (53 × 35.5 cm). With engraved title-page and 76 double page (or in 8 cases larger folding) engraved maps, the title-page and all maps and their decorations coloured by a contemporary hand. Half tanned sheepskin (ca. 1900), gold-tooled spine with black morocco label, “maroquin” paper sides, with the bookbinder’s ticket of Cornelis Marinus Remigius (1868–1929) in Middelberg, successor to Cornelis Willem Dhuij (1822/23–1904). The edges decorated with blue paste, probably for the original 18th century binding. € 85,000

Extremely rare Covens & Mortier edition of De Wit’s Atlas maior, here with the engraved allegorical title-page and all 76 maps and their decorations beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand.

De Wit is known especially for the beautiful pictorial decorations on his maps. Only one other copy is recorded in the literature, at the Dépôt de Marine in Paris.

The atlas opens with the world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea – With a tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded.

Koeman, C & M 2 (1 copy, with 100 maps), cf. C & M 1 (based on 18th century catalogues); Marco van Egmond, Covens & Mortier (2005), III.2 (pp. 143–145, citing Covens & Mortier’s ca. 1721 catalogue); not in Cat. Nat. Mar. Mus.; KvK; Phillips & LeGear; Picarta; Shirley, Maps in atlases British Library; STCN; OCLC; for De Wit: Jan Werner, Inde Witte Pascaert (1994).



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

75. AA, Pieter van der (ed.) / Gottfried, Johann Ludwig (falsely attributed to). De aanmerkenswaardigste en alomberoemde zee- en landreizen der Portugeezen, Spanjaarden, Engelsen en allerhande natiën: zoo van Fransen, Italiaanen, Deenen, Hoogh- en Nederduitsen als van veele andere volkeren. Voornaamenlyk ondernomen tot ontdekking van de Oost- en Westindiën, midsgaders andere verafgelegene gewesten des aardryks.

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

Large paper copy of the so-called “folio-edition” (although here mostly printed as 1mo) of Van der Aa’s voluminous collection of important voyages to the East and West Indies and other countries, undertaken by all European countries, other than the Dutch. Including voyages by Acosta, Balbi, Cabot, Cavendish, Chester, Columbus, Cortes, Coutinho, Da Cunha, Drake, Evesko, Frobisher, Gallonye, Da Gama, Garay, Garcia, Gilbert, Jenkinson, Harcourt, Herberer, Magallanes, Mildenhall and Cartwright, Mouette, Petelin and Andrasko, Raleigh, Saris, De Soto, etc.

The work is falsely attributed on the title-page to Johan Lodewijk Gottfried, by Van der Aa, most likely because he made good money publishing Gottfried’s “Chronicle” in 1702. In reality Gottfried had nothing to do with the present work. The work was edited and co-published by Pieter van der Aa, known for his ambitious projects. Where other publishers were primarily concerned about the profits, Van der Aa wanted to publish outstanding books. For the present series of travels he either reused and revised older Dutch translations or had the original accounts translated for the first time into Dutch. In 1706 he already started publishing the translated voyages both in small (8vo) and large instalments (folio or 1mo), and a year later he published a 28-volume set of the 8vo editions. The folio editions were afterwards issued and divided in four large collections of two volumes each. The present issue, is a reissue of these four collections with their own independent title-pages and frontispieces, and adds a new general title-page and list of subscribers.

While all sets seem to be described as “folio” the present set is printed mainly as 1mo, with some occasional quires in folio. And as the large editions of the two volume sets were available on normal paper (80 guilders) and on large paper (100 guilders; Hoftijzer, p. 43), it seems very likely the present set is one printed on large paper. All leaves are unwatermarked and the 1mo leaves are only slightly trimmed (measuring 396 × 238 mm with the tranchefiles often still visible) the folio leaves are trimmed more and don’t have visible tranchefiles. The fourth volume is from a different set which is trimmed down much more, but also combines both 1mo and folio leaves.

Some occasional spots, a couple minor restorations and a few wormholes; a very good set, but with the fourth volume from a different and heavily trimmed set (though printed on the same large paper), in a modern binding and lacking the frontispiece and the title-page to the volume. The seven volumes with contemporary bindings slightly worn along the extremities and with some minor wear on the sides, but otherwise very good.

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

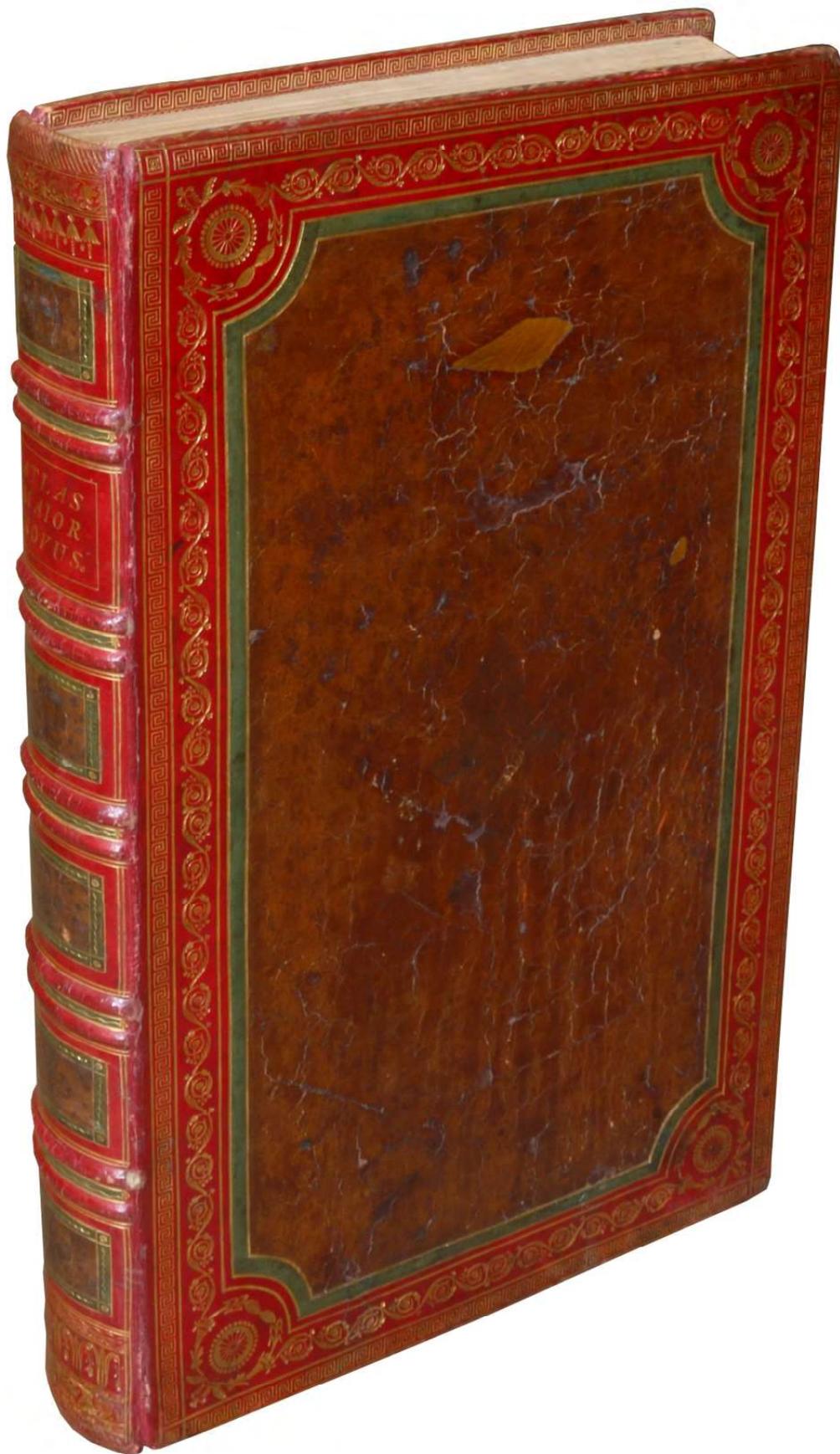
A magnificent copy of a classic world atlas, hand-coloured and sumptuously bound

76. HOMANN, Johann Baptist. Grosser Atlas über die gantze Welt.

Nuremberg, Homann heirs (printed by Johann Heinrich Gottfried Bieling), 1737[–1762]. Folio (340 × 535 mm). Letterpress title-page printed in red and black with an engraved map of the northern hemisphere in a polar projection, engraved frontispiece with a globe and a dozen allegorical figures (with a decorated cartouche at the foot giving the title in Latin), engraved portrait of Homann by Johann Wilhelm Winter after Johannes Kenckel, and 98 engraved maps (93 double-page, 1 larger folding in 2 sheets and 4 half-page together on a double-page plate) many with further inset maps and/or views, all with decorated cartouches, often with pictorial decoration or coats of arms; and 3 double-page engraved tables of topographic data. With the engraved title-page and all maps and tables (except for the small north polar projection on the letterpress title-page) coloured by an 18th-century hand, the maps in part or in outline. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1800?) in a neo-classical style, from the workshop of or in the style of Georg Friedrich Krauss (Vienna). € 85,000

The Lord Wardington copy of the last edition (1737 with later substitutions by the publisher, probably issued ca. 1762) of Germany's most famous 18th-century world atlas in an exceptionally fine binding, commissioned in Vienna around 1800, and with the frontispiece and all maps coloured by an 18th-century hand. After a 40-page introduction and descriptions by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr, the atlas contains a celestial chart in 2 hemispheres (with pictorial constellations) surrounded by 6 smaller cosmological diagrams; a Copernican solar system; a world map in eastern and western hemispheres plus 4 smaller projections (2 polar and 2 centred on Europe and the South Pacific); the usual maps of the continents and numerous regions in Europe (including postal maps and maps of river valleys); but also maps of the Black Sea and surroundings (including one with the whole of Turkey); Egypt; the Persian (Iranian) Empire; the Ottoman Empire with the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf; China; Mexico, the Caribbean and most of what is now the United States; and 4 half-page maps of British colonies in America (together on a double-page plate). From the collection of Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, Lord Wardington (1924–2005), Sotheby's 18 Oct. 2005, lot 193. Some maps are bound out of order (5 groups in reverse order, giving 1–51, 62–52, 72–63, 82–73, 92–83, 100–93, plus 30 & 31 interchanged). Without maps 17 and 22 (Orleans and Lyonnais, but with a 1762 map of the latter with a part of the former), 5 maps very slightly shaved at the head or foot (just touching the outside of the border or the top of the lettering above the border at the head, but with no significant loss), a small tear repaired in the letterpress title-page, some edges slightly frayed, but still in very good condition. An outstanding example of Homann's great atlas in an extraordinary binding.

Shirley, pp. 542–565. Tooley, Dictionary of map makers, p. 308. For the author cf. NDB.



Khor Fakkan, where “there are pretty good refreshments to be had”

77. HAMILTON, Alexander. A New Account of the East Indies. Giving an exact and copious description of the situation, product, manufactures, laws, customs, religion, trade, etc. of all the countries and islands, which lie between the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Japon.

London, C. Hitch & A. Millar, 1744. 8vo. 2 vols. XXXII, 400 pp. VII, (1), 320 pp. With a total of 8 folding maps and 11 plates as called for. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped red labels to gilt spine.

€ 9,500

Second London edition of this important work, first published in Edinburgh in 1727, “which remains to this day one of the most valuable first-hand histories of English merchant shipping in the Indian Ocean and East Indies” (Howgego). It covers “the whole of the Orient” (Hill) from Ethiopia to Japan and is very strong on India (some 20 chapters, not counting Bengal, which is described separately), but also includes an extensive section on the Arabian Peninsula: chapter IV “gives a little description of the coast of Arabia the Happy, from Mount Sinai to Mocha, with some observations on the religion, customs and laws”; chapter V “gives a description of the Immaum of Mocha’s country, particularly its situation, laws, customs and commerce”; chapter VI “contains a description of Aden [...], also an account of the sea-coast of Arabia petraea, as far as Muskat and Bassora”, chapter VII “treats of the kingdom and city of Muskat, and of their religious and civil customs [...] and a little account of the sea-coast of Arabia deserta, as far as Bassora”, while chapter VIII “gives an account of Bassora City, and that part of Arabia deserta”. Includes a rough, but apparently original map of the Gulf, showing “Barreen Island”, “Cape Mussendon”, and little detail along the Peninsula’s northeastern coast in between save for a place labelled “Zoar”, here not indicating Sohar in Oman but clearly referencing the area of the present-day Emirate of Sharjah (even Niebuhr’s 1765 map still shows a town named “Seer” – Sir, Julfar – opposite the island of “Scharedsje”). The text mentions the region’s trade in horses and pearls, stating, “There are no towns of note between Muskat and Bassora, but Zoar, and but very few inconsiderable villages; but there are two or three pretty convenient harbours for shipping. The southernmost is about 6 leagues to the southward of Cape Mosenden, called Courfacaun. It is almost like Muskat Harbour, but somewhat bigger, and has excellent fresh water from deep wells, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place. The village contains about twenty little houses; yet there are pretty good refreshments to be had there [...]”.

In India, Gujarat and Bombay are covered particularly extensively, and the illustrations include not only a detailed coastline map of the subcontinent, but also several plates showing Ganesha, the elephant-headed god; a religious procession involving an elaborate wheeled scaffold from which men are hung; the temple of Jagannath; and the notorious “Juggernaut” car.

The Scottish captain Hamilton went to sea, in his own words “very young”, in 1688, and travelled as far as the Barbary coast before basing himself in Surat and trading and travelling all over the Indian Ocean, “visiting, it is said, every port between the Cape and Canton” (Howgego). He made a reputation for himself as a foul-mouthed, resourceful and bold operator fending off Baluchi robbers, treacherous governors and Indian pirates.

Bindings professionally repaired. Light browning and occasional waterstaining; a few pencil annotations. Provenance: from the collection of the American diplomat Alexander Weddell (1876–1948) and his wife Virginia Chase Steedman Weddell (1874–1948); deaccessioned from the Virginia House Museum, Richmond (handwritten ownership “A. & V. Weddell, 1924, Calcutta” to flyleaves; bookplate to pastedowns).

Alt-Japan 630. Howgego I, p. 477, H13. Cf. Macro 1115. Goldsmiths’ 6522. Hanson 3724. Cordier, Indosinica 890. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages (2004) 765.

The best edition

78. CHURCHILL, Awnsham & John. A Collection of Voyages and Travels, Some Now First Printed from Original Manuscripts.

London, Henry Lintot & John Osborne, by assignment from Messrs. Churchill, 1744–1746. Folio (245 × 362 mm). 6 vols. (I), LXXII, (4), 668, (I) pp. (4), 743, (I) pp. 793, (I) pp. (2), IV, 5–780 pp. (4), 708 pp. 824, (104) pp. Title printed in red and black. With 187 engraved plates (many folding) and 9 engravings in the text (showing maps, plans, views, costumes, flora, fauna, scenes, portraits etc., including 2 bound as frontispieces), as well as numerous woodcuts in the text (showing arms, seals, devices, coastal views, details, machinery etc.). Uniform full calf with red labels to spine (gilding oxydized). € 35,000

Third and best edition of this important and profusely illustrated collection of travel reports, compiled by the brothers Awnsham and John Churchill, based on Hakluyt and Purchas. It includes the accounts of Martin Baumgarten (Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria), Thomas Roe, Philipp Balde and Johan Nieuhoff (East Indies, including a detailed account of the north-eastern coast of Arabia, with a description of pearl fishing in Bahrain and mentioning Julfar, Qatar, Sir Bani Yas, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al-Khaimah, Amalgavine, and other places of interest along the coastline), J. Gemelli Careri (Turkey, Persia, India), Nicholas Rolamb (Constantinople), John Barbot (West Africa, with a chapter on “Mahomet and his Alcoran”), as well as of Yemen and various journeys to China, Korea, Greenland, Iceland, Africa, North and South America (including Columbus).

“This is a very valuable collection, both for its range of coverage and for the fact that it gives the original accounts [...] The third edition is considered to be best because of its greater inclusiveness and its copious index” (Hill). Two further volumes were issued separately in 1745, republished in 1752.

The count of the illustrations is notoriously complicated: the “List of the Copper Plates” counts 305 illustrations and maps, of which as many as four are placed on a single plate, and some are placed within the text. Compared to this list, the present set lacks 52 illustrations, or ca. 20 plates, whereas the first volume contains 5 additional plates not called for in the List. Three of the maps (Africa, Asia, America) which the List announces for the first volume are in fact bound in volumes IV–VI. The introduction, a “History of Navigation from its Original to this time”, is likely one of the final works of the philosopher John Locke, whose publisher and financial manager Awnsham Churchill had been (while the attribution has been called into question, the text was included in Locke’s Complete Works).

Provenance: Byrdie McNeill, Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska (her stamps). Bindings professionall repaired. Some browning; some edge defects, tears and paper flaws, but generally well-preserved.

Cox, I, 10. Hill 295. Sabin 13017. Shirley G.CHUR-1d. Alden/L. 744/62. Borba de Moraes I, 158. Landwehr, VOC 260 (note). Cf. National Maritime Museum Cat. I, 33.



Isaac's Binding

First explicit statement of the principles of pearl valuation

79. JEFFRIES, David. A treatise on diamonds and pearls. In which their importance is considered: and plain rules are exhibited for ascertaining the value of both: and the true method of manufacturing diamonds.

London, C. & J. Ackers, for the author, 1750. 8vo. (6), IV, (16), 69, (3) pp. With 30 engraved plates (some depicting cuts of diamonds) and tables. Contemporary mottled calf with gilt dentelle border and corner fleurons (rubbed); modern spine on 5 raised bands. € 18,000

Rare first edition of the “first book in English to describe how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut” (Sinkankas). The London jeweller Jeffries is also the first author to provide “a clear statement of the principle that the value of pearls should be calculated to the square of their weight [...] This principle is implicit in the valuation tables given by earlier authors, including Tavernier and others, but Jeffries is the first to state it explicitly. At the back of his book, he provides tables allowing the calculation of the value of individual and batches of pearls of different size or quality. This is effectively a ‘chau’ book, as used by merchants in the Gulf and India until the mid-20th century, and fulfils exactly the same function” (Carter).

“The text explains the [diamond] cutting procedure, how the evaluation rules were derived, the importance of imperfections and flaws as affecting price, notes on rough diamonds [...] and finally, a somewhat similar procedure for the valuation of pearls, with highest values accorded to pearls of closest approach to spherical perfection, luster, etc. The mathematical rule used for the pearl is known as the ‘square of the weight’ multiplied by a per-carat base price” (Sinkankas).

Includes a list of subscribers in the preliminaries. Occasional spotting, a few small stains. Small tape repair to title, plates 5 & 6 with short repaired tears (no loss). Professional repairs to corners; modern spine (repairs including the first inch of the covers); modern endpapers. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their library stamp to the title-page.

Sinkankas 3195. Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 83, 125f., 251 (with illustrations). Goldsmiths’ 8500. Hoover 453 (note). Cf. Roller/G. II, 10.

A
TREATISE
ON
DIAMONDS and PEARLS.

IN WHICH

Their IMPORTANCE is considered:

AND

Plain RULES are exhibited for ascertaining the
Value of both:

AND THE

True Method of manufacturing DIAMONDS.

By *DAVID JEFFRIES*,
JEWELLER.

L O N D O N :

Printed by C. and J. ACKERS, in *St. John's-Street*,

For the AUTHOR. 1750.

(Price One Guinea.)



First edition in French

80. JEFFRIES, David. *Traité des diamants et des perles, où l'on considère leur importance, on établit des règles certaines pour en connoître la juste valeur.*

Paris, Debure & N. Tillard, 1753. 8vo. (8), XXXXV, (1), 104 pp. With engraved dedicatory headpiece and 10 engraved plates (some depicting cuts of diamonds) and tables. Contemporary French mottled calf with red giltstamped label to prettily gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 6,500

First edition in French of this early book describing “how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut” (Sinkankas). The London jeweller Jeffries is the first author to provide “a clear statement of the principle that the value of pearls should be calculated to the square of their weight [...] This principle is implicit in the valuation tables given by earlier authors, including Tavernier and others, but Jeffries is the first to state it explicitly. At the back of his book, he provides tables allowing the calculation of the value of individual and batches of pearls of different size or quality. This is effectively a ‘chau’ book, as used by merchants in the Gulf and India until the mid-20th century, and fulfils exactly the same function” (Carter).

“The text explains the [diamond] cutting procedure, how the evaluation rules were derived, the importance of imperfections and flaws as affecting price, notes on rough diamonds [...] and finally, a somewhat similar procedure for the valuation of pearls, with highest values accorded to pearls of closest approach to spherical perfection, luster, etc. The mathematical rule used for the pearl is known as the ‘square of the weight’ multiplied by a per-carat base price” (Sinkankas).

This French edition is much scarcer than the expanded second English edition, on which it is based. It is dedicated by the translator (the Royal librarian Chappotin S. Laurent) to the sixteen-year-old Louis Joseph de Bourbon, prince de Condé, on the occasion of his marriage to Charlotte de Rohan.

Professional repairs to hinges and corners; in all a fine copy. Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Brussels jeweller Emanuel Meyer, dated 1788, to title-page. 19th century engraved bookplate of Thomas Westwood to pastedown. Latterly removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their library stamp to the second flyleaf.

Sinkankas 3198. Cf. Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 83, 125f., 251. Goldsmiths' 8500. Hoover 453. Roller/G. II, 10.

TRAITÉ
DES
DIAMANTS
ET DES
PERLES;

OU L'ON CONSIDERE LEUR IMPORTANCE;

On établit des règles certaines pour en connoître
la juste valeur,

Et l'on donne la vraie méthode de les tailler.

On y trouve aussi des Observations curieuses, également utiles
aux Négociants, & aux Voyageurs, & qui intéressent
même la Politique.

Par DAVID JEFFRIES; Jouaillier.

Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois, sur la seconde Edition
qui a été considérablement augmentée.

J. Emanuel Meyer
1788



A PARIS,

Chez { DEBURE l'ainé, à l'Image Saint Paul. } Quai des
N. TILLARD, à Saint Benoit. } Augustins.

M. DCC. LIII.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

One of the earliest modern studies of Egypt

81. NORDEN, Frederik Ludvig. Travels in Egypt and Nubia.

London, Davis, 1757. Large folio (295 × 479 mm). 2 vols. (12), XXXIV, 124 pp. (4), VIII, 155, (1) pp. With engr. frontispiece, engr. portrait, 19 engr. vignettes, 10 engr. initials, and 162 engravings on 161 plates. Modern half cloth. € 15,000

First English edition of one “of the earliest modern studies of Egypt” (Howgego).

“The first map of the Nile between Cairo and Derr based on autopsy, indicating all locales on the river banks” (cf. Henze). The engravings show views, landscapes, ruins, antiquities, plans, and maps. Plates numbered I through CLIX; plates XVI, XXII and XXVII are followed by an unnumbered plate; illustrations CXL/CXLI and CXLII/CXLIII are printed from a single plate; no. CVIII is printed from two separate plates and is not joined to form a single illustration (thus counted as two plates).

Some edge repairs near beginning and end; several plates trimmed closely. All plates stamped “Birmingham Library”. Endpapers show traces of a removed bookplate, as well as a later bookplate (apparently “Fritz Machac”) in hieroglyphs.

Howgego I, N38. Weber II, 520. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 74. Cox I, 382. Brunet IV, 101. Graesse IV, 687. OCLC 5716565. Cf. Gay 2169. Henze III, 622. Paulitschke 746. Blackmer 1212 (2 volumes in one).



Vue de la Ville de Gize, ci-devant Memphis, avec les trois Pyramides, et

An unpublished manuscript travelogue to the Middle East, with 29 original drawings

82. GIANNI, Vittorio. Notizie, ed avventure veridiche di un viaggio intrapreso da una persona di condizione privata [...] di Urbino [...], sino a Costantinopoli; e del ritorno suo [...].

Middle East, 1769–1770. Folio (235 × 170 mm). Italian manuscript in two parts with 29 original pen and ink drawings (15 and 14), written in black ink in a neat, legible hand, 28 lines to a page. (1), 95, (1) pp. (including illustrations numbered in pencil, upper right, but recto only). Collation, including illustrations: [1 f., 1 p.], [21 ff., 35 pp.], [6 pp.], [17 ff., 26 pp.], [5 pp.] (several sheets cut so that a tab only remains of the second page, and all illustrations tipped in). Contemporary half vellum over marbled paper boards. Generally written on both recto and verso, except for the two title-pages and the illustrations (recto only); all but first and last page enclosed with a single line border, in pencil for text pages and in ink for illustrations. € 75,000

Unpublished manuscript giving a vivid and event-filled first person account of a journey from Urbino to Constantinople, well legible and beautifully presented with 29 equally unique pen-and-ink illustrations.

A unique account of a journey from Urbino to Constantinople and back, in 1769–70, hand-written and accompanied by 29 original drawings, which offer views of islands rarely if ever depicted in contemporary travel accounts or series. No counterpart has been found for the illustrations, which appear to have been prepared from eye-witness records. That the artist may have been the author himself is suggested by the fact that he makes no mention of a separate artist, and by the manner in which he introduces the first illustration: ‘Il Paese è piccolo come vedrassi della figura, che di curiosità, ed intelligenza di lettori porro a piedi di questo capitolo’ (p. 5v). The story of his adventure is equally idiosyncratic, incorporating both a record of foreign places, people and customs common to other such literature, and also an account of a personal tragedy and a dangerous sea-voyage. The manuscript falls within a tradition of cultural exchange and travel writing between Europeans and the Orient; but unlike Luigi Mayer, for example, employed to make drawings of the historical buildings of Constantinople by the English ambassador Sir Robert Ainslie shortly afterwards, or J. B. Hilair, whose paintings made on a trip throughout the Empire with the French ambassador Count Choiseul-Gouffier in 1776, and engraved and published in Gouffier’s “Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce” (1778–82), Gianni appears to be an entirely independent figure. Though the manuscript is set out like a printed book and was presumably destined for wider distribution in that form as a money-making enterprise, Gianni does not seem to have been commissioned, nor to have hoped for patronage. His stated aim is simply to give a true account to his readers, in case they might wish to undertake a similar journey. His route takes him through great cities such as Venice, Athens, Smyrna and Gallipoli, ancient sites such as Troy and Heraklia, through the Peloponnesus and islands such as Mykonos, Corfu, Maitos and Skios, all of which he describes and depicts in detail. Meanwhile, although he says that he is not writing in order to leave “una viva ricordanza di me, come di soggetto qualificato”, that is precisely what he does: the second part of the book recounts his search for his son from whom he had heard nothing but that he had married a Greek girl. Reunited with him through a doctor who has been helping the boy through an illness, he tries to persuade the young couple to return with him to Urbino, but this plan is thwarted by the machinations of the doctor. His journey home, alone, is enlivened by an encounter with corsairs, a near shipwreck, a boy falling overboard and a violent storm. The value of this book lies not only in the unique, unpublished text and illustrations, and legible and attractive presentation, but also in the combination of commonly-found themes such as dress and customs, with an entirely personal and richly-told narrative of one man’s search for his son.

One illustration (Smirne) has been trimmed along the right edge after having been bound in. Etched armorial bookplate of an unidentified noble bishop on front pastedown.



SMIRNE CITA' :IV.

13

Well-published world atlas with 109 engraved maps, all coloured by hand

83. TIRION, Isaak. Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas. Bestaande in eene verzameling van eenige der algemeenste en nodigste landkaarten ... na de alderlaatste ontdekkingen van De L'Isle en anderen opgesteld.

Amsterdam, [widow of] Isaak Tirion, [1770]. Folio (42 × 26.5 cm). With 109 engraved maps (106 double-page and 3 larger folding; plate size mostly ca. 30 × 34 cm), all coloured as published. Contemporary half calf. € 28,000

Coloured copy of a lovely world atlas by Isaak Tirion. Included are 13 maps of Asia and the Middle East, 5 of Africa, and 15 of America.

Noteworthy maps include the general map of Asia and the Middle East, the very detailed map of Arabia, that of mainland southeast Asia soon followed by separate maps of its most southern parts and the archipelago.

With restored tears in two of the folding maps, some small tears to the folds (mostly restored) and some occasional thumbing, but internally otherwise in very good condition. Binding worn. Provenance: owner's inscription of the Dutch lieutenant Ernestus Engelbertus Pröbsting (d. 1825). Tirion's Hand-atlas, coloured by hand and printed on heavy paper with broad margins.

Koeman, Tir 4; V.d. Krogt, Advertenties 1273; Phillips & LeGear 4282; Sijmonds 322; not in Cat. Nat. Mar. Mus.; JCB; Nordenskiöld; Sabin.



Taking control over the Pearl Fishing Industry

84. ALBUQUERQUE, Bráz de. Commentarios do grande Afonso dAlbuquerque capitao geral que foi das Indias Orientaes em tempo do muito poderoso rey D. Manuel o primeiro deste nome.

Lisbon, Regia Officina Typografica, 1774. 4 volumes. 8vo. (8), XXX, (13), (1 blank), 343, (1 blank); (12), 285, (3 blank); (12), 289, (3 blank); (11), (1 blank), 256 pp. With a woodcut of Albuquerque's coat of arms on all four title-pages, engraved portrait, an engraved illustration above the dedication, large engraved folding map, covering the regions from the Arabian Peninsula to southern China at head, and including the east coast of Africa, India, the Indian Ocean and most of the East Indies, and 2 woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, richly gold-tooled spines, marbled edges. € 6,500

The Commentarios of the Portuguese admiral and second governor of Portuguese India, Afonso de Albuquerque (ca. 1453–1515), “a great conqueror, and the real founder of the Portuguese empire in the Orient.

Appointed head of the “fleet of the Arabian and Persian sea” in 1506, Albuquerque resolved to conquer the island of Hormoz, a great international market; the conquest would permit control of an important commercial route, while Hormoz's treasure would provide the sums necessary to maintain Portuguese forces in the Indian Ocean” (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*).

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

The book was first published in 1557, compiled by the Captain's son Bráz de Albuquerque (who, after the death of his father, assumed the name of Afonso) from the dispatches forwarded to King Dom Emmanuel.

Internally in very good condition, with only a couple minor smudges and some spots on the map. Spines chipped and boards slightly rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise good.

Howeigo, to 1800, A41–A44; Innocêncio A36; Porbase (9 copies); Bibl. Salvá 3263 note; cf. J. Aubin, “Albuquerque, Alfonso de,” in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.); Carter, Sea of pearls: seven thousand years of industry that shaped the Gulf (2012); Floor, The Persian Gulf (2006), p. 613; not in Blackmer; Atabey.



A superb set of two lavishly illustrated descriptions of Arabia and the Middle East

85. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Beschryving van Arabie, uit eigene waarnemingen en in 't land zelf verzamelde narigten ...

Amsterdam, Steven Jacobus Baalde; Utrecht, Johannes van Schoonhoven & comp. (colophon: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling, Utrecht), 1774. With engraved title-page and 25 engraved plates, including 7 folding showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58.5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline.

With: (2) **NIEBUHR, Carsten.** Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen.

Amsterdam, Steven Jacobus Baalde; Utrecht, Johannes van Schoonhoven & comp. (colophons: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling, Utrecht), 1776–1780. With 2 engraved title-pages and 125 engraved plates (38 folding).

2 works in 3 volumes. Large 4to (28.5 × 22.5 cm). (6), XXXXI, (1), 408, (14); (2); VIII, (6), 484, (2); (16), 455, (1) pp. Contemporary sprinkled and polished half calf. Untrimmed. € 10,000

First and only editions of the Dutch translation of a description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (ad 1) and an account of a voyage to Arabia and surrounding countries (ad 2). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen in 1772. Both works are lavishly illustrated, having together 2 large maps of Yemen and 148 beautifully engraved maps, plans and views of all the regions Niebuhr visited.

Fine untrimmed set (giving very large margins) and bound as a matching set, with only the fore-edge of 1 folding plate slightly tattered, a small marginal tear and an occasional leaf with very minor foxing. Bindings show minor wear in the spines and a few small scuff marks on the sides, but are still very good. Lovely copy of two important and complementary works on Arabia and the Middle East, lavishly illustrated.

Hamilton, Europe and the Arab World 48; Howgego, to 1800, N24; Tiele, Bibl. 795–796.

The first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia

86. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern.

Copenhagen, Nicolaus Möller, 1774–1778. 4to. 2 vols. XVI, (6), 505, (1) pp. With 72 plates and folding map. (16), 479, (1) pp. With 52 plates and maps. Contemporary vellum with title to spine. € 5,800

First edition. – Niebuhr's "work on Arabia was the first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia, its people and their way of life. He amassed a vast quantity of factual information which he relates in a simple unrheterical fashion, distinguishing clearly between things observed personally and things learned from others. The expedition, which lasted six years, was sponsored by the Danish king, and included the brilliant Swedish scientist, Peter Forsskal, who died while in Yemen" (Cat. Sotheby's, 13 Oct 98, lot 1010). Of the five scientists, Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) was the sole survivor, and his work represents an important contribution to the study of the Middle East. His map of the Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years.

An unsophisticated, exceptionally fine copy.

Macro 1700. Gay 3589. Howgego I, N24 (p. 752).



- STANDARDUM Explicatio**
- ▣ Urbs CAPITALIS
 - ▣ Urbs COMMUNE
 - ▣ Ficus
 - ▣ Passi
 - ▣ Ars
 - ▣ Hospitium
 - Fluvius
 - Torrentis
 - Der. Antiqua
 - ▣ Anni - Fidei
 - ▣ Mons

TABULA ITINERARIA
secundum illum partem
REGNI YEMEN
quam
FRIDERICVS IV. ET CHRISTIANVS VII.
Danne Regum
in orientem nostram
peragravit
Observationes astronomicae et hydrographicae
compositae a **LICTORE**
et **SCHULTZIO**
anno **MDCCXIII**

Miliorum Romanorum 45 in una fessura
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
 Leuca Italica 40 in una fessura

Regium vobis **1722**

*Large paper copies of two lavishly illustrated descriptions
of Arabia and the Middle East*

87. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen.

Amsterdam and Utrecht, Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. and Bartholomeus Wild (colophon: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling, 1776–1780. 2 vols. VIII, (6), 484, (2) pp. (16), 456 pp. (6), XXXXI, (1), 408, (14) pp. With 2 engraved title-pages, each with an engraved vignette (that for volume 2 from the plate of the 1774 “Beschryving” with the lettering revised; that for volume 1 copied from it and unsigned), 125 engraved plates numbered I–LXXII, [LXXIII] (vol. 1) & I–LII (vol. 2) (38 folding), showing topographic views, watermills, people, Egyptian and Persian antiquities, Egyptian, Persian, cuneiform and other inscriptions, etc. by C. F. Fritsch, C. J. de Huyser, Th. Koning, G. H. Koning, C. Philips, O. de Vries, Baurenfeind and others. The unnumbered folding map of Yemen (“Tabula Itineraria”, plate size 48,5 × 41,5 cm), with the trade routes coloured by hand, covers a smaller area at a larger scale than that in the Beschryving.

(Bound with) II: **NIEBUHR, Carsten.** Beschryving van Arabie, uit eigene waarnemingen en in ‘t land zelf verzamelde narigten opgesteld. Amsterdam, Steven Jacobus Baalde; Utrecht, Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. (colophon: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling), 1774. With engraved title-page showing an engraved vignette by N. van der Meer (2 female figures with a globe and other instruments) and 25 engraved plates numbered I–XXIV, (XXV), including 7 folding showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58,5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline. The full-page plates include maps, topographic views, costumes, coins, Arabic inscriptions, etc. All by C. J. de Huyser, N. van der Meer, Th. Koning and C. Philips. 2 works in 3 volumes. 4to. Contemporary half tree calf, sides covered with paste paper; rebacked, with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. € 18,000

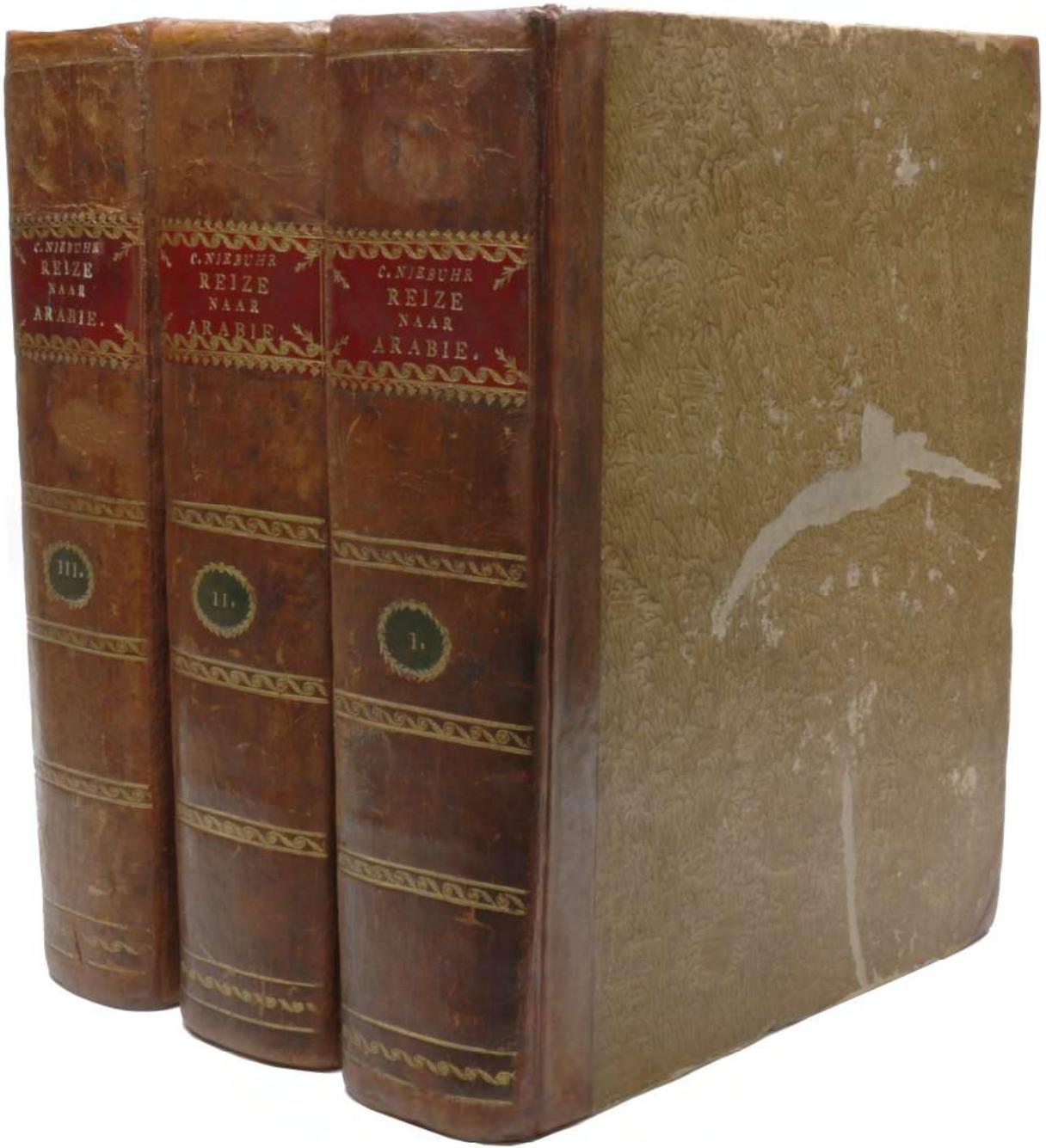
One of the very rare large paper copies of the first and only editions of the Dutch translation by Jacob van Ekers of Niebuhr’s famous account of a voyage to Arabia and surrounding countries (ad 1) and his description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (ad 2). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen in 1772 under the titles, “Beschreibung von Arabien” and “Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern”. Both works were also translated in French and English.

In 1760 Niebuhr was invited to join a scientific expedition to Egypt. Other members of the expedition were Friedrich Christian von Haven (a Danish linguist and orientalist), Christian Carl Kramer (a Danish physician and zoologist), Georg Baurenfeind (an artist from southern Germany), Berggren (a Swedish ex-soldier) and Pehr Forrskal (a Swedish botanist). In January 1761, the expedition sailed from Copenhagen, Denmark to Alexandria, Egypt. The members of the expedition spent a year in Egypt, visiting Suez and Mount Sinai. They left Suez in October 1762 and sailed to Yemen. In May 1763 they reached Mocha where Von Haven and Forrskal died from malaria. In August 1763 Baurenfeind and Berggren died, followed by Kramer in February 1764. Niebuhr was the only one left to continue the expedition. In 1764, he explored India, sailing from Bombay to Muscat, as well as Shiraz, Babylon, Baghdad, Mosul, and Aleppo. He spent some time in Persepolis in 1765 where he has made very detailed drawings and maps, which were used for more than a hundred years. In 1766, he explored Palestine before finally returning to Copenhagen on 20 November 1767, after a journey of seven years. When he returned to Copenhagen the Swedish government warmly welcomed him and paid the costs of engraving the plates to illustrate his accounts of the voyage. Both works are lavishly illustrated, having together 2 large maps of Yemen and 148 beautifully engraved maps, plans and views of all the regions Niebuhr visited.

The present set has both works printed on the same large paper watermarked: Strasburg bend above VDL and is only slightly trimmed, measuring: 296 × 242 mm. with the tranchefiles still visible. While regular copies are printed on unwatermarked paper measuring 275 × 217 mm. Not even Tiele mentions the existence of copies on large paper.

Binding slightly rubbed on the sides and rebacked as noted; otherwise good. With a few occasional spots, the half-titles slightly thumbed and a few mm. of minor browning in the upper margins; a very good large paper copy, only slightly trimmed.

Howegeo, to 1800, N24. Tiele, Bibl. 795f. Cf. Atabey 873f. Cox I, 237f. Gay 3589. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 48.



Royalties owed for the "Description of Arabia"

88. NIEBUHR, Carsten, cartographer and explorer (1733–1815). Autograph letter signed ("Niebuhr").
Meldorf, 9 April 1780. 4to. 2 pp. Framed. € 18,500

Very rare letter by the great explorer, written (in German) to his publisher (possibly Nicolaus Möller in Copenhagen?), asking him to enlighten him as to the possible receipt of outstanding payments. Niebuhr writes that he would be interested to know whether "Messrs. van Ghelen, Brönnner, and the Typographical Society in Berne [...] have paid. I do hope that it was not illness that prevented sending me an answer [...] I will, however, include here a list of what each and every gentleman is to pay.

Mr van Ghelen in Vienna owes, after having settled a bill, 54 Reichsthaler and 4 Groschen, and is instructed to pay me 2 Reichsthaler in Louisd'or on behalf of Professor [Maximilian] Hell [...] For 5 copies of the 'Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien', 1st volume, Mr Brönnner in Frankfurt owes 5 Reichsthaler and 20 Groschen each [...] The Typographical Society in Berne owes payment for 4 copies of the 'Reisebeschreibung', part 1, at 5 Reichsthaler and 20 Groschen each, [...] and 4 Reichsthaler 4 Groschen for 1 copy of 'Beschreibung von Arabien'" (transl.).

Of the utmost rarity.

aus 22. 10. 1785 bezuht. Von der Ghelen in Wien verweist man
auf seine liquidirte Besetzung --- 54 stk 4 1/2 %
hat derselben Orden, auch für die von
Hof. Hell an mich erst in Louis-d'or zu
bekommen, so können auch die in Besetzung
genommen, und dafür zu leisten werden

Paris Kronen - Hauptstück verweist
für 5 fl. Preisabtrieb 1 stk Paris
a 5 stk 20 1/2 % --- 29 stk 4 1/2 %

Die Gipsarbeiten im Hofallstall
Bera verweist für 4 fl. Preisabtrieb
bist 1 stk April a 5 stk 20 1/2 % Wert 8 1/2 %
und für 1 Bestimmung des Abatz 4 - 2 -

Ich bitte diese Kosten, wo möglich
zu beschleunigen, und mir, so bald
als die Messarbeiten erlaubt sind,
Kaufschillinge zu geben, das
ich überigens jederzeit nachher
zu. Papadopolitz
zugeben von Wien
Niederst

Maldonat
29 April 1785

*Manuscript compilation on Arabia and its vicinity with 39 pages of illustrations,
especially inscriptions, but including views of the Great Mosques
at Mecca and Medina*

89. NIEBUHR, Carsten, et al. (Johan Louis Gerlagh, compiler and draftsman). Aanteekeningen uit de Reise naar Arabië, en andere omliggende landen, van Carsten Niebuhr, geteekent en geschreeven door Joh. Louis Gerlagh.

[Hoeven (near Breda)?], 1785. Folio (29 × 22 cm). 63, (10) ff. Manuscript in Dutch, written in ink on paper, with two loosely inserted supplements (2 bifolia), with a calligraphic title-page (in script lettering with an interior white line giving an incised effect) and 39 pages of (mostly) ink and grey ink wash drawings of inscriptions, musical instruments, buildings, etc., including 3 pages of Kufic inscriptions in black ink with vowel points in red and decorations in red, yellow and green, and a few other written inscriptions showing the styles of script, plus a small drawing of an inscription and a few written examples in the text. Contemporary half canvas, sides covered with printed pattern paper (a matrix of 4-petalled rosettes on a background of horizontal and vertical lines, and dots, in red, blue and yellow, sewn on 3 vellum tapes and tacketted to the canvas spine through a vellum liner. € 75,000

A Dutch illustrated manuscript devoted to the Arabian peninsula and neighbouring regions, compiled in 1785 by (and the illustrations drawn by) Johan Louis Gerlagh (1735–98), a director of the Dutch West India Company and East India Company (WIC and VOC). He takes a special interest in the various and styles of script, including Egyptian hieroglyphs and at least six styles of Arabic script (kufic, naskh, ta'liq, thuluth, ruq'ah and maghribi), but he also discusses and illustrates bas-reliefs, buildings (including the Great Mosques at Mecca and Medina), musical instruments, footwear, a scarab, etc., and provides tables of data concerning tides, compass corrections and temperatures, and accounts of the Islamic calendar, precious stones, weights and measures and coins. The title describes the manuscript as notes from Carsten Niebuhr's "Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen", a Dutch translation (Amsterdam & Utrecht 1776–78) of the German "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien" (Copenhagen 1774–78), but Gerlagh apparently treats Niebuhr's complementary "Beschryving van Arabië" (1774, first published in German in 1772) as an additional volume of the Reize. All the illustrations and most of the text are copied from these two publications. Gerlagh does make use of other sources, however, quoting from Bernard Bredenbach, "Peregrinatio in Terra Sanctum" (1486); Heinrich Buenting, *Itinerarium scripturae* (1581); Fredrik Hasselquist, *Travels in the Levant* (1766); J.F. Martinet, "Historie der waereld" (1780–87) and Joseph de la Porte, "Nieuwe reisiger, beschryving van de oude en nieuwe weereldt" (1766–91).

Gerlagh came from a patrician family that had ties with the WIC by at least 1720 (including a director by 1730) and the VOC by at least 1735. He himself was a director of both by 1764. Although he is recorded moving from Tholen to Oosterhout (northeast of Breda) in 1779, this may have been a second residence, for he had already set up in Hoeven (west of Breda) where he served as "schout" (head of the municipality) from 1771 to 1794, his wife died there in 1786 and he died there in 1798, so he probably produced the present manuscript there. His amateur drawings and sketchbooks, most of them in Museum Gouda, have been exhibited.

The manuscript is internally in good condition, with most deckles preserved. The binding is shabby, with tears in the canvas and the paper sides, the front hinge separated from the bookblock and the free endleaf at the back torn out. A good example of the fascination of leading figures in the VOC and WIC with the Arabian Peninsula and vicinity and with Islamic culture.

For Niebuhr and his accounts of Arabia: Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 48; Howgego, to 1800, N24; for Gerlagh: Katalogus ... tekenwerk-schilderwerk van Johann Louis Gerlagh (1987); A. Romeijn, De stadsregering van Tholen (1577–1795) (2001), pp. 229f.



*Gezicht van een huis te Birel Asfab
by Sara.*

Augmented Dutch edition of Pococke's celebrated description of the Near and Middle East, with 205 engraved plates

90. POCOCKE, Richard. Beschryving van het Oosten, en van eenige andere landen [...]. Including: **SCHUTTE, Rutger.** Verhandelingen over de reize der Israëlieten in de woestijne, en eenige bijzonderheden van Jerusalem en deszelfs omtrek.

Bladwijzer der schrijftuur-plaatsen [...]. Utrecht, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Gijsbert Tieme and Abraham van Paddenburg; Jacobus Bosch and Reinier Arrenberg; Martinus de Bruyn, 1776–1786. 4to. 3 vols. (in 6 parts) bound as 6. XXXVI, 219, (1), (11), 224–491, (1) pp. (12), 262 pp., (1 blank f.), VIII, (3), 268–376, 397–519, (1) pp. VIII, 262 pp., (1 blank f.), VIII, (3), 268–403, (1) pp. (4), 115, (1), 124 pp. With 205 engraved folding plates (irregularly numbered I–CIII), including maps, plans, views and other illustrations, depicting temples, antiquities, plants, animals, etc. Contemporary half calf, gold fillets and two title-labels on spines, sprinkled paper sides. € 15,000

First edition of the Dutch translation of Pococke's celebrated monograph on the Near and Middle East, praised by Gibbon as a work of "superior learning and dignity" (*Decline and Fall*, ch. 11, n. 69). This Dutch edition was augmented with 27 plates, an essay by the minister Rutger Schutte on the travels of the Israelites, and a index to Biblical locations found in the main work.

"Pococke travelled extensively in Europe from 1733 to 1736 and continued on to the Levant, reaching Alexandria in September 1737. He remained three years in the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece. His book describes these journeys but not necessarily in chronological order. The plates of antiquities are after drawings by Pococke himself ... Pococke achieved a great reputation with this publication; the work was very popular during his lifetime and was praised by Gibbon" (Blackmer). "The quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost" (ODNB).

A couple plates in the last volume slightly browned and a few spots on the first few leaves of the first volume, otherwise a very good copy, with the leaves nearly untrimmed. The bindings somewhat rubbed along the extremities (primarily the spines), but otherwise good.

Cox I, 224. Tiele, Bibl. 869. Cf. Blackmer 1323 (English ed.); for the author: Baigent, "Pococke, Richard (1704–1765)"; in: ODNB (online ed.).

“Ode to the Persian Gulf”

91. IRWIN, Eyles. A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red-Sea, on the Coasts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a Route Through the Desarts of Thebais, Hitherto Unknown to the European Traveller, in the Year MDCCLXXVII. In letters to a Lady.

London, J. Dodsley, 1780. 4to. XVI, 400 pp. With 3 folding maps and 3 plates. Contemporary full calf, spine elaborately gilt, leading edges gilt, red morocco label € 12,500

Second edition (the earliest mentioned). Irwin relates the series of misadventures which occurred on his journey back from India after his dismissal from the East India Company. Following the near wreck of his ship he was taken prisoner by Arabs who took him to the Nile, whence he travelled to Cairo on his release.

The East India Company servant Eyles Irwin, born in Calcutta in 1751, was appointed to survey the Black Town in 1771 and “was made superintendent of the lands belonging to Madras [...] In 1776 he became caught up in the political storm that overtook the governor of Madras, George Pigot, who was placed in confinement by members of his own council. Irwin supported Pigot, and in August he was suspended from the company’s service. Early in 1777 he left India in order to seek redress in England. Irwin later published an account of his journey home, which was entitled ‘A series of adventures [...]’. In this he displayed his classical education and described his experiences and observations during the journey, which lasted eleven months [...] Irwin returned to India in 1780 as a senior merchant and his route was again overland, but this time via Aleppo, Baghdad, and the Persian Gulf” (ODNB). The author recounts his imprisonment in Yanbu, Arabia, and further voyage to Jeddah, as well as his adventures in Egypt, his journeys through the Peloponnesus and Balkans as well as Persia. He includes an “Ode to the Persian Gulf”, which extols the beauties of Bahrain. In 1802, Irwin was to produce a musical play, “The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert: a Comic Opera in Three Acts” (1802), which played in Dublin for three nights.

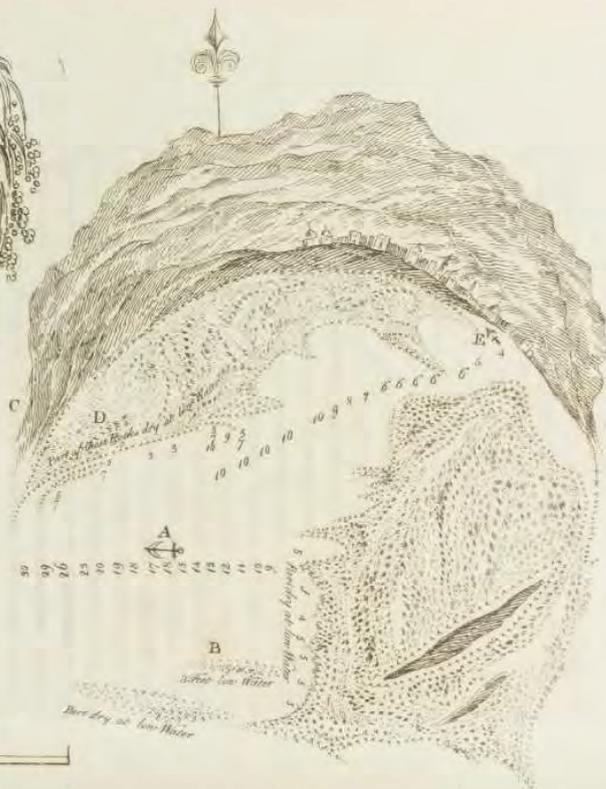
The plates include views of the town of Mocha (al-Mukhah) on the shore of the Red Sea in Yemen, including its early mosques, and of the Straits of Bab al Mandab (“Babelmandel”). Also shown is a detailed view and chart of Yanbu, the port giving access to al Medina.

Macclesfield bookplates to front pastedown and free endpaper. Plates somewhat toned and offset, otherwise an excellent copy, sumptuously bound.

Macro 1293. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 325. Gay 66. Brunet III, 459. Blackmer 865. Cf. Weber II, 576 (3rd ed.).

A View
of the Town of
YAMBO
on the Coast of
ARABIA,
with the Soundings
of the Harbour, lying in
24.10 North Lat.

- A The place where the Vessel came first to Anchor.
- B The Rocks she was driving upon, after she parted her Cable.
- C The Point of Land from whence the Troops first upon the Vessel.
- D The Rocks on which some of the Vessels posted themselves.
- E The place where the Adventure anchored when she came into the Harbour.



A Scale of half a Mile

W. Hiller delin.

The first periodical of the Arab world: the extremely rare, complete set

92. [DÉCADE ÉGYPTIENNE]. La Décade égyptienne. Journal littéraire et d'économie politique. Cairo, de l'imprimerie nationale, an VII–VIII [1798–1801]. Small 4to. 3 vols. (2), 300 pp. (2), 300 pp. 316 pp. Near-contemporary half calf over green papered boards with gilt spines. € 85,000

Extremely rare, entirely complete run of this journal, praised by Guérnard as a “truly scientific review” and hailed by Glass and Roper as the first periodical published in the “Arab world”. The 916 pages of these various issues appeared between 1798 and 21 March 1801: first every 10 days, then monthly for the second volume, and quarterly for the third.

The journal has great interest for marking the beginning of printing in Egypt: “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt [...] For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers [...] The periodical [...] ‘La Décade Égyptienne’ [was one of] the first press productions of Egypt” (D. Glass and G. Roper, cf. below).

The journal took its name from the “Décade philosophique”, the publication of the Institut National’s Section des Sciences morales et politiques, and contains “soit le texte intégral, soit le texte abrégé, soit des extraits d’un grand nombre de mémoires ou rapports présentés au premier Institut d’Égypte par des membres de l’expédition, faisant pour la plupart partie de la Commission des sciences et arts. On y trouve également des observations faites par des médecins placés sous les ordres de Desgenettes. Celui-ci dirigea d’ailleurs la publication après le départ de Tallien” (de Meulenaere). At the time of the French capitulation, the first 24 pages of a fourth volume were in the press, but they were never distributed, and the only copy of these sheets remains in the Library of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels (cf. *ibid.*).

First and last volume show traces of worming, occasionally touching the text, with additional brownstains in the lower corner of vol. 3 near the end. Bound in the mid-19th century for Gaillardot Bey, with his handwritten ownership “Ch. Gaillardot” on the half-title of the first volume. D. Charles Gaillardot (1814–83) served as one of the two vice-presidents of the Egyptian Institute in 1881. A professor of natural history at the National School of Medicine in Cairo founded by Antoine Clot Bey, for 20 years head physician at the military hospital and finally director of the Cairo medical school, he had created in the Egyptian capital a “Musée Bonaparte” of his personal collections, comprising books, engravings, weapons, and decorative items – keepsakes of the French Expedition to Egypt, today dispersed (cf. Gerhard Rohlfs, *Voyages et explorations*; Marc Chartier, *Bayt el-Sennari*). Later in the collection of the writer André Maurois (1885–1967) with his engraved bookplate to pastedown.

D. Glass/G. Roper, *Arabic Book and Newspaper Printing in the Arab World*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), pp. 177–216, at pp. 182 & 207 (“scientific magazine [...] first periodical] of the ‘Arab world’”). Maunier, *Bibliogr. économique, juridique, et sociale de l’Égypte moderne*, p. XXIV, no. 2. De Meulenaere, *Bibliogr. raisonnée des témoignages de l’Expédition de l’Égypte*, p. 57. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.

LA DÉCADE
EGYPTIENNE,
JOURNAL LITTÉRAIRE
ET
D'ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE.

PREMIER VOLUME.



AU KAIRE,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE.

AN VII DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Key source for British maritime and military history

93. [NAVAL CHRONICLE]. The Naval Chronicle (for 1799–1818).

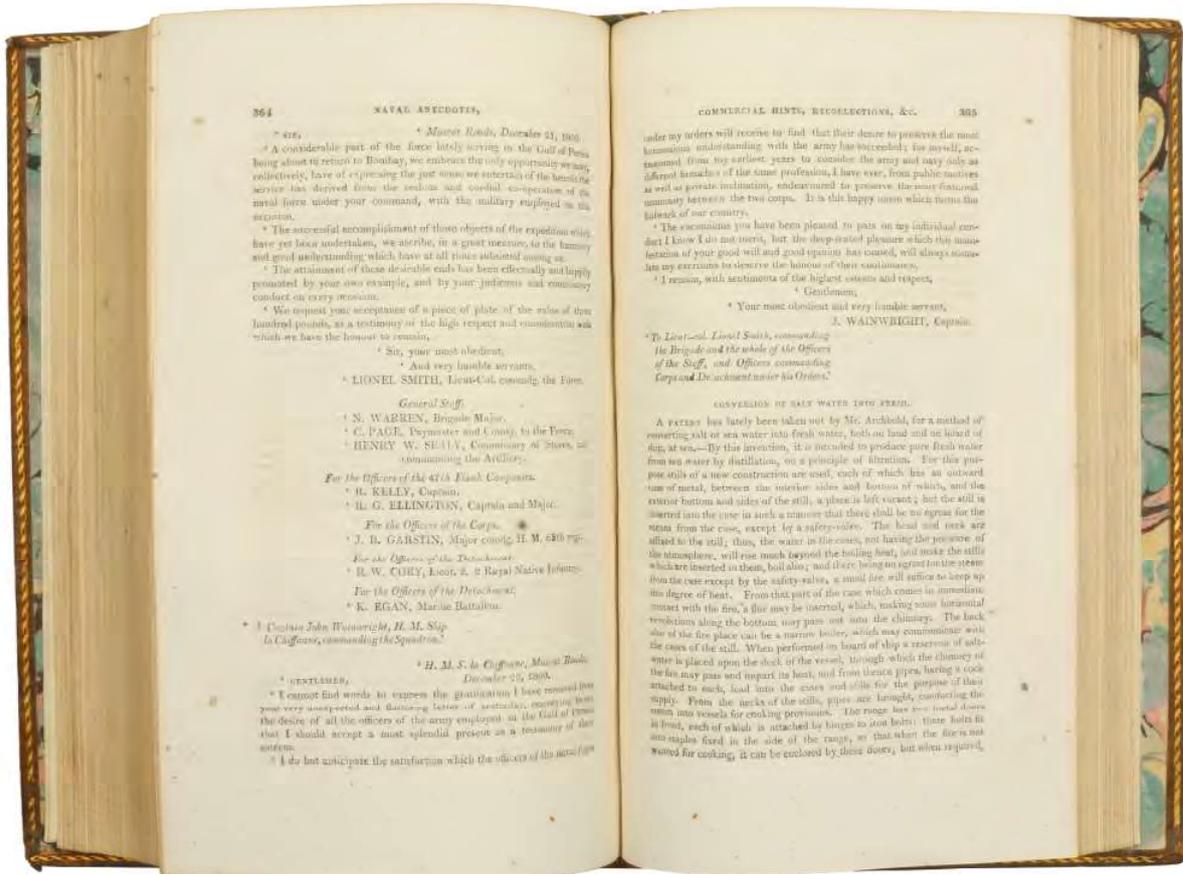
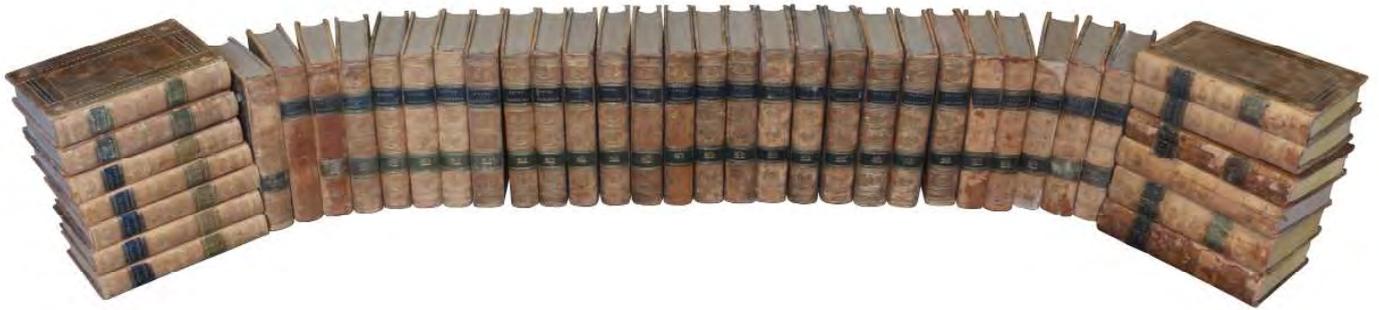
London, Bunney & Gold / Joyce Gold, 1799–(1819). Large 8vo (165 × 240 mm). 40 volumes, prettily gilt to covers and spines. With more than 400 engraved and aquatint plates, maps, charts and portraits (many by Nicholas Pocock). Marbled endpapers. € 35,000

The complete 40-volume run of the “Naval Chronicle”, the most influential maritime publication of its time and today a key source for British maritime and military history. Founded by the Royal Navy chaplain James Stanier Clarke and the naval officer James Stanier Clarke, the monthly periodical ran for two full decades from January, 1799 to December, 1818. It contains a wealth of information about the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom, including biographies, histories, anecdotes and news, essays on nautical subjects, as well as poems and ballads on a variety of related topics.

Several volumes include material on events in the Arabian Gulf and Sea, often recounting episodes of “piracy” against British vessels, such as the capture of the East India Company’s ships “Shannon” and “Trimmer” on 1 Dec. 1804 (an account is found in vol. XV, pp. 24f.) or the Arab raid on the “Minerva” on 29 May 1809, during which the crew were massacred and the vessel converted into the Al-Qasimi flagship (reported in vol. XXIII, p. 281f.; vol. XXIV, p. 30f.). Such events provoked the British “Persian Gulf” campaign of 1809, in which a large British force was deployed to destroy Al-Qasimi bases and ships. The Battle of Ras al-Khaimah, fought on 11–13 Nov. 1809, is reflected in reports printed in vol. XXIV (pp. 73 and 363), and renewed interest in the region and its history, customs and religion prompted a lengthy article on “The Wahebite Arabs” (vol. XXIV, pp. 293ff.; 371ff.), or “the Wahebbi, whose name is much connected with the Iowassimi pirates”. A decade later, the British Navy would return in another massive operation against Ras Al Khaimah, which would lead to the signing of the General Maritime Treaty of 1820 between the British and the Sheikhs of the coast which today comprises the United Arab Emirates.

Bindings variously rubbed and bumped, some quite severely with hinges split and extremities chipped; some spines rebacked, some labels lost. Occasional brownstaining throughout, but largely confined to tissue guards and opposite pages. In all a worn but still appealingly bound set, often encountered in separate volumes only.

Sabin 52076. ZDB-ID 1053834-3.



* 1785.
 * A considerable part of the force lately serving in the Gulf of Persia being about to return to Bombay, we embrace the only opportunity we may collectively have of expressing the just sense we entertain of the benefits the service has derived from the zealous and cordial co-operation of your martial force under your command, with the military employed in this region.
 * The successful accomplishment of those objects of the expedition which have yet been undertaken, we ascribe, in a great measure, to the harmony and good understanding which have at all times subsisted among us.
 * The attainment of these desirable ends has been effectually and happily promoted by your own example, and by your judicious and remissive conduct on every occasion.
 * We request your acceptance of a piece of plate of the value of three hundred pounds, as a testimony of the high respect and consideration with which we have the honour to remain,

- * Sir, your most obedient,
- * And very humble servants,
- * LIONEL SMITH, Lieut-Genl. commanding the Force.
- General Staff.
- * N. WARREN, Brigade Major.
- * C. PAGE, Paymaster and Comdr. to the Force.
- * HENRY W. SELLIN, Comdrant of Ships, commanding the Artillery.
- For the Officers of the 4th A. Bn. Company.
- * H. KELLY, Captain.
- * H. G. ELLINGTON, Captain and Major.
- For the Officers of the Corps.
- * J. B. GARSTIN, Major Comdr. H. M. 680 Regt.
- For the Officers of the Detachment.
- * R. W. COLE, Lieut. R. 2. Royal Native Infantry.
- For the Officers of the Detachment.
- * K. EGAN, Marine Battalion.

* Captain John Wainwright, H. M. Ship
La Cliffron, commanding the Squadron.
 * H. M. S. *de Cliffron*, *Martin* *Trade*
 December 25, 1800.
 * GENTLEMEN,
 * I cannot find words to express the gratification I have received from your very unexpected and flattering letter of yesterday, expressing the desire of all the officers of the army employed in the Gulf of Persia that I should accept a most splendid present as a testimony of their esteem.
 * I do not anticipate the satisfaction which the officers of the army

under my orders will receive to find that their desire to preserve the most harmonious understanding with the army has succeeded; for myself, accustomed from my earliest years to consider the army not only as a different branch of the same profession, I have ever, from public motives as well as private inclination, endeavoured to preserve the most friendly intimacy between the two corps. It is this happy union which forms the backbone of our country.
 * The excuses you have been pleased to pass on my individual conduct I know I do not merit, but the deep-sated pleasure which the satisfaction of your good will and good opinion has caused, will always stimulate my exertions to deserve the honours of their confidence.
 * I remain, with sentiments of the highest esteem and respect,
 * Gentlemen,
 * Your most obedient and very humble servant,
 J. WAINWRIGHT, Captain.

* To Lieut-col. Lionel Smith, commanding
 the Brigade and the whole of the Officers
 of the Staff, and Officers commanding
 Capt and Detachment under his Orders.
 CONVERSION OF SALT WATER INTO FRESH.
 A PROCESS has lately been taken out by Mr. Archibald, for a method of converting salt or sea water into fresh water, both on land and on board of ships at sea.—By this invention, it is pretended to produce pure fresh water from sea water by distillation, on a principle of filtration. For this purpose stills of a new construction are used, each of which has an outward rim of metal, between the relative sides and bottom of which, and the exterior bottom and sides of the still, a plate is left vacant; but the still is inserted into the case in such a manner that there shall be no access for the steam from the case, except by a safety-valve. The head and neck are affixed to the still; thus, the water in the case, not having the pressure of the atmosphere, will rise much beyond the boiling heat, and make the stills which are inserted in them, boil also; and there being no access for the steam from the case except by the safety-valve, a small fire will suffice to keep up the degree of heat. From that part of the case which comes in immediate contact with the fire, a fire may be inserted, which, making some horizontal revolutions along the bottom, may pass on into the chimney. The neck also of the fire place can be a warm boiler, which may communicate with the cases of the still. When performed on board of ship a reservoir of salt-water is placed upon the deck of the vessel, through which the chimney of the fire may pass and impart its heat, and from thence pipes leading to each attached to such lead into the cases and while for the purpose of their supply. From the necks of the stills, pipes are brought, conducting the steam into vessels for cooking provisions.—The range has two metal doors in front, each of which is attached by hinges to iron bolts: these bolts fit into staples fixed in the side of the range, so that when the doors are wanted for cooking, it can be enclosed by these doors, but when required,

A truly outstanding Cedit in its original binding

94. MAHMOUD RA'IF. Cedit Atlas Tercümesi [= New Atlas, Translated].

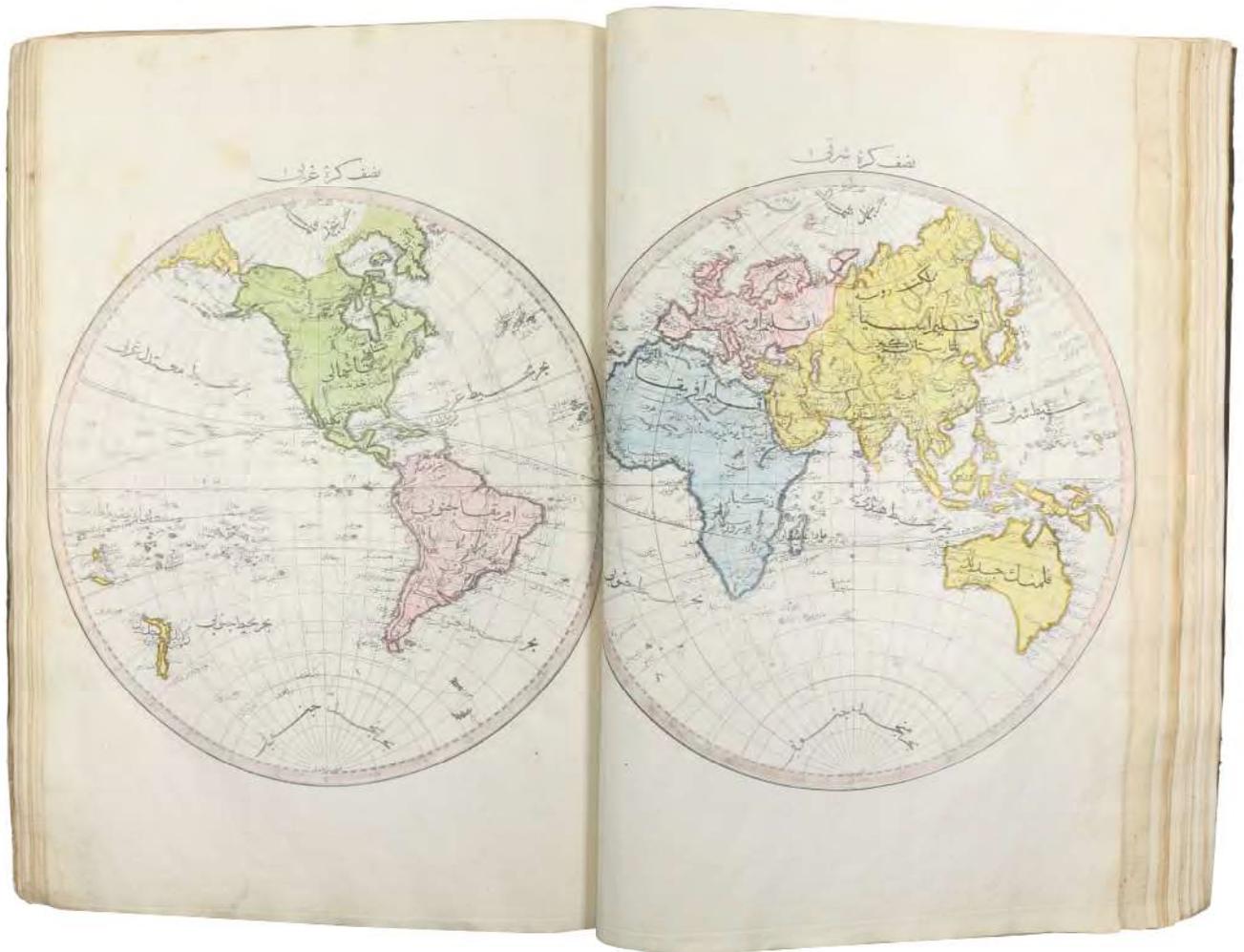
Üsküdar/Istanbul, Tab'hane-yi Hümayunda / Mühenduishâne Press, 1218 H [= April 1803 – March 1804 CE]. Folio (533 × 364 mm). (3), 79 pp., engraved, illustrated title-page and 25 engraved maps after William Faden, in contemporary hand colour. Contemporary black morocco, richly stamped in silver and blind. Bright yellow pastedowns. In custom-made half morocco solander box. € 250,000

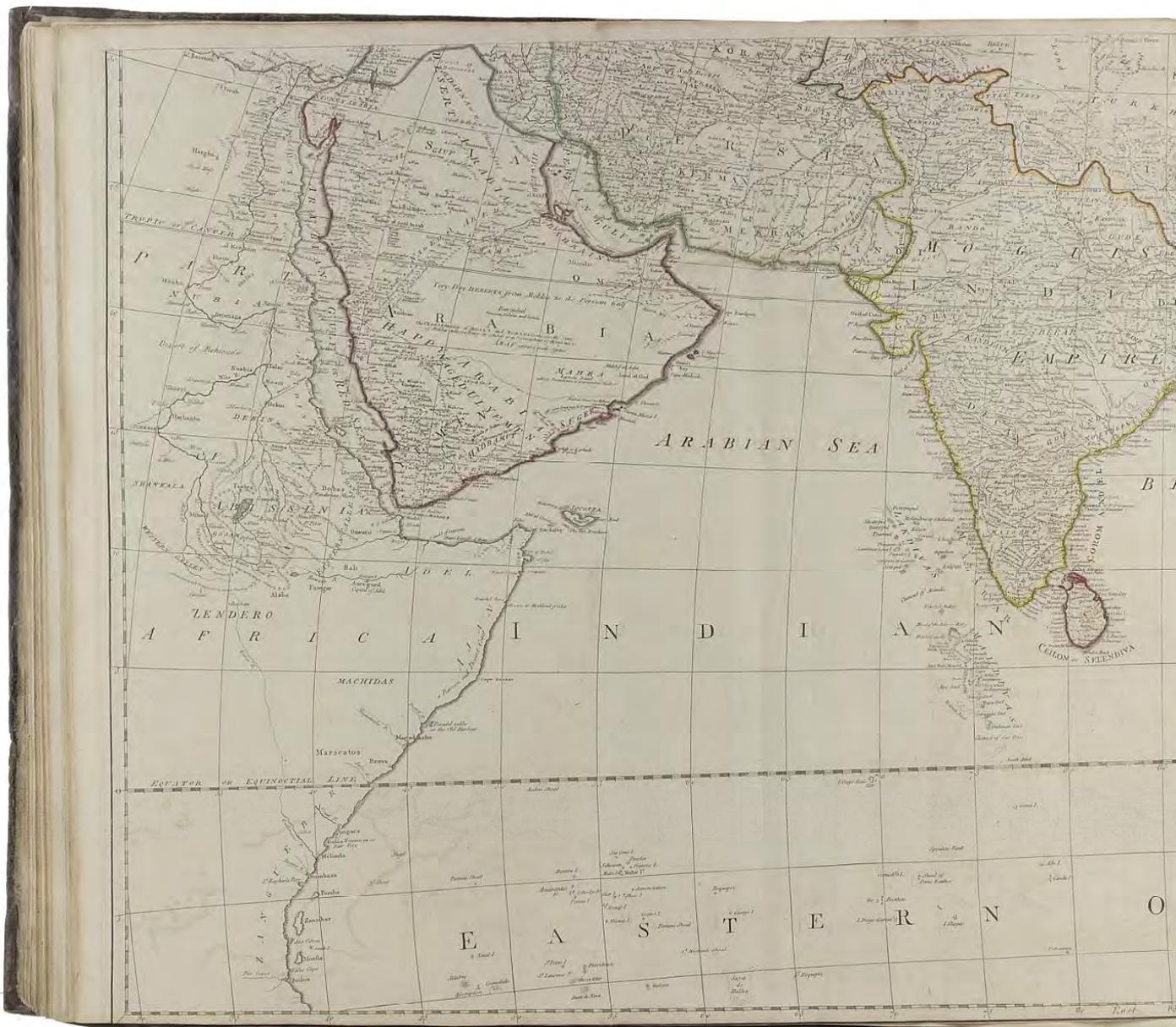
The first European-style atlas printed in the Islamic world: an exceedingly rare, handsome, and entirely complete example in its original first binding. “[T]he first world atlas printed by Muslims [...], of which only fifty copies were printed” (Library of Congress, Near East Collections: an illustrated guide, online). Several copies were reserved for high ranking officials and important institutions; most of the remainder were destroyed in a warehouse fire during the Janissary Revolt of 1808. “Based on several estimates and accounting for the single maps (torn-out from bound volumes of the atlas) sold or being offered worldwide, it is believed that a maximum of 20 complete examples could be present in libraries or in private collections, whereas some sources suggest that there exist only 10 complete and intact copies in the world. As such, it is one of the rarest printed atlases of historical value” (Wikipedia).

A prestigious project for the Ottoman Palace with the seal of approval of the Sultan Selim III, this work was one of the avantgardistic enterprises promoted by Mahmoud Ra'if to introduce Western technical and scientific knowledge to the Ottoman state. Composed of 25 maps based on William Faden's “General Atlas”, it is the first Muslim-published world atlas to make use of European geographic knowledge. On each of the maps the place-names are transliterated in Arabic. The Atlas includes Raif's 79-page geographical treatise “Ucalet ül-Cografiye” and the frequently missing folding celestial map on blue paper.

Maps very clean, showing only a few minor stains and repaired tears to folds; a creasemark to the map of Africa; an internal tear to pre-Revolutionary map of France. Binding professionally repaired at extremities and upper hinge with a few scuffmarks and insignificant traces of worming. An excellent copy, one of the very few surviving specimens in the beautiful original oriental leather binding (the only other known example was sold through us in 2019). A severely defective copy recently commanded an auction price of USD 118,750 (Swann Galleries NY, 26 May 2016, lot 199).

OCLC 54966656. Not in Philipps/Le Gear. Not in Atabey or Blackmer collections.





World atlas including one 6-sheet and eleven 4-sheet wall maps

95. KITCHIN, Thomas and others. Kitchin's general atlas, describing the whole universe.

London, Robert Laurie, James Whittle, 1808. Imperial folio (53 × 39.5 cm). 1 leaf plus maps. With 28 engraved maps (numbered in 41 parts) assembled from 67 sheets. Most include elaborate cartouches with pictorial decoration. With the maps coloured in outline. Contemporary half calf. € 20,000

Enlarged edition of an English world atlas. The map of Asia with the islands of the Indian Ocean, Arabia, the East Indies, Australia and the Southwest Pacific is made from 6 sheets numbered and bound as 3 parts. The extraordinary 4-sheet map of the world by Samuel Dunn, with the routes of various voyages of discovery (the main map after D'Anville), includes an inset map in Mercator projection, celestial hemispheres, the solar system (with orbits of comets) and even a map of the moon, hence the atlas title's reference to "the whole universe". Kitchen was a cartographer, engraver, and hydrographer to King George III.

The marbled sides are badly rubbed and the spine cracked, chipped, and restored at the head and foot. In very good condition. A magnificent world atlas with one 6-sheet and eleven 4-sheet maps.

Phillips & Le Gear 6027 (one 4-sheet map lacking & another incomplete); OCLC (3 copies).

“Ces arabes paroissent destiné à jouer un grand rôle dans l’histoire”

96. [CORANCEZ, Louis Alexandre Olivier de]. Histoire des Wahabis, depuis leur origine jusqu’à la fin de 1809.

Paris, Crapelet, 1810. 8vo. (4), VIII, 222, (2) pp. Remains of original grey temporary wrappers. Stored in gilt modern quarter morocco box. € 6,500

First edition of this fundamental study of Wahhabism, not translated into Arabic until 2005 (“Tarih al-wahhabiyin mundu naṣ’atihim hatta ‘am 1809 m.”, published in Riyadh by Darat al-Malik ‘Abd-al-‘Aziz). Corancez had lived in Aleppo for eight years as French consul. He married a Syrian and had first-hand information about the Wahhabi movement in Egypt, Syria, and Baghdad. He published his book soon after the followers of the Moslem reformer Abd-el Wahhab conquered the holy cities of Mecca and Medina in 1805, an event that fueled a strong interest in the movement throughout Europe. “This sect, which abhorred all loose living, attracted the attention of a number of travellers. Corancez’ account of the Wahabis precedes by many years that of Burckhardt, which was published posthumously in 1830, although both men were living and travelling in Syria at the same time, and presumably knew each other” (Atabey). As Burrell comments, “the final merits – and challenges – of this book are [... that] Corancez was prepared to reflect upon a range of issues which remain relevant and controversial, for many people in the Middle East today. These include the nature of Islam and its apparent resistance to self-doubt and the challenge of change, the complex attitude adopted by Muslims to Christians and Jews, the status of the Prophet Mohammed within Islam, the reasons for the enduring nature of despotic rule in the Middle East, the significance of the different status afforded men and women [...]”.

Includes the sometimes-lacking errata final leaf. Slight brownstaining as common; untrimmed as issued with the publisher’s temporary grey-blue wrapper largely preserved. Spine chipped; upper cover frayed and partly pasted to half-title. The Atabey copy (in contemporary half morocco) sold for £3,800 at Sotheby’s in 2002.

Macro 750. Atabey 282. Gay 3461. Quérard I, 143. Not in Blackmer.

HISTOIRE
DES WAHABIS,

DEPUIS LEUR ORIGINE
JUSQU'A LA FIN DE 1809;

PAR L. A. ***, *Rouman*
Coancez
Membre de la Légion d'honneur.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE CRAPELET,

A PARIS,

Chez CRAPART, Libraire, rue et hôtel Serpente,
n° 16.

1810.

Medieval account of Egypt

97. ABD AL-LATIF AL-BAGHDADI, Muwaffaq al-Din / Silvestre de Sacy, Antoine Isaac (ed. and transl.). [Kitab al-ifadah wa-al-i'tibar fi al-umur al-mushahadah wa-al-hawadith al-mu'ayanah bi-ard Misr]. Relation de l'Égypte par Abd-Allatif, medecin arabe de Bagdad. Suivie de divers extraits d'écrivains orientaux, et d'un etat des provinces et des villages de l'Égypte dans le XIVe siècle.

Paris, de l'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1810. Large 4to (210 × 262 mm). XXIV, 752, (2) pp. With title vignette. Contemporary full calf gilt; spine repaired to style with original label. Marbled edges and endpapers.

€ 9,500

First French edition of this account of Egypt, translated and annotated by the orientalist Silvestre de Sacy, who added other significant texts, such as “État des provinces et des villages de l'Égypte, dressé en l'année 1376, sous le règne du Sultan Melic-Alaschraf Schaban”. Abd al-Latif (1162–1231), known as Ibn al-Labbad or Ibn Nukta, was a philosopher, physician, and historian. He was one of the most prolific Arab writers, but of the numerous works ascribed to him, mostly on medicine, only his graphic and detailed account of Egypt has survived. In his edition Silvestre de Sacy provides many valuable notes to this text, the first translation into French. Abd al-Latif was educated in Baghdad, turned to philosophy and the works of Ibn Sina, visited Mosul and then Damascus and the camp of Salah al-Din outside Akka, where he met Baha' al-Din ibn Shadad and Imad al-Din al-Isfahani, the famous Arabic chroniclers of the Crusades. He went on to Cairo and travelled between there and Syria, especially Aleppo. His work was widely known in Europe and translated into Latin and German. Edward Pococke junior was responsible for a Latin version of part of the text, later issued with the Arabic by Thomas Hyde in a very scarce Oxford 1702 edition; the Latin version was continued by Joseph White in another bilingual edition (Tübingen 1789; Oxford 1800). A German version by S. F. Günther Wahl followed in 1790. The first Arabic edition did not appear until 1869 (Cairo, 1286 AH).

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

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

كتاب الافادة والاعتبار
في الامور المشاهدة والحواشي المعاينة بارض مصر

Abd-Allatif
RELATION DE L'ÉGYPTÉ,

PAR ABD-ALLATIF,
MÉDECIN ARABE DE BAGDAD;

SUIVIE

De divers Extraits d'Écrivains Orientaux, et d'un État des Provinces
et des Villages de l'Égypte dans le xiv.^e siècle :

LE TOUT TRADUIT ET ENRICHIE DE NOTES HISTORIQUES ET CRITIQUES,

PAR M. SILVESTRE DE SACY,

*Membre du Corps législatif, de la Légion d'honneur, et de l'Institut de France; associé de la
Société royale de Göttingue, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Copenhague et de l'Institut
royal de Hollande; associé ordinaire de l'Académie Italienne; membre honoraire du Muséum
de Francfort, et correspondant de la Société d'émulation de Cambrai et de celle d'Abbeville.*



DE L'IMPRIMERIE IMPÉRIALE.

A PARIS,

Chez TREUTTEL et WÜRTZ, Libraires, rue de Lille, n.^o 17;
et à Strasbourg, même maison de commerce.

M. DCCC. X.

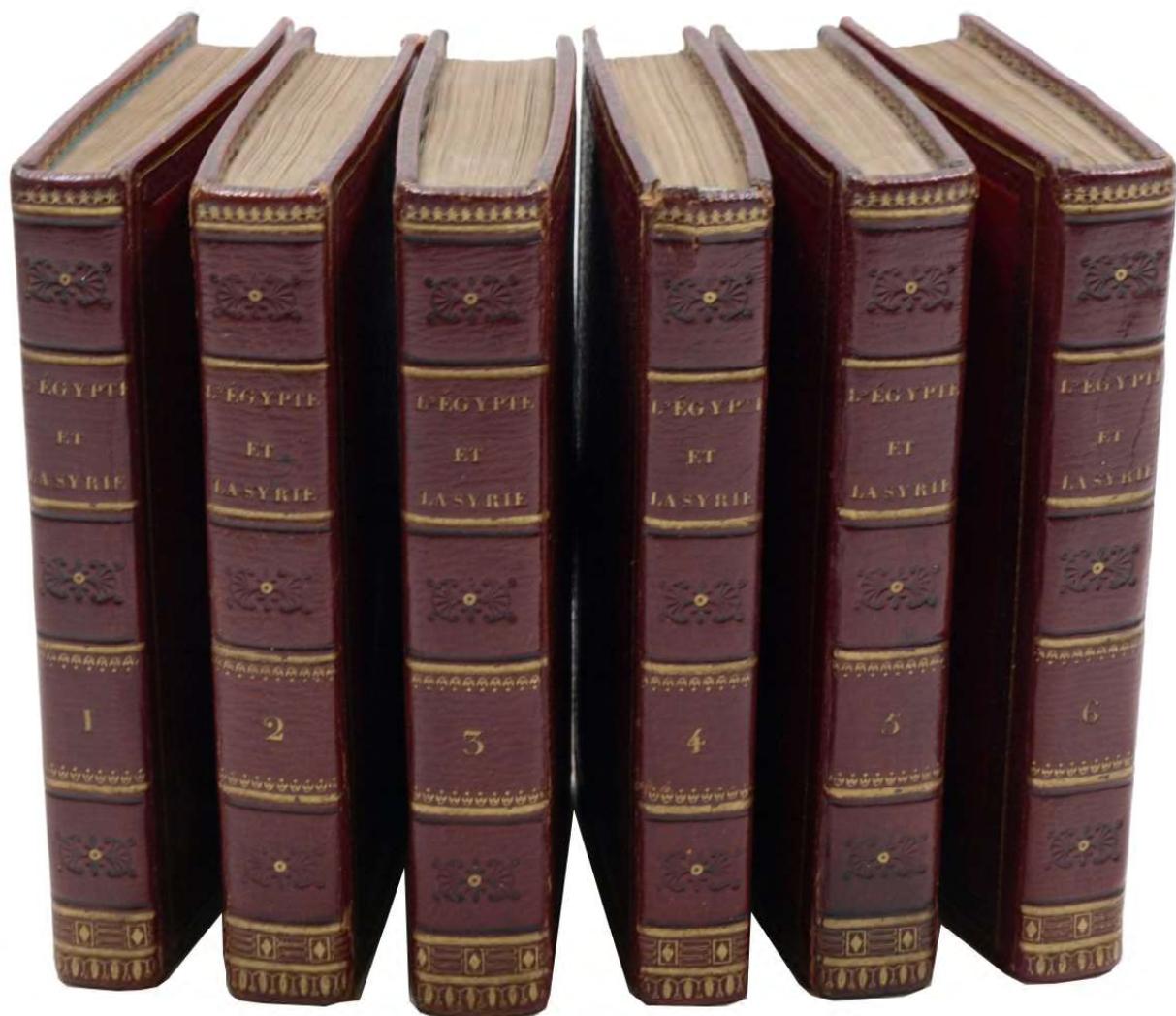
Sumptuously bound, from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy

98. BRETON [DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Jean-Baptiste Joseph]. L'Égypte et la Syrie, ou moeurs, usages, costumes et monumens des Égyptiens, des Arabes et des Syriens. Précédé d'un Précis historique. Paris, A. Nepveu, 1814. 12mo. 6 vols. With 84 engraved plates, mostly aquatints, in contemporary hand colour, several folding. Contemp. red grained morocco, blindstamped and giltstamped, spine gilt, leading edges and inner dentelle gilt. All edges gilt. € 9,500

First edition, the rare coloured issue in contemporary French master bindings.

Contains a large number of very pretty views and charming genre scenes, also showing costumes, arms, tools, etc. Accompanied by notes by Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), director of the French imperial printshop at Cairo. Immaculate, sumptuously bound copy from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy with her gilt morocco bookplate on all pastedowns. Uncommonly well preserved; most copies in the great travel collections were incomparably the worse for wear: the Atabey copy was described as “rubbed, upper joint of vol. VI wormed” and was uncoloured, as were most of the press run and all recent copies showing up in trade or at auction.

Atabey 148. Blackmer 200. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 87. Röhricht 1631. Lipperheide Ma 10. Colas 438. Hiler 113.



One of 325 copies

99. FORBIN, Louis Nicolas Philippe Auguste. Voyage dans le Levant en 1817 et 1818.

Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1819. Text vol. in 8vo and atlas in folio (670 × 503 mm). (4), 460 pp. (4), 65 pp. Half-titles in both vols.; 80 lithographed, sepia aquatint or engraved plates and plans, the 8 fine aquatints by Debucourt after Forbin, the lithographed subjects for G. Engelmann after Lecomte, Deseynes, Castellan, Carle, and Horace Vernet, Fragonard, Thiénon, Legros, Isabey and others, large folding engraved plan at the end of text vol. 19th century marbled half calf with giltstamped title to gilt spine. € 35,000

First edition. Only 325 copies of this work were produced. "Forbin's was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale, and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoléon's 'Description de l'Égypte' or Denon's 'Voyage'" (Navari, Blackmer). Forbin succeeded Denon as director of museums in 1816 and was authorised to purchase antiquities for the Louvre (his son-in-law, Marcellus, expedited the acquisition of the recently discovered Venus de Milo). In August 1817 he began a year-long journey to the Levant accompanied by the artist Pierre Prévost and the engineer de Bellefonds. His journey took him to Melos, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Luxor, and Thebes.

This set includes the frequently lacking 8vo text volume: this has the plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre bound at the end with a list of plates which were sold separately. The atlas volume repeats the text (entirely reset in-folio, sometimes found in a separate folio volume) and includes the magnificent, highly desirable plates (after Carle Vernet, Fragonard, Isabey, and Forbin himself, as well as Prevost), which show fine views of Greece, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, Ramla, Gaza, and Egypt.

Occasional slight foxing, still a splendid copy from the library of the ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d'Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown. The Aboussouan copy (comprising both the folio and the octavo volume) commanded £20,000 at Sotheby's in 1993, while in 2002 the Atabey copy of the folio volume alone fetched £22,000.

Atabey 447f. Blackmer 614. Aboussouan 338. Weber I, 68–70. Röhricht 1660. Tobler 144f. Colas 1089. Hiler 321. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 163. Brunet II, 1337. Graesse II, 614. Cf. Lipperheide Ma 16 (2nd ed.).



Mosquée des Tombeaux des Sultans Ayyoubites et Fatimites près du Caire.



ARABE BEDOUIN.

About the “pirates Joasmis de Rass-al-Kymer”

100. HEUDE, William. Voyage de la côte de Malabar à Constantinople, par le Golfe Persique, l'Arabie, la Mésopotamie, le Kordistan et la Turquie d'Asie fait en 1817.

Paris, Gide fils, 1820. 8vo. 358 pp. With 6 hand-coloured engraved plates and a folding engraved map. Contemporary marbled full calf with giltstamped label to gilt spine. Leading edges gilt; marbled edges.

€ 7,500

First French edition of this uncommon travelogue, containing a valuable account of the Arabian Gulf including the present-day Emirates, Oman etc. The book discusses at some length the “pirates Joasmis de Rass-al-Kymer” (the Al-Qasimi family of Ras al-Khaimah) and the British raid of 1809, but also the Wahhabis, pearl fishing in Bahrein, and “Fata Morgana”-type mirages in the desert. “An interesting work, rich in topographical observations. Heude’s journey took him to Muscat, Ormuz, Baghdad, Bahrein and Nineveh” (Atabey). “The author of this rare and interesting work was attached to the Madras Military Establishment and was apparently related to Earl Fitzwilliam, to whom the work is dedicated. Heude left Bombay in 1816 and arrived in Constantinople the following year. There are descriptions of Arabia, Baghdad and Armenia and of a hazardous journey through the mountains of Kurdistan” (Blackmer). As is typical for British Romantic travel writing, Heude appreciatively describes Bedu life and the various religious sects he encounters.

The plates show local costumes, including those of the Bedouin Arabs and of a Dervish of Basra. The large map shows the Middle East from the Dardanelles and Asia Minor to Kuwait and Bushehr. Light brownstaining near beginning and end with more noticeable gluestaining to endpapers. A prettily preserved volume.

Atabey 576. Blackmer 812. Chadenat 1622. Weber I, 85. Gay 3576 (“2 vol.” in error). Not in Cox, Henze, or Howgego.

First comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt

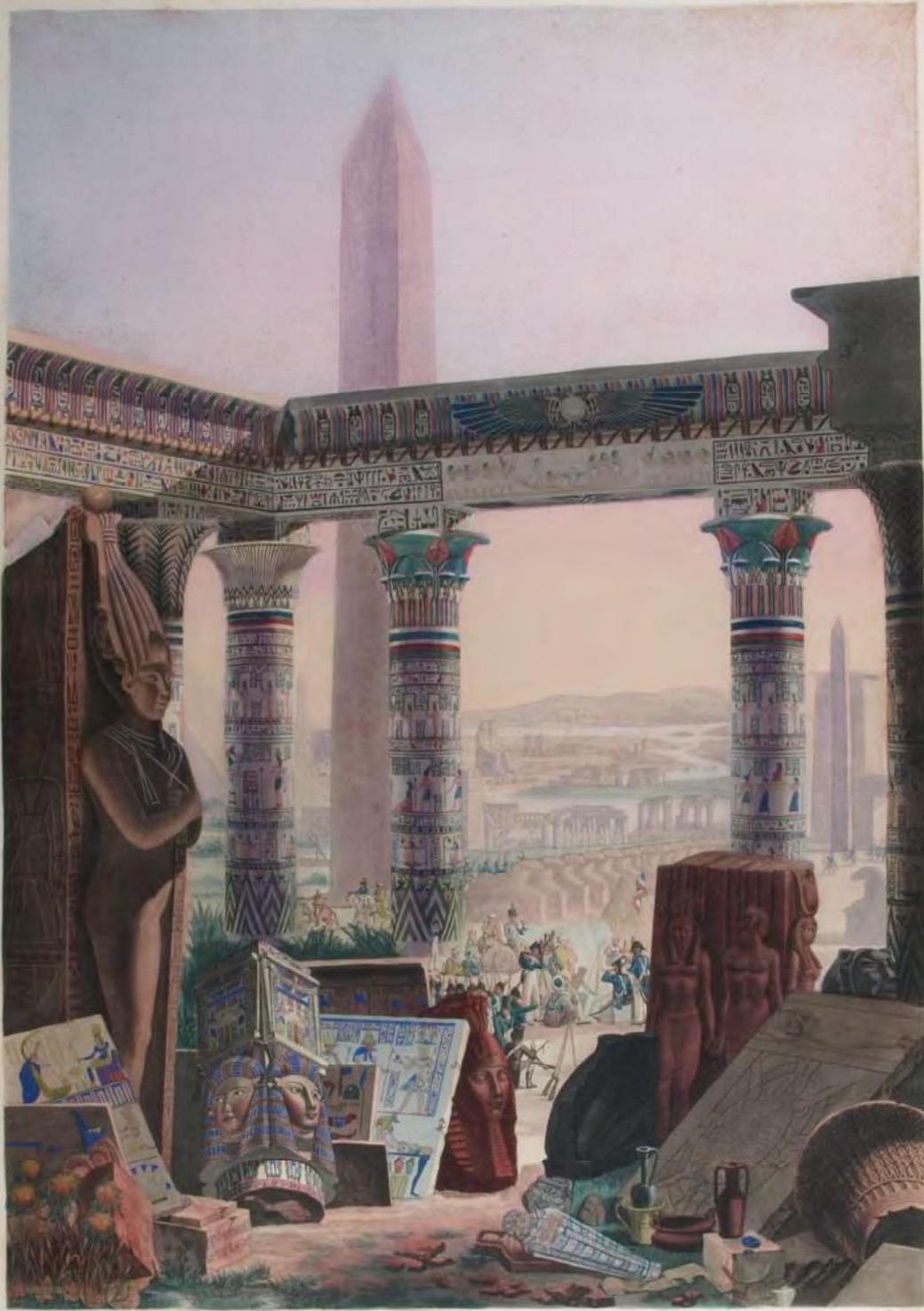
101. [DESCRIPTION DE L'ÉGYPTE]. Description de l'Égypte, ou recueil des observations et des recherches, qui ont été faites en Égypte pendant l'expédition de l'armée Française.

Paris, C. L. F. Pancoucke, 1820–1829. A total of 36 vols.: 26 text vols. (4to) and 10 atlas vols. (elephant folio). With coloured frontispiece and 899 engraved plates and maps, many double-page-sized and folded. Slightly later English half calf, professionally repaired in places. € 185,000

Second edition of this monumental work (the first was published from 1809 onwards), the first comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt. Commissioned by Napoleon during his Egyptian campaign between 1798 and 1801, this encompassing historical, archaeological, art-historical, and natural-historical account of the country was realised through the efforts of the Institut d'Égypte in Cairo. Its influence was enormous, establishing Egyptology as an intellectual discipline and nurturing a passion for Egyptian art throughout the Western world. Edited by some of the leading intellectual figures in France, the Description also includes contributions from celebrated artists such as Jacques Barraband, Pierre-Joseph Redouté, Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire, Jules-César Savigny and others. More than 150 scholars and scientists and some 2000 artists, designers and engravers were involved in its preparation. The success of the publication was such that work on the second edition (known as the “Pancoucke edition”) began before the first was completed. The text was expanded into a greater number of volumes, now printed in a smaller format; new pulls were taken from the plates, and these were bound with many of the large-format plates folded into the new, reduced dimensions.

A splendid, clean copy, complete with all the plates. An incomplete copy of the second edition of the Description de l'Égypte sold at Sotheby's for £68,750 in 2016.

Blackmer 526. Gay 1999. Brunet II, 617. Graesse II, 366. Cf. Monglond VIII, 268–343 (for the first edition). Nissen, BBI 2234. Nissen, ZBI 4608. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. “Art” (illustration).



FAC-SIMILE DES MONUMENS COLORIÉS DE L'EGYPTE

D'APRÈS LE TABLEAU DE C. L. F. PANCRDUCHE.

Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Editeur de la description de l'Égypte. 2^e Edition.

1827.

The original Polish edition

102. RACZYNSKI, Edward. Dziennik podróży do Turcyi odbytey w roku MDCCCXIV.

Breslau, Grass, Barth & Co., 1821. Royal folio (375 × 488 mm). VII, (1), 204, VIII pp. With 64 plates (46 full-page, 17 half-page and 1 folding), mostly engraved after Ludwig Christian Fuhrmann, some after drawings by the author; 8 engraved text vignettes, 1 engraved tughra as headpiece; lithographed dedication. Modern half calf over contemporary marbled boards with printed title label on spine. € 48,000

The very rare original edition of this important account of a journey through Turkey and Asia Minor. According to Brunet the finest publication ever to leave a Polish press, it was soon translated into German as “Malerische Reise in einigen Provinzen des Osmanischen Reichs” (last sold for £20,400 at Sotheby’s 2004 Natural History and Travel Sale; no copy of the present original edition has appeared at German auctions during the last decades).

The Polish statesman Count Edward Raczyński (1786–1845), a patron of the arts and founder of the Raczyński Library in Poznań, travelled to Constantinople by way of Odessa during the months of July through November 1814. He was accompanied by the artist Ludwig Christian Fuhrmann (1783–1829), and most of the plates are engraved after his drawings. Raczyński also visited the Troad, the peninsula containing the ruins of Troy, of which a detailed description is given. This beautifully illustrated work is highly sought after for its many detailed engravings, including a folding map of Istanbul, illustrations of the ruins of Troy and Assos, the bay of Lesbos, a portrait of Sultan Muhammad IV, the mosque of the Sultan, etc.

In the present set, most of the plates are early or proofs prints, still lacking numbers and/or captions, which are frequently supplied in meticulous pencil calligraphy (in Polish and English). Leaves of pp. 1/2 and 3/4 transposed; the former bound showing page 2 before 1. Interior severely browned throughout as common. Tears to title and dedication repaired; a few edge flaws due to brittleness of paper. Only 5 copies of this original edition listed in library catalogues internationally (BL, BnF, LoC, Stabi Berlin, NL Sweden).

Brunet IV, 20412. Weber 133 (note). Not in Atabey. Cf. Blackmer 1375 (1824 German edition).



The interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter, Rome, during the Jubilee of 1850.



SHEIKH IBRAHIM. (I. L. BURCKHARDT.)

In his Arab Bernous.

Sketched at Cairo in Feb^r 1817, by H. Salt Esq.

London, Published by J. Murray, Olden's Court, Strand, May 21. 1819

C. H. Colburn del. & lith.

First edition

103. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis). Travels in Syria and the Holy Land.

London, (William Nicol for) John Murray, 1822. Large 4to (282 × 230 mm). (4), XXIII, (3), 668 pp. With lithographed portrait frontispiece, 3 engraved maps (2 folding), and 3 engraved plans. Contemporary full calf with gilt spine, two labels, and cover borders. Gilt inner dentelle, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition. Posthumously edited by William Leake, these journals describe Burckhardt's various journeys between 1810 and 1816. It was at Aleppo that he studied Arabic in preparation for his later travels (clandestinely, in Arab guise under the cognomen Sheikh Ibrahim) and he toured Syria, the Lebanon and Palestine. Burckhardt had been recruited by Sir Joseph Banks on behalf of the African Association to carry out these explorations, but unfortunately he died in 1819 before he was able to complete the entire project.

Binding somewhat rubbed along extremities; hinges and upper spine-end repaired. A little browning and foxing near the beginning, otherwise internally fine. The portrait shows Burckhardt "in his Arab Bernous, sketched at Cairo Feb. 1817 by H. Salt, Esq."

Macro 628. Blackmer 237. Atabey 166. Aboussouan 174. Tobler 141. Röhricht 1627. Weber I, 107. Howgego II, p. 82, B76. Henze I, 406. Brunet I, 1401. Graesse I, 575. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106.

The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

104. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis). Travels in Arabia, comprehending an account of those territories in Hedjaz which the Mohammedans regard as sacred.

London, Henry Colburn, 1829. Large 4to (278 × 228 mm). XVI, 478 pp. With five lithographed maps (one folding). Contemporary full calf with gilt spine, two labels, and cover borders. Gilt inner dentelle, marbled endpapers. All edges marbled. € 18,000

First edition (the second of the same year was in two volumes, octavo). Burckhardt travelled disguised as an Arab, making his notes clandestinely. This work deals primarily with his travels to Mecca and Djidda, Medina and Yembo. The Lausanne-born Burckhardt (1784–1817) was a remarkable character, the first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities. In the guise of a pilgrim “he proceeded to perform the rites of pilgrimage at Mekka, go round the Kaaba, sacrifice, &c., and in every respect acquitted himself as a good Muslim. No Christian or European had ever accomplished this feat before; and the penalty of discovery would probably have been death. [...] Burckhardt possessed the highest qualifications of a traveller. Daring and yet prudent, a close and accurate observer, with an intimate knowledge of the people among whom he travelled, their manners and their language, he was able to accomplish feats of exploration which to others would have been impossible” (Stanley Lane-Poole, in DNB VII, 293f.).

Extremities quite severely rubbed and bumped. Spine shows traces of early repairs, using the original material. Several tears to the half-title, light foxing to beginning and end, otherwise internally a very good copy from the library of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow (1788–1874), Rector of Boxford, Suffolk, with his engraved bookplate to the front pastedown. – Rare.

Macro 627. Howgego II, p. 82f., B76. Weber I, 168. Henze I, 407. Gay 3606. Graesse I, 575. Cf. Blackmer 239. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106. Not in Atabey.





London, Published by Colburn & Bentley, New Burlington St. April 1831.

315 Hall, vol. 17

Bedouins and Wahabys

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

London, (A. J. Valpy for) Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley, 1830. Large 4to (220 × 277 mm). IX, (3), 439, (1) pp. With an engraved map. Near-contemporary brown half calf (giltstamped spine recently rebacked).
€ 6,500

First edition, posthumously edited by William Ouseley. With this work, Burckhardt submitted what was at the time the fullest and most thorough account of the various nomadic tribes of Arabia, including a history of the Wahhabis from their first appearance until 1816 (cf. Henze). A two-volume octavo edition followed immediately, as did a German translation.

The Swiss explorer Burckhardt (1784–1817) travelled through Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Nubia, and the Arabian Peninsula. Under the name “Sheikh Ibrahim”, he crossed the Red Sea to Jeddah, passed an examination on Muslim law, and participated in the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. He died in Cairo and is buried there in the Muslim cemetery. He left his 350-volume library to Cambridge University; his diaries were acquired by the Royal Geographical Society.

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

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

Beautifully illustrated expeditions searching for ancient Egyptian antiquities

106. CAILLIAUD & DROVETTI / JOMARD, M. (ed.). Voyage à L'Oasis de Syouah. Rédigé et publié par M. Jomard [...] d'après les matériaux recueillis par M. le Chevalier Drovetti, Consul Général de France en Égypte, et par M. Frédéric Cailliaud, de Nantes, pendant leurs voyages dans cette oasis en 1819 et en 1820.

Paris, 1823. Folio (45 × 29 cm). (2) (half title and title), (4) (description of plates), 28 pp. With 20 plates (including a map of Northern Africa and the region around Siwa). Very nice contemporary half calf, spine richly gilt. Map slightly cropped in right-hand margin, but only touching frame, no loss of picture. A fine, very attractive copy of a particularly scarce work.

(Bound after:) **CAILLIAUD, Frédéric.** Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes et dans les Déserts situés à l'orient et à l'occident de la Thébaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817 et 1818. Contenant: 1. Le Voyage à l'Oasis de Dakel, par M. le Chevalier Drovetti. 2. Le Journal du premier Voyage de M. Cailliaud en Nubie. 3. Des recherches sur les Oasis, sur les Mines d'émeraude, et sur l'ancienne Route du commerce entre le Nil et la mer Rouge. Paris, l'Imprimerie Royale, 1821. XVII, 120 pp. With 24 (1 colour) plates (including 2 maps). € 19,500

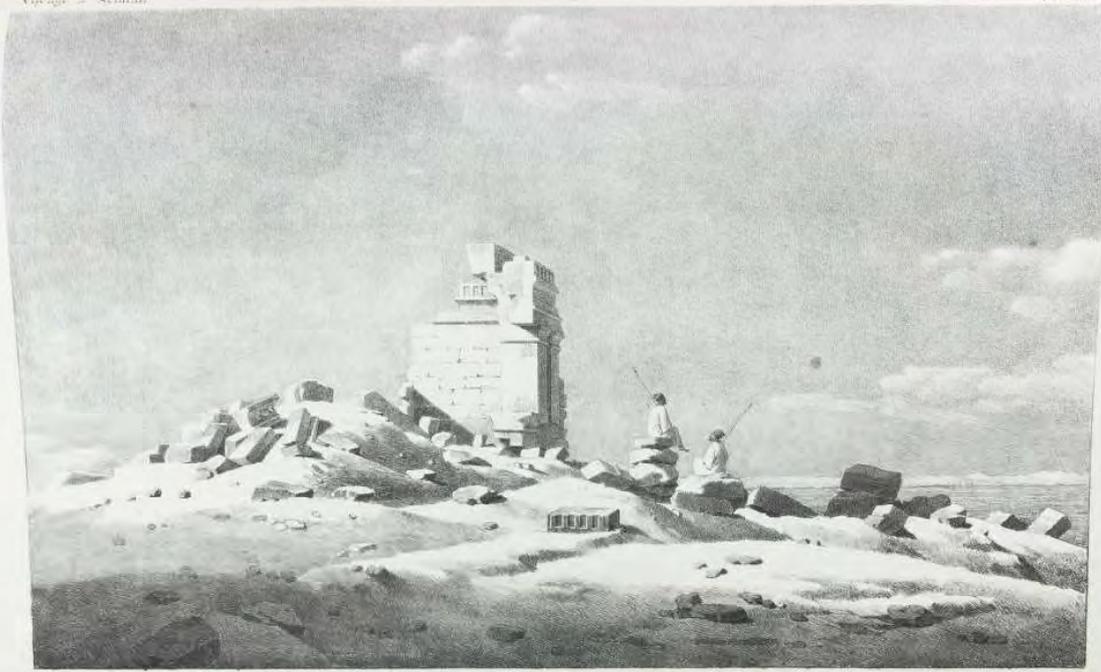
I) Voyage y l'oasis de Syouah: An important work on Siwa and at the same time the only source on Drovetti's research in the oasis – a particularly rare book! – In September 1819, Cailliaud travelled from Fayun westward to Siwa, where he carried out important research which was the foundation of the scientific discovery and exploration of Siwa oasis. In 1820 Bernardino Drovetti arrived in Siwa together with Mehmed Ali's expedition. Accompanied by 2 draftsmen and protected by the Egyptian troops, Drovetti was able to explore the oasis and to have plans and views drawn. Thus, he managed to supplement the picture Cailliaud had given of Siwa. He was also the first European to visit the village of Agharmi. Drovetti's and Cailliaud's reports were sent to Jomard who edited and published them. II) Voyage à l'oasis de Thèbes: In 1815, Cailliaud travelled to Nubia together with B. Drovetti. When he had returned, Mehmed Ali advised him to explore the adjacent desert regions near Egypt. First he went east through the Arabian desert to the Red Sea. After 7 days he reached the diamond mines at Djebel Subara. From Djebel Kebrit, his easternmost point, he went back to the Nile. In June 1818 he went east of Esna to the Great Oasis (Kharga), which, although Poncet und Browne had already seen it, had still remained unexplored.

The plates show Sekket, Douch El Qualah, Chargeh, El Gabouet, the ruins of Chargeh, etc. Also contains the only publication of Bernardino Drovetti's 'Le Voyage à l'Oasis du Dakel'. Drovetti was, after Edmonstone, the second explorer to reach Dakel.

A separate second volume of the Voyage à l'oasis de Thèbes was issued in 1824.

I: Henze I, 474/475 (Cailliaud) and II, 97/98 (Drovetti). Ibrahim Hilmy I, 113. Not in Blackmer.

II: Cf. Henze I, 474 ff. Blackmer 268. Gay 1967. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 113. Embacher 66.



VUE DES RUINES D'UN TEMPLE APPELÉ QASR DACHAM.

Massive navigational directory for the East

107. HORSBURGH, James. The India directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports ... third edition.

London, printed for the author and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen booksellers to the East India Company (back of title-page: printed by Plummer & Brewis), 1826–1827. 2 volumes. 4to. (8), XXVI, 503, (1), 16; (8), 642, (1), (1 blank) pp. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down.

€ 15,000

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

Compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. “As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court” (Cook).

The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay’s A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean (1869).

With an inserted manuscript note facing p. 136, vol. 1, and a short manuscript note at the foot of page 501, vol. 2. Some faint thumbing to the title-pages and rebacked, but otherwise in very good condition.

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

INDIA DIRECTORY,

OR

Directions for Sailing

TO AND FROM THE

EAST INDIES,

China,

NEW HOLLAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, BRAZIL,

AND THE

INTERJACENT PORTS:

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM

ORIGINAL JOURNALS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE,

AND FROM

Observations and Remarks,

MADE DURING TWENTY-ONE YEARS EXPERIENCE NAVIGATING IN THOSE SEAS.

BY

JAMES HORSBURGH, F.R.S. A.S

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ST. PETERSBURGH,
HYDROGRAPHER TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of
the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. PSALM CVII. v. 23, 24.

VOLUME FIRST.

THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

AND SOLD BY

KINGSBURY, PARBURY, AND ALLEN, BOOKSELLERS TO THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

No. 7, LEADENHALL STREET.

1826.

Entered at Stationers-Hall.

Islamic Texts on the Christian Crusades

108. [REINAUD, (Joseph-Toussaint)]. Extraits des historiens arabes, relatifs aux guerres des croisades, ouvrage formant, d'après les écrivains musulmans, un récit suivi des guerres saintes, nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée.

[Paris], Imprimerie royale, 1829. 8vo. XLVIII, 582 pp. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition of a work on Islamic texts about the Christian crusades, by the French orientalist Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). It gives a French translation of numerous texts and extracts relating to the crusades originally written in Arabic from the 11th to the 15th century by Arab historians, with occasionally some passages in Arabic in the notes. Most of the texts deal with major battles and sieges, Saladin, and victories and deaths of important leaders. The preliminaries include brief biographies of some of the major authors, including Ali ibn al-Athir, Baha ad-Din ibn Shaddad, Imad ad-Din al-Isfahani, Ibn al-Adim and many more. The texts are arranged into different chapters, each devoted to a different stage of the crusades.

The book is in fact the publication of a part of the extensive manuscript by Georges-François Berthereau (1732–94), who collected numerous Arab texts on the crusades, but the publication was prohibited during years following the French Revolution. The book was published as a part of the *Bibliothèque des croisades*, as an addition to the well-known *Histoire des croisades*, written by Joseph François Michaud (1767–1839).

With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Hage Chabine 3963. Not in Blackmer.

EXTRAITS
DES
HISTORIENS ARABES,

RELATIFS

AUX GUERRES DES CROISADES,

OUVRAGE FORMANT, D'APRÈS LES ÉCRIVAINS MUSULMANS,
UN RÉCIT SUIVI DES GUERRES SAINTES,

NOUVELLE ÉDITION,

ENTIÈREMENT REFONDUE ET CONSIDÉRABLEMENT AUGMENTÉE.

Par M. REINAUD,

EMPLOYÉ AU CABINET DES MANUSCRITS ORIENTAUX DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU ROI,
MEMBRE DU CONSEIL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ASIATIQUE DE PARIS,
CORRESPONDANT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ASIATIQUE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE,
MEMBRE DES ACADÉMIES D'AIX, DE MARSEILLE, &c.



IMPRIMÉ, PAR AUTORISATION DU ROI,
A L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.

1829.

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

109. IBN BATUTA / SAMUEL LEE (ED.). The Travels of Ibn Batuta. Translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, preserved in the public library of Cambridge. With notes, illustrative of the history, geography, botany, antiquities, &c. occurring throughout the work. (Including:) Report of the proceedings of the first general meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental translation fund, with the prospectus, report of the committee and regulations.

London, printed for the Oriental Translation Committee (colophon: by J. L. Cox) and sold by J. Murray, Parbury, Allen & Co. and Howel & Stewart, 1829. Large 4to (32 × 26 cm). "XVIII" [= XX], (2), 243, (1) pp. With various passages including the original Arabic text. Modern half morocco. € 17,500

First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–68/69), known in the West as the Arabian Marco Polo, with extensive footnotes. "While on a pilgrimage to Mecca he made a decision to extend his travels throughout the whole of the Islamic world. Possibly the most remarkable of the Arab travellers, he is estimated to have covered 75,000 miles in forty years" (Howgego). His journeys included trips to North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa and Eastern Europe in the West, and to the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

The account known as the Rihla, is esteemed for its lively descriptions of his travels, giving notable information on the history, geography and botany of the countries and cities Ibn Batuta visited. He describes, for example, the city of Aden as follows: "From this place I went to the city of Aden, which is situated on the sea-shore. This is a large city, but without either seed, water, or tree. They have, however, reservoirs, in which they collect the rain-water for drinking. Some rich merchants reside here: and vessels from India occasionally arrive here. The inhabitants are modest and religious" (p. 55).

A very good copy, binding very good as well.

Howgego, to 1800, B47.

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THE
TRAVELS
OF
IBN BATŪTA;

TRANSLATED FROM THE ABRIDGED
ARABIC MANUSCRIPT COPIES,

PRESERVED IN
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CAMBRIDGE.

WITH
NOTES,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF
THE HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, BOTANY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.
OCCURRING THROUGHOUT THE WORK.

BY

THE REV. SAMUEL LEE, B.D.

D. D. of the University of Halle; Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature; Member of the Oriental Translation Committee, and of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE,

AND SOLD BY

T. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET; PARBURY, ALLEN, & CO., LEADENHALL STREET;
AND HOWELL & STEWART, HOLBORN.

1829.

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

110. FERRARIO, Giulio (ed.). Il costume antico e moderno o storia del governo, della milizia, della religione, delle arti, scienze ed usanze di tutti i popoli antichi e moderni provata coi monumenti dell' antichità e rappresentata cogli analoghi disegni.

Milan, tipografia dell'editore, 1829–1834. Folio (380 × 265 mm). 37 vols. incl. supplements and index. With 7 engr. folding maps, 5 engr. maps, 1619 coloured aquatints (2 double-page-sized), 2 engr. portraits, 2 engr. plates of musical notes, and 4 tables. Late 19th century half calf with giltstamped spine title. Untrimmed. € 280,000

Without question the largest pictorial encyclopedia of the world published during the 19th century, and one of the rarest works to be found complete. Printed in a press run of no more than 300 copies, this set is numbered "12" and was inscribed to a friend of the author ("del socio Signor G. Ferrario"); as such, it was printed on superior paper and coloured particularly carefully (according to Brunet, most of the 300 copies produced were issued entirely uncoloured). The purpose of this 37-volume set in large folio format was to provide a complete account of all known parts of the world not only by describing in detail the various peoples' costumes, governments, religion, habits, military, arts and science, but also by showing them in splendid illustrations, all of which are here individually coloured by hand. The engravings include not only many costumes, but also buildings, objects of religious and of everyday use, monuments, historical scenes and much more. The plates are printed on wove paper and bear the publisher's drystamp. In spite of the enormous number of plates, the colouring is meticulous throughout.

Initially planned for no more than 13 volumes (1816–1827) and also published in French, this present Italian edition is the only one that was issued complete with all supplements and the plates in their impressive folio format.

Of the utmost rarity: we could not trace a single complete copy on the market since 1950. Auction records list only the abridged 8vo reprint or single volumes of the present folio edition (Sotheby's, May 28, 2002, lot 426: £8,720 for vol. I, pt. 3 only). Interior shows occasional slight foxing to blank margins. Altogether an excellent, complete set of the luxury edition: uniformly bound, untrimmed and wide-margined.

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



First edition, perfectly preserved

III. LABORDE, Léon [Emmanuel Simon Joseph] de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard, 1830. Imperial folio (420 × 596 mm). (8), 87, (1) pp. With large lithographed title vignette and coat of arms of Wilhelm II on dedication leaf. 69 lithographed plates, maps and plans after Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds, mostly mounted on India paper (3 of which folding or double-page and 1 coloured). Period-style half calf with gilt title to spine. € 45,000

First edition of “an important work” (Blackmer), complete with all the magnificent views in large folio format. All subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and retained only a few plates of the original edition, all in considerably reduced format. Laborde made the journey to Petra with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine’s and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. Although Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles had explored Petra before Laborde, he was the first to make detailed drawings of the area. Dedicated to the Elector Wilhelm II of Hesse (1777–1847).

Slight browning and foxing, occasional waterstaining and tears to folds; a small tear in the map repaired, but in all a good, wide-margined copy. Rare: the last complete copy came up for auction in 2009 (Christie’s, 3 June, lot 120: £23,750).

Blackmer 929. Gay 929. Henze III, 101. Brunet III, 714. Vicaire IV, 758f. Nissen ZBI, 2335. Not in Atabey. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1386 (2nd ed. only). Howgego 335, L2 (1830–33 ed.).



ÉTAT DE L'ÉTOILE
(Portrait de Louleur dans son costume de Voyage.)

Almost never encountered complete

112. (SAINTINE, X[avier] B[oniface] [i. e. Joseph Xavier Boniface], ed.). Histoire scientifique et militaire de l'expédition française en Égypte.

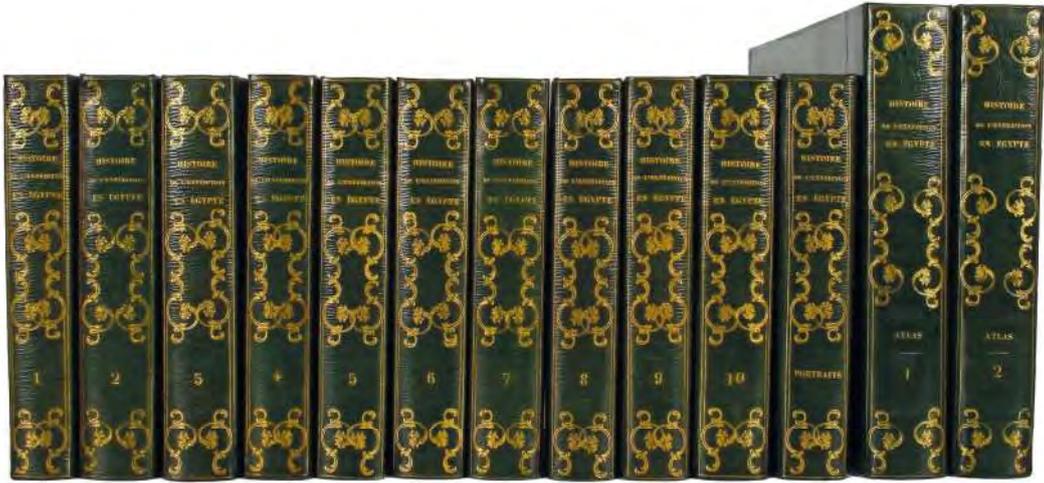
Paris, Dénain, 1830–1836. 10 text volumes bound in 11 (8vo) and 2 atlas vols. (oblong folio), altogether 13 vols. With a total of 300 engr. plates (13 folding, 2 in original hand colour, some with touches of colour) and 160 engr. portraits as well as 6 (1 folding) facsimiles, almost all on China paper. Green grained half morocco, spines gilt. € 65,000

First edition, almost never encountered complete as thus. Important source for the history and activities of the 1798 French expedition to Egypt, published in ten text volumes by Louis Reybaud and two atlas volumes. The portraits of the members of the expedition (usually forming part of the text volumes) have here been bound separately; also contains two additional portraits (not counted). “The 160 profile portraits by Dutertre [...] are of particular interest” (Blackmer). Many of the plates showing views, antiquities, maps etc. were engraved after drawings by Vivant Denon, whose work opened up the Middle East for western eyes as no other had done before (cf. Henze II, 50).

Plates numbered 1–309 (each of the 13 folding plates counting as a double), followed by “dernière planche” and 3 maps. Five of the facsimiles have been bound at the end of the second atlas volume, another in vol. 3. The text volumes contain the “Histoire ancienne” (vols. 1–2) and the “Histoire moderne de l'Égypte” (vols. 9–10) as well as the expedition report proper (vols. 3–8). All text volumes have four title pages (slightly departing from those in Blackmer's copy). Vol. 1 also contains a “Rapport” of the work for the Académie by G. Saint-Hilaire, dated Nov. 1836, which names Louis Reybaud as “principal rédacteur”.

A magnificent set in period bindings, interior clean and spotless throughout. No complete copy recorded at auction within the last decades.

Blackmer 1476. Gay 2209. Cf. Hage Chahine 4277 and Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 80 (both citing individual text volumes only).



Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

113. [ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY]. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. London, John Murray, 1831–1880[–1881]. 56 volumes (vols. I–L in 51 volumes and 5 volumes of indices). Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(With:) Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. London: Edward Stanford, 1857–1878. Vols. I–XXII. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(And:) Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography. London: Edward Stanford, 1879–1892. Vols. I–XIV. Title to first volume torn and laid down, map and facing p. 664 of text damaged. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(And:) Supplementary Papers of the Royal Geographical Society. London: John Murray, 1886–1890. Vols. I–IV. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

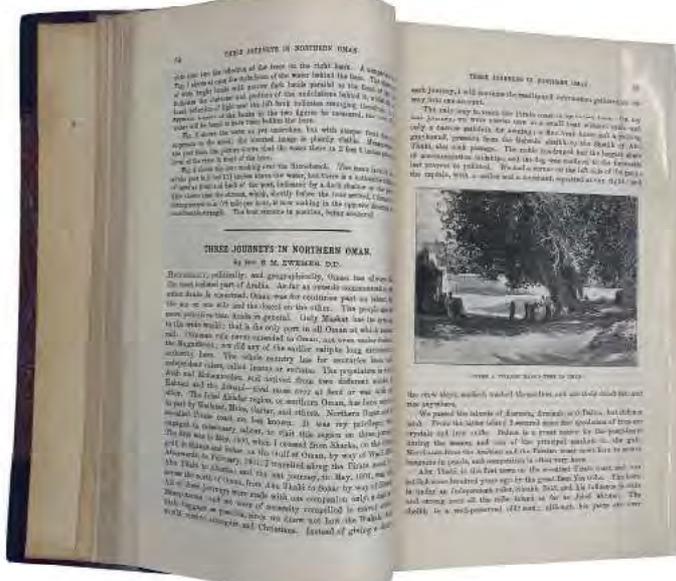
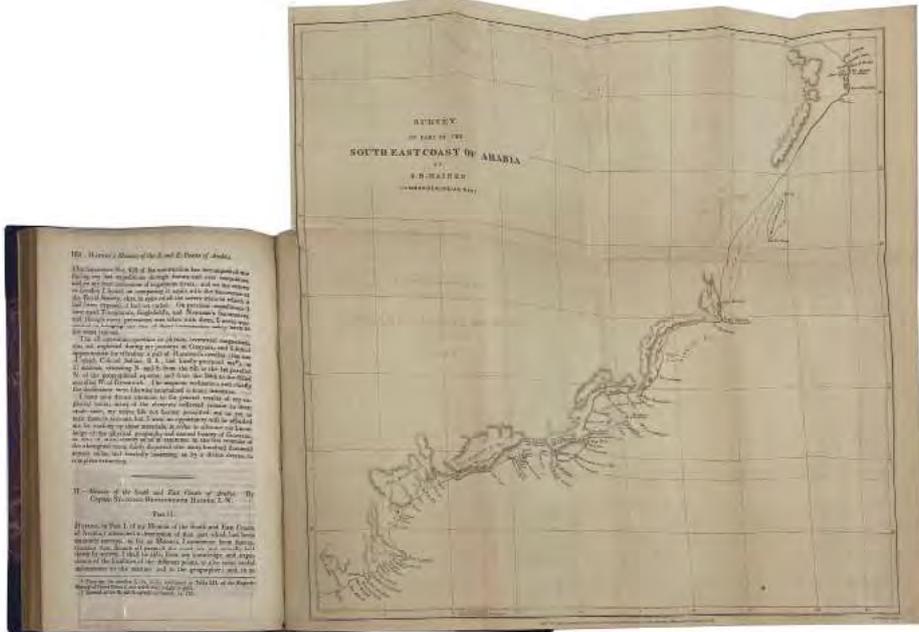
(And:) The Geographical Journal including the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. London: R.G.S., 1893–1948. Vols. I–CXII only (in 109 volumes). Vols. 1–28: contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt; vols. 29–112: original blue cloth, or contemporary cloth, gilt. Institutional bookplates to some pastedowns; blindstamps to some title-pages; ink stamps to some plates and maps. € 185,000

Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society 1831 through 1948, comprising 203 volumes with thousands of plates and maps, many folding.

Founded in 1830, the Royal Geographical Society spearheaded efforts to accurately map and describe every corner of the known world. As lesser-known regions of the globe such as Africa and the Middle East began to emerge as major centres of global trade in the 19th century, the Society funded thousands of European expeditions to these areas in an effort to promote British commercial and scientific interests. Explorers of the Arabian Peninsula such as Henry St. John Philby (aka “Sheikh Abdullah”), Percy Cox, Theodore Bent, Gertrude Bell, Wilfred Thesiger (aka “Mubarak bin London”), and Bertram Thomas all reported directly to the Royal Geographical Society, and their accounts, often with accompanying maps, contributed enormously to the western interest in the economy and geography of these regions. Macro’s “Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula” – the only major attempt to date to itemize the most important publications on the Arab World – draws heavily on the papers published in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, especially for 19th century descriptions of the Arabian Gulf and its inhabitants.

Collected here is the entire run of publications issued by the Royal Geographical Society up to the mid-20th century – a full 203 volumes containing thousands of seminal articles, plates, and maps chronicling the modern mapping of the world. Its importance for the Arabian Peninsula is well-reflected in Macro’s bibliography. Wilson’s 1833 “Memorandum Respecting the Pearl Fisheries in the Persian Gulf”, James Wellsted’s “Observations on the Coast of Arabia between Rás Mohammed and Jiddah” (1836), and Felix Haig’s “Memoirs of the Southeast Coast of Arabia” (1839) are among the earliest reports on those regions. Georg Wallin delivered a valuable report on the Hajj to the Society in 1854 in his “Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca”; William Palgrave is today regarded as one of the most important European explorers of the Peninsula, and his “Observations made in Central, Eastern and Southern Arabia, 1862–3” is found in the 1864 volume of the Journal. A lesser-known figure is Lewis Pelly, who in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (1863) delivered a remarkably prescient lecture, “On the Geographical Capabilities of the Persian Gulf as an Area of Trade” – highlighting the future importance of the tribes and territories of the Gulf as global commercial centres, from Kuwait down to the coasts mainly controlled by “Arab pirates”. He also contributed “A Visit to the Wahabee Capital, Central Arabia” (1865) – a fascinating, early account of Riyadh.

The 1890s saw a spurt of accounts of the Gulf in the Journal by Theodore Bent including “The Bahrein Islands, in the Persian Gulf” (1890), “Expedition to the Hadhramaut” (1894), and “Exploration of the Frankincense Country, Southern Arabia” (1895). Also of note was an important study of the historical importance of Gulf ports such as Bahrain, discussed in Arthur Stiffe’s 1897 article “Ancient Trading Centres of the Persian Gulf”. From this point on contributions on the Peninsula become too numerous to list.



§. 5.

Die Küste der Gefahr zwischen Debai und Ras Reccan.

Durch vier Längengrade läuft diese Küstenstrecke in einem tief ausgeschnittenen Bogen 125 Seemeilen weit, den großen Busen bildend, welcher bis zum Jahre 1813 völlig unbekannt geblieben war. Von Debai bis Abuthubbi folgt die Küste einer südwestlichen Direktion, mit regelmäßigen Lothtiefen über sandigem, an einigen Stellen mit Klippen untermischtem Grunde, von $4\frac{1}{2}$ bis $5\frac{1}{2}$ oder 6 Faden auf 3 bis 6 Meilen vom Gestade. Das Land ist auf dieser Strecke meistens niedrig und flach und mit Dattelbäumen geschmückt. Die einzige Erhöhung ist der Djebel Alli in Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' N.$ Long. $52^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}' O.$, welcher drei Meilen landeinwärts liegt. Zwischen diesem Berge und Abuthubbi liegen Ras Hussan in Lat. $24^{\circ} 53' N.$, Gorabi in Lat. $24^{\circ} 46' 30'' N.$, Ras Ellora in Lat. $24^{\circ} 41' N.$ Andere Punkte dieser Küste, welche von dem Vermessungs-Geschwader rekognoscirt worden sind, enthält die Karte.

ABUTHUBBI oder Buthabin, eine Stadt mit einem kleinen Fort, ist zuerst durch den Commandeur Fulton bekannt geworden, der hier auf einem Kreuzzuge gegen die Piraten mit der Königssloop Hesper im Juni und Juli 1813 vor Anker ging ⁸¹⁾. Er bestimmte die Breite seines Ankerplatzes, der $3\frac{1}{2}$ Seemeilen WNW. von der Stadt lag, zu $24^{\circ} 32' N.$ und die Länge zu $51^{\circ} 9' O.$, allein diese letztere ist um fast einen Grad irrig, denn Lieutenant Guy setzt die Stadt in Lat. $24^{\circ} 29' N.$ Long. $52^{\circ} 11' 45'' O.$ Aufser dem Ankerplatze der Hesper Sloop liegt eine andere Ankerstelle eine Meile vom Lande in 3 Faden Tiefe mit der Stadt von O. bis OSO. oder in 4 Faden Tiefe $1\frac{1}{2}$ oder $1\frac{1}{4}$ Meile von der Küste. Aber eine Untiefe erstreckt sich in NW. Richtung $1\frac{1}{2}$ Meile von Abuthubbi und läuft bei derselben Entfernung vom Lande 3 Meilen gegen NO. fort.

Man sieht auf der Karte, daß Abuthubbi an der diesseitigen, und Schenas an der jenseitigen Küste die beiden Punkte sind, wo die halbinselartige Bildung des nordöstlichen Endes von Arabia beginnt. Es wird vielleicht nicht ohne Interesse sein, die Breite dieser großen Landzunge, wie sie die ältern Darstellungen und die neuern Beobachtungen geben, vergleichend zu übersehen:

Es beträgt nämlich die Länge der Linie	Bei Arrowsmith	Bei Hurd	Auf unserer Karte
Zwischen Abuthubbi und Schenas . . .	—	237	122
Zwischen Scharga und Khorfakan . . .	75	62	64
Zwischen Ras el Khyma und Dobba . .	38	29	28

Längen - Minuten.

Es folgt aus dieser Vergleichung, daß Hurd den Stamm der Halbinsel fast um die Hälfte zu groß angegeben hat, was eben in jener durch Commander Fulton so mangelhaft bestimmten Länge von Abuthubbi seinen Grund findet. Die nahe Übereinstimmung, welche Hurd's und unsere Karte in der Breiten-Ausdehnung der Halbinsel weiter nordwärts darbietet, ist nur zufällig; denn die Admiralitätskarte setzt Scharga um 17' und Ras-el-Khyma um 7' zu weit gegen Westen.

Anderthalb Meilen süd-südwestlich von Abuthubbi liegt ein Dorf mit einem Thurme. Einige Meilen weiter gegen Süden verändert die Küste ihre bisherige Richtung und nimmt eine westliche Direktion an. Vor derselben liegt eine Kette von Inseln, welche Lieutenant Guy OSTINDISCHE KOMPAGNIE-INSELN (*East India Company's Islands*) genannt hat, deren jede aber ihren arabischen Namen führt. Diese Inselreihe erstreckt sich westwärts bis Seir Beni Yafs in Long. $50^{\circ} 26' O.$ und ist auf ihrer ganzen Ausdehnung von Korallenriffen gleichsam eingewickelt, zwischen denen und dem Riff, welches längs der Küste zieht, ein geräumiger Kanal, Namens KHOR-EL-BEZZIM liegt, in der die Loth-

⁸¹⁾ Hurst's Chart. Horsb. I, §11.

Early 19th century reports on the coastal settlements between Abu Dhabi and Ajman

114. BERGHAUS, Heinrich. Geo-hydrographisches Memoir zur Erklärung und Erläuterung der reduzirten Karte vom Persischen Golf.

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1832. 4to. (4), 50 pp. Forms part of: Asia. Sammlung von Denkschriften in Beziehung auf die Geo- und Hydrographie dieses Erdtheils; zur Erklärung und Erläuterung seines Karten-Atlas zusammengetragen. 1832–1836. 7 parts in all. With a lithographed map of Syria. Period black marbled papered boards with a green paper title label in manuscript. € 7,500

First edition. A detailed discussion of the Arabian Gulf coast in the early 19th century, with chapters on “the environs of the Mussendom promontory”, “The Arabian coast between Ras Sheikh Monsud and Shaum”, “The Pirate Coast”, “The coast of danger between Debai and Eas Reccan”, “Islands in the great bay between Debai and Ras Reccan”, “Bahrein and its environs”, and “The coast between Katif-Bey and the mouth of the Shatt al-Arab”. Includes details on pearl fishing and notes on all the coastal settlements, today forming the United Arab Emirates: “Amelgawein”, “Aymaun”, “Shargah”, “Debai” (“the inhabitants belong to the Beni Yass tribe and number some 1200 persons [...] Pearling yields an annual revenue of 20–30,000 dollars [...] The only freshwater springs are in the three small date gardens beyond the city”), and “Abuthubbi or Buthabin, a city with a small fortress”, etc.

Published as part of a “collection of articles relating to the geography and hydrography of Asia”. The other six parts of this rare work include a cartographical analysis of India, the Philippines, Assam, Bhutan, Syria, Arabia and the Nile, and the Himalaya. H. K. W. Berghaus (1797–1884) “is most famous in connection with his cartographical work. His greatest achievement was the ‘Physikalischer Atlas’ (Gotha, 1838–48), in which work, as in others, his nephew Hermann Berghaus (1828–90) was associated with him” (Wikipedia).

Foot of spine shows chipping of marbled paper, but overall a very good copy.

Macro 532. Not in Gay.

Appendix, No. 29.
Copies of Treaties,
&c.

On these conditions there is a cessation of hostilities between the British and Mahomed bin Kaya bin Zaal and his followers, with the exception that their boats shall not go to sea. Done at Ras ul Khyma, on the 23d of Rebi ul Awal, in the year 1235, (answering to the 9th January 1820.)

(signed) *W. Grant Keir, (l. s.)*
Major-general.

(signed) Witnessed by the signature of
Sheikh of *Kishmee*,
with his own hand.

(Seal of (Ahmed bin Futeh.) *Sheikh Kameya bin Mahomed bin Jabin al Moyeying*,

TRANSLATION of the PRELIMINARY TREATY with *Sheikh Shakhbool bin Dhyab*, of *Abou Dhyabee*.

IN the name of GOD, the merciful, the compassionate: Know all men, that Sheikh Shakhbool bin Dhyab, of Falaky, hath been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:

ARTICLE 1st.—If in Abou Dhyabee, or any other of the places belonging to Sheikh Shakhbool, there are any of the piratical vessels which have been attacked, or may hereafter be attacked by the general during the present war against the pirates, he shall deliver such vessels to the general.

ARTICLE 2d.—Sheikh Shakhbool shall be admitted to the terms of the general treaty with the friendly Arabs.

Done at Ras ul Khyma, on the 25th of Rebi ul Awal, in the year of the Hegira 1235, (corresponding to the 11th January 1820.)

(signed) *W. Grant Keir, (l. s.)*
Major-general.

(signed) The signature of *Sheikh Shabool*,
with his own hand.

TRANSLATION of the PRELIMINARY TREATY with *Hassan bin Ali*.

IN the name of GOD, the merciful, the compassionate: Know all men, that Hassan bin Ali has been in the presence of General Sir William Grant Keir, and there have passed between them the following stipulations:

ARTICLE 1st.—If any of the vessels of Hassan bin Ali are in Shorgeh, or Um ul Gywyn, or Imán, or Abou Dyabee, or any other of the places to which the general shall go with the force; such vessels shall be surrendered to the general, and the general will leave those that are for the pearl-fishery and fishing-boats.

ARTICLE 2d.—Hassan bin Ali shall give up all the Indian prisoners, if any such are in his possession.

ARTICLE 3d.—After this, Hassan bin Ali shall be admitted to the terms of the general treaty with the friendly Arabs.

End of the Articles.

Issued at Ras ul Khyma in the forenoon of Saturday, the 29th of the month of Rebi ul Awal, in the year of the Hegira 1235, (corresponding to 15th January 1830.)

(signed) *W. Grant Keir, (l. s.)*
Major-general.

(signed) The signature of *Hassan bin Ali*,
with his own hand.*

COPY of SUNNOD to the Rajah of *Gurhwal*, under the Seal and Signature of the Governor-general.

WHEREAS the provinces heretofore forming the Raj of Gurhwal have come into the possession of the British Government; and whereas Rajah Soodersun Sah, a descendant of the ancient Rajah of that country, has evinced his zeal and attachment to the British Government: the Governor-general in Council has conferred on Soodersun Sah, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity, on the conditions hereinafter expressed, the whole of the territory of Gurhwal, with the following exceptions, that is to say:

- 1st, The districts situated to the eastward of the river Alikanunda, and to the eastward of the river Mundagunee, above its confluence with the aforementioned river.
- 2dly, The Deyra Doon.
- 3dly, The Pergunnah of Raean Gur.

It will be the duty of the Rajah to make such settlement of the country now conferred upon him as shall be calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of the inhabitants, and

* The seal is Captain Thompson's, (17th Light Dragoons and Interpreter) as Sheikh Hassan bin Ali had no seal at the time of signature.

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

115. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Minutes of evidence taken before the select committee on the affairs of the East India Company and also an appendix and index. VI. Political or Foreign.

London, for the House of Commons, 16 August 1832. Folio (214 × 334 mm). X, 565, (3) pp. With 1 folding map. Modern wrappers with cover label. € 15,000

Includes the first publication of the treaties closed by the British with the Gulf sheikhdoms following General W. Grant Keir's raid on Ras al-Khaimah in 1819/20: the preliminary treaties with Hassan bin Rama (Ras al-Khaimah, 8 Jan. 1820); Sultan bin Sakr (9 Jan. 1820), Sheikh Kameya bin Mahomed bin Jabin al Moyeying, Skeikh of Kishmee, of Dubai (9 Jan. 1820), Skeikh Shakhbool bin Dhyab of Abu Dhabi (11 Jan. 1820), Hassan bin Ali, for Sharjah, Umm al-Quwain, Ajman, and Abu Dhabi (15 Jan. 1830). Also, Sketch of the Articles proposed to H.H. the Imaum of Muscat for the Prevention of the Foreign Slave Trade, in 1822.

Slight waterstaining near beginning, but well-preserved. Rare.

OCLC 45474897.

Second volume about the “Nedjed Country”

116. BRYDGES, Harford Jones. An account of the transactions of His Majesty’s Mission to the Court of Persia, in the Years 1807–11 [...] To which is appended, a brief history of the Wahaby.

London, James Bohn, 1834. 8vo. 2 vols. VIII, 472, XXXIV. (4), V, (6)–238 pp. With 2 lithogr. frontispieces, 9 lithogr. plates on Chine appliqué and 1 folding lithogr. map of Central Arabia and Egypt. Contemporary tan calf bindings, spines renewed in period style. € 18,000

First edition. The second volume – and the map – are devoted entirely to the so-called “Nedjed Country”.

“The first political and commercial treaty between Great Britain and Persia was concluded in 1801, when the East India Company sent John Malcolm to the Court of Fath Ali Shah. Persia undertook to attack the Afghans if they were to move against India, while the British undertook to come to the defence of Persia if they were attacked by either the Afghans or the French. When the Russians intensified their attacks on the Caucasian Provinces in 1803 annexing large territories, Fath Ali Shah appealed to the British for help, but was refused on the grounds that Russia was not included in the Treaty. The Persians thus turned to the French and concluded the Treaty of Finkenstein in 1807. It was against this background that Harford Jones, who was the chief resident at Basra for the East India Company, was sent to Persia by the Foreign Office in 1809 [...] The French who had now entered into a treaty with Russia (the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807) had lost interest in Persia and removed their political and military missions. Thus the British were able to conclude another treaty with Persia (the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, also called the Treaty of Tehran) which bound Britain to assist Persia in case any European nation invaded her (even if Britain had a treaty with that nation). This treaty was not honoured by the British after the first Persian-Russian War” (Ghani). Volume 2 is devoted exclusively to the Wahhabis, tracing their history from the mid-eighteenth century to their defeat by Egyptian Ottoman forces at the site of the Wahhabi capital, Dariyah (Dereyah), in 1818.

Rare: the only other copy in a contemporary binding on the market within the last 30 years was the Burrell copy (wanting half titles and rebaced; Sotheby’s, Oct 14, 1999, lot 127, £8,000). Only slightly browned and foxed (occasionally affecting plates), but altogether fresh, in an appealing full calf binding.

Macro 606. BM IV:457 (941). Wilson 33. Cf. Ghani 53f. (reprint). Diba 79.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE TRANSACTIONS
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S MISSION
TO THE COURT OF
PERSIA,
IN THE YEARS 1807-11,

BY
SIR HARFORD JONES BRYDGES, BART.
K.C., LL.D.,
LATE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
TO THE COURT OF TEHERAN.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED,
A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE
WAHAUBY.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR
JAMES BOHN, KING WILLIAM STREET, WEST STRAND.

MDCCCXXXIV.

Egypt in 309 beautiful illustrations, many in colour

117. VALERIANI, Domenico / SEGATO, Girolamo. Nuova illustrazione storico-monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto. (Including:) Atlante monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto.

Florence, Paolo Fumagalli, 1836–1837 (text) & 1837–1841 (plates). 2 text vols. (8vo) and 2 plate vols. (large folio). (2), 491, (1), (4) pp. 788, (6) pp. text. With engraved portrait of Segato as frontispiece in the first text volume and the plate volumes with 160 engraved and aquatint plates (7 double-page), including 51 tinted and/or coloured by a contemporary hand; many plates contain multiple illustrations, making 309 illustrations in total. Contemporary green (text vols.) and brown (plates vols.) half morocco, sewn on 3 recessed cords (text vols.) and 4 tapes (plates vols.), “agate” chemical marbled sides. € 18,000

First edition of a beautiful series of illustrations of Egypt and classical Egyptian monuments, with the accompanying text volumes giving detailed information on each illustration. The illustrations show maps, costumes and views of both ancient and modern Egypt. The scientist and Egyptologist Girolamo Segato (1792–1836) began working on a new description and depiction of Egypt, selecting illustrations from the works of Denon, Grau and Rosellini, and also including his own original drawings. After his premature death his collaborator Domenico Valeriani finished the work and provided the accompanying texts.

Segato is best known for his technique similar to mummification, this technique of petrification remains mysterious, despite numerous studies and attempts to imitate, as he destroyed all his documentation before his death.

The text and plates volumes with marginal foxing throughout, minor except in the preliminary leaves. Otherwise in good condition. The binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, damage to the upper right corner of the first plates volume, resulting in a stain on the front endpapers, and the upper half of the sides on the second plate volume faded, otherwise good and structurally sound.

Blackmer 1521 (plate volumes only, erroneously noting 159 plates). Blackmer sales cat. 984 (160 plates). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 301. ICCU 0154707. For Segato: Almagia, “Segato, Girolamo” in: Treccani Enciclopedia Italiana (online ed.).

Fig III

Tab. 72. N. 11



107 scientific volumes on Western & Central Asia and India

118. [JOURNALS – WESTERN AND CENTRAL ASIA; INDIA]. Olaf Caroe, Aurel Stein, Richard Temple, and Francis Younghusband a. o. [Large collection of journal articles about the scientific exploration of Western and Central Asia and India]. Including: (I:) Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. (II:) Geographical Journal. (III:) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (IV:) Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society. (V:) Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. (VI:) Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. (VII:) National Geographic.

Various places, including London and Calcutta, various publishers, 1837–1981. 107 volumes, many containing multiple articles. 8vo. Some illustrated with plates and maps. Half calf with marbled sides and gilt lettering on spine or cloth with marbled sides and label on spine. € 35,000

Handsomely bound, extraordinary collection of important scientific journal articles by 19th and 20th century Western explorers of Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India (including Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, and Punjab), Karakoram, Pakistan (including Sindh), and Tibet, with content covering anthropology, archaeology, exploration, geography, geology, glaciology, history, language and grammar, mountaineering, and politics. At the time these were the far outskirts of the world for Western science, where a lot was yet to be learned. Often the maps in these journals are the first modern maps of such regions and findings were the first to be scientifically published.

Generally in very good condition. Please inquire for a full list of contents.



British parliamentary papers

119. [SLAVE TRADE]. SLAVE TRADE (EAST INDIA). Slavery in Ceylon. Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 March 1838; for, Copies or abstracts of all correspondence between the directors of the East India Company and the Company's government in India, since the 1st day of June 1827, on the subject of Slavery in the territories under the Company's rule; also respecting any Slave Trade therein; also of all orders and regulations issued, or any proceedings taken, by order or under the authority of the Company, with a view to the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade, since the above date; also of any correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors on the said subjects. Also, Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 March 1838; for, Copies or extracts of all communications relating to the subject of Slavery in the Island of Ceylon, and to the measures there taken for its Abolition.

[London], ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 31 July 1838. Small folio (222 × 334 mm). VIII, 615, (i) pp. Later 19th c. buckram-backed marbled boards, labels lettered in gilt. € 7,500

Rare but frequently-cited British parliamentary papers with "Correspondence on the Slave Trade, and Measures Taken for its Abolition". Includes a printed sketch of the southern coast of Yemen, illustrating the area in possession of the "Boo-Mehree-Buddooee (Bedouin) Arabs" and identifying the tribal chiefs as the Sultans of Qishn, Sayhut, and Dhofar (p. 156); also, correspondence between the Imaum of Muscat and the British Resident in the Gulf, in which the latter congratulates the Imaum on the recent peace made between "Tahnoon and Sultan Bin Suggur [the al-Qasimi ruler of Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah], and that there was a prospect of the poor people of this Gulf enjoying a quiet pearl fishing season, free from the scourge of war, that affliction of mankind" (p. 86). Also, detailed reports on the slave trade at Muscat, Bahrein, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah ("Last year Shaik Sultan Bin Suggur's own buggalow brought from the coast of Africa 30 slaves to Rasul Khyma, but this is a rare occurrence, vessels seldom going there from the Joasmee states", p. 90). In all, the volume contains a significant number of references to the Arabian Gulf, Muscat, "Arabs", etc.

Labels and lettering worn; a good clean copy. Formerly in the library of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; ultimately withdrawn from the British Library of Political and Economic Science (cancellation stamp).



SLAVE TRADE (EAST INDIA).—SLAVERY IN CEYLON.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 March 1838;—for,

COPIES or ABSTRACTS of all CORRESPONDENCE between the DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the COMPANY'S GOVERNMENT in *India*, since the 1st day of June 1827, on the subject of SLAVERY in the TERRITORIES under the Company's Rule; also respecting any SLAVE TRADE therein; also of all ORDERS and REGULATIONS issued, or any PROCEEDINGS taken, by Order or under the Authority of the Company, with a view to the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade, since the above Date; also of any CORRESPONDENCE between the BOARD of CONTROL and the COURT of DIRECTORS on the said subjects.

Also,—

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 March 1838;—for,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of all COMMUNICATIONS relating to the subject of SLAVERY in the Island of *Ceylon*, and to the Measures there taken for its Abolition.

(*Mr. William Evans.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 July 1838.



The three Persian princes' flight to England

120. NAJAF QULI MIRZA / KHAYYAT, Assad Yaqub (transl.). Journal of a Residence in England and of a Journey From and to Syria, of Their Royal Highnesses Reeza Koolee Meerza, Najaf Koolee Meerza, and Taymoor Meerza, of Persia. To which are prefixed some particulars respecting modern Persia, and the death of the late Shah.

(London, W. Tyler), [1839]. 8vo. 2 vol. XXIII, (1), 306 pp. (6), 291, (1) pp. With a folding lithographed frontispiece. Contemporary giltstamped full cloth with giltstamped spine-title. € 4,500

First edition. The intriguing account of the three Persian princes' flight to England after the capture of their father, Hosayn Ali Mirza (1789–1835), briefly self-proclaimed king of Persia, by the forces of Mohammad Shah (1808–48), his nephew and heir-apparent.

The journal describes Lebanon, Alexandria, Egypt, and Africa, as well as providing details about the princes' sojourn in England. Prince Najaf mentions the efficiency of the British mail service, the annual meeting of schools at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the London Zoo, as well as formal dinners held at the Marquis of Salisbury's or Lord Palmerston's places. Also, he praises the English railroads, by which one may cover "the incredible distance of forty miles an hour" with the "travellers becom[ing] like birds" (vol. II, p. 12), and concludes with descriptions of Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, and Walachia. His account is prefixed by a history of the events following the death of Fath Ali Shah of Persia (1797–1834).

While King Hosayn Ali Mirza was overthrown and imprisoned in Tehran, where he soon died of cholera, three of his 19 sons, with the prompting of their father and apparently assisted by some minor British consular officials acting without instructions, managed to escape from Persia and make their way to England, at first causing some diplomatic embarrassment but thereafter enjoying the protection and pensions of successive British governments. Before going to London, Reza Quli Mirza, Najaf Quli Mirza, and Teimur Mirza spent a month in Damascus with the British envoy John William Perry Farren, who provided 25-year old Assad Khayyat, his dragoman and the translator of the princes' travelogue, as their interpreter.

The frontispiece shows a facsimile of a letter by Najaf Quli Mirza to Khayyat. Bindings rubbed, most prominently at head and foot of spines and along hinges; a small portion of the spine of vol. I loosened. Still a good set; rarely seen at auction.

Wilson 155. Ghani 273, 190. Bachmann-Medick, Übersetzung als Repräsentation fremder Kulturen 70.

پرخاله جان آینه

دو شسته شما از از میر در اهل کردیه افین افین خلافت لاس ازوب محمد بودی
انت الیه بهتر از این هوای نوشت بر جاکه بر خفاوند علم نور انجلی طاعت کند
پرخاله جان امیر طوفان شبیه بخت دهور از دل پر توین سواد لادم هر آینه
گهور در عین سنی از اموات مملکت ز میر چی توئی که کرده
رشی نجوش که اتنی و عشرت ما مانیم در غربت نهانی نام کریمت باری کاغذی
بدل پر خاله شرف سزا اولی در دو کاغذ نهاده است از شرم یا هر جا که ادم او نه باشد
در کاغذ خاجیک بکیر لرد تا کید کن که در کرباب بر سر زای سخته نار از بر کن
کن کاغذ نویسی که از احوال مطلع باشم باقی و السلام کمر افنی صبر در مقام آید

FOR SIMILAR SALES addressed to ASSAAD Y. KAVAT
to H. R. H. NAJAF KOOLEE MEERZA
For translation of this Journal see page IVII
No. 2 Page 147-148

JOURNAL

RESIDENCE IN ENGLAND,

JOURNEY FROM AND TO SYRIA,

BY NAJAF KOOLEE MEERZA, NAJAF KOOLEE MEERZA,
AND TATMOOH MEERZA, OF PERSIA.

SOME PARTICULARS RESPECTING MODERN PERSIA,

Orally of the late Shah.

BY H. R. H. NAJAF KOOLEE MEERZA,

Son of Prince Firuz Khan, grandson of D. M. Fakhri
Shah, the late Emperor of Persia.

AND TRANSLATED, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES,
BY ASSAAD Y. KAVAT.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.

In original colour: the Duke in Bavaria's personal deluxe copy

121. MAYR, Heinrich von. Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient, gesammelt auf der Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern nach Nubien, Aegypten, Palaestina, Syrien und Malta im Jahre 1838 [...]. Vues pittoresques de l'Orient [...].

München/Paris/Leipzig, Kaiser & Lacroix; Rittner & Goupil; Weigel, [1839–1840]. Folio (422 × 528 cm). Lithographed title-page. and 60 lithogr. plates, all in original hand colour, captions often raised in gilt. With 10 leaves of letterpress text. 10 instalments in the original printed wrappers as issued. Stored in contemporary green half calf with giltstamped spine and cover label. Ties.

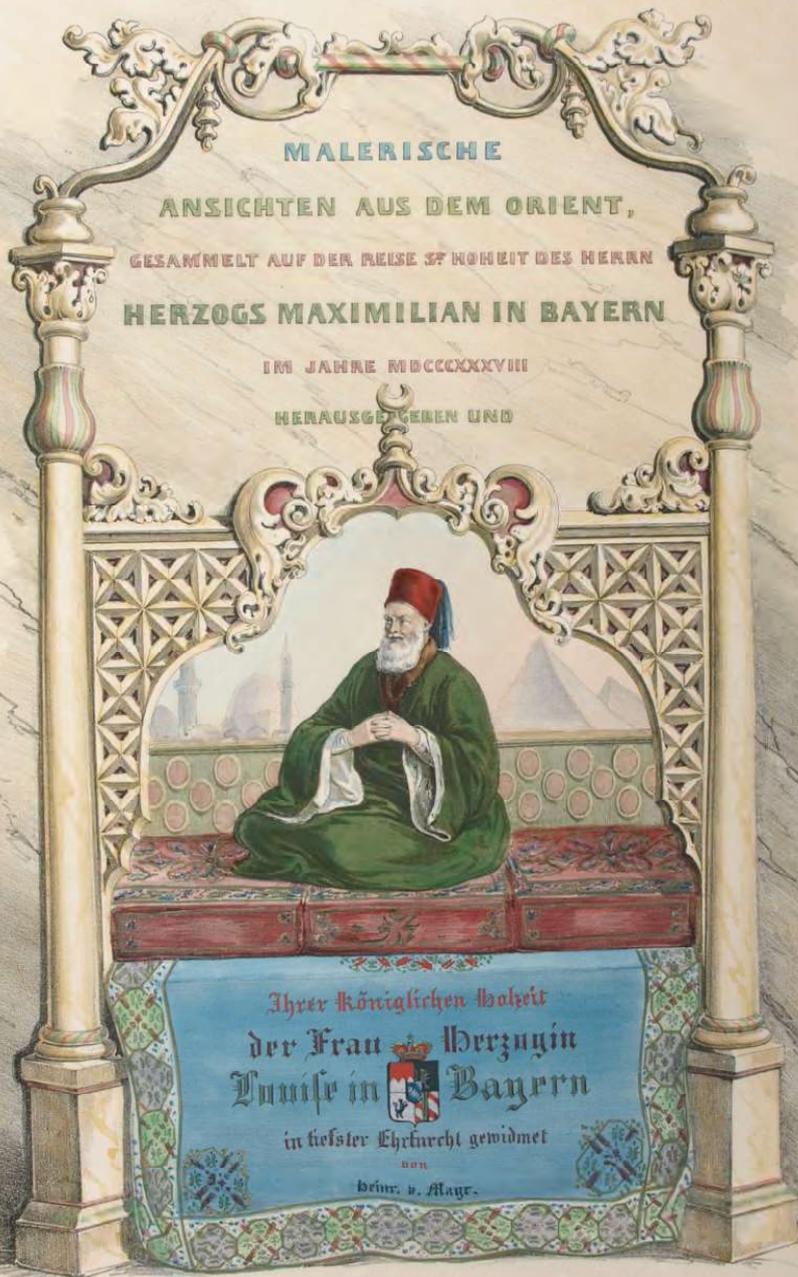
(Includes): Die Uebergangsländer von Asien und Afrika, begreifend: Arabien nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet. Munich, C. Wenng, 1845. Engraved map with contemporary border colour. 640 × 544 mm. Scale 1:7,000,000. € 85,000

Only edition of the rare variant with all the plates and in their splendid original colour: the personal copy of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. “Published in ten parts. The plates show costume of the period and also that of earlier times, taken from paintings” (Hiler). The picturesque views, which include Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, La Valletta, Luxor, and Thebes, genre scenes and landscapes, are all framed within a decorative border and arranged as a small painting. The Nuremberg artist Mayr, especially well-known for his depictions of battles scenes and horses, was personal painter to Duke Maximilian, whom he accompanied on his 1838 journey of the Orient. The group had departed from Munich on January 20 with a small entourage, travelling via Venice, Korfu, Patras, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo to the Holy Land. They returned to Munich after eight months on 17 September 1838; the following year, Maximilian was made honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Some foxing to letterpress explanatory text, plates beautifully preserved with only the backing paper showing occasional duststaining. From the library of Duke Maximilian at Tegernsee Castle, retaining the original shelfmark label on the spine.

Includes the extremely rare map of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East which was published only in 1845, at the instigation of the naturalist Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780–1860) and the geologist Joseph von Russegger (1802–63), to satisfy this frequently noted lack in Mayr's production (some foxing, but also finely preserved).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 26. Gay 90 (only 36 plates). Lipperbeide Ma 22 (= 1589). Hiler 578. Tobler 161. Graesse IV, 457. Engelmann 124. Kainbacher 265 (“a rarity”). Thieme/Becker XXIV, 477. Nagler VIII, 498f. (“highly memorable drawings”). ADB XXI, 139ff. Not in Blackmer or Abbey (Travel). Not in Colas.



With all the plates in original colour

122. MAYR, Heinrich von. Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient, gesammelt auf der Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern nach Nubien, Aegypten, Palaestina, Syrien und Malta im Jahre 1838 [...]. Vues pittoresques de l'Orient [...].

Munich/Paris/Leipzig, Kaiser & Lacroix; Rittner & Goupil; Weigel, [1839–1840]. Folio (422 × 528 cm). Lithogr. t. p. and 60 lithogr. plates, all in original hand colour, captions often raised in gilt. With 10 leaves of letterpress text. Half calf with giltstamped spine.

(Includes): Die Uebergangsländer von Asien und Afrika, begreifend: Arabien nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet. Munich, C. Wenng, 1845. Engraved map with contemporary border colour. 640 × 544 mm. Scale 1:7,000,000. € 35,000

Only edition of the rare variant with all the plates and in their splendid original colour: “Published in ten parts. The plates show costume of the period and also that of earlier times, taken from paintings” (Hiler). The picturesque views, which include Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, La Valletta, Luxor, and Thebes, genre scenes and landscapes, are all framed within a decorative border and arranged as a small painting. The Nuremberg artist Mayr, known especially for his depictions of battle scenes and horses, was personal painter to Duke Maximilian, whom he accompanied on his 1838 journey of the Orient. The group had departed from Munich on January 20 with a small entourage, travelling via Venice, Korfu, Patras, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo to the Holy Land. They returned to Munich after eight months on 17 September 1838; the following year, Maximilian was made honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Some foxing, otherwise splendidly preserved. Includes the extremely rare map of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East which was published only in 1845, at the instigation of the naturalist Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780–1860) and the geologist Joseph von Russegger (1802–63), to satisfy this frequently noted lack in Mayr’s production (some foxing, but also finely preserved).

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ZWEITE

CATARACTEN
NUBIEN

One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf

123. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

London, Henry Colburn, 1840. Large 8vo. 2 vols. XIII, (3), 405, (1) pp. VIII, 347, (1) pp. With 2 lithogr. frontispieces and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Contemp. blindstamped cloth with gilt title to spine. € 6,000

Only edition. One of the best English 19th-c. accounts of Arabia and the Gulf. Wellsted's short career was almost entirely devoted to the surveying of the Red Sea, Arabia and Oman, undertaken on a number of expeditions between 1830 and 1837. On board the surveying ship *Palinurus* he was the first European to set foot in the interior of Oman. Starting late in 1835 from the easternmost point of Oman, Wellsted made his way westward through the Ja'alan region to the Wahibah Sands and then struck north up the Wadi Batha to Samad. There he was joined by Lieutenant F. Whitelock, also of the Indian Navy, who had set out from Muscat later. Together they reached Nazwa, the ancient capital of Oman, and climbed the lower slopes of the Jabal al-Akhdhar, in central Oman. In January 1836 they arrived on the Al-Batinah coast and then turned west, recrossing the Hajar mountains and emerging on the edge of the Dhaharah, the rocky steppe that stretches west toward the Rub' al-Khali.

Bindings rubbed; spines rebacked. Interior somewhat foxed as common. Removed from the Worcester Public Library. Rare; the Peter Hopkirk copy fetched £3,500 at Sotheby's (Oct 14, 1998, lot 1192).

Macro 2283. Howgego III, 635. Weber I, 67. Wilson 242. Henze IV, 476. Not in Gay, Blackmer, or Ghani.

TRAVELS
TO THE
CITY OF THE CALIPHS,
ALONG THE SHORES
OF THE
PERSIAN GULF
AND
THE MEDITERRANEAN.

INCLUDING A
VOYAGE TO THE COAST OF ARABIA,

AND A
TOUR ON THE ISLAND OF SOCOTRA.

By J. R. WELLSTED, Esq., F. R. S., F. R. A. S., &c. &c.

AUTHOR OF "TRAVELS IN ARABIA."

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, PUBLISHER,
GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

1840.

Fine illustrations of daily life of English and Indian people in India

124. TAYLER, William. Sketches Illustrating the Manners and Customs of the Indians and Anglo Indians.

London, Thomas McLean, 1842. Large folio (545 × 375 mm). (16) pp. With 6 hand-coloured lithographed plates and a lithographed title. Contemporary half calf with cloth sides, gold tooled title on front cover.

€ 12,500

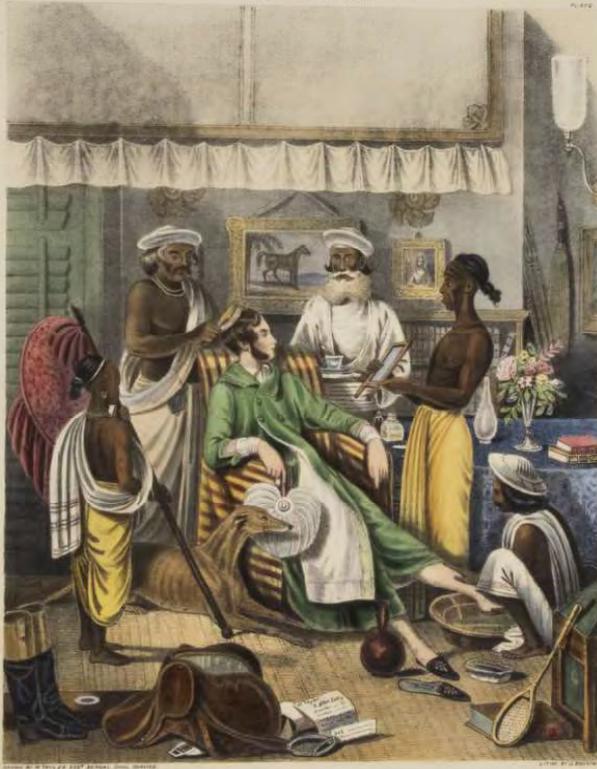
First and only edition of an ethnographic study of native Indian people by William Tayler (1808–92), who was at the time Acting Salt Agent of the Central Division of Cuttack for the East India Company. He dedicated his work to “Lady William Bentinck” (born Lady Mary Acheson, 1809–50), who was the wife of the Governor-General of India. The illustrations were drawn by Tayler himself, who was an amateur artist and drew much of the Indian daily life that he encountered. He selected the present 6 drawings to be published and had them lithographed by J. Bouvier. The first 3 plates not only show the ways of Indian people, but even more so the luxurious life of the English in India. The first plate, “The Young Civilian’s Toilet” shows a young man relaxing while being treated by several servants, who are named “Anglo-Indians”. The room is strewn with objects of leisure. The next 2 plates, “The Young Ladies Toilet” & “The Breakfast” show equal scenes. The other 3 plates are more ethnographic in nature, showing native Indians in their everyday life: “Women grinding at the mill”; “the Sunyasees” (Sannyasis) & “The village barber”. Tayler later became a controversial figure for his excessively harsh oppression of Indian people when he was the commissioner of Patna.

Spine and covers slightly worn, pages a little frayed, some foxing on the text pages. Dedication page browned. Plate 2 detached and inserted loosely. Plates in good condition.

Abbey, Travel 465. Bobins I 272. H. K. Kaul, Early Writings on India 454. Prasannajit De Silva, Colonial Self-Fashioning in British India, c. 1785–1845 (2018), pp. 116–119.

ANGLO INDIANS.

PLATE I.



THE YOUNG CIVILIANS TOILET.

Published 1841 for the Proprietor by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Six beautiful views made on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses

125. FRISCH, [Carl Friedrich]. *Skizzen aus dem Orient*, gesammelt in den Jahren 1840 und 1841. Nach der Natur und auf Stein gezeichnet von F. Frisch, Hofmaler in Darmstadt, Begleiter des Oberstallmeisters Baron von Taubenheim.

Darmstadt, Verlag von Ernst Kern, 1843. Oblong 1mo (48 × 63,5 cm). With 6 tinted lithographed plates by Frisch, with captions in German and French below. The first three in the deluxe issue printed by B. Dondorf, Frankfurt am Main, the last three in the regular issue printed by G. Küstner. Original publisher's letterpress printed wrappers, with a list of subscribers and advertisements on the back of the front wrapper. € 18,000

Extremely rare set of six beautifully lithographed plates showing scenes made on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses for the Royal Wuerttemberg stud farms, by Friedrich Frisch (1813–86), court painter in Darmstadt. In 1840/41 he accompanied the Wuerttemberg chamberlain Wilhelm von Taubenheim (1805–94), the writer Friedrich Wilhelm Hackländer (1816–77) and the physician Karl Bopp (1817–47) on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses for the Royal Wuerttemberg stud farms Weil and Marbach. They first went to Constantinople, where they were welcomed by Sultan Abdülmecid I, continuing to Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem. In Jaffa they met the Ottoman general Ibrahim Pasha.

The set was originally published in two instalments and available in two issues: a deluxe issue printed with a larger tinted background with white highlights (plates 1–3) and a regular issue (plates 4–6). They show: (1) a rider on a dromedary with a letter to Ibrahim Pasha; (2) the camp of Ibrahim Pasha; (3) three Bedouin horse riders; (4) another scene with Bedouins; (5) the group's passage through the Balkans; and (6) a Turkish courier. All views, except the first, include horses.

Hackländer wrote a short text to accompany the set, but it is not included. Two plates slightly soiled in the margins and some tiny tears along the extremities, otherwise in very good condition.

Engelmann, Bibliotheca geographica, p. 123. Thieme/Becker XII, p. 491. Not in Dejager; Huth; Mennessier de la Lance; Podeschi. WorldCat (2 copies, incl. 1 with text only).



ИРИНИППОСЪ ИМА СИБИРАКОМ ПАШОЮ
ИДИОСЪ ВЪЗЪЗЪ

ПОСЪ АМЪ АМЪ ИДИОСЪ СИБИРАКОМ ПАШОЮ
ИДИОСЪ ИДИОСЪ

Engraving nach Brühl. Kopen in Petersburg.

*With a double-page plan and 34 tinted lithographed views of the fortified city of
Jalalabad, Afghanistan*

126. SALE, Sir Robert H. (et al.). *The Defence of Jellalabad* [...] drawn on stone by W. L. Walton.

London, Joseph Hogarth, Henry Graves & Co., and sold by Hullmandel & Walton, [1845/1846]. Folio (full-sheet leaves, 54 × 36,5 cm). Lithographed frontispiece, title-page & dedication plus 5, [1 blank] pp. plus plates. With a lithographed frontispiece portrait of Sale by Thomas Fairland after a painting by Scarlet Davis, a lithographed illustrated title-page, a lithographed dedication to Queen Victoria (reproducing Sale's hand-written and signed dedication), a double-page "Plan of Jellalabad" (51,5 × 60 cm, lithographed by S. Leith in Edinburgh) and 34 tinted lithographic views of the city and its fortifications (in landscape format) on 22 leaves (10 full-page, 2 half-page and 11 pair of oblong half-page, numbered 1–11, showing the fortifications before and after repairs and improvements). All leaves are unwatermarked wove paper, the frontispiece on fine "India" paper mounted on thick paper, the plan on thin paper and all other lithographs on thick paper, that of the title-page grey. With a guard-leaf bound in facing each plate. All lithographs were probably printed by Hullmandel & Walton, though only the frontispiece and title-page name them. Gold-tooled red goatskin morocco, on 5 recessed supports (not aligned with the 6 false bands on the spine), each board with a frame of 3 gold double fillets alternating with 2 blind single fillets, with the title and author on the front board and the 2nd and 4th of 7 spine compartments, richly gold-tooled turn-ins, gold-tooled board edges, yellow endpapers, gilt edges, blue and white headbands. € 15,000

The first and only edition of a grand and spectacular visual presentation (there are only five pages of text) of the city of Jalalabad and its fortifications in eastern Afghanistan and related sites as far away as Kabul. The illustrated title-page (image size 45 × 35 cm) shows the tower known as Alexander's Column, with mountains and clouds in the background and several people at its foot (including two on horseback in the foreground: a British officer and turbaned man), the whole framed by palm trees, other plants and military attributes, with the title in grey sans-serif and slab-serif capitals with a white drop-shadow. The first 11 leaves of views (2 half-page and 10 full-page, the latter mostly with image size 26,5 × 37 cm) offer meticulously detailed views of sites in and related to Jalalabad, including four in and around Kabul. These show the architecture (including minarets, fortifications and the building where the British were held prisoner) as well as British and Afghan people engaged in military activities and trade. The 11 numbered plates that follow show two panoramas each (nos. 1 and 10 reproducing a hand-written caption) showing Jalalabad's fortifications before (below) and after (above) the repairs and improvements undertaken by Sale. A red line in the upper views indicates the parts that had been destroyed by an earthquake.

Although the title-page attributes the entire work to Robert Sale, the text begins with an account of the city and battle by Hamlet C. Wade, who served under him, followed by "Lady [Florentia] Sale's narrative of her prison & fellow prisoners" and eight short texts giving an account of the view on the title-page and those in the first 10 leaves of views (the 4th to 6th together and the 9th and 10th together), that for the third signed by Florentia Sale.

The grand presentation, the portrait of the author (Major General Robert Sale, who commanded the troops at Jalalabad during the 1842 battle) and the dedication to Queen Victoria suggest this volume commemorates a great success, but in fact it was only a minor and short-lived reprieve in Great Britain's foolish and disastrous First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842). In 1839 Great Britain hoped to put Afghanistan back under colonial control by invading it and taking Kabul, ignoring the Duke of Wellington's prescient warning that it was a foolish move, and that they would find it much more difficult to hold Kabul than to take it. The British grossly underestimated the strength of the opposition, the difficulty of the terrain and the country's anti-colonial sentiment. Forced to abandon the city after an uprising in 1841 they tried to retreat to Jalalabad but nearly all the British troops and their entourage were slaughtered in the treacherous mountain passes. Sale's troops, who futilely awaited them in Jalalabad, were surrounded and attacked by the Afghans but managed to defeat them and drive them back to Kabul.

With an armorial bookplate showing the crest and motto ("sans changer") of the Earls of Derby, probably the 14th Earl, Edward George Geoffrey Smith-Stanley (1799–1869), Conservative Prime Minister three times in the years 1852–68. With minor foxing, slightly more in the frontispiece and much more in one full-page plate (Baba's garden, whose paper is not as thick as the others), but otherwise in very good condition. The frontispiece (together with the 2 preceding free endleaves) has separated from the bookblock, the hinges have been restored and the binding shows a few scuff marks, but the binding remains in good condition. Magnificent and detailed tinted lithographs of buildings, fortifications, terrain and life in and around Jalalabad (and Kabul) in Afghanistan ca. 1845.

Thomson, The exotic and the beautiful (Bobins coll.) 268. WorldCat (3 copies?). Not in Abbey, Travel.

THE DEFENCE
OF
JELLALABAD

BY
MAJOR GENL SIR R. H. SALE GCB

AND
W. WALTON



LONDON:

Published for the Proprietor by J. Hogarth Haymarket, H. Graves & C^o Pall Mall, and to be had of
Hullmandel & Walton 49, Great Marlborough Street.

A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration

127. [HAKLUYT SOCIETY]. The complete series of the first 200 works issued by the Hakluyt Society.

London, for the Hakluyt Society, 1847–1958. 8vo (220 × 150 mm). 210 volumes in 212, comprising a complete run of the first series (vols. 1–100) and second series, part I (vols. 1–110). Illustrated. Original green and blue cloth, spines gilt, with giltstamped motif of the ship “Victoria” on the upper covers.

€ 85,000

A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration, including the principal accounts of the great voyages to the Middle East. This is a complete run of the first series and a large part of the second series (with its first part complete), dating from 1847 to 1956, of the publications of the Hakluyt Society. Early volumes of interest to the student of the exploration of the Muslim world, but also of the world’s exploration by Muslims, include the travels of Abd-er-Razzak (India in the 15th Century, vol. 22, 1857), the travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix (vol. 32, 1863), and the History of the Imâms and Seyyids of ‘Omân by Salil-ibn-Razik (vol. 44, 1871, providing the first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English), as well as the travels to Tana and Persia, by Josafa Barbaro and Ambrogio Contarini (with a Narrative of Italian Travels in Persia in the 15th and 16th Centuries, vols. 49a and 49b, 1873). The “Commentarios” of Afonso de Albuquerque, the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, are present in a careful edition from 1875ff. (vols. 53, 55, 62, and 69), while the early 15th century narrative of the “Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger, a Native of Bavaria, in Europe, Asia, and Africa” is the first account by a western Christian to state the true burial place of Muhammad, at Medina. Volumes 72 and 73 (1886) contain accounts of early voyages and travels to Persia, while vols. 84 and 85 (1892) offer the famous “Travels of Pietro della Valle in India”. Volume 87 (1893) is a collection of “Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant”; vols. 92 and 93 (1896) constitute the famous description of Africa by Al-Hassan Ibn-Mohammed Al-Wezaz Al-Fasi, also known as Leo Africanus. In the second series, vol. 9 (1901) gives the “Travels of Pedro Teixeira, with his ‘Kings of Harmuz’, and Extracts from his ‘Kings of Persia’”; vol. 16 (1905) is the journal of John Jourdain, 1608–17, describing his experiences in Arabia; John Fryer’s “New Account of East India and Persia” (covering his travels made in 1672–81) is given in vols. 19, 20 and 39 (1909–15). Ibn Batuta’s great travels are contained in vol. 41 (1916) and 110 (1956), while the itinerary of Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese official in India from 1500 to 1516 (vols. 44 & 49, 1918–21), includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving). The 1496 pilgrimage of Arnold von Harff to Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and Turkey is given in vol. 94 (1946), while the following volume recounts the travels of the Abbé Carré in Syria, Iraq and the Gulf region, 1672 to 1674 (1947).

Founded in London in 1846, the aim of the still-thriving Hakluyt Society is to “advance knowledge and education by the publication of scholarly editions of primary records of voyages, travels and other geographical material”. For 170 years the society has published an annual or bi-annual volume of original accounts of such voyages. Their historically significant texts and translations, often appearing in print for the first time, are fully annotated, well illustrated with maps and plates, and conform to the highest standards of scholarship. As such they often represent the last word on the material they embrace, and are widely valued by historians and geographers throughout the world. Full complete sets of the publication are only held in institutional libraries, and this is the largest run to have appeared in the trade in over 40 years.

Some spines and covers chipped or repaired; library marks on spine. Provenance: The Western Reserve Historical Society Library (bookplates).



Facing p. 31

Muscat from the Harbour (1809)

Coloured de luxe issue

128. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of life, in the valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden, 1848. Folio (382 × 522 mm). (6), 60 pp. With mounted chromolithographed additional decorative title heightened with gold, tinted lithographed portrait, and 30 hand-coloured lithographs. Numerous wood-engraved illustrations in the text. Contemp. red half morocco with giltstamped cover and spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt with morocco label. € 65,000

First edition. Only a small portion of the press run – as the present copy – was coloured by hand, providing the utmost detail and atmosphere to the splendid plates showing bedouins, horses, local life and costumes. One of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d'Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1848 he first published his “Oriental Album”. This unusual visual collection of “characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile” is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John.

The frontispiece portrait depicts the artist's friend George Lloyd in the robes of a sheikh reclining with a hookah, and camels in the background. Lloyd, a botanist accompanying the expedition, accidentally shot himself whilst cleaning a rifle.

Final plate with a few minor repairs to margins; final leaf creased and with marginal repairs. One or two other minor marginal defects.

While normal copies of the first edition regularly appear in the trade or at auctions, the present coloured de luxe issue with all the plates is quite rare. The Atabey copy fetched £36,000 (Sotheby's, May 29, 2002, lot 975); the Longleat copy commanded \$59,200 (Christie's, June 13, lot 110) that same year.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Lipperheide Ma 30. Colas 2427. Hiler 772. Brunet IV, 885. Graesse V, 449. Cf. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Art" (illustration). Not in Cook (Egyptological Libr.), Fumagalli (Bibliogr. Etiopica), Gay, Abbey.



Walter Crane, 1880s
Illustration of the story of the man who was afraid of his shadow

One of the author's most sought-after and earliest publications

129. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of Life, in the Valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden, 1851. Folio. 31 tinted lithograph plates, all with partial hand-colouring. Contemporary red half morocco gilt. € 15,000

Second edition of one of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d'Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1848 he first published his "Oriental Album". This unusual visual collection of "characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile" is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John.

The frontispiece portrait depicts the artist's friend George Lloyd in the robes of a sheikh reclining with a hookah, and camels in the background. Lloyd, a botanist accompanying the expedition, accidentally shot himself whilst cleaning a rifle.

Light foxing, affecting some plates, with 2 plates trimmed at foot and laid down.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Colas 2427. OCLC 4423031. Cf. Brunet IV, 885 (1st ed. only). Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Art" (illustration). Not in Abbey. Lipperheide Ma 30 (1st ed.).



A perfect copy of the original edition

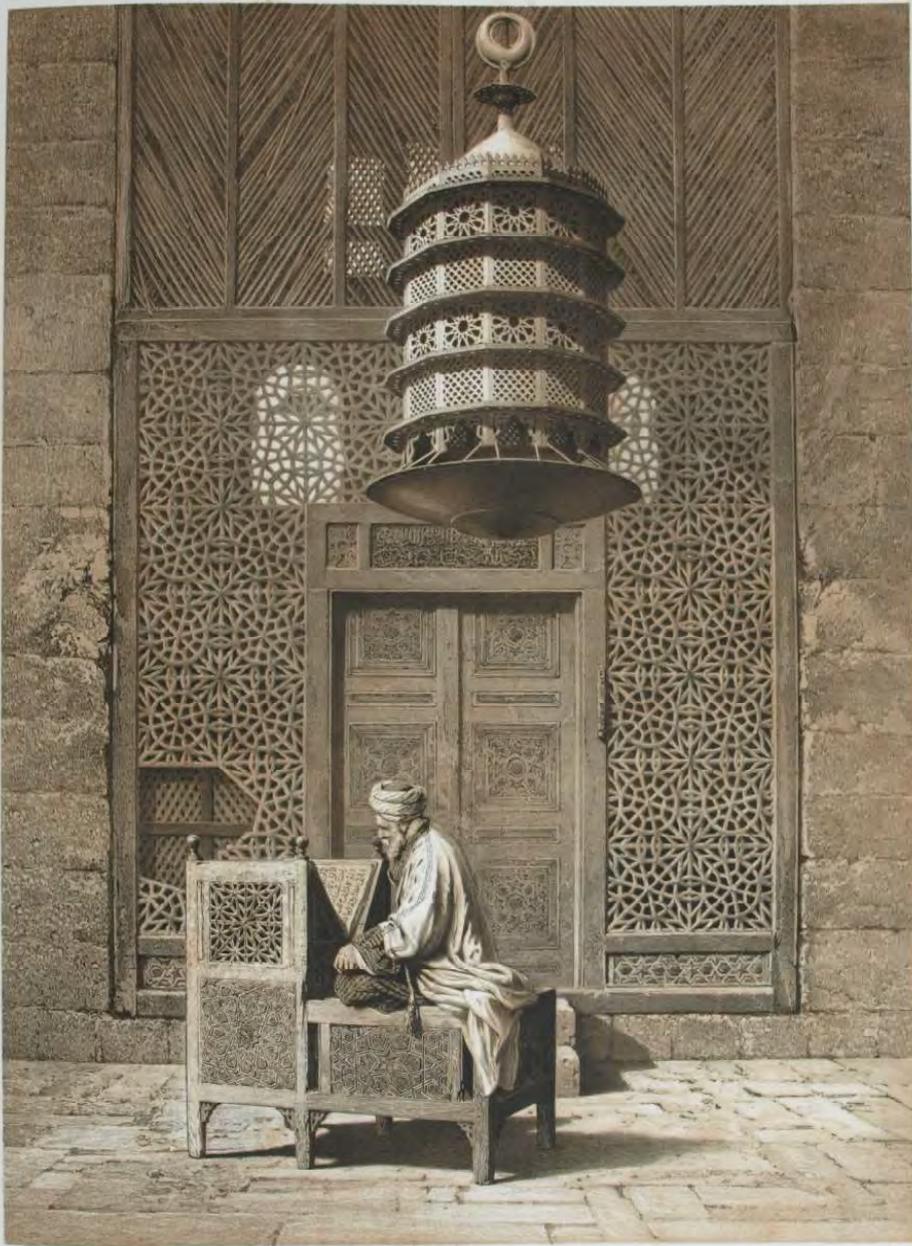
130. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. L'Art Arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VIIe siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIIIe.

Paris, Morel, [1869–]1877. 1 volume of text (4to) and 3 vols. of plates (large folio). Text: 1 bl. f., title leaf, viii, 296 pp., 1 bl. f. With 34 lithogr. plates (all with tissue guards) and 73 text illustrations. Half morocco with giltstamped title to gilt spine. Spine rebacked. Plate volumes all with half title, title, list of contents and a total of 200 engraved plates (130 of which are chromolithographs and 48 tinted lithographs). Plate volumes bound uniformly with text volume in giltstamped half morocco with cloth covers. € 65,000

Very scarce first edition of this splendid, unsurpassed standard work on Islamic art. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab and using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1860, Prisse d'Avennes returned to France with a wealth of documentation and drawings, which he subsequently had reproduced by specially trained draughtsmen and published in this monumental set. "Arab Art", however, is more than a monument to the author's tenacity, skill, and devotion. For the historian of architecture, it is a precise source, a unique documentary record [...] On an entirely different level, Prisse d'Avennes has provided today's architects, designers, artists, and illustrators with some of the finest examples of measured drawings, pattern details, and illustrations of selected aspects of the built environment of a medieval Islamic city. But 'Arab Art' is not merely an exercise in architectural description. Prisse d'Avennes writes about and records in the plates art forms ranging from elaborately decorated tiles to carpets and fabrics, to Korans and illuminated manuscripts. His text examines how these objects were made and the way they were used, and describes the value placed on them by contemporary society. The result is that his book offers invaluable glimpses of aspects of Arab life as they were viewed by a sympathetic West European" (preface to the 1963 London edition).

Beautiful, complete set (the last copy sold at auction was incomplete). Text and plates uncommonly clean and in an excellent state of preservation throughout, in contrast to the known copies in libraries and in institutional possession.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 138–140.



MOSQUÉE SÉPULCRALE DE SOULTAN BARQOUQ

PORTE DU TOMBEAU
[1870 DÉG.]

*15 years in Constantinople:
autobiographical manuscript of the French Ambassador to the Porte*

131. [GUIGNARD, comte de Saint-Priest, François-Emmanuel, French diplomat (1735–1821)]. Mémoires sur l'ambassade de France en Turquie et sur le commerce des Français dans le Levant.

No place, mid-19th century. Small folio (243 × 301 mm). Ink scribal manuscript on paper. 373 (but: 376) pp. Sumptuous red half morocco with giltstamped spine title: “Mémoires (sur l'ambassade de France en Turquie et sur le commerce des Français dans le Levant) du Cte Emmanuel de St. Priest Ambassadeur et Pair de France 1735–1821. Revues et corrigées par le comte Alexis de Saint-Priest de l'Académie Française”. Marbled endpapers. € 18,000

Highly interesting autobiographical account of Guignard de Saint-Priest, a French politician and diplomat during the Ancien Régime and French Revolution, and of his diplomatic career. Appointed ambassador to the Ottoman Empire in 1768, he remained in Constantinople until 1785, with a single brief interruption in 1776/78, and there married Wilhelmina von Ludolf. Roughly half of the manuscript covers these decisive years spent at the Ottoman court of Mustafa III and Abdul Hamid I, offering a history of French relations with the Porte, biographies of previous French ambassadors and envoys to Turkey, and a history of French commerce and navigation in the Levant. In spite of his long mission, Guignard clearly was not happy with his posting, complaining of the “faibles et ignorance da la Porte Ottomane”, yet he shows a keen eye for detail as well as for the Ottoman Empire's manoeuvrings within the broader context of European power politics. His famous portrait of Marie-Antoinette is found in chapter XIX of the manuscript (p. 271–291). His account continues as far as the year 1802, also including his time at the Russian court of Paul I and the last years of Catherine the Great, as well as his stay in Denmark and Norway.

Born in Grenoble, Guignard joined the army at the age of 15. After his mission to Constantinople he became secretary to the Royal household of Louis XVI and Minister of the Interior in Necker's second cabinet in 1789. Later, he apparently served Russia as a spy at the Swedish court before accompanying the exiled court of Louis XVIII to Blankenburg and Mittau.

The manuscript's editor, Comte Alexis de Saint-Priest (1805–51), was the grandson of François-Emmanuel. His father was François-Emmanuel's second son Armand-Emmanuel-Charles de Saint-Priest (1782–1863), also a diplomat who later became Governor of Poldolia and Odessa in Russia. After his return to Paris, Alexis moved in literary circles, became a member of the Académie Française, and is mentioned in the preface of the original edition of the “Mémoires” (Calmann-Lévy, 1929) by the baron de Barante. Alexis de Saint-Priest entrusted the manuscript to Prosper de Barante as the basis of a biography published in 1845.

At the beginning of the 19th century this manuscript was still in the hands of a descendant of Barante's, who was responsible for the publication. The present mid-19th century manuscript was probably copied from the original fair copy, as it contains pencil corrections in a different hand throughout and corresponds with important variants in the printed edition.

A single page repaired with tape, a small tear to another page not affecting the text, otherwise a fine and clean copy, splendidly bound.

Cf. Hellwald, p. 282. Saint-Priest, Mémoires ... annotée par Nicolas Mietton (2006).

Chapitre 1^{er}

Mon enfance - mon admission dans
l'ordre de Malte à 4 ans - ma première
jeunesse - mes débuts à Versailles -
Accueil favorable du roi Louis XV.

*Je n'ai songé que fort tard à me rendre
compte par écrit, des événements de mon siècle
dont j'ai été témoin et auxquels j'ai souvent
pris part. Mes mémoires amusement de ma
vieillesse, ne sont point destinés à voir le jour,
du moins de mon vivant. Si j'ai jeté un
dernier regard sur ma longue carrière, c'est*

*A photographic pioneer in the Middle East,
“the first completely realized photobook” (Parr/Badger) ever published*

132. DU CAMP, Maxime. Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie: dessins photographiques recueillis pendant les années 1849, 1850 et 1851, accompagnés d'un texte explicatif et précédés d'une introduction.

Paris, Gide & J. Baudry, 1852. Folio (447 × 315 mm). 125 mounted original salt-prints, letterpress captions to mounting leaves and tissue-guards, 3 small engravings to the introductory text, double-page engraved plan of Karnak, single-page plans of Medinet-Habu and the island of Philae. Recent half brown cloth, marbled boards, original spine, brown hard-grained morocco laid down, title gilt direct, low flat bands with dotted roll gilt, double fillet panels to the compartments, new endpapers, original marbled free endpapers retained. € 350,000

Extremely rare first edition complete, illustrated with 125 salt prints from wet paper negatives (Blanquart-Evrard process) mounted one to a page. Maxime Du Camp's monumental survey, "Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie", was the first of its kind, the first travel album to be completely illustrated with photographs of archaeological monuments.

A young man of independent means, Du Camp learnt the craft of photography from Le Gray in 1849 in preparation for his second journey to North Africa. By the time he came to Abu Simbel in March 1850 to explore the rock-cut temples built by Ramesses II (reigned 1292–1225 BC), Du Camp was thoroughly at ease with the medium. With official backing from the French Government, and travelling in the company of the novelist Gustave Flaubert, Du Camp returned with over 200 paper negatives of the antiquities of Egypt and the Near East, of which 125 were published in the present work. The illustrations were produced at the photographic printing works of Louis-Désiré Blanquard-Évrard at Lille and their distinctive cool neutral tones are due to the prints being chemically developed rather than merely printed-out in sunlight.

Distinguished as it was, Du Camp's photographic career was short-lived. After the completion of his magisterial survey of the antiquities of the Near East, he abandoned photography entirely in favour of literary pursuits.

Soundly bound, presenting well on the shelf, front hinge slightly cracked towards the head at the first blank, some foxing throughout, varying from light to moderately heavy but the prints themselves fairly lightly touched when at all, remains very good.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook, I, 73. QNL Inaugural Exhibition (2018), 153.

THÈBES.



Musée de Louvre.

Musée de Louvre. Égypte.

GOURNAH

COLOSSE MONTÉE D'AMENHOTEP II^e

Revue Photographique de l'Égypte, 1884, p. 100.

Pl. 26.

One of only two 19th century English coloured plate books mentioning the Gulf

133. CLIVE, Robert. A Series of Lithographic Drawings from Sketches by Robert Clive, comprising the undermentioned subjects, lying principally between the Persian Gulf & the Black Sea [...].

London, Dickinson & Co., [1852]. Large folio (456 × 592 mm). Modern half morocco over marbled covers, spine gilt around raised bands with gilt spine title. 9 tinted lithographs on 8 plates (2 on 1 leaf) after Robert Clive. 3 leaves (1 repeat) of letterpress printed on rectos only. € 18,000

First edition of this rare lithographic plate book of Mesopotamian antiquities and views. The first instalment of a total of three, containing nine lithographs: 1. Sculptures at Nimroud-Lions; 2. Moosul; 3. Hit; 4. Distant view of Mount Ararat; 5. Arab encampment near the Birs Nimroud (on one sheet); 6. Sheikh Adi; 7. Baghdad; 8. Roman ruin on the way to Palmyra; 9. Sculptures in the Mount at Nimroud. The Victoria and Albert Museum ascribes this work to the artist Robert Charles Clive (1827–1902).

Original torn and somewhat defective front wrapper laid down on heavy paper and bound into a modern half calf binding; plates and binding fine. The two-page list of plates with descriptions is also laid on heavy paper.

OCLC 785146909. Not recorded in Atabey, Blackmer, Tooley, Röhricht or Tobler.



Extremely rare account of a journey through Arabia

134. WALLIN, Georg August (Yrjö Aukusti). Första Resa fran Cairo till Arabiska Öknerna i April 1845. Fragment.

Helsingfors (Helsinki), (S. Baranovskij for) J. Simelius, 1853. 8vo. VII, (1), 126 pp., final blank f. With lithographed map at the end of the volume; printed notes of a Bedouin melody within the text. Green half calf with contemporary marbled boards and giltstamped title to rebacked spine. € 8,500

First edition, published posthumously.

Extremely rare account of Wallin's principal journey through Arabia, unknown to most bibliographers: "It was not until two years after his death", writes Henze, "that the report of his first (and most important) journey (performed in 1845, a year before the appearance of the first volume of Carl Ritter's 'Arabia') was published". This refers to the English "Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca", which was printed in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* in 1854. In fact, an extensive account of the first leg of this highly significant journey was first given to the world in December 1853, but little more than a year after the author's passing. Of this Swedish-language book, edited by Berndt Otto Schauman, less than two dozen copies are known worldwide, 12 of which are in Finnish libraries (the remainder distributed throughout Sweden [4 copies], Germany [2 copies], Denmark, France, and the U.S.A. [a single copy each]). In contrast with the later JRGS publication, the present work includes an appendix rendering Arabic terms and phrases that occur throughout the text in the original language and script.

Like his more famous contemporary J. L. Burckhardt, Wallin was fluent in Arabic and, in local costume, was capable of passing for a scholarly sheikh. Indeed, the two explorers are often compared: "I see many points of resemblance between them, the same iron constitution, the same versatility, the same indomitable energy, the same imperturbable temper" (H. C. Rawlinson, quoted in Henze). Financially backed by his alma mater, the University of Helsinki, Wallin departed for the Middle East in 1843 and set out on his expeditions from Cairo under the name of Abd al-Wali. "In 1845, proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt" (Howgego). More precisely, he "moved eastwards from Wadi al-Araba, first touching upon the upper regions of Wadi Sirhan, then on to the oasis of Djuf ('Algawf') and crossed the central regions of Shammar, via Djobbah ('Gubbi'), the Great Nefud ('Nufud'), and Hail [...] Of Shammar and its inhabitants he provided the fullest account, unsurpassed by later travellers in its scholarly precision" (Henze). After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors. His notes provide a detailed overview of the political and religious movements and the role of the different tribes in Palestine and especially in Saudi Arabia.

Stamped ownership "L. L. Cygnaeus, Helsingfors" to flyleaf. A fine, largely unbrowned copy.

K.-E. Henriksson (A Wallin Bibliography), in: Studia orientalia 17 (1952), p. 13–16, at p. 13. OCLC 551923531. Cf. Macro 2262. Howgego II (1800–50), W12, p. 627. Henze V, 452 (all citing only the 1854 JRGS publication). Cf. Fück 198 (mentioning the journey). Not in Gay or Ibrahim-Hilmy.

GEORG AUG. WALLINS

FÖRSTA RESA

FRÅN CAIRO TILL ARABISKA ÖKNEN

i

April 1845.

FRAGMENT.

*Gå, vandrare på livets väg,
Din bana fram med fasta steg
Och mät ditt mål — ej dina fjät,
Ej dina faror mät.*

Z. T.

Med en Karta.

HELSINGFORS,

hos J. Simelii arfvingar,

1853.

Massive navigational directory, this edition updated with information on the north eastern coasts of Africa and Arabia

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

London, (Cox & Wyman for) Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855. Large 4to (23 × 28 cm). 2 vols. XII, XXXIV, (2), "681" [= 683], (1 blank) pp. VIII, 978 pp. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 18,000

Rare revised and expanded penultimate edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi ("Abothubbee") and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc., and shorter entries on islands such Sir Bani Yas, Zirku etc. For this edition expanded from the "extensive surveys along the N.E. coasts of Africa and Arabia, and into the Gulf of Cutch, compiled from the meritorious labours of Captain Haines, Carless, and Sanders, Commander Campbell, Lieutenant Grieve, and other officers of the East-India Company's Marine service" (preface). It was compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. "As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court" (Cook). The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay's *A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

With the seller's ticket of George Sweetser, "dealer in sextants, quadrants, telescopes and compasses, nautical books & charts, ..." and the early owner's inscription of "Wm. A. Ordway, Bradford, Mass.". Some browned corners in the opening leaves and some tiny waterstains in the head margin of volume two, otherwise in very good condition. Bindings rubbed and rebacked.

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

THE
INDIA DIRECTORY,

OR,

DIRECTIONS FOR SAILING

TO AND FROM THE

EAST INDIES,

CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE INTERJACENT PORTS

OF

AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA:

ORIGINALLY COMPILED

FROM JOURNALS OF THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S SHIPS,

AND FROM

OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS,

RESULTING FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS IN THE NAVIGATION OF THOSE SEAS.

BY

JAMES HORSBURGH, F.R.S. R.A.S. R.G.S.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ST. PETERSBURG; AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN
ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN; HYDROGRAPHER TO THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

AND, CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE MOST RECENT SURVEYS.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."

PSALM cvii. 23, 24.

VOLUME FIRST.

SEVENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

Wm. H. ALLEN & CO., 7, LEADENHALL STREET,

Booksellers to the Honourable the East-India Company.

1855.

*Stunning double-tinted views of the Middle East,
after drawings made in 1838 and 1839, with 250 plates*

136. ROBERTS, David / Croly, George / Brockedon, William. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia.

London, Day & Son (vol. 3: New York, D. Appleton & Co.), 1855–1856. Large 8vo (300 × 220 mm). 6 vols. bound as 3. With 250 numbered plates (image size 120 × 170 to 150 × 220 mm), including a tinted lithographed portrait of the artist, 6 tinted lithographed title-pages, 2 stone-engraved maps and 239 tinted and double-tinted lithographed and 2 chromolithographed views. Contemporary, richly gold-tooled reddish-brown morocco, side-stitched and oversewn, then sewn on 5 recessed cords, with a hollow back, 5 false bands on the spine, gold-tooled turn-ins, combed and curled marbled endpapers, headbands in red and yellow, gilt and gauffered edges. With thin paper guard leaves facing each plate. € 18,000

Second edition, with reduced illustrations but with more of them double-tinted or chromolithographed, of one of the most splendid and historically important visual records of the Middle East, after drawings by David Roberts (1796–1864) from the sketches he made from life during his travels through what is now Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon in 1838 and 1839. In Egypt he ventured up the Nile as far as the Nubian temples at Abu Simbel, near the present border with Sudan and travelled by camel through the Sinai to the extraordinary carved-rock buildings of Petra. These had been unknown to Europeans until Burckhardt discovered them in 1812 and 1813, so Roberts's views are among the earliest and are in many ways better than the few predecessors. In Lebanon he ventured as far as Baalbek, which had seen few European visitors before Egypt annexed it in 1832. Other sites he visited and drew include Cairo, Suez, Gaza, Jerusalem and Beirut. He was one of the first Europeans allowed to make drawings of the interior of mosques, so even in well-known cities these too opened a new world to European eyes. His views also provide a very detailed visual record of many sites that were afterward destroyed or disturbed. He drew them during the infancy of photography, before it reached the Middle East and long before it reached maturity there. His views of the modern cities also preserve records of both their architecture and their daily life and he shows spectacular landscapes in the mountains, around the Dead Sea and along the Nile and the Jordan. Roberts, born to a poor (Welsh?) family in Edinburgh, was apprenticed as a house painter, moved to London and worked his way up to paint sets for the Drury Lane Theatre and others. Thanks to patrons who appreciated his talents and hard work he was able to make the expensive and dangerous voyage through the Middle East. George Croly (in volumes 1–3) and William Brockedon (in volumes 4–6) provided explanatory and historical notes on the sites shown in Roberts's views.

Roberts's views were originally published in two separate works, issued in parts in the years 1842 to 1849 and often found together. One centred on the Holy Land, though also including views in other parts of the Middle East, while the other was devoted to Egypt and Nubia. The views in the former were made with only a single tint block and even the latter used fewer tint blocks than the present second edition and only one chromolithograph. The present edition, with sometimes very intricate double tints and two chromolithographs (with black and three tint blocks) is a masterpiece of tinted lithography. Since the lithographers used photographic reductions of the lithographic views of the first edition as an aid to their work, the book also pioneered the use of photography in graphic reproduction. The lithographed title-pages are dated 1855 except for those of vol. 3 (from the simultaneous New York issue, undated) and 6 (1856) but volumes 2–6 include plates dated 1856. The dates of the plates in all six volumes range from 16 April 1855 to 15 December 1856.

The title-page of volume 3 was intended for the simultaneous New York issue, but appears to have always been part of the present copy. In very good condition, with occasional light foxing, mostly on the backs of the plates, and with a faint marginal water stain in the lower outside corner of many plates in volumes 3 and 4, not approaching the printed image. The inside front hinge of the second volume as bound has separated from the book block and the bindings show some wear at the hinges and extremities, but they are otherwise also very good. 250 mostly tinted and double-tinted lithographs providing stunning early views of the Middle East, including Petra, Abu Simbel and the interiors of several mosques.

Abbey, Travel 388 (lacking vols. 5–6). Blackmer 1432 (note). Gay 25. Hiler 205. Cf. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 66 (1842–49 ed.); Lipperheide, Lc 12 & Ma 27 (1842–49 ed.); Tooley 401f. (1842–49 ed.); not in Colas.

PLATE 74



L'ENTRÉE DU TEMPLE DE AMIN À SOUMÉ, CHÉRE.

“It was an expensive book”

137. SALZMANN, Auguste. Jérusalem. Etude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l'époque judaïque jusqu'à nos jours. Planches.

Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1856. Folio (335 × 432 mm). 3 ff. of letterpress matter (half-title, title and list of plates). With 40 mounted calotypes. Contemporary marbled half morocco on five raised bands with giltstamped spine title; marbled endpapers. € 45,000

Second, “better known” (Parr/Badger) edition of this pioneering work, first published in 1854: only the plate volume with the 40 magnificent calotypes, wanting the separately published 90 pages of text.

Wishing to support L. F. J. Caignant de Saulcy in the controversy concerning the dating of the wall of Jerusalem that followed his journey to the Dead Sea, Auguste Salzmänn set out for the Holy Land on 12 December 1853. With the help of his assistant Durheim, he prepared some two hundred waxed-paper negatives of the Jerusalem monuments during his four-month stay. While his findings were first published in a monumental volume in 1854 (the copy of the Duke de Luynes commanded 463,500 Euros at Sotheby's Paris in 2013), the present reduced edition, with prints by Blanquart-Evrard, is better known. “It was an expensive book, a livraison, or fascicle of three prints costing 24 gold francs. A single print was 10 francs [...] Salzmänn was acutely attentive to both patina and pattern in attempting to define the architectural strata of a city in which building was built upon building, thus leaving a vertical record of the various cultures that had occupied the city and left their remains on the foundations built by earlier conquerors [...] Salzmänn himself described his pictures as having ‘a conclusive brutality’, but to modern eyes their poetic aspect seems paramount. It would appear that Salzmänn was at one and the same time both expert and layman, dispassionate observer and enthusiast. His pictures have this dual quality, flickering rapidly between documentary and poetry. This, one might suggest, is the ideal goal for any photographer”.

Binding slightly rubbed and chafed in places. Marginal foxing throughout, affecting only a few photographs; insignificant waterstain to edge; old ownerships erased from title, leaving slight traces.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook I, 25. Tobler 181f. Röhrlich 440f. Baier, Geschichte der Fotografie 452f. Gernsheim, History of Photography 186. Witkin/London, Photograph Collector's Guide 86f.



JÉRUSALEM

SANT SÉPULCHRE

Fig. 10.

Important and early photobook of the Near East

138. FRITH, Francis. Egypt and Palestine. Photographed and described.

London, James S. Virtue, [1858–1859]. 2 vols. Folio (328 × 447 mm). (8) pp.; (4) pp. of text; a total of 76 photographs on plates by Francis Frith (sizes ca. 145–165 × 215–230 mm), each with a separate leaf of text. Contemporary red morocco, spines and covers gilt. Marbled endpapers; all edges gilt. € 40,000

First edition of this important and early photobook on the Near East. During the years 1856–59, Frith (1822–98) made three visits to Egypt and the Holy Land; this selection of his photographs, from wet-collodion 9 × 7 negatives taken with an 8-by-10 inch camera, was published in 25 fascicles of 3 prints each, a work hailed as “one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks” (*The Photobook*). Most of these images are dated 1857 either in the plate or the printed caption. They include a portrait of the artist in oriental costume and views of Abu Simbel, Aswan, Baalbek, Bethlehem, Damascus, Giza, Hebron, Jerusalem, Karnak, Luxor, Nazareth, Philae, Tiberias, Wadi Kardassy etc. The preliminaries of vol. 1 include title, introduction, table of contents, and subscribers, those of vol. 2 encompass title and contents. Each plate is accompanied by a full-page letterpress description. “Francis Frith is undoubtedly one of the best-known photographers to work in the Near East. His trips to the Levant were a brilliant commercial success as well as an artistic one” (Perez 163).

Some foxing to blank margins, as well as to a few photographs. Modern bookplate of the German anthropologist Jasper Köcke. Bindings very slightly rubbed, but hinges somewhat brittle; unobtrusive chafe-mark to upper cover of vol. 2. Overall a fine, appealingly bound copy.

The Photobook I, 28. *Blackmer* 1942. *Hannavy* 561. *Gernsheim, History* 286. *Perez, Focus East* 165. *Van Haafien-White* XII & XV.



THE SPHYNX AND GREAT PYRAMID.

Langford

Inscribed by the author

139. RIGBY, C[hristopher] P[almer]. Report on the Zanzibar Dominions. (Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government. No. LIX – New Series).

Bombay, printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1861. 8vo. (2), 33, (1) pp. Publisher's cloth-backed green printed wrappers. € 12,500

First edition. Author's presentation copy to his wife, inscribed "Matilda Rigby from the Author" on the upper cover.

A scarce copy of this "comprehensive and informative survey of the sultanate" (P. J. L. Frankl, ODNB), covering the country's historical links to Oman and the Sultans (the Arabic dynasty of the Al-Saids ruled Zanzibar until the revolution of 1964), the island's trade (including in slavery), geography, populations both native and Arab, as well as the Sultan's person and style of rule. The account was written by C. P. Rigby (1820–85) at the end of his three-year posting as the East India Company's agent, and British Consul in Zanzibar, from 1858 to 1861. He married Matilda on his retirement from the army in 1867.

Age-soiled, with an old grease stain on the lower cover; traces of an old vertical fold. Rare; OCLC lists copies in no more than six libraries (British Library, Oxford, SOAS, Yale, Univ. of Toronto, Strasbourg).

OCLC 45472481.

Matilda Rigby
from the Author.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. LIX.—NEW SERIES.

R E P O R T

ON THE

ZANZIBAR DOMINIONS,

BY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. P. RIGBY,

BOMBAY ARMY,

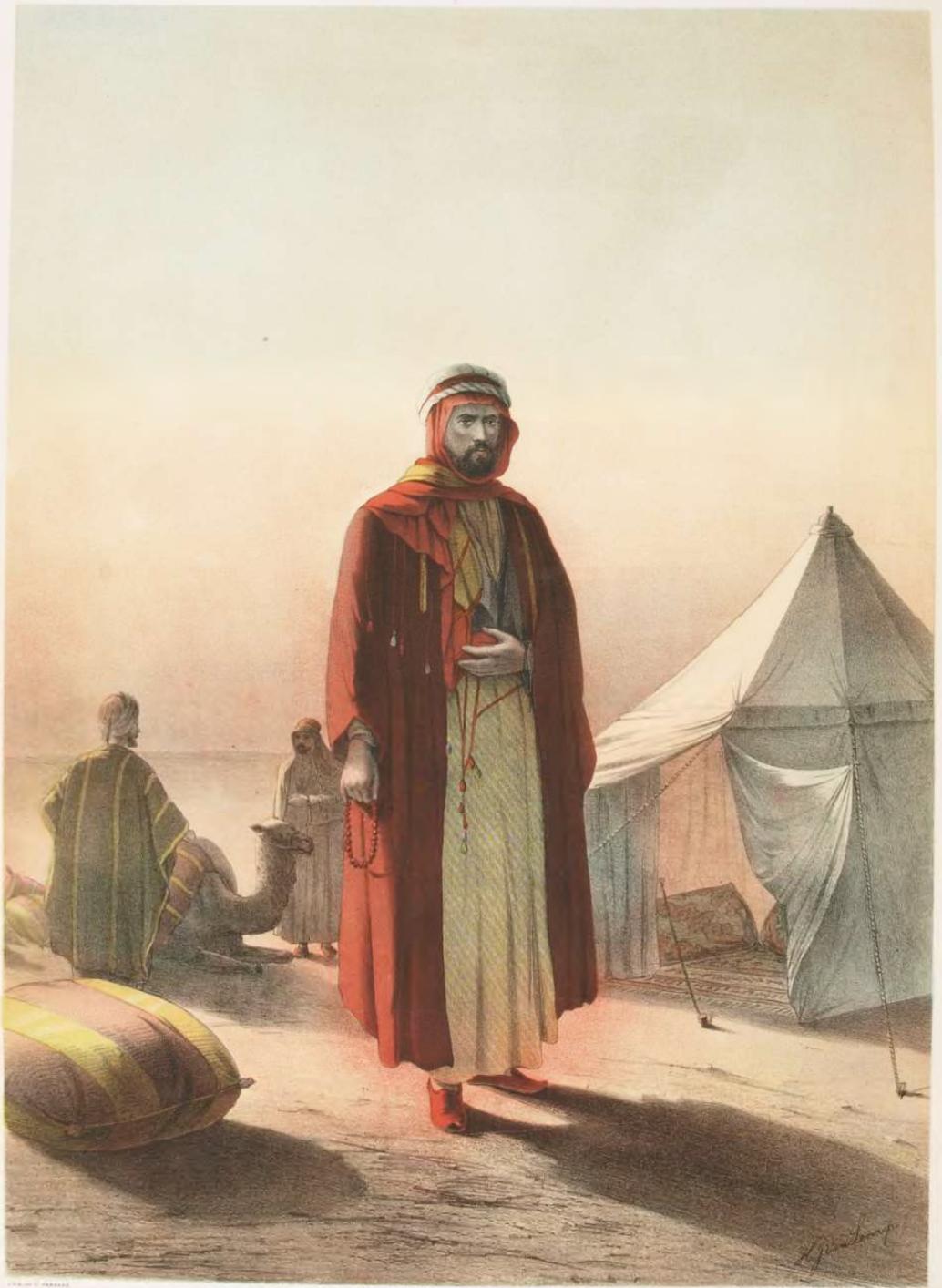
HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL AND BRITISH AGENT AT ZANZIBAR.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1861.

Price, Eight annas.



BAGHDAD MERCHANT (travelling)

Rare and important color-plate book

140. VAN LENNEP, Henry John. The Oriental Album: Twenty illustrations in oil colors of the people and scenery of Turkey, with an explanatory and descriptive text.

New York, Anson D. F. Randolph, 1862. Folio. Tinted lithographic additional title by Charles Parsons, printed by Endicott & Co., 20 chromolithographic plates by Parsons after van Lennep, all printed by Endicott & Co. of New York. Expertly bound to style in half dark green morocco over period patterned cloth covered boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt. € 25,000

A rare and important colour-plate book: one of the relatively few American costume books, and certainly the best such created in 19th-century America. This is a notable and unusual instance of the taste for the Ottoman or “Turkish” which manifested itself in the furniture of the period but seldom in books. In terms of American color-plate books, this is one of the only large projects from the 1860s, when the Civil War seems to have curtailed production of such lavish enterprises. “The one really big chromolithographic book of this decade [...] the art is simple, but [Charles] Parson’s hand is obvious in the good lithography, and Endicott’s printing is well done for its time” (McGrath). “Endicott achieved a rich variety of color which demonstrated the increased technical ability of American printers in the medium” (Reese). Henry Van Lennep was born in Smyrna, the son of European merchants. Educated, on the advice of American missionaries, in the United States, he returned to Turkey as a missionary in 1840, and spent most of the next twenty years in various parts of the Ottoman Empire. Returning to the United States in 1861, he turned his superb original drawings of Middle Eastern life into the Oriental Album. The plates include two scenes of Jewish life in the Ottoman Empire. Included are plates of “A Turkish Effendi”, “Armenian Lady (at home)”, “Turkish and Armenian Ladies (abroad)”, “Turkish Scribe”, “Turkish Lady of Rank (at home)”, “Turkish Cavass (police officer)”, “Turkish Lady (unveiled)”, “Armenian Piper”, “Armenian Ladies (at home)”, “Armenian Marriage Procession”, “Armenian Bride”, “Albanian Guard”, “Armenian Peasant Woman”, “Bagdad Merchant (travelling)”, “Jewish Marriage”, “Jewish Merchant”, “Gypsy Fortune Telling”, “Bandit Chief”, “Circassian Warrior”, “Druse Girl.”

Bennett, p. 108. Blackmer Catalogue 1715. Blackmer Sale 1500. DAB XIX, 200. McGrath, pp. 38, 115, 162. Reese, Stamped with a National Character 97. Atabey 1274.

*Correspondence of the “Lord of the Naval and Commercial Conquest of
Arabia, Persia, India and Asia”*

141. REBELLO DA SILVA, Luis Augusto, et al. (eds.). *Corpo diplomatico portuguez. Contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal com as diversas potencias do mundo, desde o seculo XVI até os nossos dias.*

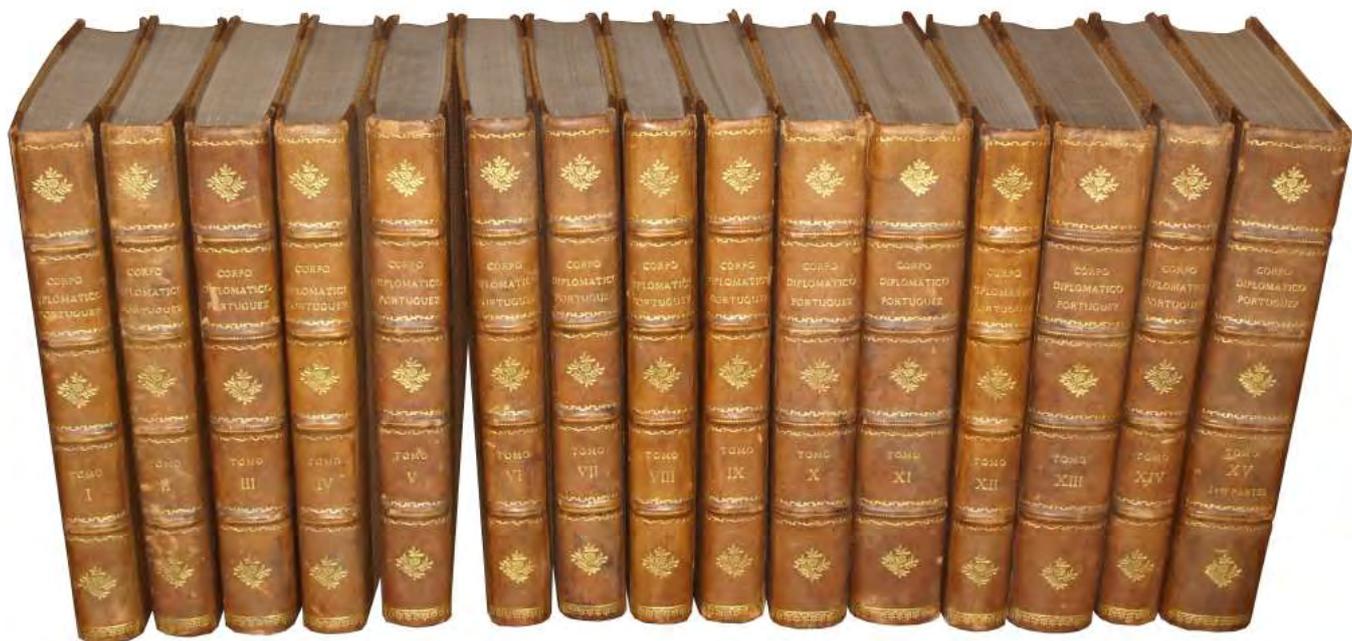
Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. Small folio (224 × 284 mm). 15 vols. (final vol. in 2 parts), uniformly bound in half tan sheep over decorated boards, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves. Some original printed wrappers bound within. All edges sprinkled. € 18,500

First editions; all that was published of this massive project. The “Corpo diplomatico” deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman Curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents from the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited – frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India” – provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers (“the Saracens are thrown into confusion”; “our men attacked and burned maritime towns belonging to the Saracens, situated on the mainland”; cf. vol. I, p. 116f.), and in a Papal Breve, Pius V praises the strengthening of the Maltese fortifications after the Great Siege of Malta (“erit opportunissimum adversus Turcas, et praedones Afros totius christiani populi propugnaculum”, vol. X, p. 226). Many volumes, but VII through XI in particular, contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz): “Ormuz, que he cabeça de todo o Reino de Ormuz [...] e na dita Cidade de Ormuz fortaleza minha com muita gente de christãos portuguezes” (vol. II, p. 374); “o vejo, que se se faz guerra ao Turco e Vossa Alteza quer, sem despesa de quasi nada, o Egipto e Suria e Arabia seraom vossos” (vol. III, p. 243); “e asy mandou que se reteuessem todas as naos, que viessem da India a Judá e a Meca” (p. 397); “se entende hum muito boom socedimento pella armada de Vossa Alteza na ilha de Banrrehem [= Bahrain] de que se deve ter muito contentamento assi pella reputação” (vol. VIII, p. 372); “e depois em Ormuz poderia saber o acontecimento de Baharem” (p. 468); “toda a costa de Melinde ate Moçambique e assi da outra de Adem ate Ormuz quererão por alguma d aquellas tentar ardis [...] A Baçora vai tambem muita somma de especiaria” (vol. IX, p. 110f.); “O negocio he grave e de muita consideração e em ser muita a somma da speciaría que vem pello mar Roxo ao Cayro e pello de Ormuz a Bacora” (p. 135); “Andre Ribeiro que com João de Lisboa foi cativo em Mazcate” (p. 175); “creo tambem que elles lá ou nos quá não sabemps o que passa em Bacora porque se n aquella ilha crescerem galees sem hirem do mar Roxo, como as que ali vierão quando de caminho tomarão Mascate não sey por onde viessem as outras” (p. 305); “pera o resgate dos portuguezes que estam cativos no Cayro, e forom presos em Mazcate” (p. 382; cf. p. 485); etc.

Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochin, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan scattered in vols. X–XIV). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “cristãos novos” (both discussed in almost every volume), the Jesuits (vols. V–XV), the Council of Trent (vols. VI–X), Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675 (vol. XIV).

Marginal spotting in vol. XV, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear pastedown of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95. OCLC 55783574.



The Ottoman state and its officials in contemporary portraits, coloured by hand

142. ARIF PACHA, Muchir. Les Anciens Costumes de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis l'origine de la monarchie jusqu'à la reforme du Sultan Mahmoud.

Paris, Lemercier, 1863. Folio (548 × 400 mm). Vol. I (all published). Lithographic calligraphic title, portrait of Arif Pasha, drawn on stone by M. Julien, 16 tinted lithographic plates after Arif, coloured and finished by hand. Modern cloth. € 35,000

First edition of this valuable and beautifully illustrated survey of the costumes worn at the court of the Ottoman Empire, published with the text in both French and Turkish. Ministers, state officials and military officers (including intelligence service) are shown in full costume with their functions captioned in Arabic and French below. Although the lithographic title states 'Tome 1er', no further volume was published in either language.

Arif Pasha fought against the Greeks at Athens and at Euboea (1826–28), and in Syria against Mehmet Ali. His career included a number of missions for the Sultan and his appointment, in 1861, as governor of the province of Silistria.

A little marginal soiling, a few closed tears, portrait lacking tip of lower corner, but overall a good, complete copy of the rare coloured issue.

Atabey 30. Blackmer 43. Lipperheide 1440m. Colas I, 148.



الشمس قوسه ملك
SHEH ER-SHAMS KOSHA MELIK

سليمان خان خانان
SULMAN KHAN KHANAN
OF GREAT TURKEY

قوسه ملك
KOSHA MELIK

*The genealogy of the Arab peoples, printed in Baghdad:
early lithography in the Arab world*

143. SUWAYDI, Muhammad Amin. Hadha kitab Saba'ik al-dhahab fi ma'rifat qaba'il al-'Arab [The book of gold bars: the knowledge of Arab tribes].

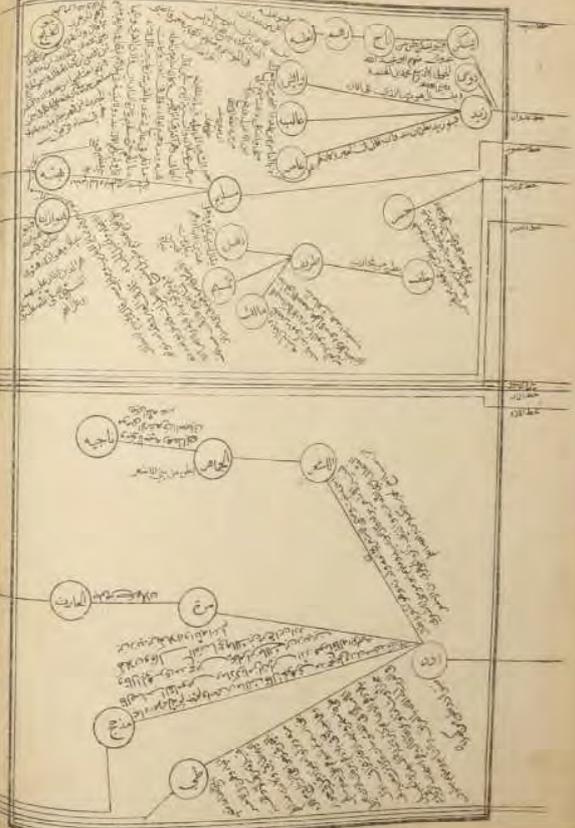
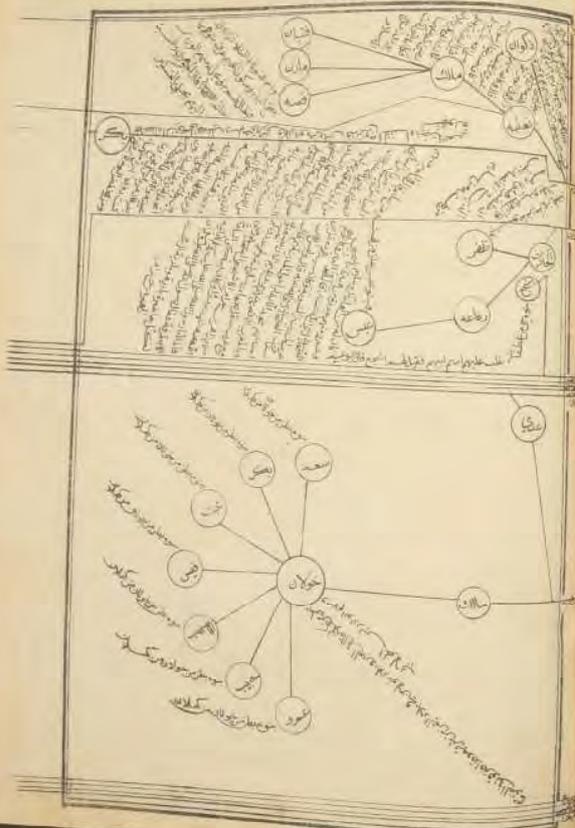
Baghdad, dar al-tiba'ah, dar al-salam, 1280 H [= 1864 CE]. 4to (235 × 325 mm). (1), 118 pp. Lithographed throughout; pp. 8–97 comprise a continuous genealogical tree. Contemporary plain black cloth-covered boards with black sheepskin spine. € 15,000

First edition: a rare and important work on the genealogy of the Arab tribes, also an early, graphically sophisticated lithographic effort from the Arab World. The “Book of Gold Bars” by the prominent Iraqi theologian and historian Suwaydi (1786–1831) is a revised and expanded interpretation of the “Dictionary of the Arab Genealogy” by the legendary Medieval Egyptian scholar Ahmad ibn Ali Qalqashandi; notably, Suwaydi continued the genealogical profile up to modern times. The book seeks to trace the genealogy of the Arab peoples, and the branches of their tribes, from Biblical times up to the age of Muhammad and then to the modern era. The introductory text (pp. 1–7) is followed by the grand, 90-page genealogical table and ultimately by an alphabetical reference section and analytical section (pp. 98–118).

Suwaydi is thought to have commenced preparation of the work as early as 1814, although he did not complete the treatise until 1830 or 1831, shortly before his death. Highly regarded in its time, for some years a small number of manuscript copies circulated in Islamic academic circles. The present publication represents the first printed edition of the work. The second edition was published in Bombay in 1877 (and is likewise rare), while several subsequent editions appeared during the 20th century.

Covers slightly stained. Last 3 leaves with light tide-marking to outer margins and some sporadic light stains elsewhere, but overall in a good clean condition, a few leaves with short marginal tears some closed with discreet old restoration. Very rare: we can trace only six institutional examples (British Library; University of Cambridge; Bibliothèque de Genève; Yale University Library; University of California at Berkeley; National Library of Israel). No examples have appeared on the market over the last generation.

OCLC 708712572 & 32728624. British Library: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14548.c.5. Yale University Library: CS1129.A2 S8 1864. On early lithography in Iraq, cf. A. Al-Rawi, *Media Practice in Iraq* (2012), *passim*.



A rare complete set

144. RENAN, Joseph Ernest. *Mission de Phénicie.*

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale/Nationale, 1864–1874. Folio (ca. 275 × 365 and 370 × 555 mm). Altogether 13 volumes (7 text volumes and 7 issues of plates in 6 volumes). (4), 884, (4) pp. With 70 engraved and lithographed numbered plates, including 1 folded plate, 1 folded map, and 8 plans, 3 of which folded; a few in original hand colour. Contemporary wrappers. Plates stored in two half cloth portfolios. € 25,000

First edition. – A rare complete set of this monumental description of the 1860/61 archaeological expedition to Lebanon and Syria, commissioned by Napoleon III and led by the renowned scholar of Semitic languages, Joseph Ernest Renan. The text volumes give a vivid account of the expedition, its route and findings, and include several illustrations within the text, while the plates provide additional documentation of the visited archaeological sites. Engraved by Jules Penel (b. 1833), Georges Erhard Schièble (1821–80), and others, they include a map of the expedition area, Phoenician monuments at Amrit, Arwad, Byblos, Sidon and other places, as well as a folded plate showing the Kabr Hiram mosaic and 3 folded plans depicting Sidon and the Sidon necropolis. This important work documents the state of the excavations at that time and triggered further research on the Phoenicians. A facsimile edition appeared in 1998.

Text volumes uncut. Some wrappers faded, extremities bumped. Paper somewhat browned as common; plates fresh and clean.



An extremely rare photographic work, unrecorded

145. ECCLESTON, John. Jerusalem Photographic Album.

Newark, NJ, 1865. Large folio. 12 leaves (22 × 16 inches), each containing a large mounted albumen photograph (ca. 12 × 10 inches) with descriptive letterpress beneath. Original leather-backed marbled boards with gilt-lettered roan label on front cover and leaf of printed introductory text mounted to inside front board. Skilfully rebaked and recornered. Small, unobtrusive 19th century embossed library stamp at lower right blank corner of each mount, minor wear at board extremities and chipping at edge of front endpaper, else an unusually clean and nice copy, with the photographic plates in perfect condition.

€ 45,000

An extremely rare photographic work, unrecorded in the major scholarly studies of early photography in the Holy Land.

According to the introductory text, “In the winter of 1859 the King of Prussia sent an artist to the Holy Land to procure views for his portfolio. Having reached Jerusalem, whilst the Royal commission was being executed, I was so fortunate as to secure (through the courtesy of Right Reverend Samuel Gobat, of the Anglican and Prussian mission) fine impressions from the most valuable of these negatives [...] they are now published, at the request of many persons [...]”. Eccleston was an Anglican minister in Newark, New Jersey.

A gilt frame surrounds each photograph, beneath which is the title of the plate and two columns of letterpress text within a decorative type-ornament border. The titles of the plates are: Garden of Gethsemane; Damascus Gate; Jew’s Wailing Place; Church of Holy Sepulchre; Mosk El-Aksa / Solomon’s Bridge; Valley of the Son of Hinnom; St. Stephen’s Gate; Golden Gate; Top View of Jerusalem; Bethany; Via Dolorosa and Ecce Homo Arch; Mount Moriah and the Mosk of Omar.

We have been unable to identify the photographer, as the work is unrecorded by the leading authorities on early photography in the Holy Land, and the photographs themselves do not appear in any of the other known photographic albums of the period. Both Eyal Onne, “Photographic Heritage of the Holy Land 1839–1914” (Manchester 1980), and Yeshayahu Nir, “The Bible and the Image” (Philadelphia 1985), record in considerable detail the early missions to the Holy Land and the photographers who either accompanied these missions or who were living in the Holy Land and were retained by the missions. In neither work is the king of Prussia’s mission recorded, nor is “Jerusalem Photographic Album” recorded in either bibliography of early photographic works on the Holy Land. Similarly, the recent book, “Revealing the Holy Land: The Photographic Exploration of Palestine” by Kathleen Stewart Howe (1997) records neither Eccleston’s book nor these photographs.

Though seemingly unknown to scholars working in the field, two copies of Eccleston’s book are indeed known: the NUC and RLIN both record one copy, at Yale, and OCLC locates a second copy at the University of Texas. Our copy was given by Eccleston, probably soon after publication, to his local library company; in the 1880s the library company was absorbed by a newly-created public library, from which it was purchased.



THE MOSER EL-AKSA

The Moser El-Aksa, the great mosque of Jerusalem, is situated on the Temple Mount, the site of the Temple of Solomon. It was built by the Caliph Abd al-Malik in 691 A.D. and is one of the most important religious buildings in the city. The mosque is a large, rectangular building with a central dome and several smaller domes. It is surrounded by a high wall and has a large courtyard in front of it. The architecture is a blend of Islamic and Byzantine styles. The mosque is a major center of Islamic worship and is visited by millions of pilgrims each year.

SOLOMON'S BRIDGE

There is a tradition that Solomon's Bridge was built by King Solomon. It is said that the king was so wise that he was able to build a bridge over the Jordan River without the use of any stones or mortar. The bridge is said to be made of a single piece of stone and is still standing today. The bridge is a symbol of the king's wisdom and is a popular attraction for tourists. The bridge is located in the city of Jericho and is one of the oldest bridges in the world. The bridge is a testament to the ingenuity and skill of the ancient world.

Views of India

146. SIMPSON, William / Kaye, John William. *India Ancient and Modern. A Series of Illustrations of the Country and People of India and Adjacent Territories.*

London, Day & Son, 1867. Large folio (ca. 460 × 645 mm). 2 vols. (2), IV, 50 pp. (2), 51–100 pp. Chromolithographed dedication heightened with gold and 50 chromolithographed plates after Simpson mounted on thin card. Contemporary half morocco with gilt rules. All edges gilt. € 95,000

A fine set of Simpson's views of India, monumental even in the reduced form in which the financial circumstances of the times forced the publisher to recast the work, originally planned to comprise five times the present scope.

Famed for his pictures of the Crimean war theatre, Simpson was commissioned to illustrate a work on India that was to rival David Roberts's "Holy Land". He arrived in Calcutta in 1859 and joined the party of the Governor-General, Lord Canning, on a tour of the area where the mutiny had taken place. Over three years he visited much of the subcontinent, including the Himalayas, Kashmir, Ceylon, Tibet and its Buddhist temples, and upon his return submitted 250 watercolours to his publishers. However, in the wake of the Panic of 1866, the wealthy English patrons and subscribers on whom Day & Son had banked shrunk away from so costly an undertaking, and the publisher – already under pressure since cheaper wood engravings had turned chromolithographs into a luxury – issued a series of merely 50 chromolithographed plates. Simpson's original watercolours, much to the artist's chagrin, were ultimately sold off as bankrupt stock. The work remains a magnificent achievement, presenting a detailed and wide-ranging representation of India immediately after the Sepoy Rebellion.

Light spotting to tissue guards; some plates lightly soiled in the margins with very occasional fraying to edges. Bindings professionally repaired and sympathetically rebacked with the original spine laid back. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their inconspicuous library stamp to the flyleaves. Very rare: we have traced only three other copies of this work at auction in nearly 50 years.

Cf. Pheroza Godrej & P. Rohatgi, Scenic Splendours: India Through the Printed Image (London 1989), pp. 98f.



باحتیافه

بحر قیط

۱۲۸۵

ط ۷

سایه موفقیات حضرت شاهرده

بودن ایکی سنه مقدم امید بروین طریقله بصره

کورد فرینه عجزت ایتمش اولان قرون هابونلرک اثنای

سیره، که وقوعا تلرینک اجمالیه محل مقصور لرینه واصل

اولنجیه قدر اوغرامش اولد قبری ایمان و مالک مختلفه نیک

احواله دآرسفان مذکوره صنایط اندن مهندس

فائق بنده لرینک قلمه المش اولد یعنی سیاحتنامه

مختصر دو



Early Turkish voyage and expedition

147. FAIK BEY, Mühendis. Seyâhatnâme-i Bahr-i Muhit.

Istanbul, Mekteb-i Bahriye-i Sâhâne Matbaası, 1285 H [= 1868 CE]. 8vo. (1), 81, (1) pp. Ottoman Turkish in Arabic type. Modern blindstamped full calf with the Turkish crescent and star to upper cover, and giltstamped spine. Marbled endpapers. € 9,500

First and only early edition. – An exceedingly rare travelogue of the first ever voyage of the Ottoman navy to the American continent, albeit accidental. Thrown off their course to Basra by a storm on the Atlantic near Cape Verde, the two Ottoman warships Bursa and Izmir were dragged in the opposite direction, to Rio de Janeiro. This lively account by the Turkish engineer and naval officer Faik Bey describes all the stages of the corvettes' 13-month journey, their voyage from Istanbul across the Mediterranean Sea to Cadiz, on to the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands, and the fierce storm that brought them to the shores of Brazil, where they laid anchor at the port of Rio de Janeiro before setting sail again two months later. They visited many ports and countries including the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Muscat, Bombay, and Iran, before finally reaching Basra in November 1866. Faik Bey gives a personal account of what must have been an exciting but strenuous journey, while also reflecting on the economic conditions in the Ottoman state and the Islamic world at the time.

Extremely rare; we were not able to trace a single library copy. A second edition was not published until 138 years after the first, in 2006 (Istanbul, Kitabevi).

A second account of this voyage, written by Imam Abdurrahman Efendi, who remained in Brazil for a while before returning to Istanbul, was published in 1871. It only briefly mentions the voyage to South America, instead focussing on the author's time in Brazil and his return journey.

Flaws to upper margins of several pages, rarely touching the text. An intriguing documentation of an unplanned visit to the New World.

TBTK 10454. Özege 17908. Cf. Snowden, Accidental Turks in Brazil and Beyond. Kabacali, Gezi edebiyati seçkisi (2004). Not in OCLC, Weber, or Cox.

Author's presentation copy

148. DEVEREUX, W[illiam] Cope. A Cruise in the Gorgon, or, Eighteen Months on H.M.S. Gorgon, engaged in the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa, including a Trip up the Zambesi with Dr. Livingstone.

London, Bell and Daldy, 1869. 8vo. XV, (1), 421, (3) pp. With hand-coloured folding engraved map "shewing the Seat of the Slave Trade at Zanzibar". Publisher's original blue cloth, title gilt on spine with blindstamped covers. € 15,000

First edition. A fine association copy gifted by Devereux to C. P. Rigby, British Consul at Zanzibar from 1858 to 1861, at the time that the H.M.S. Gorgon undertook its mission to suppress the slave trade on the East coast of Africa, inscribed "C. P. Rigby from the author" on the title-page.

The ship stopped twice at Zanzibar (chapters 7 and 23), the author noting that here "especially Englishmen are appreciated ... thanks to Colonel Rigby, H.M.'s Consul, who, during a residence of three years, not only did much improve the morale of the place, but emancipated no less than 8000 slaves with his own hand" (p. 115).

A few corrections and names added in manuscript (identifying persons only noted by their initials in the printed text, one being Rigby). Binding somewhat worn, onner hinges weakened, one gathering working loose. Well-preserved altogether.

OCLC 37971833.

C. P. Rigby
from the Author.

A

CRUISE IN THE "GORGON,"

OR,

EIGHTEEN MONTHS ON H.M.S. "GORGON," ENGAGED IN
THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE ON
THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

INCLUDING

*A TRIP UP THE ZAMBESI WITH
DR. LIVINGSTONE.*

BY W. COPE DEVEREUX,
ASSISTANT PAYMASTER, R.N.

LONDON:
BELL AND DALDY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
1869.

*20 rare albumen photographs showing the Holy Land:
Jerusalem, its buildings and its surroundings*

149. [PALESTINE]. Album fotografico delle principali vedute della Palestina con apposite nozioni storiche in lingua italiana e francese.

Turin, Vincenzo Bona, [1870s, at least before 1878]. 8vo (23 × 30 cm).

€ 8,500

Album with 20 albumen photographs of sites in Palestine, made by an unidentified photographer, all accompanied by an description on the pages facing the photographs and a two-page introduction on the album, both in Italian and French. The album contains not only photographs of Jerusalem, such as a view on the city, and of buildings in the city (such as the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Mosque of Omar and the Tower of David). It also contains pictures of towns, villages, valleys and convents in the surroundings of Jerusalem. In the descriptions accompanying each picture, one can read some information on Jerusalem and its buildings, on the towns and villages surrounding Jerusalem (also mentioning the distance of these places to Jerusalem) and on their history, culture and the several places of interest and buildings there. We can find pictures of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, Betlehem, Hebron, Jericho, Nazareth and Beirut, and the Greek orthodox monastery called the Holy Lavra of Saint Sabbas, also known as Mar Saba.

With an owner's inscription dated 1878, indicating the album is possessed by at least one woman ("A Maria, l'anno 1878 / Emilia"). Binding slightly worn, some minor foxing and browning (especially the preliminary text leaves), some leaves of the plates are half-loose from the strips on which these leaves are mounted. Otherwise a fine album in good condition, being a beautiful example of early photography in the Middle East.



Slavery and all the Sheikhs of the Trucial Coast

150. [SLAVE TRADE]. Report from the Select Committee on Slave Trade (East Coast of Africa); with the proceedings of the Committee. [H. of C.] 420.

[London], The House of Commons, 4 August 1871. Folio. XXIV, 242 pp. Sewn, with remains of spine.

€ 25,000

Almost unobtainable work on the British Foreign Office's attempts to suppress the slave trade on the east coast of Arabia and Africa and especially in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Committee Report contains examinations of Commanders who had visited the Gulf; they outline the role of the Arab tribes of the Gulf in slavery (p. 2–4); provide details on the increasing demand for slaves in the Gulf due to the cholera (p. 28); recommend enforcement of existing treaties with the Gulf chiefs (p. 39); and give accounts of the rarity with which slave vessels are captured in the Gulf proper (p. 81). The appendix (pp. 89–210) offers, inter alia, the extract text of the treaty signed with the Arab Chieftains of the Gulf at Ras-al-Khaimah in 1820 (“The vessels of the friendly Arabs bearing the flag above described...”), as well as of the treaties, agreements and engagements entered into between 1838 and 1847 with Sultan bin Suggur, Shaikh of the Joasmee (Qasimi) tribe; Shaikh Khalifa bin Shukhboot; Shaikh Makhtum of Dubai; Shaikh Abdullah bin Rashid of Amalgavine; Shaikh Abdulaziz of Ajman; Shaikh Said bin Zahnon of Abu Dhabi; and Shaikh Muhammad bin Khalifa of Bahrain; separate agreements were entered into with Zanzibar and Muscat.

A well-preserved, tightly bound copy.

Bennett 489. Wilson p. 210. OCLC 255183949.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SLAVE TRADE
(EAST COAST OF AFRICA);

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 August 1871.

The only complete copy on the market for decades

151. LUYNES, Honoré d'Albert de. Voyage d'exploration à la mer Morte, à Petra et sur la rive gauche du Jourdain. Oeuvre posthume.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand, [1871–1876]. 3 vols. and 1 volume of plates. (2), II ff., 388 pp. (6), 222, (6) pp. (4), VI, 326 pp. With 14 lithogr. plates (4 in colour). Printed original wrappers. Folio (390 × 295 mm). Atlas: (4) pp., 85 plates (some double-page-sized), including 65 photogravures by Charles Nègre after Louis Vignes. Original half cloth portfolio. Ties. € 35,000

First edition, very rarely encountered complete: only 2 copies sold at international auctions of the past decades (both incomplete; the last set wanting plate 44: Sotheby's, 15 Oct. 2003, lot 676, GBP 8500; only 40 plates from the set, including glass and collodium negatives, fetched 21,450 EUR at Sotheby's Paris [22 March 2003, lot 583]).

Rare travel report describing the scientific expedition to Palestine undertaken by the French archaeologist de Luynes (1802–67) in 1864.

The work is sought for its splendid illustrations based on photos by Henri Sauvaire and the Naval Lieutenant Louis Vignes. Vol. 1 contains the Duke's travel diary; vol. 2 contains the reports "De Petra à Palmyre" by L. Vignes and "Voyage de Jérusalem, à Karak et à Chaubak" by Mauss and Sauvaire; vol. 3 contains the "Géologie" by L. Lartet (with its own set of plates at the end). The atlas is divided into two parts with a total of 85 plates (thus complete): 67 plates pertain to the Duke's report (3 unnumbered and 64 numbered: 1 map and 1 itinerary in colours, 1 engr. double plate, and 64 photogravures by Charles Nègre after photos by Vignes (views of sites, towns, ruins, etc.); Mauss's report is illustrated by 18 numbered plates: 1 double-page-sized itinerary, 3 plans (2 in colour), and 14 lithogr. plates by Cicéri after photos by Vignes and Sauvaire (views of Karak, Zat-Raz, etc.).

Occasional slight foxing (esp. in vol. 3); plates clean and spotless throughout. A fine, complete set in the original printed wrappers as issued; text vols. are uncut and wide-margined.

Röhricht (Bibl. Pal.) 515f., no. 2824. Röhricht (Pilgerreisen) 637, no. 872. Henze III, 312. Parr/Badger, The Photobook I, 33.



NAPLOUSE

BASE DU MONT GARIZIM

Almost unobtainable

152. [SLAVERY – BRITISH MARITIME LEGAL PROCEEDINGS]. Correspondence respecting Sir Bartle Frere's mission to the East Coast of Africa. 1872–73.

London, Harrison & Sons, 1873. Folio (215 × 332 mm). IV, 156 pp. With a large coloured folding map. Edges sprinkled in red. Cloth spine. € 28,000

Extremely rare work on the British Foreign Office's attempts to suppress the slave trade on the east coast of Arabia and Africa and especially in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Including full source documentation of Frere's 1872–73 mission to Zanzibar to negotiate a treaty with the sultan, Barghash bin Said Al-Busaid, for the suppression of the slave traffic, this publication contains the translated text of the letters sent by local rulers (including Sheikh Zayed bin Khalifah of Abu Dhabi, Hamad ben Rashed of Ajman, Evan ben Ali Al Khalifa of Bahrein, Husheer bin Mahtum of Dubai, Haji Abder Rahman, British Agent at Sharjah, etc.) and a detailed and dated map of the coasts visited by the mission. OCLC locates five copies worldwide, none in the U.S.

A very good, virtually unbrowned copy; two oversize leaves folded in. Includes Leslie Ward's Vanity Fair caricature of Frere speaking before Parliament ("Men of the Day, No. 68. "The Slave Trade": 184 × 380 mm, matted colour lithograph).

Bennett 494. OCLC 66300585.

“Territories held by those independent maritime Arab Chiefs”

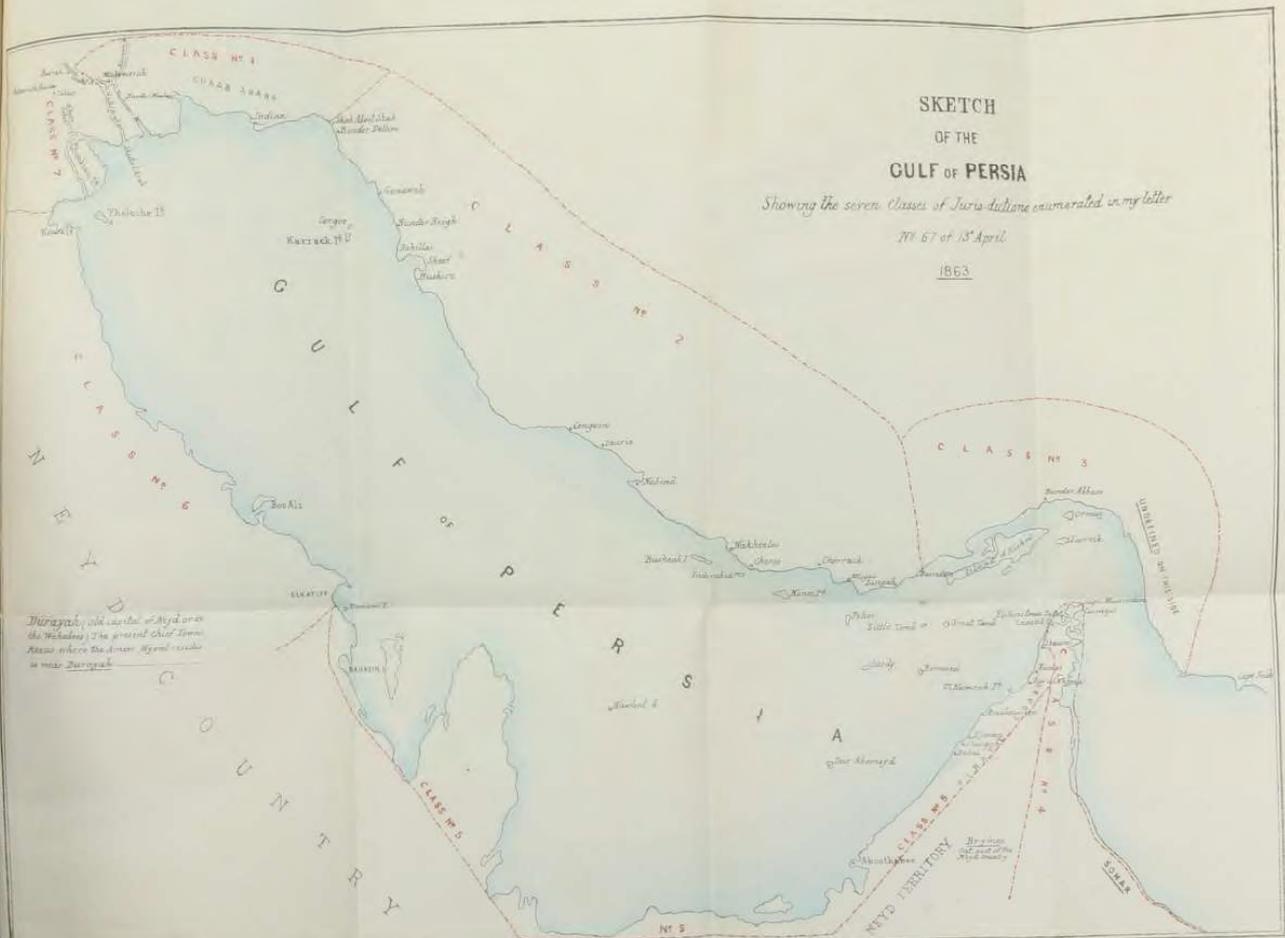
153. PELLY, (Lewis). Report on the Tribes, &c., Around the Shores of the Persian Gulf.

Calcutta, Foreign Department Press, 1874. 8vo. (2), 55, (1) pp. With a large folding lithographic map printed in two colours and hand-coloured. € 12,500

First separate edition; of the utmost rarity. Includes details on the “Territories held by those independent maritime Arab Chiefs formerly the pirates of the Gulf, now partially commercial, and bound by the terms of a permanent truce to keep the peace at sea; the English Resident in the Gulf being mediator and quasi-guarantee for the observation of this truce by all the subscribing Chiefs, more especially during the season of diving on the Pearl Banks”, enumerating them as “Shaam and Kuleela; Ramse, Ras-al-Khyma; Jazirath-ul-Hamra; Amulgavine; Ejmaun; Heira; Sharjah and Fasht; Khan; Debaye and Aboothabee”. The maps shows the “seven classes of jurisdictions enumerated” in the report, with the northern coastline forming a single jurisdiction from El Katif to the tip of the Musandam Peninsula. Pelly’s Report, dating from 1863, was first published in 1865 as “Remarks on the tribes, trade and resources around the shoreline of the Persian Gulf” in the “Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society”.

Light foxing, more marked on title-page; traces of an erased ownership; numerous annotations in blue ballpoint.

OCLC 300613965. Cf. Macro 1751.



SKETCH
OF THE
GULF OF PERSIA

Showing the seven Classes of Jurisdiction enumerated in my letter
No 67 of 13 April

1863

Durrayah, old capital of Assyria or of the Medians, the present chief town. Hence where the former Assyrians resided in near Durrayah.

CLASS NO. 5
NEW TERRITORY

LITHO IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTER AND NEW BANGAL ARMY PUNNA TERGAJETA

Inscribed by the author to the Duchess of Somerset

154. BURTON, Isabel. AEI. Arabia Egypt India. A narrative of travel.

London, William Mullan & Son, 1879. 8vo. VIII, 488 pp. With coloured frontispiece map and 12 plates. Original dark grey decorated cloth with bevelled edges, ruled and lettered in silver and gold. € 7,500

First edition. – Lady Burton's second book, detailing a journey made with her husband Sir Richard Francis Burton to India via Arabia and Egypt between 1875 and 1876. Although the work is predominantly focused on India, there is a chapter devoted to Jeddah and some notes on Trieste, where this particular voyage began.

Provenance: Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset, with the author's presentation inscription on the half-title: "The Duchess of Somerset with affecti[onate] love from Isabel Burton / 21 Feb 1879". The beautiful Jane Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset (1809–84), was the granddaughter of the Irish playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Neat restoration to extremities and inner hinges. A fine association copy.

The Duchess of Somerset
with affection from
Isabel Burton
21 Feb 1879

A E I
ARABIA EGYPT INDIA

A NARRATIVE OF TRAVEL.

60 photographs by Bechard of Egyptians and Nubians

155. BÉCHARD, Henri. Égypte et Nubie.

No place or date (but ca. 1880). 60 photographs on albumen paper, measuring 28 × 22 cm each, signed and captioned in the plate, numbered 1 through 68. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and title “Égypte & Nubie”, initialed “B.C.D.” on first plate. € 45,000

Large and beautiful photographs by Bechard: excellent vintage prints, mostly in superior condition. They represent the popular Egyptian and Nubian types, frequently in close-ups. Nissan N. Perez states that this part of the work of a photographer specializing in views of sites and monuments “has escaped general attention” (cf. *Focus East*, p. 123, reproducing the photograph of water carriers resting). Includes: a scribe; a sheikh reading the Qur’an, merchants and grocers, a group of ulemas (religious scholars) reading the Qur’an, an Arab drawing water, whirling dervishes, Arab peasants (a fellah carrying water), a sheikh going to the mosque, a game of Mangala, water carriers, mat manufacturers, Sheikh Sadad, a descendant of Mohammed, a falconer, washerwomen, an Arabic singer, a young fellah, a Darabouka player, labourers, a public fountain, a beggar, Arabs at prayer, Arabic coffee, etc.

Béchard was active between 1869 and ca. 1890. “His work is distinguished by the superb quality of his prints and the generally spectacular presentation of even the most common sites, such as the pyramids. His studies of people and costumes are even more interesting and point to a very personal involvement of the photographer in the life and customs of the country. His cityscapes and urban scenes were mostly taken from unusual angles in an attempt to cope with the narrow and confined spaces” (Nissan N. Perez).

Binding repaired in places.



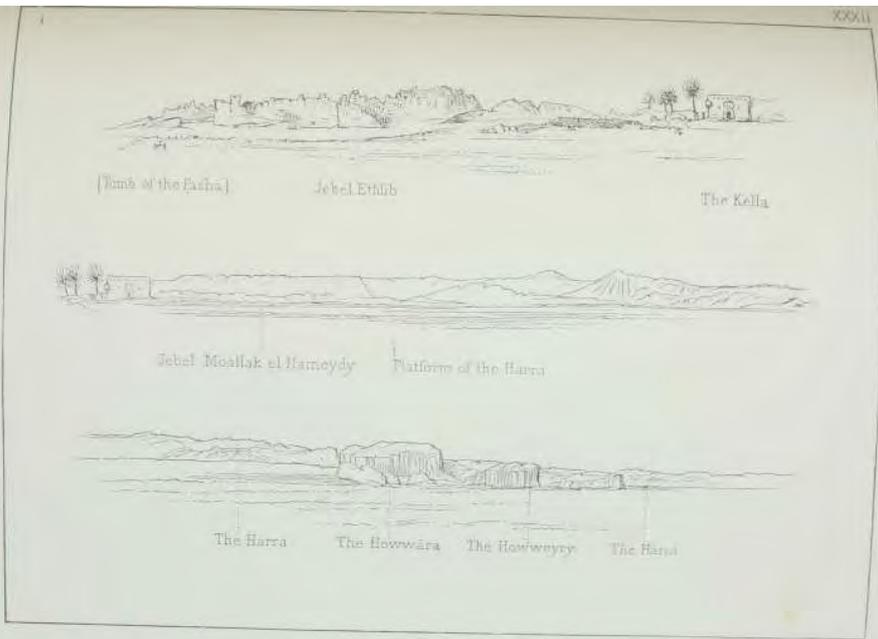
“First fruits of Arabia”: Doughty’s first book on Arabia

156. DOUGHTY, Charles [Montagu]. Documents épigraphiques recueillis dans le nord de L’Arabie. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1884. Large 4to (236 × 290 mm). (6), 63, (1) pp. With 57 plates, mostly heliographed, of archeological inscriptions, sites and maps, 9 folding. Contemporary half calf over cloth boards with red label to richly gilt spine. € 6,500

Only edition: the “first fruits of Arabia” (Hogarth, *Life of Charles M. Doughty*, 1928), and the first publication in English of any account of Doughty’s travels, predating “*Travels in Arabia Deserta*” by four years. (In spite of the French publication, the “*Note de M. Doughty sur son voyage*”, comprising pp. 7–35, is entirely in English.) Doughty (1843–1926) first met the great French orientalist and writer Ernest Renan in 1883, and after the failure of his attempt to sell to Berlin the copies of the inscriptions he had made in the region of El-Hejr and Medain Salih, Renan wrote the preface and supervised the publication of Doughty’s work in Paris.

Occasional light foxing, mainly confined to endpapers, but an appealing copy, removed from the University of Lancaster Library with their bookplate to the flyleaf and their stamp to the title-page; additional armorial bookplate to pastedown.

Macro 855.



(Tomb of the Fasha)

Jebel Etalib

The Kella

Jebel Moallak el Hamedy

Platform of the Harra

The Harra

The Howwara

The Howwaryy

The Harra

MEDAIN-SALIH. (Panorama)

Hushur bin Maktoum, ruler of Dubai, surrenders seventeen slaves

157. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 1 (1885). Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from Naval Officers and the Treasury, relative to the Slave Trade: 1884–85. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. August 1885. [C.-4523].

London, Harrison and Sons, 1885. Folio (207 × 315 mm). VI, 83, (1) pp. Disbound. In modern wrappers.
€ 9,500

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents on the slave trade, including an admiralty report from Bushire that “upwards of fifty freshly imported Africans landed and [were] sold at Debay [Dubai]” in November 1884, in violation of the existing engagements and treaties with the Sheikhs of the Gulf coast (p. 77). Commander V. Anson investigates and soon thereafter reports to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett: “We arrived of Debai, on the Arab Coast, at 2 P.M. on the 27th [of November]. After some delay the Sheikh of that place [Hushur bin Maktoum, ruler of Dubai] surrendered seventeen slaves who had been recently landed in contravention of Treaty [...] Having embarked the British Agent at Shargah [Sharjah], we proceeded on the 28th, and recovered five more slaves at the different towns belonging to the Arab Trucial Chiefs” (p. 78). Includes a list of 22 slaves received from Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, and Umm al-Quwain. More relevant correspondence is to be found under the headings: “Turkey” (pp. 21–32; with references to the trade at Jeddah and Hodeidah); “Turkey. (Consular) – Jeddah” (pp. 33–37), and “Zanzibar” (pp. 39–76; includes a report on Pemba [pp. 48–51] by the Vice-Consul to the Zanzibar Agency, Lieutenant Charles Steuart Smith).

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.

Bennett 512.

SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1885).

585

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE:

1884-85.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1885.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz.
Messrs. HANSARD, 13, Great Queen Street, W.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster;
Messrs. EYER and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, and Sale Office, House of Lords;
Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh;
Messrs. ALEXANDER THOM and Co. (Limited), or Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS, and Co., of Dublin.

4528

Inscribed by the author to Sultan Abdul Hamid II

158. AUBRY, Paul. Mémoires originaux. Les Hôpitaux, les Asiles d'aliéné et les Léproseries en Orient. Grèce, Turquie, Egypte. (Revue Internationale des Sciences Médicales. Tome IV. No 2. 28 février 1887). [Paris], Revue Internationale des Sciences Médicales, 1887. 8vo. (37)–84 pp. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped title to upper cover and spine. Endpapers marbled. All edges gilt. € 9,500

Only edition. – Rare account, by the French physician Paul Aubry, of Turkish military and civil hospitals, describing in detail their design and medical capacities, including accurate numbers of beds. An exceptional documentation of health care infrastructure in the Ottoman Empire, mentioning the Yildiz Ambulance, the Haider Pacha military hospital and the Haseki Hospital in Istanbul. The present offprint also contains a medical bibliography of works in German, Danish and Swedish published in 1886–87 as well as several abstracts, including an article on gonorrhoea by the Ottawa physician Coyteux Prévost, published in the “Union Médicale du Canada” in the same year.

Inscribed and signed by Aubry to Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1842–1918) on the front flyleaf. Binding slightly rubbed. Small marginal tears to pp. 39–42; last few pages somewhat creased. Library stamps erased from flyleaf and first page. From the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, the last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to exert effective control over the fracturing state and also remembered as a poet, translator and one of the dynasty's greatest bibliophiles. While his passion for books is memorialized by the many precious donations he gave to libraries all over the world and which mostly have remained intact to this day (including the 400-volume “Abdul-Hamid II Collection of Books and Serials” gifted to the Library of Congress), his own library was dispersed in the years following his deposition in 1909: books were removed to other palaces and even sold to Western collectors, the greatest part of his collection is today preserved in the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin.

U.S. Army, Index-catalogue of the library of the surgeon-general's office VII, 393. Wobnlich-Despaigne, Les Historiens Français de la Médecine au XIXe Siècle 59.

A Sa Majesté Abdul Hamid

Pédicula des Ottomans

Hommage de profond respect de l'auteur

Paul Aubrey



Group of Lamas (some of our guides)



Ancient Building (remains of a palace)

The Levantine Expedition of Algernon Heber-Percy in Vintage Photographs

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

Syria & Jordan, 1894–1895. Folio (ca. 490 × 610 mm). (86 + 88 =) 174 large black-and-white photographs (14 ca. 95 × 120 mm, the rest ca. 250 × 300 mm). Mounted on cardboard leaves on cloth tabs. Handwritten English captions throughout. Bound for the photographer in two monumental full red morocco albums with giltstamped titles to upper covers. All edges gilt. € 95,000

Two monumental albums with photographs from travels undertaken to Bashan, Argob, Moab and Gilead, presently Jordanian and Syrian territories, in the years 1894–95. Mounted on the album leaves are 174 photographs taken by the British officer Algernon Heber-Percy (1845–1911), recording two of his expeditions to the Levant. Most of the photographs show archaeological sites, ancient ruins, structures, Druze and Bedouin villages and the residents of the villages that Heber-Percy visited in the course of his travels.

The first album, entitled “Argob and Bashan”, contains 86 photographs of sites that are today in Syrian territory, specifically Trachonitis, Bashan and Jabal al-Druze, which the photographer visited together with his spouse and two sons in 1894. The sites include villages in the Trachonitis region (the Lajat) as well as in the cities of Qanawat, As-Suwayda, Bosra and other cities, and the road from Damascus to Beirut. The album also includes photographs of the region’s Druze inhabitants.

The second album, entitled “Moab and Gilead”, contains 88 photographs from sites that are today in Jordanian territory, visited by the photographer in 1895, including Beth Ba’al Ma’on, Dhiban, Umm ar-Rasas, Amman, Salt (Al-Salt) and Jerash. The album also includes photographs of the region’s Bedouin inhabitants and three photographs showing a travelling circus of trained animals (a monkey, a goat and a bear) encountered by the photographer in the Madaba area. Heber-Percy also published on the expeditions recorded in these photographs: his account of his travels appeared in two books, “A Visit to Bashan and Argob” (London, 1895) and “Moab Ammon and Gilead” (1896), and some of the photographs in the albums were reproduced in these books.

Bound for the owner by Bennion & Horne, Market Drayton (their label to pastedown). Some foxing, mainly confined to flyleaves; occasional slight edge flaws. Bindings slightly scuffed at the extremities, but in all a finely preserved, impressive set.



D.P. 156 at head of Baldy Mountain, Nevada on Carson Range

Demarcating the Durand Line

160. [PAKISTAN & AFGHANISTAN]. WALTERS, Herbert Flamstead, British Indian Army officer (1863–1916). Photos of the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Mission 1896.

Baluchistan, 1896. 44 original albumen photographs (ca. 115 × 90 mm or the reverse), in contemporary British-made “interchangeable photo scrap album with movable title-slips” slipped into strong cardboards on tabs, with pencil captions throughout. Bound in auburn cloth with giltstamped cover title “Photographs”. Oblong 8vo (ca. 220 × 168 mm). € 12,500

A unique album of 44 original, almost entirely unpublished photographs assembled by Captain H. F. Walters of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment (also known as The Duchess of Connaught’s Own Baluchistan Regiment of Bombay Infantry), taken during an expedition led by (Sir) Henry McMahon to the southern border of Afghanistan and northern Baluchistan. Following the drawing of the Durand Line in 1893, created by the British to establish a buffer zone – Afghanistan – with a view to protecting the Indian Empire from a possible Russian invasion, McMahon’s 1896 mission served to demarcate the border between these two countries from Gwazha as far as Koh-i-Malik Siah, a mountain which forms the meeting point of the boundaries of Afghanistan, Persia, and Baluchistan. Their work included drawing up detailed topographic maps locating the 94 boundary demarcation pillars they erected (these publications remain available in the Survey of India collection at the British Library).

The present album of photographs bears witness to the conditions of the expedition. Several images show the participants: apart from Captains McMahon and Walters also the surgeon Dr. Frederic Pinsent Maynard and the geographer George Passman Tate, who managed the surveying team. Other photos show the various British and Afghan delegations, the camps at Spintizha, Duganan, Chagai Fort, and Shorawak, an Afghan cemetery, nomad tents near Mehrab, wells, the ruins of Gudar-i-Shah, and views of the desert, but also soldiers of the Baluchistan regiment on parade, in combat training, and playing the bagpipes. One photograph, showing the British officers and their team on the summit of Koh-i-Malik Siah, “where three Empires meet”, was published by G. P. Tate in his 1909 book “The Frontiers of Baluchistan”; the others could not be traced in any publication or collection.

With a loosely inserted bifolium providing the “Names & nos. of Photographs” (from which the captions appear to be drawn), written and signed by G. P. Tate.

A well-preserved ensemble of largely unseen photos, documenting the demarcation of a tenuous border that continues to haunt geostrategic considerations in what has controversially been labelled the “Afpak” region.

Rare travel account

161. OPPENHEIM, Max von. Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Hauran, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien.

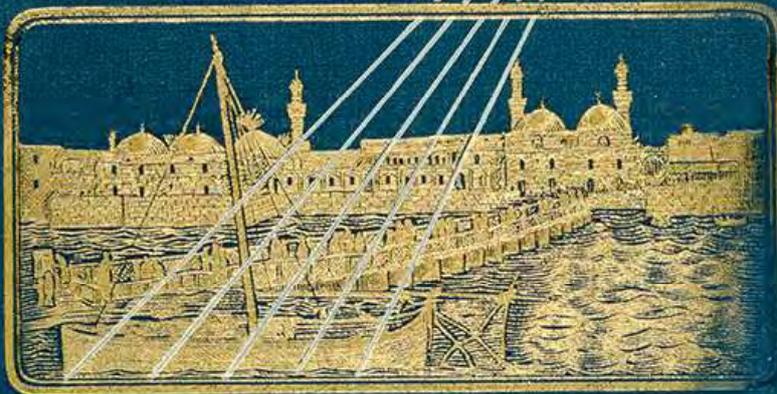
Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1899–1900. Large 8vo. 2 vols. XV, (1), 334 pp. XIII, (3), 434 pp. With 2 (instead of 3) folding maps in rear-cover pockets and numerous illustrations in the text and on photo plates. Original illustrated green cloth. € 8,500

First edition of this rare travel account by the diplomat, archaeologist and orientalist Max Oppenheim (1860–1946), a work that made his name as an expert on the orient. With numerous, mainly photographic illustrations.

Bindings rubbed; wants the large general map. Some slight browning; one map in vol. 2 loose with frayed edges.

Henze III, 650ff. OCLC 13166400.

MAX FREIHERR
VON OPPENHEIM



VOM MITTELMEER
ZUM PERSISCHEN GOLF

BAND II

First and only edition

162. WHIGHAM, H[enry] J[ames]. The Persian Problem. An examination of the rival positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia with some account of the Persian Gulf and Bagdad Railway.

London, Isbister and Co., 1903. 8vo. XVI, 424 pp. Folding map frontispiece and 2 full-page maps to the text, 2 as plates, 23 plates. Original sand buckram, title gilt to spine and upper board, top edge gilt, others uncut. € 7,500

First and only edition. Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf, published in response to the grant of the Baghdad Railway concession by the Ottoman Government to a German-backed consortium. Assesses the economic, military and political implications of rival claims in the various states of the area. Whigham was a well-connected Scottish author who emigrated to America and worked as drama critic on the Chicago Tribune, and as a war correspondent at the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese Wars. A close friend and correspondent of British Persian Gulf opinion-makers Lord Curzon and Sir Percy Cox, Whigham wrote the book, based on his extensive travels in the region, at the request of Lord Curzon, who had "advised [him] to go to the Gulf [and] instructed his subordinate officials in that part of the world to give me all the assistance in their power." Whigham is probably best remembered as a prominent amateur golfer, winner of the second and third US Amateur Championships, and author of "How to play Golf", the first golf instruction manual illustrated from action photographs.

Ink ownership stamp of Charles C. Sterrett, an American Presbyterian missionary to the Christian population in the region, to the front pastedown. Binding a little rubbed and spotted, endpapers foxed. Small inked library stamp and cancellation to the title page, otherwise very good.

Diba Collection 1978, 227. Wilson 243. OCLC 2987283.

THE
PERSIAN PROBLEM

AN EXAMINATION OF THE RIVAL POSITIONS
OF RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PERSIAN GULF
AND THE BAGDAD RAILWAY

BY
H. J. WHIGHAM

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS



LONDON
ISBISTER AND COMPANY LIMITED
15 & 16 TAVISTOCK ST. COVENT GARDEN
1903

Trade with Oman and Bahrain

163. MACLEAN, H. W. Trade with the Muscat Region. Report on the Condition and Prospects of British Trade in Oman, Bahrein, and Arab Ports in the Persian Gulf.

London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Folio (314 × 210 mm). 10 pp. Disbound. Top edge gilt. € 4,500

First edition of this rare and highly interesting commercial report. Maclean, Special Commissioner of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the British Board of Trade, travelled to Muscat in February 1904 and made detailed notes on the trade of Oman (imports, exports, coinage, weights, freight and course of trade). He then visited Bahrain and gathered information on its increasing trade before returning to Karachi via Bushire and Kuwait. The notes on Bahrain provide a valuable insight into its economy, which – less than thirty years before the discovery of oil – still relied strongly on pearl fishing (“the annual value of pearls exported is estimated at £350,000 to £400,000”).

A few creases along folds, otherwise in excellent condition. No copies in Copac/Jisc; WorldCat locates a single copy at Gotha.

Cd. 2281. OCLC 553574318.

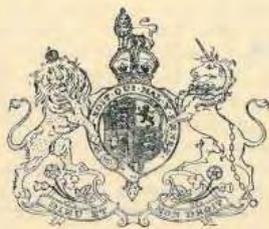
TRADE WITH THE MUSCAT REGION.

731

BOARD OF TRADE.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

REPORT
ON THE
CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF
BRITISH TRADE
IN
OMAN, BAHREIN, AND ARAB PORTS
IN THE PERSIAN GULF,
BY
H. W. MACLEAN,
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
OF THE
BOARD OF TRADE.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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1904.

[Cd. 2281.] Price 1½d.

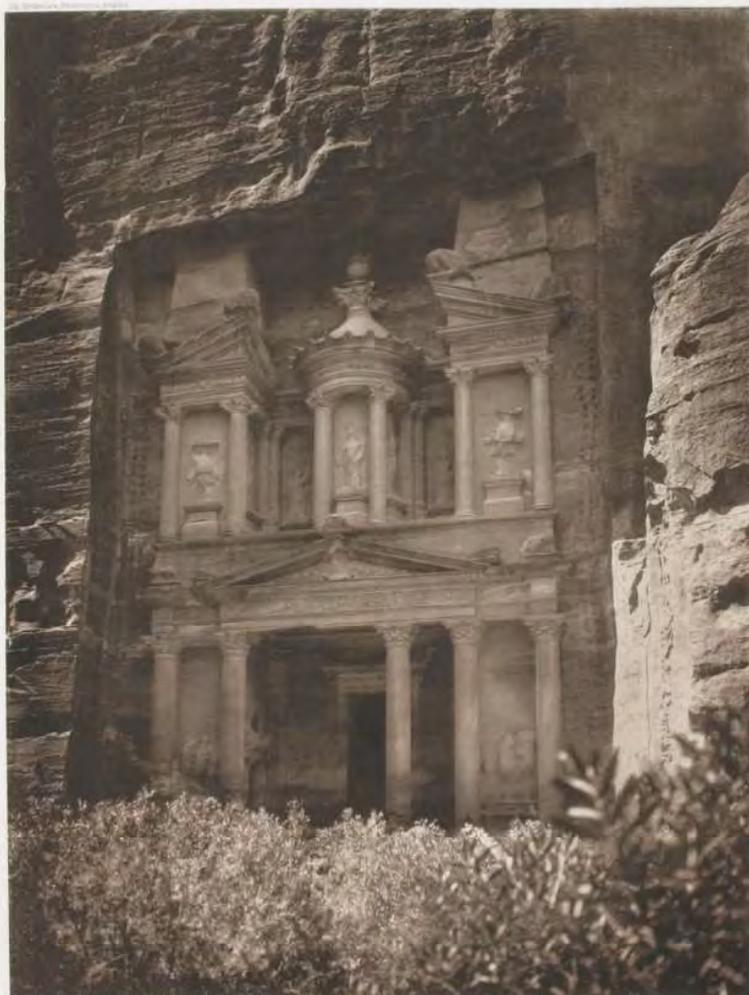


PLATE No. 62 [S] [TASSAN]

The only surviving documentation of Mshatta Palace in Jordan

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

Strasbourg, Trübner, 1904–1909. Small folio (320 × 246 mm). 3 vols. XXIV, 532, (2) pp. with heliogravure frontispiece, 548 illustrations, 40 plates and maps in the text, and 2 extra maps on 4 ff. XII, 358, (4) pp. with 315 illustrations and 9 plates. XIV, 403, (1) pp. with 257 illustrations and 4 plates. Publisher's original half vellum and green boards. € 25,000

First edition: rare. A remarkably well-illustrated archaeological survey of sites in Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon, particularly valued for its account of Petra and of the palace of Mshatta in Jordan, a great monument of early Islamic art. With over 1100 half tone illustrations, many full-page, and numerous splendidly produced plates (some folding or double-page, a few coloured). The outstanding feature of the Mshatta palace was the intricately carved decoration on its facade. Today the complete facade, built in the mid-eighth century, exists only in Brünnow's photographs (see vol. II).

Bindings slightly rubbed; upper joints of vol. III slightly split; stamp of the Meadville Theological School library to title page. A good, clean copy.

NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 24223621.

“Secret” and “Confidential”: The making of the most famous map of Arabia

165. HUNTER, Frederick Fraser, British officer and surveyor (1876–1959). Correspondence relating to Fraser’s classified map of Arabia and the Gulf.

Mostly Simla and Dehra Dun, 1905–1906. Ca. 130 items roughly arranged by correspondent, primarily inbound letters to Hunter but also retained drafts of outbound letters, telegrams, and some copy letters, many items marked “Secret” or “Confidential”. Altogether ca. 240 pages. Various sizes. With two printed maps and one telegram loosely inserted. Bound in a folio volume of green half calf (ca. 218 × 352 mm), spine labelled “Map of Arabia Notes 1905–6 / F. F. Hunter / Vol. 1”. € 150,000

This letterbook containing correspondence on the research and preparation for F. F. Hunter’s “Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf” (1908) forms an important source that reveals the extensive and detailed work behind the production of a milestone in the mapping of the Arabian Peninsula.

When Hunter joined the Survey of India from the Indian Army in 1905, he was ordered to produce an up-to-date map of Arabia. Hunter was well connected with the political agents and intelligence officers who were at this time highly active gathering new information about a region that was of ever-increasing strategic significance. As this volume of correspondence reveals, reports and maps coming from this intelligence network provided much new topographical detail for his map. The series of letters by Captain Maurice O’Connor Tandy (1912–86), a key collaborator with extensive experience in the region, is particularly revealing in providing analysis of topographical details obtained from travellers and spies.

Principal correspondents include Col. Francis Becon Longe, Surveyor-General of India, including his letter of appointment (“I want you to compile a map of Arabia & the Persian gulf – in conjunction with Capt Tandy & Mr Lorimer of the Foreign Dept, Capt. Tandy will put you all right professionally & Lorimer will give you all the information. It is strictly confidential [...]”, 7 Aug. 1905); other senior members of the Survey of India such as T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, S. G. Burrard, and W. J. Bythell; but also the Intelligence Branch, the Imperial Library, and representatives of the Indian Foreign Office, Simla (“A great deal of fresh detail of the Arabian Coast in the Persian Gulf from Kuwait to Sazwa Bay including the Country inland [...] has recently been received which shows great alterations & additions to existing maps to be necessary”, Hunter writes to the Assistant Surveyor General, Simla, on 4 Jan. 1906).

There is an extensive series of lively correspondence with Capt. Tandy, for example discussing the explorer and political agent G. W. Bury: “he also undertook two journeys into the interior during which he made the map in 21 sheets, he went disguised as an Arab & is confident that no one suspected that he was anything else, when we were up country however we met chiefs from the districts he had visited & they assured us that they knew all the time that he was a Christian” (15 June 1906).

Another extensive series of more than 50 letters and telegrams from John G. Lorimer focuses on the progress of the project and a controversy over the transliteration of names (“The chief changes from my system are the use of Q instead of K in some cases, the showing of final H even when silent, and the omission of the vowel before or after (‘) where there is no vowel in Arabic”, 7 July 1906), recent travels in Arabia, information supplied by political agents and others, Hunter’s research including maps, charts, and other materials (many of them confidential or secret) supplied to him to produce his map, including Capt. Prideaux’s “Rough map of Katar Peninsula Scale 1 inch = 4 Miles”, the progress of the project including redrawing sections, decisions on typography, and related subjects.

Hunter’s map was produced to accompany Lorimer’s “Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf”, and the two men worked very closely together, meaning that the letters from Lorimer in the current volume give particular insight into the progress of the map-making project. Hunter later reminisced on their time together: “Mr Lorimer, the draughtsman, and myself spent the winter of 1905–6 in the Foreign Office at Simla – a building designed for summer use. We worked from ten to fourteen hours a day, often in overcoats and mittens, with our ink constantly freezing: good draughtsmanship was difficult” (Hunter, “Reminiscences of the Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf”, GJ 54 [1919], p. 356). The disagreements over transliteration delayed publication, but also gave an opportunity to redraw and improve the map, which was finally published in 1908 but, given its use of intelligence sources, was given a “Secret” classification.

Occasional light edge nicks and fraying, more severe in the inserted maps; binding a little rubbed. Very well preserved in all.

Confidential

O. 69.

DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER No.



FROM Cap: Moberg.

TO F. F. Hunterley. Lt.

Sir,

15. 6. 1890.

Dear Hunter.

About G. W. Barry - I will give you confidentially by private opinion about this man as it must affect the amount of reliance you are able to place in his work.

Barry is by way of being a dabbler, educated in England after a varied career, during which he was repeatedly exposed for the Army's disloyalty exhibited, he spent a few years in Morocco where he studied Arabic & seem to have led a roving life, he then turned up at Aden & I believe was kept under observation by the authorities, being very busy off the columns up with a petty shield & line in a hut in his village some 10 miles out of Aden as an Arab; he has undoubtedly picked up a good colloquial knowledge of Arabic & for this reason was attached to a British expedition that visited the country round Aden some years ago as a translator, he also undertook ^{I think} two journeys

The first scientific account of Petra

166. MUSIL, Alois. Arabia Petraea.

Vienna, Hölder, 1907–1908. 4to. 3 in 4 vols. With 2 folding maps and one folding panorama. Numerous illustrations and plans. Original wrappers. € 9,500

First edition of this standard work on the region: the first scientific account of the Nabataean antiquities, including the ruins of Petra. The Bohemian scholar Alois Musil (1868–1944) was fluent in 35 Arabic dialects. In 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built c. 715 A.D.) in the Jordanian desert north of Amman. During WWI he was sent to the Middle East to thwart British operations against the Ottoman Empire, thus becoming the opponent of T. E. Lawrence. In 1827 he helped establish the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Prague.

With contemp. ownership “Dr. Zweig” on wrapper covers (in Hebrew and German). Some pages uncut; professional repairs to edges. Rare with all 4 volumes; no complete copy recorded at auction during the past decades.

Macro 1667. Howgego III, M103 (p. 664). Fück 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.

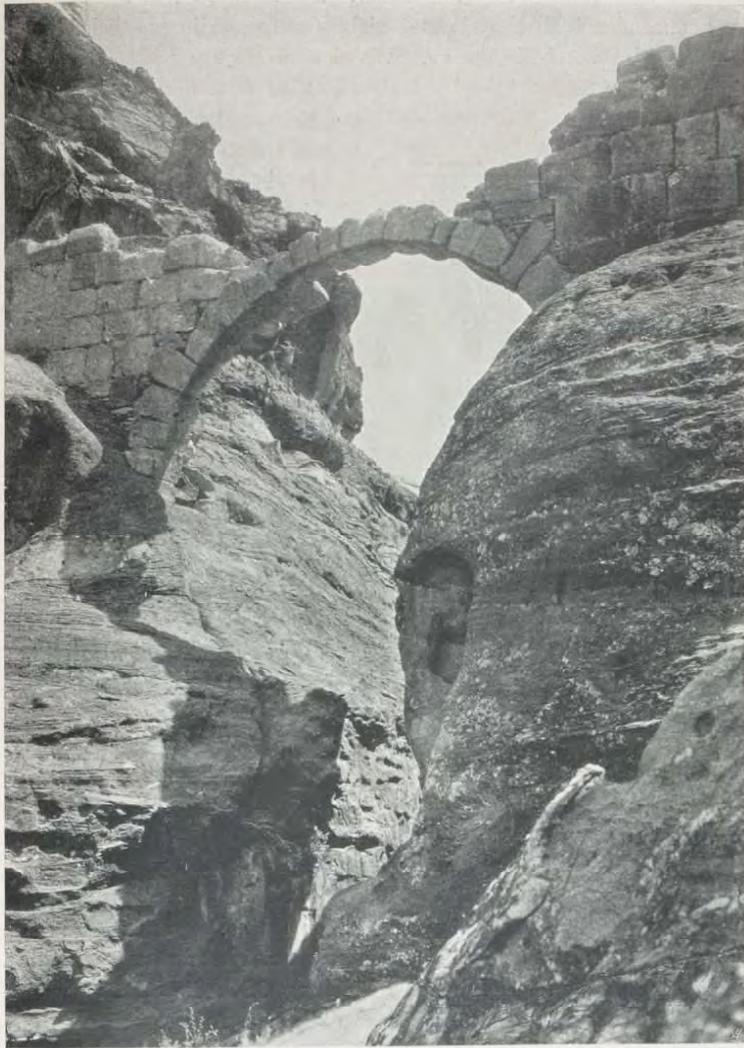


Fig. 20. Wādi Mūsa. Ša'ib al-W'ejra. Die Wasserleitung von Westen.

Rare counterpart to Lorimer's Gazetteer: "For Official Use Only."

167. PAGET, William Henry / MASON, A. H. / et al. (eds.). Frontier and Overseas Expeditions from India. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Divisions of the Chief of the Staff Army Head Quarters India. In six volumes. For official use only.

Simla, Government Monotype Press, 1907–1911. 8vo. 8 vols. (6 volumes & 2 supplements): v. 1. Tribes north of the Kabul River. 1907. (4), IV, XIX, (1), 591, (1) pp. With 8 plans and 2 separate maps in both cover pockets.

Vol. 1, suppl. A. Operations against the Mohmands (including operations in the Khaiber, 1st–7th May) 1908. 1910. (4), II, (2), 60, LVIII pp. With 2 maps in lower cover pocket.

Vol. 2. North-west frontier tribes between the Kabul and Gumal Rivers. 1908. (4), III, (1), 461, (1) pp. With 6 folding plans and 1 separate map in lower cover pocket.

Vol. 2, suppl. A. Operations against the Zakka Khel Afridis 1908. 1908. (8), 49, (1) pp. With 3 maps in lower cover pocket.

Vol. 3. Baluchistan and the First Afghan War. (6), VII, (3), 466 pp. With 2 folding tables, 2 plans (1 folding), and 4 separate folding maps in lower cover pocket.

Vol. 4. North and north-eastern frontier tribes. 1907. (4), IV, 249, (1) pp. With 7 maps and plans and 1 separate folding map in lower cover pocket.

Vol. 5. Burma. 1907. X, (6), 468 pp. With a folding map in lower cover pocket.

Vol. 6. Expeditions overseas. 1911. (4), X, (2), 515, (1) pp. With 14 maps (many folding) and 5 separate folding maps in lower cover pocket.

Uniformly bound in contemporary quarter calf over green cloth covers with giltstamped spine labels. € 125,000

An excessively rare counterpart to Lorimer's simultaneously published Gazetteer of the Gulf: like it, classified at the time of its issuing as a confidential British government document and still well-nigh unobtainable in the original printing, this third and last issue of Paget's and Mason's "Frontier and Overseas Expeditions" remains the most important single source on Raj-based military frontier operations carried out up to the First World War. The work was first compiled in 1873 by Colonel W. H. Paget as "A Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes", with the intention of providing a "valuable guide" to such British commanders and policymakers as "might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours". It was revised in 1884 by A. H. Mason of the Royal Engineers. Three decades later, the frontiers of British influence had vastly expanded: they now reached to the borders of Afghanistan and Persia, and a newly compiled record of expeditions was urgently required. Under the editorship of Lieutenant C. F. Aspinall and Major R. G. Burton, the work known as "Paget & Mason" was thoroughly overhauled and expanded to six volumes, replete with maps and each dealing with a distinct geographical division, with two supplements. Only a few hundred copies would have been printed for circulation to British government departments, regimental libraries, and agencies. The present set, issued to the 7th Division Military Society in 1908 (later the Bareilly Brigade Military Library), bears the giltstamped copy numbers 217, 220, 221, 222, 258, 262, and 1134 (supplement).

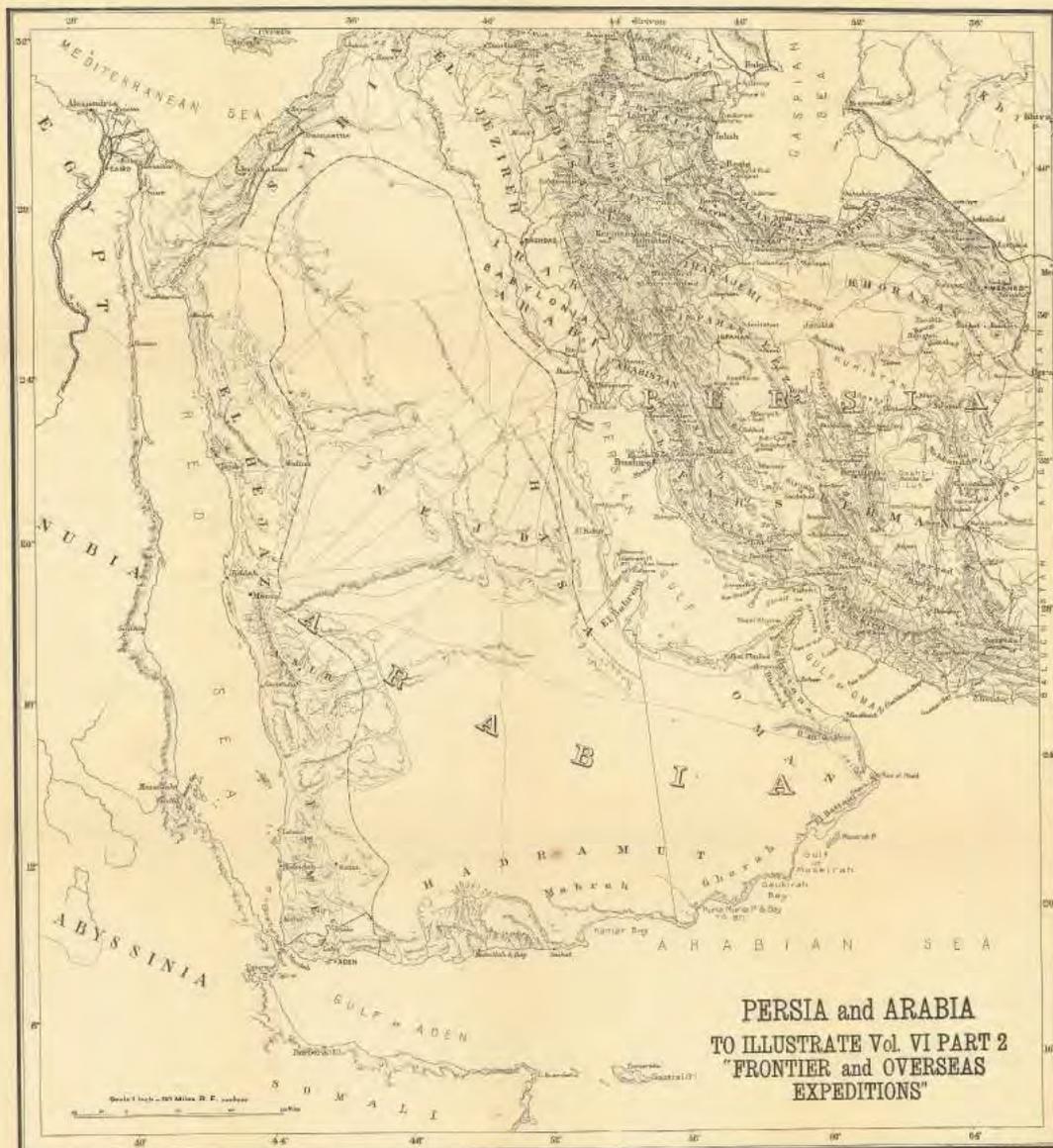
The sixth volume deals in depth with "The Arabian Peninsula and the Islands of Perim and Socotra". It includes a sketch of the geographical situation before discussing in more detail the First Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1809 ("political causes – composition of the force – arrival at Masqat – arrival at Ras-al-Khaimah – description of Ras-al-Khaimah – landing of main body – capture of Ras-al-Khaimah – bravery of enemy – burning of pirate vessels – losses – Lingeh – repulse of the troops – re-embarkation – daring action by Lt. Hall, I.N.

attack on Shanas – desperate resistance"). It is noteworthy that the British officers here felt compelled to record the military gallantry of the al-Qasimi in their resistance to the British forces. Similarly, the Second Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1819 is treated, as is the Bani-Bu-Ali Expedition of 1810 (mentioning the results of "bad diplomacy" and "bad tactics", and citing the bravery of an Imam who displayed "great personal courage" while endeavouring to save an artilleryman). Further sections are given over to the islands of Perim (occupied in 1799 and again in 1856) and Sokotra, of which British infantry took possession in 1834 after "the Sultan would not come to terms".

Corners somewhat bumped, but altogether a tightly bound, handsome and well-preserved set. 1910 and 1911 stamps of the Bareilly Brigade Military Library to most volumes (but stamp of W. B. Salmon to the supplement to vol. 2). Warning "For Official Use Only" stamped in gilt to spine labels throughout, with most title-pages being correspondingly imprinted (in red ink up to vol. 2). As the publisher's original inserted slip advises, the General Map of Afghanistan called for in the list of maps to volume 3 was not, in fact, completed and therefore was never issued with the set. Of the utmost rarity: not reproduced within the Cambridge Archive Editions series, although incomplete reprints appeared in Quetta in 1979 and in Delhi in 1983.

Provenance: 1) 7th Division Military Society, 1908; 2) Bareilly Brigade Military Library, 1910/11; 3) U.S. private collection.

OCLC 821799.



1:6. Type by Wm. Tallis.
 Red. N. Y. A. July 1908

No. 4,473.-1, 1908.

The Social Structures and Tribes of Yemen

168. HUNTER, F[rederick] M[ercer] / Sealy, C. W. H. / Mosse, A. H. E. An Account of the Arab Tribes in the Vicinity of Aden.

Bombay, Government Central Press, 1909. Large 8vo. 2 vols. (6), II, 356 pp. 14 genealogical tables (9 folding) & 3 hand-coloured folding maps. Original green cloth gilt. € 12,500

First and only edition of this excessively rare manual on the tribal structures in the very area where the region's biggest ongoing armed conflict started in 2011. Compiled initially in 1886, the text was brought up to date in 1907 by Captain A. E. Mosse. The authors provide a chronological breakdown of the events, relationships and hostilities of each of the 16 tribes in the Aden area. In addition, the work discusses the nature of each tribe (i.e. "a proud, warlike and independent race"), their income and their organisation, with notes on sub-tribes and their reigning families. The appendix includes copies of the treaties and agreements signed between local tribes and the British, many of which led to the establishment of the British Protectorate.

Aden was ruled as a part of British India from 1839 until 1937, when it became a Crown Colony. Its proximity to Zanzibar, the Suez canal and Mumbai made it an important strategic possession in the British Empire. Hunter wrote the first account of some of the tribes surrounding Aden in his work "An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia" (1877).

Slightly rubbed and spotted. Old library shelfmarks to upper covers; some contemporary underlinings in coloured pencil. The tables are at the end of the text volume, while the maps are stored loosely in a pocket in a separate volume.

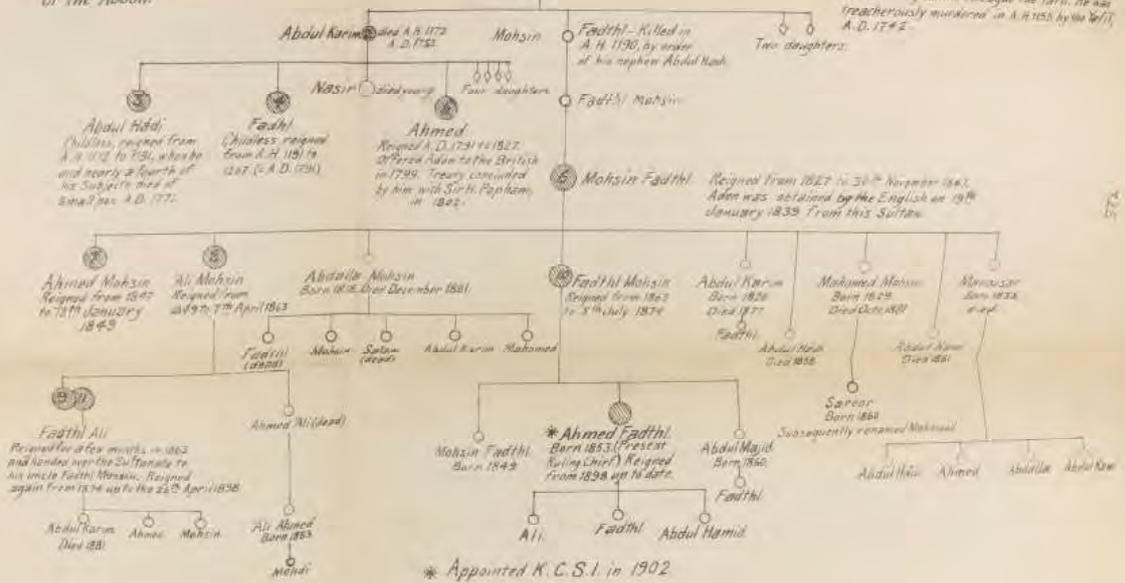
Rare. Only two copies traced at auction within the last 50 years, one of which was lacking the maps showing the tribes of Yemen and the boundaries of the Aden protectorate.

Not in Macro.

No. 1.
Genealogical Table
of the Abdali.

Fadthl ibn Ali ibn Fadthl ibn Saleh ibn Salam

declared himself sole independent chief of the
the Abdali in A.H. 1141. He took Aden in A.H. 1148
after turning out his colleague the Yafii. He was
treacherously murdered in A.H. 1153 by the Yafii,
A.D. 1742.



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

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

[Calcutta], Foreign Office Press; Simla, G.M. Press, 1911. Folio (216 × 342 mm). 12 parts in one volume. (4), 23; (2), II, 30; (4), 19, (1); (4), 23, (1); (4), 19, (1); (4), 12; (4), 12; (4), 20; (4), 22; (4), 15, (1); (4), 23, (1); (4), 10 pp. Printed in single columns with blank space left at inner margins for notes. Half sheep over red cloth boards, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine. € 25,000

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

Further sections discuss treaties and trade agreements; expeditions and scientific missions; irrigation, shipping and railways, telegraph and postal networks, trade; arms trafficking; disturbances and risings; and British relations with Turkey and China. Also covered are the murder of Noel Williamson, assistant political officer, Sadiya, and his party in the Panga Hills, Assam, and the subsequent Abor Expedition; the Chinese Revolution of 1911 (Xinhai Revolution) and its impact in Tibet and Burma; and the Italo-Turkish War.

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

*Memorandum of information received during
the month of February 1911, regarding
affairs in Arabia, the North-East Fron-
tier and Burma.*

[Note.—This memorandum is based upon reports, the accuracy of
which it is not always possible to guarantee.]

ARABIA.

(ADEN.)

1. (*Vide paragraph 1 of the Memo-
randum for July 1910.*)
Inter-tribal affairs. The Muffahi Section
of Upper Yafa is reported to have resumed
hostilities with the Shaaris and to have
carried away 50 goats belonging to the latter.
Some other sections of Upper Yafa have joined
the Muffahis against the Shaaris and the former
have arrived at Husn Shuko with a force of 100
men. The Shaaris have also collected 100 men
and are stationed at Al-Sarara. Two casualties
are reported on both sides in the skirmishes
which have already taken place.

(ii) A fight has taken place between two
parties of the Markashi section of the Fadthli
tribe in which one man was killed.

2. (*Vide paragraph 5 of the Memoran-
dum for May 1910.*)
Purchase of Burhemi territory by the Abdali Sultan. The Political Resident,
Aden, reports that the
Abdali Sultan has abandoned the tract of land
purchased by him from the Burhemi Shaikh,
as he has heard that the Burhemis contemplated
committing outrages in the tract in question as
soon as the Sultan should consent to the transfer
to himself of the terms of the Burhemi Treaty
of 1889.

3. A Turkish subject who was proceed-
ing to Aden with a
camel loaded with
Kât, is reported to have been shot dead
by a gang of Subehi marauders in the
Abdali territory. The victim had an escort
of Haushabis, who are suspected of being
implicated in the murder. The *Kât* and
other property of the victim were carried
off. The Resident at Aden has addressed
the Abdali and Haushabi Sultans on the
subject.

4. With reference to a recommendation
made by the Political
Resident at Aden that
a cruiser should be sta-
tioned at Aden for the purpose of showing the
flag, and to enable him to send her down
the coast line to stop gun-running from
Mokalla to the Somali Coast for the Muffah,

“Secret”: wartime notes and correspondence from the desk of the Aden Residency

170. [YEMEN] – JACOB, Harold Fenton, British army officer and Political Agent (1866–1936).
A collection of papers from the Yemen Residency.

Mostly Aden, mainly 1911–1917, with additional material to 1925. Correspondence, memoranda, and notes in English and Arabic. 2 typescript pp. in-folio, 15 handwritten pp. in-4to, 32 handwritten pp. in-8vo.

€ 7,500

A collection of prewar and wartime notes and correspondence, some labelled “secret”, from the desk of the longtime First Assistant Resident in Aden, Lt. Col. Harold F. Jacob, who served in this capacity from 1910 to 1917 (and once the War started was also Chief Political Officer to the Aden Field Force).

In a classified report to a superior concerning tribal allegiances in Yemen and the threat of an Ottoman incursion, dated 30 June 1915, he writes: “Interviewed the Abdali Sultan at Lahej yesterday and the following is what I have been able to elicit. 1. The Sheikh Ibn Nasir Mukbil appears to be particularly anxious to secure our armed presence on the Haushabi border and Sheikh Husen Saleh the Azraki (our stipendiary) and Ali Ba Saleh the Haushabi Sultan’s Minister seem to be willing tools in his hand to effect that purpose. It must be remembered that Ibn Nasir Mukbil is still friendly to us or rather his unfriendliness is not proved. [...] It is hard to prophesy correctly in Arabia, and from a distance, since Arab politics change in so kaleidoscopic a fashion, but I am inclined to believe, even if there be certain hostile Turks and Arabs at Al Dareja, that the situation is not so critical as our friend the Abdali Sultan would have us believe. [...] [A]s the Sultan of Lahej is able to procure at this stage 600 camels in 2 days I am strongly in favour of our engaging them since, if hostilities open, he will find it extremely difficult to raise these numbers [...]”.

A telegram draft of 10 January 1917 to the General Officer Commanding Aden, likewise “secret”, Jacob writes: “Idrisi quite ready conclude supplementary agreement as outlined by Secretary of State (stop) [...] Says Farasan is part & parcel his sea-board and expects British protection from all outside interference (stop) Says British flag, however, as repugnant on Farasan as would be at Jizan and likely draw Turkish vengeance as implying cession of Islands to us; further will preclude future favours qua arms from France and Italy (stop) I fully sympathize with both agreements and believe presence of flag will place Farasan in category of annexation subject to ‘post-bellum’ adjudication (stop) [...]”.

Also, several items of Arabic correspondence, often with Jacob’s handwritten translation into English underneath. Also, a quantity of 8vo pencil notes in English and Arabic, some in the hand of another officer (possibly the Aden Resident) and as early as 1911, often not easily legible, apparently referring among other subjects to “Philby”, “How Turks lost the Yemen”, etc.

Jacob spoke Arabic fluently and knew the Qur’an intimately. As Political Agent in Aden and in the Hinterland he served on Lord Allenby’s staff as an advisor on South West Arabia, where he became acquainted with Lawrence of Arabia. In 1915 he published a book on Southern Arabia, “Perfumes of Araby. Silhouettes of Al Yemen”.

Edges brittle; some browning and folds, but altogether a well-preserved survival.



Ottoman Cartography: Mecca, the Hejaz and the Hajj

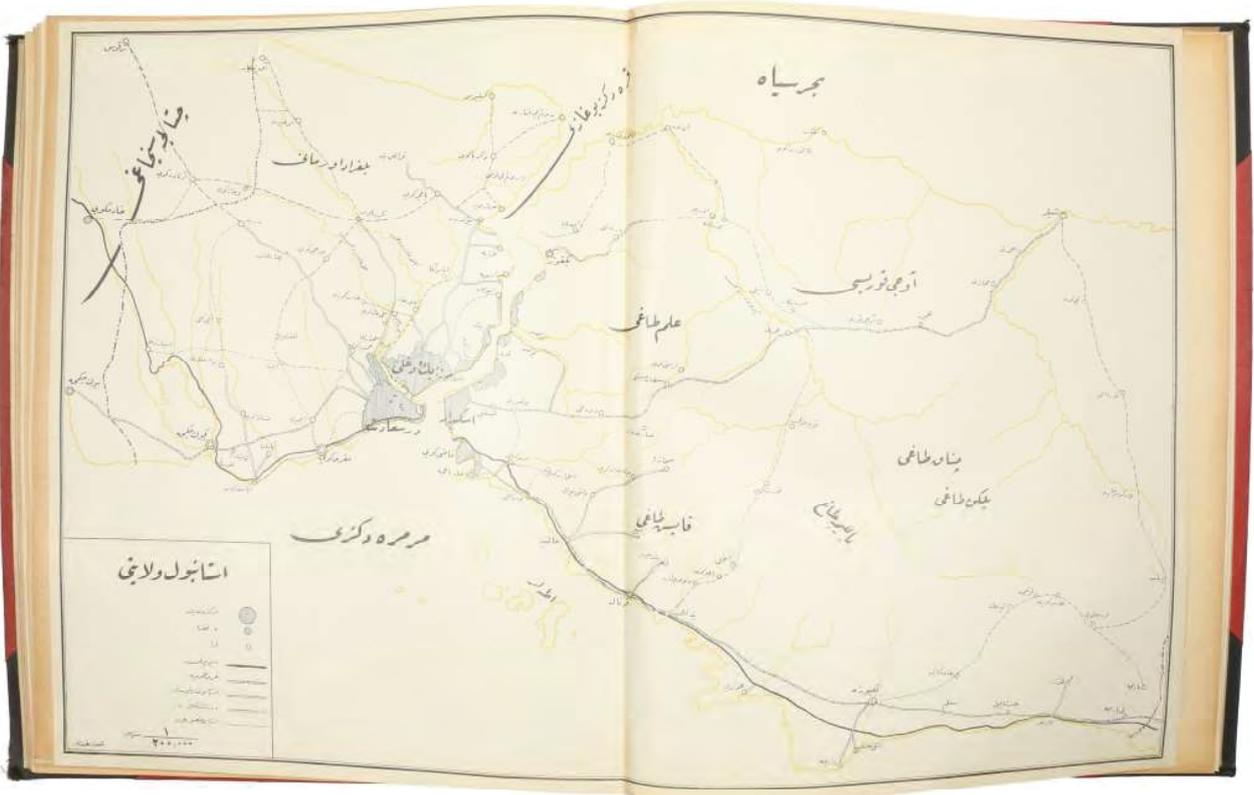
171. DAKHILIH NAZARATAA ‘UMUR MUHALIYH WILAYAT [Interior Ministry for Vilayets]. Wilayat yawlalaa kharituh sydur [Road Maps of the Vilayets].

Istanbul, Dahiliye Nezareti Umur-Mahalliye-i Vilâyat Müdiriyeti, Hilâl Matbaas, 1329 Rumi [= 1913 CE]. Large 4to (260 × 328 mm). 26 bi-chrome lithographed double-page maps (each 485 × 315 mm), with 48 sheets of interleaved text, all contents unnumbered and entirely in Ottoman Turkish. Original half black cloth over red boards with cover bearing the title and the Tughra of Sultan Mehmed V Reshad in gilt .
€ 35,000

This is one of the rarest and most extraordinary works of late Ottoman cartography, produced by the Interior Ministry at the behest of the “Young Turks” regime on the eve of World War I. Published with text entirely in Ottoman Turkish, the atlas consists of 26 double-page maps, all of an extraordinary proto-modernist design, accompanied by detailed text explaining all of the road itineraries depicted. All of the maps are original productions, predicated upon the latest official sources supplied by both state engineers and private contractors. Of the maps, eight focus exclusively upon subjects from the Arab world, including a dedicated map of the Hejaz (with the Hejaz Railway and pilgrimage routes), as well as a map focussing upon Mecca and Jeddah. The atlas provides by far and away the most comprehensive and accurate record of the road system throughout the Ottoman Empire, taken in the wake of an unprecedented wave of infrastructure development. Additionally, while not part of the technical remit of the work, the maps also provide a stellar overview of the Ottoman railway system, including the Hejaz Railway and the in-progress Anatolian-Baghdad Railway. The atlas therefore gives the most authoritative historical accounts of the technical nature of the empire’s key corridors of military and commercial movement, as well as the most important routes of the Hajj Pilgrimage, during a critical historical juncture.

Internally remarkably clean and crisp, just some light natural oxidization of the original glue along the gutters of some leaves and light even toning to text pages, plus a few negligible stains, but overall in a very good condition.

*Özege 22737. Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı – İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi (İSAM) [Turkey Diyanet Foundation – Centre for Islamic Studies, İstanbul] 912.95607 VYL.Y. Dâhiliye Nezareti Umur-î Mahalliye ve Vilayat Müdürlüğü Evrakı [Archives of the Turkish Interior Ministry, Ankara] DH UMVM 74/31. İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Atatürk Kitaplığı [İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality Atatürk Library] 23589. OCLC 51297423 (listing the work, but not citing the locations of any examples). – Citations in recent academic publications: E. Erol, *The Ottoman Crisis in Western Anatolia: Turkey’s Belle Époque and the and the Transition to a Modern Nation State* (London, 2016), pp. 73 & 301. A. Kisa, “II. Meşrutiyet Dönemi’nde Bitlis Vilayeti’nde Karayolları” [*Highways in Bitlis Province During the Second Constitutional Era*], *Tarih ve Gelecek Dergisi, Aralık 2019, Cilt 5, Sayı 3 [Journal of History and the Future, December 2019, Vol. 5, Issue 3]*, pp. 702–711, esp. pp. 707–708.*



Photographs taken by the author between 1905 and 1915

172. MORITZ, B[ernhard]. Bilder aus Palästina, Nord-Arabien und dem Sinai.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1916. Oblong folio (405 × 310 mm). 106 plates after photographs mounted on 50 card mounts with captions, numbered 1–100 and 16a, 59b, 60a, 72a (2 photos) and 95a, one map (numbered 63a), the images of varying sizes. Includes text booklet (2 ff., 16 pp.). Loose as issued in publisher's cloth-backed decorative portfolio boards, gilt lettered "Nord-Arabien und Sinai" on upper cover. € 48,000

A rare photographic record of the major sites and geographic features in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Palestine. The images – taken for the most part by Moritz but some by Turkish friends in areas where he was prohibited from going – depict pilgrims on the Hajj to Mecca, Bedouins, the building of the Hejaz railway between Damascus and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, Jiddah, Petra, and Mt. Sinai. Moritz (1859–1939) was an Arabist and archaeologist who from 1896 to 1911 headed the Khedival Library and Archive in Cairo. It was from there that he made numerous research trips to the Sinai and Hejaz, taking the present photographs between 1905 and 1915.

Plates and text are well preserved, with only a few occasional minor chips to the edges of the mounts. Portfolio uncommonly well preserved and only a little rubbed at the extremities.

NDB XVIII, 149. OCLC 2889101.



75 Mekka.
 Bab 'Abi Tor der heiligen Moschee
 an der Ostseite; durch das mittlere
 Portal wird das Zenzenhaus sichtbar.



76 Mekka.
 Ansicht der heiligen Moschee vom Ostmarkt.
 Im Vordergrund das Zenzenhaus,
 dahinter die Ka'ba.

*Field guide for officers during the Mesopotamian campaign (1914–1918),
with a folding map*

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

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1917. Small 8vo (175 × 135 mm). [4], 326 (pp. 272f. printed on a single page, pp. 274–279 printed as three folding tables), [1] pp. With large folding map and additional separately printed index in pocket at front. Original green cloth, printed title to spine and upper flap. Ownership inscription of H. W. Leatham, Lieut., RAMC, dated April, 1918. € 6,500

First edition of a field guide to Mesopotamia (Iraq), published on behalf of the General Staff in India for the use of officers serving in the Mesopotamian campaign during the First World War, stating on the binding and title-page “for official use only”. The guide is divided into eight chapters, dealing with Iraq’s history, geography, population, resources, military strength, maritime power, administration and communication respectively. The fifth and sixth chapter also contain valuable information on the Turkish military and maritime strength. Added to the present guide is many newly acquired information not present in the 1915 guide. For example, the “list of routes” in the present guide contains 36 routes from one city to another, compared to 14 routes in the 1915 guide. The routes are shown on the folding map. With the owner’s inscription of H. W. Leatham, Lieutenant in the British Royal Army Medical Corps, on the first flyleaf. A few small spots or stains. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

For Official use only.

FIELD NOTES.

MESOPOTAMIA.

GENERAL STAFF, INDIA.

February, 1917.



Catalogue No. M. 3.

(11349).

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1917



Graded "Secret"

174. [LAWRENCE, T. E.] – ARAB BUREAU – (HOGARTH, David George). Secret. Handbook of Hejaz.

Cairo, Government Press, 1917. 8vo. VI, 179, (1) pp. With folded outline map (380 × 290 mm, scale 1:4,000,000) showing the Hejaz with the Hejaz railway, Mada'in Saleh and Al-'Ula marked, and a folding genealogical table. Original half cloth over printed boards. € 45,000

Extremely rare copy of the Arab Bureau's intelligence manual for the Arab Revolt: the important second, expanded edition, compiled by T. E. Lawrence's mentor, D. G. Hogarth, from multiple new sources which must have included Lawrence himself. The manual was graded "Secret" and "For Official Use Only", all copies to remain "the Property of H.B.M. Government". It includes descriptions of the geography, population, districts and towns of the Hejaz (with a section on the "large oasis village" of El-'Ala and its date plantations), notes on the local tribes, political information, colourfully written accounts of the personalities among the ruling family and beyond, notes on the Muslim pilgrimage, on trade and industries, communications, and travel routes.

Dated 26 February 1917, the book was issued by the Arab Bureau, established in Cairo the previous year under the auspices of the British Foreign Office to co-ordinate intelligence, propaganda and political activity in the Middle East during the Great War. It was based on information collected by the Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, for the Admiralty's Arabia Handbook, supplemented by native sources. The first edition, written wholly by Hogarth and shorter by a full 30 pages, was rushed to the press in 1916. It was soon challenged for certain omissions (by St John Philby, among others), and the present preface admits that "the development of events [...] has improved our knowledge of many physical features, as well as altered the social conditions, of Hejaz. The first edition, therefore, which contained errors due to haste, has been recast by the hands responsible for its original appearance; and the second edition, now issued, is based, in considerably greater measure, on the evidence of persons who have actually visited the locality, and been in contact with its society".

Exceedingly scarce: JISC locates just four holdings (Durham, Edinburgh, the British Library, and the Imperial War Museum); OCLC adds just one more, the only copy to be found outside the UK – at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania. A reprint appeared in 1978, and another a decade later within the Archive Editions series. The printing code on the verso of the final leaf suggests that 200 copies were printed, but the only example ever to have appeared at auction was Peter Hopkirk's copy of the 1916 first edition (Sotheby's 14 Oct 1998, lot 840).

Printed cover slightly stained, but preserved in its entirely original state; interior complete and fresh. A principal source of information, "of major historic value to students of the Arabian Peninsula" (note to the 1978 Falcon-Oleander Press reprint).

OCLC 15875389.

*Arabians of Lawrence: 14 photographic portraits of sheiks & tribesmen,
by Lawrence of Arabia's Chief of Staff*

175. STIRLING, Walter Francis. "Arab Types". Album of Arabian portrait photographs.

Syria, ca. 1918. 8vo. 15 black and white photographs captioned in white, plus one repeat in a smaller print. Original board album, acquired from "M. Arthur, Beyrouth". Paper label to upper cover: "Arab Types. Syria". € 45,000

Small but fascinating collection of portrait photographs showing Arabian nobles as well as commoners, all captioned and the subject often identified by name and tribe. The photos, many of which are executed as highly expressive profile studies, were taken and assembled by Lt. Col. Walter Francis Stirling (1880–1958), Chief of Staff to T. E. Lawrence. While the present photographs were taken during his time with Lawrence, whom Stirling revered, it is not his British comrades but rather the striking features of the sheikhs and bedouins on which this collection is focused. Among the images are "Sheik Gawaileh of Nejd, one of Lawrence's Bodyguard", and "Sheikh Hamondi, Friend of Lawrence"; others are more ominously identified as "Yezidi Shepherd, Devil worshipper" or "Bad type of Hadadiyim Tribesman". Of many noble tribesmen here depicted, such as Fauraz ibn Sha'laan, Emir of the Ruwalla, or Sheikh Daham al-Hadi, Paramount Sheikh of the Shammar tribe, these probably constitute the only photographic record.

Stirling was trained at Sandhurst and served in the Transvaal operation during the Boer War before being seconded to the Egyptian Army in 1906. He spent five years patrolling with an Arab battalion on the Eritrean and Abyssinian borders. Throughout WWI he served at Gallipoli and the Palastinian campaign until he was appointed chief staff officer to Lawrence of Arabia, who called him "Stirling the imperturbable". In 1937, Stirling would reflect on his famous wartime comrade: "From then [early 1918] throughout the final phase of the Arab revolt on till the capture of Damascus, I worked, travelled, and fought alongside Lawrence [...] We sensed that we were serving with a man immeasurably our superior [...] In my considered opinion, Lawrence was the greatest genius whom England has produced in the last two centuries [...] If ever a genius, a scholar, an artist, and an imp of Shaitan were rolled into one personality, it was Lawrence." In 1919 Stirling became advisor to Emir Feisal and Deputy Political Officer in Cairo, then acting governor of Sinai and Governor of the Jaffa district in Palestine before moving to Albania in 1923 to take up a position advising and assisting in the reorganisation of the Albanian Ministry of the Interior.



Sheik Gawcileh of NEJD
one of Lawrence's Bodyguard

The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd

176. [PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger]. Iraq in War Time. Al-Iraq fi zaman al-harb.

Basrah, Government Press, [1918]. Folio (257 × 344 mm). (104) pp. More than 200 photo prints. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8,500

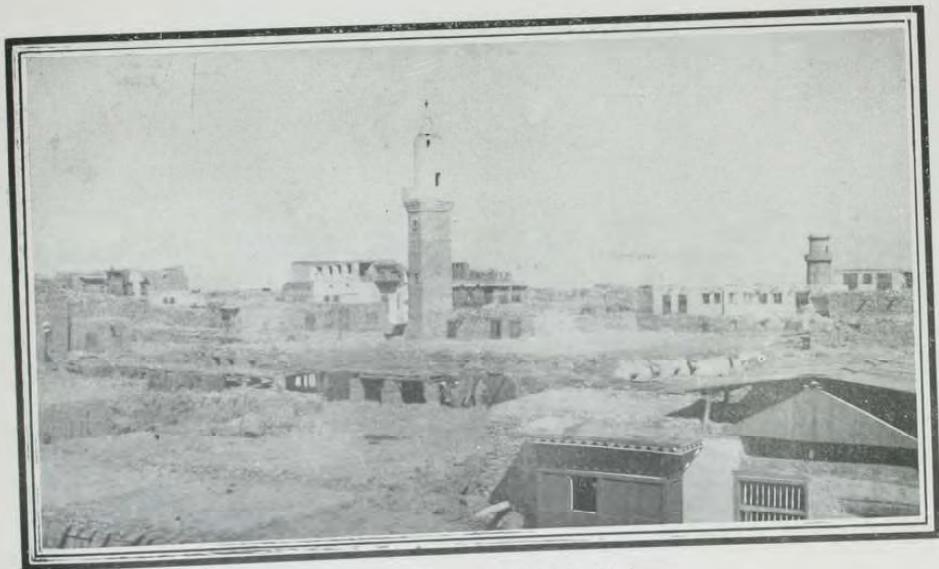
Intriguing photo publication of both Iraq and Central Arabia during the Great War, brought out by St John Philby at the end of the year 1918, after he had served with the British administration in Baghdad from 1915 to 1917 and then travelled through the interior of the Arabian peninsula as head of a mission to Ibn Saud. Philby completed a great tour of the Nejd in nine months, covering some 4000 kilometres. "Over 600 photographs were taken, some of which were later published in 1918 in 'Iraq in War Time', the first photographic book to appear on Najd" (Badr El-Hage, p. 95f.). The book, captioned throughout in English and Arabic (in which Philby was fluent) is divided into four sections: "Groups and Portraits" (43 illustrations); "Local Events" (55 illustrations); "Views" (112 illustrations, including "In Basrah City", "Amarah", "Nasiriyah", "Baghdad", "Najaf", "Mosul", "Suq al Shuyukh", "In Persia"), and "A Tour through Central Arabia" (24 illustrations). Among these are numerous equestrian images ("The best Arab horse 'Winchester' owned by Fahud el Nasar", "Well-known Basrah Race Horses", "Arabs competing for a prize offered for the best Arab mare", "Judging the Arab mares", "Winner of the Prize for Arab Mares" etc.), and the portrait section contains a veritable gallery of the sheikhs and political officers of the Arabian scene during the Great War. The tour of the Nejd shows fascinating images of Jeddah, Nafudh, Sakha, Madhiq, Riyadh, Al-Hafar, Saqtah Gorge, the Shamsiyah Garden, etc., as well as Arab chiefs and a group portrait with the anonymous tourist Philby himself, surrounded by his Bedouin escort. "Although Philby was an amateur photographer, and the quality of his photographs fails at times to be up to standard, his achievements were remarkable, and his photographs documented many towns and villages for the first time" (Badr El-Hage, p. 114).

Near-undecipherable ownership inscription of Sheikh Abdulkareem bin Khaz'al, or possibly of the Sheikh of Muhammerah, Khaz'al bin Jabir bin Merdaw al-Ka'bi (1863–1936), to the verso of the rear free endpaper. A photograph of the Sheikh of Muhammerah appears in Part II. A few small scuffs and stains, corners bumped. A good copy of this rare and important work usually encountered only in poor condition.

Badr El-Hage, Saudi Arabia: Caught in Time, 1861–1939, p. 95. Imperial War Museum 29(567)/3–5. OCLC 757755425. Not in Macro or Wilson.



The Tourist (standing in centre) and a part of the Escort.
 يشاهد تمارى فى هذا المنظر الضابط الذى أخذ هذه المناظر بإس من الرب وسط قسم من حربه



Yuba—from balcony of 'Abdul Qadir's house.
 يوبا - من شرفة دار عبد القادر

The Treaties of Peace signed by all the Sheikhs of the Arab Tribes of the Gulf

177. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8vo. (8), 83, (1) pp. (8), 57, (1) pp. (8), 74 pp. (8), 52 pp. (4), 26 pp., final blank f. (4), 26 pp. 38 pp. (index). Publisher's printed green cloth. € 4,500

A manual of "geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political" information compiled for the British delegates to the Peace Conference that took place in Versailles in 1919, here issued "for public use" for the first time. The extensive section on the Arabian coastal regions includes not only detailed statistics (giving the population of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah at 6,000, 20,000, and 15,000 inhabitants, respectively), but also, in a separate appendix, the full text of the treaties signed between the United Kingdom and the Sheikhs and rulers of the "Trucial Coast" in 1820 and 1853, including the names of all signatories: Sh. Hassan bin Rahmah for Ras al-Khaimah, Sh. Shakhbout for Abu Dhabi, Sh. Zayed bin Syf for Dubai, Sh. Sultan bin Suggur for Sharjah, Sh. Rashid bin Hamid for Ajman, Sh. Abdullah bin Rashid for Umm al-Quwayn, etc.

Issued as vol. XIII of the "Peace Handbooks" by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. Comprises in all: nos. 76 (Persian Gulf), 77 (French India), 78 (French Indo-China), 79 (Portuguese India), 80 (Portuguese Timor), and 81 (Macao).

Binding slightly stained. Withdrawn from the University Library of Manchester (their ownership, bookplate, and deaccession stamp to endpapers). – Rare.

OCLC 28122772.

PEACE HANDBOOKS

Issued by the Historical Section
of the Foreign Office.

VOL. XIII.

PERSIAN GULF: FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS

- 75. (CANCELLED)
- 76. PERSIAN GULF
- 77. FRENCH INDIA
- 78. FRENCH INDO-CHINA
- 79. PORTUGUESE INDIA
- 80. PORTUGUESE TIMOR
- 81. MACAO

LONDON:
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

1920.

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

178. MILES, Samuel Barrett. The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

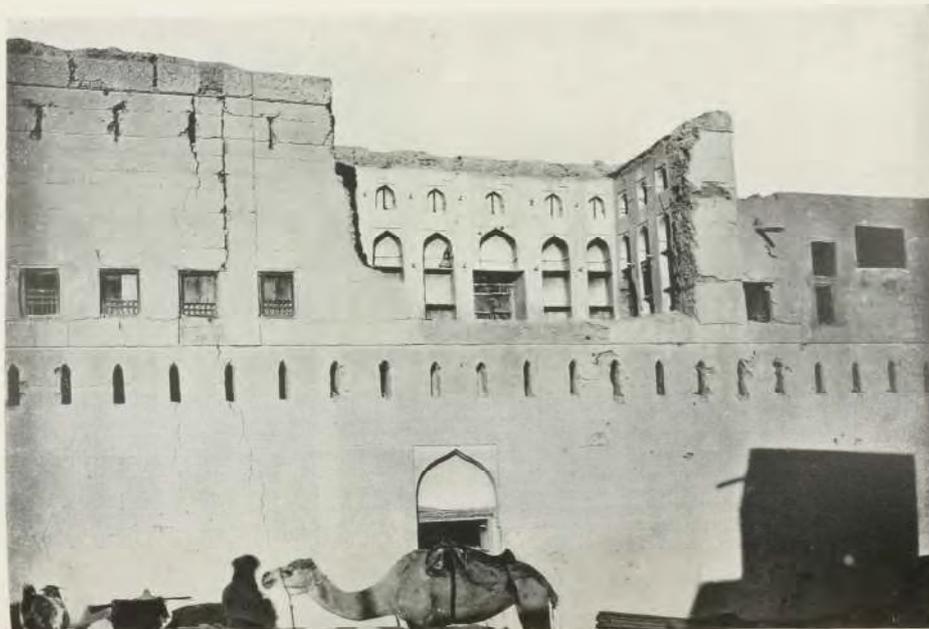
London, Harrison and sons, 1920. 4to. 2 vols. (12), 264 pp. (4), 265–643 pp., final blank. With frontispiece portrait and 8 photographic plates. Contemporary stamped cloth with cover and spine titles. € 35,000

Second printing of the equally scarce 1919 first edition of this notable work of travel literature by the British Army officer S. B. Miles, who served as a diplomat in various Arabic-speaking countries, notably Oman, which he came to know better than any other European of the time. His intent to revise the notes he had “jotted down on odd bits of paper as he rode through the desert on his camel” (Preface) was rendered impossible due to his failing eyesight. Five years after his death his widow decided to publish the manuscript as she found it, enriching it with Miles’s travelogue of Mesopotamia as well as an index. The work includes the political and economic history of Oman and the Gulf as well as the history and geography of Dhofar, Arab tribes, and pearl fishing. The plates show the forts at Bahila, Yabreen, and Rostak, as well as the house of Seyyid Hamed Bin Azzar at Rostak, a group of locals, and date palms, while the frontispiece depicts Miles resting in a chair wearing his sunglasses.

Binding slightly rubbed and soiled, cockling to upper cover of vol. 2, rebacked. A good copy of this popular work that saw re-issues in 1966 and 1994.

Cf. Ghani 250 (reprint of 1966 only).

To face p. 393



SEYYID HAMED BIN AZZAR'S HOUSE AT ROSTAK.

[See p. 337]

*Interwar period agreements between the Western powers
and those of the Middle East*

179. LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Societe des Nations / League of Nations. Treaty Series.

Lausanne (Switzerland), League of Nations, Imprimeries Réunies S. A., 1921–1936. 62 vols. bound in 42, including: 7–16, 19, 21–25 (paper), 28–33, 37–41, 50–57, 63, 69–73, 75–77, 80, 88–92, 94–99, 102, 115, 139, 154–155, 168 (paper). Indices of 1–3, 8–11, 12–15, 28–31, 131–152, 1–39. Vol. 154 with a folded map. Mostly blue cloth with giltstamped crest and spine title, original wrappers included in the binding. 6 vols. in original wrappers. Lithogr. coloured plate of a chart at the end of vol. 56/57 added. € 9,500

First and only edition: a substantial torso of the League of Nations Treaty Series (LNTS), the League's officially published collection of treaties and other international engagements. Begun in 1920, it was discontinued in 1946 (following the dissolution of the League) after 205 volumes. The present set includes numerous important agreements reached during the interwar period between the western powers and those of the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, the Trucial States, Yemen, and Oman.

To cite but a few examples, vol. 71 includes the full Arabic and English text of the “Treaty of Friendship and good understanding between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Hejaz and of Nejd and its dependencies. Signed at Jeddah, May 20, 1927”, authorized by Faisal Abdul-Aziz al Saud, Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdul-Rahman al Saud and Gilbert Clayton, pp. 133–164, also noting: “Article 6. His Majesty the King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies undertakes to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with the territories of Kuwait and Bahrain, and with the Sheikhs of Qatar and the Oman Coast, who are in special treaty relations with His Britannic Majesty's Government”, p. 154.

Vol. 115 includes the German and Arabic text as well as a French and English translation of the “Treaty of Friendship” between Germany and Hejaz, Nejd and dependencies of 1929 in Cairo which was authorized by Stohrer, Sheikh Hafez Wahba, and Sheikh Fausan El Sabek, pp. 266–270.

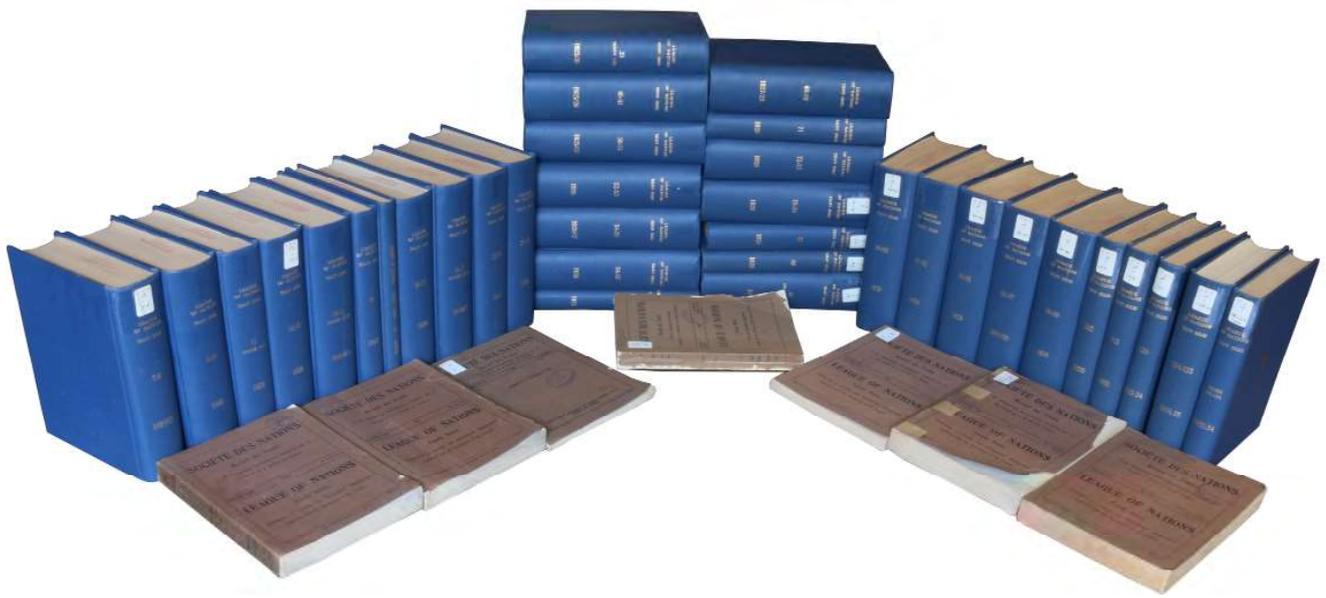
Vol. 8 includes the English text of the “Anglo-Muscat commercial treaty”: “[...] the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Oman, signed on the eighth day of Shaban 1308 H., corresponding to the 19th March, 1891, will be prolonged by this writing notwithstanding all or any correspondence between His Late Highness Syud Faisal bin Turki and the Glorious British Government [...]” authorized by Taimur bin Faisal, Sultan of Muscat and Oman and R. Wingate, I.C.S.

Vol. 25 includes the English text of the “Anglo-Muscat Treaty prolonging for one year from February 11, 1924”, authorized by R. G. Hinde and Nadir, Muhammad bin Ahmad, Rashid, and Zubair in Muscat, pp. 388–391.

Vol. 168 includes the “Agreement between Great Britain and Muscat renewing for a further period of one year from February 11th, 1927, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of March 19th, 1891 [...]” in Arabic, French and English authorized by Said bin Tamur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and Major R. P. Watts, I.A., pp. 230–233.

Vol. 96 includes the “Agreement between Great Britain and Mascat renewing for a further period of one year, from February 11, 1929, the above Treaty of March 19, 1891” in Arabic, English and French, authorized by B. S. Thomas, G. P. Murphy, and Hadji Zuber bin Ali “on behalf of his Highness Sayid Sir Taimur bin Faisal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sultan of Maskat and Oman”, pp. 194–197. Numerous further relevant treaties are referenced in the copious indices included with the series.

Three sets of indices bound in separate volumes, the others bound with the treaties. Some of the original wrappers somewhat damaged when not included in the binding, but well preserved. Removed from the Champlain Library of the Université de Moncton, Canada (their shelfmarks to spines and stamps to edges); previously in the library of the University of Washington, Seattle, International Fisheries Commission (their stamps to some wrappers).



The Mandate Reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan

180. [PALESTINE – MANDATE REPORTS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS]. Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [...] on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1921–1939. Large 8vo (245 × 178 mm). 29 volumes bound in 5. Includes 33 folding maps and 5 folding diagrams, a number of which colour-printed. Modern half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped titles to spines. € 25,000

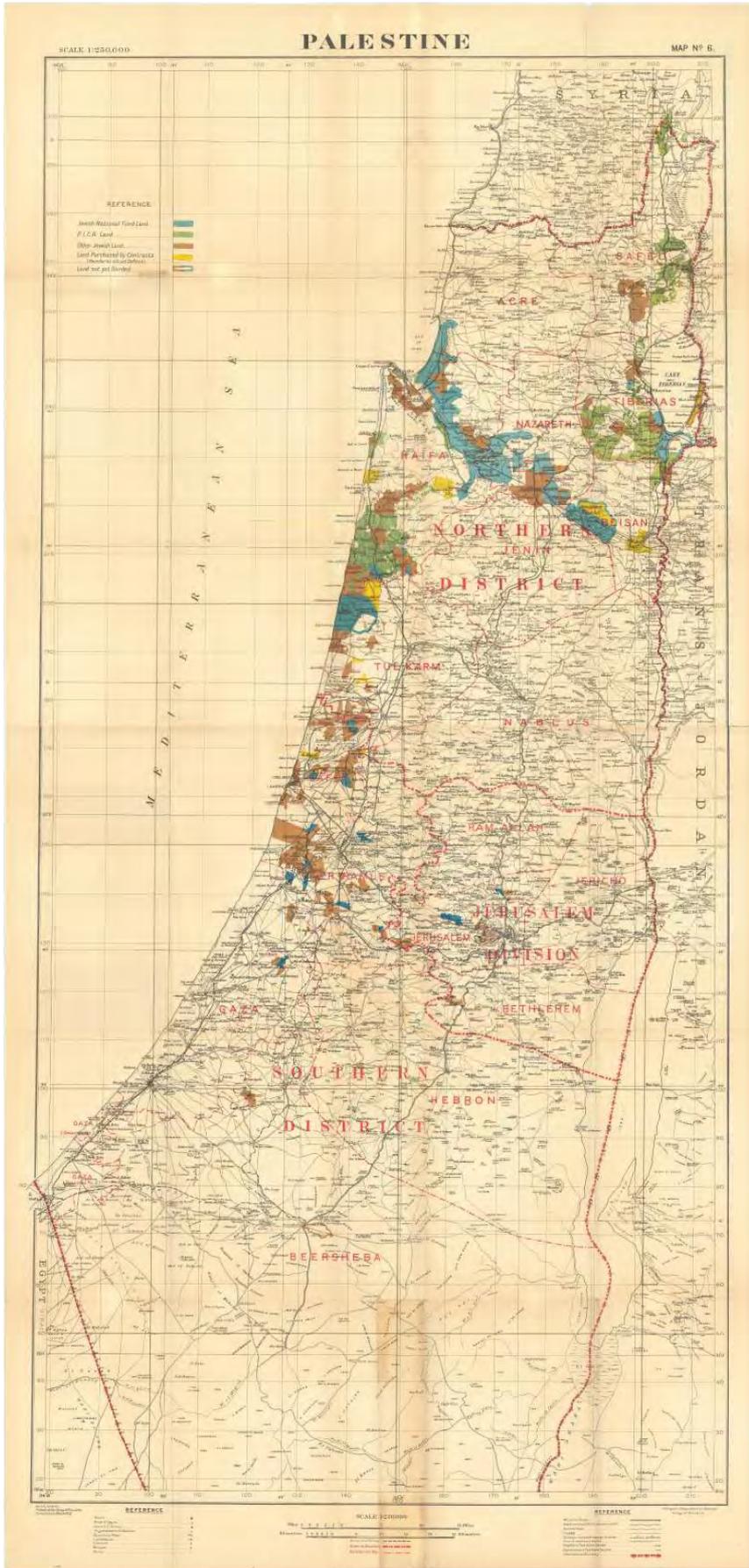
A near-complete run of mandate reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1921 onwards, mostly published under Britain's mandate from the League of Nations, comprising both the relevant Colonial series and the Command Papers series as presented to parliament.

As early as 1920, when the joint British, French and Arab military administration over the formerly Ottoman Levantine provinces was transformed into a civil authority, Britain's High Commissioner of Palestine was required to file regular reports to the Colonial Office on the operations of this new administration. From 1922 onwards, when Britain was granted the Mandate for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, these reports were adapted for the Council of the League of Nations. They cover the finances and taxation, customs and trade, law and legislation, education, public health, public transport and immigration in Mandatory Palestine, also detailing the various security problems and sectarian strife in the territory and covering the establishment of the Palestine Gendarmerie, its transformation into the Palestine Police Force, the introduction of military units and sources and causes of violence. The reports were discontinued with the advent of the Second World War.

The present set includes: An interim report on the civil administration of Palestine during the period 1st July 1920 – 30th June 1921 [Cmd. 1499]. Palestine. Disturbances in May, 1921. Reports of the Commission of Inquiry ... [Cmd. 1540]. Miscellaneous No. 4 (1922) [Cmd. 1708]. Correspondence with the Palestine Arab Delegation and the Zionist Organisation [Cmd. 1700]. Mandate for Palestine ... [Cmd. 1785]. Papers relating to the elections [Cmd. 1889]. Proposed formation of an Arab Agency [Cmd. 1989]. Appendices to the Report ... for the year 1924 [Colonial No. 17]. Report ... on the Administration Under Mandate of Palestine and Transjordan for the year 1924 [Colonial No. 12]. Report ... to the Council of the League of Nations ... for the year 1925 [Colonial No. 20]. Report ... to the Council of the League of Nations ... for the year 1926 [Colonial No. 26]. 1927 [Colonial No. 31]. 1928 [Colonial No. 40]. 1929 [Colonial No. 47]. 1930 [Colonial No. 59]. Palestine. Statement of Policy by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [Cmd. 3692]. Palestine. Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development [Cmd. 3687]. 1931 [Colonial No. 75]. 1932 [Colonial No. 82]. 1933 [Colonial No. 94]. 1934 [Colonial No. 104]. 1935 [Colonial No. 112]. 1936 [Colonial No. 129]. Statistical Abstract of Palestine 1936, Palestine Royal Commission 1937 [Cmd. 5479]. 1937 [Colonial No. 146]. Palestine Partition Commission Report 1938 [Cmd. 5854]. 1938 [Colonial No. 166]. Miscellaneous No. 3 (1939). Correspondence between Sir Henry McMahon [...] and the Sherif Hussein of Mecca July 1915–March 1916. [Cmd. 5957]. Palestine Statement of Policy [Cmd. 6019].

Extensive sets as ours are extremely rare in the trade; the last set sold at auction did not contain a single volume of the Command Papers series (Christie's 2016, sale 12051, lot 366), as present here.

Cf. Khalidi/Khadduri, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict. An annotated bibliography, nos. 1569, 1633, 1641–3 & 1647.



Signed presentation copy

181. ROTHSCHILD, Maurice Edmond Charles de. Voyage de M. le baron Maurice de Rothschild en Éthiopie et en Afrique orientale anglaise (1904–1905). Resultats scientifiques. Animaux articulés [...]. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1922. Folio (ca. 280 × 365 mm). 3 vols. XVII, (3), 482 pp. (2), 483–1041, (2) pp. With 2 folding maps and illustrations in the text. Vol. III (atlas): half-title and 100 engraved plates, 84 of which in original hand colour, with descriptions. Original printed wrappers; vol. III in contemporary half cloth. Stored in decorative full cloth slipcases. € 19,500

First edition. Signed presentation copy, inscribed by the author to the entomologist and carcinologist Eugène Louis Bouvier (1856–1944), who wrote the introduction to this elaborate entomological work: “A Monsieur le Professeur Bouvier, à qui je dois toute ma reconnaissance pour avoir mené à bonne fin cet important ouvrage faisant le plus grand honneur à sa haut compétence et à son grand dévouement à la sciene [...]”.

Between the years of 1904 and 1905 Maurice de Rothschild (1881–1957) led and financed a collecting expedition in East Africa, travelling from Djibouti, across Eritrea to Ethiopia and Kenya. The collected specimens were presented to the Paris Natural History Museum. A large number of entomologists, including Charles Rothschild (1877–1923), worked on the specimens, their descriptions – some in Latin – being published in the first two volumes. A total of 68 specimens were named ‘rothschildi’, although not all of them are today known by this name. The third volume, containing exquisite colour illustrations of the insects, occupied a similarly large number of artists.

Uncut. Bindings somewhat worn; interior crisp and clean. A very well preserved copy of this elaborate work. Rare: a single copy in auction records.

BM (NH) VIII, 1096. Not in Nissen or Pankhurst.

A Monsieur le Professeur Bouvier
à qui je dois toute ma reconnaissance
pour avoir mené à bonne fin cet important
ouvrage faisant le plus grand honneur à
sa haute compétence et à son grand
dévouement à la science.

Maurice de Rothschild

VOYAGE
DE M. LE BARON MAURICE DE ROTHSCHILD
EN ÉTHIOPIE ET EN AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ANGLAISE
(1904-1905)

RÉSULTATS SCIENTIFIQUES

ANIMAUX ARTICULÉS

TEXTE

Unrecorded account of a British reception of the Trucial Sheikhs in 1930

182. [LOGBOOK OF HMS EFFINGHAM IN THE GULF]. LARKEN, Francis Wyatt Rawson, Royal Navy officer (1911–1985). Unpublished manuscript journal of a British voyage to the Gulf, containing a hitherto unrecorded account of a meeting with the Rulers of the Emirates.

Middle East, mainly Arabian Peninsula, Persia, Africa, and India, 1928–1931, with additional material to 1951. 3 volumes of Royal Navy officer journals. Folio (225 × 342 mm). Ca. 135 + 125 + 55 manuscript leaves with printed title-pages, printed headings and rules throughout. With 28 charts and plans and 55 technical drawings in pen-and-ink and watercolour on card, mounted on stubs, nearly all full-page, 27 gelatin silver print photographs mounted on interleaves (many depicting ships at sea), and a few other typescript documents bound in. Original two-tone cloth bindings with red spine-labels (chipped) and printed paper labels with Larken's ownership inscriptions to front covers. Includes additional collections (see below). € 145,000

A unique primary source, and a rare privately owned, unpublished Western document about the Middle East: the manuscript journals of a British Navy officer's tour of the Gulf in the early 1930s, including a richly detailed account of a visit to Dubai and an on-board reception of the Trucial Sheikhs on 17 December 1930. While not enumerated individually, at the time these were Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1905–89) of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Saeed bin Maktoum Al Maktoum (1878–1958) of Dubai, Sheikh Sultan bin Saqr Al Qasimi (d. 1951) of Sharjah and his cousin Sheikh Sultan bin Salim Al Qasimi (1891–1951) of Ras al-Khaimah, Sheikh Rashid bin Humaid Al Nuaimi (1902–81) of Ajman, Sheikh Hamad bin Abdullah Al Sharqi of Fujairah, and Sheikh Ahmad bin Rashid Al Mualla (1904–81) of Umm Al Quwain.

The keeper of the journals, the 19-year-old Acting Sub-Lieutenant Wyatt R. Larken, proves himself a shrewd observer throughout – indeed one who in his youthful candour straightforwardly commits to paper the political and cultural biases of his class which a more experienced officer might have chosen to couch in more diplomatic terms, thereby sometimes revealing Britain's contemporary colonial attitudes with unexpected frankness.

Perhaps most interesting of all is his account of the Sheikhs' visit on board the HMS Effingham, a Royal Navy heavy cruiser just returning from Abadan: "At 1020 the Trucial Sheikhs and their followers numbering in all some 200 came onboard. The object of this visit is to impress the Sheikhs with the might and length of the British Navy's Avenging Arm! The truce which they hold with the British Government and which binds them to peaceful ways is sometimes overlooked by them and though it does not so much matter their fighting among themselves it becomes more serious when they interfere with white men. This is especially vital at the moment as we are preparing an Indian Air Mail Route down the Arabian Gulf of the Persian Gulf for when our agreement with the Persian Government comes to an end it will in all probability not be renewed".

Larken goes on to describe how the Sheikhs, whose descendants would shake off British dominion and rule independent Emirates within a little more than four decades, are given a tour of the battleship: "There were some 8 or 10 of the higher cast on board and these were taken round the ship by the Admiral and the Captain while their followers stayed on the Q[uar]ter D[eck]. A torpedo was fired – also a full charge round from a gun. This they watched from the Bridge and having all been supplied with cotton wool and having stood with fingers in ears they remarked afterwards 'What do you want cotton wool in your ears for.' This was of course not at all according to drill but the situation was dealt with by the Captain who said 'If you had been at the Gun you would not have liked to be without it.' They all then congregated on the Q.D. where the band played. They then left in their respective barges – ornate and rather splendid motor dhows, the various Sheikhs receiving salutes the number of guns ranging from 6 to 1 in ratio to their importance. They brought us gifts of Beef and Melon Jelly (neither of particularly sanitary appearance) and they were sent away with Gold Flake Cigarettes and chocolate. Every man carries his broad curved belt knife – heavily set with worked silver – and the chief ones wore splendid 'Bournous' of gold work cloth. All were fine upstanding men very much like the Sheik of fiction [...] In the evening a searchlight display was given for the further impressment of the Arabs".

The Effingham's cruise of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf lasted from 21 October to 19 December 1930. During this time she visited Aden, Muscat, Sohar, Sur, Khasab and Khor al-Jarama in modern Oman, as well as Dubai and the island of Sir Abu Nu'ayr in what is now the UAE. Included with these highly remarkable journals is a set of memorabilia from Larken's later career:

- 1) Larken's personal gilt braid commander's epaulettes, black felt bicorn hat with gilt braid and button, and leather sword belt with gilt metal buckle, all stored in a maroon velvet-lined metal case (465 × 230 × 200 mm).
- 2) Commander's Standing Orders for the HMS Theseus (1 March 1951). Larken's personal copy as commander. 223 mimeographed typescript leaves, signed by Larken in blue ink on first leaf, string-bound in original blue cloth-backed boards with pictorial collotype label mounted to front board. Folio (210 × 340 mm).
- 3) A silver cigar case with cedar lining, engraved with names of British soldiers (one name in Chinese), probably 1951 (192 × 133 × 50 mm).
- 4) A collection of 6 printed books from Larken's personal naval library.

Provenance: acquired from the Larken family.

“One must seek to replace resentment towards the Arabs with psychological understanding and an honest desire for co-operation”

183. EINSTEIN, Albert, German physicist and Nobel laureate (1879-1955). Typed letter signed (“A. Einstein”). Berlin, 19 Nov. 1929. 4to. 1½ pp. € 45.000

In German, to the Austrian politician and writer Heinrich York-Steiner, a pioneer of Zionism, in answer to a request for permission to reprint a statement on Palestine. Einstein expresses his deepest admiration for York-Steiner’s book “Die Kunst als Jude zu leben” (1928), which he has read in its entirety, fully agreeing with its analysis and finding it gratifying that the book has attracted so much interest. Einstein writes that he has published various items about recent conflicts with the Arabs and is unaware to which one York-Steiner refers, but gives permission to reprint whatever he finds appropriate. Einstein writes that he became acquainted with the concept of Zionism only in 1914, at the age of 35, after moving to Berlin, having previously lived in a totally neutral environment. “But ever since then it has been clear to me that to maintain, or rather regain, an existence in decency, we Jews have an urgent need to revive a sense of community. I recognize Zionism as the only effort that brings us closer to this goal. However, it is now necessary to ensure that this movement avoids the danger of degenerating into blind nationalism. Foremost, I feel, one must seek to replace resentment towards the Arabs with psychological understanding and an honest desire for co-operation. In my opinion, overcoming this difficulty will be the final touchstone on which will depend our community’s right to exist in a higher sense”. Unfortunately, Einstein must acknowledge that the attitude in official circles and the majority of published statements leave much to be desired in this regard.

On headed paper; small tears to centerfold re-backed.

rigkeit wird nach meiner Meinung erst der Prüfstein dafür sein, dass unsere Gemeinschaft im höheren Sinne Lebensberechtigung besitzt. Ich muss leider offen bekennen, dass das Verhalten unserer offiziellen Stellen, sowie die Mährheit der zutage tretenden Aeusserungen in dieser Beziehung nach meiner Ansicht viel zu wünschen übrig lassen.

Es grüsst Sie herzlich und mit aller Hochachtung

Ihr

A. Einstein.

*Presentation copy inscribed to Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu'aiti,
Sultan of Shihr and Makalla*

184. SAID-RUETE, Rudolph. Said bin Sultan (1791–1856), Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa.

London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8vo. XVIII, 200 pp. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher’s original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover. € 28,000

Rare first edition: presentation copy from Said-Ruete to Sir Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu'aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Makalla (ruled 1936–56), inscribed in green ink: “To / His Highness The Sultan / of Shiher and Makalla / Saleh bin Galib Alcaity / a token of sincere esteem / by the Author. / London, May 7th 1937”. Below this is pasted a printed bookplate in Arabic.

The Qu'aiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, in the Hadhramaut region of the southern Arabian Peninsula (now Yemen), was the third largest kingdom in Arabia after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. While the monarchy was toppled by communists in 1967 and Sultan Ghalib II was forced to abdicate, the Qu'aiti royal family still thrives in exile.

Said-Ruete was the son of Princess Salma (1844–1924), daughter of Sayyid Sai'id ibn Sultan (1791–1856), ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. The Princess married Friedrich Ruete, a clerk at the German embassy, and lived for 52 years as a widow in Germany. Their son Rudolph produced this remarkable survey of his grandfather's life and times, considered as important as Vincenzo Maurizi's “History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat” (London 1819). Sayyid Said ibn Sultan became the ruler of Oman in 1806, when he was about 15 years of age. After defeating the opposition with British help he determined to reassert Oman's traditional claims in East Africa. He eventually succeeded, and in about 1840 shifted his capital to Zanzibar, where he introduced the cloves that became the foundation of the island's economy. He also controlled the Arab traders that brought back slaves and ivory from the African interior. In this monograph the author highlights the early history of Oman, the rise of Said ibn Sultan to power in Oman and Zanzibar, and his relations with foreign powers (France, England, and the United States). In his foreword to this work, Major General Sir Percy Cox identifies the establishment of an Arab dominion in Zanzibar as Sultan Said's most lasting achievement.

Minimal wear to extremities; insignificant spotting to first few leaves as common. A beautiful copy.

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.

To

His Highness The Sultan
of Sibir and Makalla
Saleh bin Salih Alcaity
a token of sincere esteem
by the Author

London,
May 7th 1937

Maidstone

رُودُ وَرَفِيعُ رُفِيعِ ابْنِ سَالِمَةَ
بْنِ سَالِمَةَ رُفِيعِ ابْنِ سَالِمَةَ

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

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

[Greece, Palestine, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, 1931–1932]. Oblong photograph album (20.5 × 32 cm). (19), (5 blank) ff. With 72 sepia photographs (ca. 6 × 8.5 cm). € 8,500

Album of personal photographs, commemorating a journey in 1931–1932 to the oilfields in modern Iran and Iraq, by a trio of travellers which included the Reverend Philip “Tubby” Clayton (1885–1972), the founder of the Toc H movement.

Several photographs show Galilee, Jerusalem, Rutbah Wells (Ar-Rutbah) and about 10 show “fields”, mostly the main oilfield at Masjed Soleyman, and its gas separator.

In 1931 Clayton was invited by the director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the predecessor of the British Petroleum Company, “to inspect the work among the Company units in Persia and the Middle East generally” (Harcourt). They visited the oilfields near Tehran, Ahvaz, Haftkel, Mohammerah, Basra and Masjed Soleyman. After a journey to Cairo and Alexandria they boarded an oil tanker for the return journey to Britain. This journey inspired Clayton to plead passionately for improvements to the life of the crews of oil tankers. He described “carrying oil by sea” as “the most lonely job on the world’s waters” (Clayton). In 1940 he became chaplain of Anglo-Saxon Petroleum’s tanker fleet and would subsequently sail on multiple tankers.

The photographs must have been taken by Henry Pegg Chappell (1909–1997), since the other members appear he is the only member not present in the photographs and he does not, and only Clayton who completed the journey by oil tanker. A carbon copy of a typed list describing all photographs is inserted in the album.

Binding slightly worn at the extremities. Paperclip and staple on the typescript rusted. Otherwise in very good condition. Provenance: inscription on title-page, probably by the three travellers.

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



Directory of the tribes of the Transjordan districts – author's presentation copy

186. PEAKE, F[rederick] G[erard]. A History of Trans-Jordan and its Tribes. By El Fariq F. G. Peake Pasha.

Amman, no publisher, June 1934. Folio (ca. 210 × 330 mm). (8), 245 ff. (1), 246–481 ff. With numerous genealogical plates printed in red and green (of which 2 folding) in the 2nd volume. Original printed flexible boards with cloth-reinforced spine (vol. 2); vol. 1 bound in modern half calf with cloth covers, preserving original printed upper wrapper within. € 12,500

Rare history of the Emirate of Transjordan (today the Arab Kingdom of Jordan), then a British protectorate. Presentation copy from the author to Ahmed Salem el Sakrun of the Arab Legion and inscribed by him to “my friend Ahmed Effendi Hsein El Amawi as a remembrance, Amman 23.12.35” on inside of upper wrapper.

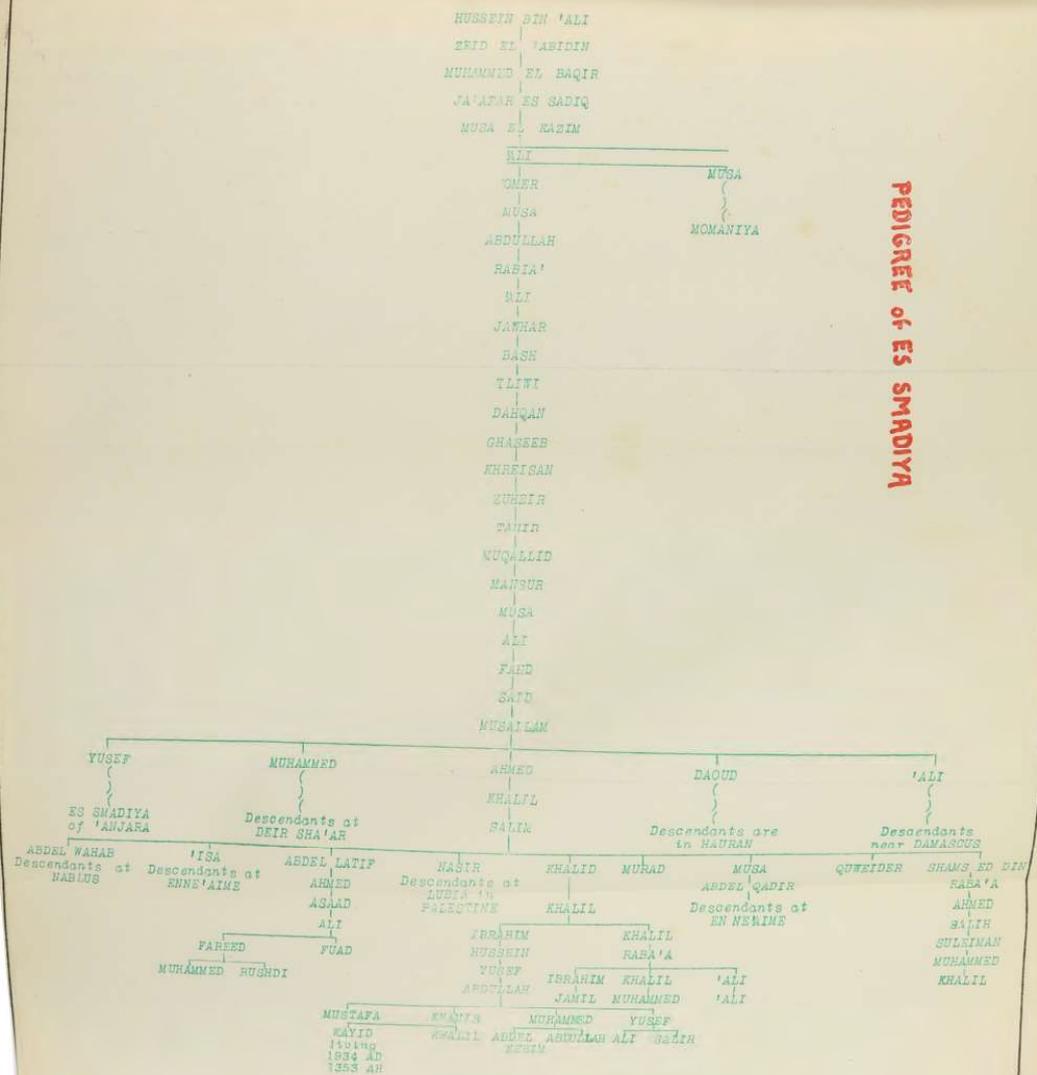
The second volume contains not only the first volume's index, but also an annotated directory of the tribes of the various districts of Transjordan, comprising extensive tables, genealogies, and introductory essays on each tribe. With a separate index to the tribes and a bibliography at the end of the volume. Major-General F. G. Peake (1886–1970), known to the Jordanians as “Peake Pasha”, served under Lawrence of Arabia and formed the “Arab Legion”, the territory's regular army, in the early 1920s. He was later appointed Major-General in the army of the Emirate of Transjordan. Upon his retirement in 1939 he was succeeded in his command by John Bagot Glubb.

Title of vol. 1 trimmed and mounted on blank leaf; some light spotting or soiling; final leaf a little stained, slight fraying to edges at beginning and end, original printed upper wrapper rubbed and stained, lacking lower outer corner. Spine of vol. 2 a little chipped, else fine.

Mimeographed typescript, printed on one side throughout. No copy in British Library.

OCLC 29109691.

PEDIGREE of ES SMADIYA



The documents from which this Pedigree is taken is dated 805 AH or 1388 AD and the copies of that date made a note on this document that it was copied from an other document dated 605 AH or 1208 AD.

*“Tell him I saw the fraudulent Abdulla, the other day. Exactly as he was,
body & mind. Now, that’s the way”*

187. LAWRENCE, T[homas] E[dward], British explorer, intelligence officer, and writer (1888–1935). Autograph letter signed (“TE Shaw”).

Southampton, 18 July 1934. 8vo. 2 pp. and 2 lines on bifolium.

€ 28,000

“Dear Lady Young I wonder if you (and His Ex.) are still there? Your letter to me sat at 2 Smith Square (Sir H. B. not knowing my whereabouts) till last night, when I called and collected it. I am sorry. Most of my addresses are like that. Would you be so good as to register / T. E. Shaw / Clouds Hill / Moreton / Dorset / as my likeliest spot, in future? It represents my cottage on the heath, which will be home after March when the RAF bring themselves, not reluctantly, to dispense with my help? I’m sorry not to have seen you. I wanted, while you were yet in Nyasa-land, to beg of His Ex. The rectangular skin of a small (1 sq. yard) lion, for my hearth-rug. But Ronald Storrs whom I saw at Southampton about a month ago told me you had been promoted to his province, and that there were no lions. Ronald was physically a very sick man. Mentally he was fighting hard to keep brisk... too hard for his health, I fear. The wreck of an old companion is too near a sight for sorrow, even. I hope Africa suits, after your trial of Asia and Europe. My respects to the Governor! Tell him I saw the fraudulent Abdulla, the other day. Exactly as he was, body & mind. Now, that’s the way. / Yours sincerely TE Shaw / A poor letter: but I picture you again in Africa, and my squib spluttering in the void”.

Between 1916 to 1918, Abdullah I of Jordan worked with the British guerrilla leader T. E. Lawrence (with whom he had actually never jarred), and played a key role as architect and planner of the Great Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule, leading guerrilla raids on garrisons. From 1921 until his assassination in 1951, Abdullah ruled Jordan, first as Emir under a British Mandate from 1921 to 1946, then as King of an independent nation from 1946 onwards.

when the RAF bring themselves, not reluctantly, to despair
with my help?

I'm sorry not to have seen you. I wanted, while
you were yet in Nyasa-land, to beg of His Ex. the
rectangular skin of a small (1 sq. yard) lion, for my
health-ug. But Ronald Strong whom I saw at
Southampton about a month ago told me you had been
promoted to his province, and that there were no lions.

Ronald was physically a very sick man. Mentally
he was fighting hard to keep brisk too hard for his
health, I fear. The wreck of an old companion is
too near a sight for sorrow, even.

I hope Africa suits, after your trial of Asia and
~~Europe~~. My respects to the Governor!

Tell him I saw the fraudulent Abdulla, the other
day. Exactly as he was, body & mind. Now, that's the
way to flourish. The merry rogue.....

Yours
T. S. Shaw

British post-war intelligence on the Middle East

188. SECRET. G.H.Q. M.E.F. WEEKLY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE REVIEW.

[Jerusalem, General Headquarters Palestine], 17 May 1946 – 28 Feb. 1947. Folio (210 × 345 mm). 22 issues. Together (58), 388 pp. With 2 photographs, 1 plate of graphs showing incidents in Egypt, June–July 1946, 1 folding plan of Persian Azerbaijan, 1 folding plan of Greece and Western Turkey, and 1 folding map of Middle East Intelligence. Original printed stapled wrappers. € 19,500

An intriguing specimen of British post-war intelligence documentation rarely seen in the trade, focussing on but not limited to the Middle East. Based on the Middle Eastern Intelligence services' zones of major responsibility and their spheres of interest (see the map in vol. 100), their reviews cover a vast range of topics. They not only outline the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations and the political situation in Libya, Palestine, and Syria, but also discuss the Arab League (photograph of a meeting of the League in vol. 90), terrorist attacks carried out by Jewish illegal forces in Palestine, the struggle with illegal immigration (a photograph showing a boat of immigrants in vol. 74), and political Zionism. However, the reviews also cover the political and economic situation in Germany, the problem of former Nazi sympathisers regaining positions of power and security (sketched out in the case of "Dr. Drecksacker"), and include an eye-witness report by an SS man employed at the Auschwitz concentration camp, translated into English. British views on Russia make up another significant part, including the reprint of an article by the American journalist Brooks Atkinson, published in the U.S. magazine "Life", accusing Soviet leaders of "group paranoia", as well as analyses of Russian broadcasts with respect to Middle Eastern countries. Moreover, the reviews outline British relations with Greece and the Balkans, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey and Kurdistan, Romania, and India, while also discussing the organisation and functions of the U.N.

Despite the imprint indicating a print run of 400 copies, none can be traced on WorldCat. A 12-volume set was sold at Christie's in 2018.

Wrappers have stamps of the "Assistant Director of Medical Service 3rd Divisions". Traces of rust near the staples. The first two pages of vol. 100 loose; a small tear on pp. 9f. of vol. 90, as well as a small flaw to the title-page of vol. 98, neither touching the text.

A rare window into the issues that concerned the British military intelligence following WWII.



The Jewish insurgency in Mandatory Palestine: "Only your reluctance to be killed for their faults will teach the Government that it is up to them to clear the position"

189. [PALESTINE] – ROBERT GEORGE CONWAY POOLE, British brigadier-general (1902–1964). Photo album. "3rd Infantry Brigade Scrapbook 1946–".

Palestine, 1946–1948. Oblong folio (242 × 307 mm). 285 original photographs (27 loosely inserted, sizes 160 × 397 mm and smaller) mounted on 59 leaves, together with newspaper clippings, letters, orders, settlement search map, Christmas cards and sport programme. Blue half morocco. Together with two other albums containing 332 photographs, mostly relating to Poole's family and his time in India, an official letter from the Lord Chamberlain informing him of his award of the CBE in 1949, and large-format loose portrait photograph. € 25,000

An exceptional album containing a wide range of large-format images compiled by the Commanding Officer of 3 Brigade of 1st Infantry Division during the end of British rule in Palestine. The events documented take place before the background of the growing insurgent activity of Jewish paramilitary groups such as the Irgun, Lehi, and Haganah and the bitter Jewish-Arab fighting foreshadowing the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, immediately prior to the expiration of the British Mandate and Israel's Declaration of Independence.

The album begins in 1945/46 with a Rifle Meeting in Egypt before moving to Haifa and the establishment of Brigade Headquarters at the Lev Carmel Hotel. Several important photographs show the illegal immigrant ships in Haifa docks, with press clippings of "Operation Agatha" and the King David Hotel bombing, and associated photographs and maps culled from G.H.Q. Middle East Land Forces Weekly Intelligence Briefings, showing Jewish settlement searches, arrests of insurgents, discoveries of arms caches and Atlit Detention Camp for suspect terrorists. Other operations to curtail Jewish attacks are shown, including those of "Igloo" and "Elephant".

With regard to the Arab population, there are some large-format images of the parade and "Presentation of the Ramad Gun to Nablus June 1947", which appears to be a large public relations exercise, and the "Programme of Visit of HM King Abdulla of Transjordan to 3rd Infantry Brigade", contrasting with photographs of the demolition of an "Arab's sniper's nest in Manshiya". There are photographs of major military exercises in Transjordan, as well as a visit with the Commander-in-Chief across the Allenby Bridge, while Poole himself can be seen directing operations involving tanks and infantry on the Mediterranean sea front. An original propaganda leaflet by the Irgun Tsvai Leumi warns British soldiers to "avoid getting mixed into the trouble with this country's men" rather than "risk [their] life every day so that the Government may have 10 more years to make up its mind to clear out of Palestine" ("picked up in Nathanya Mar, 1947"). The lighter side of the British officer's command, living under the frequently documented threat of death by mortars, bombings, and landmines, is reflected in a snapshot of Poole taking a dip in a lake (pasted above a "remarkable photograph" showing the burning King David Hotel) and the Monty-Pythonesque "Standing Orders" for the 3rd Brigade's "Goldfish Squadron" ("Intimidation of the Goldfish by tapping the glass sides of the tank or by making faces or by violently disturbing the water is forbidden").

Poole was born into a military family and served with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Sandhurst in 1923. During World War II he commanded a battalion and later brigades in Burma. After 1945 Poole was posted to Palestine and Egypt, where he set a record by commanding 3 Brigade of 1st Infantry Division for over five years until 1952. The following year he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Occasional light browning and dampstaining; 2 leaves show cuts (affecting one photograph). A few marginal tears, one leaf detached. Covers lightly stained, extremities somewhat rubbed. A unique and important survival.



HRH King Saud of Saudi Arabia visits Germany: a full photographic account by his German personal protection detail, with a signed portrait of the King

190. SAUD BIN ABDULAZIZ AL SAUD, King of Saudi Arabia (1902–1969). Photo album of King Saud's 1959 visit to Germany, entitled "S. M. König Saud von Saudi-Arabien zu Besuch in der BR. Deutschland vom 22.7.–27.8.59", including a signed portrait photograph of King Saud on the first page.

Southern Germany, July/August 1959. 114 black-and-white photographs, ca 7 × 10 cm each, tipped in to a brown patent leather album of 40 leaves with gilt cover rules and handwritten spine label "Besuch König Saud 1959" (large 4to, ca. 25 × 25 cm). Captioned in German in blue ballpoint throughout, with numerous newspaper clippings and other relevant ephemera. € 35,000

Unique photograph album comprised exclusively of previously unknown, unpublished material, documenting HRH King Saud's five-week visit to Germany in the summer of 1959. Providing the perspective not of a press photographer but of a participant with privileged access throughout, it was apparently assembled by a member of the German security detail, a special unit of the Federal Government's detective squad which provided necessary local backup to the King's own bodyguards.

King Saud arrived in Freiburg im Breisgau by train from Venice, on the evening of 22 July, accompanied by his brother HRH Muhammad bin Abdulaziz Al Saud; his uncle Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud; the mayor of Riyadh, Prince Fahd bin Faisal bin Farhan; and four of his sons, as well as an entourage of some 80 persons. In Freiburg he visited his daughter Nour bint Saud, who was being treated at the University Hospital for severe burns sustained the previous year. The album shows King Saud's triumphal entrance at the train station, him granting an audience to Freiburg's mayor Josef Brandel, taking a walk through the city with his five-year-old son HRH Prince Mashhooor at his side, meeting the Saudi envoy to Germany, Jawad Mustafa Zikri, and visiting Lake Titisee, the Feldberg (which the Arabian guests ascend by chairlift) and other places in the Black Forest. The King's hulkingly elegant blue and black Cadillacs with their Swiss plates present a striking contrast to the the miniscule German police cars of the 1950s that protect it. Again and again the King is asked to sign autographs for the cheering Germans; several traditional local bands and choirs honour him with parades and music.

The end of July saw King Saud's departure from Freiburg, travelling onwards through Ettlingen in Baden to Bad Nauheim in Hesse, famous for its salt springs, where he was to take the waters. Here, he we see him greeted by the aged Saudi foreign policy advisor Shaikh Yousuf Yassin, having tea on the spa terrace, and in conversation with his Bonn-based ambassador as well as with local German children. The album commemorates the sojourn not only with numerous clippings from contemporary newspapers feting the famous guest, but also by original menus in German and Arabic that reflect the sumptuous dishes set before the King at "Hilbert's Parkhotel". Another series of photos shows King Saud examining a falcon brought to him by a Munich falconer. We see the royal coffee-makers with their Arabian coffee cans and the omnipresent Arabian guards (with German and Saudi security staff often seated together), but the photos also document King Saud's visit to Theodor Heuss, the first President of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the final months of his decade-long presidentship. Saud spent a night at the Federal Government's guest house on Petersberg near Königswinter; further stations of his tour through Hesse included Königstein and Kronberg im Taunus, Bad Homburg, and Wiesbaden, where the King met with the Minister-President of Hesse, Georg-August Zinn (who had the police band play the Saudi national anthem). The photographs capture not only the King's visits to Bad Nauheim's dentist Dr. Atta (who, the captions reveal, extracted several teeth and prepared jacket crowns), the King's personal physician Dr. Adib, his personal security officer and his private secretary, but also the throngs of German onlookers waiting to catch a glimpse of the ever-patient smiling and waving Saudi royal.

The album concludes with King Saud's departure and his final farewell to the German security staff at the Swiss-German border. While the King would continue his journey to Geneva and later to Cairo, the final photograph shows two German security officers back at the hotel in Freiburg, enjoying their first moment of relaxation in five weeks. The photographer's unique access to the King and his closest personnel throughout his entire tour makes this an outstanding document of King Saud's long visit to Germany at a crucial moment of his reign.



Mit Bekannten auf Tour
in Schwarzwald



Auf dem
Friedhof
mit der
König.
Schwester



König und m. Gefolge auf dem
Friedhof in Schwarzwald



Verabschiedung des kleinen Prinzen

HRH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan visits Pakistan

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

Pakistan, 1967 and 1970. An archive of 183 photographs: 133 loose b/w photos (ca. 30 × 25 cm), 30 smaller photos (ca. 5 × 6 cm) numbered and mounted together on a single sheet of paper, and 20 photos in the album. Original black half morocco, with green cloth sides with title and emblem of Pakistan’s United Bank Limited on upper board. Includes numerous rolls of original medium format negatives. € 125,000

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

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

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

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

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

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



The first good photographs of the surface of Mars

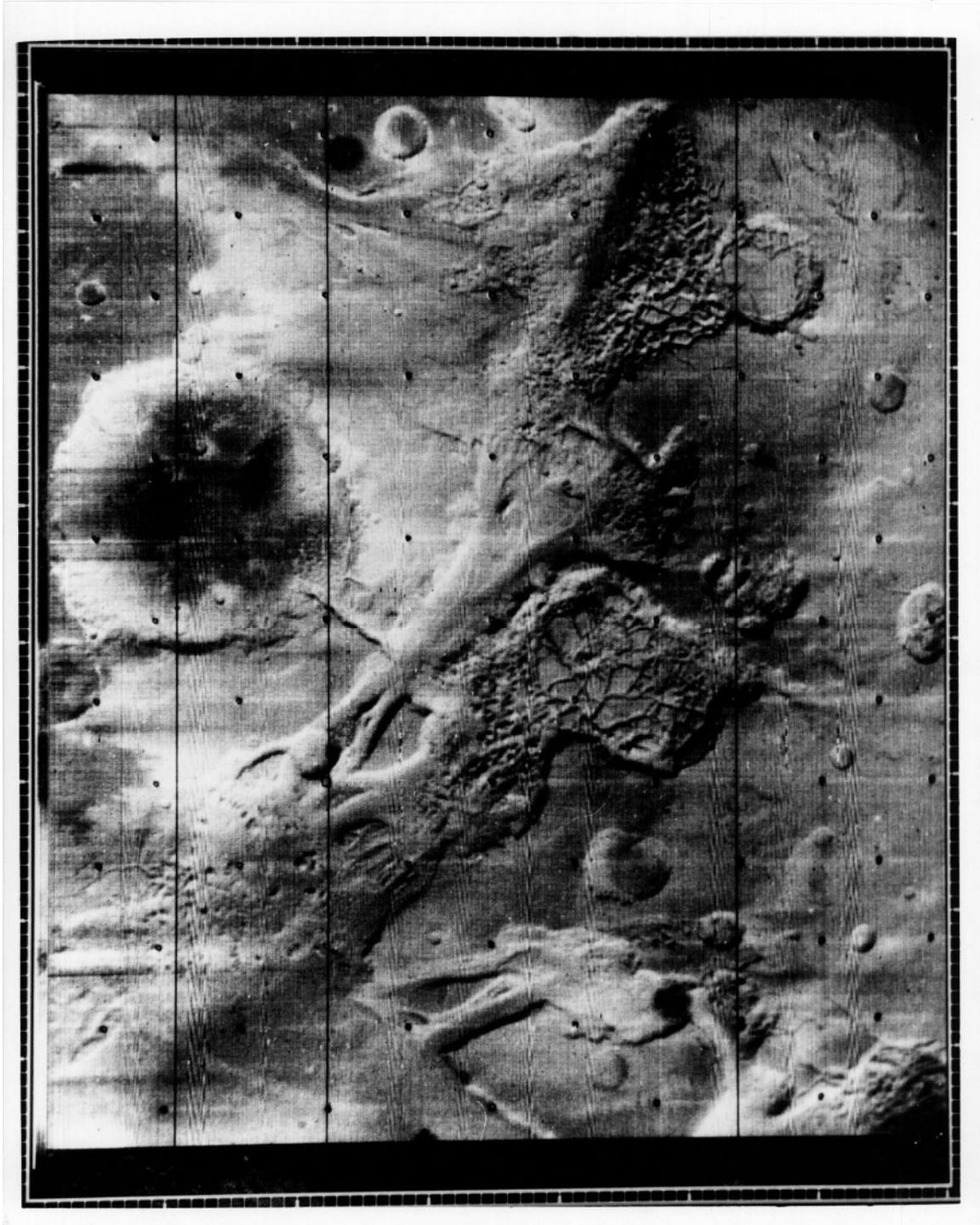
192. [MARS]. A collection of views from the spacecrafts Mariner 6, 7, and 9.

Washington, DC, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1969–1972. 33 original black-and-white NASA photographs (gelatin silver prints), ca. 255 × 203 mm each, with extensive official captions and NASA logo printed on the back in purple ink. Stored within black cardboard binder, photographs in individual transparent sleeves. € 9,500

A collection of original gelatin silver prints showing the surface of the planet Mars, taken by the American robotic space probes Mariner 6, 7, and 9: five photographs taken by Mariner 6 and seven taken by Mariner 7 (1969); the remaining 21 taken by Mariner 9 in 1971–72. All are extensively annotated on the reverse with NASA's printed official photo captions.

Mariner 6 and 7 flew over Mars' equator and south polar regions, analysing the atmosphere and the surface with remote sensors and relaying to Earth hundreds of grayscale pictures. The mission goals were to study the surface and atmosphere of Mars in close flybys, so as to establish the basis for future investigations and to demonstrate and develop technologies required for future Mars missions. Two years later, NASA launched Mariner 8 and 9 – the former crashing into the Atlantic immediately, leaving the single surviving orbiter to perform a mission designed for two. Upon its arrival, NASA scientists were further dismayed to find the planet obscured by thick dust storms. Nevertheless, the mission turned out a complete success: after the dust had settled, the probe managed to send back excellent pictures of the surface. After 349 days in orbit, Mariner 9 had transmitted no fewer than 7329 images, covering 85% of Mars' surface. The images revealed river beds, craters, massive extinct volcanoes (such as Olympus Mons, the largest known volcano in the Solar System), canyons, evidence of wind and water erosion and deposition, weather fronts, and fogs. Mars' moons, Phobos and Deimos, were also photographed. The findings from the mission underpinned the later Viking program.

The exploration of Mars continues: the summer 2020 launch window saw the United Arab Emirates send an orbiter on the Al Amal (Hope) Mars Mission. It arrived in February 2021 to study the Martian atmosphere and weather.



The ruling family of Dubai visits Pakistan

193. [DUBAI – ROYAL FAMILY]. Photograph album.

Pakistan, early 1970s. 40 photographs (29 in colour and 11 black-and-white). Various sizes (300 × 207 mm to 125 × 125 mm). Stored in large, six-leaf self-adhesive tan leather album (oblong folio, 43 × 34 cm). Includes 51 original colour slides. € 35,000

A privately assembled photo album showing the ruling family of Dubai during a state visit to Pakistan, apparently in the early 1970s. Pakistan was the first country to accord formal recognition to the United Arab Emirates after the state's emergence in 1971.

Nearly half of the images show HH Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–90), the father of the modern Emirate of Dubai, in conversation, at dinners, and relaxing in the garden. Other photos show his sons, the crown prince and later ruler HH Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum (1943–2006), the present ruler HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, and HH Sheikh Ahmed bin Rashid Al Maktoum. The collection was assembled by Azhar Abbas Hashmi, a high-ranking officer of the Pakistani UBL bank (United Bank Limited), founded in 1959 by Agha Hasan Abedi (1922–95), who is seen in seven photographs with HH Sheikh Rashid as well as with his two older sons. While several pictures show the members of the royal family in negotiations with the Karachi banking officials, there are also fascinating images of a falconry tour to the Pakistani countryside (including a fine portrait of HH Sheikh Ahmed with a falcon perched on his arm). The more than fifty original colour slides show other scenes of the same visit; only four of the images are among the prints included in the album.

Some occasional creases and even the odd tear, but in general finely preserved. Three photos printed by Karachi's "Eveready Studio", some inscribed in ballpoint with identification on the reverse ("Mr. S. L. Anwar, HH, Mr. Masood Naqvi, Mr. Iqbal Khateeb / Mr. Hashmi showing the prospect drawings"), one in Arabic, another with ownership stamp: "Azhar Abbas Hashmi, Vice President Gulf Operations, International Division, UBL, HO, Karachi". An unpublished set, entirely unknown and without counterparts in the online Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives, from the estate of Azhar Abbas Hashmi (1940–2016), Pakistani financial manager and eminent literary patron with close ties to Karachi University. Long with UBL, Hashmi would serve as the bank's vice-president before founding several important cultural organisations and becoming known as a man of letters in his own right. It was because of Hashmi's close connections to the Gulf states that Abu Dhabi provided funds to build the Karachi University's faculty of Islamic studies, along with Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre and Jamiya Masjid Ibrahi.



The first modern map of Arabia

194. GASTALDI, Giacomo. Il disegno della seconda parte dell'Asia.

Venice, G. Gastaldi, 1561. Two sheets joined (470 × 740 mm to the neat line, full margins showing the plate mark, overall size 550 × 790 mm). € 150,000

An extraordinary example of “the first modern map of the Arabian peninsula” (Al-Ankary), by far the best copy we have ever handled: the first issue of the first edition, a strong impression on thick white paper with excellent contrast and exceptionally broad margins. “L'opera è dedicata al mecenate Johann Jakob Fugger ... a firma Giacomo di Castaldi Piamonete Cosmographo in Venetia” (Bifolco I, 380 for the first state of three).

Still the most sought-after map of the region, Gastaldi's two page wall-map served as a model for all further mapping of the peninsula until the 19th century. Gastaldi is regarded as “the most important 16th century Italian cartographer. His maps are very rare, as they were issued separately to order and were not part of an atlas” (Al-Qasimi, 1st ed., p. 23). Gastaldi used various sources including Portolan charts of the region drawn by the 16th-century Portuguese explorers. Many details, such as the coastline of the Arabian Gulf, certain coastal towns, or the peninsula of Qatar, are mapped and named for the first time. It is the most valuable of the early maps of the region. “Although the shape of the peninsula is distorted by modern standards, the Qatar peninsula and Bahrain are both shown – details that are missing on some maps produced up to almost 300 years later” (Stuart McMinn Catalogue).

The map covers the modern geographical areas of Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, part of Iraq and Iran, Pakistan and the west coast of India. The travels of Marco Polo, published in Ramusio's “*Navigazioni et viaggi*”, heavily influenced Gastaldi's geography of this map, which is considered far superior to all previous maps of Asia. Gastaldi was “cosmographer to the Venetian Republic, then a powerhouse of commerce and trade. He sought the most up to date geographical information available, and became one of the greatest cartographers of the 16th century” (Burden).

Old foliation in brown ink to the upper right margin. Spotless and with temoins on the right outer edge. An exceptionally fine example.

Bifolco, I, 380f. Tibbetts 28. Karrow 30/91. Nordenskiöld II, 130, 61. Couto/Bacqué-Grammont/Taleghani, Atlas Historique du Golfe Persique (2006), p. 132, no. 29 and p. 152. Tooley, Maps in Italian Atlases of the 16th Century, 54. Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.), p. 26 with 2 figs. Tooley, Dictionary II, 143.

De Jode's modern map of the Middle East

195. JODE, Cornelis de. *Secundae Partis Asiae* [...].

Antwerp, 1593. 20 × 13 inches. Hand-coloured.

€ 15,000

Fine example of De Jode's modern map of the Middle East, from his *Speculum Orbis Terrae*, published in Antwerp in 1578 and engraved by Joannes & Lucas Van Deutecum. The complete title reads: "Secundae partis Asiae: typus qua oculis subijciuntur itinera nautarum qui Calecutium Indiae mercandorum aromatum caufa fre quentant, ac eorum quoqz qui terrestri itinere ade unt Suacham, Laccam, in domino Praeto Iani, nec non eorum qui Aden et ornum inuifunt, et Balsaram quoque castrum, supra Euphratem fluuium situm, omnia suis gradibus subiecta, cum longitudinis tum latitudinis / Iacobo Castaldo pedemontano auctore ; Gerhardus de Iode excudebat". As noted in the title, the map was prepared by Gerard De Jode's and is largely identical to Giacomo Gastaldi's highly influential map of 1559. De Jode's delineation of Arabia is vastly superior to the contemporary maps of Ortelius, showing far more accuracy and detail. Extending from the Nile to Afghanistan and centered on the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf, the map depicts what was then still among the most important trading centers of the commercial world. The present example is from the first edition of De Jode's work, which can be distinguished from the second edition by the pagination on the verso (VII for the 1578 edition; 9 for the 1593 edition). The map is drawn from the rare first edition of De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. At least one commentator has opined that as few as 11 known examples of the first edition are known to have survived, making separate maps from this first edition very rare on the market.

Giacomo Gastaldi (fl. 1542–1565) is widely considered to be the most important and influential of all of the Lafreri School mapmakers. Born in Piedmont, Gastaldi worked in Venice, where he became Cosmographer to the Venetian Republic. Karrow described him as "one of the most important cartographers of the sixteenth century. He was certainly the greatest Italian mapmaker of his age..." While his achievement is obvious, it is hard to quantify. A large number of maps were published throughout this period with the geography credited to Gastaldi, but it is often difficult to know what role Gastaldi played in their creation. As a practice, he did not sign himself as publisher, although his name may be found in the title, dedication, or text to the reader. Frequently where there is no imprint one may assume that Gastaldi was the publisher. A further clue may be that many of the maps attributable to Gastaldi as publisher seem to have been engraved by Fabius Licinius. In other cases, where publication is credited to another, it is not always certain whether Gastaldi was commissioned by the publisher to compile the map, whether another less-enterprising publisher merely copied his work and attribution, or simply added Gastaldi's name in the title to add authority to the delineation. His name clearly commanded the same sort of respect that the Sanson name had in the last years of the seventeenth century, and as Guillaume de L'Isle's had in the first half of the eighteenth century. Gastaldi's first published map was of Spain, engraved on four sheets, and issued in 1544. The following year he published a map of Sicily, among the most widely copied of all his maps. In the course of a prolific career, Gastaldi subsequently produced a number of maps of Italy, and individual parts of the peninsula, with his general map of Italy, and the map of Piedmont also being very influential. Among the most important of his maps, however, were of areas outside Italy. Principal among these was his map of the World, published in 1546, a four sheet map of the countries of south-eastern Europe, published in 1559, and his series of three maps of the Middle East, Southern Asia, and South-East Asia with the Far East, issued between 1559 and 1561. In 1562, Gastaldi issued a two-sheet map of the Kingdom of Poland, and in 1564, a magnificent eight-sheet map of Africa.

Karrow, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century, 30/91.2. Tibbetts, Arabia in Early Maps 38.

“The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern ’em with great Cruelty”

196. MOLL, Herman. The Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa, Divided into all its Governments, together with the Other Territories that are Tributary to it, as also the Dominions of the Emperor of Marocco.

London, Herman Moll, John Bowles, Thomas Bowles & John King, ca. 1730. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 610 × 1010 mm. Restoration to binding folds and tears. € 8,500

Moll’s large-format map of the Turkish Empire based on De l’Isle, also covering the whole of the Mediterranean, first published in 1714. The caravan route from Basra to Mecca is also given. Includes inset prospects of Constantinople, Smyrna and Jerusalem, and three views of the Holy Sepulchre. A note engraved in the area of the Arabian desert south of today’s United Arab Emirates contains a pointed editorial critique of Ottoman rule in Arabia: “The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern ’em with great Cruelty, which has made them several times attempt to throw off their Yoke, but in Vain: Those of Arabia Felix are kept in Awe by the Turkish Gallies on the Red Sea; and those of the other Arabia’s not being able to subsist in their barren Countries have spread themselves into the mountainous parts of Syria and the Desarts of Barbary, Barca &c. where they live by Rapine in the Neighboring Countries, and plundering Travellers.” – Well preserved; an excellent, appealingly coloured specimen.

Tibbets 202. Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.) p. 151.

Exceedingly rare engraved wall map commissioned by the Sublime Porte

197. [OTTOMAN CARTOGRAPHY]. Map of the Ottoman Boundaries.

Paris/Istanbul, ca. 1770. Engraved map with original outline colour and manuscript calligraphy in red ink. With a fine inset plan of the city of Kamianets-Podilskyi in the upper right corner, as well as an ovoid title cartouche, both bordered by Neo-Classical Ottoman-inspired designs. On thick laid, watermarked paper. 60 × 140 cm. € 50,000

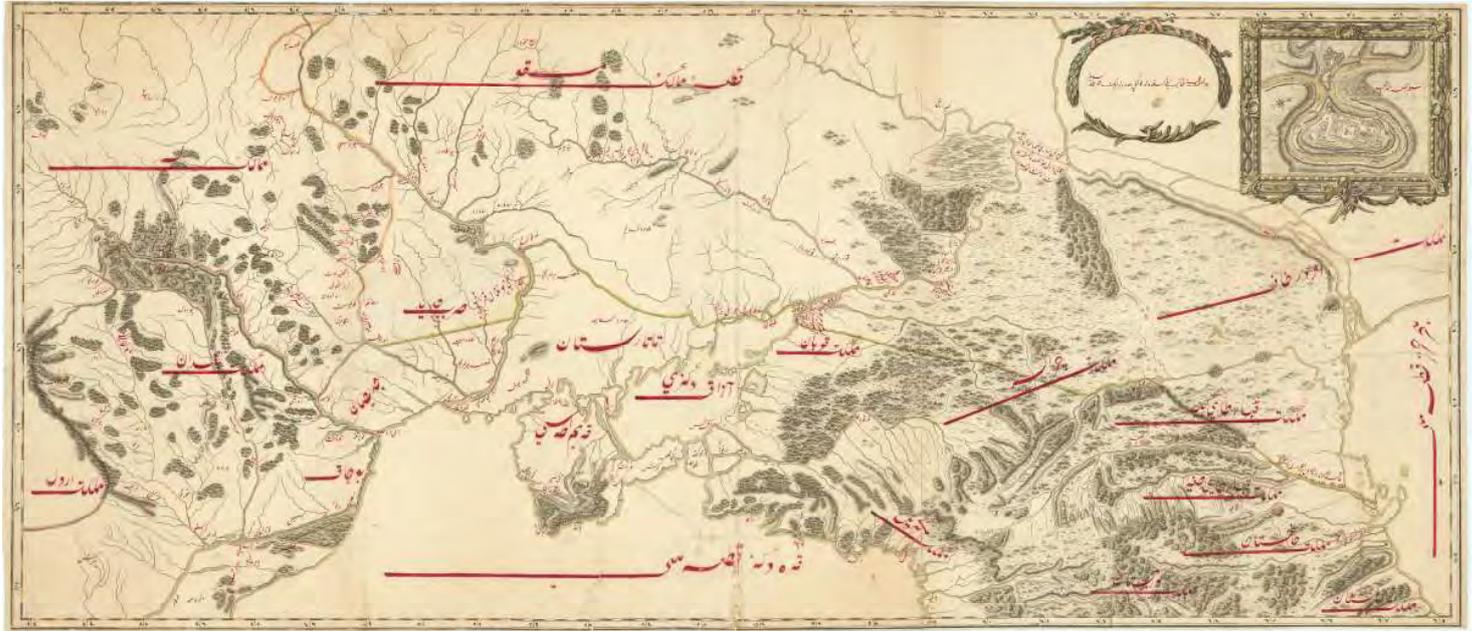
Exceedingly rare engraved wall map commissioned by the Sublime Porte, brilliantly labelled and hand-coloured in Istanbul by court calligraphers. A masterpiece of cartography and Islamic calligraphy, the map presents the theatre of the Russo-Turkish War of 1768–74 in its earliest stages. Focussed on the southern Ukraine, it extends from the Mouths of the Danube, in the west, to the Caspian Sea, in the east, rendering the region as it was common before the Russian surveys of the 1770s. The Russo-Ottoman boundary, as it existed between 1739 and 1774, is clearly delineated, with the Ottoman lands outlined in green and Russian territories in yellow, whilst the Polish territories, in the northwest, are outlined in pink. Until the war, the Ottomans controlled Crimea and the southern Ukraine in their entirety, along with most of the Caucasus.

As the Ottoman Empire lacked publishing capabilities, the Porte often relied upon their ancient ally, France, to supply them with custom-printed material, conveyed to the Topkapi Palace via the French Embassy in Istanbul's Pera neighbourhood. The skeleton of the map, engraved in Paris, depicts topographic features and the locations of key cities and fortifications, but omits all text: all names of regions and major settlements were added in Turkey in luxurious red ink. The masterly penmanship would have been executed by a specialized imperial calligrapher: the rich, expensive red ink was reserved for sacred and high-level legal documents under the Sultan's patronage and was only very seldom applied to cartography, indicating that the present map would have been held in particular esteem by the Imperial Court.

A single other example of the map with the Topkapi calligrapher's manuscript work, executed in a similar fashion, survives in the Biblioteca Nacional de España (MR/42/415), very likely once a high-level diplomatic gift to Madrid from Sultan Mustafa III, anxious to improve his diplomatic and trading links with the Bourbons. In addition, a single blank example of the engraved map template is held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France (CPL GE DD-2987, 3089 B), formerly in the collection of the famous cartographer Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, who is known to have had privileged access to maps created for the French diplomatic corps.

Resplendent original calligraphy, several old tears professionally repaired without loss. An extremely rare survival in fine condition.

Biblioteca Nacional de España, MR/42/415. Elena Santiago Pérez, La Historia en los mapas manuscritos de la Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid: Biblioteca Nacional, 1984), no. 336 (p. 266). Not in Özdemir, Ottoman Cartography (2008).



18th century drawing of a lost 16th century (?) Islamic world map, centred on the Gulf, showing the Great Mosque and Ka'bah at Mecca, the Great Mosque at Medina, and five others in Iraq and North Africa

198. [WORLD MAP – ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPT]. Map of the world centred on the Arabian Gulf, showing seven mosques or minarets.

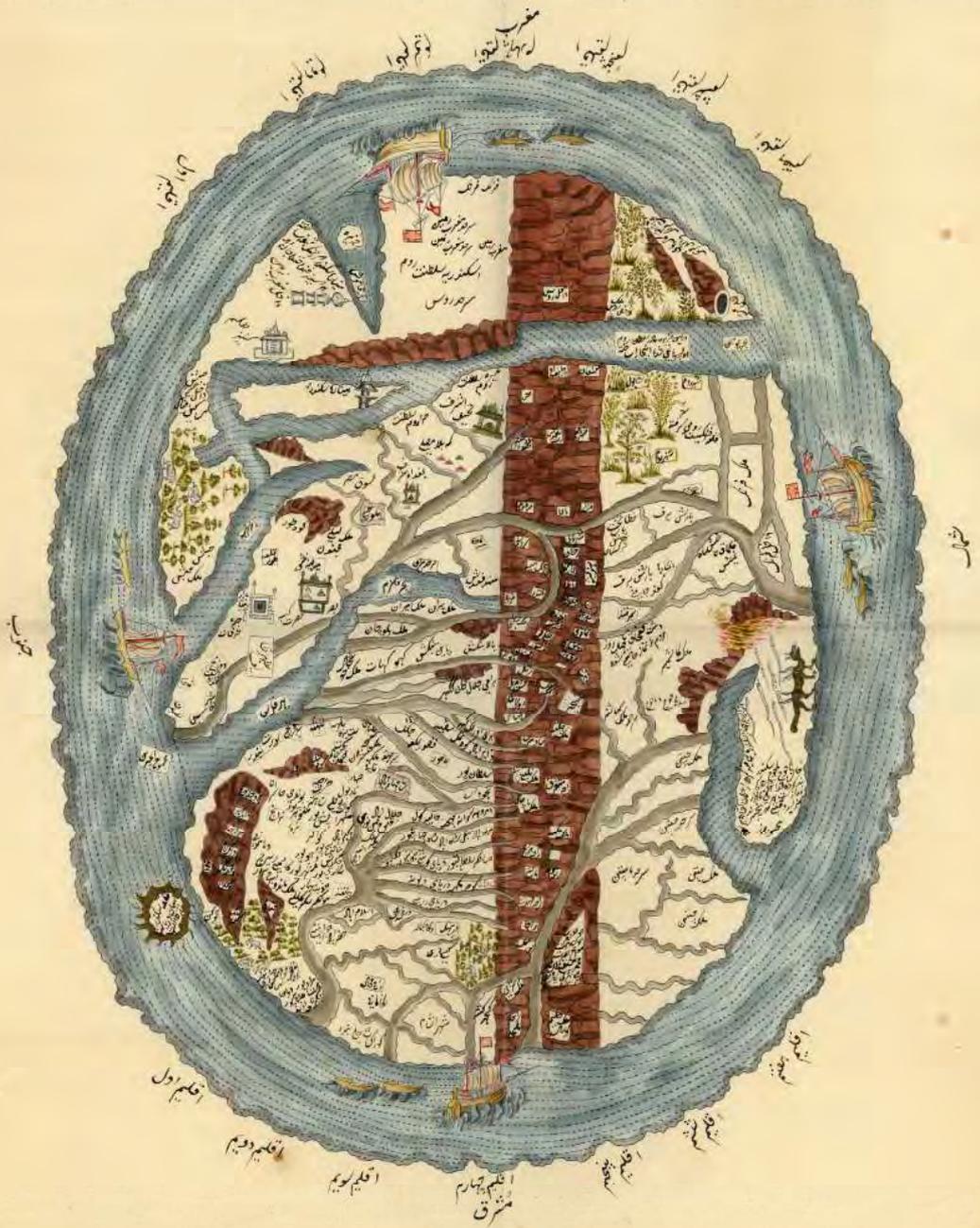
Northern India or Kashmir?, ca. 1790 / late 18th century copy of a 16th century (?) original. 500 x 420 mm. Oval manuscript map in ink and watercolour (blue, brown, green and red; map image including water 295 x 380 mm, the land alone 220 x 305 mm) on a half sheet of extremely large European laid paper, with dozens of features labelled in Persian (written in black ink in the nastaliq script) and with animals (including elephants and a dragon), people and 4 European ships. Framed and matted. € 75,000

An 18th century manuscript copy, in colour, of a lost map in the Islamic tradition, with dozens of inscriptions in Persian and extensive pictorial imagery showing numerous mosques, elephants in southern Africa, eastern India and what may be northern Bengal or part of Southeast Asia, snakes and a dragon (with four feet and two pair of wings) in East Asia, birds north of the Caucasus and people in Europe north of the Alps. The regions with people and animals (excluding the dragon and snakes) are also the only regions shown wooded. The oval land is surrounded by oceans with a European ship at each of the four cardinal compass directions: three 3-masted ships flying flags with St George's cross (used by the crusaders, Knights Templar and English and French troops from the 12th century and by the Genoese and others from the 13th century: while it is not St George come to slay the dragon, these European ships in an Islamic map remain a puzzle), and at the south a 2-masted ship with no rectangular flag, all four ships accompanied by rowboats. Inlets can be identified as the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea (?) and another in the Far East. A wide straight band of mountains runs west to east from coast to coast, apparently representing the Alps, the Caucasus and the Himalayas, with a few additional mountains in southern India and elsewhere. One can clearly see the Tigris and Euphrates rivers as well as the rivers of the Indus and Ganges valleys. After one passes beyond Bengal it becomes more difficult to identify the topographic features that ought to represent Southeast and East Asia: there is no island to represent Japan, and the peninsula that faintly resembles Korea seems more likely to be China. While some pictorial elements and lettering are designed to be viewed from various sides as one turns the map, there is a distinct bias in the lettering and some of the pictures for west at the head, which is quite unusual (most Islamic maps have south at the head).

We have found no record of any closely similar map, but the topography certainly owes something to the traditional Islamic world maps, perhaps by the 10th-century Abu al-Hasan al-Harrani or his followers such as the 15th-century Ibn al-Wardi. Like most maps in the Islamic tradition (including those of al-Bakri and al-Istakhri), these follow the Greek tradition of Anaximander (6th century BC) in depicting the world as an almost perfectly geometric circle surrounded by the great river or sea Oceanus, and also representing other features with abstract forms. They show the Nile running into the Mediterranean and (almost as its continuation north of the Mediterranean) a channel leading to the Black Sea, which continues via the river Phasis to the northern coast, forming a boundary between Europe and Asia. The present map is much more naturalistic, with an oval form and irregular coastlines. The inlets and rivers also have more naturalistic forms, and the map shows much more detail than do the traditional Greek and Islamic maps (one can recognize Qatar and Ceylon/Sri Lanka, and one of the two islands in the Mediterranean probably represents Crete (is the other Ceylon, Sicily, an oversized Malta, or something else?). Yet in spite of its greater detail and naturalism, its geography is in some ways less accurate than that of its more abstract ancestors. Like the al-Harrani and al-Wardi maps, the Nile has an L shape (though not rigidly geometric like theirs), but the southern end connects to the Red Sea and the northern end passes east of the Mediterranean, continuing directly into the channel leading to the northern coast (with no graphic distinction between the Black Sea and the channel to Oceanus). The Nile also appears to contain an enormous island, but the tower at its northern end might possibly represent the 13th-century minaret at Luxor. The Mediterranean appears as a triangular inlet without even a bulge to suggest Greece or Italy, which many Islamic and Greek maps show clearly. Africa and India extend no farther south than the Arabian Peninsula, with only the Red Sea and the Gulfs separating them. Some Mughal maps, such as that of Sadiq Isfahani (ca. 1647), share the more naturalistic depiction, and Isfahani also depicts Ceylon similarly, but his map shows few geographic or topographic similarities.

Formerly folded once horizontally and vertically. In very good condition. An 18th century copy of a lost 16th century (?) Islamic map of the world, showing seven mosques or minarets, unlike any other map known to us.

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Napoleon's Ambitions in the East

199. CHANLAIRE, Pierre Gregoire & Mentelle, Edme. Carte du théâtre de la Guerre en Orient. Paris, Chanlaire & Mentelle, 1798–1799. Original outline colour. Dissected and aid on linen in two sections, together 940 × 1540 mm. € 28,000

A two-sheet wall map showing Prussia, Turkey, Egypt and Abyssinia in the west, and the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan, Persia, Arabia and Somalia in the east. Two inset maps show the routes from Siré to Gondar and from Gondar to the sources of the Nile. According to the inscription, the map is based on that of “the late J. B. Laborde” (Jean-Benjamin de Laborde [1734–94], a traveller and musician), with amendments; however we have been unable to trace a map of the region by him.

The vast map was published to satisfy French interest when their seemingly-unstoppable General Bonaparte turned his attention to the conquest of Egypt in 1798. Napoleon had captured Malta en route to Egypt, and the oval title vignette shows him overseeing the burial of the French dead under Pompey’s Pillar after the capture of the important port city of Alexandria (July 1798).

After the defeat of the Mameluk army at the Battle of the Pyramids it was Napoleon’s intention to subdue the rest of the Ottoman Empire before moving to threaten British interests in India. However, as the political situation in Paris was deteriorating, Napoleon decided to leave his army in Egypt in 1799, returning to France to become First Consul. His army was less fortunate, surrendering to the British at Alexandria in 1801.

This map is very scarce: the French citizens’ interest in maps of the Orient evaporated as quickly as Napoleon’s.

From Surveys made by the Officers of the Indian Navy

200. CHESNEY, [Francis Rawdon] / PLATE, W[illiam] H[enry]. A Map of Arabia and Syria Laid Down Chiefly From Original Surveys [...].

London, engraved by J. & C. Walker for Longman, Brown & Co., 1849. Hand-coloured engraved map (scale: 70 miles to 1 inch). 692 × 668 mm, including fold-out section at right edge showing Ras al-Hadd. Matted. € 25,000

Exceedingly rare, large map of the Arabian Peninsula, based on surveys conducted under General F. R. Chesney (1789–1872), the explorer of the Euphrates and founder of the overland route to India. Drawn by W. H. F. Plate. This is a second, improved edition of a map that had previously appeared in 1847 under the simple title “Arabia” (kept at the British Library, referenced as IOR/X/3205 within the Qatar Digital Library). “Mesopotamia and its rivers are laid down from Surveys made during the Euphrates Expedition. The Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Southern Coast of Arabia are from those made by the Officers of the Indian Navy. The interior of the peninsula is from various sources, particularly materials furnished for the accompanying work by Aloys Sprenger M.D. and from documents obtained by Dr. Plate” (note). Finely preserved. No copy known outside the British Library.

OCLC 556388606. Not in the Al-Qasimi Collection.

The Dauphin map of the world in a rare 19th century lithographed reproduction

201. DESCELIERS, Pierre. Lithographed facsimile of the world map painted on vellum for Henry II, King of France.

Paris, imprimerie de Kaepelin, [1852]. Lithographed wall map, 260 × 132 cm. 4 conjoined sheets mounted on canvas. Rolled. € 250,000

Original-size facsimile of the manuscript nautical “mappemonde” executed by Pierre Desceliers in 1546, lithographed by the cartographer Eugène Rembielinski (1814–80).

Commissioned by King Francis I for his son (who would be crowned Henry II in 1547), Desceliers’ “Dauphin map” or “royal world chart” is one of the most famous of the first half of the 16th century: hand-drawn and illuminated on vellum, it vividly illustrates the discoveries made during the six decades following the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartolomeu Dias in 1488. It was compiled from information that Desceliers had obtained from the other Dieppe geographers, from the shipowner Jean Ango, and the explorer Jacques Cartier.

Remarkably, the map has a dual orientation: north of the equator, the text and illustrations are reversed, suggesting that the map was in fact meant to be laid flat rather than wall-mounted so that it could be read from all sides. Thus, the vast majority of the earth’s land mass, and almost all of the better-known parts of the world, is labelled as if the map were oriented with south at the top, recalling the Arab tradition exemplified by al-Idrisi’s famous 12th century map. In charting the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf specifically, “the cartographers of Dieppe in northern France seem to have had direct access during the 1540s to relatively reliable Portuguese prototypes” (Couto et al., *Historical Atlas of the Persian Gulf* [Brepols 2006], p. 114), even if they appear to have had difficulty reading all the place names.

To the south of Borneo, Desceliers included not only an island labelled “Java Petite”, but also, immediately adjacent, a vast mass of land named “Java la Grande” – an uncannily good representation of the northern coastline of Australia, albeit far north of its true location, which merges into the Great Southern Continent that itself stretches into Antarctica (“Non du tout découverte”), extending as far as the Strait of Magellan. Probably drawing on Marco Polo as well as Portuguese portolans of various scales, Desceliers’ representation “sums up everything cartographers knew about Australia in the mid 16th century” (Tooley, *Landmarks of Mapmaking*, p. 245).

In the tradition of French Renaissance portolans, the map is remarkable for the wealth of its illustrations. The seas are decorated with compass roses, ships and sea monsters, while the land is adorned with a multitude of scenes and representations of fantastic animals. It is framed in the northern hemisphere by a border decorated with the heads of men with long beards, and cherubim and human skulls in the southern hemisphere, representing the winds and cardinal points. In many parts of the world, Desceliers drew indigenous peoples with great precision, such as the Hottentots in South Africa and the Native Americans of North America.

In the 16th century, it was in Normandy that the most richly illustrated portolans were designed. Pierre Desceliers (1487–1574) is perhaps the most famous representative of the Dieppe school of mapmaking, and he is considered the father of French hydrography and cartography. Only two of his maps have survived. His manuscript world map from 1546 is now kept in the library of John Rylands University in Manchester (French MS 1*). The facsimile lithographed by Rembielinski in 1852 is rare: we have only found two copies in public collections, one at the BnF, the other at the National Library of Australia.

Uniformly browned throughout; several old gaps and breaks professionally repaired.

OCLC 494994160. C. Hofmann et al. (eds.), *L’Âge d’or des cartes marines. Exhibition catalogue of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (Paris, 2012)*, pp. 166f.



Highly detailed folding map of the Arabian Peninsula

202. WYLD, James. The Persian Gulf. Persia with the Adjacent Countries of Russia, India & Turkey. London, James Wyld, [1857]. 495 × 715 mm. Lithographed map with original hand-coloured outlines. Dissected into 21 sections and mounted on linen; marbled paper to the folded end sections. In original cloth slipcase with publisher's label to upper board, handwritten title. Title label to spine. € 9,500

Highly detailed folding map of the Arabian Peninsula and adjacent regions from Turkey and the Caucasus down to Aden, to Persia and Central Asia through to north-western India. Two inset maps of the town and bay of Bushire (Bushehr) and the adjacent islands of Karrack and Corgo (now Khark and Kharko). The present-day Emirates are marked "Aymaun", "Sharja", "Debai", "Abothubbee", "Khorefacawn" and "Fidgeerah", with present-day Ras al-Khaimah labelled "Shaum".

A finely preserved example of this map, offering an impressive degree of detail and showing numerous settlements not found in contemporary rival publications. Scarce, the only other copy traced in the British Library.

Not in: Sultan bin M. Al-Qasimi, The Gulf in Historic Maps (1st or 2nd ed.).

From the library of the distinguished British Arabist Samuel Barrett Miles

203. BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. The Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. From January 1868 to December 1873 (on its amalgamation with the B.B.R. Asiatic Society). Edited by the Secretary. Volume XIX.

Bombay, Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1874. Octavo (207 × 122 mm). Contemporary half sheep, dark green pebble-grain cloth sides, red and green twin labels (Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society / Vol. XIX). 5 maps and charts, both the large hand-coloured folding map of Oman and genealogical table extracted and framed and glazed back-to-back. Spine slightly cocked and joints partially split but sound, bindings rubbed at extremities, scattered foxing, one folding map torn (without loss) and detached, old tape repairs to one leaf (pp. 185–86) where split at edge of letterpress; map of Oman torn (with minor loss) in blank margin at top edge, short closed-tear; peripheral foxing to genealogical table, both creased where folded, otherwise in excellent condition. € 140,000

First edition, from the library of the distinguished British Arabist Colonel S. B. Miles, one of the primary contributors. The British Raj maintained close surveillance over the Trucial States of Eastern Arabia before the Arab states gained independence, and the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society contain some of the most significant publications dealing with Arabian matters of the time.

The articles in the present volume are:

- i) Notes on Annesley Bay [now Zula Bahir Selat'e, Eritrea], by Edwin Dawes.
- ii) Notes on the Hot Springs of Lasiindra, in the Kaira Zilla, by Javherilal Umiashunker Yajni.
- iii) Some Account of the Navigation of the Nerbudda or Narmada River, with Remarks on the Gulf of Cambay, by William Sowerby.
- iv) Index of the Towns, Villages, &c. in the Fund Zilla of the Bombay Presidency, with introductory remarks, by J. Burgess.
- v) Tides and their Action, Geologically and Geographically considered, by William Sowerby.
- vi) Report on the portion of the African Coast in the vicinity of Bunder Murayah, the chief port of the Mijjertheyn tribe of Somalis, by Capt. S. B. Miles.
- vii) Journal of an Excursion made by Capt. S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, in company with Mons. Munzinger, from Howr, returning to Aden through the Fudhli Country, giving a General Description of the Country and of the several Arab Tribes occupying it, as also a Report upon the Geography of the District, by Mons. Munzinger.
- viii) Memorandum on the Tribal Divisions in the Principality of 'Oman, with a Map showing the General Distribution of the Tribes, and a Table showing the Genealogy of the Ruling Dynasty of Muscat, by Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Agent at Muscat.

Article vii is illustrated by a large genealogical table, measuring 480 × 690 mm: "Genealogical Table of Descendants of the Imâm Ahmed Âl-Bû-Sa'îdî".

The last article is illustrated by a large map of Oman, measuring 620 × 885 mm, hand-coloured in outline: "Map of Omân showing Distribution of the Principal Tribes. Compiled for Official Use by E. C. Ross, Political Agent, Muscat", showing the entire peninsula from Abu Dhabi ("Abu Thebi") and Dubai ("Debay") to Ra's Jibsh. The map was compiled by Ross, based on a chart by Constable and Stiffe (1857–60), combined with interior detail from Wellsted and Whitelock's map (1835–37), with corrections of spelling and "some additions from original native sources." The "Hinawi" tribes are shown on the map in red letters and the "Ghafiri" tribes in blue, together with known routes.

Provenance: Colonel Samuel Barrett Miles (1838–1914), Political Agent in the Gulf region (1872–86); donated to Bath Public Library in 1920 by his widow, later de-accessioned, with the usual library label, accession numbers, and blind stamps to the title, letterpress, and maps. Miles was educated at Harrow and entered the East India Company's military service in 1857 as an ensign in the 7th Bombay Native Infantry. His first contact with Arabia came with a regimental posting to Aden in 1866. The following year he was appointed cantonment magistrate and assistant resident, and after returning to India he transferred to the Political Service. In October 1872 Miles was appointed Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, a position he held on and off until 1887. During this time, he undertook several important expeditions into the Omani interior. In 1874 he made sailing trips to al-Ashkarah, Qalhat and Sur, and the following year became the first European in decades to visit al-Buraymi, subsequently visiting Jabal Akhdar, Ra's Fartak, and Qishn. In 1884 he became the first European to traverse the Wadi al-Ta'iyin. In 1885 he made one last significant journey, up the Wadi Sama'il to Izki, Nizwah and Dank, before returning to India in 1887, his time in Muscat having been interspersed with postings as Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, Consul-General in Baghdad, Political Agent and Consul in Zanzibar, and Political Resident in the Gulf.

Working copy of the official plan

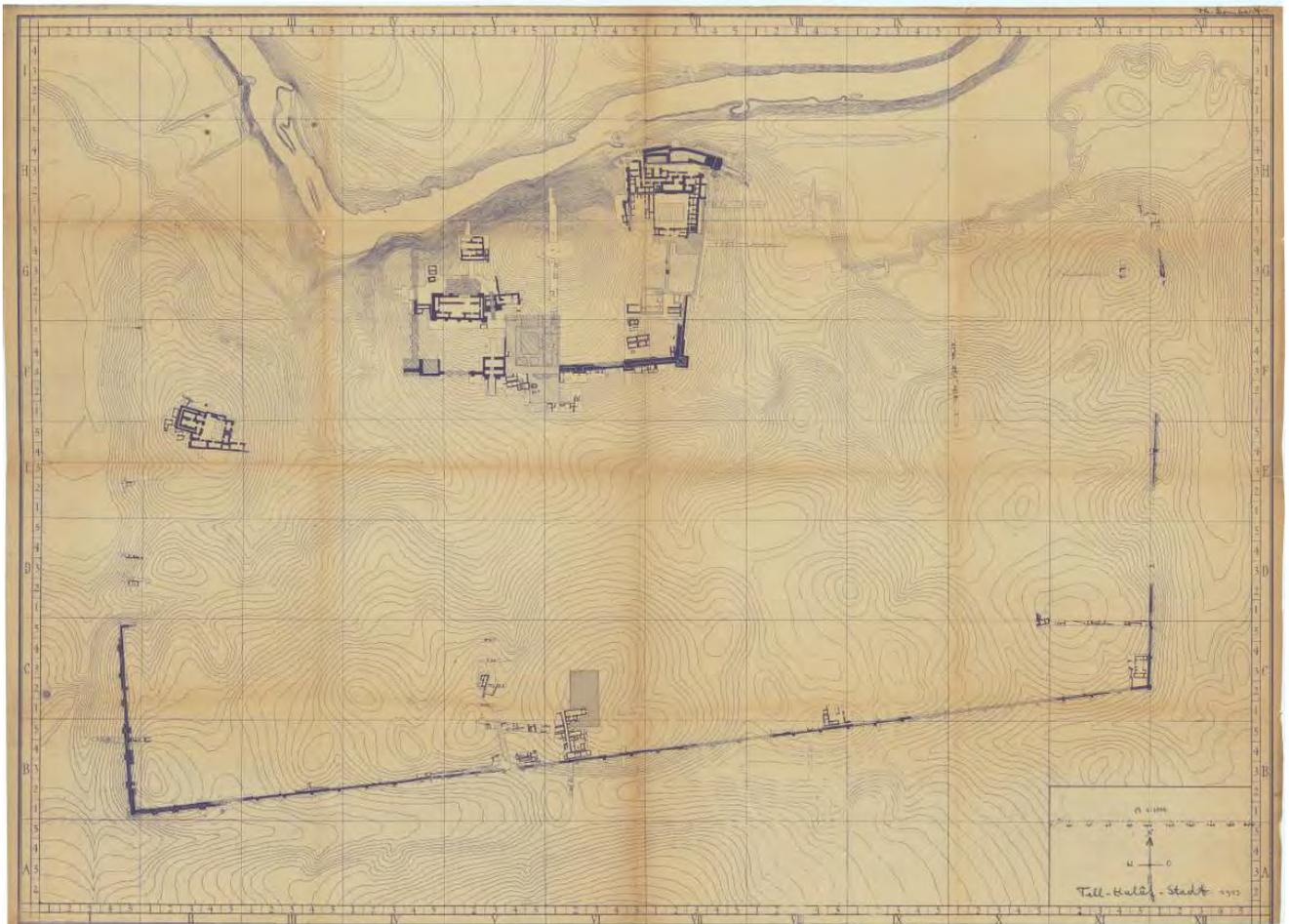
204. [OPPENHEIM, Max von]. Tell-Halâf-Stadt 1913.

[Tell Halaf], 1913. 92 × 126 cm. Scale: 1:1,000. Whiteprint on thick paper. Title, scale and compass executed in manuscript in blue pen. € 4,500

Impressive plan of the excavation site of Tell Halaf (now on the Syrian-Turkish border), the location of the great ancient Aramaean town of Guzana, and one of the most important archaeological revelations of the modern era. Then in the Ottoman Empire, it was discovered in 1899 by the German diplomat Max von Oppenheim (1860–1946) while travelling through northern Mesopotamia on behalf of Deutsche Bank, working on establishing a route for the Bagdad Railway.

This is a working copy of the official, authoritative plan of the site produced during the 1911–13 excavation led by Oppenheim, printed at Tell Halaf for the use of the senior archaeological team. Signed in the upper right-hand corner by Theodor Dombart (1884–1969), a professional architect and one of Oppenheim's principal associates, later an esteemed professor of ancient Middle Eastern architecture and an authority on Munich history.

A little worn, slight toning along old folds, else very good.



The railway to Baghdad that never was

205. [HAIFA-BAGHDAD RAILWAY]. Collection of twelve maps of the Middle East relating to the proposed construction of a railway between Haifa and Baghdad.

Various places, ca. 1930. 12 maps, various sizes and scales.

€ 8,000

Rare collection of maps relating to the proposed construction of a railway between Haifa and Baghdad. In the 1920s the British contemplated building such a railway that would have connected the Mediterranean with the capital of Iraq, ostensibly to shore up their imperial rule, support the British-backed Arab government of Iraq, and secure the oil pipeline already running from the Mosul oilfields to Haifa. They were also aware that developments of aerial warfare made the Suez Canal susceptible to aerial attacks in wartime, and alternative military routes across the Middle East to India were sought. However, a series of economic difficulties trumped political and military expediency, and with the outbreak of the Second World War, the dream of a trans-Middle Eastern rail service evaporated.

The present collection includes: 1) Baghdad (Valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris from Kirkuk (N-S) and Ramadi to Kermanshah (E-W), Baghdad at the centre. Scale 1:1,000,000. 2) Untitled French map, showing Baghdad to Deir-*ez-Zor* (E-W) and Mosul to Baghdad (N-S). Bureau Topographique des Troupes françaises du Levant, May 1933. Colour-printed. 850 × 630 mm. 3) Untitled map showing the area between Abu Kemal on the Euphrates and Tikrit on the Tigris. 4) Jaffa-Nablous. Jaffa-Amman (E-W). Reproduction of a “carte de reconnaissance” by E. L. Ottoman. Scale 1:200,000. Paris, Service Geographique de l’Armee, 1930. Colour-printed. 690 × 540 mm. 5) Four air photo maps showing Holt’s Zerka Valley Alignment (thus titled by hand, referring to Major A. L. Holt, R.E.). Haifa-Baghdad rly. survey. Trans-Jordan. Surveyed at War Office from photographs by the R.A.F. ground control under the direction of Major R. L. Brown, R. E. Showing a section of the Jordan river and the country east to Jerash. Colour-printed, with the proposed rail route marked in crayon with annotations. Scale 1:24,000. Each map 940 × 730 mm. 6) Four manuscript maps, coloured: a) Haifa-Baghdad Railway. Geological Map of Zerka Route, by G. S. Blake, B.Sc., F.G.S. 1934. 1350 × 530 mm. b) Haifa-Baghdad Railway, Geological Plan and Section, by G. S. Blake. 1380 × 880 mm. c) Map of Zerka Route. Haifa-Baghdad Railway. 1500 × 750 mm. d) Geological Section from Damascus to Rutba to show westerly inclination of strata. 1200 × 340 mm. Geological section along proposed route of Haifa Baghdad railway from the Jordan to the Euphrates.

Some edge tears with occasional loss to paper but not to the map. A rare survival.



The foundation stone of the modern mapping of Arabia: the unique earliest printed map of Saudi Arabia to include the name “Arabian American Oil Co.”, documenting the birth of the Saudi oil industry

206. SHEETS, G[len] S[cott]. The Arabian Peninsula and Adjoining Areas. B-1237.

[Dhahran / Jeddah / San Francisco], Arabian American Oil Company, Producing Department, Geological Division, March 1942. 895 × 945 mm. Polyconic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:4,000,000. Blue-line print. Framed. € 85,000

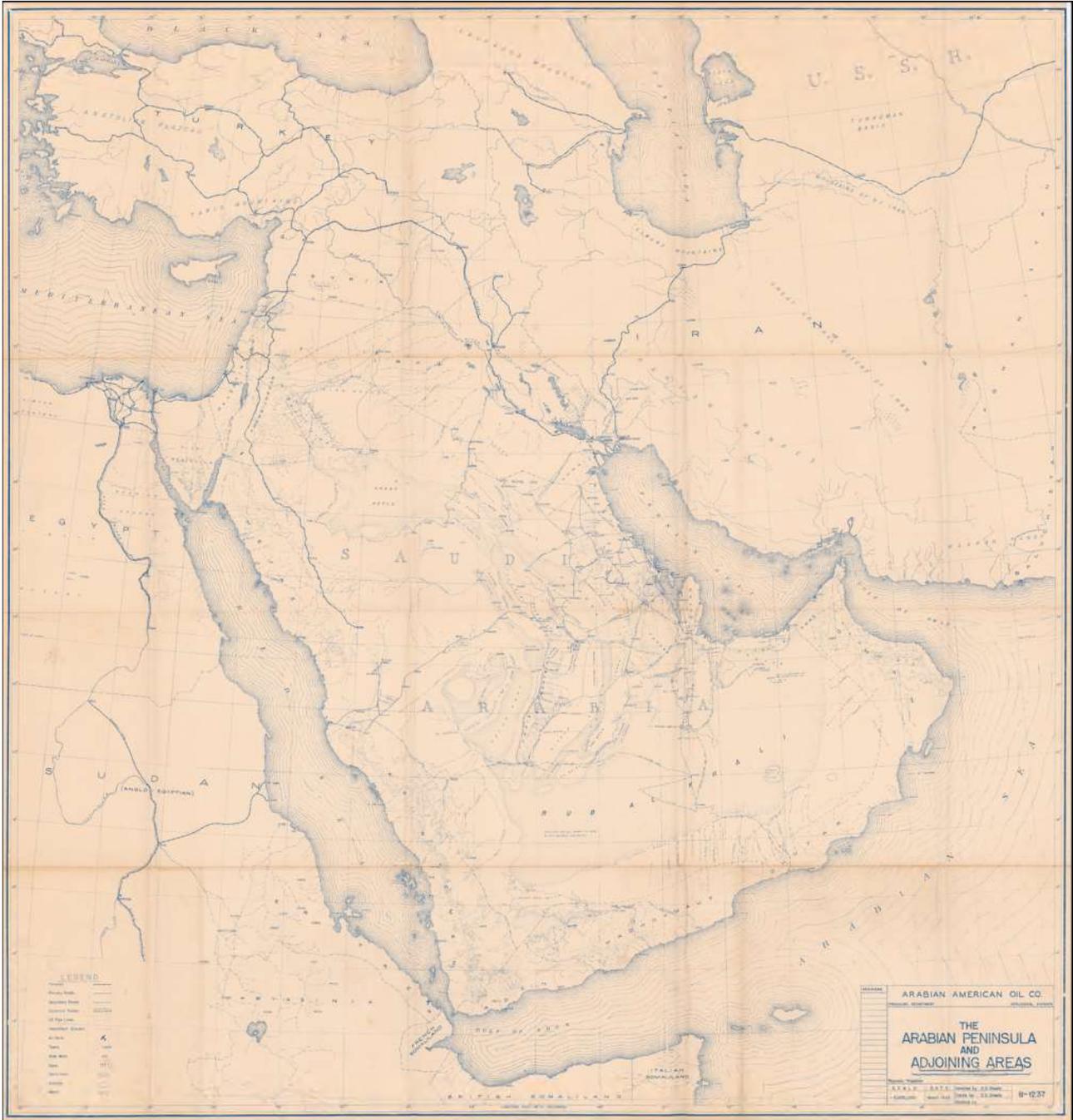
The only known example: a highly detailed map of the Arabian Peninsula, published by the “Arabian American Oil Co.” in March 1942, two years before the company was formally so renamed, and the first effort to produce a large-scale map of the entire Peninsula that satisfied modern technical needs. Clearly produced in a very limited edition for internal use at the crucial, transitional moment in Arabian oil exploration, this is the earliest known map to use the name that still survives in “Saudi Aramco”, issued at a time when the company was still officially Standard Oil of California.

The legend identifies railways, primary and secondary roads as well as “explorers’ routes”, oil pipelines, intermittent streams, airports, towns, “Arab wells”, oases, “sand areas”, “sabkhas”, and “marsh”. The Maidan-i-Naftun and Naft Safid oilfields in Iran (and the pipelines that link them to the A.I.O.C. Refinery at Abadan) are illustrated, as are the Kirkuk oilfield and the pipelines running from there to Haifa and Tripoli. Dammam and Dhahran, the sites of the first commercial oil wells in Saudi Arabia, also feature on the map. Aside from that, however, there is no illustrated oil development in the Middle East: the map effectively illustrates the blank slate that was Arabian oil exploration in the early 1940s. On the coast of what was then Trucial Oman, Sharjah, Dubai (with airfield) and Abu Dhabi are identified; the areas to the southwest of Abu Dhabi City are labelled “Sabkha es Salmiyah” and “Taff”. Shows adjoining areas from the Bosphorus to Somaliland and the USSR.

The “compiler and tracer” (cartographer and draughtsman) is identified as the Aramco engineer G. S. Sheets; separate fields to indicate “checked by” and “revisions” remain blank. Sheets had joined Aramco’s predecessor, the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, in 1939 and immediately began work in Dhahran as a geological draftsman in the Production (Exploration) department. Upon his return to the U.S. he prepared several geological maps including the present one and acted as liaison with the Army Map Service. In 1942 he became attached as a civilian to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Army Map Service, but he returned to Arabia in 1944 and in 1955 became staff assistant to the director of Concession Affairs.

In excellent state of preservation. Extremely rare: OCLC locates only two examples, both of which appear to be photocopies (Library of Congress and American University of Beirut). While the large 1963 map of Arabia that succeeded this, also produced by Aramco geologists, has occasionally appeared in the trade, no other original of this early map could be traced in libraries or in auction or trade records. A unique survival.

OCLC 1048657705.



Aramco's rare preliminary geographic map of the Peninsula

207. BROWN, Glen F[rancis]. [United States Geological Survey of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-1.

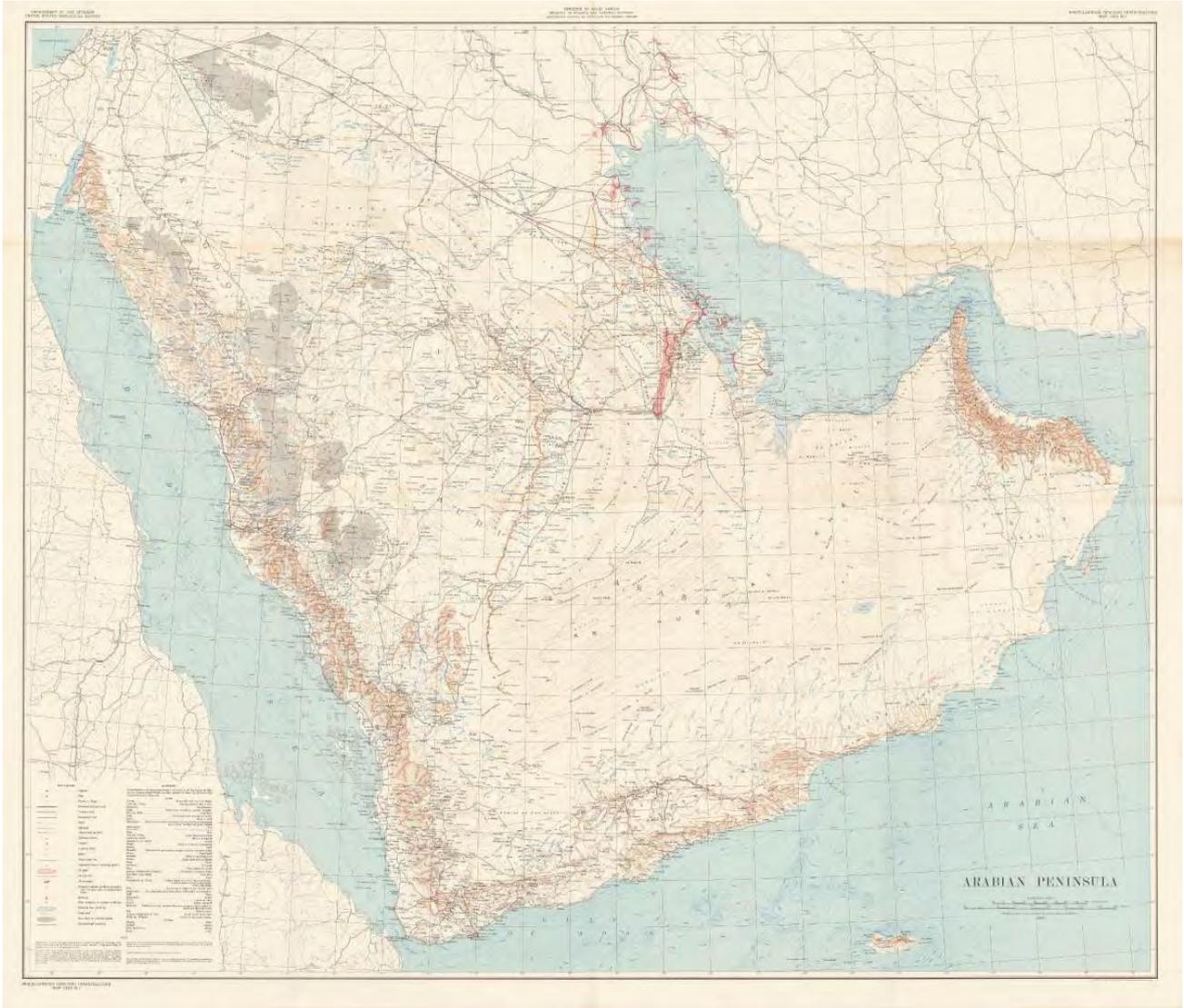
Washington, D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Society), 1958. 1380:1216 mm. Lambert conformal conic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:2,000,000. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Folded. € 15,000

A highly detailed map of the complete Peninsula, the first modern map in 1:2,000,000 scale: the rare preliminary edition, issued five years before the official release. Based on the groundbreaking series prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arabian American Oil Company under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department, “a unique experiment in geological cooperation among several governments, petroleum companies, and individuals” (Seager/Johnston). Also includes the territories of today’s Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Yemen. “The plan for a cooperative mapping project was originally conceived in July 1953 [... By 1955] there was established a cooperative agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the U.S. Department of State, and the Arabian-American Oil Co. to make available the basic areal geology as mapped by Aramco and the U.S. Geological Survey” (ibid.). The plan provided for 21 maps on a 1:500,000 scale in both geologic and geographic versions; “a peninsular geologic map on a scale of 1:2,000,000 was to conclude the project [...] The first geographic quadrangle was published in July 1956 and the last in September 1962. While preparation of the geographic sheets was in progress, a need arose for early publication of a 1:2,000,000-scale peninsular geographic map. Consequently, a preliminary edition was compiled and published in both English and Arabic in 1958” (ibid.). While the revised, final version that appeared in 1963 (“I-270 B-2”) would incorporate some additional photographic, topographic and cultural data, the exceedingly uncommon present, preliminary edition is surprisingly complete in virtually all respects – a testament to the precision with which Aramco’s cartographers proceeded from the very first. Includes a key with symbols for water pipelines, desert watering points, oil fields, pumping stations, refineries, and a glossary of Arabic names.

“Although the search for oil, gas and minerals was ultimately to drive geological survey work across the region [...], in its early years it was the need for water that was the catalyst for Saudi Arabia’s resource exploration. In 1944 King ‘Abd al-‘Aziz approached the United States for a technical expert who could assist with the identification and plotting of the kingdom’s natural resources, particularly its groundwater reserves. The individual who arrived, Glen F. Brown, was one of the pioneers of a partnership between the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the government of Saudi Arabia that was to span the next five decades and play an important role in the development of the kingdom [...] By 1954 the Saudi Ministry of Finance, USGS and Aramco were working together to produce the first full series of geographic and geologic maps of the country. The first of their type in the Peninsula, these were published [...] in both Arabic and English versions, and the information they contained formed the basis of subsequent Saudi national development plans. To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry).

In excellent condition.

James V. Parry, “Mapping Arabia”, in: Saudi Aramco World 2004/1, p. 20ff. OCLC 30099393. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).



*Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Qatar:
“all modern maps [...] trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry)*

208. [UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. BRAMKAMP, Richard A. / RAMIREZ, Leon F. Geographic Map of the Central Persian Gulf Quadrangle Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-209 A [and] B.

Washington, D.C., U.S. Geological Survey, 1378–1380 H [= 1959–1961 CE]. 2 sheets (A, combined map of geography and geology; and B, geography only) in full colour, both covering the same section the Arabian Peninsula. Ca. 103 × 103 and 83 × 100 cm, folded. In original printed envelope. English and Arabic. Scale 1:500,000; relief shown by hachures and spot heights. € 9,500

The only two sheets of the groundbreaking series covering today's UAE – the remaining parts of the Emirates were skipped in the survey prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and Aramco and were therefore never published. The first to produce a full series of geological and geographical maps of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the venture was instrumental in establishing the country as a major global force in the production of natural resources and must count as “a unique experiment in geological cooperation among several governments, petroleum companies, and individuals” (Seager/Johnston).

The area here covered is the eastern portion of Qatar and the westernmost area of Abu Dhabi, including the island of Sir Bani Yas and the adjoining border territory of Saudi Arabia. Indeed, this is the only map in the series to show any portion of today's United Arab Emirates: the land to the eastward was still beyond the focus of oil exploration in the mid-1950s and was omitted from the mapping project.

The importance of the present map within the series is underscored by the fact that its joint authors, R. A. Bramkamp and L. F. Ramirez, were Aramco's foremost geologists. Together with Glen F. Brown, a veteran of the industry who also had been in the region since the 1940s and who would oversee the venture, Bramkamp had in February 1955 planned the entire programme, laying down everything from the scales of maps, the areas of responsibility, and types of terrain representation to the bilingual names. As Aramco's chief geologist, Bramkamp was responsible for the compilation of the areas within Arabia where the sediments crop out. This responsibility fell to Ramirez following Bramkamp's early death in September 1958.

The surveyors divided the Peninsula into 21 quadrangular sections (numbered I-200 through I-220), each to cover an area 3 degrees of longitude and 4 degrees of latitude. All maps were produced on a 1:500,000 scale and issued in two series: a combined map of geography and geology (marked by the appendix 'A') and a map of geography only ('B'). “High altitude photography [...] was [...] completed in 1959 [...] This controlled photography resulted in highly accurate geographic maps at the publication scale which then served as a base for the geologic overlay. The topography of the sedimentary areas was depicted by hachuring and that of the shield region by shaded relief utilizing the airbrush technique. The first geographic quadrangle was published in July 1956 and the last in September 1962 [...] The first of the geologic map series was published in July 1956 and the final sheet in early 1964” (Seager/J.).

Although it was the search for oil, gas and minerals that “was ultimately to drive geological survey work across the region [...], in its early years it was the need for water that was the catalyst for Saudi Arabia's resource exploration. In 1944 King 'Abd al-'Aziz approached the United States for a technical expert who could assist with the identification and plotting of the kingdom's natural resources, particularly its groundwater reserves [...] By 1954 the Saudi Ministry of Finance, USGS and Aramco were working together to produce the first full series of geographic and geologic maps of the country. The first of their type in the Peninsula, these were published [...] in both Arabic and English versions, and the information they contained formed the basis of subsequent Saudi national development plans” (Parry). The project was considered highly important by Ibn Saud, and its aims encompassed all aspects of cartography. It was to enable not only the search for natural resources but also aid in advances for agriculture, civil and military engineering and general infrastructure projects. The results were seminal for the mapping of the region: “To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications” (ibid.).

Lower left corner of 'B' map chipped (no loss to text or image); printed sleeve somewhat rubbed with a 1960s few pencil annotations, otherwise a very clean set in excellent state of preservation. A single map of the quadrangle to the immediate west of this, I-208 (the 1958 'A' sheet only), showing Dhahran and Ras Tanura, is currently being offered on the market at £25,000.

James V. Parry, “Mapping Arabia”, in: Saudi Aramco World 2004/1, p. 20ff. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).



Issued by the U.S. Government immediately after the end of World War II

209. [PETROLEUM FACILITIES MIDDLE EAST]. Petroleum Facilities Middle East.

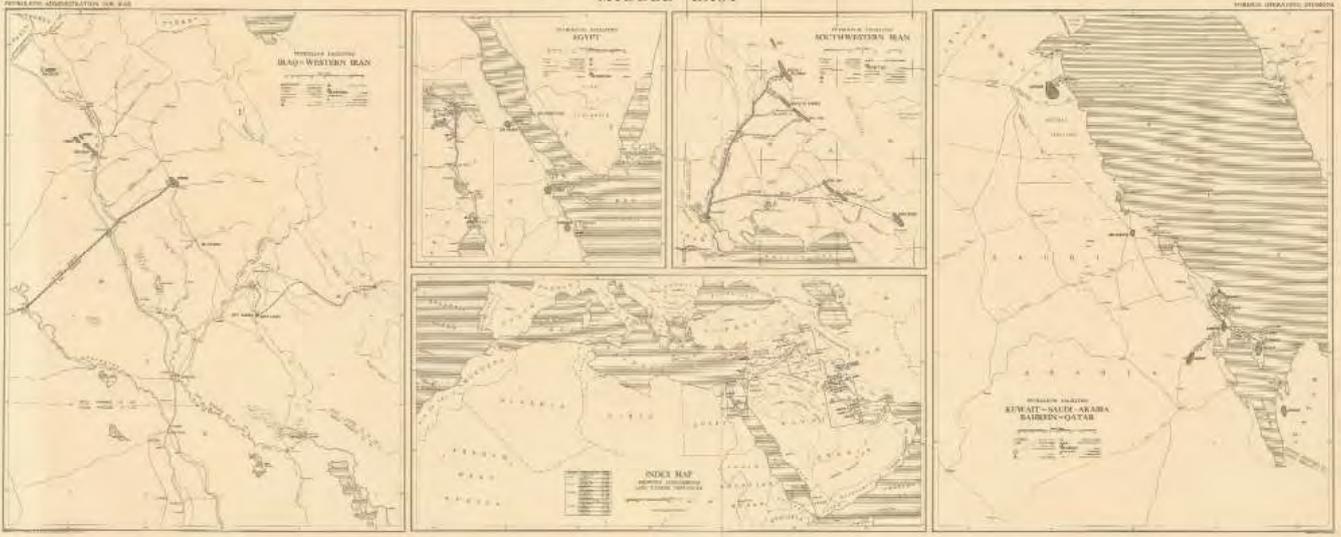
Washington, DC, Petroleum Administration for War, Foreign Operating Divisions, August 1945. 5 black-and-white maps on 1 sheet, 405 × 890 mm. Various scales; index map scale approximately 1:12,000,000 (azimuthal equal area projection). Includes marine shipping distance table. € 8,500

Five maps on a single sheet, issued by the U.S. Government immediately after the end of World War II. The maps show all relevant petroleum facilities in Iraq and Western Iran, in Egypt, in Southwestern Iran, and in the Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Qatar areas, identifying not only international boundaries, capital cities and major towns, principal roads and railways, but also concession boundaries, oilfields, oil refineries, oil pipelines, pumping stations, and marine landing terminals.

A few minute edge flaws, but very well preserved. Extremely rare: OCLC lists a single institutional copy (in the Library of Congress).

OCLC 890759878.

PETROLEUM FACILITIES
MIDDLE EAST



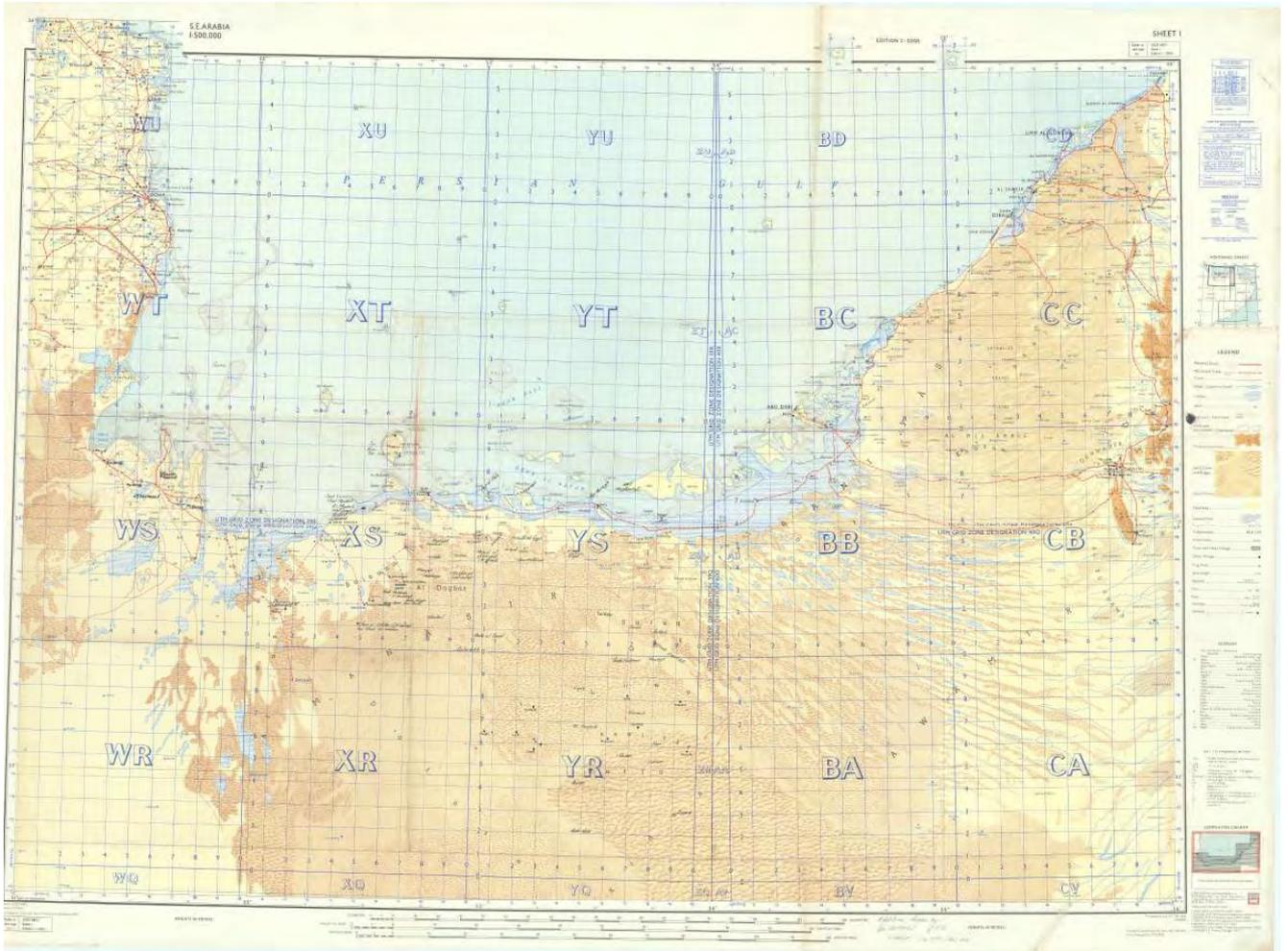
With manuscript additions

210. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. S.E. Arabia. Series GSGS 4802, Sheet 1 [Trucial Coast]. Edition 2-GSGS.

[London], D Survey War Office and Air Ministry, 1956. Large colour-printed map, ca. 113 × 84 cm. Scale 1:500,000. € 8,500

A highly detailed large scale British military map, showing the coast from Doha (Qatar) to Ras Al Khaimah (modern-day UAE).

Old folds, some creasing to margins and corners, 10 cm closed tear to bottom margin, a few other small closed tears, otherwise good. With “Additions drawn by: – Sgt Newman 17:11:61. 1 Troop 19 Topo Sqn R.E.”, marking additional camps, old oil camps, place names and airstrips (old, extant and “possible”), mainly in the desert areas of Abu Dhabi.



Abu Dhabi's Oil industry: the Israeli perspective

211. [MIDDLE EASTERN OIL RESOURCES]. Neft ba-mizrah ha-tikhon. Zikaynot, shadot, tzinorot, batei zikuk. (Oil in the Middle East. Concessions, Oilfields, Pipelines, Refineries).

Tel Aviv, Israel Defense Forces, General Staff, (1957). 560 × 827 mm. 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. Folded. € 7,500

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 uncommon vertical orientation), while oilfields and refineries, large and small, are also marked. The map was most probably created by the IDF in reaction to the Suez Crisis and its associated geopolitical shifts. With the Egyptians operating the Suez Canal, and Britain and France being forced by the USA to abandon their post-imperial plans, Israel now counted in both U.S. and Soviet plans for their control of Middle Eastern politics. Britain was forced 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 only been able to trace a single institutional copy of this map in the National library of Israel.

Scale and key in Hebrew inset to top-right, inset explanatory panels in Hebrew and English, compass rose in Saudi Arabia. A couple of small light stains, some uneven creasing and edge tears along creasefolds with a couple of tiny holes at fold joins. Traces of pins from former wall mounting.

International petroleum operations in the Middle East

212. [WORLD PETROLEUM]. Map of Oil Concessions in the Middle East.

New York, World Petroleum, 1960. Colour-printed map, 710 × 446 mm. Folded.

€ 7,500

A detailed map issued by the New York-based World Petroleum publications, showing the oil concessions granted in every major area in the Middle East: Aden, Bahrain, Dhofar, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, Israel, Iran, Oman, the then “Neutral Zone” between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trucial Coast (now the UAE), and Yemen. While in 1960 oil production was just beginning in the Shaikhdoms that would soon emerge as the Emirates, the maps shows that concessions were even then granted to the Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd., a subsidiary of Petroleum Concessions Ltd. (IPC). Offshore, concessions were held by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. and Dubai Marine Areas Ltd. (“expires 2012”), both co-owned by British Petroleum (two-thirds) and the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (one third).

Some staining to upper and left edge, otherwise fine.

The only known copy

213. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – OMAN]. Sharjah – Salala.

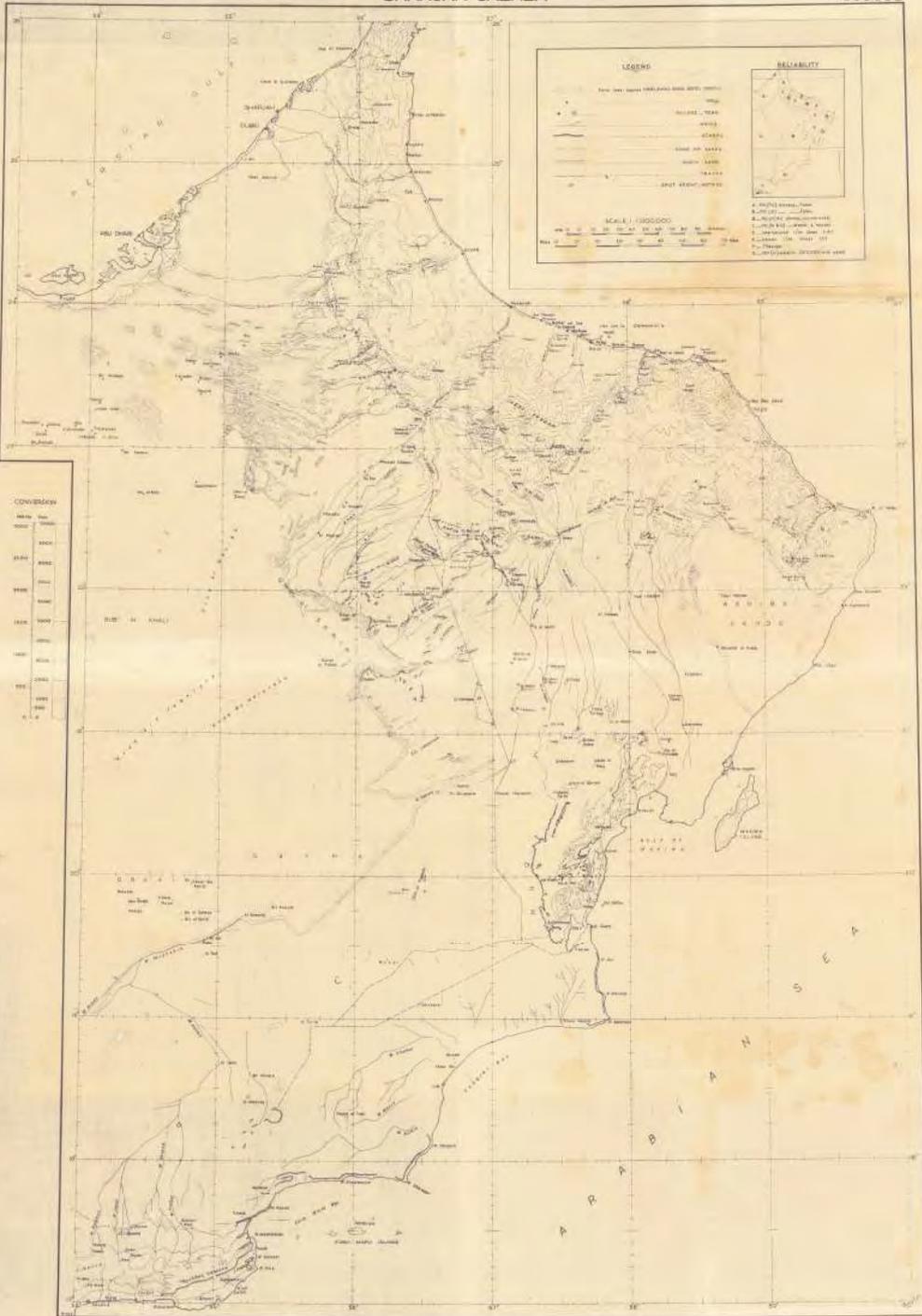
No place, [probably 1960s]. Diazoprint map, 111.5 x 75.4 cm. Scale 1:1,000,000. Folded. € 6,500

Highly detailed map of the Arabian Peninsula's coast from Abu Dhabi (Abu Al Abyad island) and Ras al-Khaimah in today's United Arab Emirates to Ras al-Hadd and south to Salala in Dhofar, Oman. The legend identifies wells, towns and villages, wadis, scarps, edges of sand, quicksand, and tracks. Political boundaries are omitted. The latest surveys incorporated are those undertaken by Nick Fallon, Douglas Michael Morton and René Wetzel in the mid- and later 1950s, suggesting that the present map – identified as "TP_773 (Revised)" in the lower left corner but not traced in any institutional collection worldwide – was one of a very small number produced for the internal use of a geological exploration team in the 1960s, when the first discoveries of oil in commercial quantities intensified exploration efforts both in the soon-to-be-independent Trucial States and in Oman.

Light staining and wear; a few minor tears professionally repaired.

SHARJAH-SALALA

1:1,000,000



PL. 713 (Series)

The planning of the Bahraini Naval Forces: original map and organizational chart

214. [BAHRAIN]. Taqir muqtarah an insha' Quwwa Bahariyya li-Dawlat al-Bahrayn [Sketch proposal to build a Naval Force for the country of Bahrain].

[Bahrain, mid-1970s]. Hand-drawn military map and organizational flowchart, 1.37 × 1.45 m. Coloured ink and watercolour on paper. Accompanied by 9 original photos. € 28,000

Unique hand-drawn chart of Bahrain's naval force as it was projected in the early and mid-1970s, including two large maps: firstly, of the island's location in the Gulf showing the Navy's planned 200-mile range as well as strategic points throughout the Gulf, and secondly, a smaller scale map showing the defensive coastal artillery firing range and radar ranges reaching out to the north and east of Qal'at al-Bahrain, Galali, and East Sitra bases around Manamah. An inset flowchart shows in detail the organization of Bahrain's Navy, to be headed by the Commander of Naval Forces, presiding over the branches of Supplies and Exercises (Engineers, Supplies, Medical Office), of Operations, Planning, and Signals (all commanded by the Chief of Staff), as well as the Naval Armed Forces proper (Fleet, Special Forces, and Coastal Artillery). The extensive annotation describes the maritime theatre of war around Bahrain, identifies vital targets (Port Sulayman, oil terminal, national airport, oil wells and storage tanks, refinery) and crucial points to be observed, and sketches the projected scope of the navy: initially a small fleet of armoured motor vessels with radar-guided automatic ordnance, later to be upgraded with surface-to-surface rocket launchers with a tactical range of ca. 180 nautical miles. The planning stage is to encompass some 2 to 3 months, followed by a development stage of about 3 years and an implementation phase of another year.

The chart is accompanied by a set of nine original mid-1970s photographs of members of the Egyptian General Staff who assumedly were closely involved in advising the government of Bahrain on the structure and implementation of their new Naval Forces, which became fully operational in 1979.

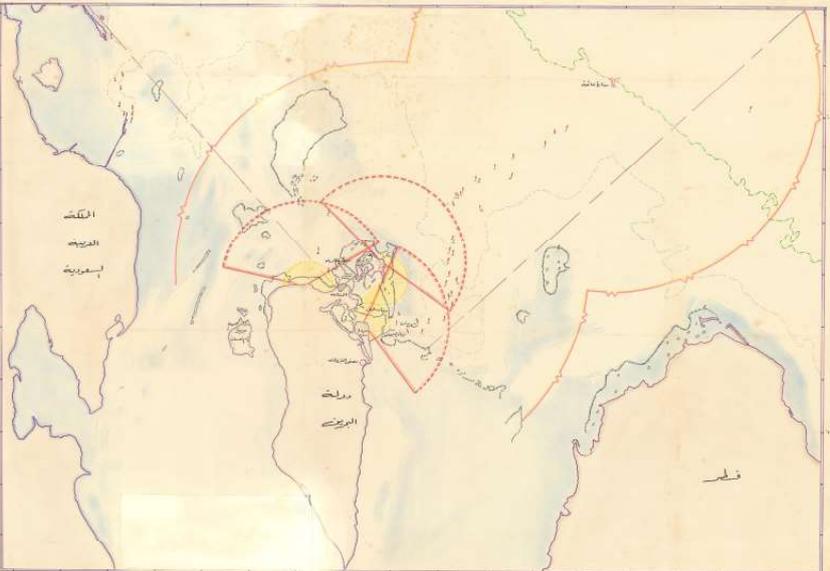
A fine survival, undocumented and at the time undoubtedly a closely guarded military secret.

تقرير مفترح عن إنشاء قوة بحرية لدولة البحرين



موجز السياسات

- 1- تعزيز وتطوير القوات البحرية الوطنية... (Strengthening and developing the national naval forces...)
- 2- إنشاء 'البحرية'... (Establishment of the 'Navy'...)
- 3- تطوير البنية التحتية... (Development of infrastructure...)
- 4- تدريب الكوادر... (Training of personnel...)
- 5- تأمين الميزانية... (Securing the budget...)
- 6- تعزيز العلاقات... (Strengthening relations...)
- 7- تطوير القدرات... (Development of capabilities...)
- 8- تأمين التمويل... (Securing financing...)
- 9- تعزيز الروح... (Strengthening the spirit...)
- 10- تأمين الكوادر... (Securing personnel...)
- 11- تطوير البنية... (Development of infrastructure...)
- 12- تأمين الميزانية... (Securing the budget...)
- 13- تعزيز العلاقات... (Strengthening relations...)
- 14- تطوير القدرات... (Development of capabilities...)
- 15- تأمين التمويل... (Securing financing...)
- 16- تعزيز الروح... (Strengthening the spirit...)
- 17- تأمين الكوادر... (Securing personnel...)
- 18- تطوير البنية... (Development of infrastructure...)
- 19- تأمين الميزانية... (Securing the budget...)
- 20- تعزيز العلاقات... (Strengthening relations...)



- 1- تعزيز وتطوير القوات البحرية الوطنية... (Strengthening and developing the national naval forces...)
- 2- إنشاء 'البحرية'... (Establishment of the 'Navy'...)
- 3- تطوير البنية التحتية... (Development of infrastructure...)
- 4- تدريب الكوادر... (Training of personnel...)
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- 6- تعزيز العلاقات... (Strengthening relations...)
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- 19- تأمين الميزانية... (Securing the budget...)
- 20- تعزيز العلاقات... (Strengthening relations...)

United Arab Emirates

215. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – United Arab Emirates 1:200,000. General'nyi shtab. (United Arab Emirates 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975, 1979, 1981. A total of 26 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 56 × 47 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 30,000

All of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the United Arab Emirates: from the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground reconnaissance. Assembled continuously (and omitting margins), the quadrangles form an enormous map spanning ca. 3.1 × 2.6 metres! – Products of a massive, clandestine cartographic project begun under Stalin and ultimately encompassing the entire globe, the Soviet General Staff maps are today noted for their extreme precision. Indeed, even in post-Soviet times they provide the most reliable mapping for many remoter parts of the world: “Soviet-era military maps were so good that when the United States first invaded Afghanistan in late 2001, American pilots relied on old Russian maps of Afghanistan. For almost a month after the United States began a bombing campaign to help oust the Taliban government, American pilots were guided by Russian maps dating back to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s” (Davies/Kent, p. xi).

Although the details of the cartographic programme evolved over the decades, its overall system and plan remained remarkably constant. “The basic quadrangle is the 1:1,000,000 sheet spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude [...] Each 1:1,000,000 sheet is [...] subdivided into 36 1:200,000 sheets in a six-by-six grid [...] They] normally contain on the reverse side a detailed written description of the districts (towns, communications, topography, geology, hydrology, vegetation, and climate) together with a geological sketch map” (ibid., p. 19–21). “Printing such large-format plans in so many colors with near-perfect print registration itself testifies to the skill of the printers in the military map printing factories across the former Soviet Union. The quality of printing reflects the level of training and the reliability of humidity-control equipment and the electricity supply at the time” (ibid., p. 6f.).

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled “For Official Use”. Indeed, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Some maps stamped “Is not subject to duplicating and copying” on reverse, with a note to apply to the Joint Stock Co., Moscow, for permits. Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



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