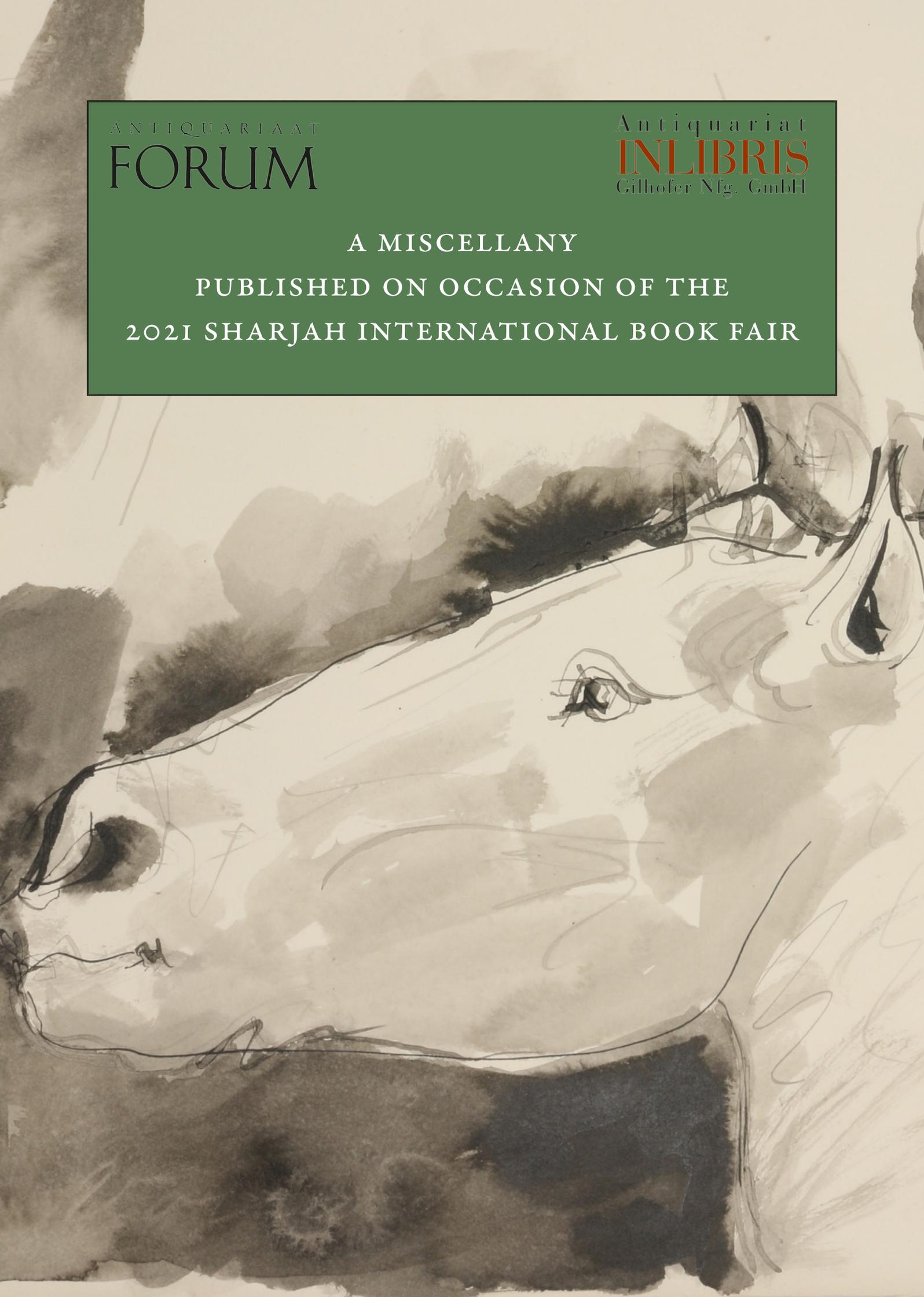


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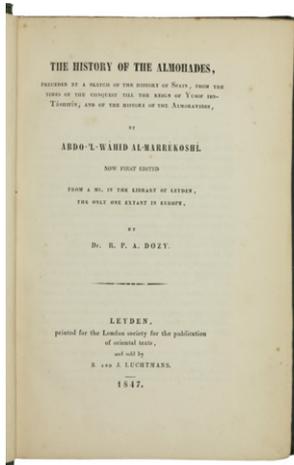
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frontcover: no. 125 on page 73.
frontispiece: no. 127 on page 75.
title-page: no. 64 on page 38.
backcover: no. 16 on page 13.

First-hand mediaeval history of Al Andalus

- I 'ABD AL-WAHID AL-MARRAKUSHI / DOZY, Reinhart Pieter Anne (ed.). (Kitab al-Mu'jib fi talkhis akhbar ahl al-Maghrib). The history of the Almohades, preceded by a sketch of the history of Spain, from the time of the conquest till the reign of Yusof ibn-Ta'shifi'n, and of the history of the Almoravides. Leyden, S. & J. Luchtmans, 1847. xxii, 290, 8 pp. Contemporary blue cloth with remains of a printed spine title. € 2800



First edition. Entitled “The Book of Wonder, or the Summary of News of the Maghreb”, this is the best-known work of the Moroccan historian ‘Abd al-Wahid (1185–1250): a personal and at the same time neutral account of Almohad rule from its foundation to the 13th century, but also of the preceding dynasty of the Almoravids, with a summary of Al Andalus history from the Muslim conquest until 1224. The book is written in a lighthearted spirit with many anecdotes; ‘Abd al-Wahid explained that his intention was to inform and entertain the students in a summarized way since academic history books tend to be overly lengthy which can sometimes bore the reader. The work also contains valuable information about ‘Abd al-Wahid’s contemporary Ibn Rushd (Averroes), whom he may have known personally, as well as information directly taken from the Almohad archives, various princes and accounts of events that the author witnessed. A number of details point to Egypt as the place of writing, and the author himself states that he completed the work on 15 July 1224. Dozy’s important edition of the Leyden MS. was republished in 1881. Corners and spine-ends a little bumped. Occasional quite insignificant foxing; uncut and untrimmed as issued. Provenance: removed from the library of Carberry Tower, the Scottish castle mansion owned by the Elphinstone family from the 1860s to the 1960s, with bookplate and shelfmark to front pastedown.

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

Arabic manuscript dictionary of pharmaceutical simplicia

- 2 ABU AL-FAZL HUBAYSH bin Ibrahim al-Tiflisi. Nazm al-Suluk wa Taqwim al-Adviyeh [An Arabic manuscript dictionary of medicine and guide to herbal remedies].

[Ottoman Levant (possibly Jerusalem), Shawwal 974 H [= 1556 CE]. 8° (ca. 160 × 216 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 274 ff. (perhaps lacking a Fihrist at the beginning, as suggested by the pagination). 19 lines, per extensum, in informal black naskh with headings and ephrases in red. Title on f. 1r with text in alternate lines of red and black. Pagination and contemporary catchwords throughout. 18th century leather over pasteboards with fore-edge flap and 19th century endpapers; boards and flap show some provincial blind-tooling with Ottoman-style central medallions and corner-pieces with additional fleurons and stamps surrounding these. € 35 000

A substantial 16th century codex on herbal medicine and pharmaceutical simplicia, constituting a reference work for medication and the application of practical remedies. The physician and astronomer Abu al-Fazl Hubaysh was given the title “al-Mutabbib” (the doctor) for the numerous medical texts he composed, including the present volume as well as the “Kafiyat al-Tibb” (Encyclopedia of Medicine). Though little is known about al-Tiflisi’s working life, he is thought to have lived around 600 H (1203 CE).

The colophon is signed by Ismail bin Abd’ulhaq al-Hamsa Damashqi al-Mutabbib, whose title most probably records the use of the volume by an early medical practitioner. It clearly stayed in such use for several centuries, and an early 18th century ownership inscription to the title-page indicates that it was still then used by another Mutabbib, Afif al-Din bin Sadaqa bin Afif, who worked in the al-Salahi Hospital in Jerusalem. The binding currently housing the manuscript was probably added by Afif, who would have used it at the Salahi Hospital, one of the foremost centres of Islamic medical studies in the Middle East.

A few marginal inscriptions and a few ink ownership inscriptions to title-page, some finger-soiling to margins, else overall clean and very presentable. Binding rebaked and resewn with doubleurs added, some repairs to binding, overall in very clean condition.

Cf. GAL SI, 893, 1. C. P. Rieu, British Museum Catalogue (1883), p. 852.



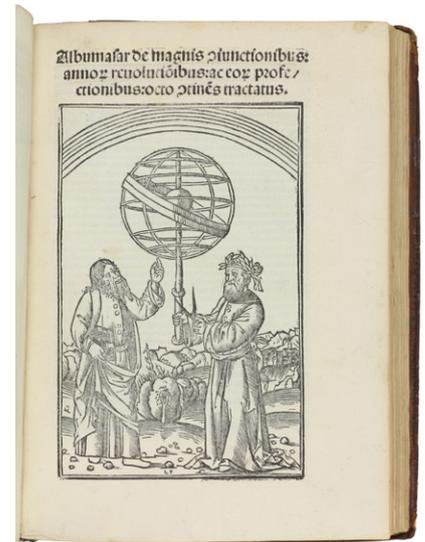
Two key works of the Arab astrologer, with French humanist provenance

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

(Venice, Giacompo Penzio de Leucho for Melchiorre Sessa, 5 Sept. 1506). 4° (165 × 224 mm). (64) ff.; complete with final blank. With woodcut illustration on title, woodcut initials, 43 small woodcuts in the text (22 repeats), 2 diagrams, and printer's device on final leaf verso.

With: (2) **ALBUMASAR** de magnis coniunctionibus annorum revolutionibus ac eorum profectionibus octo continens tractatus. (Ibid., 31 May 1515). (94) ff. With woodcut illustration on title, woodcut initials, 270 woodcuts in the text, 2 diagrams, and printer's device on final leaf recto.

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



A humanist sammelband comprising two attractive, finely illustrated Venetian editions of key astrological works by the great Arab astronomer Abu Ma'shar, who furnished the West with Aristotelian thinking. These 12th-century Latin versions of Abu Ma'shar's immense introduction to astrology, "Kitab al-madkhal al-kabir 'ala 'ilm ahkam al-nujum" (translated by Hermann of Carintha), and of his book on planetary conjunctions, "Kitab al-qiranat" (translated by John of Seville; for both cf. GAL I, 221f.), were previously published only by Erhard Ratdolt at Augsburg in 1489. Both of Penzio's Venetian editions are rare; of the first, a single copy is known in the trade since 1952 (sold through us in 2017).

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

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

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

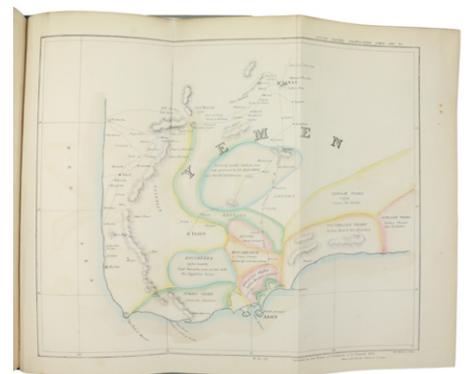
II: Edit 16, CNCE 823. Adams A 566. Isaac 12926. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 36. Graesse I, 60. Houzeau/L. 3821. IA 102.834. Sander 215. Essling I, 449. Caillet I, 154. Honeyman Coll. 57. The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. S, no. 32 ("Augsburg" in error). OCLC 31479499.

The 1839 annexation of Aden

- 4 **[ADEN – HAINES, Stafford Bettesworth]**. Indian papers. Correspondence relating to Aden. India Board 29 May 1839. John Hobhouse. [Presented to parliament by her Majesty's command].

[London, ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed], 30 May 1839]. Folio (210 × 35 mm). IV, 5–96, (2) pp. With 2 folding maps in original hand colour. Contemporary half cloth with a white paper title-label to front cover. € 45 000

Substantial collection of official correspondence relating to the annexation of Aden by Britain in 1839. It encompasses 153 letters, memoranda, reports and treaties dealing with the plunder of the Indian trading ship "Doria Dowlut" off the coast of Aden in early 1837, "a timely 'incident' [which] seemed to offer an unusual opportunity for the acquisition of Aden as a supply base upon favourable terms" (Hoskins). The wreckage



and plunder of the ship, which carried rich cargo worth more than 20,000 pounds, by desert bedouins from Aden, was suspected to have been committed to the knowledge of the Sultan of Lahej, a theory used as leverage by the Government of India to secure reparation for the plunder, and to obtain the harbour and town of Aden by purchase. The bulk of the letters is issued by or to Acting Captain Haines, who was selected for the Aden mission due to his knowledge of the site and of the susceptibilities of the individuals he would have to deal with. His present exchange of letters with the Yemenite and Aden sultans and the Bombay government, covering the events between July 1837 and February 1839, ends with the treaties concluded with the Hazzabee tribe, the Chief of Wahert and with Sultan M. Houssain. With one map showing Aden and the surrounding country, including important information for seafarers, such as shallow waters; the other map depicts the tribal boundaries of Yemen extending inland to just beyond Sana'a.

Covers very slightly soiled; a few brown spots on the last 3 leaves and margins of the 2 folding maps. 3 small tears to right margin of the Aden map. A very well preserved copy, rare.

Hoskins, British Routes to India, 196ff.

First Arabic edition of an eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane

- 5 **AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD (IBN 'ARABSHAH).** [Kitab 'Aja'ib al-maqdur fi aghbar Timur] Vitae & rerum gestarum Timuri, qui vulgo Tamerlanes dicitur, historia. Leiden, Elsevier, 1636. 4°. (8), 448 pp. Contemporary calf. All edges red. € 15 000

First Arabic edition of an important eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane (Timur), the successful and barbaric 14th-century Turkish conqueror, printed entirely in Arabic. "An interesting feature of the book is the use of blue ink for the printing of the word 'Tamerlanis' (between two red lines) on the half-title, as well as for one typographical ornament on leaf 3 recto" (Smitskamp). In the present copy, the blue ink is so strongly oxydized that it is almost black.

The text is based on the original Arabic manuscript, completed in 1437–38, by the Syrian author Ahmad Ibn 'Arabshah, secretary of Sultan Ahmad of Baghdad. In the 16th century Timur was made famous in Europe through Christopher Marlowe's play Tamburlaine (1590). The present work was edited and prefaced by Jacob Golius. The Arabic manuscript used by him is still preserved at Leiden University library and contains many notes in his hand. A French translation by Pierre Vattier appeared in 1658.

Binding severely rubbed, extremities chipped and bumped. Light dampstaining throughout, more pronounced near the beginning (front flyleaf damaged), inner hinges reinforced with different marbled paper. First four quires are extensively annotated in French and Arabic by a contemporary scholar.



De Nave 90. Fück 87f. Lambrecht 1774. Schmurrer 166. Smitskamp 313. STCN (8 copies). Willems 434. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

The Caliph and the Fisherman

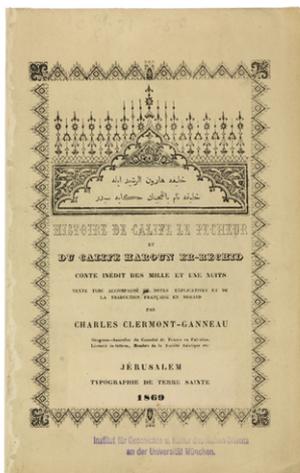
- 6 **[ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA]. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, Charles (ed.).** Histoire de Calife le pêcheur et du Calife Haroun Er-Rechid. Conte inédit des Mille et une Nuits.

Jerusalem, typographie de Terre Sainte, 1869. 8°. 128 pp. Original printed yellow wrappers (spine repaired). € 2500

First separate edition of this tale from the Thousand and One Nights. The Arabic text, printed here in its entirety with a French translation by the editor, is taken from the six-volume Constantinople edition.

Lower corner a little buckled, still a good, sound copy. Removed from the "Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des Nahen Orients an der Universität München" with their stamp on the title-page. Rare.

Chauvin VI, p. 18. OCLC 4447422.



First complete edition of the Arabic text

7 [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA]. MACNAGHTEN, W. H. (ed.). The Alif Laila or Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night, Commonly Known as The Arabian Nights' Entertainments; now, for the first time, published complete in the original Arabic [...].

Calcutta & London, W. Thacker & Co., Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1839–1842. Tall 8° (172 × 252 mm). 4 vols. Arabic text throughout apart from titles in English (lacking in second volume) and 4 pp. subscribers' list in vol. 4. Modern half calf over marbled boards with blindstamped spine title. € 35 000



The rare and celebrated first complete edition of the Arabic text, printed in Calcutta at the Baptist Mission Press. Also known as the “Calcutta II” version, this is described on the title as “now, for the first time, published complete in the original Arabic, from an Egyptian manuscript brought to India by the late Major Turner Macan, editor of the Shah-Nameh”.

The original scattered Arabic texts were collected in four corpora: the so-called Calcutta I or Shirwanee edition (1814–18, 2 vols.), the Bulaq or Cairo edition (1835, 2 vols.), the Breslau edition (1825–38, 8 vols.), and the present one, the “Calcutta II” or the “MacNaghten” edition. Considered the most comprehensive text of the Arabian Nights, this is also the basis for the best-known translations including the English editions by John Payne and Richard F. Burton. “Première édition complète du texte arabe [...] Elle a été donnée d’après un manuscrit égyptien pris dans l’Inde par le major Turner Macan, et elle a eu pour éditeur sir W.-H. Macnaghten” (Brunet). “It was only in 1839–1842 that the Arabic text [of the 1001 Nights] was edited in its entirety, by Macnaghten” (cf. Fück).

Browned and brownstained. Intermittent worming throughout, occasionally with extensive loss and stabilized with translucent paper, especially concerning the beginning and end of vol. 2. An extraordinary survival.

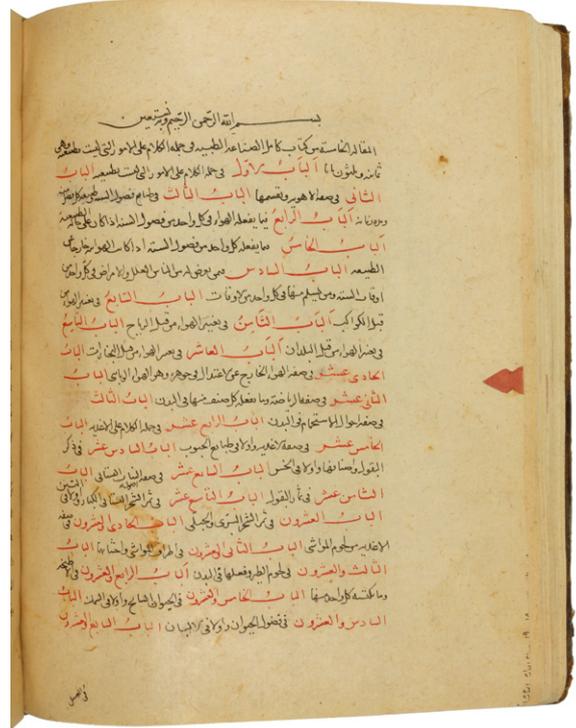
Chawin IV, p. 17, 20B. Brunet III, 1715. Graesse IV, 523. Fück, p. 139, n. 365.

Precursor to Ibn Sina’s Qanun: the earliest Arabic medical work to provide instructions on surgical procedure

8 ALI IBN AL-ABBAS AL-MAJUSI. Kitab Kamil as-Sina’a at-Tabbaiya [The Complete Book of Medical Art].

[Safavid Persia, 990–991 H [= 1582–84 CE]. 4° (180 × 240 mm). Two books, each with 10 chapters, bound in one volume. (600) ff., lacking one leaf in the final gathering but replaced in manuscript facsimile. 21 lines, per extensum, written in black naskh, chapter headings and important sections in red, catchwords throughout, each of the 20 chapters with an index of the ‘bab’ within and each with a separate colophon. Later leather over pasteboards, faintly pressed central medallions to covers, rebacked. € 175 000

Exceptionally rare, textually complete copy of a fundamental medical work from the Golden Age of Islamic scholarship, preceding and influencing Avicenna’s Qanun. Monumentally influential not only in Islamic medicine, this work even had profound impact in the West. It was first translated into Latin by Constantinus Africanus in the 11th century for use as a primary text at Salerno’s medical school, and then again in 1127 by Stephen of Antioch. By the 14th century knowledge of the work was so widespread that Al-Majusi is mentioned as one of antiquity’s great medical scholars in Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.



The text is divided into two distinct books, each of which comprise ten “maqalas” (sections), subdivided into “babs” (chapters). The first section deals with the theory of medicine, including anatomical structures and they body’s physiology; the second examines the practical treatment of medicine, the application of medical treatments and surgery. Indeed, this is the earliest known Arabic medical work to provide detailed instructions on surgical procedure.

Ali ibn al-Abbas al-Majusi was a 10th century Persian physician and psychologist, known in the Latin tradition as “Hali Abbas”. Born in Ahvaz in southwest Persia, he was perhaps the most celebrated physician in the Eastern Caliphate of the Buwayhid dynasty, becoming physician royal to Emir ‘Abdul al-Daula Fana Khusraw (reigned 949–983). The present treatise was compiled under the patronage of Emir Khusraw and is therefore also known as “Al-Malikiyya” (“The Royal Book”). Emir Khusraw founded a hospital in Shiraz and the al-Adudi Hospital in Baghdad to show his support for medical science, and Al-Majusi probably worked at the latter around 981 CE, where he must have composed this, his chief work. He is thought to have died in either 990 or 1010 CE.

The manuscript was produced for a wealthy and important patron in 16th century Persia, written on fine paper by a single scribe who names himself as Salam’ullah bin Habib’ullah bin Muhammad in colophons at the end of the various sections. Many of these colophons also record the date of their completion, showing that the entire codex took two years to produce.

Complete manuscript copies of this text are exceptionally rare: its vast encyclopedic nature made it an expensive commodity in the Middle Ages, and its sheer size usually necessitated it to span several volumes. The present example appears to have been bound as two separate books at the time of copying before being joined together in a single large volume in the 19th century.

First six chapters of first book misbound (book 1 bound after book 2, and the maqalas in Book 2 misbound in the sequence 3, 4, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10). Edges a little scuffed; some very minor marginal staining to a few sections, occasional light mottling. A few outer edges repaired (only affecting the text of two leaves). Overall a very clean and attractive specimen.

Rare travelogue of Yemen

- 9 **ALI-GARADI, Ahmed Ibn Muhammad / MITTWOCH, Eugen (transl.)** Aus dem Jemen. Hermann Burchardts letzte Reise durch Südarabien. Bearbeitet von Eugen Mittwoch [...].

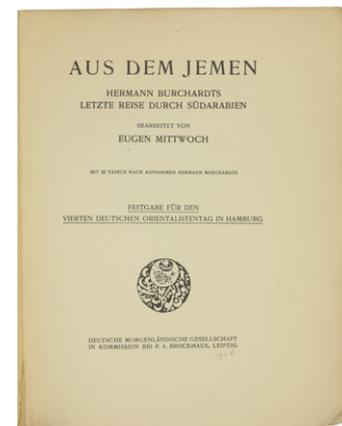
Leipzig, Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft in Kommission bei F.A. Brockhaus, [1926]. 4°. (4), 74 pp. With 28 plates with 55 black-and-white photographic prints, as well as 1 plan of Burchardt’s itinerary on page 9. Original printed wrappers. € 200

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

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

Cover somewhat waterstained at lower spine; small portion of spine, as well as right corners of front wrapper clipped away. Lower right corners of first pages clipped or left uncut. Interior very well preserved. Never seen at auction.

Speake, Literature of Travel and Exploration III, 1305. OCLC 907363736.



First English translation of volume 8 of Al-Hamdani's historical, geographical and genealogical description of ancient South Arabia

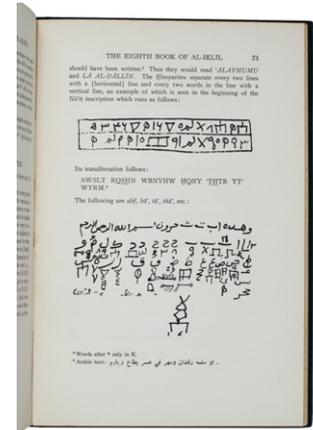
IO AL-HAMDANI [transl. and ed. Nabih Amin FARIS]. The antiquities of South Arabia being a translation from the Arabic with linguistic, geographic, and historic notes of the eighth book of Al-Hamdani's *Al-Iklil*, reconstructed from Al. Karmali's edition and a MS in the Garrett collection Princeton University Library.

Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1938. 8°. With 1 page with the text of fol. 22(a) of the Princeton MS; p. 73 shows inscriptions of Himyarite characters; 1 map titled "Ancient Arabia Peoples, places and routes". The notes are partially in Arabic and Hebrew (and possibly other types of) script. Black cloth, with title information on spine. € 1250

First edition of this annotated translation of volume 8 of Al-Hamdani's *al-Iklil* by Nabih Amin Faris (1906–1968), who was a historian and professor of Arab history at the American University of Beirut. The *al-Iklil* (in full: *Kitāb al-Iklil min akhbār al-Yaman wa-ansāb Ḥimyar* or in English: *Crowns from the Accounts of al-Yemen and the genealogies of Ḥimyar*) is a ten-volume historical and geographical work by the Arab geographer, traveller, poet, astronomer, chemist, grammarian, and historian Abu Muhammad al-Ḥasan ibn Aḥmad ibn Yaquḥ al-Hamdani (ca. 893–945). Al-Hamdani was born in Sana'a, he travelled throughout the Arabian Peninsula before returning to Sana'a. There he was imprisoned because of his political and religious views, after his release he left the city in order to write and compile his works in relative peace. He was one of the most prolific South Arabian scholars with several extensive works to his name, however, of his *al-Iklil* only 4 of the 10 volumes have survived. The present work concerns volume 8, in which Al-Hamdani mainly describes public buildings and castles: the pre-Islamic antiquities of Yemen. His works, including one on the geography of the Arabian Peninsula, are some of the earliest and most complete Arabic sources on Arabia. They were the subject of extensive German and Austrian scholarship during the 19th century, before this English edition appeared as volume 3 of the Princeton Oriental Texts.

Binding shows very slight signs of wear, slight browning throughout but mostly to the first and last few pages, edges very slightly foxed, several inscriptions and a stamp, including two ownership inscriptions belonging to professor Rudi Paret, on the first flyleaf. Overall in very good condition.

Macro 33; Smith, The Yemens, 146.

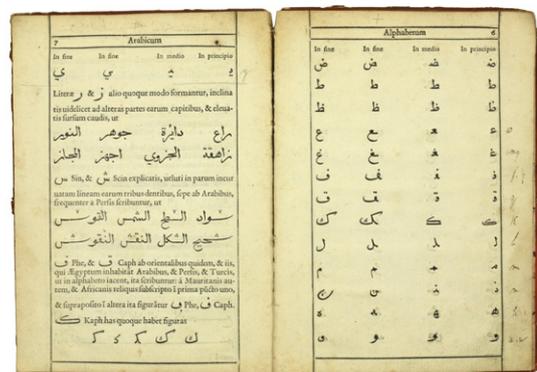


“Masterpiece of design”

II ALPHABETUM ARABICUM.

Rome, typographia Medicea, 1592. Small 4° (146 × 206 mm). 64 pp. With printer's woodcut device on title-page. 19th century red boards. € 28 000

Only edition of this early milestone of Arabic typography from the Roman Medici Press, including a Latin treatise on Arabic script. The Medici Oriental Press, the first printing press in Europe dedicated to printing books in an Arabic typeface, was founded in Rome under the direction of Giovanni Battista Raimondi and the patronage of Pope Gregory XIII. For the Arabic types, Raimondi commissioned the famous typesetter Robert Granjon. Until 1610 Raimondi printed a mere eight works with Granjon's types, "all equally rare" (Smitskamp 29b), before a long hiatus ensued – probably due to the sluggish distribution of the works in the Orient, where everything produced in the West, and especially any printed specimen of Arabic script, was received with the utmost caution (cf. Fück 55). Even Smitskamp cites only four other productions of the Medici Press, but not this exceptionally rare one. One of the only three other copies known to have appeared in the trade was even thought to be incomplete by Sotheby's, since Adams's collation – based on the Trinity College copy – cites a 24-page appendix that is, in fact, an independent Medici Press grammar bound with the Trinity 'Alphabetum'.



Binding worn and rubbed; spine rebacked. Interior somewhat dust-soiled throughout with occasional light dampstaining; a few marginal annotations on the verso of the title cropped by binder. Title-page with minute wormhole affecting one word on verso; a small hole to the last leaf with loss of a few letters; stamp of a monk to margin of final page. Front pastedown has 1880s bookseller ticket by G. A. Young & Co. of Edinburgh pasted in. An entirely complete copy of an important and excessively rare publication.

Adams A 780. BM-STC Italian 36. Schnurrer 41. Edit 16, CNCE 1227. OCLC 47816774. Lunde, Paul, "Arabic and the Art of Printing", in: Aramco World 32/2 (1981) (with illustration). J. Balagna, L'imprimerie arabe en occident (Paris 1984), p. 135. Le Livre et le Liban (mentioned p. 190; no copy in the catalogue). Not in Smitskamp or Fück.

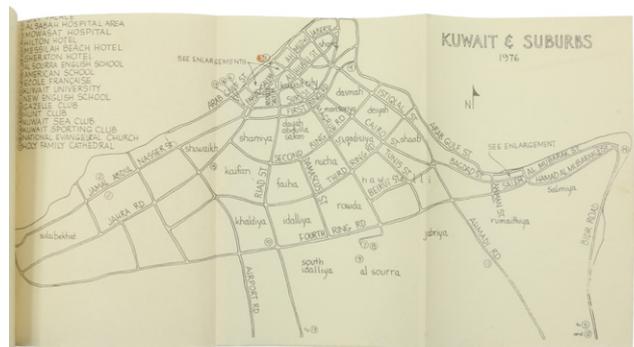
The American Women's Guide to Kuwait

12 AMERICAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF KUWAIT. Kuwait Yellow Pages Directory.

[Kuwait], National Printing Press, 1976. Small 8°. III, 53 pp., printed on rectos only. With 3 plans of Kuwait in the text and one folding plan of Kuwait and its suburbs. Original printed wrappers. € 2500

Exceedingly rare yellow pages for Kuwait, compiled for English speakers by the American Women's League in Kuwait, founded in 1963, presumably in its first edition.

Includes references for air conditioning repair, art galleries, car rental and sales, barbers and hairdressers, embassies and consulates, exterminators, oil companies, tennis schools, and "oriental handicrafts". The plans show the commercial center of Kuwait, Fahd Al-Salem Street, and the Salmiyah quarter. The folding plan indicates the location of hospitals, English, American and French schools, Kuwait University, the National Evangelical Church and the Holy Family Cathedral, as well as important hotels and hunting, sporting and sea clubs.



Binding a little brownstained; lower cover showing some waterstaining. A small spot to the folding plan. In all a very well preserved copy of an otherwise unobtainable publication.

The first large-scale Syriac grammar

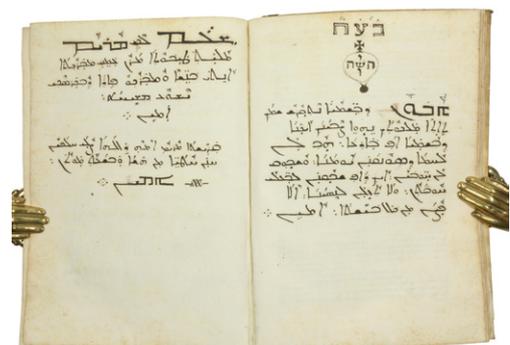
13 AMIRA, Georgius Michaelis. [Grammatici suraya aw kaldayata (...)]. Grammatica Syriaca, sive Chaldaica.

Rome, Giacomo Luna, Tipografia Medicea Orientale (in Typographia Linguarum externarum), 1596. 4°. (30 [instead of 44]), 480 pp. Contemporary limp vellum with handwritten spine title (wants ties). € 4000

First – and likely only – edition. The first large-scale Syriac grammar, the third ever written (following those of Caninius, 1554, and Widmanstetter, 1555). Composed by the Maronite priest Jiris Ibn Mikha'il ibn 'Amira, it was printed by the Maronite scholar Ya'qub ibn Hilal (Giacomo Luna), who worked at the Medicean Press under Raimondi and was responsible for the Arabic and Syriac publications issued between 1590 and 1594. In 1595 he started printing on his own, and possibly took over some of the types of the Vatican Press. The work is listed as a Propaganda Press imprint ("olim typis nostris impressi") in Amadatus's 1773 "Catalogus", which shows the continuity that was felt to exist between the Medicean Press, the intermediate stage of Luna and Stephanus Paulinus, and the Propaganda Press. In the preface Raimondi is mentioned as the instigator of the work.

The 24 pt Syriac "serto" types were cut in 1590 by Jean Cavaillon for the Medicean Press. In the beginning a Syriac alphabet is presented, in three different scripts: "estrangelo" (this word possibly here used for the first time), "serto", and a Nestorian script possibly in type. This Nestorian script, a cursive form of estrangelo, is introduced here for the first time. In 1633 a slightly different typeface was used for Bellarmino's Catechism.

Preliminaries wanting 7 leaves but containing 4 additional interleaved blanks, two of which bearing Syriac annotations in a large, contemporary hand. Occasional light browning, a few leaves misbound.



Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Discalced Carmelites of St. Joseph in Paris on the title-page and lower pastedown.

Quite rare; a second edition, supposedly produced in 1645 (cf. Nasrallah, p. 10), is not attested in libraries.

Edit 16, CNCE 1541. Adams A 965. BM-STC Italian 356 (s. v. "Jiris"). LA 104.783. Zenker, p. 132, no. 1534. Smitskamp, PO 184. Vater/Jülg 388. Nestle 13. Duverdier, Impressions, 198. OCLC 7238840. Ebert 513 ("Selten"). Brunet I, 231 ("Ouvrage estimé").

Fuad Rouhani's copy

14 [ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY]. Consortium Agreement of 1954.

(London, Eden Fisher & Co.), 1954. Small folio (ca. 215 × 337 mm). 64 pp., interleaved by 30 blank pp., 3 of which with manuscript notes. Contemporary full blue leather with giltstamped spine and red spine-label. € 35 000

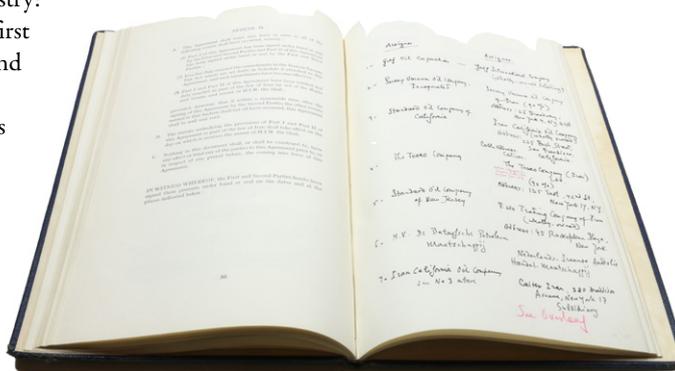
One of the founding documents of the 20th century's oil industry: the personal copy of Fuad Rouhani (1907–2004), later the first Secretary General of OPEC, with his autograph annotations and signature.

The historic agreement that provided Western oil companies with 50% ownership in Iranian oil production after its ratification in 1954. It expired in 1979. The agreement, which was heavily pressured by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, gave U.S. oil companies complete control over how much petroleum Iran pumped and the price it could sell for, and obliged Iran to compensate the AIOC with a sum of 25 million pounds – £15 million for the AIOC's loss of oil revenue from 1951–54, and £10 million to transfer ownership to Iran of the Naft-e Shah oil fields, a small refinery in Kermanshah and domestic fuel distribution facilities.

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

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

Cf. OCLC 922021728.



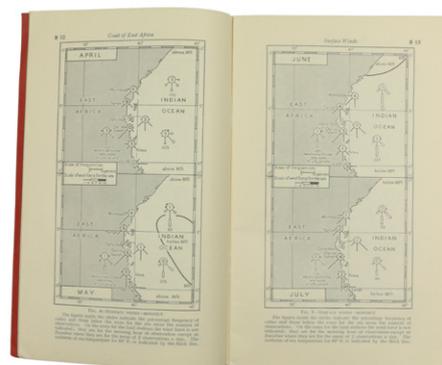
The climate of the East African coast

15 [ARABIAN GULF]. Weather in the Indian Ocean to Latitude 30° S. and Longitude 95° E. Including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Volume II. Local information. Part 9 Coast of East Africa from the equator to Cape Delgado [...].

London, Meteorological office, Air Ministry, 1940. 4°. 63 pp., final blank page. With map frontispiece and several illustrations and tables in the text. Contemporary printed wrappers. Stapled. € 1500

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

The present volume is the last of nine parts of volume II, covering the climate of the East African coast from the equator to Cape Delgado, discussing tropical cyclones and depressions, winds, visibility, clouds, rain and hail, temperature, humidity and other meteorological events. The frontispiece shows a map of the relevant area; additional diagrams illustrate surface winds and higher winds, as well as the



amount of clouds and rainfall. The tables show the general climate in Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Kilwa, and Lindi, as well as the monthly frequency of wind direction and force at sea and in the upper air, and the visibility at coastal stations. Library shelfmark in pencil, as well as a mounted blank loaning sheet to final blank page. 7 combinations of letters and digits in black felt pen to lower cover. Traces of a shelfmark label and a cancelled inscription to front cover. Not a single copy in auction records. *U.S. Department of Commerce, ESSA Technical Memorandum EDSTM10, A Note on Climatology of Thailand and Southeast Asia, 164, 19. OCLC 1181290135.*

One of the most detailed printed representations of the Arabian Peninsula produced in the Islamic World prior to World War I

- 16 [ARABIAN PENINSULA]. Omoumi Mamalik Mahrousi Shahani [General map of the protected countries. Ottoman Empire].
Istanbul, Matbaa-i Amire [Imperial Military Press], [1896 CE =] 1312 H. 150 × 130 cm. Scale: 1:3,000,000. Colour lithograph, dissected into 24 sections and mounted on original linen. € 45 000



Very rare, monumental wall map of the Ottoman Empire, featuring one of the largest and most detailed printed representations of the Arabian Peninsula produced in the Islamic World prior to World War I. Perhaps more than any other map, it reveals the immense logistic challenges faced by Hajj pilgrims just in advance of the construction of the Baghdad and Hejaz Railway systems. Printed for official use, the map appeared at a time when the Sublime Porte was going to great lengths to shore up its authority in the Red Sea region (Hejaz, Asir, and Yemen), while being pressured by Britain to retreat from the domains it claimed in the Arabian Gulf (Kuwait, Al-Qatif/Hofuf, and Qatar). Indeed, the present map would have been of great value to Ottoman generals and cabinet officials for strategic planning, as Arabia was increasingly a focus of global attention and interference. It served as the ideal strategic aid to chart the future construction of the Hejaz Railway (built 1900–08) and the Baghdad Railway (extended from the Anatolian Railway, from 1903 onwards) and delineates some of the world's most strategically important railway lines before 1900.

The main map encompasses most of the Arabian Peninsula, from Qatar and the Hadramaut westwards (while far eastern Arabia, including Oman and what is today the United Arab Emirates is featured in an inset, lower left). The coastlines and rivers are crisply depicted; mountain ranges are expressed by delicate tan shading; all cities and towns of note are labelled; the names of regions and tribal areas

are revealed, while all key roads and Hajj caravan routes are delineated. The map features stellar coverage of the western Gulf region, labelling Qatar (then an autonomous part of the Ottoman Empire), Bahrain (a British protectorate prized for its fine natural harbour), and Kuwait, an autonomous Sheikdom within the Ottoman Empire that would shortly become a British protectorate. Inland, the map details the Saudi-Wahhabi domain Nejd, with its capital Riyadh, while to the northwest lies the territory of the rival Al-Rashid clan, with its capital Ha'il.

Minor soiling and waterstaining, occasional light edge wear. Tears in linen partly repaired. A rare survival.

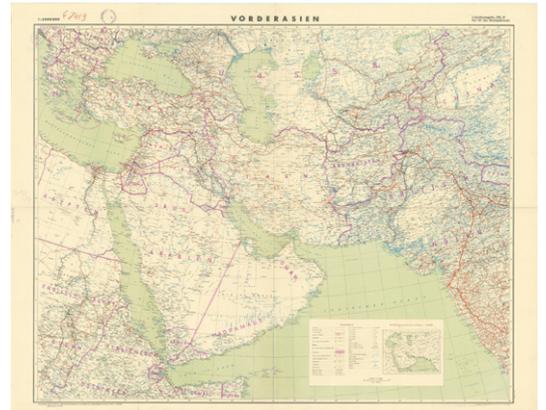
Osmanli coğrafya literatürü tarihi [History of geographical literature during the Ottoman period], pp. 756f. David Rumsey Map Collection 13186,000 (the single other copy known in the trade). Not in Al-Qasimi collection (1493–1931).

Military wall map of Arabia

- 17 [ARABIAN PENINSULA – Middle East]. Vorderasien. 1:5,000,000. [Berlin], German General Staff, 1941. Colour-printed map, ca. 124 × 97 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:5,000,000. Conic projection. € 500

Rare German military wall map of the Near and Middle East, produced during the Second World War for the German General Staff. Marked as “First special edition, for service use only!”. Shows international and administrative boundaries, as well as railways, roads, tracks, telegraph lines, and oil pipelines. Traces of folds; a few minor edge chips. Formerly in the collections of the Geographical Institute of the University of Berlin with the Institute’s stamp and pencil shelfmark.

OCLC 49986920.



St Augustine’s “City of God”

- 18 [AUGUSTINUS, Aurelius, of Hippo]. De civitate dei. Venice, Gabriele di Pietro, 1475. Small chancery folio (265 × 194). (294) ff. (without the first and final blank leaf: a15 [of 16], a–s10, s–z10, A–C10, D9 [of 10]). Roman and Gothic type. Two columns, 46 lines. Rubricated throughout and with Lombardic initials in red and blue. Later full calf with floral gilt spine and label, marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 9500

Beautifully printed incunabular edition of St Augustine’s “City of God”, the seventh printing altogether and the third printed in Venice (after those of Vindelino de Spira from 1470 and of Nicolaus Jenson, dated 2 October 1475). It comes from the presses of the Treviso-born printer Gabriele di Pietro, whose first productions date back to 1472, and is printed in Gothic characters except for the headlines in Roman characters. Unusually, the printer’s name also appears in the headline on the first page of the text: di Pietro also used this feature in other works (such as his Petrus de Abano of 1476, where his name is printed in red).

Complete copy including the initial 14 leaves with the table of contents, lacking only the blank leaves a1 and D10. Several contemporary marginalia, some trimmed by the bookbinder, others very poorly legible due to washing. Rebound probably in the early 20th century,



using an 18th century binding (somewhat rubbed and corners bumped). A restored tear and light stains to the margin of the first leaf; browning and traces of moisture on leaves x2–3 with a small hole in the margin of x2. A few initials have been touched in with blue ink, probably at the time of rebinding.

Provenance: Bookplates of the numismatist and bibliophile Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu (1905–95) and of Jean Stefgem to front and back pastedowns.

HC 2052. Goff A-1236. GW 2880. BSB-Ink A-857. BMC V, 201. Pellechet 1551. Oates 1681. Brunet I, 559.

Manama in the 1950s

19 [BAHRAIN]. Original photographs of Manama, Bahrain.

Manama, [ca. 1952–1954]. 17 original gelatin silver photographs (14 small format and three postcard sized). All but three captioned on the versos in pencil. € 5000

An excellent group of snapshots of Bahrain, chiefly focusing on the Bahrain International Airport and the capital, Manama. The photographer is unidentified but was probably a serviceman based at RAF Bahrain, a military installation attached to the Bahrain International Airport from 1943 to 1971. Several photographs show the airfield, training base and the inside of some billets. Only one is aerial, a vertiginous bird's-eye view of Muharraq Island, where the airfield was located.



In addition to the expected images of military life are glimpses of Manama, where the servicemen spent their time off. There are interesting views of commercial streets, the Al-Fadhel Mosque and the Bab Al-Bahrain. Some provide lively period detail, such as the film poster for *Nau Bahar* (an Indian drama released in 1952), a dealership advertising Ford cars, and a street lined with flags in preparation for the state visit of King Saud Ibn Abdulaziz in April 1954. That visit, undertaken shortly after Saud became King, was witness to the first suggestion of a bridge linking Eastern Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, an idea that eventually came into being with the construction of the King Fahd Causeway in the 1980s.

Some staining and spotting to the versos, a few printed from damaged negatives, otherwise very clean and clear with little fading.

First printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

20 BALBI, Gasparo. *Viaggio dell'Indie Orientali*.

Venice, Camillo Borgominieri, 1590. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page and navigational diagram on leaf 144. 19th-century polished tan calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 150 000

First edition of an 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 the *Viaggio dell'Indie Orientali* Balbi was “the first writer to record the place names between al-Qatif and Oman that are still in use today” (King, p. 74). His “interest in the area lay in the pearls that came from the oyster beds of which the most extensive are those in the waters around al-Bahrayn, those off the Qatar peninsula and especially those in the western waters of Abu Dhabi. Either taking his information first-hand from a local individual or using a navigator’s list, Balbi recorded place-names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman” (King, p. 248). According to B. J. Slot, “practically none of the names of places on the coast



between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century” (p. 36). The present work is also of the greatest 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, which produced both the Al Nahyan and the Al Maktoum dynasties, today’s ruling families of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Balbi travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. He knew “the waters off the Abu Dhabi coast as the Sea of Qatar and mentions the following places now in UAE territory: Daas (Das), Emegorcenon (Qarnein), Anzevi (Azanah), Zerecho (Zirkuh), Delmephialmas (Dalma), Sirbeniast (Sir Bani Yas), Aldane (Dhanna), Cherizan (identified as Khor Qirqishan, just off Abu Dhabi island), Dibeï (Dubai), Sarba (Sharjah), Agimen (Ajman), Emegivien (Un al-Qaiwain), Rasalchime (Ra’s al Khaimah), Sircorcor (Khor al-Khuwair), Debe (Dibba), Chorf (Khor Fakkan) and Chelb (Kalba)” (King, *UAE: a new perspective*, p. 74).

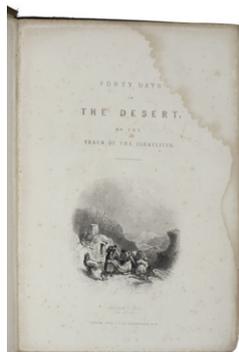
Binding slight rubbed, primarily along the extremities. Narrow head margin, repair in leaf 25, otherwise remarkably well preserved.

Howgego, to 1800, B7; G. King, “Delmephialmas and Sircorcor: Gasparo Balbi, Dalmá, Julfâr and a problem of transliteration,” in: Arabian archeology and epigraphy XVII (2006), pp. 248–252; Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602–1784; G. King, “The coming of Islam and the Islamic period in the UAE,” in UAE: a new perspective I, pp. 68–97; United Arab Emirates yearbook 2006, p. 20.

The route of the Israelites led out of Egypt by Moses

- 21 [BARTLETT, William Henry]. Forty days in the desert, or the track of the Israelites; or, a journey from Cairo, by Wady Feiran, to Mount Sinai and Petra. By the author of “Walks about Jerusalem”.

London, Arthur Hall & Co., [ca. 1862?]. 4°. With a steel engraved frontispiece and an engraved title-page, a folding map (228 × 264 mm) of “Arabia Petraea”, 25 full page steel engraved plates with protective tissue paper, and 18 illustrations in the text. Original dark purple gold-tooled buckram. € 250



A fascinating account by William Henry Bartlett (1809–1854) of his forty-day journey in October–December 1845 through the Egyptian desert. He followed in the footsteps of the Israelites, who were led out of Egypt by Moses, from Cairo, along the east side of the Gulf of Suez to Mount Serbal, then east to the Gulf of Aqaba, and north to Petra.

William Henry Bartlett (1809–1854) was one of the foremost topographical illustrators during the early Victorian era. He travelled extensively through the Middle East, Europe, America and the Balkans. During his travels he wrote reports that he also illustrated.

Binding a bit faded, head and foot of spine worn, hinges weak, frontispiece and engraved title half loose and stained, map and plates slightly foxed, the text is printed in ruled frames, with a handwritten, with decorated initials in red, dedication on the verso of the first flyleaf: “To our dear Mother, Jan. 22 1850”.

In this work, Bartlett gives a captivating account of his travels in Egypt.

Blackmer 1138; Hilmy I, p. 55. cf. DNB 3, p. 335; Hage Chabine 333–334 (other eds.); Hussein I. El-Mudarris & Olivier Salmon, Romantic Travel through Bartlett’s Engravings (2007); a full list of the books written and/or illustrated by Bartlett can be found in A. M. Ross, William Henry Bartlett, artist, author and traveller (1973), which also republishes the biography of the artist written by his contemporary, William Beattie, Brief memoir of the late William Henry Bartlett (1855).

A journey through Palestine

- 22 BAZELAIRE DE RUPPIERRE, Marie Léonie de. Chevauchée en Palestine. Illustrations par l’auteur.

Saint-Dié, L. Humbert, 1891. 4°. 294, (1) pp., final blank page. With a full-page map of Palestine not included in pagination, 2 full-page plans of Jerusalem included in pagination, and several small print illustrations in the text. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine-title. Marbled endpapers. € 850

Fourth edition of this description of a journey through Palestine by the French painter and writer Bazelaire (1857–1926), first published in 1889. In April 1888 she boarded a ship with a group of pilgrims, which, after a stop in Civitavecchia, from where she visited Rome, dropped anchor in Haifa.



Accompanied by her brother Maurice (1840–1909) and her sister Isabelle (1847–89) she departed on horseback to tour the country for a month. Her emotional account describes the places they visited, including Mount Carmel, Nazareth, Tibériade, Jerusalem (“Am I really in Jerusalem, or is it but a dream about to fade away?”, p. 129), Mount Olivet, Jericho, the Dead Sea, Bethlehem, Hebron, and the Valley of Josaphat. Among other adventures, a night spent locked in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre near Jesus’s empty tomb inspired a particular sense of awe: “It is a night as long as a century, and as short as all joys in the world! [...] All those who have seen Jerusalem know and understand these things, I invoke all pilgrims!” (pp. 253f.).

The initials and illustrations accompanying the text were created by Bazelaire herself. The plans show the old and new towns of Jerusalem. Extremities insignificantly rubbed; small flaw to spine. Paper somewhat browned and brownstained throughout. A pressed palm leaf is inserted between pp. 124 and 125.

Hage Chabine, Guide du livre orientaliste 359. OCLC 1083265900. Cf. Ueckmann, Frauen und Orientalismus 359 (1899 ed.). Kubn, Orientalische Bibliographie VI, 4225 (1892 ed.). Not in Weber, Cox, Graesse.

First edition, first issue of the famous “Arabian tale”

- 23 [BECKFORD, William]. [Vathek.] An Arabian Tale, From an Unpublished Manuscript: With Notes Critical and Explanatory.

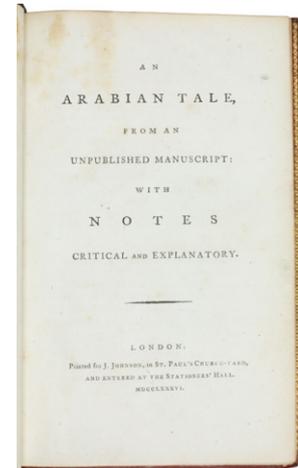
London, for J. Johnson, 1786. 8°. VII, (1), 334 pp., final blank leaf (p. 48 misnumbered “84”). With woodcut illustrations on p. 316 (X6v, showing ostrich and peacock-feather fans). Sumptuous 19th century red grained morocco binding, spine gilt, gilt cover rules and inner dentelle, leading edges gilt. All edges gilt. € 6500

The unauthorized first edition, first issue (with misnumbered page 48). This original edition, claiming to be translated directly from Arabic, appeared without the name of the author, also omitting from the title the name under which the work would later be known internationally.

Although often classified as an early Gothic novel, “Vathek” is more truly an oriental tale, describing the experience and rewards of succumbing to temptation, and closely reflecting the “foolish, fantastic, egotistical life” of the author who began writing the story in French in January 1782. Despite the fact that Samuel Henley’s translation, and the elaborate notes which he provided for the book, were undertaken with his friend Beckford’s approval, its publication was contrary to the author’s express wishes. Even though Beckford published French editions in Lausanne (December 1786, dated “1787”) and Paris (1787), the novel only became well known some thirty years later when Byron declared it to be his Bible. Provenance: From the library of John Bigham, 1st Viscount Mersey (1840–1929), at Bignor Park, Sussex (his bookplate to front pastedown and ink ownership to flyleaf). Subsequently in the library of the American publisher and collector A(lfred) Edward Newton (1864–1940), whose collection was auctioned by Parke-Bernet in 1941 (bookplate). Later acquired by the American lawyer and collector Robert S. Pirie (1934–2015), a prominent member of the Grolier Club, whose library was dispersed by Sotheby’s in December 2015 (his bookplate to front flyleaf).

With the final blank Y8, which is often absent. Occasional light brownstains, but in all an excellent copy, beautifully bound and with fine provenance.

ESTC T62055. Rothschild 352. G. Chapman, Bibliography of William Beckford, pp. 22f, i. Summers 543. Garside/Raven/Schöwerling 1786:15. OCLC 1636740.



Outstanding description of the Arabian Peninsula

- 24 BENT, James Theodore and Mabel Virginia Anna. Southern Arabia [...]. With a portrait, maps, and illustration.

London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1900. 8°. x, (2), 455 pp. 1 blank page, (4) pp. of advertisement With engraved portrait fontispiece (included in pagination), and 24 plates (of which 18 photographic and 6 watercolour), and 6 coloured maps (5 of which folding). Contemporary full red cloth, with an oryx in gold on the front cover, and giltstamped spine-title. € 2500

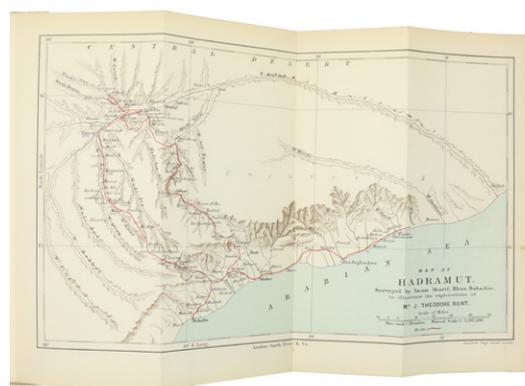
First edition. Outstanding description of the Arabian Peninsula by Theodore and Mabel Bent, a prominent couple of British explorers, who travelled the Middle East in the 1890s. This “celebrated monography” (Brisch), which was composed by Mabel Bent from her late husband’s writing and her own travel diaries, greatly expanded European knowledge about the Middle East at the turn of the century.

The account describes several then little-known regions on the Arabian Peninsula, including Southern Arabia, Maskat, the Hadramout, Dhorat and the Gara Mountains, as well as the Eastern Soudan, the Mahri Island of Sokotra, Beled Fadhli and Beled Yafei. The maps illustrate the couple's travel and exploration routes; the photographic plates exhibit landmarks such as the mosque at Manamah in Bahrein, the interior of Sheikh Saba's house at Rufaa, or the castle of the Sultan of Makalla at Shibahm, as well as Theodore Bent receiving visitors, a forge of the Gara tribe, a group of flute players in Soudan, native villagers and tribes, and the Bents' tent against the backdrop of the Elba mountains. Includes a brief bibliography.

Formerly owned by the Smith & Son's subscription library in London, with their label to front pastedown bearing a "sold" stamp.

Lightly bumped at extremities. Occasional light toning and creases. A very good copy of a classic of British travel literature.

Brisch, The Travel Chronicles of Mrs J. Theodore Bent I, 335. Macro 524. OCLC 456941187.



Napoleon's memoirs of his French campaign

- 25 **BERTRAND, Henri-Gatien.** *Guerre d'Orient. Campagnes d'Egypte et de Syrie 1798–1799. Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Napoléon [...].*

Paris, au Comptoir des Imprimeurs-unis, 1847. Large 8° and folio (290 × 442 mm). 3 volumes. (4), LV, 406, (2) pp. (4), 355, (1) pp. Vol. 3 (atlas): title-page, index, and 18 double-sided engraved maps (ca. 45 × 31,5 cm neatline). Contemporary half calf with gilt title to spine and giltstamped morocco label to upper cover of the atlas, identifying the volumes as a gift from Bertrand's son. Original wrappers bound within. Marbled endpapers. € 7500

First and only edition of Napoleon's memoirs of his French campaign in Egypt and Syria as dictated to his general and grand maréchal du palais, Henri-Gatien Bertrand (1773–1844), during his exile in St. Helena (1815–21). Bertrand was the only one of Napoleon's loyal companions in exile to have participated in the Egyptian campaign, which explains his choice of subject.

The two volumes of text present an ample, if subjective account of the famous military campaigns, enriched with transcripts of numerous official documents and letters relating to the events described. The beautiful atlas, engraved by Alexandre Moisy (1763–1827), presents 18 partly hand-coloured maps that are mostly in direct connection with the campaign. Including a general map of the south-eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea, a map of the Mediterranean with the movements of the French and British fleets, a map of Egypt, a map of Syria and the Middle East, maps of the invasion of Malta, the Battle of the Nile, the Battle of the Pyramids, the Siege of Acre (with an engraved veduta of the city), the Battle of Mount Tabor, and the Battle of Aboukir. Four maps of parts of Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands represent additional theatres of the War of the Second Coalition in 1799.

Bertrand's "Guerre d'Orient" was published 26 years after Napoleon's death in exile and three years after Bertrand's own passing, on the initiative of his son, general Henri-Alexandre-Arthur Bertrand, who gifted the copy at hand to its first owner, as indicated by the morocco cover label on the atlas.

Lower right corner of the atlas slightly bumped, occasional minor foxing and browning in all volumes. Atlas with several minor tears (not affecting the maps) and occasional marks and scribbles in ink, ballpoint, and crayon.



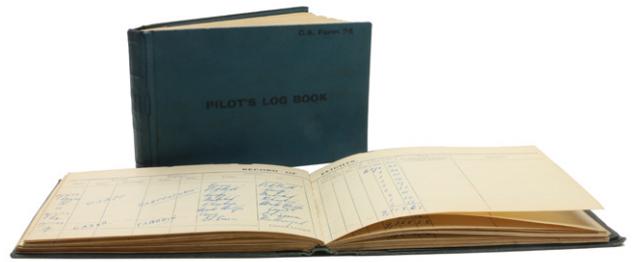
Gulf flight records

- 26 **BICKNELL, Ernest, British pilot (b. 1904).** *Pilot's log books.*

Africa and the Arabian Gulf, 1943–1947. 2 volumes. Oblong 8°. Together 370 pp. Printed forms filled in by hand. Contemporary full cloth with blindstamped cover title. € 1500

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

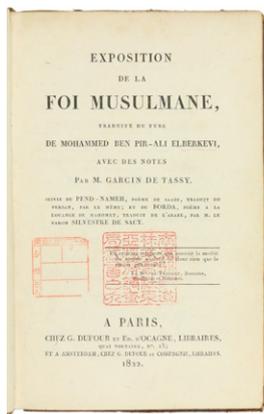
Very well preserved.



Vasiyetname

- 27 **BIRGILI, Muhammad Ben Pir-Ali / GARCIN DE TASSY, Joseph Héliodore (ed.)**. [Vasiyetname – French]. Exposition de la foi musulmane [...].

Paris, G. Dufour & E. d’Ocagne, 1822. 8°. (6), x, 166 pp. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped spine and giltstamped spine-label. All edges marbled. Marbled endpapers. € 850



First edition. French translation of the “Vasiyetname”, the Turkish catechism by the Hanafi Maturidi scholar and moralist Imam Birgivi (1522–73), who lived during the height of the Ottoman Empire. Edited by the French orientalist Garcin de Tassy (1794–1878). Invoking honesty, devotion, unity and fraternity, the “Vasiyetname” was directed at the common people, and was therefore written in Kaba Türkçe, a simpler, vulgar version of Ottoman Turkish used by unskilled workers and farmers.

Apart from the Muslim catechism, the present volume includes a translation of the “Pend-Namèh” by Saadi Shiraazi by the same editor, and a translation of the poem “Al-Burda” by Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838), as well as two fairy tales from the “Anwari Soheili”, the famous collection of folk tales by Bidpai (“The Falconer” and “The Bear and the Gardener”).

Binding somewhat rubbed; lightly bumped at extremities; hinges starting. A few pencil underlinings. Small portion of lower right corner of title-page torn off; tiny marginal tear to p. 33f. Traces of two removed paperclips and some ink dashes to half-title. Decorative contemporary bookplate in Arabic to front pastedown. Shelfmark stamped to half-title. Two red square stamps to title-page, another to first page of the preface and first page of the “Exposition”.

OCLC 165361693.

Spectacular embroidered binding with silver thread

- 28 [BINDING – EMBROIDERED]. Geistliches Handbüchlei, für die Reijsenden von neuen in dise geschmeidige Form geordnet.

Lüneburg, Hans und Heinrich Sternen, 1636–1637. Small 16°. With engraved frontispiece and engraved title-page, both depicting biblical scenes, small woodcut vignette with initials IHS for the Jesuits on printed title and on verso last page, 3 separate titles in woodcut borders, small woodcut tailpiece at the end. Contemporary silk over wooden boards, beautifully and finely decorated with a lavishly embroidered pattern in silver thread, gaufered edges, silver clasp in the form of two hands holding each other, with the initials “M.C.M. & M.C.B.” on the back. € 7000



Small religious handbook for travellers, consisting of 11 parts: psalter, Salomo's Proverbs, preacher Salomo, Jesus Syrach, catechism, Gospel and epistles, passion, destruction of Jerusalem, song book, cantica sacra latina, and prayer book.
 Good copy, lightly damaged at the fore-edge, effecting the margins of ca. 50 pp., without loss of text.

Large and richly decorated early 18th-century Dutch silver binding with crucifixion & resurrection

- 29 [BINDING – SILVER]. [Pair of embossed silver book covers, with two engraved silver clasps].

[Netherlands?, ca. 1725?]. Pair of embossed silver book covers (34 × 25 × 3 cm); each cover with a large scrollwork cartouche surrounded by extensive vine and flower decorations and with medallion portraits in each of the four corners, the front showing the crucifixion flanked by Mary and St. John (with an "INRI" scroll above, flanked by a crescent moon and a sun, and a skull and crossbones below), with portraits of four saints, each with a blank scroll (above left bearded with a regal crown; above right clean-shaven with a round-topped mitre; below left and right bare-headed and bearded), the back showing the resurrection with an angel and two astonished guards, with portraits of the four Evangelists.

€ 11 500



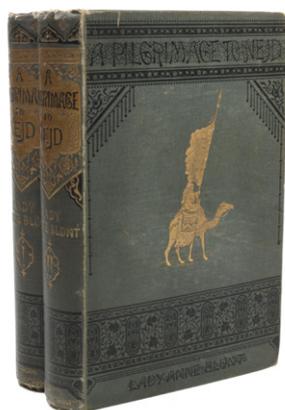
Beautiful, richly decorated early 18th-century Dutch silver binding. The large silver covers, together weighing about 750 grams, bear no silver marks. Although no spine is present, the clasps show that the binding was made for a book about 2 cm thick, suggesting 200 or 300 pages, so most likely made for a folio missal. The clasps are hinged to the back cover, each with a round hole that fastens to a round-headed pin on the fore-edge of the front cover.

With a 1 cm crack on the fore-edge of the back cover, another slightly affecting the arm of one guard and a few tiny holes where the tips of the noses of some figures have worn, but still generally in good condition. A lovely and unusually large pair of embossed silver book covers.

Cf. J.W. Frederiks, Dutch silver, vol. 4 (1961), nos. 238–239 & plates 235–237 (vaguely similar silver bindings from 1732 & 1738); nothing similar in J.F. Hayward, Silver bindings from the J.R. Abbey collection.

Classic of travel literature

- 30 **BLUNT, Anne.** *A Pilgrimage to Nejd, the Cradle of the Arab Race. A Visit to the Court of the Arab Emir, and "Our Persian Campaign" [...]*.



London, John Murray, 1881. 8°. 2 vols. XXXI, (3), 273 pp., final blank page; IX, (3), 283 pp., 1 blank page, 24 pp. of adverts. With 2 woodcut frontispieces (included in pagination), 13 woodcut plates, and several woodcut illustrations in the text, as well as 1 folded map of Northern Arabia. Contemporary full cloth, decorated in black and gold on covers and spine.

€ 1500

First edition. A true classic of travel literature, describing the 1879 expedition across the Nejd from Beirut, south into the Great Nefud, north to Baghdad and east to the Arabian Gulf, undertaken by Anne Blunt and her husband Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, a prominent couple of British explorers. Conveying "an ideal of an Arab aristocracy of the desert" (Nash), the travelogue describes the Blunts' interaction with sheikhs and emirs, but also their fascination with Arabian horses, including an account of the stables at Hail. Lady Blunt was, along with her husband, the founder of the Crabbet Arabian Stud, and the first European woman to journey to Central Arabia. Furthermore,

the Blunts were the first Europeans to enter the Jebel Shammar in the Nejd “openly and at leisure”, free to map and record geographical and physical features.

Apparently received as a gift from the author, with pencil inscription by the recipient on the flyleaf of volume I: “Lady Anne Blunt to Stephen Pearse” (?), additional pencil ownership of Flawn E. Thomas (?); a previous ownership erased. A few annotations and reading notes, also marking the date of beginning and ending each volume, between 6 and 13 October 1928. Later pencil acquisition note referencing Heffers bookshop in Cambridge (for 1/5/-), dated 11 January 1940.

Bindings a bit stained and slightly rubbed. Paper slightly foxed throughout; small tear to inner margin of the map (not touching image), small tear in the lower margin of the map repaired; tear to the contents page of vol. II repaired. Overall a good copy.

Macro 555. Nash, *Travellers to the Middle East* 73. Howgego III, B49. Boyd/P. 16. NYPL *Arabia Coll.* 164. Henze I, 277.

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

31 **BOUSTEAD, Hugh.** *The wind of morning.* The autobiography of Colonel Sir Hugh Boustead.

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

The autobiography of Colonel Sir (John Edmond) Hugh Boustead (1895–1980), a British military officer and diplomat who served in numerous posts across several Middle Eastern Countries, for example in Ethiopia, Sudan, Aden, and the Hadhramaut in Southern Arabia. He had a remarkable military career, for which he received a knighthood, multiple military crosses and other honours. He started as a midshipman with the Royal Navy before switching to the British Army to fight in France during the First World War and later in Turkey, the Mediterranean, and even in Sudan with the Camel Corps. His work in the Middle East was geared towards generally improving the living conditions of the local people, in the broadest sense of the word, by helping to establish peace between tribes, improving agriculture, building schools and hospitals, and training Sudanese and Arab administrators. Besides these obligations he took part in the 1920 Olympics and went mountaineering in the Alps and even the Himalayas. Boustead ended his career as the ambassador to Abu Dhabi from 1962 until his retirement in 1965. He wrote the present work during the first few years of his retirement, to be published in 1971. The present copy is one of the third impression, which was printed and published in 1974.

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

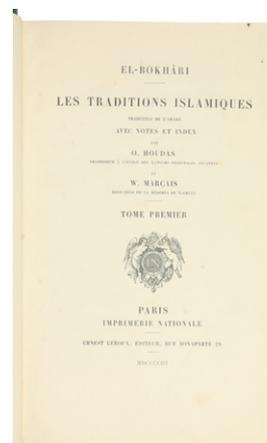


Monumental French translation

32 **al-BUKHARI, Muhammad ibn Isma'il.** [Al-Jami as-sahih]. *Les Traditions Islamiques.* Traduites de l'arabe avec notes et index.

Paris, Imprimerie Imperiale, 1903–1914. Small folio (190 × 272 mm). 4 vols. (4), 682 pp. (4), xxv, (1), 649, (1) pp. (4), 700 pp. viii, 676 pp. Modern green half leather over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine. € 4500

Monumental French translation of the great hadith collection known as the “Sahih al-Buchari”, “in later times esteemed almost as highly as the Koran itself” (Brockelmann). It ranks as the first in importance of the six major canonical hadith collections, its authority and holiness surpassed only by the Holy Qur'an.



The French Arabist Octave Victor Houdas (1840–1916) taught at the *École des langues orientales*. His translation, the first complete edition, appeared within the “Publications de l’École des langues orientales vivantes”, IV^e série, vols. III–VI.

A few insignificant edge flaws, but on the whole a finely preserved set, uniformly bound in green half morocco. A milestone in French Islamic scholarship. Rare.

GAL SI, 261. *OCLC* 493784348.

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

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

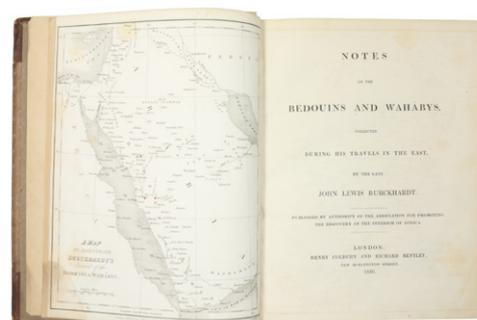
London, (A. J. Valpy for) Henry Colburn & Richard Bentley, 1830. Large 4° (220 × 277 mm). IX, (3), 439, (1) pp. With an engraved map. Near-contemporary brown half calf (giltstamped spine recently rebacked). € 6500

First edition, posthumously edited by William Ousely. 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-Hilmly* I, 106. *Engelmann* 104. *Brunet* I, 1401f. *Graesse* I, 575. Cf. *Macro* 626; *Henze* I, 406f.; *Hiler* 127 (two-volume edition).



The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

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

London, Henry Colburn, 1829. Large 4° (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-titles, light foxing to beginning and end, otherwise internally a very good copy from the library of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow (1788–1874), Rector of Boxford, Suffolk, with his engraved bookplate to the front pastedown. Rare.

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

Burckhardt's journeys between 1810 and 1816

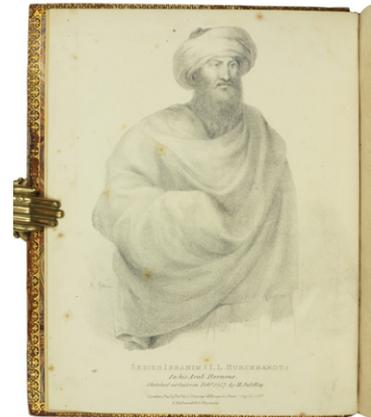
- 35 **BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis).** Travels in Syria and the Holy Land.

London, (William Nicol for) John Murray, 1822. Large 4° (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. € 6500

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. Röbriicht 1627. Weber I, 107. Howgego II, p. 82, B76. Henze I, 406. Brunet I, 1401. Graesse I, 575. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106.



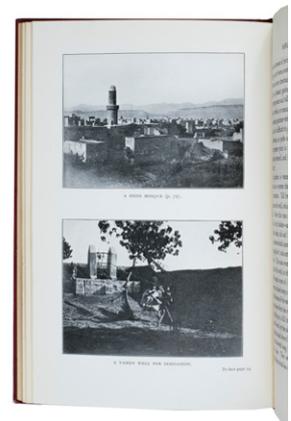
An extensive account of Yemen on the eve of World War I by British naturalist, explorer and Arabist G. W. Bury

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

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

First edition of George Wyman Bury's account of Yemen on the eve of World War I. Bury (1874–1920) was a British naturalist, explorer, Arabist and political officer in the British army, who spent most of his life in the Aden-Yemen borderlands. As a young man, he spent a year with the Abdali tribe in the Aden protectorate; he learned their language and even received the name Abdulla Mansur. Later in life, he was able to pass himself off as a local, because of his looks and command of colloquial Arabic. The British government made use of this, by employing Bury as a political officer in the region and even escorting the British part of the Boundary Commission in the Dhala region of Yemen. Due to differences of opinion with British administrators in the region and accusations of corruption, Bury was briefly expelled from Aden. He was able to return after an appeal to the Ottoman authorities to continue his scientific research as a naturalist. "At the outbreak of World War I, Bury's unique knowledge of the Arab tribesmen and the Turkish administration commended him to the British intelligence service, and in 1915 he was made 'political officer' to the Red Sea Northern Patrol with the rank of lieutenant in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve." (Howgego).

The present work contains an extensive account of Yemen: its history, peoples, geography and natural history, cities and infrastructure, and more. Bury also included a report on current events and a forecast, pertaining to Ottoman rule, World War I and the rise of Ibn Sa'ud and his quest to conquer the Arabian Peninsula. Bury foresaw the end of Ottoman rule in Arabia and the possibility that



Yemen could profit from the confusion of WW1 to gain independence: "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good and Yamen may yet snatch her independence out of this world-wide-welter, - whether she can use it to the best advantage is another question."

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

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

Camels, their habits and uses

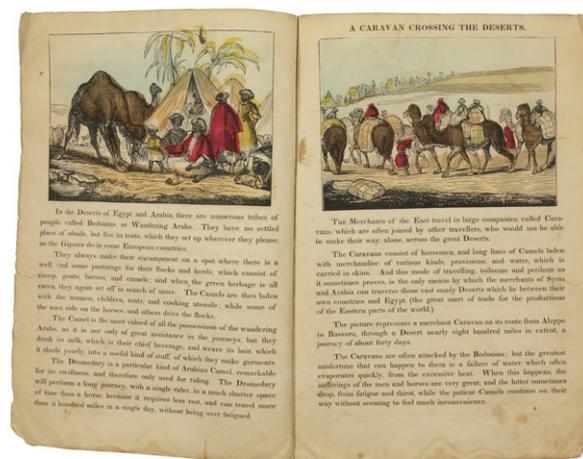
37 [CAMELS]. Uncle Joseph's Pretty Stories About the Camel.

New York, J. Q. Preble, [ca. 1840s]. Large 8°. 8 ff. (including original illustrated wrappers; 6 leaves printed on one side only). With 8 hand-coloured woodcut illustrations and a woodcut cover illustration. Sewn with cloth spine. € 850

Scarce children's book about the various types of camels, their habits and uses, issued within the series of "Uncle Joseph's Pretty Stories". Includes pictures of a Bedouin camp, a desert caravan, the Holy Camel bearing the Qur'an on the pilgrimage to Mecca, a camel fight, and a two-humped camel exhibited on the streets of London.

Numerous repaired tears, some chipping to wrappers with slight loss to title. Rare; OCLC lists a single holding library (University of Chicago).

OCLC 41203190.

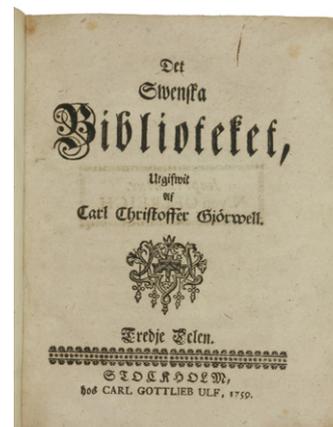


The earliest bibliography and description of Ibrahim Müteferrika's printing press

38 (CARLESON, Edvard). Beskrifning öfwer Tryckeriets inrättning i Constantinopel, och des nu warande tilstånd. [= Description of the Establishment of the Printing Press in Constantinople, and its Current State].

Stockholm, Carl Gottlieb Ulf for Carl Christoffer Gjørwell, 1760. 4° (166 × 197 mm). 18-24 pp. in part IV. Entire volume comprises: Gjørwell, Carl Christoffer (ed.). Det Swenska Biblioteket III-V (1759-1761). (4), 376 pp.; (4), 356 pp.; (4), 215, (1) pp., with 1 engraved map showing the Red Sea and parts of Egypt and Arabia). Contemporary Swedish half calf. € 1800

The earliest bibliography and description of Ibrahim Müteferrika's printing press, published in the fourth part of Gjørwell's periodical "Swenska Biblioteket", pre-dating by more than a quarter of a century Giambattista Toderini's catalogue provided in his "Letteratura Turchesca" (Venice, 1787). The Swedish diplomat Edvard Carleson (1704-67) was posted on a mission to the Porte and arrived in Constantinople in March 1734, where he remained as chargé d'affaires until 1745. After his return to Stockholm, Carleson made the acquaintance of the publisher C. C. Gjørwell, who published his account and bibliography of the Müteferrika printing press. The text, dated 30 July 1735, begins with a full-page introduction describing how the press was established. Carleson then enumerates, in chronological order, 14 publications produced by the press. In most cases the content and the process of translating and publishing are described in great detail. Page numbers are given for some of the books, and prices are stated throughout.



This descriptive bibliography is a crucial document regarding the history of Müteferrika's press and Turkish incunabula. Not only did Carleson personally own the books he described, but he also mentions the future plans for the press, disclosed in direct conversation with its manager.

Gjörwell's publication includes four additional texts by Carleson: "On the Exodus of the Israelites" (with engraved map), "Travels from Cairo to Suez and The Red Sea", and two letters discussing commercial opportunities in the Ottoman Empire and its antiquities. The remainder of the publication is devoted to Swedish history and biography.

Binding slightly worn at extremities; occasional slight foxing and browning to interior, but very well preserved, with the occasional insignificant paper flaw. Provenance: initials of the Swedish commercial councillor and bibliophile Johan Adolf Ernst (1710–81) in gilt on upper cover, and stricken-out ink ownership of Eric Götlin (1744–1820) to front pastedown.

Ebert 8532. Mustafa Akbulut (ed.), *Ibrahim Müteferrika Basimevi ve bastığı ilk eserler* (Ankara, 1979). Not in Besterman, Bigmore/Wyman, etc.

"Alice in Wonderland": presentation copy of the script, for and from Alice

- 39 [CARROLL, Lewis] / MANKIEWICZ, Joseph L. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass*. Screen play by Joseph L. Mankiewicz.

[Los Angeles, Paramount Pictures, 1933]. Folio (220 × 354 mm). (3), A1–8, 642, 4 ff. Mimeographed typescript and storyboard comprising 642 illustrations by William Cameron Menzies. Extra-illustrated with 44 black and white production photographs. Contemporary giltstamped full red morocco, spine gilt in compartments. Signed by 27 members of the cast. Copy owned by Charlotte Henry, the actress who played Alice, signed and inscribed by her to another girl on the frontispiece photograph: "To Ann Waddington from Alice in Wonderland / Charlotte Henry".

€ 28 000

De luxe copy, owned by "Alice", of the script to the 1933 Paramount Pictures adaptation of Lewis Carroll's classic. The script appears to have been available in a numbered edition (number 22 was sold at Sotheby's in 1975) and an un-numbered edition for members of the production (cast-member Ronald "Baby LeRoy" Overacker's copy sold at Bonhams, Los Angeles, in 2019); both were bound in wrappers. The present specimen is a sumptuously bound, extra-illustrated edition for the actress who played the title character, featuring not only 44 inserted black-and-white production photographs (captioned on the reverse), but also the signatures of 27 cast members on the half-title.

Despite an all-star cast including Cary Grant as the Mock Turtle, Gary Cooper as The White Knight, W. C. Fields as Humpty Dumpty, Edna May Oliver as the Red Queen, Edward Everett Horton as The Hatter, Charlie Ruggles as The March Hare, and Baby LeRoy as The Joker, the film adaptation proved a famously unsuccessful experiment by Paramount. It remains the only major live-action Hollywood production to adapt Carroll's original "Alice" stories. Charlotte Henry (1914–1980) enjoyed her first leading role as Alice, beating over 6,800 other actresses who auditioned. The recipient Ann Waddington, to whom Henry gifted her sumptuous memento, is unidentified.

The American film director, screenwriter, and producer Joseph L. Mankiewicz (1909–93) enjoyed a long Hollywood career. He is best remembered for "All About Eve" (1950), which was nominated for 14 Academy Awards and won six. William Cameron Menzies (1896–1957) was a hugely influential production designer and art director. He received an Honorary Academy Award "for outstanding achievement in the use of color for the enhancement of dramatic mood" in "Gone With the Wind". Occasional tears to some leaves, some photographs with creases and tears, occasional child's scribbles. Binding worn with joints splitting and rubbed at extremities, covers scratched, hinges split. A unique survival.



*First edition of Jacob Cats's complete works,
in richly gold-tooled morocco by the star bindery, The Hague*

40 CATS, Jacob. Alle de wercken, so ouden als nieuwe.

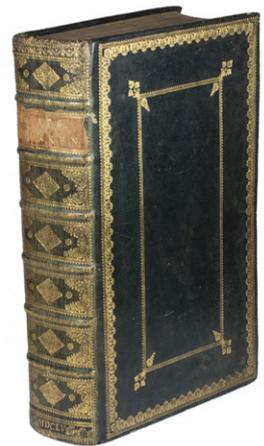
Amsterdam, Jan Jacobsz. Schipper, 1655. Folio. [18], 151, [1 blank]; [20], 26, [2], 27–30; [4], 1–15, [5]; 195, [7]; [2], 32; [8], 184; [16], 266, [6]; [12], 184; 84; 60; 24; [8], 36; 159, [1 blank] pp. With an engraved frontispiece incorporating a portrait of the author, a full-page engraved portrait of the author, 2 double-page engraved plates, hundreds of engravings in text (including 1 full-page and 1 integral double-page) by J. Swelinck, W.H. Hondius, C. van Dalen and others. Gold-tooled grey-black morocco (ca. 1758), richly gold-tooled spine, boards and board edges, gilt edges; by the so-called “star bindery” in The Hague. € 4850

First edition of a richly illustrated edition of all the works that had then been published, of Jacob Cats (1577–1660), one of the greatest poets and humourists of the Dutch golden age and one of its greatest statesmen. Although he published nothing until he was forty years old, he was very prolific for the rest of his long life. He wrote for a broad public, and many of his works were illustrated with emblematic copperplates by the greatest Dutch artists, especially Adriaen van de Venne, responsible for many plates in the present edition. The book includes Cats's *Proteus, of Sinne – en minnebeelden* (1618), *Houwelyck* (1625) *Spiegel* (1631) and many more. Works like these delivered him the name “father Cats”, due to the educational and pedagogical character of his texts.

The binding can be ascribed to the so-called “star bindery”. “The bindery was situated in The Hague and had a wide clientele, within and (far) outside the town” (Storm van Leeuwen) and is known for its prize and presentation bindings, including several presented to William V, Prince of Orange or members of his family.

With some tears in the outer margins, not affecting the text or illustrations, occasional spots and marginal thumbing, lower margin of pages 123–130 of *Buyten-leven op Sorghvliet* damaged: otherwise good. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise in very good condition.

Museum Catsianum 1; for engravings by Swelinck see: Hollstein XXIX, p. 143, no. 10; for the binding: Storm van Leeuwen, Dutch decorated bookbinding IIA, pp. 145–155.



A monument of Dutch 17th century literature and book-illustration

41 CATS, Jacob. Alle de Wercken. De laatste druck; Waar in het Twee-en-Tachtig Jarig Leeven des Dichters; beneffens desselfs Slaapeloose Nachten; met Printverbeeldingen sijn verrijckt.

Amsterdam, The Hague, 1726. 2 parts in 1 vol. Folio. With 2 richly engraved allegorical frontispieces, large engraved vignets on 2 titles, full-page portrait of the author, and 435 fine engraved emblems, plates, and large illustrations in text and on the several sub-titles, incl. a.o. a view of the author's country-house “Zorgvliet”, a full-page portrait of Anna Maria Schuurman, a double-page engraved plate of the “fish-trap of marriage”, and a double-page plate showing the dead and the living dancing in the grave-yard, etc., by Adriaen van de Venne. Contemporary red morocco, spine ribbed and richly gilt, with black title-label, sides richly gilt and inlaid with a black oval inner panel and with half circles of light brown colour, edges peacock-feather fashion painted in blue and green. € 25 000



A splendid copy of this monument of Dutch 17th century literature and book-illustration, in an exceptional rich contemporary binding.

Mus. Cats. 9 (with lesser illustr.); Cf. Landwehr, Emblem Books, 104–170; Franken, Adriaen vande Venne, pp. 103–108.

The valuation of pearls

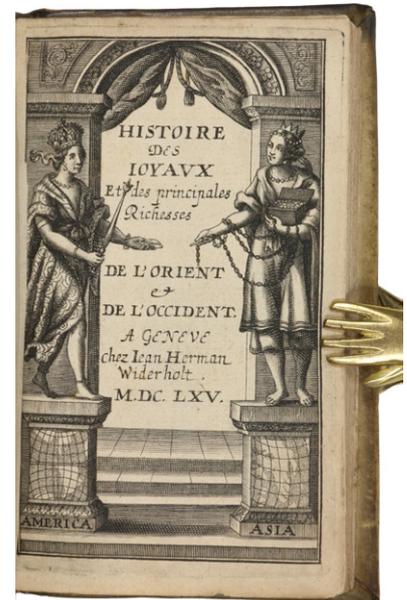
- 42 [CHAPPUZEAU, Samuel]. *Histoire des joyaux, et des principales richesses de l'orient & de l'occident*. Geneva, pour J. H. Widerhold, 1665. 12°. (10), 180 pp. With engraved additional pictorial title and small woodcut ornament to printed title; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary full vellum. € 24 000

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

Chappuzeau’s “text is in two parts, the first, of six chapters, describes gemstones beginning with diamond, then those of color, pearls, coral, amber yellow stones, the metals, ambergris, bezoar, indigo and other ‘rich productions’ of the East and West Indies, and including salts. The second part describes the places referred to in the first part, from Abyssinia to Visapur [...] Chappuzeau provides information on places in India where diamonds are found, how they are mined, and prices demanded for diamonds and other gemstones. The method of pricing pearls is also given along with a table of values [... This chapter] is famous for its perpetuation of the story that pearls generate from dew drops falling into the gaping shells of the pearl oysters” (Sinkankas). Also includes references to mining in Peru and trade from the West Indies and Americas.

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

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



An embassy to the Middle East

- 43 [CHARLES DE VALOIS-BOURGOGNE, le Téméraire (the Bold), Duke of Burgundy (1433–1477)]. Letter of safe conduct for an embassy to Persia. Mechelen, 11 February 1474. Latin ms. on vellum. 378 × 210 mm. Papered seal. Signed by Charles Soillot (1434–93?), secretary to Charles the Bold. € 12 500

Letter of safe conduct for the merchant and diplomat Anselm Adornes (1424–83). From March to June 1474, Adornes, Lord of Cortachy, led an embassy in the name of Charles the Bold to the Shah of Persia Uzun Hassan (1423–78), whom the Duke of Burgundy sought to persuade to engage in a new military expedition against the Ottomans, following a campaign in the previous year which had ended in Uzun Hassan’s defeat by Mehmed II. Adornes was chosen for this mission due to his knowledge of Muslim territories; he had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem in 1470/71 (the account of his journey written by his son Jan is still preserved).

One of the most illustrious members of the Adornes-Adorno family, of Genoese origin, and a wealthy patron, Anselm was closely involved in international trade (mainly in alum and cloth from Tournai and England). He maintained commercial relations with Genoa as well as Spain and played an important role in Burgundian diplomacy.

Some wrinkling as common; traces of folds. Well preserved.

Messenger des sciences historiques ou Archives des arts et de la bibliographie de Belgique (1881), pp. 41–42. Cf. Nationaal biografisch woordenboek XII, 2/25. C. van Hoorebeek, Livres et lectures des fonctionnaires bourguignons (Turnhout, 2014), passim.



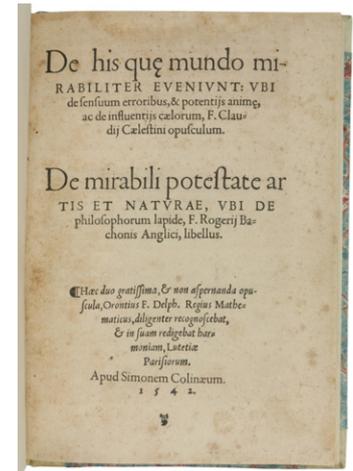
*The earliest of Bacon's works ever printed:
automobiles, airplanes, submarines, explosives*

- 44 **COELESTINUS, Claudius / BACON, Roger.** De his quae mundo mirabiliter eveniunt: ubi de sensuum erroribus, & potentiis animae, ac de influentiis caelorum [...] opusculum. De mirabili potestate artis et naturae, ubi de philosophorum lapide, F. Rogerii Bachonis Anglici libellus [...].
Paris, Simon Colinaeus, 1542. 4° (140 × 196 mm). (4), 52 ff. Modern half vellum over marbled boards. € 15 000

First edition, containing “the earliest of Bacon’s authentic works to be printed” (DSB). Often referred to as one of Bacon’s most important writings, it occupies leaves 37 to 52 of the volume. “A very rare book which [...] contains the editio princeps of Roger Bacon’s ‘De mirabili potestate artis et naturae’ which is identical with his ‘Epistola de secretis [...]’. This book, which has often been reprinted and translated, is, according to Hoefler, one of the most remarkable and at the same time one of the most authentic works by Roger Bacon. It contains almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science, dealing with automobiles, flying machines, diving-bells, telescopes, burning-mirrors, a sort of gun-powder, etc. As all the books edited by Oronce Finé it is beautifully printed and adorned with fine crible initials” (Duveen). Bacon’s enumeration of these “wonderful machines for flying, lifting weights, and driving carriages, ships, and submarines. and so on, which he believed had been made in antiquity and could be made again” (DSB I, 380), appears on leaf 42, while the oft-quoted allusion to the composition of power of gun-powder is on leaf 52r. Indeed, the ascription of the invention of gun-powder to Bacon is very doubtful, to say the least (cf. Sarton II, p. 958).

Edited by Oronce Finé, who prefixed Bacon’s treatise with another by Claudius Coelestinus (ca. 1400), discussing miracles, secrets, the influence of planets and comets etc. Coelestinus may have been, like Bacon, a Franciscan friar: he is referred to by Finé in his preface as “Frater”, and is so described in the heading to the work.

Light brownstaining throughout; several near-contemporary annotations and underlinings. Extremely rare: only three copies in postwar auction records (one offered by Lathrop Harper in 1976 for \$3,500; two more sold at Sotheby’s in 1989 and 2004, each commanding in excess of £5,000).



Adams C 2307. BM-STC French 118. Renouard (Colines) 355. Duveen 36f. Rosenthal 190. Caillet 2416. Graesse, *Bibl. mag. et pneum.*, p. 49. Thorndike II, ch. 61. DSB I, 384. Ferguson I, 64 (note). Hoefler I, 395. Sarton II, 963. Brünning I, 223. Wellcome 1178. Durling 979. Waller 12126. Hodgson, *Hist. of Aeronautics*, 68 f. Liebmann/Wahl, no. 927.

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

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



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

Dust jacket somewhat damaged, covered with clear protective plastic, edges are foxed. Otherwise in very good condition.

Macro 747; Shapero, *The Islamic World* (2003), 178; *Sotheby's the library of Robert Michael Burrell*, 889.

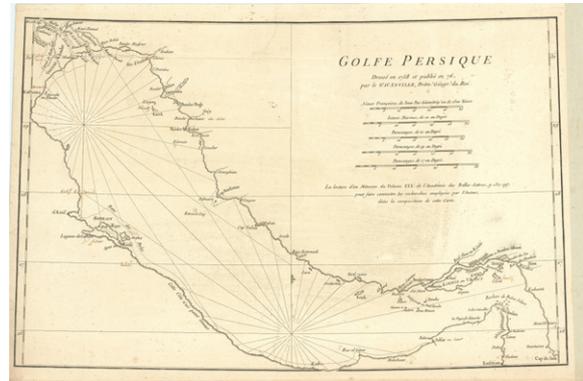
“Gatar” added by an 18th century hand

- 46 **D’ANVILLE, [Jean-Baptiste Bourignon].** Golfe Persique. Dressé en 1758 et publié en 76 par le Sr. d’Anville, Prém[ier] Géogr[aphe] du Roi.
[Paris], 1776. Engraved map. 282 × 440 mm (image). 311 × 465 mm (sheet). € 8500

The famous nautical chart by the French geographer and cartographer d’Anville (1697–1782), encompassing the Arabian Gulf from Basra to the Straits of Hormuz. Although the southwestern part of the Gulf is poorly explored, various Gulf cities are identified, including “Julfar” (Ras al-Khaimah), “Mekehoan” (Umm Al Quwain), “Kalba”, and “Ras-ol Lima”. The city of “Al Katif” is clearly identified. The Qatar Peninsula is entirely absent, but the island of Bahrain is noted (though misaligned), and the coastline between Bahrain and Abu Dhabi is marked as an “entirely unknown coast”.

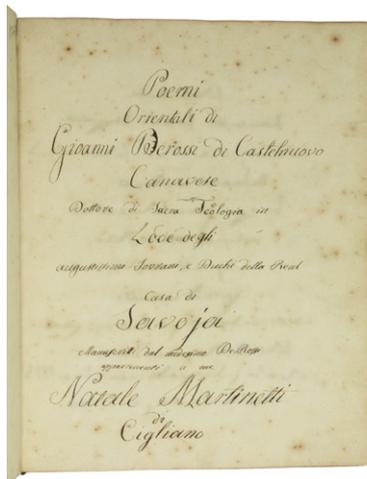
With several contemporary manuscript additions in ink, including “Gatar” (south of Bahrain) and “Kouait” (Kuwait), as well as a few later notes in pencil in the Bahrain area. Old shelfmarks on the reverse. Slightly toned.

David Rumsey Map Collection 2603.025. Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.), p. 236.



Polyglot poems: an authorial manuscript bound for the King

- 47 **DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo, Italian orientalist and bibliographer (1742–1831).** Poemata anatolico-polyglotta seu plurium linguarum OO. in laudem Magni Regis Sardiniae Caroli Emmanuelis [...].
[Probably Turin], 1767. 4° (185 × 228 mm). (1), (112) pp. Text enclosed within pencil and sanguine rules. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped borders and spine and the arms of Charles Emmanuel III of Sardinia on both covers. Leading edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. Green silk band. € 25 000



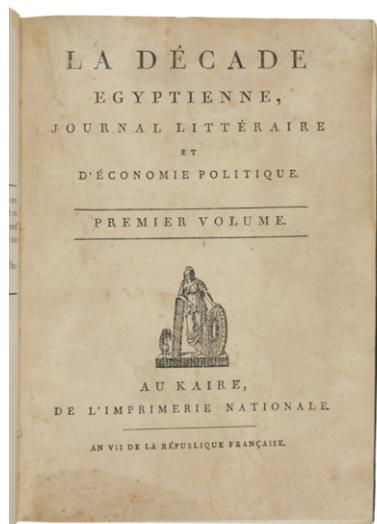
A fine dedicatory manuscript, pre-dating the noted Hebraist’s first published work: an assembly of polyglot odes by the 25-year-old scholar to the royal family of Sardinia, written in Aramaic, Arabic, Coptic, Ethiopian, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac, all with their Latin translation opposite.

De Rossi studied at Ivrea and Turin. In 1769 he was appointed professor of oriental languages at the University of Parma, where he would spend the rest of his life, known as one of his age’s greatest Italian scholars of early printing in Hebrew.

Light browning; first and last leaves a little stained. Ink shows various degrees of bleeding to verso, often very light but quite noticeable in the title-page. The volume bears the arms of Charles Emmanuel III, Duke of Savoy, who ruled as King of Sardinia from 1730 until his death in 1773, and must have been presented to him. The otherwise blank first leaf was turned into a half-title in the 19th century by the scholar and priest Natale Martinetti: “Poemi Orientali di Giovanni Derossi di Castelnuovo Canavese, Dottore di Sacra Teologia, in Lode degli augustissimi Sovrani e Duchi della Real Casa Di Savoia. Manoscritti dal medesimo De-Rossi, appartenenti a me Natale Martinetti di Cigliano”.

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

- 48 **LA DÉCADE ÉGYPTIENNE.** Journal littéraire et d’économie politique.
Cairo, de l’imprimerie nationale, an VII–VIII [1798–1801]. Small 4°. 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 Egyptienne’ [was one of] the first press productions of Egypt” (D. Glass and G. Roper, cf. below). The journal took its name from the “Décade philosophique”, the publication of the Institut National’s Section des Sciences morales et politiques, and contains “soit le texte intégral, soit le texte intégral, 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*.

Author’s presentation copy

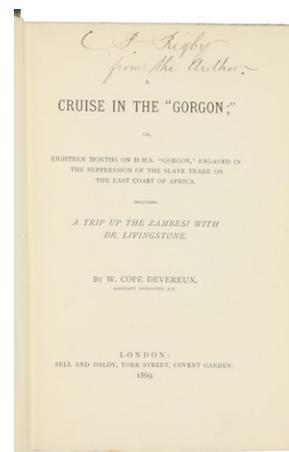
- 49 **DEVEREUX, W[illiam] Cope.** *A Cruise in the Gorgon, or, Eighteen Months on H.M.S. Gorgon, engaged in the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa, including a Trip up the Zambesi with Dr. Livingstone.* London, Bell and Daldy, 1869. 8°. xv, (1), 421, (3) pp. With hand-coloured 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 1858–61, at the time that the HMS *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.



Osman, the son of Sultan Ibrahim I

- 50 [DOMINICUS DE ST. THOMAE, Dominican friar (ca. 1639–1676)]. Le vray portrait de frere Dominique Ottoman fils d'Hibraham premier Empereur des Turcs et frere de Méhémet III [...].

No place, Baltasar Moncornet, 1664. 4° (ca. 173 × 233 mm). Engraved portrait. € 1500

Executed by the French engraver and publisher Baltasar Moncornet (1600–68), the portrait shows Osman, the son of Sultan Ibrahim I, who was captured with his mother by the Maltese fleet in 1644 and educated by the Knights of Malta to become a Dominican friar. As an adolescent he was baptized and adopted the name Dominique de Saint-Thomas on 23 February 1656. He studied in Naples and Rome and went to Paris in 1664, where he spent two years. In 1667 he travelled to Candia on Crete, a Venetian-ruled city besieged by Ottoman forces since 1648, on an unsuccessful mission to convince the latter to make peace. Appointed vicar general on Malta around 1669, he returned to the island, where he spent his final years.

Slightly foxed.



Sicily as mapped by Muhammad al-Idrisi

- 51 DUFOUR, Auguste Henri / AMARI, Michele Benedetto Gaetano. Carte de Sicilie dans son état actuel [...] Avec les réductions de la carte ancienne d'après Ptolémée et de la carte arabe d'après Edrisi.

Paris, Lemercier, 1859. Engraved map. 550 × 690 mm (image), 595 × 760 mm (sheet). Scale 1:519,210. 18 sections mounted on paper. € 4500

Rare topographical map of Sicily, featuring two inset maps after Ptolemy and Al-Idrisi, allowing an immediate comparison of the depictions of the island in the 2nd, 12th, and 19th centuries. The main map identifies a remarkable number of towns and villages, including Palermo, Catania, Syracuse, Mazara, Caltanissetta, and Nicosia, as well as mountains, roads and paths. Two additional insets show Malta and the Aeolian Islands. Engraved by the German-French engraver and cartographer Erhard Schieble (1821–80).

Slightly foxed. Rarely seen at auction.



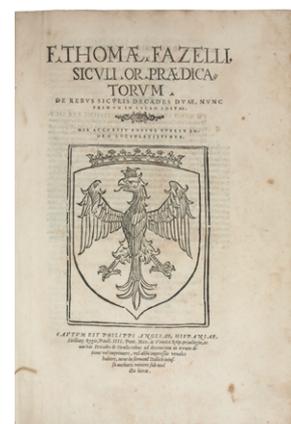
One of the earliest Western documents of Arabic epigraphy

- 52 FAZELLO, Tommaso, OP. De rebus Siculis decades duae.

Palermo, Giovanni Matteo Mayda & Giovanni Francesco Carrara, 1558. Folio (227 × 302 mm). (4), 616, (2) pp., 1 bl. f., (28) pp. With large woodcut on title-page and double-page woodcut of Arabic characters. 17th-c. vellum. All edges sprinkled in red. € 9500

First edition of this rare history of Sicily, compiled at the command of Paolo Giovio by the Sicilian-born Dominican friar Tommaso Fazello (1490–1570). Includes a double-page woodcut plate of an old inscription found on the walls of the Porta de' Patitelli, the so-called Torre Baych: it was formerly thought to be a Chaldaic inscription stating that the tower was built by a grandson of Esau. The tower has been since been demolished, but the inscription preserved, and subsequent scholarship identified the text as Quran verses dating from the fourth century after the Hijra.

With this work, the Dominican friar Tommaso Fazello (1498–1570) single-handedly created modern Sicilian historiography. He also rediscovered the ruins of the ancient Sicilian towns of Akrai (Palazzolo Acreide), Selinus (Selinunte), and Heraclea Minoa, as well as the Temple of Olympian



Zeus at Akragas (Agrigento). The island was conquered by the Arabs in the 9th century and remained under Muslim suzerainty for two and a half centuries. The Arabs introduced new methods of irrigation, thereby significantly boosting agricultural development. Under their rule, Palermo rose to the rank of Sicily's foremost city. Sicilian towns were variously raided by Arab troops between 835 and 884. In the mid-11th century, the Muslim population made up more than two thirds of inhabitants, with Arabs concentrating around Palermo on the north coast and Berbers around Agrigento in the south.

Quires A and B transposed. Various browned and brownstained throughout; occasional insignificant worming near gutter. A good copy of a rare work.

Adams F 203, BM-STC Italian 244. Mira I, 346. Edit 16, CNCE 18660. Ebert 7389. Brunet II, 1198. OCLC 20267992.

Navigation in the early modern Muslim world

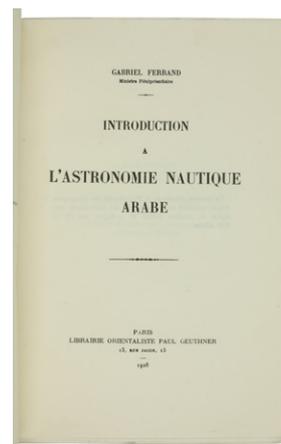
53 FERRAND, Gabriel. Introduction à l'astronomie nautique arabe.

Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1928. 4°. (8), XII, 272 pp. With several illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers. € 950

First edition. Important historical study on navigation in the early modern Muslim world, including extracts of the "Kitāb ūl Muhiṭ" by the Ottoman voyager Seydi Ali Reis (1498–1563) in English translation. Further, it comprises French commentaries on the works of the Arab navigators Sulaiman Al Mahri (1480–1550) and Ahmad ibn Majid (ca. 1432–1500), the latter long considered the pilot of Vasco da Gama. Also discusses nautical instruments used by the Arabs, the practices of the native mariners of the Coromandel coast in navigating, sailing and repairing their vessels, Madras artillery, and the origin of the wind rose, as well as the invention of the compass. The present volume was produced as the first of the "Bibliothèque des Géographes Arabes" series published under the direction of the French orientalist Ferrand.

In excellent condition, uncut and untrimmed as issued.

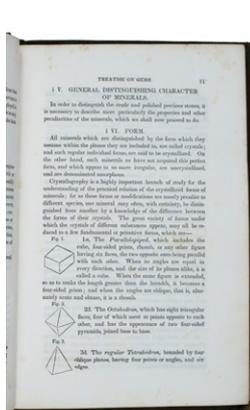
OCLC 459543616.



Author's presentation copy of the first monograph on gemology and pearl fishing published in the United States, here in its "very rare" first edition

54 FEUCHTWANGER, Lewis. A treatise on gems, in reference to their practical and scientific value. A useful guide for the jeweller, lapidary, artist, amateur, mineralogist, and chemist; accompanied by a description of the most interesting American gems, and ornamental and architectural materials.

New York, A. Hanford, 1838. 8°. With some woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary brown cloth, title in gold on front board, marbled endpapers. € 2750



First edition of the first monograph on gemstones, minerals and pearls published in the United States by the chemist and mineralogist Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger (1805–1876) who emigrated to New York and made an interesting collection of minerals, fossils, gems, etc. during his stay in the United States. Feuchtwanger became soon an authority on the subject, as he wrote the first book on gemology in the country. He also wrote for the first time on another subject in the present work: pearl fishing in the Arabian Peninsula, the East Indies and Ceylon.

The first part of the book is devoted to gems and other precious stones and minerals. The last part of the book, devoted to a description of pearls, artificial pearls (made of glass) and corals, is especially interesting, describing as one of the first books extensively pearl fishing and the pearl bank which can be found near the coast of Ceylon (particularly in the bay of Condeatchy), in the Arabian Peninsula near the island of Bahrein and also near the coasts of Java, Sumatra, etc. It describes how the first and most celebrated pearl fisheries were carried on in the Arabian Peninsula, especially near the island Bahrein. The principal market for these pearls were at Maskata.

The work soon became an authoritative work on gemstones and pearls and was reprinted and re-issued several times in 1838, 1859, 1867 and 1872. The present first edition, however, appears to be very rare on the market.

With the bookplate of John D. Locke on the first free endpaper and an inscription to this presentation copy by the author to J.J. Albert on the second free endpaper. Also loosely inserted is a business card of Charles X. Dalton, manufacturer and dealer in microscopes, telescopes and accessories in Boston, with some manuscript notes on the other side.

Binding slightly worn around the edges and somewhat soiled and stained. Some foxing, especially on the endpapers and the first and last leaves of the book. Overall in good condition.

Sinkankas 2081 ("very rare").

*Notorious forged binding, gold-tooled
with Ottoman imagery painted red, white and green on dark brown*

55 **FLORUS, Lucius Annaeus.** [Epitome rerum Romanarum].

Leiden, Adriaen Wijngaerden (colophon: printed by Philippe de Croy), 1648. 8° (18 × 12 × 3 cm). [32], "595" [= 535], [69], [4 blank] pp. With an engraved allegorical title-page by Cornelius van Dalen. Contemporary or near-contemporary calf. The decoration on the binding is believed to have been executed in Bologna ca. 1880/1900 by a group of forgers: each board with the same scene, showing 2 women in Ottoman costume, one kneeling to play a qanun (Turkish zither) at left and the other perhaps dancing at right, framed by drapery as though on a stage, with a crescent moon and 5-pointed star in each corner and the name "IBRAHIM" at upper left, the whole in a frame of double fillets. The figures' skin is painted white and the clothes and drapery red and green. The crescent moon and star repeat in spine compartments 1 and 3–5. € 39 500

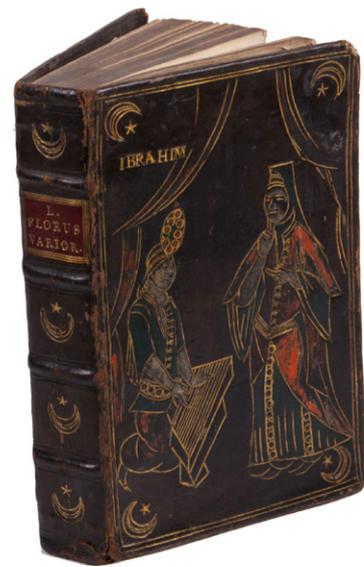
A second-century history, in the original Latin, celebrating the glory of the city, republic and empire of Rome and their people from the city's mythical foundation by Romulus to the early years of the reign of Augustus (Emperor 27 BC–AD 14). It appears here in the first edition edited by Nicolaes Blanckaert the younger (1624–1703).

The most remarkable feature of the present copy is its pseudo-Ottoman binding, formerly described as a contemporary binding made in Venice. In 1997 Anthony Hobson identified six remarkable bindings, including the present one, that he concluded were produced in the 1880's or 90's by a group of forgers in Bologna who had also forged other less spectacular bindings. They acquired books in genuine but plain 17th-century bindings and added decoration, in these six cases elaborate and artistic pictorial decoration. They passed off their additions as original and sold the books at high prices. The great American collector Robert Hoe acquired one before he published his 1895 catalogue of bindings, and the 1911 catalogue for the sale of his library proudly illustrated it in the frontispiece as one of the greatest highlights of the collection. It sold for \$2600 (the equivalent of about \$70,000 today), but soon after the sale L.A. Baer (and later also E.P. Goldschmidt) denounced Hoe's celebrated binding as a fake. Henri Harrisse had already noted in 1903 that a group of forgers in Bologna had been falsifying bookbindings and Hobson attributes the six pictorial forgeries to them.

Giuseppe Cavalieri (1834–1918) in Ferrara acquired the book in its pseudo-Ottoman binding apparently after 1908 (when he published a catalogue of his library) but before 1914 (when it was auctioned with other items from his collection). The 1914 catalogue described the binding as Venetian, ca. 1650 and illustrated its front board. Hobson, writing in 1997, was unable to identify its owners after 1914, so he had to study it via the 1914 catalogue.

With part of the head margin of the engraved title-page cut away and the lower outside corner of T2 torn off, neither affecting images or text, the fore-edge of the engraved title-page slightly tattered with a crease in the right edge of the image, a brown spot in one leaf and occasional minor browning, but otherwise in good condition. The binding has a small tear at the foot of the spine, another at the foot of the fore-edge of the back board, minor damage to the other corners, a crack in the spine, a few minor scuffs, and some of the painted colours have rubbed off, but the tooling remains clear and in good condition. There is no front paste-down. A notorious and artistic forged binding reflecting the late 19th-century interest in Islamic art.

STCN (5 copies); for the present copy in its pseudo-Ottoman binding: Catalogue de la collection de M. le Comm. Gius. Cavalieri... (Munich, Hugo Helbing, auctioned at Milan, 25–30 May 1914), lot 604, ill. in plate 21; A. Hobson, "A binding decorated c. 1880–90, probably in Bologna" in: The book collector XLVI (1997), pp. 93–96, item 5 ("ownership unknown").



Five Arabian tales

56 [FRENCH ALGERIA]. Tales of a Razzia. 1842.

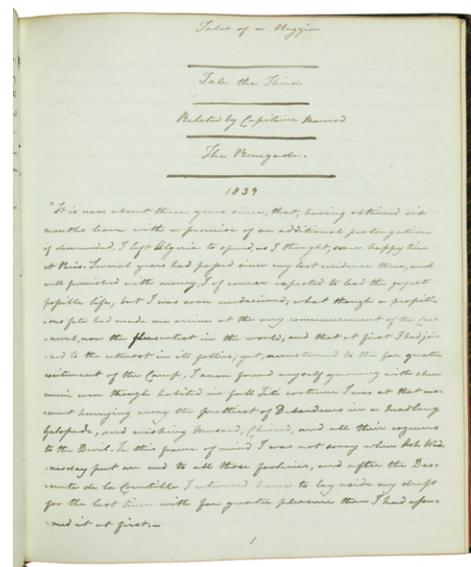
(Barbazan), 1845–1846. 4°. English manuscript on paper. (4), 306 pp. With mounted engraved frontispiece in original hand colour and 21 mounted engraved plates, 13 of which in original hand colour. Contemporary half calf over patterned boards with giltstamped spine and spine-title. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 3500

Intriguing manuscript comprising five Arabian tales allegedly recounted by officers at a Spahi camp in Algeria in the context of an imminent raid against the Haschemu tribe loyal to Emir Abdelkader in 1842, commanded by the French general Louis Juchault de Lamoricière (1806–65). The compiler, who gives his initials as “E. H. S. de R.” on the title-page, states that he transcribed the tales from another book, but gives no clear indication whether or not the account is purely fictitious. He does, however, criticize the “cruel system of warfare which the French have hitherto employed in Africa” (p. 1).

Prefaced to the tales is an introduction describing the events leading up to the frame narrative, involving the rescue of a Douair chieftain by a member of the Spahi regiment, and the officers spending the evening together at the campfire. Five of them are prompted to tell stories, some autobiographical, which the editor has titled “The Unfortunate”, “The Dervish of Anatolia”, “The Renegade”, “The Arab’s Faith”, “Love and Hate”, and “The Fugitive of Armenia”. The last tale is followed by an account of the fate of the two Douair and Spahi officers, who became close friends after the latter saved the life of the former.

The hand-coloured engravings which illustrate the volume depict characters and scenes from the tales; the frontispiece shows a lavishly decorated room in a palace with an Arab leader smoking a long pipe, surrounded by servants and followers. Continuously paginated, but with additional pagination for each tale. The additional heading “First series” on the title-page suggests that the present manuscript was conceived as part of a larger set.

Extremities slightly rubbed; interior very clean. A very well preserved volume providing an unusual look at French rule in Algeria during its early years.



The first and 79 verses of the second surah

57 FRORIEP, Justus Friedrich. Corani caput primum et secundi versus priores. Arabice et latine cum animadversionibus historicis et philologicis [...].

Leipzig, (Loeper for) Hilscher, 1768. 8°. XVI, 64 pp. Later plain paper wrappers with handwritten cover-title. € 2500

First edition. Early Western edition of a part of the Quran, comprising the first and 79 verses of the second surah (Al-Fatihah and Al-Baqarah) in Latin and Arabic, edited and translated by the German theologian and orientalist Froriep (1745–1800). A planned sequel to this work, promised by Froriep “provided this specimen is met with approval” (cf. Ernesti), was never realized.

The Arabic text is taken from the well-received Maracci edition. The text is followed by historical and philological observations on the same, drawing on Ludovico Maracci, George Sale, Adriaan Reland and others, as well as explanations of several passages of the Old Testament. Light edge wear to wrappers; interior somewhat browned and brownstained. Contemporary ownership stamp to verso of title-page, another stamp reading “Card Catalogued” to title-page. A good copy of this rare work never seen at auction.

Schnurrer 383. Ernesti, *Neue theologische Bibliothek IX*, 471ff. Binark/Eren. *World bib.*, 1047. *BM Arabic I*, col. 902. OCLC 165614847.



The two principal works of Sheikh Galib

- 58 **GALIB, Mehmed Esad Sheikh.** *Divan-i Seyh Galib kuddesu sirreh. Ibtida-i gazeliyyât – Hüsn-ü âşk.* Bulaq (Cairo), Bulaq Matbaasi, [1836 CE =] 1252 H. 4°. 120 (instead of 124), 164, 92 pp. Ottoman Turkish in Arabic type. Contemporary blindstamped full calf with fore-edge flap. € 4500



First edition. A miscellany of the two principal works of the classical Turkish Mevlevi poet known as Sheikh Galib. As merely 506 copies were published, it can be considered the rarest divan book produced by the Bulaq printing house, the first official and governmental printing press in Egypt, founded in 1820. The “Divan” reflects Galib’s preoccupation with mystical religious themes, his poems being characterized by highly symbolic language, complex conceits and wordplay, while his magnum opus, the allegorical mathnawi “Hüsn ü Ask” (“Beauty and Love”), consists of 2101 verses with a strong Sufi theme. It tells the tale of two lovers, Hüsn and Ask, and the tribulations imposed on Ask by the elders of their clan, in order to be granted Hüsn’s hand in marriage. All names used in the story, including those of characters and places, are Sufi terms. The story is ripe with symbolism and is meant to be taken not literally but for its symbolic meaning: man’s journey towards God.

Wants bifolium 10 (pp. 37–40) of the Divan. Vertical crack to spine, heavily rubbed at lower edge, binding loosened in places. Internally well preserved.

A pioneering work of symbolism in Turkish literature.

Özege 4233. Bulaq, *The Checklist* 47. BM 14472, e.29. Cairo FKT 143. DornCO 196. Bulaq MK 9,9. Bianchi CG 49. Ridwan 467.

Oriental sayings

- 59 **GALLAND, Antoine (ed.).** *Les paroles remarquables, les bons mots et les maximes des Orientaux.* Traduction de leurs ouvrages en Arabe, en Persan & en Turc, avec des remarques. Paris, Simon Benard & Michel Brunet, 1694. 8° (98 × 160 mm). (18), 356, (28) pp.

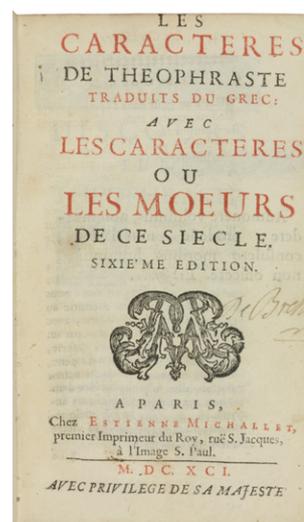
Bound after: (2) **THEOPHRASTUS / LA BRUYÈRE, Jean de (transl.).** *Les caracteres de Theophraste traduits du grec: avec les caracteres ou les moeurs de ce siecle.* Sixième edition. Paris, Estienne Michallet, 1691. (32), 587, (5) pp. 18th century full calf with gilt supralibros of Louis-Robert-Hippolyte Bréhant de Plélo on both covers. Spine on five raised bands; compartments show gilt armorial crest. Marbled endpapers. Leading edges gilt. All edges red. € 8500

Original edition of the first book published by the French orientalist Antoine Galland (1646–1715), soon to be famous for his influential translation of *Alf Layla wa-Layla*. “Galland, professor of Arabic at the Collège de France since 1709, had made three journeys to Turkey, the Levant and Palestine, and approached the Orient without prejudice and with an open mind. Following the example of Plutarch’s *Apophthegmata* and the anecdote collections of Valerius Maximus, he set about collecting from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish works, such as the chronicles of Makin, of Bar Hebraeus, of Mirchond, from the *Matla’ us-sa’dain* of Abdarrazzaq, from the *Tag ut-tavarikh* of Hodsha Effendi, from Sa’adi’s *Gulistan*, from Latifi and other sources, remarkable sayings to show his readers that the orientals did not rank behind the West for wit, powers of observation, and pithiness of expression. To these he appended maxims taken from the collections of sayings published by Erpenius and Golius” (Fück). Although a reissue appeared at Den Haag the same year, the work is very rare; Fück reports that he knows it only from the reprinted text in the supplement to d’Herbelot’s *Bibliothèque orientale* (1780).

Bound first is the sixth edition of La Bruyère’s *Theophrastus* translation, containing 77 new characters, including *Le distrait*, *Onuphre*, the portraits of *La Fontaine*, *Jean de Santeul*, and others.

Provenance: From the library of the French diplomat and military officer Louis-Robert-Hippolyte Brehant de Plélo (1699–1734), bound for him with his arms stamped in gilt to both covers (OHR, 1715, fer no. 1). Brehant de Plélo married Louise-Françoise Phéliepeaux de la Vrilliere, daughter of a secretary of state of Louis XV. He fell during the siege of Danzig on 27 May 1734. Latterly in the collection of the French industrialist and patron Pierre Bergé (1930–2017); acquired from the sale of his estate.

I: *Chawin I, 81A. Tchermersine-Scheler III, 802. Brunet III, 720. Fück 101. OCLC 14147406. II: OCLC 32361379.*



Goethe's quills

- 60 **GOETHE, Ottilie von, née von Pogwisch (1796–1872), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's daughter-in-law.** Autograph letter signed, accompanied by two quills owned and used by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. [Weimar, 1820s]. Oblong 4° (216 × 123 mm), mounted on cardboard (270 × 190 mm), showing some foxing throughout. Two quills used by J. W. v. Goethe are fastened with string to the lower part of the note. Framed and glazed. € 65 000

A note in German written to Wilhelmine Taschner, who had asked permission to meet Goethe and perhaps receive a small memento from the poet: “My father-in-law instructs me to let you know you that he much regrets his being unable to fulfil your wish, as his time is currently fully engaged by old acquaintances who are here at the moment. Yours, Ottilie v. Goethe”.

In the 1820s Wilhelmine Taschner (1805–82), wife of the Eisenach physician Dr. Friedrich Taschner, visited Weimar and there called on her friend Ottilie von Goethe, receiving the two quills with the attached note. After Wilhelmine Taschner's death her husband gifted the ensemble to his foster daughter Else Dröseke, who married the educator Franz Emil Brandstätter of Witten. In the late 1920s the merchant Paul Geiss of Witten acquired the quills from the estate of Dr. Brandstätter through the intermediation of an acquaintance. Several attempts in the 1940s and 1950s at selling the mementos to the Frankfurt Goethe Museum, the Goethe House in New York, or to the oil magnate J. Paul Getty, were abandoned. The relevant correspondence and a contemporary newspaper report, which certify the provenance, are included.



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

- 61 **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, [1713 CE] = Sha'ban 1125 H. Small 4° (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. € 9500



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.

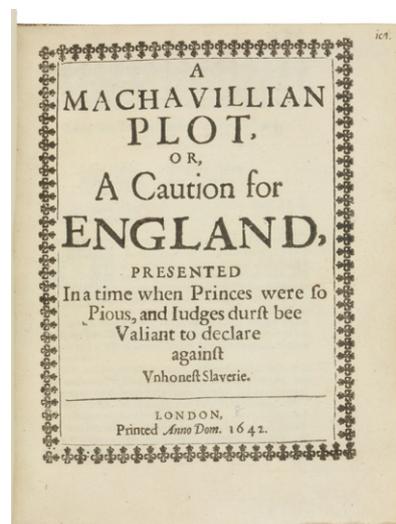
Rumours of “false seditious and pestilent discourse”

- 62 (HEATH, Robert). *A Machavillian Plot, or, A Caution for England. Presented in a Time when Princes Were so Pious, and Iudges Durst bee Valiant to Declare Against Unhonest Slaverie.* London, [no printer], [May] 1642. 4° (146 × 182 mm). (2), 13, (1) pp. Elaborate 20th century mottled calf by Riviere, spine tooled and lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. Yellow edges. € 1500

First printed edition, repurposing for the context of the beginning Civil War what is here given as a letter to Charles I (dated November 1629), signed by Heath as Attorney General, which warns of “rumours against your Majestie” and that an unknown person has written “a false seditious and pestilent discourse” concerning the King’s revenue and the balance of power between government and monarch. The entire text is based on the early Stuart-era “Propositions to Bridle the Impertinency of Parliament”, a project initially presented to King James in 1614 “to help aggrandize royal power through prerogative taxation and military despotism modelled on Italian lines” (Millstone, p. 320). As early as in 1629, the “Propositions” had been strategically recirculated through scribal networks “by Sir Robert Cotton and his friends as though it were part of the Duke of Buckingham’s plot against the English state. In the 1630s, the ‘Propositions’ was embedded in Attorney General Heath’s indictment of the Cotton circle and circulated again. Heath’s bill, containing a text of the ‘Propositions’, was printed in the spring of 1642 under the title ‘A Machavillian Plot.’ The title was ambiguous: was the ‘Machavillian Plot’ the Propositions’ scheme to extend the king’s power, of the plan by ill-affected persons to raise fears and jealousies among the people, as Heath’s bill charged?” (ibid., p. 320f.).

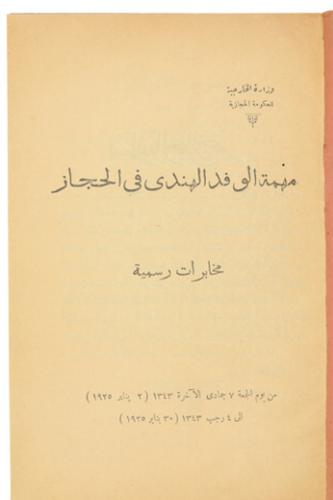
Joints very slightly rubbed, upper joint starting to split. Very small piece torn from the lower blank corner of B3 but otherwise very clean and crisp. Provenance: bought by Maggs Bros in February 1964.

Wing H1339. Halkett/Laing IV, 2. OCLC 12232819. Noah Millstone, *Manuscript Circulation and the Invention of Politics in Early Stuart England* (Cambridge, 2016), p. 321.



The Indian Delegation’s mission to Hejaz during the Saudi conquest

- 63 [HEJAZ DIPLOMACY]. *Muhimmat al-Wafd al-Hindi fi al-Hijaz. Mukhabarat rasmiyah min yawm al-Jum’ah 7 Jumada al-Akhirah 1343 (2 Yanayir 1925) ila 4 Rajab 1343 (30 Yanayir 1925).* [Makkah], Wizarat al-Kharijiyah lil-Hukumah al-Hijaziyah, [1925/1926]. Small 4° (156 × 233). 35 pp., final blank page. Original pink printed wrappers. € 7500



Very rare account of an official delegation of Indian Muslims (representing Bombay’s Jam’iyat al-Khilafah al-Markaziyah al-Hindiyah) to Hejaz in January 1925. It comprises the official correspondence and invitation letters by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hejaz government (Wizarat al-Kharijiyah lil-Hukumah al-Hijaziyah) as well as instructions for mediation between the Saudis and the Hashemites during the Second Saudi-Hashemite War, which ended in early 1926 with the conquest of Hejaz and its incorporation into the Saudi domain.

Old paper reinforcement removed from spine with remnants of paper and glue, but very well preserved altogether. Extremely rare; OCLC records only two copies (Leiden, Harvard).

OCLC 777001993, 33856084.

Early adventure of Tintin, set in the Middle East

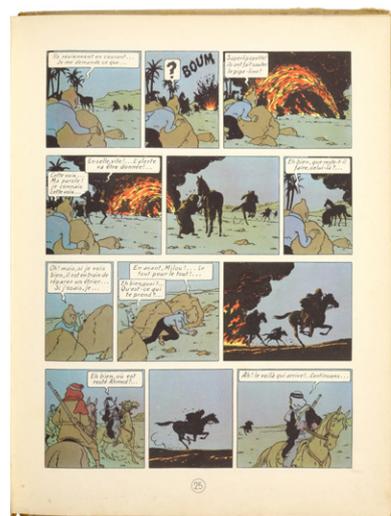
- 64 **HERGÉ** [i.e., Georges Prosper Remi]. *Les Aventures de Tintin au Pays de l'Or Noir*.

Paris, Casterman, 1950. Small folio (ca. 227 × 304 mm). (2), 62 pp. Original printed boards. Blue pastedowns with white cartoon figures. € 2500

First edition. An early adventure of Tintin, set in the Middle East, where the young Belgian reporter attempts to uncover a militant group responsible for sabotaging oil supplies. The story was originally set in Palestine under the British Mandate, but Hergé's publisher requested several alterations, and the setting was transferred to the fictional state of Khemed.

Extremities rubbed and bumped; small flaw to head of spine. Interior somewhat brown-stained near the gutter and margins; some marginal tears and creases rarely touching text or image. Rare.

OCLC 714202939.



The first British trade agreement with Mocha

- 65 **HEYNES, Edward**. *Scheeps-togt van Mr. Edward Heynes, van Surate na Mocha, gedaan in het jaar 1618*.

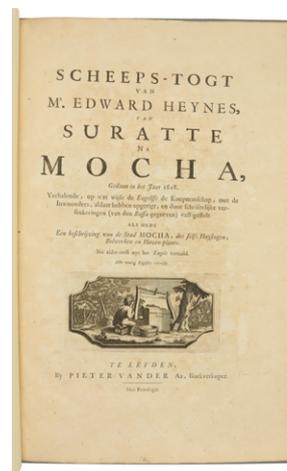
Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, [ca. 1707]. Folio (254 × 400 mm). (1) f., 14 cols., (1) p. (= 5 ff. in all). Modern blue-grey paper covers. € 850

First Dutch edition. Edward Heynes' account of the first successful attempt of the British (the third altogether) at establishing trading privileges with Mocha and a commercial presence there, previously published in English within the first volume of Samuel Purchas' collection "Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes" (1625).

The ship "Anne Royall", captained by Andrew Shilling, sailed in April 1618 up the Red Sea and visited Mocha from April 11 till August 20. Heynes, secretary to Sir Thomas Roe, gives an extensive account of the reception by the governor of Mocha, customs of the population, and prospects of commerce. "[The] British delegation lands, and presents the governor with six yards of broadcloth stammell, six yards of green material, a shotgun and mirror. It is striking that the British respond to their hosts' food gifts with gifts of technology. This form of reciprocity sends a message of power, for not only does it reflect the greater sophistication of their economy, it also implies that the Yemenites are no match militarily" (Malkiel, p. 10). Includes a short account of a trip made by Heynes' fellow-merchant Joseph Salbank to Sinan.

Published as part 18 of the series "Wijd-beroemde Voyagien na Oost- en West-Indiën, gedaan door de Engelschen", with a detailed index. Slight foxing throughout, but on the whole well preserved.

Tiele 8. Cf. David Malkiel, *Strangers in Yemen* (Berlin/Boston 2021), p. 9–11.



Alfred Hitchcock's storyboard for "Stage Fright" in 340 pencil drawings

- 66 **HITCHCOCK, Alfred**, film director (1899–1980). Sketches with autograph annotations: storyboard for "Stage Fright".

No place, [circa 1949]. 340 pencil drawings, drawn by Alfred Hitchcock, one drawing highlighted in blue, each sheet with three boxes (or cells) with 3 pencil sketches, 46 cells are left blank and 22 drawings were crossed out. Numbering in the left-hand margin in pencil and red crayon (1–152, 240–293, plus 8 leaves numbered in Roman numerals at the end for the final scenes: pursuit in the theatre; decapitation by the theatre's security curtain and final scene), autograph



annotations, directions and revisions throughout, one or two “camera angle” diagrams sketched out on left-hand pages. In all 130 loose sheets (208 × 262 mm), in pencil, mostly only recto, but three leaves are drawn also on verso. Sketch of a profile behind scenes 103 and 104; sketch of a stage setting behind scenes 98 A, 98 B and 99. Original black cloth folder-binder, blindstamped with paper label on the front cover and inscription “J. Martin” in faded red ink and “Stage Fright / R.Todd / M. Dietrich / M. Wilding” in blue ink. Preserved in a fitted case. € 150 000

Extraordinary autograph pre-production storyboard for Hitchcock’s 1950 film “Stage Fright”, comprising preparatory sketches for some three quarters of the film, including the infamous “false flashback” initial sequence, the rest of the first half of the film, the garden party scene and the finale. A rare collection of sketches and comments detailing how the legendary director crafted his scenes.

“Stage Fright” is a 1950 British noir thriller directed and produced by Alfred Hitchcock and starring Jane Wyman, Marlene Dietrich, Michael Wilding, and Richard Todd. The film was shot in London and Elstree in 1949, on a brief sojourn from California where Hitchcock had been working since 1940, and in some ways it was a return to the style (and humour) of his earlier British films. The crime thriller, centered on a killer who dupes a woman friend into helping him try to escape police after he murdered his actress lover’s husband, was much criticised on release for the extraordinary “unreliable flashback” or “false flashback” scene, which Hitchcock famously considered his second greatest career mistake (after the death of the little boy in “The Secret Agent”). Posterity has been rather kinder: the device has influenced later generations of filmmakers more interested in artifice than truth, and the film as a whole has seen a partial critical reassessment in recent years – Hitchcock had trained as a draughtsman and worked in advertising before turning to film, and his use of extensive storyboards, down to the finest detail of production, is well known. One of the myths to have built up around his career maintains that, after planning and storyboarding his films so thoroughly, once on set Hitchcock never so much as peeked through the camera viewfinder, bearing each scene from start to finish precisely in his head.

The sketches for “Stage Fright” include very precise directions for the actors and for camera angles which would have left the crew with little room for imagination (“pan up from stain”, “CU” (close-up), “Dolly in to a dolly”, “Back to Eve. Pan then out until the couple are in waist-shot going through the door”). Some of the most memorable shots of the film were clearly planned in advance and can be seen here: the car driving up to the camera at the beginning, the first shot of Alistair Sim framed in a lead window, the blood-stained dress shots, the blurring as Doris Tinsdale tries on her glasses, the umbrellas at the garden party and the finale with the stage curtain. But at the same time there are significant differences from the finished film, and this storyboard demonstrates that sequences and shots were dropped, added or amended during production.

The production files for all the other post-1940 films are in the Hitchcock Archives at the Margaret Herrick Library, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Beverley Hills.

In excellent condition throughout notwithstanding one or two dampstains; the last few leaves a little creased and frayed at edges. Provenance: 1) Jack Martin (1899–1969), first assistant director on “Stage Fright” (his credits also include assistant director on “Moby Dick” and production manager on “This Happy Breed”); 2) Hugh Harlow (b. 1939), assistant director and production manager on many films.

Arabic poetry

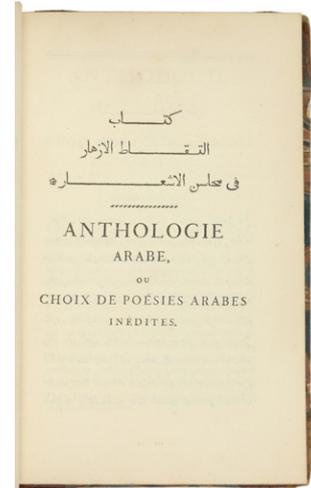
- 67 **HUMBERT, Jean (ed.)**. [Iltiqat al-az'har fi mahasin al-ash'ar]. Anthologie arabe, ou choix de poésies arabes inédites [...].

Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1819. 8°. IX, (1) pp., 1 blank leaf, 300 pp. Contemporary red half leather over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. Marbled endpapers. € 2800

Rare anthology of Arabic poetry with Arabic text and French translations printed on opposite pages as well as literal Latin translations and notes. Jean Humbert (1792–1851), a Geneva clergyman, learned Arabic in Paris under the auspices of Silvestre de Sacy and later pioneered the Arabic curriculum at the University of Geneva.

Binding rubbed, extremities bumped and chipped, upper spine-end defective, front hinge starting. From the library of the oriental scholar Edouard Montet (1856–1934), professor at Geneva, with his bookplate on the front pastdown (with a fine quotation from Al-Zamakhshari in Arabic). Additional handwritten ownership “Edward Cooper” to flyleaf.

OCLC 29298262. GAL II, 479 (for the writings of Michel Sabbagh, pp. 291ff. in the Anthology). Cf. Fück 156 (for Humbert).



Women's liberation during the Arab national struggle

- 68 **HUSSEIN, Saddam**. [On the Revolution and Women. Second edition].

Baghdad, [Revolution Publications, 1979]. 12°. 85, (3) pp. Original wrappers with lettering.

€ 1500



A rare pamphlet in Arabic, containing Saddam Hussein's speech on the role of women in revolutions. The speech was given in 1977, two years before Saddam formally came to power in 1979. The pamphlet was reprinted in the year of his election. With this speech Saddam touched the problem of women's liberation vs. strong local traditional values in the time of the Arab national struggle. In the 1970s Iraqi women had free access to the education, voting rights, could own property and were encouraged to pursue posts in high positions, but during the following decades the importance of the traditional patriarchal family started undermining these rights.

Wrappers slightly stained and with soft folds, old signature on the top of the title-page, otherwise in good condition. Rare; we could not find any institutional examples.

Rare first edition, printed in Calcutta, of an attempt to reconcile Biblical Creation, with geological science

- 69 **HUTTON, Thomas**. The chronology of creation; or, geology and scripture reconciled.

Calcutta, W. Thacker and Co. (printed by J.C. Sherriff, Bengal Military Orphan Press), 1850. Large 8°. With a coloured lithographic frontispiece of a camel, and 3 coloured lithographic plates. Contemporary green cloth. € 2950

Rare first edition of a very rare geological and natural theological work, written by Thomas Hutton, Captain in the Bengal Army, discussing the chronology of the creation and history of the earth from a geological, but also a theological perspective, by refusing the more liberal ideas of William Buckland (1754–1856) on earth's history and species development. Buckland in his *Geology and mineralogy considered with reference to natural theology* (1837), proposed a progressive development from an initially hot earth, showing a continuous transmutation and evolution, but also the progress of organic life. Hutton, a strict Biblical literalist, rejects Buckland's theory of successive creations. In the present work, he challenges Buckland by proposing that God created the earth only from materials intended for that purpose, and not from any materials of worlds preceding the earth, as if our earth arose out of the “ruins” of former worlds. Hutton's views on the creation of earth and organic life are collected in the present *The chronology of creation*, an attempt to reconcile geology and the Bible (in particular *Genesis*) again in a period when evolutionary theories and more liberal ideas on earth history and species development were upcoming (he

wrote nine years before Darwin's *On the origin of species*). The two orthographic views of the earth show it first entirely covered by an ocean, then with the first land appearing, while the cross-section shows his idea of the earth's interior structure and a theory of volcanos.

With an owner's inscription on the half-title by Wilfred R. Barker, dated 14 April 1917. Binding slightly worn and soiled, some stains on the first leaves, but overall a good copy of a very rare first edition printed in Calcutta.

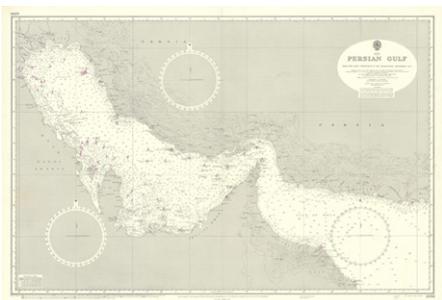
WorldCat (8 copies).



Admiralty Hydrographic Charts for the Gulf region

70 [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE]. UK Admiralty Charts: The Arabian Gulf.

London, published at the Admiralty, 1970–1971. 2 nautical charts. Standard issue, 70 × 103 cms approx. with a single fold. € 3500



Two fine British Admiralty Hydrographic Charts for the Gulf region, covering the entire north-eastern coastline of the Arabian Peninsula. The set comprises the comprehensive map of the entire Arabian Gulf (2858), covering the area from Basra to Ras al-Hadd, as well as the map of Trucial Oman (3705) encompassing plans of Umm Al Qaywayn, Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

First issued in 1955 and 1965 respectively, the present charts are enhanced editions from the early 1970s. The practise was to print an initial edition based on a major hydrographic survey, and then to overprint them with subsequent data as it became available.

Small creases. Very well preserved.

Commentary on the Qanun

71 IBN SINA (Avicenna) / DA MONTE, Giovanni Battista. In primi lib. canonis Avicenna primam fen, profundissima commentaria.

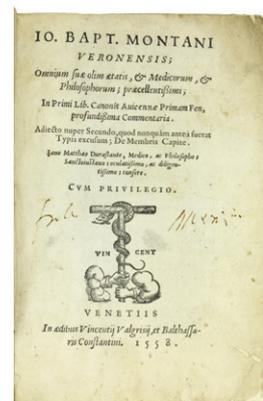
Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi & Baldassarre Costantini, 1558. 8°. (32), 651, (1) pp. Contemporary half vellum over leather with handwritten spine title and shelfmark. € 4500

Second posthumous edition (by Giano Matteo Durastante) of the extensive commentary on book (kitab) 1, part (fen) 1 of Avicenna's systematic "Canon of Medicine" by one of the leading Renaissance humanist physicians of Italy, Giambattista da Monte (1498–1551), first published in 1557. A corrected and enlarged edition of the work previously edited by W. Lublin and published in Venice in 1554. "The newly added chapter De membris (p. 553–605) is followed by 2 others: De facultatibus and De virtutibus naturalibus ministrantibus" (Durling).

Avicenna's Arabic "Qanun" was widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and remained the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. It continues in use to this day in parts of the Arab world. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted "perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker" (PMM). "The 'Qanun' [...] contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments" (Sarton, Introduction to the History of Science). The present part offers a definition of medicine and is mainly dedicated to a discussion of the four humours and temperaments.

Binding slightly wormed; vellum somewhat creased. Paper occasionally wormed and waterstained.

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



Second German translation of “Hayy ibn Yaqzan”

- 72 **IBN TUFAIL, Muhammad Ibn-'Abd-al-Malik / EICHHORN, Johann Gottfried (transl.).** [Risalat Hayy Ibn-Yaqzan – German]. Der Naturmensch oder Geschichte des Hai Ebn Joktan. Ein morgenländischer Roman des Abu Dschafar Ebn Tofailby.

Berlin & Stettin, Friedrich Nicolai, 1783. 8°. (3)–245, (3) pp. Contemporary sprinkled boards.

€ 3500

Second German translation of “Hayy ibn Yaqzan” by the 12th-century physician Ibn Tufail, widely considered the first philosophical novel and tremendously influential on Eastern and Western intellectual traditions alike. The Arabic tale was known in Europe as early as the 15th century through Pico della Mirandola’s 1493 unpublished Latin translation, and scholars have since asserted its influence on Francis Bacon, Baruch Spinoza, Robert Boyle, the modern novel, Enlightenment thought, and even Robinson Crusoe. A bilingual Arabic and Latin edition appeared at Oxford in 1671, marking its first publication in Europe, and this was soon followed by English and Dutch translations.

Following the life of a young man stranded on an otherwise uninhabited island, it is easy to appreciate comparisons to Robinson Crusoe; given the protagonist’s flair as an autodidact and faith in empiricism, it is similarly not difficult to understand the story’s appeal to Enlightenment thinkers, whom this German edition would have served well. The work’s Western influence is hardly to obscure its importance within the Arabic and Persian literary traditions, nor its influence on Islamic philosophy. The author was well placed to leave an enduring legacy. “He was the caliph’s friend and confidant as well as his physician. The two could talk freely about the burning issues of the day, even including creation and whether the world had always been as we know it” (Goodman).

Unchanged re-issue of Eichhorn’s new translation, styled “The Natural Man”, which had first appeared the previous year. An earlier German translation, by J. G. Pritsius, had been published in 1726.

Ownership signature of the theologian Martin Hößler (b. 1877), dated 2 November 1919, written in indelible pencil on front flyleaf. Light dampstain to lower pastedown and moderate wear to the binding extremities. Complete, pagination notwithstanding, matching all digitized copies available for comparison. An appealing copy.

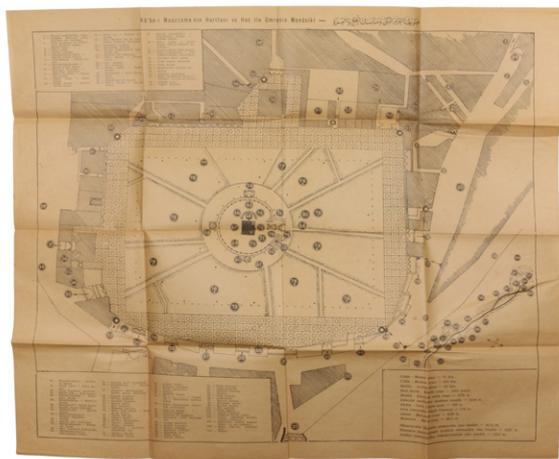
VD 18, 11177462. OCLC 247720469. Avner Ben-Zaken, *Reading Hayy Ibn-Yaqzan: A Cross-Cultural History of Autodidacticism* (Baltimore, 2011), p. 10. Cf. GAL SL, p. 831f. Schnurrer p. 472.



Hejaz guide

- 73 **ISLAMIN NURU [The Light of Islam].** Hicaz Rehberi. Haccin, Faydalarini, Yollarini, Tarifelerini, Dualarini planla ve Cedvellerle gösterir [...].

Istanbul, Ismail Akgün Matbaasi, 1952. Small 8° (126 × 177 mm). 63, (1) pp. With several black and white illustrations; 2 large folding maps (63 × 42 cm / 43 × 51 cm) inserted in a paper pocket on the inner side of the rear wrapper. Original printed wrappers. € 2500



Rare “Hicaz Rehberi” (Hijaz guide): a detailed Turkish-language guide to the Hajj and the Hejaz region, including maps of Mecca and Medina as well as instructions for the routes, for prayers and tariffs, and other various useful tips for pilgrims. The two folding maps are “Ravza-I Mutahhara’nin Plani” (The Map of the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi) and “Kâbe-i Muazzamanin Haritasi ve Hac ile Umrenin Menâsiki” (The Map of the Kaaba and the Place of Worship of Hajj and Umrah).

Original seller’s label pasted to back cover. Old ink ownership, dated 1958, to title-page. Slightly age-toned and stained, some tears and chipping around the upper spine-end.

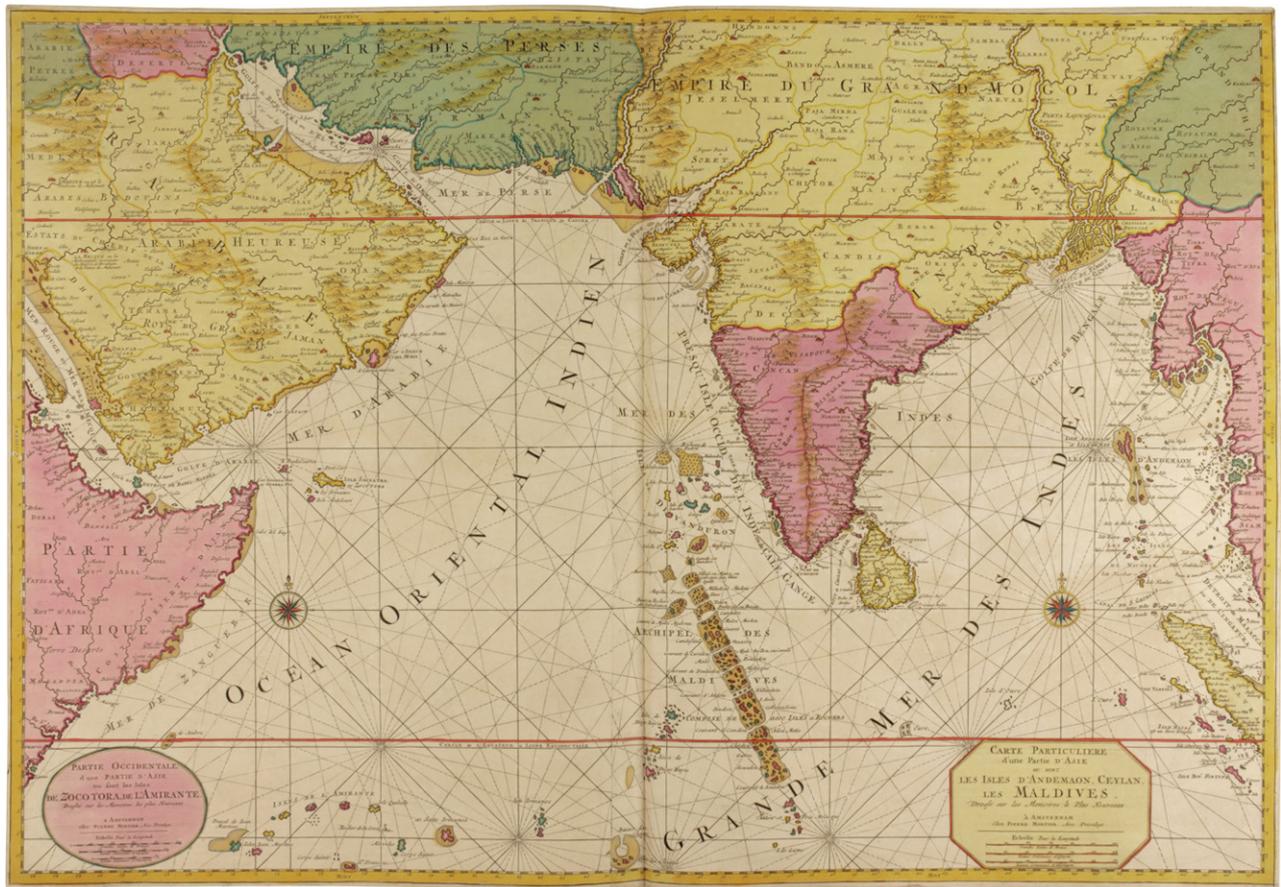
Extremely rare: no institutional copies recorded in OCLC or KVK.

*The most spectacular sea-atlas ever published:
a magnificent copy with noble provenance*

- 74 **JAILLOT, Hubert / MORTIER, Pierre.** Neptunus, De Fransche, of Nieuwe Atlas van de Zeekarten, opgenomen en gegraveerd door uitsrukkelyke order des Konings, tot het gebruik van zyne zeemachten ... Overgezien ... door de Heeren Pene, Cassini, en anderen. Zee Atlas tot het gebruik van de vlooten des Konings van Groot Britanje ... Vervolg van de Neptunus, of Zee Atlas van de Nieuwe Zee-Karten; Opgenomen door Uitdrukkelyke Order der Koningen van Portugaal ... En in't light gebracht door de sorge van wylen d'Heer d'Abblancourt ...

Amsterdam, Pieter Mortier, 1693–1700. 3 parts in 2 volumes. Elephant folio (527 × 650 cm). With richly engraved allegorical frontispiece by Jan van Vianen, large engraving of a sailing ship on title, full-page engraved plate of scales, full-page engraved view of an admiral's ship and series of 18 numbered full-page views of ships, 12 full-page plates of flags, double-page engraved chart of the world, and 29 double-page engraved charts of the coasts of Europe; beautiful engraved frontispiece by Romeyn de Hooghe, large engraving of a sailing ship on title and 9 full-page and double-page charts of the coasts of the English Channel, including a splendid large folding chart of the coasts of the Mediterranean with a large number of views and plans of the Mediterranean towns in the borders by Romeyn de Hooghe in the second part; and engraved coat-of-arms of Amsterdam on title, full-page engraved plate of the winds, and 34 mostly double-page engraved charts of the coasts outside Europe, of Africa, Asia, and America in the third part, all engravings, including the vignettes on titles, the plates of scales and the winds, all magnificently coloured and heightened in gold throughout by a strictly contemporary hand. Contemporary richly gilt marbled calf. € 450 000





First edition of the undoubtedly most beautiful and most spectacular sea-atlas of the 17th century, a complete and unusually well-preserved copy with noble provenance: the engravings in publisher's colour and heightened in gold, bound in decorative publisher's gilt marbled-leather bindings. "The 'Neptune François' and its second part 'Cartes Marines à l'usage du Roy de la Grande Bretagne' was the most expensive sea-atlas ever published in Amsterdam in the 17th century. Its charts are larger and more lavishly decorated than those of any preceding book of this kind. For the engraving and etching Mortier had recruited the most qualified artists ... In 1700, Mortier brought out a third volume with charts of the outer-European waters, of French origin edited by N. P. d'Abblancourt: 'Suite de Neptune François'. Apart from the first volume which had a second edition in 1703, none of the atlases was republished. This magnificent work was intended more as a show-piece than something to be used by the pilots at sea" (Koeman). The second part was engraved by Romeyn de Hooghe, the prolific late Dutch Baroque painter: "This volume is usually bound together with the first part, the 'Neptune François'. It only contains nine large charts, but this small number represents the most spectacular type of maritime cartography ever produced in 17th century Amsterdam" (Koeman).

In addition to the charts called for by the table of contents, part one has a fine world map (Shirley 559). The 3 plates of ships listed at the beginning of the table will be found in part 3, which thus has 19 plates of ships instead of the 18 called for by the table and the 12 (!) mentioned by Koeman. Hardly any browning or foxing; a few light creases to gutters. As usual the copper green colouring in volume one has turned into a brownish hue and caused acidic damage to a few small sections of six maps. From a southern German castle library with small 18th century bookplate pasted to verso of both engraved titles; old shelfmark pencilled to inside of covers. Bindings only slightly worn. Extremely rare: the last comparable copy on the market was the Wardington copy, sold at Sotheby's in 2006 (lot 318), where it commanded £209,600 (also boasting a noble German provenance, colouring and binding like ours).

Koeman M. Mor 3, 6 & 8. Cf. Pastoureau, Neptune Ba. Phillips Atlases 517.

Lecture on the state of Iraq

75 JAMALI, Mohammed Fadhil. Iraq. Past & Present.

Baghdad, Government Press, 1954. 4°. (4), 30 pp. With 13 black and white photographic plates, one photograph illustration in the text, and one folding map of Iraq. Staple-bound. Original printed wrappers. € 950

Rare – and intriguing – lecture on the state of Iraq given by Dr Mohammed Fadhil Jamali, the Prime Minister of Iraq, to the Lebanese Forum on 28 April 1953. Apart from the history of Iraq, it discusses issues of contemporary politics including education, public health, agriculture, economy and finance, and foreign policy. Several pages describe the activities of the Iraq Development Board, a project established by the Iraqi government in the early 1950s to strategically plan, oversee, and utilise funding from foreign creditors and increased export revenue from the Iraqi oil industry to modernise the country and improve the living conditions of Iraqis. Intended as a six-year programme, the Iraqi parliament approved “155 million dinars [...] to be spent, on irrigation, main roads, buildings and health institutions, land reclamation, the filling in of swamps, agricultural and building projects and the setting up of industries” (p. 24). Although for the main part praising the Board, Jamali also concedes some difficulties in meeting the expectations of “the ambitious Iraqi [and] his anxiety to catch up with modern times, not at a camel’s pace but with the velocity of a jet-plane” (p. 25), common complaints including the lack of communication between the government and people, the instability and short duration of Iraqi cabinets, as well as cases of bribery and inefficiency.



The illustrations include portraits of Kings Faisal I, Faisal II, and Ghazi I, as well as Crown Prince Abdullah, and the author. In addition, they display cultural artifacts like the Codex of Bili-Lama and part of Abassid Palace in Baghdad, schools, hospitals, date palms, and irrigation projects, including work on the Tharthar Scheme near Samarra, as well as a rope pulling exercise among the workers and officials of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Spine partially torn. Small marginal tears to several pages. Handwritten ownership of M. Quint in Baghdad, who apparently received the volume from S. Ghehabi, to title-page. No copy in auction records.

OCLC 14083476.

Rare Turkish-Arabic dictionary: Sir Gore Ouseley's copy

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

Constantinople (Istanbul), Dar üt-tibaat ül-cedidat ül-mamure (New Government Printing House), [1803–1803 CE =] 1217–1218 H. Folio (210 × 310 mm). 2 vols. (5), 650 pp. (2), 764 pp. Text printed within rules, typographic headpieces. Contemporary Islamic brown goatskin with fore-edge flap, boards stamped in silver ornamental borders and central arabesque, flap with ornamental rule. € 8500

Uncommon second edition of this classic Arabic dictionary, al-Jawhari's “Tag al-luga was-sihah al-'arabiya” (The Crown of Language and the Correctness of Arabic), translated into Turkish by Muhammad al-Wani (d. 1592).

Jawhari himself reached only the letter Dad before he died in an unsuccessful attempt at human flight from the roof of a mosque in 1003 AD (the work was subsequently completed by his student Ishaq Ibrahim bin Salih al-Warraaq). To this day the dictionary remains an indispensable companion of Arabic philologists in both the East and the West; “manuscripts are to be found in almost every library” (Brockelmann). “In this great dictionary [the author] codified pure Arabic as based on the criticism of his predecessors’ preparatory studies as well as his own experiences and collections. The ‘As-sihâh’ is arranged in an alphabetical order, according to the final, and not the first, rooter of the words [...] This system, which was later adopted by other large Arabic dictionaries, attempts to supply those in search of rhyming words with a handbook” (Goldziher, *A Short History of Classical Arabic Literature*, 1966, p. 70). Dampstains at end of vol. I and intermittently to vol. II, minor staining to fore-edge. A few scuffs and rubs to binding, but a sound and imposing set, generally clean internally.

Provenance: from the library of the British diplomat and linguist Sir Gore Ouseley (1770–1844), first baronet, with his contemporary signature to the front flyleaf of each volume. Ouseley travelled to India in 1787 and established a cloth factory. He lived a relatively solitary existence and spent his leisure time studying Persian, Bengalese Hindi, Arabic, and Sanskrit, becoming an elegant speaker and writer of Persian.

Özge 22504. OCLC 773846601 (a single copy, BnF). Cf. GAL I, 128.



Splendid imitation Grolier binding by Hagué

77 JUSTINIANUS. *Institutiones*. (Comm. Franciscus Accursius).

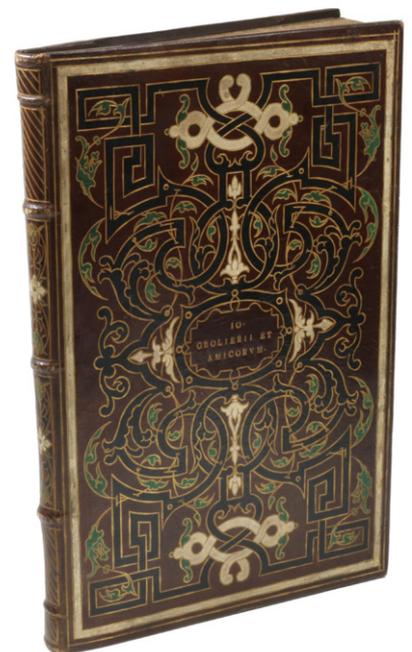
Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 27 Dec. 1486. Folio (234 × 351 mm). 90 ff. (first and last blank). Gothic type, 2 columns, 81 lines, headings printed in red. One pink, white, and gilt initial painted on the first text page; red and blue Lombardic initials, rubricated throughout. Brown full calf by Théodore Hagué on bevelled wood boards, covers decorated with interlacing bands painted black and white and a network of gilt tendril designs with green leaves; central cartouches stamped “Io. Grolierii et amicorum” (upper cover) and “Portio mea domine sit in terra viventium” (lower cover). Spine on five raised bands, compartments decorated with gilt rules and floral designs coloured in white, green and black. Edges goffered, painted, and gilt. Stored in custom-made brown cloth case lined with white velvet, signed by Sangorski & Sutcliffe.

€ 35 000

Fine Koberger edition of the Institutes of Justinian, the students’ textbook that forms part of the sixth-century codification of Roman law known as the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. Printed in red and black Gothic typeface with the gloss of Accursius, this rare edition from the press of Dürer’s godfather is sought after for the high quality of its printing.

The present copy was bound, sometime in the 1880s, in a superb faux Grolier binding by the notorious forger Théodore Hagué (1823–91). Hagué had been trained at Reims by the master Jean-Baptiste Tinot whose speciality was, according to his advertisement, the “reproduction of antique bindings of all periods”. In 1858 he relocated to London, where he worked in the workshop of Joseph Zaehnsdorf (1816–86), bookbinder to the King of Hanover, who produced bindings “in the Monastic, Grolier, Maioli and Illuminated styles”. It was there that Hagué met the famous bookseller Bernard Quaritch as well as Guillaume Libri, who guided him in the restoration of authentic Renaissance bindings.

On his return to France at the end of the 1860s, Hagué began restoring old books and making fake bindings. After the Franco-Prussian War he escaped his creditors to Brussels, where he set up his workshop and made many bindings in the 16th century style, which he offered to Quaritch as authentic. In the 1880s Quaritch sold several of Hagué’s bindings to Charles Fairfax Murray, but after 1885 the businessman John Blacker (1823–96) became his sole customer for these bindings. In all, Blacker acquired 109 Hagué-bound books; their supposedly prestigious provenances included Jean Grolier, Thomas Mahieu, Anne de Montmorency, François I, Henri II, and Diane de Poitiers.



This specimen is one of those acquired by Blacker, described as no. 59 of his 1897 sales catalogue. One of no fewer than eleven fake Grolier bindings in his collection, it reproduces a painted interlacing decoration typical of those made in the 1550s by the royal binder Gomar Estienne. In the centre of the upper cover is Grolier's supralibros "Io Grolierii et amicorum" (usually placed near the bottom edge in authentic bindings); the lower cover bears Grolier's motto.

A 16th century woodcut pasted to the blank space above the text on the first text leaf. First and final gathering very slightly misaligned, but altogether a complete and very well preserved copy in a splendidly notorious binding.

Provenance: 1) 18th century handwritten ownership "Teige" on first blank, obscured by a black stamp; 2) John Blacker (Sotheby's, Catalogue of a Remarkable Collection of Books in Magnificent Modern Bindings, 11 Nov. 1897, no. 59); 3) the library of the French numismatist Jean-Baptiste Colbert de Beaulieu (1905–95, his bookplate); 4) collection of Jean Marcel Steffen (1927–2017, his bookplate).

HC 9519. Goff J-529. GW 7614. BMC II, 430f. Proctor 2055. BSB-Ink C-651. Cf. J. P. Fontaine, *Nouvelles découvertes sur le relieur Théodore Hagüé* (2013).

Persian Mirror for Princes

- 78 **KAIKA'US IBN-ISKANDAR / DIEZ, Heinrich Friedrich von (transl.).** [Qabus nama, German]. Buch des Kabus oder Lehren des persischen Königs Kjekjawus für seinen Sohn Ghilan Schach.

Berlin, in Commission der Nicolaischen Buchhandlung, 1811. 8°. 1 blank leaf, (6), 867, (1) pp. With a double-page-sized genealogical table. Later marbled boards with printed spine label. Edges lightly sprinkled. € 2800

First German edition of this important Persian Mirror for Princes, published at the expense of the translator. Composed in the late 11th century by Kaika'us, ruler of the Iranian Ziyarid dynasty, the book is regarded as a major work of Persian literature. It describes the creation of the world and God's religious duties; duties towards one's parents; the cultivation of the mind and the power of speech; youth and old age; moderation in food; consumption of wine; chess and backgammon; love; the pleasures of life; hot baths; sleep and rest; hunting; polo; war; accumulation of wealth; trust in words; the purchase of slaves; the purchase of properties; the purchase of horses; marriage; children's education; the choice of friends; how to deal with enemies; forgiveness; punishment and favors; studies and legal functions; commercial law; medicine; astrology and mathematics; poetry; the art of minstrelsy; the service of kings; the qualities of a courtier, secretaries, viziers, generals and king; farming and agriculture; finally, generosity. A Turkish translation was commissioned in the mid-15th century by the Ottoman Sultan Murad II, and it is this version that was in turn translated into German by Diez. Occasional insignificant brownstaining, but a good copy in later marbled boards.

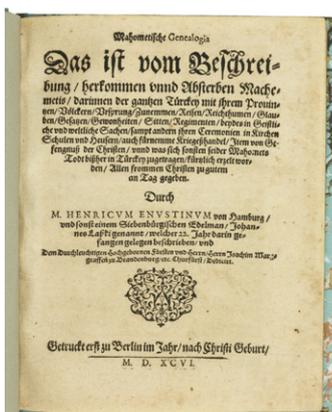


Goedeke VII, 586, 36 & 806, 240, 3. Kippenberg I, 1655. Ruppert 1772. Marbach cat., *Weltliteratur*, pp. 407f. Keudell 954. Not in Wilson (later French translation only).

16th century account of the Prophet's life and of Turkish customs

- 79 **KNAUST (Cnustinus), Heinrich / [GEORGIJEVIC (DJURDJEVIC), Bartolomej].** Mahometische Genealogia Das ist vom Beschreibung, herkommen unnd Absterben Machemetis [...].

Berlin, no printer, 1596. 4° (162 × 202 mm). (12), 128 pp. Modern marbled boards. € 3500



Posthumous edition, under a new title (and with the author's name misspelt "Enustinus" for "Cnustinus"), of Knaust's 1542 pamphlet "Von geringem Herkommen, schentlichem Leben, schmechlichem Ende des Türckischen Abgots Mahomets". The jurist and poet Knaust (ca. 1521–77) published on a wide range of topics; "his popular-scientific works, written mainly for young readers and interested laymen, proved especially successful" (cf. NDB XII, 167). From p. 33 onwards the book contains an updated German version of the oft-reprinted and anthologized "Cronica und Beschreibung der Türckey" (1530) by the former slave Bartolomej Georgijevic from Transsylvania (Georgius de Hungaria).

Variously browned throughout with a few insignificant waterstains in the margins; occasional 18th century pencil annotations. Rare.

VD 16, K 1434. Chauvin XI, 502. Göllner 2200. BM-STC German 473. Boecler 169. Draudius 531. Hammer 1305. Kertbery 1190. Szabó III, 873. Veress 128.

Superb luxury copy

- 80 **KRAUSS, Johann Ulrich.** Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust: vorstellend alle Sonn- Fest- und feyertägliche nicht nur Evangelien, sondern auch Epistelen und Lectionen, jene historisch, diese auch emblematisch, und mit curieusen Einfassungen, in vielen Kupffer-Stücken [...].

Augsburg, Johann Ulrich Krauss, [1706]. Folio (336 × 205 mm). Contemporary speckled calf over paste-boards, sides panelled with single gilt fillet, spine richly gilt with red morocco gilt lettering-piece, gilt edges. 2 parts in one volume. I: Xylographic half title, letterpress title with vignette, four-page preface with head-piece and initial, one page index of holy days, full-page allegorical engraving of the Church and 70 plates (numbered). II: Letterpress title with vignette, full-page engraving of the apostles and their symbols, and 50 plates (numbered 71–120); all the engravings finely coloured throughout with some gold heightening, all by a contemporary hand; the 120 plates show over 240 small emblems with mottoes. The plates printed on thick card paper, interleaved. € 38 000

First edition and a superb luxury copy of Krauss' emblematic interpretation of Biblical scenes entitled "Holy Delight of the Eye and Heart", which represents one of the high points of the Baroque period in Southern Germany. All the engravings are specially printed on thick card paper and beautifully coloured in gouache and watercolour, heightened in gold.

Johann Ulrich Krauss (1655–1719) was one of the most successful engravers and publishers at Augsburg in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This monumental emblem book was conceived as a suite to his famous Picture Bible or Bilderbibel (1698–1700), and follows the same illustrative formula, in which the upper portion of each plate contains an illustration of a Bible scene and the lower portion an engraved circular emblem. Each plate is devoted to a different Saint's day, and each emblem is printed within an elaborate cartouche or frame (the frames serve to emphasise the painterly aspect of these coloured scenes), itself often incorporating small medallion vignettes or emblems. In his artistic style Krauss' ornamental engravings – represented here by the varied and imaginative emblem cartouches – were widely influential in Germany, through their use as models for cabinetmakers, woodworkers and other craftsmen. In this coloured copy, those engravings with frames particularly serve to emphasise the painterly aspect of the scenes.

The artistic colouring of this copy adds expressive details and nuances of light, hue and shadow not supplied by the engravings themselves. It was likely executed, possibly under the artist's direction, either for presentation to a high-ranking patron or on commission for a wealthy customer. To avoid bleed-through of the colour the plates were specially printed on heavy, card-like paper, making this copy nearly twice as thick as ordinary copies. With its characteristic German Baroque palette of delicate pinks and blues and rich greens, enhanced by sparingly but gorgeously applied touches of gold, the colouring transforms many of the pictorial illustrations into veritable miniature paintings – those engravings with frames particularly serve to emphasise the painterly aspect of the scenes.

A coloured copy of Krauss' Bilderbibel, also on thick paper, is recorded (cf. Tenschert catalogue XLVIII/98), but we can trace no other coloured copies of the present edition. In his 1933 study of the illustration of the Bilderbibel and its suites (see below), Otto Reichl made no mention of any coloured copies.

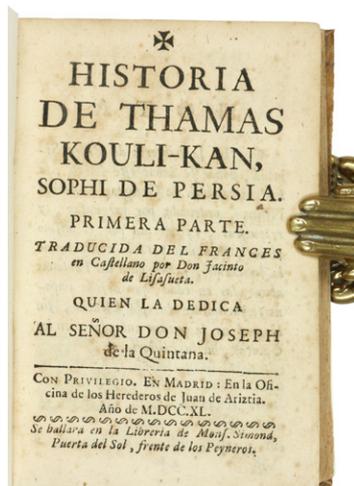
Occasional minor marginal soiling or paper discolouration, small marginal repairs to 2 text leaves, plate 32 with small light stain, small tear to head of spine; else fine.

Praz, p. 389. Landwehr, German 390. Faber du Faur, 1849. Thieme-Becker, 21:440. Otto Reichl, *Die Illustrationen in vier geistlichen Büchern des Augsburger Kupferstechers, Johann Ulrich Krauss. Studien zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte* 294 (Strassburg, 1933).



The campaigns of Nadir Shah: rare first Spanish edition

- 81 [KRUSINSKI, Tadeusz Judasz?] / LISASUETA, Jacinto de (transl.). *Historia de Thamas Kouli-Kan, Sophi de Persia. Traducida del Frances en Castellano.* Madrid, en la Oficina de los Herederos de Juan de Ariztia, 1740. Small 8°. 2 vols. (16), 286 pp. (8), 195, (1) pp. Contemporary limp vellum (modern endpapers). € 5000



Very rare first Spanish translation of this sensational account, which spurred numerous re-printings, piracies, and abridgements. A perfect ideal of the ‘Oriental despot’, the recent exploits of Nadir Shah (Tahmasp Quli Khan, 1698–1747) fascinated his European contemporaries as much as the shocking overthrow of the Ming Dynasty by the barbarian Manchus a century earlier. From humble beginnings as a shepherd-boy, Nadir’s rapid conquest of much of Western Asia and his prowess as a military leader earned him (later) comparisons to Napoleon. The present work, translated by Jacinto de Lisasqueta, was based on the “*Histoire de Thamas Kouli-Kan, Sophi De Perse*” published at Amsterdam earlier that year.

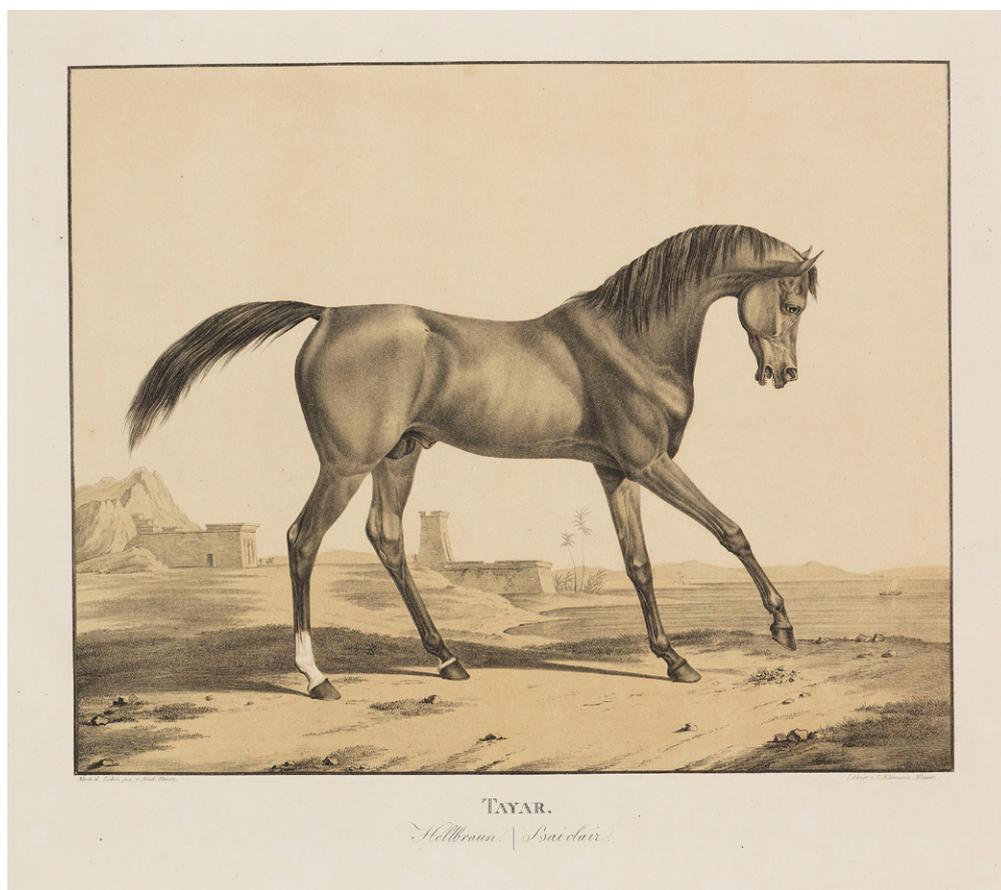
Barbier mistakenly supposed the French original to have been authored by J. A. du Cerceau, but “this attribution is clearly incorrect, because the book deals with events up to 1739, while du Cerceau died on the 4th of July, 1730” (Lockhart, *Nadir Shah*, p. 315). Today, it is supposed that the *Histoire* was based instead on the accounts of the Jesuit missionary Kruzinski (1675–1756) who was active in the Safavid Empire between 1707 and 1728.

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

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

The Royal Württemberg stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe

- 82 KUNTZ, Rudolf. *Abbildungen Königlich Württembergischer Gestütts Pferde von orientalischen Racen.* Stuttgart, Ebner, 1823–1824. Oblong folio. With 18 tinted chalk lithographs by L. Eke-man-Allesson after R. Kuntz. With lith. title, lith. dedication and 3 ff. of letterpress text. Stored in a modern suede leather case. € 65 000



First and only edition. Commissioned by the Board of the Württemberg Stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe, this almost unobtainable series of large format plates shows the Stud's full-blooded Arabian horses with decorative oriental backgrounds. The plates constitute extremely early examples of chalk lithographs (listed individually by Winkler, *Frühzeit der dt. Lithographie*, 180, 57). Kuntz (1797–1848) was known for his “excellent depictions of horses” (cf. Thieme/B.); throughout his brief career he studied thoroughbreds in England, Hungary, and Paris as well as in Germany. In 1832 he became Painter to the Court of Karlsruhe, Baden; he suffered a stroke in 1846 and died in the newly-founded Illenau mental hospital.

Of the utmost rarity, no copy of the complete series with all three issues as present here traceable in auction records.

Nissen 2327. Thieme/B. X, 444 & XXII, 116. Winkler, Die Frühzeit der dt. Lithographie 180.57.

The past and present of the oral traditions of Bedouin tribes in Arabia

- 83 **KURPERSHOEK, Paul Marcel.** Oral poetry & narratives from Central Arabia. 1. The poetry of ad-Dindān A Bedouin Bard in Southern Najd. 2. The story of a Desert Knight The legend of Sēwih al-'Atāwi & Other 'Utaybah Heroes. 3. Bedouin poets of the Dawāsir Tribe Between Nomadism & Settlement in Southern Najd. Leiden, New York, Köln, Brill, 1994–1999. 3 vols. Large 8°. With 2 portraits as frontispieces in vols. 1 and 2. 16 pages with illustrations and 2 maps at the end of vols. 2 and 3. Red cloth with title information in gold on front cover and spine of all 3 vols. All 3 vols. have a dust jacket. € 850



Outstanding research on the oral traditions of the Bedouins in Central Arabia, divided into 3 volumes containing information on the poetry and narratives of certain Bedouin tribes and an analysis and translation of certain poems and stories. Kurpershoek has recorded, transcribed and translated all poetry and narratives he discusses in this work. The first volume contains the poetry by ad-Dindan, a poet of the Dawasir tribe in southern Najd, the second volume focusses on tales about two famous 19th-century desert knights: Slewih al-Atawi and his brother Bxit. The great grandson of Slewih is a sheikh of the Utaybah tribe, one of the biggest tribes of the Arabian Peninsula, and he was the author's main source for the stories about his ancestors. Four contemporary poets of the Dawasir tribe in southern Najd and their works are the subject of the third volume. Apart from the transcriptions and translations of some of their works, Kurpershoek places the poetry within the context of Arab, Bedouin and tribal traditions and the way the Bedouin people and their traditions have to change, for example in relation to the Saudi State.

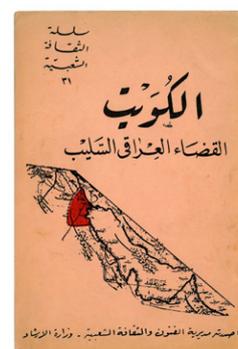
This trilogy has since its first publication (1994–1999) been expanded with two more volumes; volume 4, published in 2002, deals with Saudi tribal history and in volume 5 (2005) looks back on almost 20 years of research on and involvement with Arabian oral culture. Spines of the dust jackets of vols. 1 and 2 are slightly discoloured, otherwise in very good condition.

The Iraqi claim to Kuwait

- 84 **[KUWAIT] – Iraqi Arts and Popular Culture Directorate.** Al-Kuwayt al-qatha al-iraqi al-salib [Kuwait, The Stolen Iraqi Province]. Baghdad, Matba'ah Al-Rabita, no date [but ca. 1961]. 8°. 35, (1) pp. Half-tone portrait frontispiece of Abd al-Karim Qasim, two other full-page half-tone illustrations and a double-page map of the Gulf. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 2500

First edition of a rare pamphlet outlining the Iraqi claim to Kuwait and opposing its independence. Kuwait emerged as an independent state in June 1961, after 62 years as a British protectorate. With a new constitution, it held its first parliamentary elections in 1963, thereby becoming the first Arab state in the Gulf to establish a parliament. Such political developments, married with growing wealth and modernisations in health, culture and finance, helped to make Kuwait the most prosperous state in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Iraqi government argued that the move toward independence was a continuation of Kuwait's relationship with Britain, albeit under a new guise. Furthermore, they felt that the historical links between Iraq (specifically Basra Province) and Kuwait entitled the former to control over the latter and, one



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

Unrecorded guide for British employees of the Kuwait Oil Company

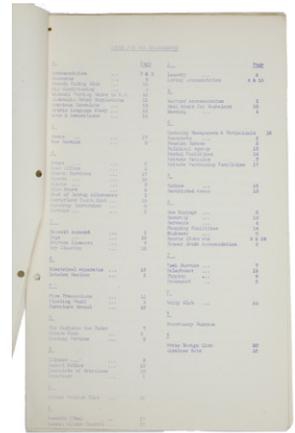
- 85 **KUWAIT OIL COMPANY.** Information for New Engagements on Joining the Kuwait Oil Company, Limited, Kuwait.

Al Ahmadi, Kuwait Oil Company, 18 June 1952. Small folio (205 × 330 mm). (2), 22 pp. Printed on the rectos only in purple ink, probably by a spirit duplicator. Loose sheets, stapled at the left top corner and hole-punched in the left margin. € 2500

Unrecorded information manual for employees of the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) who would be resided at Al Ahmadi, headquarters of the Kuwait Oil Company. Founded in 1934, the KOC was a joint venture between the British Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the American-based Gulf Oil. In the same year, concession rights were granted for 75 years to the KOC by the Sheikh of Kuwait, Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah (ruled 1921–1950). Oil was first discovered in 1938 at Burgan field, followed by discoveries in Magwa in 1951 and Al Ahmadi in 1952. The first commercial shipment took place in 1946. As the initial development of the KOC coincided with the end of the British Raj in India, many British and Indian workers were transferred to Kuwait, in particular to Al Ahmadi, which was set up to house them.

As the foreword states, this small booklet is “intended as a guide for new staff arriving in Kuwait”. Published in Ahmadi in 1952, immediately after discovery of oil and the beginning of drilling operations, it provided principal information especially to the new British employees. With an extensive index at the beginning and a “list of essential telephone numbers” at the end, including the numbers of the dentist, fire station, and police. This unrecorded guide is very rare: a cheaply produced ephemeral document that was issued only in small numbers for in-house circulation.

Only very slightly frayed in places, with creases along the edges and corners; staple a little rusted; leaves slightly toned; some leaves trimmed a little short with insignificant loss, but overall in remarkably good condition.



The women of Constantinople: the first costume book to show only women in their traditional dress

- 86 **LA CHAPPELLE, George de.** Recueil [!] de divers portraits des principales dames de la Porte du Grand Turc. Tirée au naturel sur les lieux.

Paris, Antoine Estienne / chez le Blond, 1648. Folio (235 × 335 mm). Engraved title, 3 pp. of dedication, 1 leaf (Privilege du Roy), 12 leaves of text interleaved with 12 engraved plates, woodcut headpieces and initials. The plates, probably by Noel (not Nicolas) Cochin after La Chappelle, show costumes against a scenic background. Contemporary full vellum. € 35 000

First edition, very rare. Georges de la Chappelle, a native of Caen, accompanied the French envoy Le Haye to the Porte and spent several years in the Levant. His work is known to us almost exclusively through these engravings, showing what Thieme/Becker described as “the prettiest ladies in the Imperial Seraglio”. In the introductory text included in this first edition, La Chappelle explains that the series was occasioned by a recent French edition of Chalcocondyles, in which (as he complains) the women's costumes were very poorly drawn. La Chappelle clearly had a special interest in female costume: “his own representations are highly detailed, with special attention paid to the fabulous jewels and fine needlework that adorn the garments of Levantine costume. (According to the preface, the



accuracy of his drawings could be attested by Le Haye [...], in whose presence the drawings were executed.) To add verisimilitude to the plates, examples of Turkish, Persian, Tartar, Armenian and Greek costume are depicted against topographical backgrounds showing the areas in and around Constantinople in which the models were most likely to reside” (Atabey). Curiously, several of these backgrounds, when placed side by side, form a near-consecutive panorama of Constantinople and its environs. Occasional light brownstains; wants front flyleaf. Vellum slightly stained and wrinkled; lower cover shows traces of old calculations. An attractive copy in a strictly contemporary binding.

Atabey 648. Colas 1697. Thieme/Becker VI, 378f. Cf. Blackmer 935 (2nd edition). Not in Lipperheide or Cohen/de Ricci.

Series of research papers

- 87 **LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.** Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1819–1823. 4°. 3 vols. XXXVIII, 319 (but: 337), (1) pp. VIII, 379, (1) pp. XII, 556 pp. With 50 (instead of 51) engraved plates and maps (9 [instead of 10] of which folding), 2 in original hand colour. Contemporary giltstamped full calf with giltstamped spine-labels. € 9500



First edition: a scarce series of research papers of one of the leading learned societies of the 19th century, focusing on India and Persia. Among the most prominent authors are James Mackintosh, George Staunton, Henry Salt and Vans Kennedy. The “Transactions” include an English translation of the fifth sermon of Saadi, a discussion of the Akhlaq-i Nasiri, the account of a journey from al-Qatif to Yanbu, a description of the character of Muhammad, and an account on the deciphering of cuneiform, as well as papers on antiquities and archaeology, literature, religion, linguistics, geology, history, current affairs, and anthropology. The illustrations depict mainly archaeological finds and excavation sites, including the caves in Salsette and the excavations at Elephantana, as well as architectural ornamentation, showing the Temple of Boro-Budor, cuneiform writing, and “a curious case in Arabian surgery” involving a wounded arm.

Provenance: “Ochterlony” bookplate to front pastedown of volume II, most likely that of David Ochterlony (1758–1825), commander of the British East India Company and British Resident at the Mughal Court in Delhi. Later obtained by the Schlagintweit brothers, eminent German 19th century scientists and explorers (their library blindstamps “Ex Bibliotheca Schlagintweit”

to title-pages). Lastly in the collection of Prince Konrad of Bavaria (1883–1963), a member of the Bavarian Royal House of Wittelsbach (his bookplate to pastedowns of two volumes and front free endpaper of the other, his library stamp to half-titles).

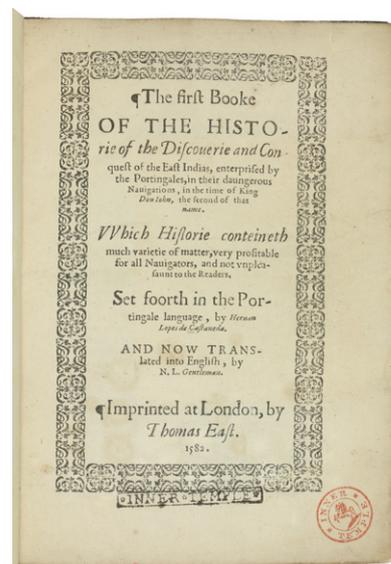
Bindings somewhat rubbed; vols. I and II lacking title-labels. Tears in one folding plate repaired with old tape; some minor spotting, offsetting of plates and text; marginal dampstaining to a portion of volume two. A scarce work with a fine provenance.

OCLC 977182244.

One of the first works in English on the exploration of the world

- 88 **LOPES DE CASTANHEDA, Fernão.** The First Booke of the Historie of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indias, Enterprised by the Portingales, in their Daungerous Navigations [...]. London, Thomas East, 1582. 4° (146 × 201 mm). (6), 164 ff. With woodcut border surrounding title-page and woodcut initials throughout. 19th century full calf ruled in blind, bound for the Inner Temple Library, London, with two morocco spine labels. All edges red. € 85 000

First English edition, “very rare” (Hill). One of the most important historical works of the first great age of discovery, originally published at Coimbra in 1551. Translated by “Nicholas Lichefield” (probably Thomas Nicholas, the well-known translator of the Tudor era), this edition is appropriately dedicated to Sir Francis Drake.



Most of the “Historie” is devoted to the great Portuguese thrust into Asia in the early 16th century, chronicling their epic expansion to India, the East Indies, and China between 1497 and 1505. Castanheda himself spent some two decades in the Portuguese colonies in the East, and so was well equipped to write this account. It is one of the primary sources for the early Portuguese trading empire, a model that the British were beginning to emulate at the time of publication. This work is equally important, however, for its American content, being the first to describe in detail the voyage of Cabral and his discovery of Brazil in 1500, while on his way out to the East Indies. Cabral’s landing is the first recorded there, recounted in Chapters 29–31 of the present work. “A most interesting and rare book” (Sabin). Binding lightly rubbed in places, but still very presentable. A few near-contemporary annotations and manicules. Upper corner of title-page professionally repaired. Front pastedown shows engraved armorial bookplate (ca. 1700) of the barrister-at-law Herbert Jacob of St Stephen’s (Hackington) in Canterbury, who bequeathed his books to the Inner Temple, London. Subsequently removed from the Inner Temple Library, now bearing their winged-horse crest in gilt on upper cover, engraved bookplate on pastedown and two different ink stamps to title-page and variously throughout. Offered by Hordern House, Sydney, in 1998 and sold to the San Francisco collector Bruce McKinney for \$15,000; the lower pastedown shows the bookplate of his 2009 sale, where the volume commanded \$26,400. A scarce title with good provenance, in an appealing modern binding.

Alden/Landis 582/54. Hill 1035. Borba de Moraes 166f. Palau IV, 262. Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance 274–279. STC 16806. Sabin 11391. Streeter Sale 26. Not in Church.

Unpublished handwritten travelogue commemorating the French president’s tour of Algeria and Tunisia

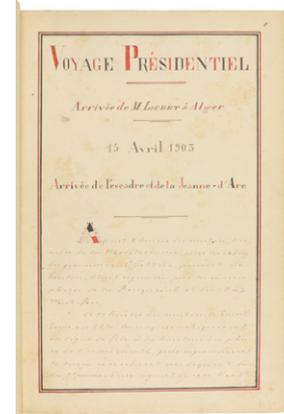
- 89 [LOUBET, Émile]. Voyage présidentiel. M. E. Loubet en Algérie et Tunisie. 15 Avril 1903.

[Algeria and Tunisia, 1903]. 4°. (2), 750 pp. French manuscript on paper. Contemporary gilt and blindstamped full green cloth with giltstamped title to spine and cover. € 4800

Appealing, unpublished handwritten travelogue commemorating the French president Émile Loubet’s tour of Algeria and Tunisia. Each page is enclosed within blue, white and red borders, with chapter titles and first initials also in tricolour. Apparently a presentation manuscript prepared for Michele Modica, vice-consul of Italy in Algeria, whose name is giltstamped on the front cover, it is signed – and probably written – by the prefecture’s huissier Roche. In very neat handwriting, the account describes Loubet’s two-week tour of French North Africa from Algiers to Oran, on to Tunisia and back to Marseille, mentioning visits to palaces, hospitals and race tracks, local delegations received by the president, as well as feasts and banquets held in his honour.

Extremities lightly scuffed. Ink corrosion along the left vertical blue border affecting the final 20 pages; slightly foxed in places.

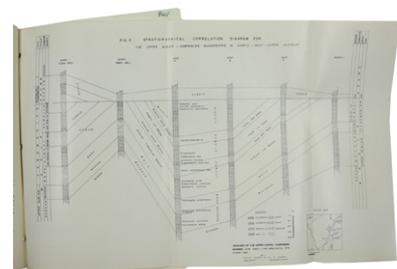
An exceptional manuscript befitting the high rank of its recipient.



The Seventh Arab Petroleum Congress

- 90 LOUTFI, Galal / JABER, Ali S[alama]. Geology of the Upper Albian-Campanian Succession in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia, Neutral Zone, Off-shore Area. Paper No. 62 (B-3).

[Kuwait], Arabian Oil Company, Ltd. (Japan), 1970. Large 4° (20.6 × 28.5 cm). (3), 14, (3). With one map in the text, 3 folding diagrams and 4 numbered plates (plate II and IV comprising 3 pages each), as well as 4 corresponding pages of captions. Original printed wrappers. Stapled and perforated. € 1500



Rare conference paper for the Seventh Arab Petroleum Congress organized by the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, held in Kuwait from March 16 to 22, 1970. Authored by the geologist Galal Loutfi and the paleontologist Ali Salama Jaber, it discusses the stratigraphy of three oil fields in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone offshore area, namely Khafji, Hout, and Dorra. The illustrations show the geologic profile of the area with its various rock formations, as well as microfacies of four different kinds of limestone in a total of 33 figures.

Front cover slightly brownstained along edges; a larger trace of glue on inside of lower cover; interior otherwise crisp and clean. A single copy located in libraries worldwide (Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève).

OCLC 716527649.

Attractive set containing most of the emblematic works of Jan Luyken, with a total of 700 engravings

91 LUYKEN, Jan (and Caspar). [Set of 11 works by Jan Luyken].

Amsterdam, widow of P. Arentz, and Kornelis vander Sys, 1708 – 1718 (10 vols.); Haarlem, C.H. Bohn, 1767 (1 vol.). 11 volumes. 8°. Contemporary uniform half calf, richly gold-tooled spines (10 vols.), the 1767 in slightly different half calf, apparently made to match the earlier ones. € 12 000



Attractive set of 11 works of the famous Dutch poet, artist and engraver Jan Luyken (1649–1712). Luyken, like Saint Augustine, had led a rather frivolous life when young, which he said helped him to vividly depict the dangers and temptations of a worldly life. Most of the works included are emblem books, with engravings accompanied by a Dutch motto, a poem, and several relevant Biblical passages for further contemplation. The set contains:

- 1). Beschouwing der wereld... Amsterdam, 1708.
- 2). De zedelyke en stichtelyke gezangen... Amsterdam, 1709.
- 3). De onwaardige wereld... Amsterdam, 1710.
- 4). De bykorf des gemoeds, honing zaamelende uit allerly bloemen... Amsterdam, 1711.
- 5). Het leerzaam huisraad... Amsterdam, 1711.
- 6). Des menschen begin, midden en einde... Amsterdam, 1712.
- 7). Jezus en de ziel... Amsterdam, 1714.
- 8). Vonken der liefde Jezus... Amsterdam, 1717.
- 9). Spiegel van het menselyk bedryf... Amsterdam, 1718.
- 10). Het overvloeijend herte, of nagelatene verzen... Haarlem, 1767.
- 11). Bybel printen. Amsterdam, [1712].

Text and plates in very good condition, only slightly browned, with occasional foxing and a few small spots. Bindings rubbed along the extremities, some corners bumped.

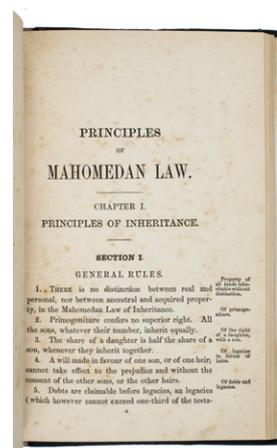
Standard work on Hindu and Muslim law

92 MACNAGHTEN, William Hay (Girish Chandra TARKALANKAR, ed.). Principles of Hindu and Mahomedan law.

Calcutta, Sreenauth Banerjee and brothers (back of the title-page: printed by B.M. Sen, "Tomohur" Press, Serampore), 1873. 2 parts in 1 volume. Large 8°. 20th-century half black morocco, black cloth sides, title and author in gold on spine, new endpapers. € 1250

Improved edition of this standard work on Hindu and Muslim law by Sir William Hay Macnaghten (1793–1841), a British diplomat in India who was important in the First Anglo-Afghan War. Macnaghten went to India in 1809, where he served as an administrator and diplomat in Madras and Bengal. Here he acquired a knowledge of Hindu and Muslim law. The treatises on Hindu law in the present book involve topics as proprietary right, inheritance, the property of women, partition, marriage, adoption, slavery etc. For Muslim law, Macnaghten wrote also upon these topics, but moreover also on missing persons, gifts, parentage, endowment, debts and securities nad other judicial matters. Altogether a highly important standard work, printed in Calcutta, on Hindu and Mahomedan law.

With the library stamp of the Moonsiff's Court on the half-title, title-page and the last page. Binding slightly worn around the edges, some foxing, otherwise in good condition.

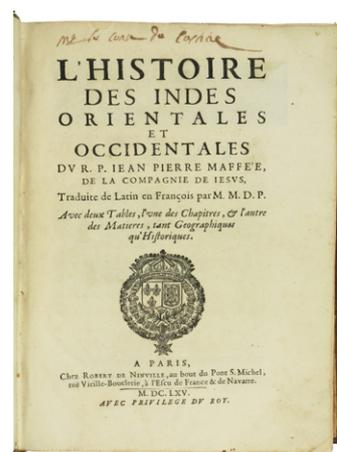


Portuguese conquests and the journeys of 16th century Jesuits

- 93 **MAFFEI, Giovanni Pietro.** L'histoire des Indes orientales et occidentales. Paris, Robert de Ninville, 1665. 4°. 2 parts in one volume. (32), 353 (but: 351) pp., final blank. (4), 292 (but: 296), (24) pp. With 2 woodcut title-vignettes as well as several woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials. Contemporary blindstamped full calf with giltstamped spine and spine-title. All edges sprinkled red. € 4500

First edition of this third French translation of the history of the West and East Indies by the Jesuit Maffei (1533–1603), professor of rhetoric in Genua, describing Portuguese conquests and the journeys of 16th-century Jesuits in the East Indies, Persia, Japan, China, Brazil, and other parts of America. Originally published in Latin in 1585 under the title “Historiarum Indicarum libri XVI”, Maffei’s account was here edited by the priest and historiographer Michel de Pure (1620–80). The extent and quality of his work surpass a 91-page translation by Edmond Auger published in 1571, as well as a 1604 translation by François Arnault de La Borie. Comprising 16 chapters, the de Pure translation is considered “a classic work on the subject [which] enjoyed great success when it appeared” (Borba de Moraes) and is particularly notable for its detailed account of Brazil as well as for its description of China and Japan, including a section on Japanese tea: “La boisson de ceux du Japon, est un suc tiré d’un herbe appelée chia, que l’on fait chauffer pour boire, & qui est extrêmement sain” (p. 230).

Lower board slightly rubbed. Interior occasionally browned and waterstained; marginal tear in p. 279 of part I, not touching text. In part I the pagination skips from 217 to 220; in part II from page 48 back to 45. From the library of the French bibliophile Jacques Laget with his bookplate to front pastedown.



De Backer/Sommervogel V, 299. Sabin 43783. Alden-Landis 665/124. Palau 146699. Brunet III, 1291. Borba de Moraes 509. Cordier, Sinica 784. Cordier, Japonica 66. Olivier 1352. OCLC 490191159.

One of the fullest descriptions of life in Sana'a and Turkish-occupied North Yemen

- 94 **MANZONI, Renzo.** El Yèmen. Tre anni nell'Arabia felice. Escursioni fatte dal Settembre 1877 al Marzo 1880. Rome, Eredi Botta, 1884. 4°. (8), VI, (2), 446 pp. With portrait frontispiece, 21 plates (7 of which double-page sized; last single-page plate included in pagination), 2 folding coloured maps of Yemen, folding plate of the game “abdùr”, folding coloured plan of Sana'a, folding view of Sana'a, folding view of Aden, as well as numerous woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with blindstamped spine and giltstamped spine-title. Marbled endpapers. € 2500



First edition, rare. Richly illustrated account of Yemen, without doubt “one of the fullest descriptions of life in Sana'a and Turkish-occupied North Yemen” (Auchterlonie) ever to be published. The Italian explorer Manzoni (1852–1918) spent three years travelling the Yemen, altogether staying an entire year in Sana'a, his “citta bellissima”. He “investigated the city more thoroughly and described it more vividly than any of his predecessors [...] also, he was the first to draw a map of the city” (cf. Henze). The illustrations include pretty views of Sana'a and Aden, as well as portraits of the local population.

Extremities very slightly rubbed; some remnants of ink stains on the frontispiece; minor browning to margins throughout; last folding map with small tears (repaired). Library stamp of the Paris École des Langues Orientales Vivantes to title-page, somewhat rubbed. Marked as a duplicate in red pencil on the blank recto of the frontispiece.

Auchterlonie 138. Henze III, 366.

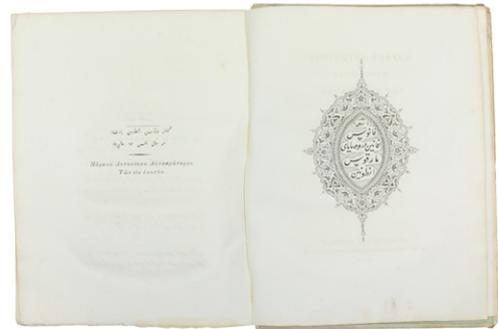
*One of the 19th century's most intriguing
cross-cultural and inter-religious texts*

- 95 **MARCUS AURELIUS Antoninus Augustus.** Markou Antoninou Autokratoros ton eis heauton biblioi 12. Guftar-i Marqus Antunin Padishah dar hal-i nafs-i hud-i 'ali-gah. (Ed. Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall). Vienna, Anton Strauß (Witwe), 1831. Large 4° (210 × 267 mm). (2), 168, (2) ff. Publisher's original printed and illustrated boards with an oriental design in three colours and Persian letterpress on both covers. € 4500

First and only edition of the “Meditations” of Emperor Marcus Aurelius both in the original Greek and in Persian, edited and translated by Joseph Hammer-Purgstall and printed in parallel on opposite pages throughout. “A meticulous typographical production” (Durstmüller). “The 1831 publication of Marcus Aurelius’ Meditations in Persian comprises one of the 19th century’s most intriguing cross-cultural and inter-religious texts. Produced by the Austrian Orientalist Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, and addressed to the reigning Shah of Persia, this translation negotiates a wide diversity of concerns, including political diplomacy, literary aesthetics and religious difference” (J. Einboden, *Stoicism or Sufism? Hammer-Purgstall’s Persian Meditations*, *Middle Eastern Literatures* 13.1 (2010), pp. 49–68.

Corners bumped, edges a little rubbed. Clean and uncut as issued in the publisher’s charming original printed boards, a rare and early example of such a binding.

Hoffmann I, 187. Engelmann/Preuss I, 148. Goedeke VII, 766, 80. Durstmüller I, 263. Graesse I, 329. OCLC 257616436.



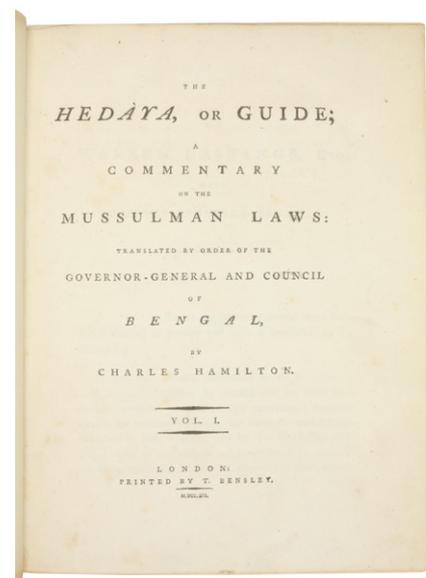
The authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence: first English edition

- 96 **[MARGHINANI, 'Ali ibn Abi Bakr] / HAMILTON, Charles (transl.).** The Hedaya, or Guide; A Commentary on the Mussulman Laws: Translated by the Order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal. London, T. Bensley, 1791. Small folio (220 × 273 mm). 4 vols. (2), LXXXIX, (1), XII, 561, (3) pp. VIII, 727, (3) pp. VIII, 609, (3) pp. VIII, 574, (54) pp. Errata leaf in rear of each volume. Expertly bound to style in half calf over period marbled paper covered boards, flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt roll tools, black morocco lettering piece in the second, the others with a repeat arabesque decoration in gilt. € 25 000

First English edition of “al-Hidayah”, the authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence, printed in a small number of copies only (cf. Brunet). The understanding of Islamic law was critical to the colonial administration of India, and in particular of Bengal with its large Muslim population, and this work was intended to enable English officials to understand local proceedings.

Commonly referred to as al-Hidayah or The Guidance, this work originated as a 12th-century Hanafi work by Sheikh al-Islam Burhan al-Din al-Farghani al-Marghinani (1135–97) and is considered an authoritative guide to Islamic law among Muslims throughout the world. The Hidayah presents a legal tradition developed over many centuries and represents the corpus of Hanafi law in its approved and preferred form. The primary reason for its popularity is the reliability of its statements and the soundness of its legal reasoning. It is arguably the most popular and important work in fiqh literature.

Hamilton’s English translation is based on a Persian translation by Ghulam Ya Khan from the original Arabic. Intended for a British audience, chapters relating to rituals were omitted, while his coverage of contracts, torts, and criminal law is more complete. Hamilton explains in his preface: “The permanence of any foreign dominion (and indeed, the justification of holding such a dominion) requires that a strict attention be paid to ease and advantage, not only of the governors, but of the governed; and to this great end nothing can so effectually contribute as preserving to the latter their ancient established practices, civil and religious and protecting them in the exercise in their own institutes [...] they must be infinitely more acceptable than anything we could offer;



since they are supported by the accumulated prejudice of ages, and, in the opinion of their followers, derive their origin from the Divinity himself” (Preliminary Discourse). A second edition of Hamilton’s translation was published in 1870, though the first edition is rare. Light browning throughout with occasional brownstains, but generally a very finely preserved copy in an appealing modern binding.
Brunet III, 75. OCLC 10111750.

From the first printing press in the Arab world

- 97 **MENOU, (Abdallah) Jacques-François de Boussay de.** *Ordre du jour, du 29 nivôse an 9.* Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, [19 January 1801 CE =] 29 nivôse an IX. Small folio (215 × 308 mm). Broadsheet, 2 pp. Printed in French and Arabic in two columns. € 5800

A rare broadsheet from the first printing press in the Arab world, announcing the peace concluded between Napoleon and the rulers of Algiers and Tunis: “Je vous annonce qu’il nous est parvenu récemment des lettres de la part du Gouvernement de la République Française, et de son premier Consul, l’illustre guerrier Bonaparte. Elles nous donnent avis que la paix a été conclue définitivement entre la République Française et les royaumes d’Alger et de Tunis. Que Dieu en soit loué! [...] Habitans de l’Égypte! Dieu favorise toutes les entreprises des Français et du premier consul Bonaparte, qui ne veulent que justice: la tranquillité, la sécurité et le bonheur des peuples [...]”. Napoleon’s peace treaty was intended to send a strong signal to the Muslim world and pave the way for more ready acceptance of French power 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, where it was practised under the supervision [...] of Jean Joseph Marcel [...]. Only a few days after the French troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers” (Glass/Roper).
 Folded horizontally. Untrimmed and in excellent state of preservation.

Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182.



Private photo album of the Mesopotamian Campaign

- 98 **[MESOPOTAMIA].** Photograph album of Iraq, the Arabian Gulf, and the Red Sea. [Middle East, ca. 1914]. Oblong 4° (ca. 215 × 167 mm). 103 original photographs (ca. 40 × 58 to 53 × 78 mm), mounted under grey paper mattes with rectangular, oval, and circular windows on 24 cardboard pages. Captioned in English. Bound in contemporary blindstamped full cloth with giltstamped cover title “Photographs”. € 2500



Private photo album composed by a British soldier or engineer active during the Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War. It contains not only pictures of landmarks like the Baghdad railway station, the British Residency, the Abu Hanifa Mosque in Baghdad, and the Whiteley Bridge in Basra, as well as street and river scenes, but also shows the military aircraft of the Entente (frequently after a crash), as well as portraits of pilots and the collector’s comrades, including two lieutenants resting on a blanket in a meadow. Other motifs include more sinister themes such as the gallows on the Baghdad market square, but also a group of smiling soldiers bathing in the Gulf of Aden, the shorelines of Kut al Amarah and Kurnah, the Arabian Gulf, and the Red Sea.

With round green pagination labels. Album produced by W. Johnson & Sons in London. Binding slightly rubbed. Occasional traces of glue; a few marginal tears; the paper pasted on the cardboard loosened in places.

Palestine pilgrimage, lavishly illustrated

- 99 **MESSMER, Joseph Anton.** *Das Heilige Land und die heiligen Stätten.* Ein Pilgerbuch in ausgewählten Bildern mit erläuterndem Text [...].

Munich, Vogel'sche Verlagshandlung, 1860. 4°. IX, (1), 356 pp. With steel-engraved title-page, 79 engraved plates (of which 24 are coloured steel-engravings, 54 tinted woodcuts, and one a tinted lithograph), and one steel-engraved folding map of Palestine in original hand colour. Contemporary giltstamped and blindstamped full cloth with title to cover and spine. All edges gilt. € 950



First edition. Lavishly illustrated work on the Holy Land by the professor of archaeology and later conservator at the Bavarian National Museum, Messmer (1829–79), featuring the same illustrations as Friedrich Adolph Strauss in his 1861 work “Die Länder und Stätten der heiligen Schrift”. However, Messmer’s work greatly differs in the text, which is “preferable [to that of Strauss] as it discusses the element of architecture much more thoroughly” (cf. Tobler). It is sometimes inaccurately described as an extract or abridgement of another publication by Strauss, entitled “Sinai und Golgatha”, first published in 1847. The steel-engraved illustrations include views of Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Damascus, the interior and exterior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, views of Mount Olivet, the Temple Mount, the Jericho desert, and Mount Sinai, as well as archaeological sites like Abu Simbel, and a violent scene showing the assassination of a Maronite priest and the kidnapping of women by Druzes and Bedouins. The woodcut plates include views of Beirut, Gaza, Hebron, Jericho and Sidon.

Hinges somewhat chafed. Several pages show traces of one or two horizontal folds starting from right margin (most prominent in pp. 151–175); occasional light brownstaining; small flaw to lower corner of p. 221f., no loss to text. Otherwise very well preserved.

Tobler 171f. (note). Röhricht 2093 (note). OCLC 174874595.

The East India Company in Yemen

- 100 **MIDDLETON, Henry / DOWNTON, Nicholas.** *Sesde reys van de Engelsche Maatschappy, na Oost-Indien [...].*

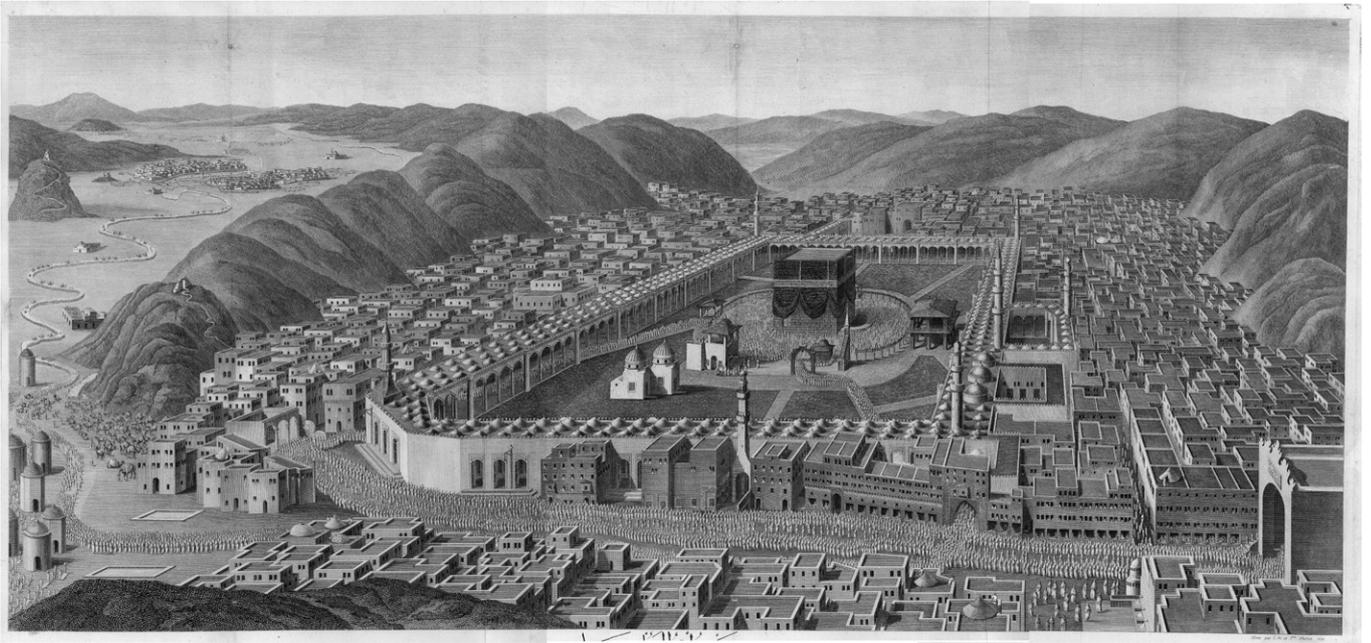
Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1707. 8°. (2), 217, (16) pp., final blank page. With engraved title vignette, 1 folding map of the Arabian Peninsula and 7 engraved folding plates. Later marbled boards. € 1500

First edition. Scarce Dutch translation of the journals of Henry Middleton (d. 1613) and his lieutenant Nicholas Downton (1561–1615) documenting the sixth voyage undertaken by the East India Company, in 1610–12. The ships landed in Aden before continuing to Al-Mukha (Mocha) in Yemen, where Middleton’s ship ran aground and had to be refloated. “After an initially friendly reception, the local ruler changed his tune and imprisoned Middleton and his crew on the pretext of their breaking an embargo against Christian shipping. After spending three weeks as prisoners at Mocha, they were taken inland to Ta’iz and then San’a, where the Pasha explained that the arrival of English ships had been resented by the local Muslim traders. Released in February 1611, Middleton and his crew returned to Mocha and sailed on 9 Aug. 1611 for Surat in India” (Howgego). The illustrations include depictions of an English ship exploding in the harbour, as well Middleton in chains in a Mocha jail.

Published as part of Van der Aa’s collection “Naaukeurige versameling der gedenkwaardigste Zee- en Land-Reysen”. Somewhat browned and brownstained throughout; folding map slightly frayed; 2 tears to first plate and 2nd plate respectively; small tear to title-page repaired with old tape. Only 3 copies traceable in auction records since 1931.

Howgego I, 719; cf. also p. 320. Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum I, 95. Tiele 5. Cat. NHSM I, 107. OCLC 14998184.





*Considered lost:
unique specimen of the rarest and most sought-after view of Mecca*

103 [MOURADGEA D’OHSSON, Ignace]. Ka’bat Allah Aleulya [The Supreme Kaaba of Allah]. [Paris], Charles-Nicolas & Joseph Varin, 1791. Large folded engraving, from a single copper plate, 887 × 458 mm. Captioned in Arabic only, image unobscured by numbers, no key. Framed (106 × 63 cm). € 150 000

Considered unobtainable: the large-scale engraving of the earliest view of Mecca, the press run of which was thought to have perished in a fire.

This engraving was commissioned by the orientalist and diplomat Mouradgea d’Ohsson. Of Armenian extraction but born in Pera, on the European side of Istanbul, Mouradgea was fluent in Arabic and Turkish. He rose in the Swedish foreign service at the Ottoman Porte and was made minister plenipotentiary in 1782 before moving to Paris in 1784, where he was to publish his grand account of the Ottoman Empire. In the second volume of this magnum opus, “Tableau général de l’empire othoman” (1787–90; a posthumous third volume would follow in 1820), Mouradgea had included a double-page view of Mecca, drawn after his instructions by L. N. de Lespinasse and engraved by Berthault: a fine bird’s-eye view of the Haram of Mekka and its environs during the Hajj. A year later, in 1791, he had a significantly larger version of the same view engraved by the brothers Charles-Nicolas and Joseph Varin, just before returning to the Swedish embassy in Turkey after the Revolution had made his position in Paris untenable. Although in Constantinople he is reported to have sold prints of the same to Muslim pilgrims and Christian travellers (cf. Hunglinger [1804], p. VI), today no copies of the Varin view can be traced in libraries, museums, or private collections: as the British Museum states in the description of a copy made 12 years later (supposedly after the “Tableau” view), “the entire press run” of this “earliest view of Mecca”, produced by “Ignace Mouradja d’Ohsson in 1791”, was “[ravaged by] the great Pera fire [...] in that same year” (item 1871,0513.28). The last person to report having owned a specimen was the Austrian orientalist Andreas Hunglinger, who in 1804 wrote that he had in vain sought to obtain one during his 1798 sojourn in Constantinople, but in 1802 had finally received a print from a Pera art dealer who suggested that Hunglinger have it copied.

The copy, engraved in Vienna by Carl Ponheimer, appeared in 1803. In a separate brochure issued to accompany the print, Hunglinger claimed to have redrawn the view completely: “I lent the picture more proportion, more perfection and posture in light and shadows, added numbers to the principal monuments and provided their local names beneath the picture, all of which gives my copy notable advantages over the original” (p. VII–VIII). In fact, comparison shows that excepting the numbering and the key at the bottom (of which the smaller 1790 engraving also could boast), Hunglinger’s changes were very minor indeed – no changes in the proportions or shading are evident, and even the size apparently remained very much the same: the British Museum exemplar of the Hunglinger print, acquired from George Ellis in 1871, measures 883 × 497 mm, while that sold by Sotheby’s on 9 May 2012 (lot 155 – the only copy ever known to have been auctioned, commanding no less than £87,650!) measured 850 × 487 mm.

Very faint waterstaining to margins; minor wear along creases with a few reinforcements on verso, but a splendid, richly detailed print with crisp contrast. A unique survival.

Cf. Andreas Magnus Hunglinger: Mekka, die Mutter der Städte der mohammedanischen Religion (Vienna, 1804). Hunglinger’s copy was displayed at the British Museum in the recent exhibition “Hajj: journey to the heart of Islam” (26 January to 15 April 2012) and was featured in the accompanying publication (p. 28f, fig. 5).

The pilgrimage journal of Nasser al-Din Shah, illustrated

- 104 **NASIR AL-DIN SHAH / Ali Naqi Hakim al-Mamalik.** *Ruz-namah*. [Tehran, Sayyid Agha Mir Baqir], 1286 H [= 1869/70 CE]. Large 8° (177 × 263 mm). 3–485 pp. With 11 mostly photographic plates (2 folding, a few tinted in watercolours). Lithographed Persian throughout, text in Nasta'liq script, 14 lines to the page, written by Ali Asghar and dated 1283 H (1866 CE). Contemporary full calf binding with handwritten paper spine label in Persian. € 3500

Rare travel report of the pilgrimage to the Imam Reza Shrine in Mashad (Khorasan), undertaken by Shah Nasir al-Din in 1866. Lithographed in Persian throughout. Binding rubbed; spine reinforced at the head. Wants first leaf; some soiling and brownstaining (more pronounced near the beginning) with a few edge and corner repairs. Traces of old block-stitching. Margins show a few contemporary annotations, a few old waqf stamps and Russian blindstamps “Vysochajshe u Kompanija Uglichskoj fabriki” (ca. 1890) from the head office of the paper factory of the town of Uglich, north of Moscow.



Gargantuan double-sided oil map

- 105 **NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY [Shirkat-e Milli Naft-e Irân].** Iran: Petroleum Information & General Information. Presented by the National Iranian Oil Company to the Literacy Corps. France, NIOC: The National Iranian Oil Company to the Literacy Corps [Medeniyya Shirkat-e Milli Naft-e Irân ba Sepah-e Danish], 1344 (Jalali calendar) = [1965 CE]. Original colour lithograph map on cloth. 92 × 125,5 cm, laminated. Scale: 1:2,000,000. In English and Farsi. € 4500



A gargantuan double-sided thematic map of Iran providing detailed oil information, prepared by the National Iranian Oil Company and issued during the time of discovery of several new oilfields in the Mand Mountains and Tang-e-Bijar, near the Iraqi border. An early example of the map series prepared by Shirkât-i Milli Naft-i Irân, showing oil distribution, oil districts and concessions, geology, and detailed petroleum information besides general information on Iran (average annual rainfall, population density, mines, airlines, etc). Iran is shown surrounded by the USSR, Caspian Sea, Turkey, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Muscat and Oman, and Afghanistan. Established in 1948 and restructured in 1954, the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) ranks as the world's second-largest oil concern, after Saudi Arabia's state-owned Aramco.

Some light edge flaws, with lamination peeling in places, but on the whole very well preserved. Rare; no copy traced in library catalogues internationally.

Not in OCLC.



Key source for British maritime and military history

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

London, Bunney & Gold / Joyce Gold, 1799–(1819). Large 8° (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 Wahebbite 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.

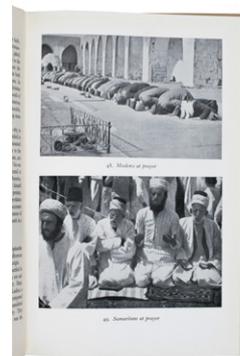
Bindings variously rubbed and bumped, some quite severely with hinges split and extremities chipped; some spines rebacked, some labels lost. Occasional brownstaining throughout, but largely confined to tissue guards and opposite pages. In all a worn but still appealingly bound set, often encountered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

Sabin 52076. ZDB-ID 1053834-3.

One of the limited official copies of the British Allied War Effort of a geographical handbook on Palestine and Jordan

107 NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. Palestine and Transjordan. Geographical handbook series.

(colophon:) Oxford, University Press, December 1943. 2 parts in 1 volume. Large 8°. With 1 large folding map stored in a pocket on the back board of the communications of Palestine (air fields and landing grounds, railways, roads and sea plane moorings), 2 other folding maps (geological map of Palestine and Israel; map of Haifa Harbour), 1 double-page plan of the church of Holy Sepulchre and 58 other figures in the text. Also with 154 half-tone photographs, inserted on separate leaves and all numbered and captioned. Original publisher’s green cloth, gilt-lettering on front board and spine. € 1000



One of the limited official copies of the first published edition of a geographical handbook on Palestine and Transjordan (now Jordan). It was published as part of the British Naval Intelligence Division Geographical Handbook series (also known as the “Admiralty Handbooks”), the largest single body of geographical writing every published. It encompasses 31 titles over 58 volumes. They were written by academics in teams based in Oxford and Cambridge to provide information to the Allied War Effort during World War II, offering a systematic outlined geographical description of political areas (whether a nation-state or colonial territory, with exception of some islands). Topics included are relief, coasts, climate, vegetation, fauna, demography of the population (growth, migration, ethnography etc.), political structure, history, economy and transport, but also public health, agriculture, industries and many more, also more specific topics as infectious diseases in the 1940s and the Roman history. The work is lavishly illustrated with many small in-text figures, being maps, coastal lines, diagrams and city plans (of for example Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem). The present volume of the *Geographical handbook series* is quite uncommon, describing not one, but two areas in 1 volume. This had to do with the fact that the second part of the book (starting op. 399) covering the Transjordan area, was not large enough to be issued as a separate volume. The main part of the book is on Palestine.

The series, and so is the present geographical description of Palestine and the Transjordan, seems to be driven by a fundamental desire for completeness, shows by the systematic and extended outline on the topics of each volume of the series and by the abundant illustrations and photographs. They functioned for the Allied War Effort as an encapsulation of knowledge of the political area. As functioning as a whole-in-itself handbook, it provided a lot of information for the British Allied War Effort. At first, they were only for official use. As the geographical descriptions of this series were so detailed, many of the handbooks were later republished in a modified form for a larger public. The present copy, however, is one of the limited official copies printed for the British Armed Forces, as the printed label on the back of the title (“This volume was produced and printed for official purposes during the war 1939/1945”) mounted over another text suggests (“This book is for the use of persons in H.M. Service only and must not be shown or made available to the Press or to any member of the public”).

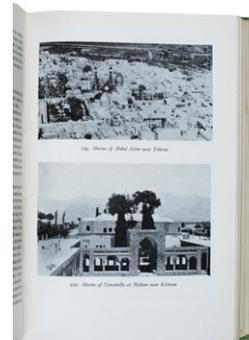
With the bookplate of Pembroke college (Cambridge University), founded by Mary de Valence (or St Pol) (ca. 1303–1377), on the front paste-down, their library stamp on the large folding map in the pocket on the back board and some library withdrawal stamps on the first free endpaper. Binding a little worn and stained, some minor foxing, otherwise in good condition.

Cf. Cyril Gosme, 'The Naval Intelligence Geographical Handbook Series (Great-Britain, 1941–1946): a description and a call for comments', in: Cybergeog: European journal of geography (2000).

One of the limited official copies of a geographical handbook on Persia and Arabia

108 NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. Persia. Geographical handbook series for official use only.

(colophon:) Oxford, University Press, September 1945. Large 8°. With 1 large folding map of Iraq, Arabia and Persia bound at the end of the book, 11 smaller folding maps and 50 illustration figures in the text (smaller maps, current and wind charts, sections, diagrams on the rainfall, etc.). Also with 337 half-tone photographs, inserted on separate leaves and all numbered and captioned. Original publisher's green cloth, gilt-lettering on front board and spine. € 1250



One of the limited official copies of the first published edition of a geographical handbook on Persia, Arabia and Iraq. It was published as part of the British Naval Intelligence Division Geographical Handbook series (also known as the “Admiralty Handbooks”), the largest single body of geographical writing every published. It encompasses 31 titles over 58 volumes. They were written by academics in teams based in Oxford and Cambridge to provide information to the Allied War Effort during World War II, offering a systematic outlined geographical description of political areas (whether a nation-state or colonial territory, with exception of some islands). Topics included are relief, coasts, climate, vegetation, fauna, demography of the population (growth, migration, ethnography etc.), political structure, history, economy, transport, medicine and many more. At the end of every book one could find a large folding map, being a topographical map of the described area in the book. It is quite small scale map, showing relief by the use of different colours as well as cities and communications.

With the bookplate of Pembroke college (Cambridge University), founded by Mary de Valence (or St Pol) (ca. 1303–1377), on the front paste-down, their library stamp on the large folding map bound at the end of the book and some library withdrawal stamps on the first free endpaper. Binding a little discoloured around the spine and very slightly stained, otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. Cyril Gosme, 'The Naval Intelligence Geographical Handbook Series (Great-Britain, 1941–1946): a description and a call for comments', in: Cybergeog: European journal of geography (2000).

Sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden issued for practical use by the Navy and merchant ships

109 [NAVIGATION - RED SEA - NAVY PILOT]. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden pilot comprising the Suez Canal, the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the South-East coast of Arabia from Ras Baghashwa to Ras Al Hadd, the coast of Africa from Ras Asir to Ras Hafun, Socotra and its adjacent islands.

London, United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, 1967. Large 8°. With 3 (of which 2 folding) maps and 82 views of coastal profiles on 52 plates. Blue cloth with title information in yellow on front cover and spine, the supplement has been separately inserted (loose at the end of the vol.).

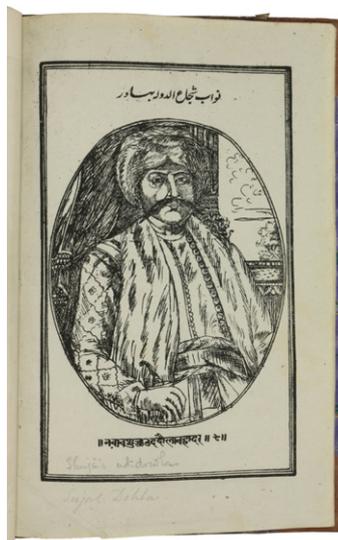
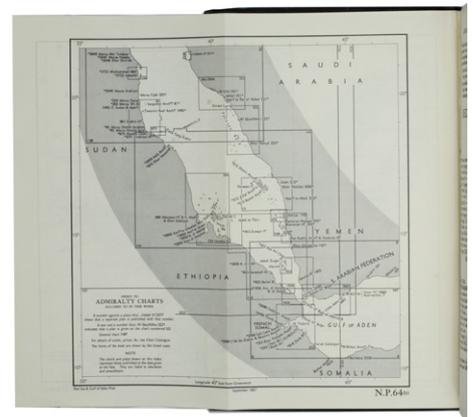
With: (2) [NAVIGATION - RED SEA - NAVY PILOT]. Supplement No. 7 - 1977 to Red Sea and Gulf of Aden pilot (eleventh edition, 1967) corrected to 4th March, 1977 Whenever reference is made to the pilot this supplement must be consulted.

London, United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, 1977. With 2 folding maps (double-sided on the same leaf) and 4 views of coastal profiles on 3 pages. Grey/blue back wrapper; the two quires, map and back wrapper are held together by two metal staples. € 1250

The essential standard sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, corresponding with zone NP64 on the official Admiralty charts. These nautical works - the pilots and the charts - are published by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, which provides necessary hydrographic and marine geospatial data to all kinds of maritime organisations across the world. The publications are not only used by the British Royal Navy, but can also be found on board of the majority of international merchant ships. The data provided in the pilots and other publications are compliant with SOLAS (the Safety of Life at Sea treaty) guidelines and are updated constantly in weekly "Notices to Mariners", and supplements to and new editions of the pilots whenever necessary.

The present copy is the 11th edition (1967) of the pilot with sailing directions and other information on the weather, currents, radar ranges etc. relating to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, including the supplement issued in 1977. It includes a foreword by the Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Admiral George Stephen Ritchie (1914–2012), who served most of his Naval career in the Surveying Service providing the raw data for the Hydrographic Office. The introduction clearly states that with the publication of this volume the previous edition and its supplements are cancelled, since the most up-to-date information has been compiled in the new edition and the weekly "Notices to Mariners" that appear after the publication of the 11th edition. The 11th edition of 1967 and its 1977 supplement were made redundant with the publication of the 12th edition in 1980. Each subsequent edition of the pilot supersedes the last, which have appeared infrequently depending on newly available information since the mid-19th century until the present day.

Binding slightly rubbed and fades, first two pages are printed on red/pink paper, edges of the vol. are very slightly soiled. Fore-edge of the supplement is slightly frayed. Overall in good condition.



From Saadat Ali Khan to Wajid Ali Shah

110 (NAWABS). History of the Nawabs of Oudh.

Lucknow, India, Purna Chand, 1876. 8°. Two title-pages (one in Hindu and the other in Hindu and Urdu at the end of the volume), 10 full-page lithographic plates showing portraits of the Nawabs of Oudh, each with a printed caption in Farsi. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. € 3500

First edition, printed in Hindu with Farsi and Urdu additions. The portraits included are of the Nawabs 'Mir Muhammad Amin Barhan ul-Muluk' (known as Saadat Ali Khan), 'Abul Mansur Ali Khan' (known as Muhammad Muqim), 'Shja'ud Dula', 'Asaf-ud Dula', 'Sa'adat Ali Khan', 'Nasir ud'Din Heyder Badshah', 'Qazi ud-Din Heyder Badshah', 'Muhammad Ali

Shah, 'Amjed Ali Shah' and 'Wajid Ali Badshah'. These portraits all appear chronologically throughout the text, beginning with Saadat Ali Khan's reign in 1722 and ending with the Wajid Ali Shah, whose reign ended in 1856.

Extremities lightly rubbed. Contemporary pencil annotations to each plate in English, with a further 2 pp. manuscript note describing the volume tipped-onto front free endpaper also in English. The pencil inscription to the final plate explains that Wajid Ali Shah was "the last king of Lucknow, now in Calcutta", indicating that the volume was acquired by a Victorian traveller between 1876, when this volume was printed, and the death of the last Nawab in 1887. Well preserved.

Important account

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

Amsterdam and Utrecht, S. J. Baalde and J. van Schoonhoven & Comp., 1774. 4°. (6), XLI, (1), 408, (14) pp., 1 blank leaf. Engraved title-page. With 24 numbered plates (7 of which folding), a folding map of Yemen (coloured in outline), and a folding table.

With: (2) **MICHAELIS, Johann David.** Vragen aan een gezelschap van geleerde mannen [...]. Ibid., 1774. XLVI, 270, (2) pp.

Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine labels.

€ 2800

First Dutch translation of an important and famous account of the Danish royal expedition to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India (1761–67), the first scientific expedition to this area. Niebuhr's account is here bound with the Dutch translation of Michaëlis's work, containing a review of the first. "The expedition had been proposed by the Hebrew scholar Johann David Michaëlis of Göttingen for the purpose of illustrating certain passages of the Old Testament, and initially envisaged only a single traveller, possible an Arabic scholar. However, the idea rapidly blossomed into a fully-fledged scientific expedition. The team eventually assembled, for which there was no appointed leader, included Niebuhr as surveyor, along with Friedrich Christian von Haven, Peter Forskall, Christian Carl Kramer, Georg Baurenfeind, and a Swedish ex-soldier named Berggren" (Howgego). 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 Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years. The plates include views of the mosques of Mecca and Medina, and 6 maps including the map of Yemen and of the Gulf of Suez. Furthermore it contains Arabic specimens from the Qur'an, with vowel points and decorations hand coloured. Niebuhr's "accounts are probably the best and most authentic of their day" (Cox).



Handwritten ownership on title-page cancelled, causing some ink spots to neighbouring pages. Extremities somewhat rubbed. A tear in the large map of Yemen repaired with tape; slight foxing to some plates along the fold lines. A good copy of this standard work.

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

Early Western printing in Aden: Arab dictionary

II 2 NORBURY, Paul Fitzgerald. An abridged Arabic grammar with one hundred and fifty simple conversational sentences and a vocabulary of two thousand five hundred words.

Aden, printed at the Aden Special Prison Press, [1917]. Square 8°. IV, 68 pp. Printed in English and Arabic type. With a tipped-in paper slip on the title-page: "Since the issue of the first edition it has been possible to test this grammar in regard to its utility in Mesopotamia. The result has been to confirm the correctness of the claim made in para four of the preface". Original publisher's printed hard board covers with red cloth spine.

€ 850

Second edition of an extremely rare war time English-Arabic dictionary, only the British Library owns a copy. The present second edition was published in the same year as the first and was enlarged with a vocabulary, while the first edition had the grammar only. The first edition is also only present in the BL. Both first and second edition were very limited. The author, Major Paul Fitzgerald Norbury (1879 – 1943), was Arabic interpreter first class and provided his fellow army men at the Arabic frontiers with the present much wanted dictionary.

The Aden Special Prison Press was one of the first Western printing offices in Aden. At that time (the 1920's) "there was no large printing press in Aden. Work on a very limited scale is done by the Aden Special Printing Press" (Ingrams). Other works by the press include Aden port rules [ca. 1922].

Owner's inscription on first free endpaper and bookseller's label on front pastedown. Spine gone, covers rubbed, otherwise in good condition.

Doreen Ingrams, Records of Yemen, 1798–1960 (1993), p. 658; WorldCat (1 copy: British Library).



Rare photographs of Muscat

113 [OMAN]. Nine original photographs of Muscat.

[Muscat, ca. 1905]. 9 original gelatin silver photographs laid down on thick cream card (likely removed from an album), each measuring approx. 92 by 138 mm. Three captioned and/or numbered in the negative. € 6500



Rare photographs of Muscat depicting variously, "The Rock of Muscat", the Al-Jalali Fort, and the Al-Mirani Fort. A number of the images are of a military nature, from which it is possible to surmise that the photographer was an officer: a torpedo being fired, a significant cache of weapons and troops (bluejackets) disembarking on the shore to be greeted by a crowd of civilians. Such scenes reflect the British presence in the Gulf of Oman at the time, where they were engaged in combatting the East African slave trade, suppressing the smuggling of arms and generally attempting to exert influence whenever possible.

Some marginal fading, otherwise very good. Original photographs of Muscat from this era are exceedingly rare, especially in this condition. The best-known examples were taken by the professional photographer A. R. Fernandez, but the present set certainly represents an amateur effort, and these are likely to be the only surviving prints of the images.

A British Gentleman's Oriental Tour

114 [ORIENTAL ALBUM – Bahrein, Oman, Basra and other places]. A collection of 847 original photographs documenting a British gentleman's oriental tour, assembled chronologically in five massive albums and captioned by hand throughout.

Various places, 1900–1901. Five oblong albums (445 × 315 mm), consecutively numbered with 847 vintage albumen prints (various formats, 115 × 85 to 280 × 205 mm) laid down and captioned on thick cream card. Contemporary red half sheepskin, title and year stamped in gilt lettering to front covers of each volume. Spine and edges ruled in gilt, silk-watered endpapers, album sheets edged in gilt. € 95 000



An exceptional trove of early exploration and travel photographs, documenting a two-year tour around the coast of Africa and Yemen, through the Gulf from Muscat to Bahrein, then on by the Arabian Sea to Karachi and finally back to Syria and Jerusalem. The collection is preserved in its original massive oblong albums with each of the partly large-format photographs meticulously captioned in the traveller's own hand. Numerous photographs of himself are included within the albums and witness the transformation of a well-groomed English gentleman at the beginning of the tour in East Africa, in early 1900 ("being carried to small boat at Majunga"), into a bearded explorer camping with the Bedouins in 1901 (showing him in front of "My camp at El Bagdadi on the Euphrates").



A Critical Moment - being carried to small boat at Majunga



Men with Hawks belonging to the son of the Sheik of Bahrein

The unidentified traveller was hosted by local dignitaries and had an obvious special interest in architecture and archeological excavations. His photographs provide extraordinary insights into the social and cultural life of the British protectorates he visited. Indeed, his journey to the Gulf, documented here, pre-dates Hermann Burchardt's 1903/04 expedition, famed for providing the first visual records of many places in the region, and the numerous previously unrecorded photographs of Muscat, Bahrein and other places in the Gulf contained in the present albums are therefore a particularly important find.

Apart from the views of Muscat castle and port there are highly unusual snapshots of street life both outside and within Muscat's city walls, a stunning double portrait of "Men with Hawks belonging to the son of the Sheikh of Bahrein", a view of Bahrein harbour, captioned the "Head Quarters of Pearl Fishing", the Bahrein Post Office, the market in Bandar Abbas, the Quarantine Station at Basra, as well as photos of horse dealers, women selling salt or just date palms. The 1901 photograph of the Arch of Ctesiphon is captioned "Left wing fell in April 1887 the rest will probably soon follow", also recording height and length of the remaining structure, as well as the width of the entrance. A photo of the "British Residents Wife's Bay Arabian" documents the rare occasion of a "Ladies' nomination Race", also recording the names of the winners of this race held in Bagdad. "Dr. Robert Koldewey from the German expedition" is met and photographed in Babylon at the Temple of the Venus. Visits to several ships at sea are documented in photos of the vessels themselves, as well as by group portraits of their captains and crews on board. A remarkable photograph shows the warship Persepolis returning from its campaign under Daria Begi against the shores of the Trucial States.

Bindings a little rubbed, boards partly stained, some of the album leaves affected by minor waterstaining and some foxing. Photographs mostly unfaded with good, strong contrast and in excellent condition throughout. An extraordinary record and a unique collection.

Shipping crude oil around the world: a trove of more than 1,000 photographs

115 OWEN, William Edward, British naval officer (b. 1909). Master's archive.

Southampton, Singapore, Bahrain, Panama, and other places, 1920s–1980s. 5 photo albums with more than 1,000 black-and-white original photographs (40 × 52 mm to 205 × 254 mm), 5 booklets of certificates, 2 driving licences, 4 identity cards, 1 passport, 1 membership book (navigators and engineer officers' union), 1 membership card (merchant navy officers' guild), 2 forms, 1 grade card. € 4000

Intriguing material documenting the career of a Royal Navy officer serving aboard the oil tanker "Stanvac Manila", operated by the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, in the mid-20th century. Unusual in its extent, the collection reflects almost every step of his career, spanning more than 60 engagements on 20 different vessels from 1928 onwards. It includes Owen's continuous certificate of discharge up to 1957, giving the name of each ship he served on, the date and place of his engagement and discharge, his rating, a brief description of the voyage, and a report of his character, signed by a superior. Among the more remarkable entries are his engagement as third mate during "special operations for the liberation of Europe" in



1944, his service aboard the “Stanvac Manila”, which he boarded for the fifth time in Bahrain in 1951, and his five years aboard the “Hua Heng”, which he boarded and disembarked from several times in Singapore.

Further, the archive comprises identity cards featuring Owen’s picture and fingerprints, as well as certificates of his advancement from lifeboatman (1937) to master of vessels of more than 1,600 gross register tonnage (1981). A certificate of proficiency in radiotelephony and a medical certificate deeming him “physically unfit for naval service” in 1940 are also included.

The collection is topped off by several photo albums mainly illustrating the voyage of the “Stanvac Manila”, providing views of the places visited along the way, including Bombay, Sydney, Brisbane, Manila, San Francisco, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Madeira, New Zealand, Abadan, and the Panama Canal, depicting local ports and scenery, landmarks, coal workers, farmers, cattle and dolphins, as well as other vessels, including the SS Langleeridge in Portland, Maine, sailboats in Auckland, the “Stanvac Manila” crew, and impressive weather phenomena. Signs of use; several photographs loose. A rare survival reflecting the eventful career of a British naval officer.

Rare account of a Swedish nobleman traveling Asia in the 17th century

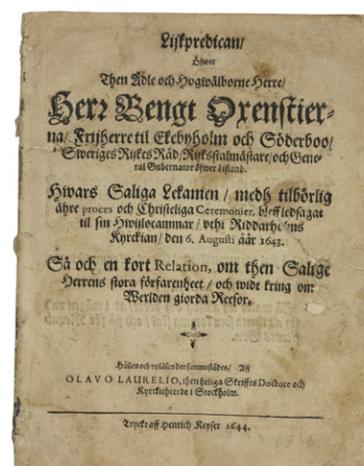
- 116 **OXENSTIERNA, Bengt / LAURELIUS, Olof.** Lijkpredican, öfwer then ädle och högwällborne herre, Herr Bengt Oxenstierna, frijherre til Ekebyholm och Söderboo, Sweriges rijkes råd, rijksstalmästare, och general gubernator öfwer Lifland.

Stockholm, Henrich Keyser, 1644. 4°. (56) pp, retaining blank leaf D4. With woodcut coat-of-arms on leaf E1 verso. Disbound. € 2500

First edition; the first travelogue printed in Swedish. The report of the travels of the Swedish diplomat Bengt Bengtsson Oxenstierna (1591–1643) is couched as his funeral sermon (by the Stockholm theologian Olof Laurelius), followed by a detailed biographical account with separate title-page (pp. 33–55). Since many of Oxenstierna’s manuscripts are lost, this rare imprint is the only source for some of his journeys. Oxenstierna visited the Levant twice, first in 1613 and most importantly in 1616–20. After being employed in the service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in the war against the Barbary corsairs, with ports of call on the Mediterranean islands and in North Africa, he travelled to Constantinople, where he resided during the winter of 1616/17. From Constantinople he continued to Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Iran, restlessly travelling back and forth throughout the following years. His returning journey to Europe took him on foot through Arabia to Egypt and Cairo. Oxenstierna so strongly inspired the explorer Sven Hedin that he wrote a biography of him (Resare-Bengt, 1921).

Rather worn, browned and dampstained, with a small hole and repair to title-page. Stitching split at joint. Final page repaired in margin; a few pages torn, mostly in margins without loss. Extremely rare: not in the usual bibliographies of travel; OCLC records a single copy in library catalogues (Swedish Royal Library), to which KVK adds copies in Lund, Norrköping, Örebro, and Skokloster Castle.

Hacklin, Olavus Laurelius (1896), p. 161f, no. 6. OCLC 937092162. Not in Weber, Henze, or Howgego.



Private photo album of Palestine, assembled by a British engineer

- 117 **[PALESTINE – RAILROADS].** Photograph album of Palestine during and after the First World War. [Palestine, 1916–1922]. 4°. (25) ff., (7) blank ff. With 100 black and white photographs of various sizes (between ca. 75 × 105 and 90 × 145 mm), 96 of which mounted, 4 loosely inserted. A few captioned in ink on the photograph or on verso. With original hand-drawn map of Palestine in ink, crayon and ballpoint on graph paper loosely inserted. Contemporary giltstamped half cloth with a mounted reproduced drawing to lower board, showing an elegantly dressed group of people. € 2500

Private photo album composed by a British engineer stationed in El Qantara, Egypt, possibly a member of the Royal Engineers, who constructed a new railway from Qantara to Romani and eastward through the Sinai to El Arish and Rafa on the border of the Ottoman Empire in January 1916. During World War I, Kantara, as it was referred to by the Allied troops, was the site of Headquarters No. 3



Section, Canal Defences and Headquarters Eastern Force during the latter stages of the Defence of the Suez Canal Campaign and the Sinai Campaign of 1916. The massive distribution warehouse and hospital centre supported and supplied all British, Australian and New Zealand operations in the Sinai from 1916 until final demobilization in 1919. Taken on trips to Palestine between 1916 and 1922, half of the photographs focus on railroad motifs, exhibiting railway bridges, including the bridge crossing the Suez Canal in El Qantara, train stations, and tracks under construction, as well as rather spectacular accidents with locomotives and waggons fallen over in the desert. One picture depicts a decorated train of British soldiers bearing the sign “Demob special goodbye” leaving after the Armistice. The other half mainly shows views of Jerusalem, including close-ups of landmarks such as the Tombs of the

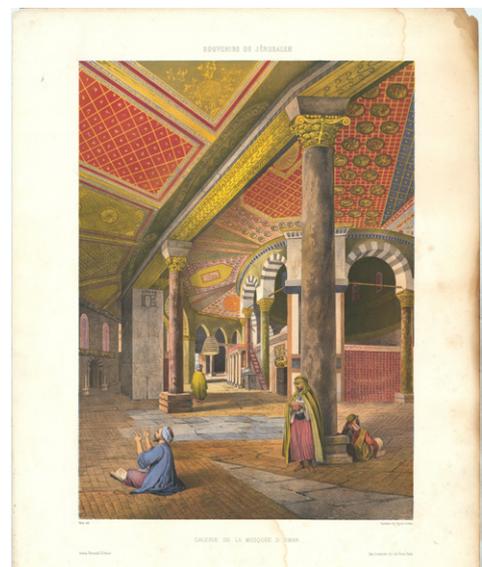
Kings and the interior of Ascension Church, as well as steam ships in the Suez Canal and a “Turkish Gun”. Although not identified by name, the engineer can be seen posing in several photographs, sometimes wearing a British uniform. The manuscript map shows the railway line from Qantara to major cities including Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Nazareth, at one point crossing into Syria and reaching Beirut. Hinges broken; extremities slightly rubbed; crack on spine measuring ca. 5 cm. A few photos as well as the map with small marginal tears and creases. Bookplate of the British businessman and railroad enthusiast William Hepburn McAlpine (1936–2018), and stamp of ownership of Arthur Lord-Castle, who was associated with the Narrow Gauge Railway Society in 1956, to front pastedown. A unique survival.

Pâris in Jerusalem

118 **PÂRIS, François-Edmond.** *Souvenirs de Jérusalem.* Album dessiné par M. le contre-amiral Pâris [...].

Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, [1862]. Large folio (ca. 64 × 49 cm). Title-page with etched, coloured and pasted vignette plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 4 pp., and 14 lithographs by Albert Adam, Charles Claude Bachelier, Hubert Clerget, Charles Fichot, and Jules Gaildrau after F.-E. Pâris (12 printed in colour). Stored loosely, as issued, in original paper wrapper with title (front and back separated) and modern brown half cloth portfolio with white cloth ties and giltstamped title label pasted to upper cover. € 5000

Elaborate album of lithographs based on drawings by Vice Admiral François-Edmond Pâris from a visit to the holy city in 1861. The album follows his itinerary as described by Pâris in the introductory text. Leading his squadron from Jaffa to Jerusalem, Pâris drew a charming scene of pilgrims gathering at the fountain of Abu-Nabbut. Before entering the city, he captured an impressive view of Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives. 52 important sights are marked in the uncoloured lithograph and described in the text. The view of the city is followed by impressions of Christian places of worship such as the Holy Grave, the Prison of Christ, and the Chapel of Saint Helena in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Tomb of the Virgin Mary, the Grotto of the Nativity in nearby Bethlehem, and an unusual, uncoloured view of the interior of the Golden Gate (Gate of Mercy). The final three lithographs present two beautiful interiors of the Mosque of Omar and one of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. All sights depicted are described in the text. François-Edmond Pâris (1806–93) commanded the 2nd Division of the French fleet in the Mediterranean when he visited Jerusalem. Leading primarily scientific missions, Pâris was a talented draughtsman who took an interest in naval architecture, steam engineering, and geography. Today, Pâris is considered the father of modern maritime ethnography; he played an important role in the modernisation of the National Maritime Museum in Paris.



The original paper wrapper torn into two pieces, stained and with continuous deep tears in the margins. Title-page stained, showing several deep tears to the margins. First text-sheet with a big tear to the lower right corner but no text loss. Lithographs generally well preserved, but some lightly affected by the waterstains in the margins. Occasional tears to the sheets and more severe browning to the margins and corners, not affecting the illustrations.

Blackmer 1255. Röbricht 2762. Tobler 231.

Two groundbreaking works in the history of medicine

119 PAULUS OF AEGINA. *Opus de re medica.*

Cologne, Johann Soter, 1534. Folio (ca. 225 × 322 mm). (52), 507, (1) pp. With woodcut title-vignette and printer's device.

With:

(2) **THE SAME.** *De chirurgia liber* [...]. Basel, [Johann Bebel], 1533. (2), 29, (5) ff. With woodcut printer's device.

(3) **ALBUCASIS (Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi).** *Liber theoricae necnon practicae Alsharavii* [...]. Augsburg, Sigmund Grimm & Marx Wirsung, 1519. (6), 159 ff. Title-page printed in red and black; with woodcut title vignette.

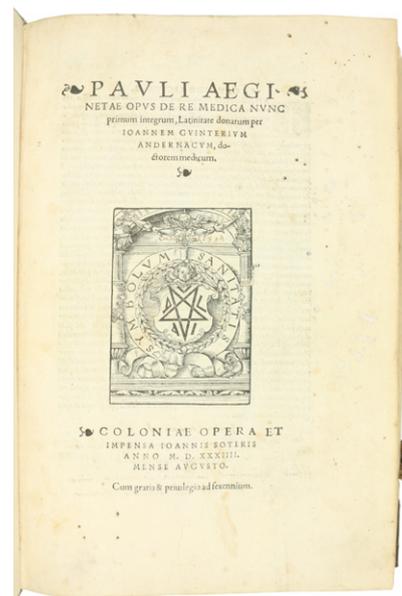
Original blindstamped full leather (dated 1562) with 4 raised bands, 8 brass bosses, and 2 brass clasps. Giltstamped cover-title (oxydized) and handwritten spine title. € 45 000

Second Latin edition of the “Medical Compendium” by the 7th century Byzantine physician Paul of Aegina, translated by the humanist and physician Johann Winter from Andernach, first published in Paris in 1532. The “Medical Compendium” in seven books remained a standard text throughout the Arabic world for more than eight centuries. The most complete encyclopedia of medical knowledge of its time, it covers 1) hygiene and dietetics; 2) fevers; 3) topical illnesses from head to toe; 4) skin diseases and ailments of the intestines; 5) toxicology; 6) surgery; 7) the composition of medicines. The sixth book on surgery in particular was referenced in Europe and the Arab world throughout the Middle Ages, and is of special interest for surgical history. Indeed, Paul’s reputation was particularly great in the Islamic world: the Arabic translation of his works by Hunayn ibn Ishaq was widely received, and it is said that he was especially consulted by midwives, whence he received the name of “al-Qawabeli”, or “the Accoucheur”. “Paulus Aegineta was the most important physician of his day and a skilful surgeon. He gave original descriptions of lithotomy, trephining, tonsillectomy, paracentesis and amputation of the breast; the first clear description of the effects of lead poisoning also comes from him” (Garrison/M. p. 7).

II: Rare first Latin edition of book six of Paul of Aegina’s “Compendium”, the celebrated book on surgery, edited by the physician Johannes Bernardus Felicianus.

III: First Latin edition of the first two books, namely the medical and therapeutic section, of the *al-Tasrif*, a 30-volume Arabic encyclopaedia on medicine and surgery written ca. 1000 AD by the Arab physician Abulcasis, edited by the physician Paul Ricius, and containing “what is probably the earliest description of haemophilia” (Garrison/M.). Abu al-Qasim, hailed as the “father of modern surgery”, specialized in curing disease by cauterization. He designed several devices used during surgery, for purposes such as inspection of the interior of the urethra, applying and removing foreign bodies from the throat, inspection of the ear, etc. In his “*Al-Tasrif*” he described how to ligature blood vessels almost 600 years before Ambroise Paré. Al-Qasim was also the first to describe a surgical procedure for ligating the temporal artery for migraine, also almost 600 years before Paré recorded that he had ligated his own temporal artery for a headache that conforms to current descriptions of migraine. His use of catgut for internal stitching is still practised in modern surgery. With some near-contemporary handwritten marginalia in red and black ink. Bookplate of the French neurologist Maurice Villaret (1877–1946), remembered for his studies and experiments involving precision localization of vascular lesions of the brain, to front pastedown. Binding bears blindstamped initials “BF”; the ornaments include floral and tendril motifs as well as heads and vases. Covers somewhat wormed, slightly rubbed. Interior somewhat wormed throughout, wormholes in the first 21 ff. repaired with Japanese paper. Occasionally brownstained; paper slightly wavy. A good copy of two groundbreaking works in the history of medicine.

I: VD 16, P 1030. Adams II, 494. Wellcome 4866. Durling 3552. Choulant 142, II. Cf. Garrison/M. 36, note (1532 ed.). II: VD 16, P 1029. Adams II, 492. Choulant 143, III, 3. BNHCat P 166. Cf. Durling 3550 (1532 ed.). Not in Wellcome. III: VD 16, A 63. Durling 21. Waller 175. Proctor 10896. Wellcome II. Garrison/M. 3048. Choulant 374, I. Not in Schurrer.



Petroleum facilities in Iraq and Iran

120 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. € 8500

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.



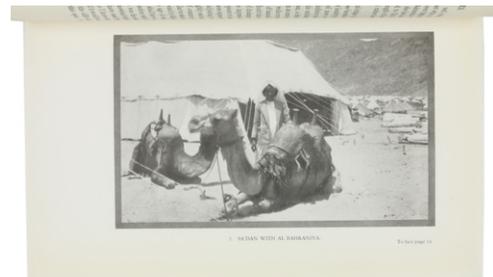
A journey through the Rub' al Khali

- I 2 I PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger.** *The Empty Quarter*, being a description of the Great South Desert of Arabia known as Rub' al Khali.

London, Constable, 1933. 8°. xxiv, 433, (1) pp. With 3 folding maps and 47 illustrations on 32 plates. Publisher's original giltstamped green cloth. € 950

First edition. St. John Philby (1885–1960), also known by his Arabian name “Sheikh Abdullah”, was an Arabist, explorer, writer, and British colonial office intelligence officer. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he studied oriental languages and was a friend and classmate of Jawaharlal Nehru, later prime Minister of India. Philby settled in Jeddah and became famous as an international writer and explorer. He personally mapped on camelback what is now the Saudi-Yemeni border on the Rub' al Khali; in 1932, while searching for the lost city of Ubar, he was the first Westerner to visit and describe the Wabar craters. At this time, Philby also became Ibn Saud's chief adviser in dealing with the British Empire and Western powers. He converted to Islam in 1930. The personal contacts between the United States and Saudi Arabia were largely channeled through the person of Philby. An excellent copy, with very insignificant foxing to first and last few pages.

Macro 1781. Ghani 302.



The autobiography of Harry St John B. Philby

- I 2 2 PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger.** *Arabian days*. An autobiography.

London, Robert Hale Limited, 1948. 8°. With a portrait of the author as a frontispiece and 24 double sided plates. Blue cloth, with a gold-tooled portrait on the front cover and the title in gold on the spine. With a protective plastic jacket. € 450



The autobiography of the British Arabist, explorer, writer, officer and adviser Harry St John Bridger Philby (1885–1960). In the preface he states that he mainly describes the essential and most notable features and events of his public life. He started writing this work in 1934, but the next decade was filled with activity and adventure, at home in Britain and abroad, which kept him from writing and publishing the work until after the Second World War. During this time, he was asked by king Ibn Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia to map the border between his relatively newly formed kingdom and Yemen. This gave Philby the opportunity to explore Southern Arabia, where he

also made archaeological discoveries. According to Philby himself in the preface he got deeply involved in the bitter controversies over Middle East policy as an officer in British service and adviser to future king Ibn Sa'ud and other high-ranking officials during the First World War and long after.

Philby was born to British parents in Ceylon, modern day Sri Lanka, and after his parent's separation he moved with his mother to England. After studying Oriental languages and other subjects at Cambridge during the first decade of the 20th century, he left Europe to work in India and Iraq for the Indian Civil Service and the British Colonial office as an intelligence officer under British diplomat Percy Cox (1864–1937). Philby undertook his first journey to Arabia in 1917 in order to complete a mission to Ibn Sa'ud, once there he formed a life-long acquaintanceship with the future king of Saudi Arabia. In 1930 Philby officially converted to Islam. The present copy is the second impression of the first edition which were published mere months apart in the same year. Philby's descriptions of his many experiences in Britain, India and the Middle East are accompanied by numerous images of him, his family, king Ibn Sa'ud, government officials, and buildings and landscapes he encountered.

Binding shows very slight signs of wear, small inscription in blue ink on the verso of the first flyleaf, very slight browning throughout, Dutch newspaper clipping inserted after the last flyleaf about "Kim" Philby, one of the Cambridge Five, the son of the author of the present work. Overall in very good condition.

Howgego IV, P31; Macro 1776; Shapero, The Islamic World (2003), 394; Sotheby's the library of Robert Michael Burrell, 623.

A celebration of the life and career of Ibn Sa'ud

123 PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger. Arabian jubilee.

London, Robert Hale Limited, 1952. 8°. With a portrait of king 'Abdul-'Aziz Ibn Sa'ud as the frontispiece, 1 map of Arabia in 1950, and 16 double-sided plates. Black cloth, with title information in gold on spine. € 800

First edition of the biography of Saudi Arabian king Abdul-Aziz bin Abdul Rahman al Sa'ud by his adviser Harry St John Bridger Philby. Ibn Sa'ud was the founder of modern Saudi Arabia, when after a conquest spanning 30 years he united most of the Arabian Peninsula under his rule. He reigned from 1932 until his death in 1953, but had previously (since 1902) ruled parts of what was to become Saudi Arabia as Emir, Sultan, King of Nejd, and king of Hejaz. The present work is not a complete and final biography; at the time of writing and publication the king was still alive and Philby states in the preface that "it is rather a pageant of his [Ibn Sa'ud's] achievement, set forth in a series of tableaux illustrating characteristic phases of his career". The descriptions of these phases do not only contain information relating to the king, but also inform the reader about the country as a whole and are enlivened by accounts and other small details of court life and Islamic customs, including a pilgrimage to Mecca. The work is illustrated with numerous images of the king and his family, and important landmarks in Saudi Arabia.



Binding shows slight signs of wear, spine is slightly discoloured, with information about the author inserted on the front pastedown and information about the work on the first flyleaf, a black and gold sticker of "oriental bookshop Noordeinde 115A Den Haag" on the front pastedown, an inscription (illegible, possibly from an owner) in blue ink on the half-title page, slight foxing on the edges, very slight browning throughout, several newspaper clippings in a small paper pocket on the back pastedown. Overall in good condition.

Howgego IV, P31. cf. (other ed.) Shapero, The Islamic World (2003), 395; Sotheby's the library of Robert Michael Burrell, 623.

The history of the countries of the Arabian Peninsula and their political leaders in the second half of 20th century

124 [PHOTOS] – Middle Eastern Diplomacy. A trove of more than 600 photographs.

Kuwait City, Manama, Muscat, Beirut, Tunis, Khartoum, London, Seattle, Washington DC, and other places, 1950s to early 2000s. Ca. 620 original photographs (ca. 460 in black-and-white and ca. 160 in colour), 1 portrait reproduced from a painting, and 2 small portrait drawings. Various sizes (ca. 39 × 40 to 202 × 300 mm). Most photographs with handwritten Arabic captions in ballpoint on versos, some of which with official stamps, some with pasted mimeograph typescript captions in English. Stored in 11 display books. € 35 000

A handsome trove of photographs, apparently assembled by a Middle Eastern political scientist or journalist, illustrating the evolving history of various countries of the Arabian Peninsula and their political leaders during the second half of 20th century, with an emphasis on the Sheikhs of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, and Bahrain.

Some volumes focus on one or two politicians, with their portrait photographs and their various official appearances while welcoming foreign dignitaries, attending summits, military parades, celebrations, and competitions or award ceremonies. A large section of the archive shows King Fahd bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, including a photograph of him with his brother Turki Bin Abdul-Aziz (vol. 1), depicting him in London on the occasion of a lunch given by Margaret Thatcher, at a diplomatic meeting with Ronald Reagan, and at the "10th Arabian summit" in Tunis (vol. 6). Nayef bin Abdul-Aziz is seen meeting political leaders and ministers (among them Yasuhiro Nakasone and François Mitterrand, vol. 3), and the diplomat and Ambassador to the U.S. Prince Bandar bin Sultan Al Saud meeting Bill Clinton, then Gouverneur of Arkansas, and Vice President George Bush Sr. (Oval Office) for the AWACS plane contract (vol. 10). Another part is dedicated to the OPEC summits under Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, meeting Bruno Kreisky in Vienna, as well as at venues in Algiers, Kuwait, Yugoslavia, Caracas, Geneva, Oslo, and other places (vol. 4). King Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud is given a splendid state visit in Britain, where he is welcomed by Prince Charles and shares a carriage with Queen Elisabeth (vol. 5). Other photos show Prince Mashour bin Saud bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King Fahd's nephew, in London after being freed on bail for smuggling cocaine, and King Faisal during a stay in Khartoum (vol. 8). Another part of the collection shows Kuwaiti leader Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah receiving Yemeni representatives, as well as his successor Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Salim Al-Sabah and his predecessor Sabah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah (vols. 2, 5, 8). Furthermore, Bahrain's royal family is shown: Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa is depicted at a young age practising riding and falconry, and Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khlaifa (vols. 7, 10, 11) meeting Oman's royals, such as Sultan Qaboos bin Said, the Saudi minister Ghazi al-Gosaibi, and the Libyan ruler Muammar Gaddafi. Dubai's ruler Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum is depicted at the opening of "Asry dry dock", pouring holy water (vol. 11).

Two original photographs of well-known views of Mecca's Masjid al-Haram with the Kaaba from ca. 1885 and 1920 are added. The photographs are partly stamped and mostly annotated in Arabic (some in English and French), often with mounted labels on the versos for possible use by the press, some with small labels bearing Arabic captions. One photograph has a portion whited out for reproduction, a few photographs with studio imprint ("Zamani"), others with more detailed information, such as the name of the photographer ("Alain Nogue") or agency ("Sygma") on versos.

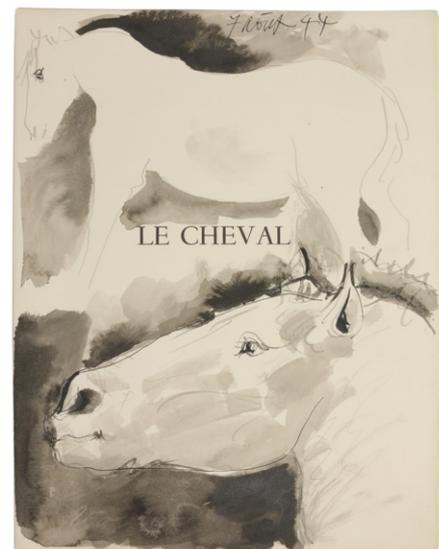
A wide-ranging, hitherto untapped archive which allows for various perspectives toward an analysis of international, global political diplomacy by Middle Eastern rulers and members of the Arab League, including numerous candid, personal images of the actors involved.

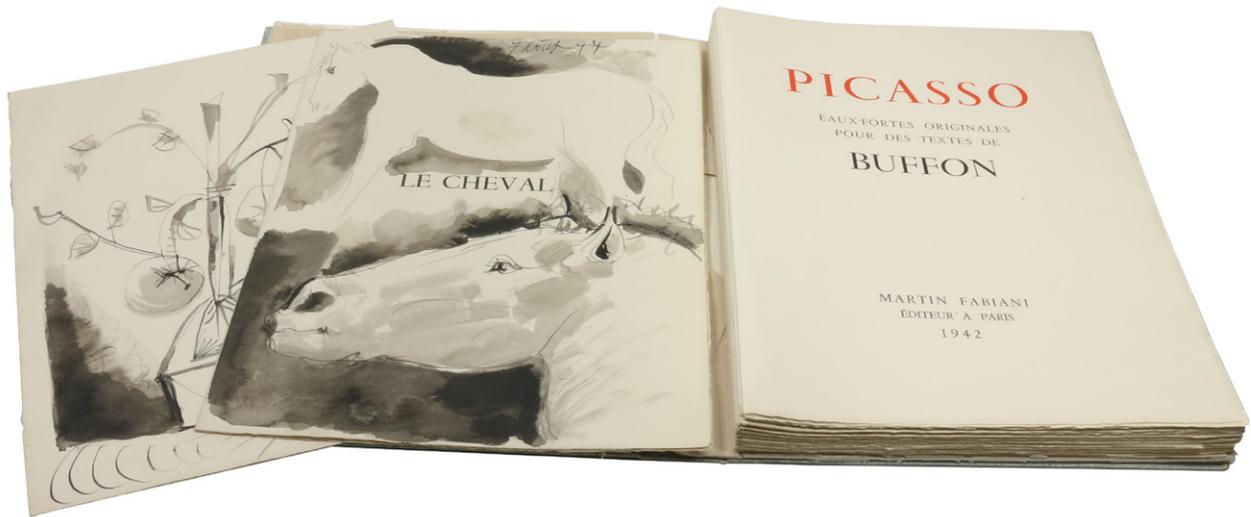


*Picasso's wartime Buffon:
a very fine copy, embellished with two
original drawings for his friend,
the painter André Marchand*

125 **PICASSO, Pablo, painter and sculptor (1881–1973).** 2 full-page pen and brush drawings in Indian ink. In: *Eaux-fortes originales pour des textes de Buffon.*

Paris, Martin Fabiani, 1942. Small folio (287 × 377 mm). (6), 134, (24) pp. With 31 leaves plates (sugar aquatints, etchings and drypoints). In unbound sheets as issued, stored in publisher's original cardboard covers, portfolio and slipcase (some slight wear to the latter). € 450 000





Two unique and wholly original brush drawings, adorning a signed and inscribed first edition of this famous suite by Picasso, in perfect condition.

Limited edition of 226 copies: this is number 155, one of 135 on Vidalon vélin. This copy was presented by Picasso to his friend, the painter André Marchand (1907–98), with an autograph inscription and two original drawings, each one full page. The two drawings are executed in Indian ink, pen and brush, heightened with black ink wash. They occupy the verso of the half-title bifolium and the first section title (“Le Cheval”). The first drawing shows a tomato plant in a pot, probably a reference to the still lifes for which Marchand was known. The second presents two different figures of a horse: in the upper half of the sheet, a white horse, seen in profile; in the lower half, a powerful horse’s head, also in profile, against a stark dark background. Both are dated by the artist “7 August 44”; the first drawing also bears in the lower right-hand corner the signed dedication: “Pour André Marchand / Picasso”.

In 1936 Ambroise Vollard commissioned illustrations by Picasso for the comte de Buffon’s 18th century encyclopedia, “Histoire naturelle”. The book was published in 1942 with Picasso’s 31 prints. The delightful images of the animal kingdom, rendered with exquisite technique, must have surely brought joy to those who viewed it during the dark days of the war. Printed in a relatively small edition of 226, several copies went to friends with unique drawings such as these.

Includes an additional print of the “Mère poule” plate. Provenance: André Marchand; Jean A. Bonna (his bookplate to the portfolio’s pastedown). With a certificate from Picasso’s daughter Maya, dated 10 October 2002.

S. Goepfert, Picasso (1983), p. 104–107. The Artist and the Book, 231. OCLC 78845813.

Against those who put the sciences of astronomy and astrology to base uses

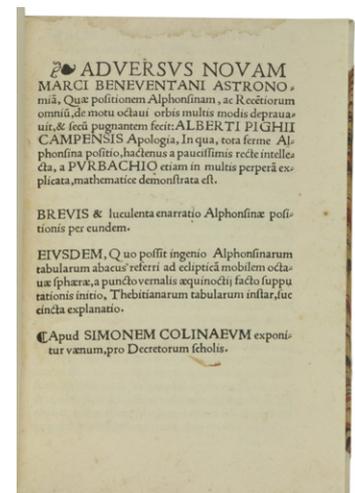
126 **PIGHIUS, Albertus.** *Adversus novam Marci Beneventani astronomiam, quae positionem Alphonsinam, ac recentiorum omnium, de motu octavi orbis multis modis depravavit [...].*

Paris, Simon Colinaeus, (3 May) 1522. 4° (140 × 196 mm). (6), 70 ff. With 35 woodcut diagrams in the text. Modern half vellum over marbled boards. € 7500

First edition, rare (the earlier editions cited by Houzeau/L. are ghosts). Albert Pighius was born at Kampen in Holland ca. 1490 and died at Utrecht in 1542. Primarily a mathematician, he spent much time at the University of Paris, where this book was written. In this treatise, one of his polemical attacks against those who put the sciences of astronomy and astrology to base uses and employ them merely for the making of idle prognostications and popular almanacks, he praises Peurbach and Regiomontanus as true scientists, denouncing as a fraud the “Nova Astronomia” of Marcus Beneventanus.

Light waterstain to top edge of title-page; upper edge trimmed fairly closely throughout. A few ink annotations in a roughly contemporary hand. An excellent copy.

Adams P 1179. Houzeau/Lancaster 2373f. Lalande 43. Renouard (Colines), p. 40f. Renouard, ICP, III, 386. Poggendorff II, 450. OCLC 33631427. Not in BM-STC French, Mortimer, or Caillet.



From the celebrated library of Dr. Odorico Pillone

127 [PILLONE LIBRARY – Vecellio, Cesare]. FEYERABEND, Sigmund (ed.). *Annales sive historiae rerum Belgicarum*.

Frankfurt am Main, (Georg Rab the Elder for) Sigmund Feyerabend, 1580. Folio (265 × 388 mm). 2 parts in one volume. 427, (21); 187, (1) pp. Titles within elaborate allegorical woodcut border signed by Jost Amman. Woodcut headpieces, initials and Feyerabend publisher's mark signed by Tobias Stimmer at end part I. Contemporary full vellum, remnants of four alum-tawed leather ties, spine with four raised bands, headbands in grey, white, and yellow. Stored in custom-made half morocco box. € 85 000

First edition of this collection of the leading histories of the Low Countries, edited by Feyerabend. Fore-edge painting by Cesare Vecellio, depicting a scholar seated at a desk overlooking a landscape with the title "ANNA/LES" below; top and tail edges decorated with abstract line designs.

A rare item from the celebrated library of Dr. Odorico Pillone and his father. Late in the 16th century, Odorico invited Vecellio (first cousin once removed of the master painter Titian, under whom he trained) to decorate a number of books in his library with fore-edge paintings, thereby establishing the earliest known private collection of such paintings. As was Vecellio's preferred style, the painting here is of a scholar, brightly dressed in red and a black hat, centered on the fore-edge and additionally visible on the closed edge.

Corners insignificantly bumped and rubbed, some worming to edges and spine, hinges and endpapers (with chipping to head of spine). Binding shows some dampstaining and soiling. A few tears to flyleaves. Internally generally clean with occasional insignificant foxing and some dampstaining, chiefly confined to margins, as well as minor text block edgewear. Overall a very good example with the fore-edge painting a little worn but still bright.

Provenance: Odorico Pillone (1503–93); Casteldardo estate (ca. 17th–19th centuries); Bayolle of Venice (early 19th century); Paolo Maresio Bazolle (1874); Sir Thomas Brooke (1830–1908; his bookplate to front pastedown); Humphrey Brooke (early 20th century); Pierre Berès (ca. 1947; his bookplate to front pastedown); Jeff Weber Rare Books; Randall J. Moskovitz, MD, Memphis, Tennessee (1990); acquired from the sale of his estate.

VD 16, F 897. Berès, *Bibliothèque Pillone*, no. 133. Berès, *Un groupe de livres Pillone*, no. 1. Brooke, *A Catalogue by Thomas Brooke*, p. 666, no. 5. BNHCat A 394. Cf. Hobson, *Pillone Library, The Book Collector* (Spring 1958), pp. 28–37; Weber, *Annotated Dictionary*, pp. 221–227.



One of the first Europeans ever to set foot in Japan visits Hormuz

128 PINTO, Fernão Mendes. *Les voyages aventureux de Fernand Mendez Pinto*.

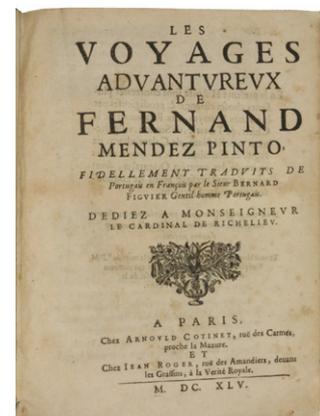
Paris, Arnould Cotinet & Jean Roger, 1645. 4°. (8), 1020 (but: 940), (12) pp. With woodcut title-vignette, headpiece, and several initials. Contemporary giltstamped full calf with gilt spine-title. € 3500

Second French edition of this important work of travel literature by one of the first Europeans ever to set foot in Japan. Particularly remarkable for its early criticism of Portuguese colonialism, the account resembles an autobiographical novel, describing the author's sensational travels in the Middle and Far East, including China, Japan (where he met Francis Xavier in 1551), Sumatra, Java, Siam and Malaysia. Early in his voyage, Pinto is captured by Muslim pirates and taken to Mocha as a slave, but he regains his freedom by the intermediation of a Jewish tradesman who leads him to Portuguese Ormus, from where he continues his journey to Goa.

Composed between 1569 and 1578 by the Portuguese adventurer and merchant Pinto (ca. 1514–83) and not published until 31 years after the author's death, the work saw translations into Spanish, French, English, Dutch and German as early as the 17th century and remains to this day a relevant source for early modern Asian history, despite questions about its historical accuracy. "Whether Pinto was one of the discoverers of Japan remains uncertain" (Henze).

Binding slightly rubbed. Paper occasionally rather browned as common; some marginal tears not touching text. Deleted ownership to flyleaf; armorial bookplate of the Conte de Serans to front pastedown. An attractive copy.

Cordier, *Sinica II*, 2067. Löwendahl 97. Palau 163.206. Howgego I, P 98, p. 829. OCLC 457644236. Cf. Henze IV, 122.



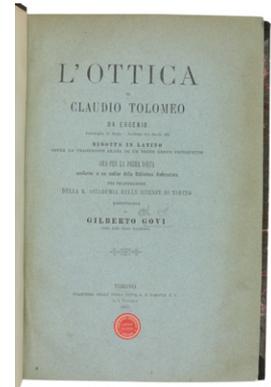
The most important source for the Optics of Ibn al-Haitham

129 **PTOLEMY / GOVI, Gilberto.** *L'Ottica* di Claudio Tolomeo da Eugenio Ammiraglio di Sicilia.

Turin, G. B. Paravia, 1885. 8°. XLIV, (1), 171, (1) pp. With 9 folding plates. Original wrappers bound in half cloth with marbled boards and giltstamped title to spine. € 5000

Editio princeps of the Optics of Ptolemy, the most important source for the Optics of Ibn al-Haitham (Alhazen): "The optics had little direct influence on western Europe. Eugenius' version was known to Roger Bacon and probably to Witelo in the later thirteenth century, but they are exceptions. It did, however, inspire the great optical work of Ibn al-Haytham (d. 1039). The latter was an original scientist who made some notable advances (of which the most important was his correct explanation of the role of light in vision), but the form and much of the content of his *Kitab al-Manazir* are taken from Ptolemy's work; and the inspiration for his remarkable experiments with light must surely also be attributed to Ptolemy. His treatise was translated into Latin and is the basis of the *Perspectiva* of Witelo (ca. 1270), which became the standard optical treatise of the later Middle Ages. The indirect influence of the Optics persisted until the early seventeenth century" (DSB).

Some brownstaining.



Holy Qur'an owned by the art dealer Vincent van Gogh



130 **[QUR'AN].** Qur'an manuscript.

Probably Indian Ocean islands, mid-18th century [ca. 1750]. 4° (170 × 240 × 85 mm). 650 ff. Written space ca. 85 × 165 mm; written in black and red in good naskhi in the style peculiar to the islands in the Indian Ocean. 18th century red morocco with fore-edge flap, elaborately gilt-tooled with floral designs. € 25 000

A beautiful and complete Quran manuscript from the collection of Vincent van Gogh with his etched bookplate of the art dealer and bibliophile Vincent Van Gogh (1866–1911), cousin of the like-named artist. The bookplate was engraved by the Dutch artist Marius Bauer (1867–1932).

Occasional light browning and foxing, but altogether very well preserved. A massive tome, sumptuously bound with excellent provenance.

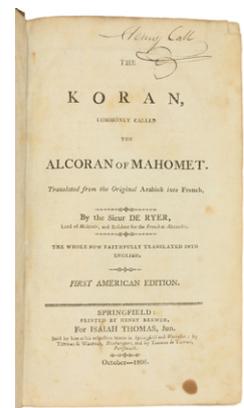
First American edition

131 **[QUR'AN – English].** The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mahomet.

Springfield, MA, Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, Jun., October 1806. 8°. VIII, 524 pp. Contemporary full sheepskin with giltstamped spine title. € 6500

First American edition of the Qur'an, produced by Isaiah Thomas, founder of the American Antiquarian Society and the largest and most important Massachusetts publishing house during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thomas adapted a translation of the French orientalist André Du Ryer for the American market, with occasional notes, including Turkish traditions. Du Ryer had been the envoy of the French king at Alexandria and Constantinople in the 17th century. His translation was the best available, and was frequently reprinted and translated into other European languages throughout the 18th century. Some broxning and light foxing throughout. Small hole slightly affecting text to leaf Aa6; quires Ff and Gg transposed. Provenance: From the collection of the Massachusetts businessman Henry E. Call (fl. 1860s) with his ink ownership to title-page and oval stamps to flyleaf; front pastedown has mid-19th century note of acquisition for \$2.00 from E. P. Dutton's Boston bookshop, founded in 1852.

Shaw & Shoemaker 10684. Europe and the Arab World 32. OCLC 3548445. Not in Chauvin.



First Swedish Translation

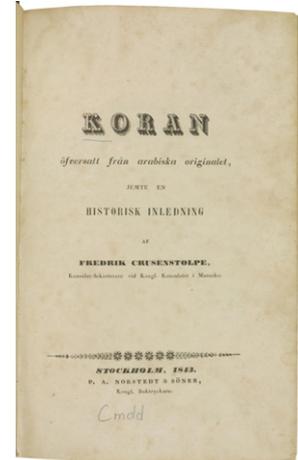
- 132 [QUR'AN – Swedish]. Koran öfversatt från arabiska originalet, jemte en historisk inledning af Fredrik Crusenstolpe, konsulat-sekreterare vid kongl. konsulatet i Marocko.

Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1843. 8°. v, (1), 158, 783, (1), 26, (2) pp. Near contemporary green half calf over marbled boards, flat spine elaborately gilt. € 3500

First Swedish edition: the pioneering, first complete version of the Holy Qur'an in any Scandinavian language. The translator Fredrik Crusenstolpe (1801–82) was secretary to the Swedish consul in Tanger and a philhellene who had fought against the Ottomans in the Greek War of Independence. The publication was privately funded by the translator himself: Crusenstolpe, who detected in the Swedish mentality an ignorance and tendency toward superstition which he resented, “felt personally compelled to furnish the Swedish audience with material to rectify some of the misconceptions about the Prophet Muhammad in Swedish popular imagination [...] He described the Prophet as a rational ‘Arabic founder of law’ (p. iii), in compliance with a common imagery of the Prophet which emerged in the European Enlightenment” (N. S. Eggen, “On the Periphery: Translations of the Qur'an in Sweden, Denmark and Norway”, in: *The Routledge Handbook of Arabic Translation*, ed. Sameh Hanna et al.).

Covers a little rubbed, corners slightly bumped. Some browning and occasional foxing throughout. From the library of Swedish linguist Hans Hultqvist (1943–2019) with his discrete shelf mark in pencil to title-page. Very rare: OCLC lists only four holding libraries (NY Public Library, Library of Congress, Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University).

Chawin X, 238. OCLC 2011410.



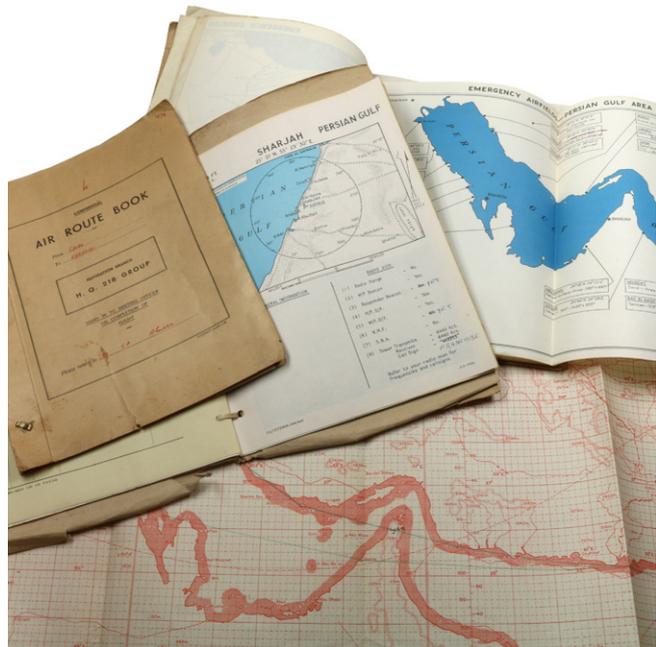
WWII Pilots Navigating the Arabian Gulf

- 133 [RAF – Middle East Force]. Air Route books for pilots flying from Cairo to Karachi. Navigation Branch H.Q. 216 Group.

No place, 1943–1945. Three 4° files of ca. 30 leaves each, including distress signal code tables, tips for forced landings, colour-printed route maps, radio beacon maps, emergency airfield maps, and double-sided airfield leaves dedicated to single airfields along the designated route. Includes a folder of related material, mainly additional airfield maps of India and other places. € 4500

Three air route books, compiled for the use of pilots flying from Cairo to Karachi during WWII. The route was made up of staging posts in Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Pakistan, Bahrain, Sharjah, and India. Each route book is marked in manuscript with the specific airfield/staging post to which the books were to be returned: Cairo West (Egypt), Almaza (Egypt), and Shaibah (Iraq). As the first sheet in each book advises the user, “the contents of this route book are confidential”, for the information contained is “also of use to the enemy, and must be safeguarded at all times. Every effort must be made to destroy the route book in the event of force-landing in enemy or neutral territory”.

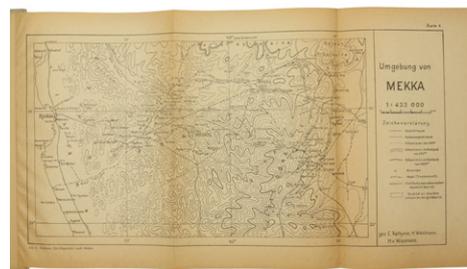
There is no standard collation for the books, as they were added to with monthly supplements. In some cases, the route books contain different issues of the same document, or earlier issues amended in manuscript. Also present are duplicated typescript or mimeograph additions; the Cairo West book includes information on “Marine Lights in the Persian Gulf”. Some occasional edge tears or chipping, but on the whole well-preserved specimens from wartime Royal Air Force use.



Historical study of the Hajj

- 134 **RATHJENS, Carl August.** Die Pilgerfahrt nach Mekka. Von der Weihrauchstrasse zur Ölwirtschaft.

Hamburg, Robert Mölich, 1948. 8°. 144 pp. With numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations and small maps in the text as well as a folding map of the area around Mekka. Contemporary printed boards. € 850



First edition. Historical study of the Hajj by the German geographer and traveller Rathjens (1887–1966), describing the evolution of Mecca from a wealthy center of commerce along the Incense Trade Route to a place of worship largely financed by the oil economy of Saudi Arabia. It discusses pre-Islamic festivities in the city leading up to the establishment of the Hajj pilgrimage, as well as the reform of the Hajj under HRH King Abd-al Aziz ibn Saud and his oil policy.

The illustrations show archaeological excavations and findings, pilgrims on foot or aboard sailboats and steamers, landscape and city views, the Great Mosque in Mecca, the various climate zones of the Arabian Peninsula, and the Incense Trade Route in Roman times, as well as the location of contemporary oil fields and deposits on the Peninsula.

Binding slightly worn at lower corners and head of spine; spine insignificantly rubbed. Paper evenly browned throughout. Not a single copy in auction records.

Spuler, Handbuch der Orientalistik I, II, Orientalische Geschichte von Kyros bis Mohammed 333. OCLC 6640531.

Scarce maps of the Red Sea based upon hydrographic surveys of the British East India Company

- 135 **[RED SEA] – MILLER, William.** Part 1st. Chart of the Red Sea on which is Delineated the Coast of Abyssinia from the Straits of Babel-Mandeb to Salaka [...]. - Part 2nd. Chart of the Red Sea on which is delineated the African & Arabian coasts from Salaka and Jiddah to Suez.

[London], William Miller, 1809. Two engraved charts. Ca. 599 × 732 mm (image), 630 × 770 mm (sheet). € 4500

Scarce, highly detailed charts of the Red Sea based upon hydrographic surveys of the British East India Company carried out from 1804 to 1805. The first encompasses the southern part of the Red Sea, the second shows the northern part. They feature the tracks of several survey vessels, including Alexander Dalrymple's *Swallow* of 1776, as well as soundings, the locations of shipwrecks, and numerous other details. On land, trails lead from Bernice and Cosire to the Nile, and a note near Tor indicates "3 days Journey for Camels to Suez, here is good water".

A few older tears repaired. Light toning.

Cf. Abbey, Travel 515 (note).



A Spanish diplomat's travels from Ceylon to Damascus

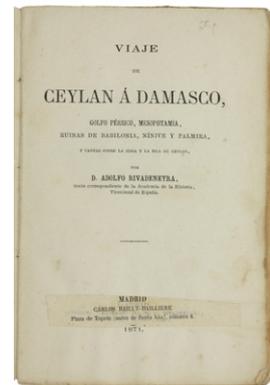
- 136 **RIVADENEYRA, Adolfo.** Viaje de Ceylan á Damasco, Golfo Pérsico, Mesopotamia, ruinas de Babilonia, Nínive y Palmira [...].

Madrid, M[anuel] Rivadeneyra for Cárlos Bailly-Bailliere, 1871. 8°. IX, (3), 398, (1) pp., final blank page. Original printed wrappers. € 850

First edition. Detailed account of a Spanish diplomat's travels from Ceylon to Damascus, particularly remarkable for "the vivid manner in which the author describes the native tribes, and his complete absence of exaggeration or conceit, render[ing] this book extremely entertaining" (Appleton). Rivadeneyra spoke "Turkish and modern Arabic with a correctness that is the astonishment of the natives themselves" (ibid.), an expertise reflected in his travelogue, where he deems Arabic the language "spoken by a people that knew neither childhood nor old age, [a language] that emerged in the 6th century in sheer perfection, surpassing others in richness, flexibility and a sophistication achieved by few" (p. 385). Dedicated to and published by his father, whose business Rivadeneyra continued after retiring from diplomatic service in 1879.

Narrow paper clipping bearing the name of the bookseller and editor Cárlos Bailly-Bailliere in Madrid pasted over the original editor's name on the title-page. Wrappers somewhat chipped and soiled; shelfmark labels to spine. Interior occasionally brownstained. Rarely seen at auction.

Appleton, American Annual Cyclopedic (1872), XI, 470. OCLC 1025704980.



First and only publication of the original text of the primary logbook of the first Dutch expedition to the Arabian Gulf

- 137 [ROOBACKER, Cornelis Cornelisz.] A. HOTZ (publ.). Cornelis Cornelisz Roobacker's scheepsjournaal Gamron-Basra (1645); de eerste reis der Nederlanders door de Perzische Golf. Uitgegeven, met inleiding en noten, door A. Hotz.

In: BEEKMAN, A.A. etc. (eds.), Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap gevestigd te Amsterdam. Tweede serie Deel XXIV. No. 3 (15 Mei).

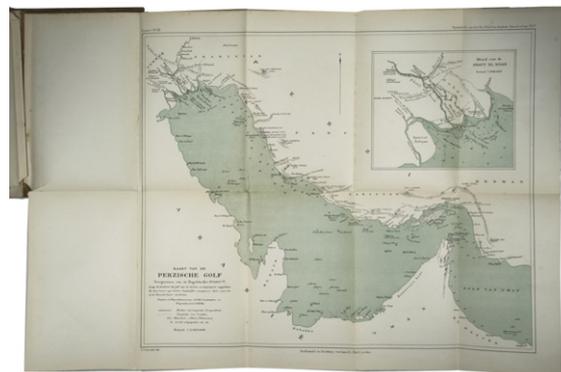
Leiden, Brill, 1907. 8°. One folding table and 3 folding maps (1 belonging to another article in the journal). Brown paper wrappers, with title information of the journal on the front and spine, and the contents on the back wrapper. € 750

This issue of the journal of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society contains the first and only publication of the original text of the primary logbook of the first Dutch expedition to the Arabian (or Persian) Gulf in 1645. This logbook was kept by the leader of the expedition, Captain Cornelis Cornelisz Roobacker, and it is one of three logbooks to have survived the journey. They are kept at the National Archives of the Netherlands as a part of the collection of the VOC official Wollebrand Geleynssen de Jongh (1594–1647). Roobacker's logbook was the only one of the three to have been selected for publication; it was edited by Albert Paulus Hermanus Hotz (1855–1930), a Dutch businessman in Iran and consul in Beirut. Hotz also wrote other articles on Dutch activities in the Arabian Gulf region and formed a large collection of Arabic manuscripts, early photographs and books on the Middle East.

"In the year 1645, two small Dutch ships, the Delfshaven and the Schelvis, set out from Dandar Abbas [on the coast of Iran] on their first trading mission to Basra [Iraq]. Only small ships could be used to reach Basra. [...] As was the custom for shipping to Basra, the Dutch ships took a local pilot on board on Kharg island. The pilot took the ships directly to the Shatt al Arab, but there trouble began. The Shatt al Arab was very shallow at that time [...]" (Slot, *Kuwait*). In his logbook, Roobacker gives a detailed description of the expedition, including the various problems and navigational errors they faced due to the size of the two Dutch ships and - according to Roobacker - the inaccuracy of the English nautical charts that were used on board of the ships. He ended up drawing his own charts of the region, these have survived among the papers of VOC official Artus Gijssels (1577–1647) and are now kept at the Badische Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe. The illustration of a chart Hotz added to his publication of Roobacker is one of a different Dutch nautical chart that was made during the second half of the 17th century, since Hotz did not know about the original in Karlsruhe. Regardless of what exact chart Hotz used, it is a useful addition to illustrate the locations in the Arabian Gulf region, mentioned in the text of Roobacker's logbook of the expedition.

Very slight foxing throughout, 2 of the 3 maps at the end of the work are loose, overall in very good condition.

Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf, p. 11; Slot, The origins of Kuwait, pp. 18–19.



Rumi's Masnavi

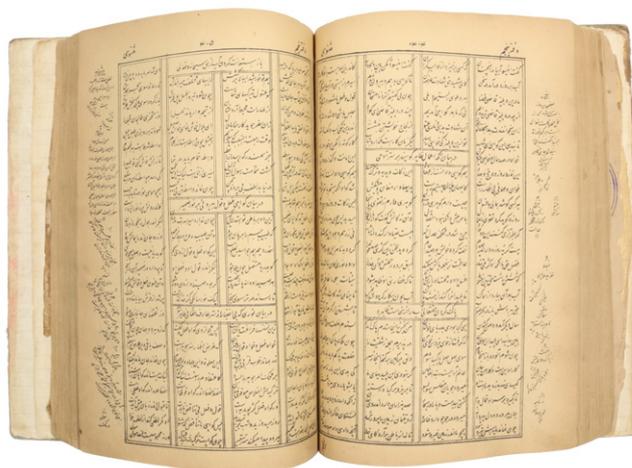
138 RUMI (Jalal al-Din Muhammad Balkhi). Masnavi-i ma'navi-i Mawlavi.

Bombay, Matba' i Safdari, 1 Rabi al Awal 1309 H [= 5 Oct. 1891]. Large 8° (180 × 258 mm). 2, 9–665 pp. (misnumbered), successive pages numbered 6606–6612 and 6615–6620). Lithographed Persian text, 25 lines in four columns to the page. Contemporary red half calf over papered boards. € 200

Bombay-printed lithographed edition of the Masnavi (“The Spiritual Couplets”), the great poem by the Persian theologian and mystic Rumi (1207–73). One of the most influential works of Sufism, the work has been hailed as “the Persian Quran” and the greatest mystical poem in world literature.

Paper brittle and browned throughout with chips and occasional tears. First and last leaves damaged with reinforcements (especially the latter, with extensive tears and loss); lacks 3 leaves after the first and another near the end. Library stamp of Nasser Engheta.

OCLC 915143091.



Persian manuscript

139 RUMI (Jalal al-Din Muhammad Balkhi). Masnavi-i ma'navi-i Mawlavi. Books 5 and 6 (of 6).

Probably Safavid Persia, 1067 H [= 1657 CE]. Folio (237 × 354 mm). Persian manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. (207) pp. on 104 ff. Four columns, 25 lines in black ink nasta'liq calligraphy to the page within gold and blue rules. Chapter headings and synopses in red ink, two title-pages with fine gold and polychrome illumination. Catchwords, marginal notes. Colophon includes floral illumination and a pen-and-ink drawing of a man with a turban. Dark brown tooled calf binding with oriental ornaments. € 1500

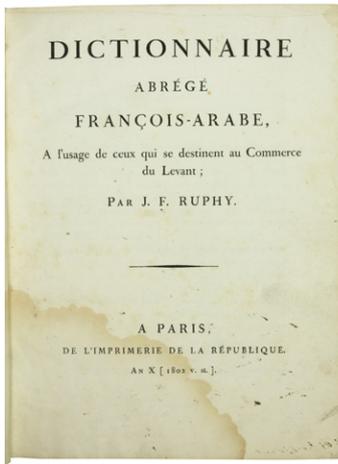
Books 5 and 6 of Rumi's Mathnavi Ma'navi (“The Spiritual Couplets”), the great poem by the Persian theologian and mystic Rumi (1207–73). One of the most influential works of Sufism, the work has been hailed as “the Persian Quran” and the greatest mystical poem in world literature. Manuscript signed Zelli Al Hosseini and dated Friday, 19 Rajab 1067 AH (3 May 1657 CE). Old waqf stamps; some waterstaining throughout, more severe near end, but altogether beautifully preserved.



The first dictionary of Arabic published in France

140 RUPHY, J[acques] F[rançois]. Dictionnaire abrégé François-Arabe, à l'usage de ceux qui se destinent au commerce du Levant.

Paris, de l'Imprimerie de la République (par les soins de P. D. Duboy-Laverne), an X (1802 v. st.). Large 4° (198 × 260 mm). (4), XV, (1), 227, (1) pp. Contemporary French half calf over papered boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4500



Only edition. The first dictionary of Arabic published in France: a unidirectional wordbook of more than 6,000 French terms translated into Arabic (in Arabic typeface), printed in large type and generously spaced, for the use of French merchants in the orient.

In the preface, the author anticipates the concept of linguistic relativity when he observes that Arabic lacks equivalent terms for a multitude of French words, especially such as relate to everyday life, culture, and the mechanical arts, and states that it would be impossible to translate the works of Newton, Montesquieu, or Lavoisier into Arabic, for "l'ignorance d'une chose entraîne nécessairement l'ignorance du mot qui sert à la désigner" (p. ix). With the practical needs of commercial travellers and secretaries in mind, he has thus aimed to pare down the vocabulary of his dictionary to the bare essentials, so as to offer to those who would wish to use Arabic nothing but the most widely used words (p. xiii).

Ruphy, a native of Greece born Iacovos Rouvis, emigrated to France as a young man and participated in Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign before becoming secretary of the Conseil des arts et du commerce du département de la Seine in 1801.

Binding rubbed; extremities bumped. A fairly large waterstain throughout the lower third of the book. Rare in the trade; a single copy at auction in the past 40 years.

Ersch/Gruber V, 53. OCLC 27402218. Spingatis, Kat. 32: Grammatiken und Wörterbücher (Leipzig 1895), no. 309. Not in Zaunmüller or Vater/Jülg.

Rare collection of correspondence by significant personalities and rulers: the definitive edition

141 [RUSCELLI, Girolamo (ed.)]. Delle lettere di principi.

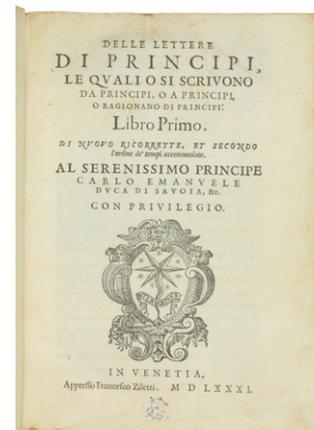
Venice, Francesco Ziletti, 1581. 4° (152 × 208 mm). 3 volumes. (6), 236 ff. (6), 203 ff. (8), 284 ff. With woodcut printer's device to title-pages. Early 19th century full vellum with ginstamped spines and double labels. All edges gilt and goffered with a floral design. € 4500

Rare collection of correspondence by significant personalities and rulers, including Andrea Doria, Annibale Caro, Baldassare Castiglione, Bernardo and Pietro Bibiena, Cardinal Bessarion, Lorenzo and Cosimo de' Medici, Pietro Gonzaga, Hieronimo Fracastoro, Giovanni Bembo, Francesco Guiccardini, Emperor Charles V, Pope Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), etc. Important both as historical and linguistic documents; the definitive edition.

Ruscelli was a prolific and versatile Italian scholar who published on topics ranging from cartography to alchemy. A native of Viterbo, he eventually settled in Venice, where the first edition of "Delle Lettere Di Principi" was published in 1562 in a single volume. The collection demonstrates the rich social context of 16th century Venice, as Ruscelli himself is a classic example for the multidisciplinary Renaissance man.

Light foxing throughout and occasional light soiling or waterstaining. A prettily bound set with 19th century collection stamp to title-pages of vols. 1 and 3.

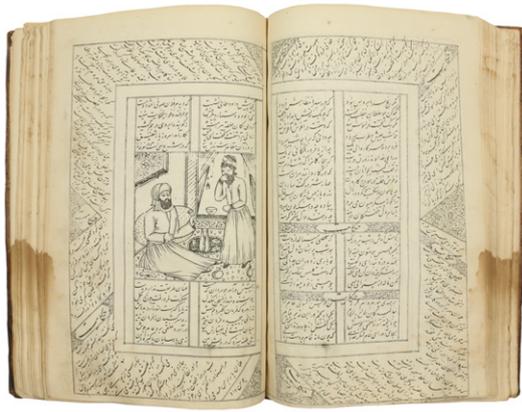
Edit 16, CNCE 16617. Adams L 564. BM-STC Italian 376. Melzi II, 115f. Gamba 1470 ("a very valuable collection").



The works of Sheikh Saadi

142 SAADI. Kulliyat-i Sa'di (Saadi's Collected Works).

Tehran, Seyyed Hossein, 1301–1310 H [= 1883–92 CE]. Large 8° (172 × 268 mm). (426) pp. Lithographed Persian text printed in two columns with 22 lines of nasta'liq script to the page. With numerous text illustrations (some full-page). Contemporary full auburn calf. € 400



Iranian-produced single volume set containing the works of Sheikh Saadi: the Qasids (elegies), the famous Gulestan (Rose Garden), Bustan (Orchard), Gjaualiat (lyrical poems), Mofradat, Rubayyat, etc. Text columns surrounded by an outer writing field with corrections based on the “Bombay issues”.

Russian blindstamps “Tatarovskoi Protasyva Fabriki”. A few leaves loose; a few edge flaws; some waterstaining throughout, mainly confined to margins. Binding rubbed, spine splitting; lower edge severely bumped with traces of moisture to pastedowns.

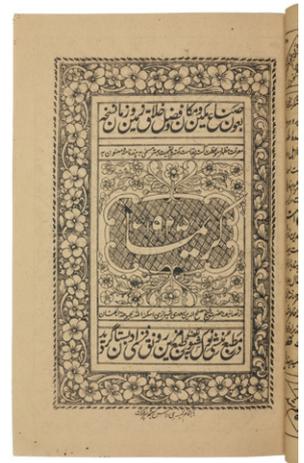
The works of Sheikh Saadi

143 SAADI. *Kulliyat-i Sa’di* (Saadi’s Collected Works).

Lucknow & Cawnpore, 1869–1917. Large 8° (180 × 270 mm). 6 parts in one volume. 38, 12, 124, 134, 71, (1), 256 (instead of 258, lacking 253–254) pp. Each part with separate title-page. Lithographed Persian verse and prose, 19 lines of Urdu script to the page. Early 20th century green half cloth over red printed paper boards. Handwritten spine label. € 800

Indian-produced single volume set containing the works of Sheikh Saadi: the Qasids (elegies), the famous Gulestan (Rose Garden), Bustan (Orchard), Gjaualiat (lyrical poems), Mofradat, Rubayyat, etc. All pages divided into an inner and outer writing field.

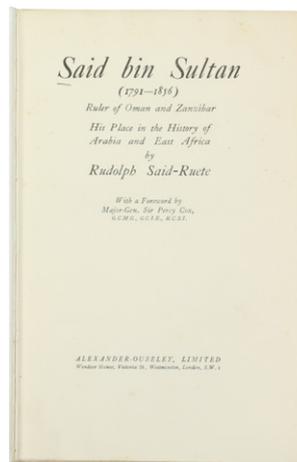
Binding rubbed and a little wormed. Interior browned throughout, light worming and edge flaws to beginning and end; lacks a single leaf near the end of the volume. A few 20th century annotations in English and Persian.



From the library of the British Consul in Zanzibar

144 SAID-RUETE, Rudolph. Said bin Sultan (1791–1856), Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. *His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa*.

London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. 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. € 9500



Rare first edition. Said-Ruete was the son of Princess Salma (1844–1924), daughter of Sayyid Sai’id ibn Sultan (1791–1856), ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. The Princess married Friedrich Ruete, a clerk at the German embassy, and lived for 52 years as a widow in Germany. Their son Rudolph produced this remarkable survey of his grandfather’s life and times, considered as important as Vincenzo Maurizi’s “History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat” (London 1819). Sayyid Said ibn Sultan became the ruler of Oman in 1806, when he was about 15 years of age. After defeating the opposition with British help he determined to reassert Oman’s traditional claims in East Africa. He eventually succeeded, and in about 1840 shifted his capital to Zanzibar, where he introduced the cloves that became the foundation of the island’s economy. He also controlled the Arab traders that brought back slaves and ivory from the African interior. In this monograph the author highlights the early history of Oman, the rise of Said ibn Sultan to power in Oman and Zanzibar, and his relations with foreign powers (France, England, and the 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.

Covers a little soiled (lower cover more so); light wear to extremities; insignificant spotting confined to flyleaves. A fine copy with ticket of The Times Book Club to lower pastedown. Provenance: from the library of Christopher Palmer Rigby (1820–85), who served as the East India Company's agent and British Consul in Zanzibar from 1858 to 1861.

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.

Popular vernacular "Life of the Prophet"

- 145 **SANTOS ALONSO, Hilario.** *Historia verdadera del falso, y perverso profeta Mahoma, sacada San Eulogio, Juan Sagredo, Fray Jayme Bleda, y otros.*

Madrid, Manuel Martin, 1767. 4°. (2), 3–24 pp. Crude woodcut vignette on title-page.

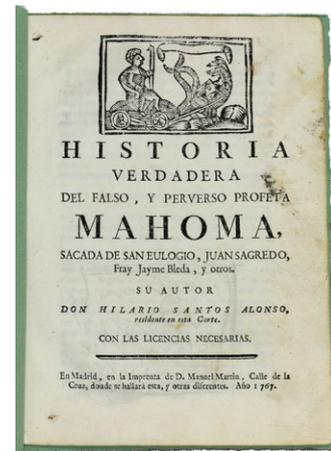
€ 850

Rare first edition of this popular vernacular 'Life of Muhammed', introducing the Spanish reader to a complex pastiche of legends concerning the founder of Islam. Broad and occasionally sympathetic interest in Muhammed became evident during the European Enlightenment, but the present work seems to have been mainly intended rather as a salacious and scintillating account of the exotic, heretical customs of Muhammed and his followers.

Various other editions of Alonso's work appeared in the 1770s and 1780s (each rare in census), perhaps evincing popular interest in the subject matter. A full-length Spanish Life of the Prophet would eventually appear in 1788, translated from the French (1787) of Pastoret.

OCLC shows just a handful of copies worldwide, including as part of a Coleccion de Varias Historias printed by Manuel Martin from 1767–1768, each with separate title-page and register (cf the UCLA and Wisconsin examples). The Spanish Union Catalogue (REBIUN) shows a copy at the Biblioteca de Catalunya and a copy as part of the Coleccion at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Palau y Dulcet suggest the present edition as the earliest extant.

Palau y Dulcet XX, 300.744.

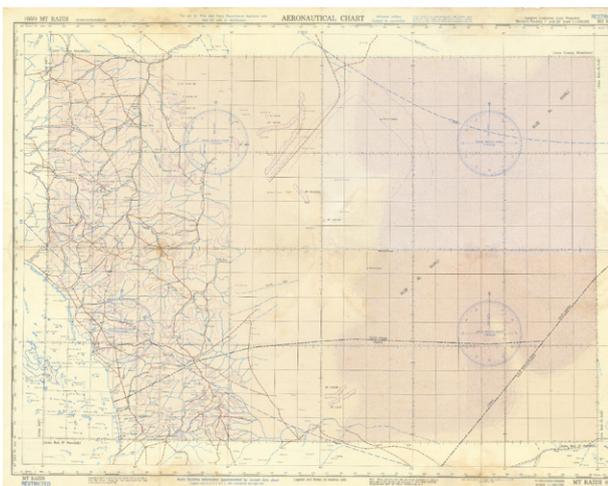


U.S. pilot charts from the Second World War

- 146 **[SAUDI ARABIA AND YEMEN].** Collection of USAF Aeronautical Charts.

Washington, DC, Army Map Service, 1942 and 1944. 8 charts. 560 × 735 mm, with key printed on the back. Scale 1:1,000,000.

€ 7500



Substantial set of first edition U.S. pilot charts from the Second World War. Includes 2 maps of the Arabian Peninsula (668 and 669), depicting the border region of Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Aden Protectorate and covering the area between the 42nd and 54th meridian east, and between the 16th and 20th parallel north. Also shows the Frasan Islands as well as large parts of the Rub' al Kahli desert with sections marked "unexplored", the city of Salala constituting the easternmost point.

Further, two maps of Iran (429 and 443) between the 53rd and 60th meridian east, and the 28th and 36th parallel north, identifying Kerman, Yazd and Birjand.

The remaining maps cover western Afghanistan (439), labelling Herat and Farah, central India (559), with cities such as Jabalpur, Bhopal and Achalpur, and the Indian Ocean showing the Chagos archipelago (1037) and Comoro Island (1052).

Chart no. 1037 dampstained with loss to the centre, chart no. 669 lacks approx. 5.5 cm, clipped away at upper margin. Remaining maps with occasional small tears, but overall in good condition.

U.S.-Saudi agreements regarding the mutual use of the port of Dammam and the Dhahran airfield

147 [SAUDI ARABIA – Port and Airfield Facilities / MURRAY, Thomas]. Report on Port and Airfield Facilities. Dammam and Dhahran. Saudi Arabia.

Washington, DC, Tudor Engineering Company, July 1957. Small folio (ca. 216 × 275 mm). (6), 1V, 170 pp., interleaved with 3 blank pages. With 5 folding plates included in pagination, as well as several black-and-white photographic prints, maps, and charts in the text. With 3 original black-and-white glossy photographs of the port of Dammam (ca. 202 × 250 – 208 × 254 mm), a copy of a four-page telegram to the Secretary of State, and a copy of a 6-page typescript letter loosely enclosed. Original printed wrappers. € 1250

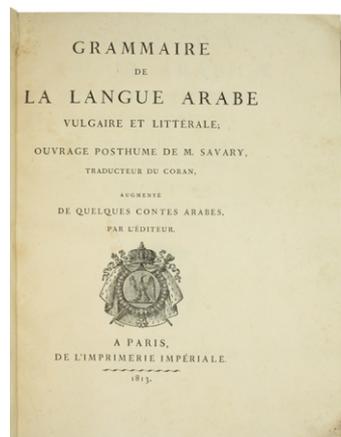
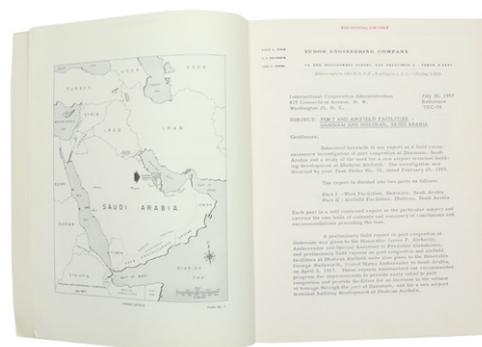
Thorough report on the U.S.-Saudi Arabia agreements regarding the mutual use of the port in Dammam and the airfield at Dhahran, near Aramco oil facilities. It was prepared for the International Cooperation Administration, an organization established in 1955 and responsible for all U.S. foreign assistance programs except for military assistance, until its abolition by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 transferred its functions to the Agency for International Development. The airfield had been built with U.S. assistance in the mid-1940s, and had for some time been operating as a civilian air terminal for Saudi Arabia. The agreement was renewed in April 1957, the same month the report was drawn up, with the understanding that the United States would provide funding and technical assistance to improve the airfield facilities, as well as the port. The account is based on a field reconnaissance investigation of port congestion at Dammam, and a study of the need for a new airport terminal building development at Dhahran. It is divided into two parts, the first devoted to the port facilities, the second to those at the airfield, both ranging from preliminary reports to appendices. The illustrations include photographic prints of the Dammam main pier and the loading apron and passenger terminal at Dhahran, as well as a map of the air routes serving Dhahran airfield and construction plans for the Dammam harbour and the terminal building at Dhahran.

This report, along with a study of its background, provides a good showcase for postwar U.S.-Saudi relations, the impact of oil on foreign policy, and the expenditure of U.S. funds in the Middle East.

The enclosed copied telegram to the Secretary of State, received 12 April 1957, from the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, George Wadsworth, gives his personal observations on Saudi Arabia, pointing out the “genuine goodwill of [the] King towards US”, but lamenting the Deputy Foreign Minister Yusuf Yasin’s reluctance to use the term “international communism” in a joint communiqué.

The enclosed copied letter of Thomas J. Murray, the project manager for Tudor Engineering, to his wife (“Dear Babe”), was written two days after drawing up the conclusions and recommendations for the project in April 1957. It is a personal account of his travels with the U.S. Ambassador and Special Assistant to President Eisenhower, James Prioleau Richards (the project was referred to as the ‘Richards Mission’), to Riyadh to visit the King, the princes and various ministers, as well as the palace (“The inside of the palace is fabulous – it is something out of the Arabian Nights”), and the city. He tells of receiving a solid gold wristwatch from the King, and comments on the monarch’s four wives, and Arab women in general: “In all of our travels in this country, we have yet to see a woman’s face”.

Red ink stamp “For official use only” on several pages throughout. Hinges and extremities very slightly rubbed. A good copy of a report undoubtedly published in a very small press run.



First Arabic printing of a tale from the 1001 Nights

148 SAVARY, Claude-Étienne. Grammaire de la langue arabe vulgaire et littéraire [...].

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1813. 4°. XII, 536 pp. With a French and a Latin title-page and 2 woodcut title-vignettes. Arabic types. Later red half calf with giltstamped spine and spine-title. € 6500

First edition. Early Arabic grammar by the orientalist Savary (1750–88), published posthumously and edited by Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824), the conservator of the oriental manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Napoleonic France. Langlès enriched the work with several Oriental fairy tales, including the legend of Sindbad in French and Arabic, making

this the first Arabic printing of a tale from the Thousand and One Nights. Savary was also the author of the second translation of the Qur'an, published in 1783, which replaced Du Ryer's translation from 1647 and saw reissues as late as 1970. Upper cover pierced in one place. Paper with occasional light brownstaining; small flaw to lower corner of p. 519, not affecting text. A fine volume in an appealing binding.

Brunet V, 154. Schnurrer 429 (note). OCLC 234128786. Not in Graesse or Fück. For Savary cf. Dictionnaire des orientalistes de langue française 927ff.

Presentation copy

- 149 **SCHIAPARELLI, Luigi.** *L'Italia descritta nel libro del re ruggero compilato da Edrisi [...]* Relazione preceduta da un quadro degli studi geografici in Occidente dal principio dell'impero romano al secolo XIII [...].

Turin, Hermann Löscher, 1883. 4°. 30 pp., final blank leaf. Original printed wrappers.

€ 500

First and only edition: a rare treatise on the description of the Italian peninsula in the famous geography of Al-Idrisi, issued as a supplement to the 1883 partial edition prepared by Michele Amari and Celestino Schiaparelli, Luigi Schiaparelli's brother. Presentation copy, inscribed on the flyleaf by the author to the mayor of Turin, the historian and collector Leone Fontana (1836–1905).

Front flyleaf included in pagination. Occasional light brownstaining. Only a handful of copies in Italian libraries. Never seen at auction.

OCLC 1255379889.



The first Arabic “Macbeth”, translated from Shakespeare

- 150 **SHAKESPEARE, William / 'IFFAT, Muhammad (transl.).** [Makbith].

Egypt, [Matba'at al-Muqattam], 1911 CE / 1329 H. 8° (162 × 248 mm). 3–130 pp. (wanting title-page). Modern brown half calf in Egyptian style with giltstamped spine. € 2500

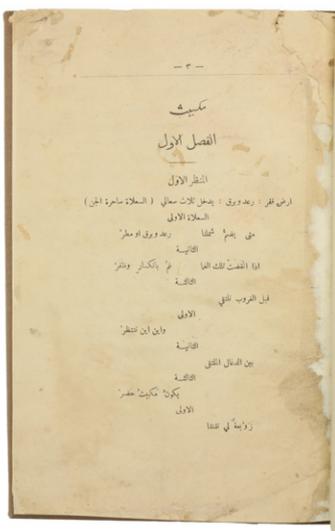
First Arabic edition thus of Shakespeare's play “Macbeth”, and the first to be based on the original Shakespearean text. A previous translation by 'Abd al-Malik Iskandar and Jirjis 'abd al-Malik, supposedly produced in 1900, is lost. Another Arabic translation, by Khalil Muthrani, was published also in 1911, but it was based on the French version rather than the English text. A translation in Ottoman Turkish, by Abdullah Cevdet (Karlidag), had appeared in Cairo as early as 1909.

Interestingly, the present translation, in verse, was staged before appearing in book form: in early 20th century Egypt, foreign plays appealed foremost to theatregoers rather than to readers. The appearance of the dramatic text in print, therefore, implied not so much a broadening of cultural interests among intellectuals as a commercial stage success on which the publisher was eager to cash in.

Muhammad 'Iffat provides a verse dedication that reads: “Our Arabisation is dedicated to the whole world; to every writer, poet or scholar”, adding a special dedication to the “virtuous scholar” (al-'alim al-Fadil) Tabuz Zada Husayn Rushdi Pasha, then Foreign Minister of Egypt. 'Iffat describes himself as “the son of Khalil Pasha 'Iffat”. Muhammad 'Iffat, who has already translated “The Tempest” (1909), was an Arabic judge in civil courts and a correspondent of Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936).

Wants title-page; the text is complete with index and colophon. Marginal chippings to a few pages, not affecting the text. Minor stains and flaws to several leaves; a small stain to the lower corner throughout the last forty pages. Overall a good copy. Very rare; OCLC lists a single holding library (Yale).

OCLC 122722609. Cf. Katherine Hennessy & Margaret Litvin, Shakespeare and the Arab World (2019), pp. 44, 59.



An embassy to Persia in 1614

151 SILVA Y FIGUEROA, Garcia de. L'ambassade [...] en Perse.

Paris, Jean du Puis, 1667. 4°. (12), 506, (30). With woodcut title-vignette and headpiece. Near-contemporary giltstamped full calf with giltstamped spine-title. Leading edges gilt, sumptuously gilt inner dentelle bordering silk pastedowns. Later marbled flyleaves. All edges gilt. € 12 500

First edition of the travelogue of the Spanish diplomat Silva y Figueroa (1550–1624), who embarked on an embassy to Persia in 1614, hoping to secure from Shah Abbas exclusive trading rights in Persia and its dependencies. As the Latin manuscript was not published and a Spanish translation did not appear until the 20th century, this French translation published by de Puis (as well as the one issued by Louis Billaine the same year) long remained the only available version of the itinerary.

In 1619, Figueroa was granted an audience in Isfahan with the Shah, who sought to conclude a trading agreement with the Spanish but would not subscribe to the ambassador's demands for the restoration of Gombroon and other Portuguese enclaves, nor to the exclusion of the English and other nationalities. Negotiations were suspended and Figueroa ended up returning to Spain, where he arrived in 1624 after an absence of ten years. His account describes Lar, Shiraz, Kaşan, Qazvin, and Qom as well as other places including the caravansaries where he stayed, and gives interesting ethnographic data on the non-Muslim communities, such as the Armenians in Jolfa or the Zoroastrians, as well as a precise description of Persepolis and its cuneiform inscriptions. Although Antonio de Gouvea (1602) and Giambattista and Girolamo Vecchiotti (1606) had already recognized cuneiform as a type of writing, Figueroa was the first person to describe the cuneiform characters as shaped like “pyramids” and “obelisks”, thus anticipating Pietro della Valle. Of the Persian dependencies, Ormuz and Bahrain were considered of particular importance, the former for its trade in silks, the latter for pearls: “Mais ce Golfe [...] qui est beaucoup plus long que large, ayant au milieu cette fertile Isle de Baharen [...] si celebre par tout l'Orient, à cause de sa riche & precieuse pesche de perles” (p. 59). Furthermore, Figueroa mentions falcons “larger and stronger than in Europe” (p. 105) as well as “excellent horses” (p. 426), and “the best dates of all of Persia” (p. 94).

Covers slightly scuffed. Interior occasionally browned and waterstained; a few small marginal tears, not touching text. Several handwritten marginal annotations, particularly in the index. Bookplate of the bibliophile and horse enthusiast Joseph Guilhem de Lagondie (1809–79) to flyleaf, who sold the book in March 1878 (handwritten note of acquisition by the new owner to flyleaf). Shelfmark label and catalogue description mounted to flyleaf.

Palau 313.613. Wilson 70. Diba 3. Howgego I, 5105. Encyclopaedia Iranica IX, 612f. OCLC 166132497. Not in Blackmer, Atabey or Weber.



Valuable texts from the manuscript troves of the Royal Library in Paris

152 SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac]. [Al-Anis al-mufid lil-talib al-mustafid]. Chrestomathie arabe, ou extraits de divers écrivains arabes, tant en prose qu'en vers, à l'usage de élèves de l'École spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes.

Paris, (J. J. Marcel), l'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1806. 8°. 3 vols. (8), 15, (1), 587, (1) pp. (6), XII, 543, (3) pp., final blank leaf. (4), IV, 565, (1) pp., final blank leaf. Contemporary brown boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4800

First edition, printed with the beautiful Arabic types of the Imprimerie Imperiale by J. J. Marcel, who in 1798 had brought printing to the Arabic world when he set up the first press in Cairo.

“Opus maximopere, nec vero ultra quam fas erat, laudatum et celebratum ab omnibus qui de eo referrent” (Schnurrer). “Like his Grammar, de Sacy's Chrestomathy was first compiled for his students. In the early 19th century there was a very limited body of reading matter



for academic learners of Arabic [...] The Chrestomathy was intended to remedy this fault. But de Sacy immediately combined with this practical aim the scholarly task to use and make known valuable texts from the manuscript troves of the Royal Library in Paris, and so his Chrestomathy contains extensive extracts from late historians (Maqrizi) and geographers, from Hariri's Maqamat, from the Druze canon and from Qazwini's cosmography, as well as several poems from Nabiga to Ibn Farid, and, finally, keeping in mind the practical needs of future interpreters, a collection of state documents, all of this in the original Arabic with French translation and a wealth of annotations [...] It is a credit to de Sacy's interpretative mastery that the Chrestomathy [...] enjoyed a much longer life than similar works usually do, which tend soon to show their age due to the progress of scholarship: for nearly a century his work introduced learners to the masterpieces of Arabic literature" (Fück).

Bindings rubbed and bumped at extremities; interior well preserved. Scarce on the market.

Schnurrer 153. Fück p. 146–148. OCLC 3822297.

An unrecorded European slave narrative

153 [SLAVE NARRATIVE]. Compendio Istorico del Riscatto di Ippolito Mazzolani, Schiavo in Algeri, fatto dalla Ven. Arcicon-Fraternita della Redenzione eretta nella Chiesa di S. Leonardo, della Città di Ferrara. Li 6. Aprile dell' Anno 1779.

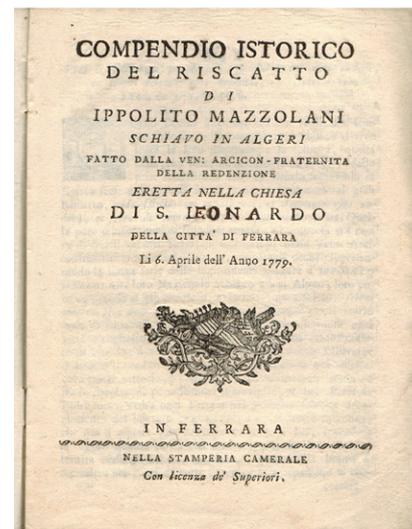
Ferrara, Stamperia Camerale, [1779]. 4° (197 × 146 mm). 8 pp., plus initial and terminal integral blanks. Bound in contemporary marbled wrappers; an exceptional copy, perfectly-preserved. With a handful of contemporary ink corrections to text. € 2250

Unrecorded sole edition of this remarkable slave narrative, recounting the capture, enslavement, and emancipation of the 38 year-old Ippolito Mazzolani. The taking of Europeans as slaves in the Mediterranean region declined through the late 18th century but persisted into the early 19th century; one of the main methods of freeing victims was through cash purchase by a religious order known as the Discalced Trinitarians, or 'Redemptorists', whose purpose was to raise funds for ransoms. In Ferrara, it appears that a local confraternity serving the same purpose was affiliated with that order, and published the present pamphlet to celebrate the successful return of this Ferraran to his native city after ten years of captivity at the hands of the Dey of Algiers. We have been unable to trace the present item in OCLC, ICCU, or KVK.

Ippolito was born in 1740 in Ferrara and left for Rome at the age of 14 for a career in the military. At 17 he was accepted into the ranks of the Holy Roman Emperor's army and served in Spain and France for the next 12 years. At the age of 28, while en route off the coast of Catalonia, his ship was attacked by "una sortile Feluca di Corsari Algerini" [a small wooden boat of Algerian pirates] and the 28-year-old was taken captive. The text describes his treatment as a slave – e.g., "i vezzi dai Mori verso lui usati erano schiaffi pesanti, calci bestiali, e schiffosissimi sputi" [the habits employed by the Moors towards him were heavy slaps, bestial kicks, and the worst kind of spitting], but a curious amount of detail is also given on Ippolito's poor diet during this time: "poca minestra di farro cotta in semplice acqua" [a little barley soup cooked in plain water], etc.

The text also points out that happily, rather than being sold into further slavery under "Hebrew lords, renegade Christians, or Turks" – as often befell other slaves – God in fact provided for the now middle-aged Ferraran. After being sold for 800 zecchini to an appreciative third-party buyer who recognized his true worth, he was then acquired by contract for 1300 scudi by the Procurator of the Trinitarians in Rome. His captivity thus came to an end on 14 September 1778 when he was dispatched from Algiers to Livorno. This was not the end of Ippolito's adventures: immediately upon his return to his native soil, he developed a prolonged and dangerous illness, but was cured in Rome and finally made his way back to Ferrara, arriving on 6 April 1779. Hearing word of this prodigal son's return, the archbishop of Ferrara and the Archiconfraternita della Redenzione organized a 'giubilo' or procession for him at the Porta di S. Paolo.

We have been unable to trace another copy of the present work in institutional libraries worldwide. However, we note a brief discussion of its contents in Giovanni Ricci's "Osessione Turca: in una Retrovia Cristiana dell'Europa Moderna" (2002), p. 170.



Extremely rare: 20 original photographs of Mekka by the “earliest Arabian photographer”

154 SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Bilder aus Mekka.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. Folio (282 × 372 mm). 20 collotype prints mounted on 18 sheets loose in red gilt cloth portfolio as issued, complete with the oft-lacking half-title, list of plates, title and preface. € 135 000

One of the earliest photographic documents of Mecca and the Hajj, preceded only by the photographs of Muhammed Sadiq Bey published in 1881 (Sotheby's, 4 June 1998: £1,250,000). Much rarer than the author's similarly titled "Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka", a portfolio of lithographs to accompany the "Mekka" books which Snouck had published after his return from the Arabian Peninsula. "Following the publication of 'Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka', Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught the art of photography. The letter contained new photographs of the hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in



1889 to publish his 'Bilder aus Mekka' [...] The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures" (Badr el-Hage, p. 46f.). "In 1981 F. H. S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures, which without exception had been erased from the plates reproduced by Snouck Hurgronje: 'Futugrafiyat al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffar, tabib Makka' (The Photography of the Sayyid Abd al-Ghaffar, physician of Mecca). This princely eye surgeon had been host to the young Snouck in Mecca immediately after the Dutchman's conversion to Islam. Snouck claimed to have taught his host how to use a camera and attributes to him (without ever mentioning his name) the pictures reproduced in 'Bilder aus Mekka'".

The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally during the past decades (the last, at Sotheby's in 2006, was incomplete, lacking all the text leaves).

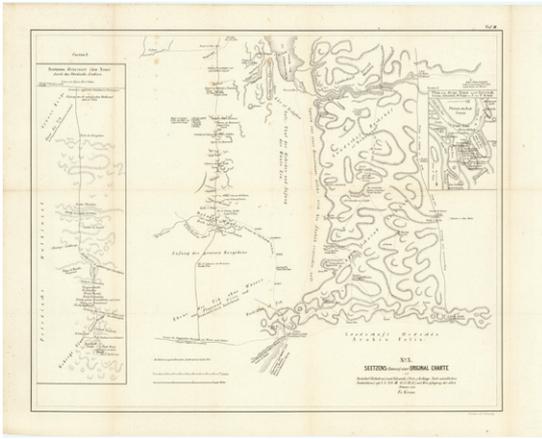
Macro 1233. Badr el-Hage. Saudi Arabia Caught in Time. Reading, 1997. F. E. Peters. The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Place. Princeton University Press 1996.

Scarce lithographed map of southern Palestine

155 [SOUTHERN PALESTINE]. Seetzens Entwurf einer Original Charte von Dschebal (Gebalene) und Scharah-(Seir-) Gebirge. Nach mündlichen Nachrichten [...] mit Hinzufügung der alten Namen von Fr. Kruse.

[Berlin, G. Reimer, 1859]. Lithographed map, single sheet. 455 × 560 mm (image size), 516 × 645 mm (sheet size). € 50

Scarce lithographed map of southern Palestine showing the travel route of the German orientalist Ulrich Jasper Seetzen (1767–1811), designating landmarks like Petra and Saint Catherine's Monastery on the Sinai Peninsula, as well as geological features. The main map shows Seetzen's itinerary from the Be'er Sheva area to its intersection with the Egyptian caravan road from Mecca to Cairo, flanked in the



east by Al-Sharah mountains and the Gebalene region. An inset depicts the continuation of the route from there to Mount Sinai, while another contains a detailed plan of the mountain. Features comments on soil fertility as well as labels of notable settlements, mountains, streams, and wall remains encountered along the route.

Prepared by A. Bräunig, the map was issued as plate 3 in the fourth volume of Seetzen's posthumous travelogue series "Reisen durch Syrien, Palästina, Phönicien, die Transjordan-Länder, Arabia Petraea und Unter-Aegypten", published from 1855 to 1859.

Very well preserved.

OCLC 5061964.

"For Official Use" only

156 [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – Arabian Peninsula 1:200,000. General'nyi shtab. (Arabian Peninsula 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975–1991. A total of 382 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 58 × 45 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 95 000

Most of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Arabian Peninsula: from the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground reconnaissance. While there are a few lacunae in the eastern and central part of the Peninsula, mainly concerning Oman and the UAE, and a few Saudi Arabian quadrangles are lacking, most of the area is well-covered. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning ca. 13 × 11 metres! – 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.

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).

Handwritten judgment of the Spanish Inquisition

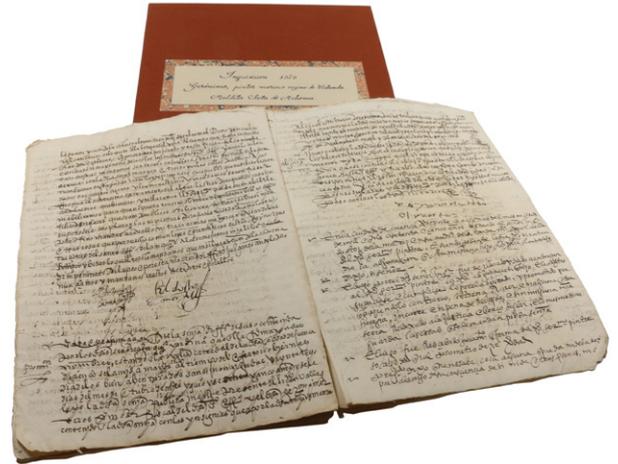
157 [SPANISH INQUISITION]. (Incipit:) “Vista por nos los inquisidores contra la heretica pravedad y apostasia en los obispados de Cuenca e Siguenza [...] acusado Geronimo pintor morisco vezino de Calanda en Aragon y natural de la villa de Arcos [...] como aficionado por la maldita secta de Mahoma [...]”.

Cuenca, 28 October 1575. Folio (222 × 320 mm). Spanish manuscript, ink on paper. 10 pp. on 3 bifolia. With the convict’s autograph signature under the abjuration (“Yo Gereonimo el pyntor” – “I, Geronimo, the painter”). Stored in a modern cloth portfolio with title label. € 9500

Very rare handwritten judgment of the Spanish Inquisition with autograph signature of the accused who – “descending from generations of Moors” – was convicted for secretly belonging to the “damned Muhammadan sect” and for observing related religious rites and ceremonies such as the Ramadan: “Vista por nos los inquisidores contra la heretica pravedad y apostasia en los obispados de Cuenca e Siguenza [...] Un proceso de pleito con causa criminal [...] el acusado Geronimo pintor morisco vezino de Calanda en Aragon y natural de la villa de Arcos [...] como aficionado por la maldita secta de Mahoma y como hombre descendiente de generaciones de moros [...]”. The manuscript comprises the complete verdict with the sentence to punishment as a galley slave, as well as to flogging and prison.

The craftsman and painter Geronimo was a so-called Morisco, that is, a baptised Muslim who had converted to Christianity either voluntarily or, more commonly, under duress. His fate was shared by thousands of fellow sufferers who were accused of practising crypto-Islamic rites: in spite of being Christianised, Moriscos lived permanently under the suspicion of heresy, and the Inquisition – in line with Valencia’s desire for union in the re-established Catholic kingdom – encouraged denunciations. The years following the Rebellion of the Alpujarras (1568–71) were marked by resettlements of Moriscos from Andalusia to Castile to reduce their influence and to disperse majorities, a fate of which Geronimo – a native of Arcos in Andalusia, but based at Calanda in Aragon during the proceedings and convicted in the Castilian city of Cuenca – is a good example.

Unsewn bifolia, brittle and weakened in the folds, a few leaves entirely separated. With two additional signatures by the reporters or “qualificadores” for the “Santo Oficio”, whose task was the categorization of the defendant and his offences, one by the Catholic prelate and inquisitor of Cuenca, Diego Gómez de La Madrid. Original Spanish Inquisition documents are rarely encountered in the trade, and this is the first we have seen with the condemned man’s signature, in this case a simple but literate painter.



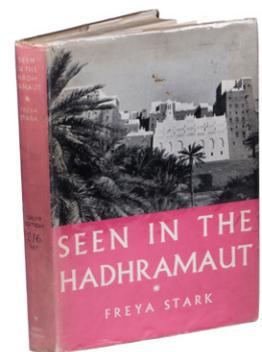
Unsewn bifolia, brittle and weakened in the folds, a few leaves entirely separated. With two additional signatures by the reporters or “qualificadores” for the “Santo Oficio”, whose task was the categorization of the defendant and his offences, one by the Catholic prelate and inquisitor of Cuenca, Diego Gómez de La Madrid. Original Spanish Inquisition documents are rarely encountered in the trade, and this is the first we have seen with the condemned man’s signature, in this case a simple but literate painter.

The Hadhramaut in Southern Arabia

158 STARK, Freya. Seen in the Hadhramaut.

London, John Murray, 1938. 4°. With the title-page in red and black, 1 map of the Hadhramaut titled: “Seen in the Hadhramaut”, and 50 double sided plates. The plates are included in the pagination. Blue cloth with black lettering on front cover and spine. With dust jacket. € 650

A view of the Hadhramaut in Southern Arabia and its people through the eyes and camera lens of traveller, writer, and photographer Freya Stark (1893–1993). Stark was of Italian and British descent, she was born in Paris and grew up in several places throughout Europe. As a young girl she was in an accident where her hair got stuck in heavy machinery and in the rescue process a part of her scalp and her right ear tore off. During her recovery from several major skin grafting surgeries and other illnesses she discovered reading, which instigated her desire for travel and exploration. She was one of the first European travellers in certain parts of the Middle East, especially in the more remote parts of Southern Arabia. Stark described her travels in great and often personal detail, making her an unconventional but very successful author within the genre of travel writing. During her life she wrote numerous travel accounts, 4 autobiographical works, and published a series of her letters. Almost all of her 25 works and especially the present work are beautifully and captivantly



illustrated with images of Stark's photographs, in which not only the landscape but also local people in the regions and countries she visited are captured. This first edition of *Seen in the Hadhramaut* tells the story of this region in Southern Arabia in 130 photographs with corresponding descriptions.

Dust jacket is slightly soiled and very slightly damaged (mostly around head and foot of spine), binding and edges with some slight discolouration and foxing, endleaves partially browned.

Blackmer 1470; Howgego IV, S61; Smith, The Yemens, 98; Sotheby's the library of Robert Michael Burrell, 889. cf. "Freya Stark". Encyclopaedia Britannica; (other ed. 1939) Macro 2118; Shapero, The Islamic World (2003), 468.

The allied cause in the Middle East during the Second World War

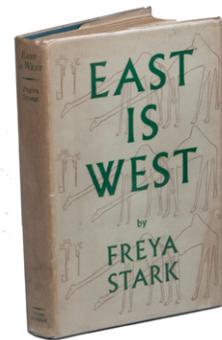
159 STARK, Freya. East is west.

London, John Murray, 1945. 8°. Red and black title-page with a small illustration of two people. With a frontispiece, a map of the Middle East on green paper, titled: "East is west by Freya Stark", and 32 double-sided plates. Blue/green cloth with gold lettering on front cover and spine. With dust jacket and a protective clear plastic jacket. € 450

The present work is a copy of the first edition of *East is West* by traveller and writer Freya Stark, detailing her experiences in the Middle East during the Second World War. Stark (1893–1993) spent the duration of the Second World War travelling from Egypt to Iraq and from Syria to Southern Arabia. She had offered her services to the British Ministry of Information and was sent to the Middle East to persuade government officials, among others, to join, or keep on supporting, the allied cause. In order to spread allied propaganda Stark also founded the anti-Nazi Brotherhood of Freedom. Stark was a prolific writer, with 25 works to her name, and is known for her unique and personal writing style. This was unusual for her time, but it nevertheless proved to be a successful formula as her works, by popular demand, appeared in several reissues and editions. In the introduction, Stark argues that this work was partially written out of necessity, according to her the western idea of the Middle East was out of date and incorrect. To prevent further misunderstandings that in the past had led to conflicts and tragedies, she shares her experiences and information about the history, political situation, and the peoples of the Middle East. The present work is recommended to readers for being multifaceted and having been written "with the freedom of the independent and adventurous traveller but also with the authority of an official of the Diplomatic Corps" (inside of the dustjacket). Stark's writings are accompanied by many images of her own photographs, taken during her travels of the landscapes and peoples she encountered.

Dust jacket is slightly soiled, binding shows some minor signs of wear, slight browning throughout. Overall in good condition.

Howgego IV, S61; Macro 2111; Shapero, The Islamic World (2003), 460; Smith, The Yemens, 95. cf. "Freya Stark". Encyclopaedia Britannica.

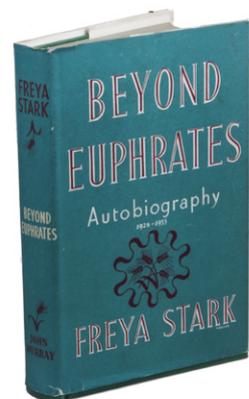


Freya Stark's first extensive travels through the Middle East

160 STARK, Freya. Beyond Euphrates. Autobiography 1928–1933.

London, John Murray, 1951. 8°. With a double-page map on green paper, 40 double-sided plates, a green ornament on the title-page and some decorations in the text. Green cloth with gold lettering on front cover and spine. With dust jacket designed by F. Quilter. € 580

First edition of the second part of Freya Stark's autobiography detailing her first extensive travels through the Middle East. Stark (1893–1993) was one of the first European travellers in certain parts of the Middle East, for example Southern Arabia. Apart from a four-volume autobiography, she has 21 other works to her name. Her autobiography and other works are illustrated with images of her own photographs she took of family and of the landscape and peoples during her travels. Her writing style was unusual for her time, since she wrote multifaceted works in a highly personal style, not only about her own life and travels but also about the geography, history, politics, and anthropology of the places she visited. In the present work Stark describes her experiences during the years 1928–1933.



Dust jacket is very slightly damaged with a small tear at the foot of the spine, restored with tape, edges are untrimmed, very slight browning throughout. Overall in very good condition.

Bergé, *Vente Collection Lazard L'Orient et la Terre Sainte* (2008), 404; Blackmer 1470; Howgego IV, S61; Shapero, *The Islamic World* (2003), 457. cf. Canton, *From Cairo to Baghdad British travellers in Arabia*, pp. 118–121; “Freya Stark”. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

First part of the autobiography of traveller and writer Freya Stark

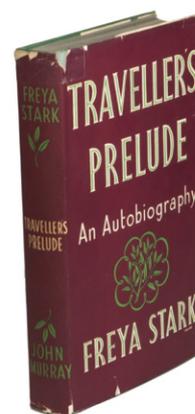
161 **STARK, Freya.** Traveller's prelude. An autobiography.

London, John Murray, 1951. 8°. With a double page map on blue/green paper, 22 double-sided plates, a green ornament on the title-page, a small woodcut of Asolo on p.336 and some small decorations in the text. Green cloth with gold lettering on front cover and spine. With a dust jacket designed by F. Quilter. € 250

First part of Freya Stark's autobiography, spanning the years from her birth until she is in her early thirties (1893–1927). The present copy is a reprint of the first edition; it was published in 1951, mere months after its first appearance in September of 1950. Even though Stark's unique and personal style of writing was considered unusual for her time, her books proved very popular. Stark was of Italian and British descent, she was born in Paris and grew up in several places throughout Europe. As a young girl she was in an accident where her hair got stuck in heavy machinery and in the rescue process a part of her scalp and her right ear tore off. During her recovery from several major skin grafting surgeries and other illnesses she discovered reading, which instigated her desire for travel and exploration - first through Europe with family and later to the Middle East. During the First World War she worked as a nurse at the Italian front, after that she attended the School of Oriental Studies in London. Freya Stark's autobiography consists of three other works: *Beyond Euphrates* (1951), *The coast of incense* (1953), and *Dust in the lion's paw* (1961).

Dust jacket is somewhat damaged and partially repaired with tape, edges are untrimmed, small repair to the inner front hinge with tape. Overall in very good condition.

Howgego IV, S61; cf. “Freya Stark”. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; (other ed.) Shapero, *The Islamic World* (2003), 470.



Freya Stark in Southern Arabia in the 1930's

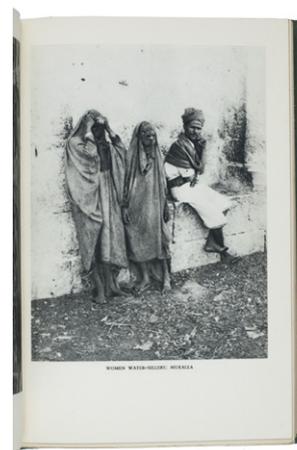
162 **STARK, Freya.** The coast of incense. Autobiography 1933–1939.

London, John Murray, 1953. 8°. With 1 map of the Hadhramaut printed on green paper, 20 double-sided plates, 3 illustrations in the text on pp. 76, 77 and 85, a few small tail pieces throughout, and a green ornament on the title-page. Green cloth with gold lettering on spine. € 200

Third part of Freya Stark's (1893–1993) autobiography, in which she describes her life and especially her travels she undertook between 1933 and 1939. During this time, her first 4 works were published, starting with *The Valley of the Assassins* in 1934. The present work mostly focuses on Stark's travels in South Arabia and is illustrated with images of photographs she took herself. It is a very personal account of her life in general and travel experiences, alongside significant historical, political, geographical and anthropological information about the places she visited. This writing style was quite unique and unusual for her time, but since she was one of the first European travellers in parts of Southern Arabia “unique and unusual” were, in a positive way, accurate descriptors.

Edge at the head of the book is green and the edge at the foot is untrimmed. Small marking in blue ink on p. 79, lacking dust jacket, otherwise in very good condition.

Blackmer 1470; Howgego IV, S61; Shapero, *The Islamic World* (2003), 458. cf. “Freya Stark”. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.



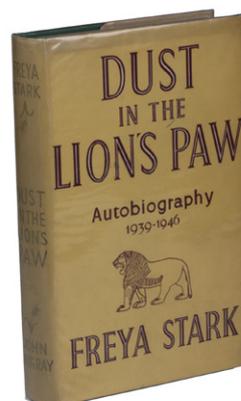
The final part of Freya Stark's autobiography

163 STARK, Freya. Dust in the lion's paw. Autobiography 1939–1946.

London, John Murray, 1961. 8°. With a map of the Middle East, titled "Dust in the lion's paw" on p. 6, 8 double-sided plates, and an illustration of a lion (in red) on the title-page. Green cloth with gold lettering on front cover and spine. With dust jacket, designed by Frank Quilter, and protected by a clear plastic jacket. € 300

First edition of Freya Stark's (1893–1993) fourth and last part of her autobiography, detailing her work, travels and life during the years 1939–1946. During the Second World War she travelled through the Middle East in service of the British Ministry of Information, in order to spread propaganda for the allied cause. According to the short recommendation of the book on the inside of the dustjacket "Freya Stark's new book is an autobiography with a theme - the art of Persuasion ...". She strictly promoted connections between the allies and the peoples and governments in the Middle East, expressly speaking out against the Germans and also against Zionism. In Egypt she founded the Brotherhood of Freedom, which she used to further her cause as they were instructed to fight for freedom and secular democracy. During the war she also travelled to the US, where she spoke out against "the problem of Zionism"; these speeches are possibly Stark's most controversial work. The present work is written in Stark's unique style and contains detailed descriptions and reflections of her work and life, as well as of more general events, encounters and surroundings she experienced during the war years, illustrated with images of her own photographs. Untrimmed. With an ownership inscription on front pastedown in blue ink: "Marjorie Wood. December 1961.", overall in very good condition.

Blackmer 1470; Howgego IV, S61; Shapero, The Islamic World (2004), 459 (with the wrong date "1962" for the first ed.). cf. "Freya Stark". Encyclopaedia Britannica.



A journey to Mesopotamia

164 [STEREOSCOPIC CARDS]. Collection of 22 Stereoscopic Cards published by Sunbeam Tours, Underwood & Underwood, and others.

London, Ottawa (Kansas), Philadelphia, and Burnley, ca. 1897–1918. Ca. 178 × 97 mm. In original brown book-shaped card case with silver-stamped spine by Underwood & Underwood. Together with two cards with test images and instructions for the use of the stereoscope by Underwood & Underwood. € 500



Twelve cards published by Sunbeam Tours which document a naval journey to Mesopotamia with views of the Arabian coastline, the banks of the Shatt al-Arab, the railway from the port of Al-Maqal to Basra, a gunboat and a hospital ship on the river Tigris, the town of Amara, and scenes of everyday life in the region. Six of seven Underwood & Underwood stereoscopic cards depict the coronation procession of King Edward VII on 9 August 1902. One card shows the arrival of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra "at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thanksgiving Day". A card published by Excelsior Telescopic Tours depicts the kennels of the famous Scottish breeder Robert Chapman. "The Lake in the Gardens" of Fontainebleau and the "Captured German submarine of the 'Deutschland' type", dating to WWI, by two different publishers, are added to the collection. Insignificant foxing to some photographs, with occasional tears and creases.

Middle East Airlines correspondence

165 [STROUD, John – Middle East Airlines]. Photo and correspondence archive.

Mainly Beirut and Cairo, 1932 and 1956–1968. 19 original black-and-white photographs (ca. 112 × 145 to 202 × 258 mm), 10 typescript letters signed, 1 envelope, 2 rainfall charts of the Sahara desert, 2 plans of Salum-Alexandria and Mersa Matruh prohibited areas, 1 map of Middle East Airlines connections, 1 typed report on Misr Air history with additions by hand, 2 lists of Misr Air aircrafts, 1 loadsheet, 1 newspaper clipping, several pamphlets and advertisements.

€ 6500

Substantial collection of friendly correspondence by various Middle East Airlines executives to the British aviation photographer and journalist John Stroud (1919–2007). Among the more notable items is a letter from Sheikh Najib Alamuddin, Managing Director of MEA, expressing his appreciation for Stroud's work. The bulk of the correspondence was composed by Cyril Essely, Deputy General Manager, who elaborates on the company's activities, as well as family affairs, discussing their struggle to maintain service at a time of political unrest across the Middle East in the 1950s: "I have written to London to see if something can still be got in the press about MEA not having broken off its European service [...] and still continuing to operate regularly. As soon as we resume our services within the Middle East I will specifically ask London to get news in the daily press" (13 Nov. 1956).

In addition, the archive comprises a set of striking photographs which Stroud likely intended for the illustration of his articles in the aviation press. They show Hawker Siddely aircraft operated by Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, United Arab Airlines, and Gulf Aviation, on the runway as well as in mid-flight, and the Misr Air building in Cairo. The earliest items in the collection are two photographs showing the De Havilland DH.80 Puss Moth, one of the fastest private planes of its day, flying over Palestine in 1932. The remaining documents include letters signed by S. A. Salaam, Assistant General Manager at MEA, Captain G. C. McGilvray, Vice President at MEA, and Latif Hanna, Commercial Manager at Misr Air, as well as several items probably used as source material for journalistic purposes.

Some letters with small edge flaws. Very well preserved material from the career of an aviation expert involved with promoting Middle Eastern airlines in the West.



Forgotten hero of a forgotten war

166 [SUEZ EMERGENCY]. Letters to the father of a Royal Army Officer buried in Fayid British Military Cemetery. Fayed, Stanmore, London, Aylesbury, and Oxford, 1952. 18 documents, of which 7 manuscript, 6 typescript, 4 printed forms filled out by hand, and 1 telegram. Oblong folio (ca. 333 × 405 mm), (oblong) 4°, and (oblong) 8°. Altogether 35 pp. on 25 ff. With 2 envelopes addressed by hand.

€ 3000



Poignant personal archive of condolence letters on the occasion of the sudden death of Royal Army Lieutenant David Arthur Wootton whilst serving in the Suez Canal Zone, to his father, Arthur Henry Wootton. The authors, David Wootton's army colleagues, his superiors, and a family friend, praise his character, give the details of his illness, naming liver failure caused by infectious hepatitis as cause of death, inform him of the upcoming funeral at the Fayed British Military Cemetery and the location of his grave, and announce the possible erection of an expense paid headstone at his gravesite. 3 handwritten letters by Major Cronin-Coltsmann, Wootton's commanding officer, expressing his own grief ("I shall miss his companionship both on and off duty more than words can express [...]"),

giving the timeline of David's illness and describing his funeral, offering to send the photographs he took there to his parents, and bringing up the forwarding of David's personal effects.

Includes a letter from a physician at the Fayed Hospital to another physician in England, discussing Wootton's case and mentioning a shortage of doctors in Fayed at the time of the imminent hepatitis endemic.

Also includes a telegram informing Mr. and Mrs. Wootton that their son was placed on the "dangerously ill" list, David's birth and death certificates, the latter granting the deceased's estate to his father, as well as Arthur Henry Wootton's baptism certificate and his warrant certificate, stating that he served with the Territorial Force from 1916. Some creasing, otherwise in very good condition.

Rare Italian edition

- 167 **SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR / ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / RENAUDOT, Eusèbe (ed.).** [Silsilat al-tawarik – Italian]. Antiche relazioni dell' Indie, e della China di due Maomettani che nel secolo nono v' andarono.

Bologna, Tommaso Colli, 1749. 4°. VIII, 376 pp. Contemporary cream-coloured boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 7500



Extremely rare Italian edition of the famous travel report given by the Arab merchant Suleiman al-Tajir, who had visited China and India in the 9th century. His book is the oldest Arabic account of China, written more than 400 years before Marco Polo. This is augmented by the "Silsilat al-Tawarikh" of Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Shirafi, written in the early 10th century and based on the account of Ibn Wahb al-Basri, who had visited China shortly after Suleiman.

The translations from the Arabic are in two parts: the first part (pp. 25–55) written by Suleiman or from his accounts; the second part (pp. 56–104) the supplement by Abu Zaid Hasan. The remainder of the text is a translation of the contributions of Eusèbe Renaudot, whose French version was translated by Abondio Collina (cf. Melzi).

The text gives a lively account of life in China and India, with "the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals" (Mackintosh-Smith). Later Arabic geographers such as Ibn Khordadhbe and al-Mas'udi relied heavily on this work for their information on India and China. "Ces relations sont de la plus haute importance pour la connaissance de l'Inde et de la Chine au moyen-âge" (NBG).

Binding a little duststained, otherwise firm and tight; in excellent condition.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924. OCLC 62349309. Cf. Cox I, 335. NBG 41, 997f. (s. v. Renaudot). Lust 298. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic Travel Books (2014).

Arabic travel account from the early Abbasid era, concerning China and India

- 168 **ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint (transl.).** [Silsilat al-tawarik]. Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et à la Chine dans le IXe siècle de l'ère chrétienne.

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 vols. 12°. (6), CLXX, 154 pp. 105, (1), 202 pp. With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Publisher's printed blue wrappers. € 5000

First edition in French of two Arabic travels to China and India, translated by the French orientalist and professor Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the linguist and oriental scholar Louis Mathieu Langlès.

The main text is divided into two sections: the first account is based on the statement of Suleyman al-Tajir, a merchant who is said to have travelled to India and China in the years 851–852. The second account is written by Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Sirafi. Al-Mas'udi, "the Herodotus of the Arabs",



mentions Sirafi in one of his works, stating that he met him in Basra in the year 915–916. Al-Sirafi states that he was commissioned to verify and expand on the earlier account. The date of his narrative is unclear, but it was probably written in the first half of the tenth century. The text gives a lively account of life in China and India, with “the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals” (Mackintosh-Smith). The second volume provides notes to the translation, followed by the Arabic text. Appended to this are extracts from the Maruj Al-dhahab and the Kitâb Altanbih by Ma` sūdi.

Wrappers a little chipped; some minor browning and staining. Spine of first volume professionally repaired.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924f. Hage Chabine 3965. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic Travel Books (2014), pp. 4–17. OCLC 1003797.

Signed by the author

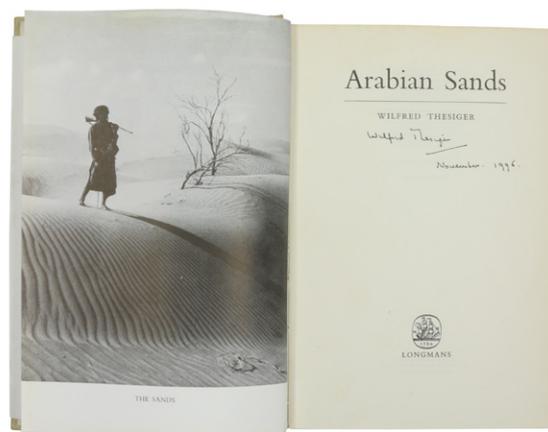
169 THESIGER, Wilfred. Arabian Sands.

London etc., Longmans, Green & Co., 1959. 8°. XVI, 326 pp. With 49 plates, 8 maps in the text and a loose folding map in a separate pocket on the back pastedown. Light cloth with author, title and publisher in black and gold lettering on spine. € 1500

First edition of the author’s first publication in book form. A classic of travel literature, the book recounts Thesiger’s travels across the Rub’ al Khali (Empty Quarter) of the southern Arabian Peninsula between 1945 and 1950. The account attempts to capture the lives of the Bedu people and other inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula.

Signed by the author on the title-page: “Wilfred Thesiger / November 1996”. Includes a letter of attestation from Motivate Publishing, to the Dutch traveller Ruud Verkerk, from whose collection the volume was acquired. Dust jacket slightly soiled; very slight foxing on the edges. In excellent condition.

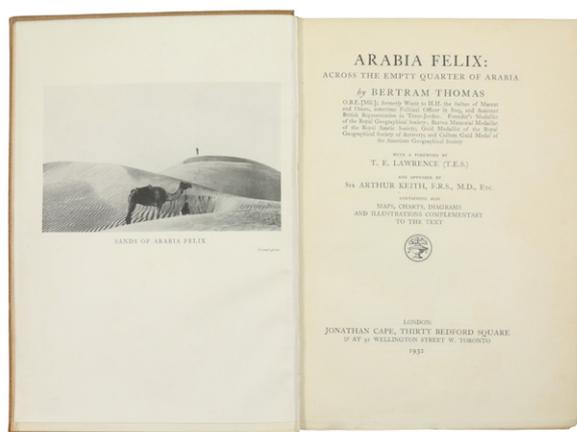
Howgego III, T14, p. 931.



The first Westerner to cross the Rub’ al Khali

170 THOMAS, Bertram. Arabia Felix. Across the “Empty Quarter” of Arabia.

London, Jonathan Cape, 1932. 8°. XXIX, (3), 397, (1) pp. With 3 maps (one a large folding map of the Empty Quarter at the end of the volume), 74 photo illustrations on plates, and 7 text illustrations. Publisher’s brown cloth with title in gilt to spine. € 500



First edition, published simultaneously with the New York one. The preface was contributed by T. E. Lawrence. Among the many photograph illustrations is one of the earliest portraits of the Qatar royal family (facing p. 298). “In this book, Bertram Thomas relates some aspects of his journey in which he crossed the Rub’ Al Khali (Empty Quarter) from Oman to Qatar, and provides geographical information about the peninsula of Qatar, especially the southern part. He also recorded his observations of the region stretching from the Gulf of Salwa to Al-Rayyan, where he met Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani, Emir of Qatar at the time (1930). The book includes photographs he took of Sheikh Abdullah, Mohamed bin

Abdul-Latif bin Mani', and his brother Saleh bin Abdul-Latif bin Mani'. He gives some concise information about Al-Nuaija, Doha towers, and the castle" (Fikri).

Provenance: armorial bookplate of Arthur Garrard to front pastedown. Later in the collection of the Dutch traveller Ruud Verkerk.

Macro 2185. M. H. Fikri, *Qatar in the Heart and in History* (2011), p. 46f. (illustrated).

Arabic printing in 1920s Germany: unique type specimen catalogue, signed by the editor

171 (TSCHERKASSKY, Joseph [ed.]). *Barthuld masani li-sabb al-huruf wa umud al-itarat min an-nuhas al-asfar. Shirka musahama. Barlin – Laybsigh – Ushtutghart – Vina – Righa* [Berthold Type Foundry and Brass Frame Rules Corporation. Berlin – Leipzig – Stuttgart – Vienna – Riga].

Berlin, H. Berthold Schriftgiessereien u. Messinglinien-Fabriken AG, 1925. Small folio (230 × 298 mm). 2 leaves, 26 pp. (all unnumbered), printed in red and black, gilt, and full colours. Arabic title printed in a very elegant, slanted naskh typeface, albeit leaning to the thuluth style. Original full green morocco, elaborately gilt, with inset ornamental metal plaque with the name "Berthold" in stylised floriated Kufic script to upper cover, outlined in red lacquer. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 2500

Extremely rare specimen catalogue of Arabic typefaces produced by the Berthold AG, a major German type foundry based in Berlin, which under the direction of Erwin Graumann and Oskar Jolles expanded the company's range into Hebrew and Arabic founts in the 1920s. The catalogue was edited by the typesetter Joseph Tscherkassky (1879–1958), a native of Kiev who had established himself in Berlin about the time of the First World War and became the manager of Berthold's Oriental Section. Elaborately printed in several colours in Arabic throughout (save for a French translation of the preface) and sumptuously bound, the catalogue showcases the remarkable capabilities of the Berthold corporation. "There are full-page half-tone photographs of Jolles and Graumann interspersed amongst the introductions. The specimens are very much in an oriental vein, with texts from the Koran, stories, advertisements, all in quite acceptable Arabic [...], including what appears to be a complete 'fount' of Berthold's Hieroglyphics: over 400 different signs in total! [...] As a whole the catalogue is produced to a very high standard, both in terms of presswork and binding [...] and it is clear that it was intended as a kind of advertisement for Berthold as a whole" (Lubell).



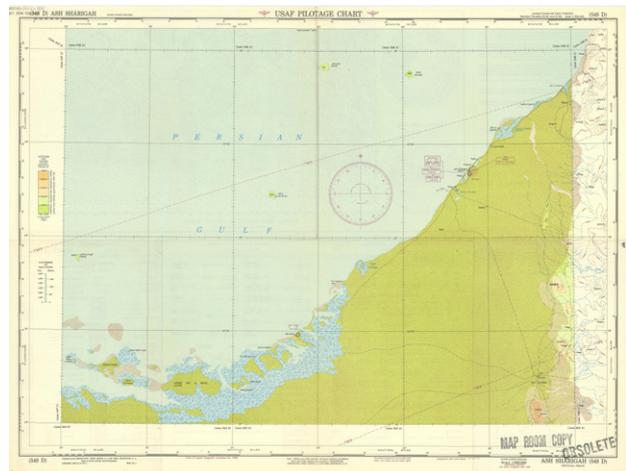
Extremities very slightly rubbed, lower cover lightly sunned, otherwise very impressively preserved with Tscherkassky's autograph inscription to the Trieste publisher Marco Bolaffi on the half-title, signed and dated 27 June 1925. Not a single copy could be traced in library catalogues internationally.

Stephen Lubell, "Joseph Tscherkassky – Orientalist and Typesetter", in: *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch* 71 (1996), pp. 222–239, at p. 233. For Berthold AG see Rodenberg, *Deutsche Pressen* (1925), pp. 198 ff.

U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of the future UAE

172 [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. USAF Pilotage Chart. Ash Sharigah (548 D). Trucial Oman.

Washington, DC, Aeronautical Chart Service, U.S. Air Force, 1948–1950. Colour-printed map, 554 × 733 mm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:500,000., Lambert Conformal Conic Projection. Relief shown by contours, shading, gradient tints, and spot heights. Key printed on verso. € 3500



Rare, advanced first edition of this U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of what would be, within less than a quarter of a century, the bulk of the United Arab Emirates: Sharjah, Dubai, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, and the city of Abu Dhabi to the south, based on aerial photography. “This chart is prepared for use at night under white, ultra-violet, red, and amber lights” (note). Released November 1948, with additions to February 1950 (advance edition).

Blindstamp of the American Geographical Society. Stamps to corners, not affecting the image (“Map Room Copy”, “Obsolete”, “Gift From Publisher”). Folded; in very good condition.

The only known copy

173 [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – Oman]. Sharjah – Salala.

No place, [probably 1960s]. Diazoprint map, 111.5 × 75.4 cm. Scale 1:1,000,000. Folded. € 6500

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.



Manuscript catalogue of Ottoman civil servants

174 [URYANI-ZADE AHMET ESAD Efendi?]. Mesned Meshihat-i Islamiye (“Assigned [Offices of] Chief Doctors of Islamic Law”).

Probably Konya, Central Anatolia, [1889 CE =] 1306 H. 4° (230 × 120 mm). Ottoman manuscript on paper. 204 ff., written in a cursive but neat nasta’liq style. € 6500

A list of Ottoman civil servants and high functionaries throughout the various municipalities and provinces of the former Ottoman Empire (including the Arabian Peninsula), most of them serving as either Islamic or ordinary judges and ranking as Sheikhs, as well as notables. This is probably the Konya copy of the official document listing the Imperial magistrates appointed for the year 1306 H under the direction of the Sheyhül-islam Uryani-zade Ahmet Esad Efendi in the last year of his life.

Separate chapters list the Ottoman judges in Mecca (“Mekke-i Mükerrerme”, “the Noblest”) and Medina (“Medine-i Münevver”, “the Most-Enlightened”), as well as in the Ottoman Levant (“esh-Shamü’sh-Sharif”: Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and the territories now split between Israel and the Palestinian Authority) and those appointed for “Egypt – Cairo” (Misir Kahire), for Beirut, Baghdad, Athens, and numerous important cities in modern Turkey.

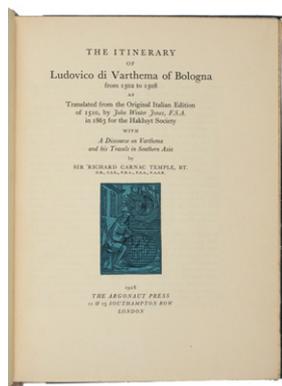
In the line just below the title, the renowned Ottoman religious scholar Uryani-zade Ahmet Esad Efendi (1813–89) is mentioned (along with the honorific titles of “Devletlü”, for a “First class Pasha”, and “Semahatlu”, “Beneficent”). Uryani-zade served as Qadi, or Islamic judge, in several locations throughout the Empire before being appointed “Sheyhül-Islam”, the highest rank in Islamic studies. He also was one of the most influential members of the Meclis-i Ayan (“Assembly of the Distinguished”), an Ottoman Senate created during the State reform period dubbed the Tanzimat period under the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II.



The first account of a European travelling through the Middle East

- 177 **VARTHEMA, Ludovico di.** [transl. John Winter JONES, ed. Norman Mosley PENZER] The itinerary of Ludovico di Varthema of Bologna from 1502 to 1508 as translated from the original Italian edition of 1510, by John Winter Jones, F.S.A. in 1863 for the Hakluyt Society with a discourse on Varthema and his travels in Southern Asia by Sir Richard Carnac Temple [...].

London, The Argonaut Press, 1928. 4°. With 5 maps, the facsimile text of the title-page and colophon of the original 1510 book of Di Varthema, 1 plate, and a small blue illustration on the title-page. Half white and half blue cloth. € 500



Ludovico di Varthema (ca. 1468–1517) was one of the first Europeans to visit the cities of Mecca and Medina and to travel as far east as India and the East Indies, whose travel account survived. Varthema was an Italian traveller and author. He probably came from Bologna or possibly Rome and he might have been a soldier in the papal forces, but not much is known about his early life. Due to Varthema writing and later publishing his travel account, much more is known about where he spent his later life. In 1802, he sailed from Venice via Cairo in Egypt to Damascus in Syria, where he embarked upon his first remarkable journey. He joined a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, being one of the first Europeans to enter these holy cities, and then continued south through the Arabian Peninsula to Yemen. From Aden in Yemen he sailed to several cities on the coast of Somalia before sailing along the coast of Oman to Ormuz, Iran and subsequently travelling inland across Persia to India. Varthema supposedly travelled across large parts of the East Indies, but since his descriptions of this part of his journey lose some of its accuracy, scholars doubt if he made the journey himself. Nonetheless, the itinerary shows that the journey that far

to the East (from a European perspective) was not impossible or unheard of at the beginning of the 16th century.

Varthema's Itinerary was first published in Rome in 1510 and numerous editions have been published since. Almost immediately after the first publication, the work was translated into Latin (1511) and numerous translations into other languages followed. In 1863 the principal English translation of the original Italian work by John Winter Jones and the Hakluyt Society appeared. An extensive analysis of Varthema and his travels by Richard Carnac Temple has been added to the English translation and the whole work has been edited by Norman Mosley Penzer, to make the present work. R.C. Temple (1850–1931) was an Indian-born British administrator and an anthropological writer. He was a member of several societies and institutes, such as the Royal Asiatic Society, the Royal Anthropological Institute, and the Hakluyt Society. The editor, N.M. Penzer (1892–1960), was a British scholar specialised in Oriental studies and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Binding slightly soiled, edges foxed and untrimmed. With a pink reading ribbon and a small blue label on the back pastedown: "Vancouver Bookshop 909 Robson Street Vancouver, B.C.". Printed on Japon vellum, one of 975 copies but unnumbered.

Howeego I, V15. cf. Blackmer 338; Gay, Afrique et Arabie, 140; Macro 2239.

Austrian war ships in the Middle East

- 178 **VIMERCATI, Cesare.** *La Marina Austriaca in Oriente. Cenni Storici del 1840.* Vienna, Mechitaristen, 1844. 8°. 67, (1) pp. Publisher's printed wrappers. € 1500

First edition. Very rare work about one of the first military operations carried out by the Austrian Navy: a mission to the Syrian coast, where they assisted British ships during the Oriental Crisis of 1840, shelling the ports of Sidon, Acre, and Beirut, and helping the Ottoman Empire force back Mehmet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt.

Vimercati served as artilleryman on board the Austrian frigate "La Guerriera". A German translation ("Die kaiserl. königl. österreichische Marine im Oriente. Geschichtlicher Rückblick auf das Jahr 1840") appeared in 1845.

Wrapper edges very slightly frayed. Light foxing, but an untrimmed, wide-margined copy.

Combi, Saggio di bibliografia Istriana (1864), no. 2242. OCLC 23494514. Not in Kalemkiar or in Kat. der k. k. Kriegsbibliothek.



*“The first systematic study to address exclusively the education of women”:
a fabled rarity, the original first edition*

- 179 **VIVES, Juan Luis.** De institutione foeminae [...] libri tres, mira eruditione, elegantia, breuitate, facilitate, plane auri, pietateq[ue] & sanctimonia, vere Christiani, Christianae in primis Virgini, deinde maritae, postremo viduae, nouo instituendi argumento longe utilissimi.

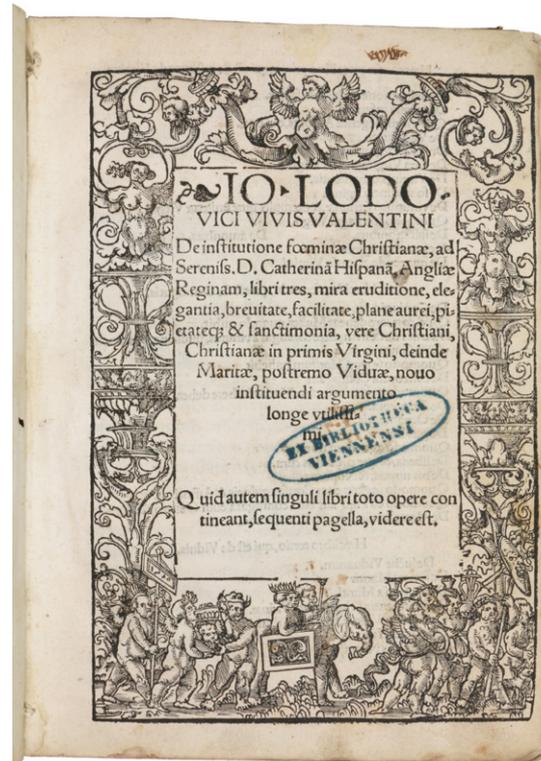
(Antwerp, Michiel Hillen van Hoochstraten for Franz Birckmann, 1524). 4° (140 × 195 mm). (96) ff., numbered in an early hand (omitting f. 77). Elaborate woodcut border on title-page, featuring elephant and cherubim, and with several large woodcut initials in text. Bound in early limp vellum with manuscript title on spine; edges stained red. 17th century portrait of Vives added to inner cover. Lengthy, exegetical early annotations to the first book ‘De Instituenda Virgine’ along with readership markings. A very good copy from the Harrach Library (Austria/Madrid), with 19th century stamp on title.

€ 125 000

Very rare first edition of “the first systematic study to address explicitly and exclusively the universal education of women”, commissioned by Henry VIII’s wife, Catherine of Aragon, who was at the time rearing her own daughter, Mary Tudor. Translated and adapted by numerous followers, Vives’ treatise would go on to be read in almost every European vernacular, often by women themselves. The first edition, however, is rare in census and in commerce – and contains passages, particularly on chastity and intellectual capacity, which were entirely re-written in later incarnations. A fundamental document for the role of women in Early Modern society – and particularly in Early Modern England – this copy is especially remarkable for its state of preservation. An early reader of Vives has here added his own comments to the chapters on the seclusion of maidens and examples of feminine virtue.

Provenance: later stamp of the Harrach Library on title-page. The collection originated as the personal library of Graf Ferdinand Bonaventura von Harrach, Austrian envoy to Spain (1637–1707), and explains the characteristically Spanish binding on the present example. Ferdinand’s son Aloys followed in his father’s footsteps; but after his death in 1742 the collection was transferred back to the remaining Harrach family in Vienna. Finally, the collection wound up in the family castle ‘Schloss Bruck an der Leitha’, in Lower Austria. We have handled numerous other Harrach copies, which seem to have formed a cohesive ‘personal reference library’ of 16th and 17th century works for this seventeenth century statesman. A very good copy. OCLC shows just four copies in American institutions: Harvard, the Massachusetts Center for Renaissance Studies, Yale, and the Huntington.

Nijhoff/Kronenberg 2167. Adams V 951. Brunet V, 1333. Estelrich 136. Cf. also Fantazzi’s introduction to a modern translation, The Education of a Christian Woman: A Sixteenth-Century Manual (U Chicago, 2007). Kolsky, Making Examples of Women: Juan Luis Vives’ The Education of a Christian Woman. Higginbotham, The Girlhood of Shakespeare’s Sisters: Gender, Transgression, Adolescence (U Edinburgh, 2013). Bromilow, “An Emerging Female Readership of Print in Sixteenth-Century France?”, French Studies (2013) Vol. 67, pp. 155–169.



The first systematic study to address exclusively the education of women

- 180 **VIVES, Juan Luis.** Von underweysung ayner Christlichen Frauen, Drey Bücher.

(Augsburg, Heinrich Steiner, 1 March) 1544. (4), CXXV, (1) Bll. With two-part armorial woodcut on title-page and 27 woodcuts in the text (8 by H. Schäußelein, 15 (?) by H. Weiditz). Modern marbled boards. Folio (212 × 304 mm).

€ 18 000

First German edition of “the first systematic study to address explicitly and exclusively the universal education of women”, at the same time a fine and rare woodcut book. Commissioned by the wife of Henry VIII, Catherine of Aragon, Vives’ treatise was translated and adapted by numerous followers (here by the Bavarian Humanist Christopher Bruno) and thus was read in almost every European vernacular, often by women themselves. The present translation is dedicated to Maria Jacobaea of Baden-Sponheim (1507–80), duchess consort of Bavaria, and to her daughter Mechthild of Bavaria (1532–65).

Even browning and brownstaining throughout due to paper stock; some light waterstains. A few leaves show repairs in the lower margin and occasionally beyond, and a single leaf has a larger part torn out from the outer margin (no loss to text).

A fundamental document for the role of women in Early Modern society; only two copies in the trade since 1935.

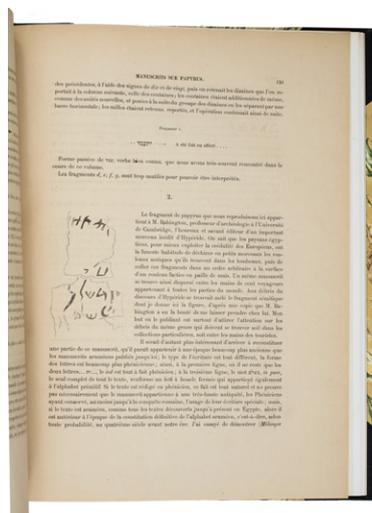
VD 16, V 1867. BM-STC German 899. Hayn/G. VIII, 135. Muther 1126. Musper L 181. Oldenbourg L 215. Not in Adams. Cf. Kolsky, *Making Examples of Women: Juan Luis Vives’ The Education of a Christian Woman*. Bromilow, “An Emerging Female Readership of Print in Sixteenth-Century France?”, *French Studies* (2013) Vol. 67, pp. 155–169.



An overview, translation and commentary of Aramaic inscriptions found in Syria: in Palmyra and the Hauran region

181 **VOGÜÉ, Melchior de.** Syrie centrale. Inscriptions Sémitiques publiées avec traduction et commentaire.

Paris, J. Baudry, 1868. Folio With 16 plates containing Aramaic inscriptions, plates 1–4, 6, 7, 12, 14 and 15 are engravings and plates 5, 8–11, 13 and 16 are lithographs. All are after drawings by M. de Vogüé and all except no. 12 are engraved or lithographed by E. Roussaux and printed by J. Grandjean in Paris. Plate no. 12 was engraved by L. Dardel and printed by Lamoureux in Paris. With additional illustrations in the text and parts of the text are in Aramaic, Arabic, and Greek script. Modern half calf, marbled boards, silver lettering on spine. € 5000



Numerous inscriptions, mostly in Aramaic, can or could be found at the historical and archaeological sites in Syria and further south in the Middle East; for example, in places such as Palmyra and the Hauran region in Syria and the historical Nabatean Kingdom which stretched from Damascus to the Red Sea with Petra as its capital. Count Melchior de Vogüé collected, translated and analysed these inscriptions during his travels in 1861–62 through Syria and Palestine. He combined his own findings with those of “M. Waddington” into the present work. M. Waddington was probably the French statesman and diplomat William Henry Waddington (1826–1894), who did some archaeological research in Asia Minor, Greece and Syria. The inscriptions, together with translations and comments, are valuable for linguistic research on Aramaic and the fact that some of these inscriptions come from the - now mostly destroyed - ruins in Palmyra only add to the value and importance of the work. A second part of the *Inscriptions Sémitiques*, including “inscriptions sabéennes”, found in the region south east of Damascus in Syria, was published in 1877.

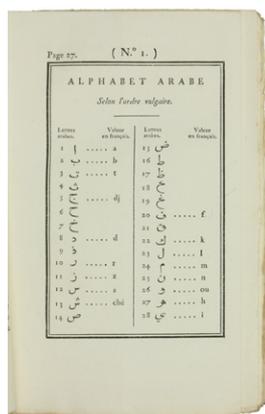
Charles-Jean-Melchior de Vogüé (1829–1916) was a French archaeologist, diplomat and author of numerous works on the history and archaeological findings in the Middle East. He was mainly focussed on antiquities and their inscriptions in Central Syria, but also published articles and other works on different subjects, such as churches in the Holy

Land (*Les églises de la Terre Sainte*, 1860) and the crusades (*Monnaies et sceaux des croisades*, 1877). De Vogüé was a member of the Académie française, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and la Société des Antiquaires de France. As a diplomat, he worked at the French Embassy in Saint Petersburg in 1849 and later - respectively in 1871 and 1875 - he was appointed as ambassador of France to Constantinople and Vienna.

Some annotations in pencil in the margins, slight browning throughout, minor tears in the margins of a few pages, of which most have been repaired with tape. Modern binding and endpapers by bookbindery Erends in Groningen, the Netherlands, with one of their small labels on the front paste-down. Overall in very good condition.

Only edition of this introduction to Arabic

- 182 **VOLNEY, Constantin-François de Chasseboeuf.** *Simplification des langues orientales, ou méthode nouvelle et facile d'apprendre les langues arabe, persane et turque, avec des caractères européens [...].* Paris, Imprimerie de la République, an III [= 1794/95]. 8°. (4), 135, (3) pp. With 3 folding tables and 1 engraved plate. Later blue wrappers. € 2500



Only edition of this introduction to Arabic, written by the Comte de Volney (1757–1820) as history professor at the newly-founded École normale, immediately after the end of the Terreur and his release from prison following the fall of Robespierre. In spite of its wide-ranging title, the book comprises essentially an Arabic grammar and a collection of Arabic proverbs; the long introductory chapter has been hailed a model of style. Volney had learned Arabic in 1782 in preparation of a long journey through Egypt and Syria. The work displays his ingenious method of simplifying the study of Arabic, Persian and Turkish by transliterating the alphabets into European characters. The tables give the Arabic alphabet, the conjugation of regular verbs, and instructions on how to write Arabic letters by hand, as well as the Arabic alphabet in European characters intended for merchants travelling to Asia and Africa. With a section of Arabian proverbs included as samples.

Pages 30–31 unopened. A good copy of this important work, untrimmed as issued.

Gay 3429. Brunet V, 1351. Cioranescu 663767. Monglond III, 481. OCLC 21978700.

In defence of the Italian intervention in Ethiopia

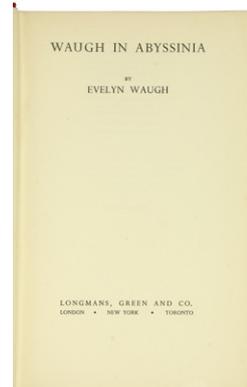
- 183 **WAUGH, Evelyn.** *Waugh in Abyssinia.* London, New York, Toronto, Longmans, Green and Co., 1936. Small 4°. (8), 253, (1) pp., final blank leaf. Contemporary full cloth with giltstamped spine title. Top edge red. € 850

First edition. In his fourth travel book the British writer Waugh (1903–66), who was commissioned by the Daily Mail to cover events in Ethiopia in August 1935, makes a case for the Italian intervention in the country, presenting “a lucid and interesting narrative of personal experience, and useful as a minority defense of Italian occupation and attack on British policy” (Morris/Dooley). Interestingly enough, a printed sheet of paper denying the oil magnate Francis William Rickett access to travel facilities to Persia and the states on the Persian Gulf is loosely enclosed. On the journey from Port Said, Waugh met Rickett, who was dispatched by the African Exploration & Development Company to conduct secret negotiations with the Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie in pursuit of a concession. While Waugh was up country, sidetracked by another story, Rickett was conferring with government officials in Addis Ababa at the dead of night. After a week of to-ing and fro-ing, papers were signed by which about half the nation’s subsoil rights – an area of nearly 400,000 square km – was made over to Rickett for a period of 75 years. By the time he sailed into Suez, the story had made world headlines. Waugh, for his part, missed the scoop and was sacked.

A few marginal notes in pencil, some of them highlighting passages that also appear in Waugh’s 1938 novel “Scoop”, a satire of sensationalist journalism and foreign correspondents. Newspaper clipping with excerpts of a review of “Waugh in Abyssinia” from the Times Literary Supplement of 7 November 1936 is loosely enclosed.

Spine and lower inner hinges slightly worn. Still a good copy.

Morris/Dooley, Evelyn Waugh: a reference guide 15. OCLC 807259442.



An eye-witness account by an Englishman of the siege of Sanaa in 1911

- 184 **WAVELL, Arthur John Byng.** *A modern pilgrim in Mecca and a siege in Sanaa.* London, Constable & Company Ltd., 1913. 8°. With a photo of the author as a frontispiece, 6 plates and 1 folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Blue cloth. € 450

An account of the travels of an Englishman through Arabia, including an eye-witness account of the 1911 siege of Sanaa, the capital of Yemen. This siege was one of the last big events in the Yemeni-Ottoman conflicts, which started with the first Ottoman attempt to conquer Yemen in 1538. In 1911 a treaty was signed, with which Yemen became a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire until Yemen could take advantage of the collapse of the Empire during and after WWI to reclaim its independence. Wavell did not intend to include a description of his journey to the holy city of Mecca, but apart from his accounts of Yemen he admits in the preface that the present work breaks no new grounds. The places he visited had already been described, possibly more extensively, by other explorers and travellers, but a journey to Mecca and Medina was still quite out of the ordinary for Europeans and thus a description of his experiences was added to the work. It was first published in 1912 and the present copy was a part of the second impression of that edition, which appeared in 1913. An edited, smaller and thus cheaper second edition appeared posthumously in 1918. The chapters on Wavell's travels in Yemen had been removed and an introduction by Major Leonard Darwin, son of naturalist Charles Darwin, had been added. Binding slightly rubbed, very slight foxing on the edges, some foxing on the first and last flyleaves. Small tear in the inner margin of the map, without affecting the map itself. Sharp folding lines in the plate of The Haram in Mecca (between pp. 152–152). With an ownership inscription: "R.S. Breene, 1 June, 1928." over the remnants of an erased inscription on the first flyleaf.



IX, [1 blank], 349, [1] pp. *Howgego IV, W13; Smith, The Yemens, 103. cf. Macro 2266. cf. Canton, From Cairo to Baghdad British travellers in Arabia, pp. 161–165; (other ed.) Sotheby's the library of Robert Michael Burrell, 858.*

A European merchant between Arabia, Northern Africa and the west coast of India

185 WESTENDARP, Charles (Carl), German-British merchant and traveller (born 1835). Autograph travel and trade journal from the Middle East.

Aden, Bombay, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Berbera etc., 1859–1860. 8°. (4), 256, (4) pp. German manuscript on paper. With 12 small drawings in the text, 24 hand-coloured lithographs and a folding engraved map (ca. 280:277 mm) of the Somali coast and tribes. Contemporary black leather binding with blindstamped borders and brass lock. Edges marbled. € 9500

Extensive journal, kept from 17 December 1859 (Aden) to 17 March 1860 (Berbera) by the trading agent Charles Westendarp, apparently a member of the Hamburg family of merchants but who settled in London in the mid-19th century and achieved success in the ivory trade. Contains a wealth of details on the commercial activities of European merchants between Arabia, Northern Africa and the west coast of India. "Hopefully, this journey will prove the foundation of a good, sound business", writes the apparently young author of the diary on 18 December 1859, beginning his account in Aden, then ruled as a British protectorate, with an enumeration of the wares and specimens he intends to send home to London. Aiming for quick and substantial profits, he dreams of building his parents a house in Georghenthal and settle down and marry. While he is particularly interested in the guano trade, he recognizes coffee and tobacco as more lucrative, as well as dyes, rubbers, and ivory. Westendarp first sails for Bombay, but his principal destination is Berbera on the Somali coast with its enormous, six-month-long market, which the businessman wishes to visit with Jama, his local interpreter.

The lithographs show mainly costumes of India. Several small pen-and-ink drawings by the author illustrate exotic observations, such as the imprints left on the ship's deck by the praying Muslims (p. 111). A few pencil inscriptions. Binding lightly rubbed and bumped; a few tiny wormholes to upper hinge.



18 aquatint plates

- 186 **WILLYAMS, Cooper.** [A Voyage up the Mediterranean in His Majesty's Ship the Swiftsure. With a description of the Battle of the Nile on the first of August 1798].

[London, J. White, 1802]. Folio (ca. 350 × 493 mm). 17 aquatint plates in original hand colour and one double-page-sized aquatint map of the Mediterranean in original hand colour, all with captions in English. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped title and 2 floral ornaments to spine. Marbled endpapers. € 1800

Collection of 18 of the 43 illustrations from the account of the voyage of HMS Swiftsure and the Battle of the Nile by the British clergyman and artist Willyams (1762–1816), who served as chaplain aboard the ship, a vessel of Admiral Nelson's squadron captained by Benjamin Hallowell Carew. The 17 plates in the present volume show views of the caves of Gibraltar and the Spanish Church in the city, the Bay of Fournelles, Ischia, a street in Caiffé at the foot of Mount Carmel featuring two dromedars, Aboukir castle, caverns near Syracuse and the Temple of Minerva, the Palermo Capuchin catacombs, and a view of Scylla on the coast of Calabria, as well as an attack on the French camp near Aboukir, an attack of Turkish gun boats on the castle of Aboukir, and a group of three Arabs aboard the Swiftsure. The aquatint map shows the Mediterranean Sea with the courses of the British and French fleets up to their encounter in the Bay of Aboukir in August 1798. Designed by Willyams, the illustrations were engraved by Joseph Constantine Stadler.

Binding somewhat rubbed near extremities. Right margins of several plates brownstained or a little worn (not touching image); map brownstained on left and right margins and near the gutter (hardly touching image); the plate with the entrance into the Ear of Dionysius with traces of 2 folds near lower right corner (not touching image). An appealing compilation of decorative images documenting the route of the British fleet leading up to the Battle of the Nile.

For the original publication cf. *Abbey 196. Blackmer 1813. Atabey (2nd ed.) 1339. Graesse VII, 456.*



Yaqut al-Hamawi's 13th century Arabic Gazetteer

- 187 **YAQUT AL-RUMI AL-HAMAWI / WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand (ed.).** Jacut's geographisches Wörterbuch [...].

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1866–1873. 4°. 6 vols. 12, 942, (2) pp. (4), 968, (2) pp. (2), 936 pp. (2), 1048 pp. (2), 66, 512 pp. VII, (1), 262, (2), VIII, 265–781, (3) pp. With 6 letterpress plates in vol. I. Near-contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped volume numbers to spine. 2 volumes bound with the original printed wrappers. € 12 500

First edition, rare. The 19th century classic edition of Yaqut's famous geography, prepared by the German orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld (1808–99). The four volumes of Arabic text are completed by annotations and indexes in volumes V and VI, including "some 12,000 persons, many with additional bibliographical references" (cf. Fück). Composed between 1224 and 1228 and considered a literary geography, Yaqut's work is essentially an alphabetical index of place names from the literary corpus of the Arabs. The geographical descriptions are enriched with historical, ethnographic, and associated narrative material, historical sketches and accounts of Muslim conquests, names of governors, monuments, and local celebrities.

The four volumes of text are removed from the library of the Munich Franciscan monastery, with their stamp of ownership to versos of title-page or flyleaf. Later in the collection of the German historian Else Reitemeyer (b. 1873) with her handwritten ownership to flyleaves (vols. I–IV). German title-page and foreword of first volume (12 pp.) bound between pp. 480 and 481. Extremities occasionally very slightly rubbed. Last 20 pages of volume V pierced near right margin (not touching text). In all a very well preserved copy of this monumental series.

Fück 193f. OCLC 3423433. Not in Zenker.



Operation Magic Carpet

- 188 **YEMENITE JEWRY IN ISRAEL.** Collection of Yemenite documents and publications in Hebrew. Israel, first half of the 20th century to the 1970s. A total of some 50 items, in all over 300 handwritten, typescript and printed pages. Various sizes, but mostly 4°. € 6500

Extraordinary corpus of Hebrew records reflecting the struggle of the Yemenite Jews to emigrate and settle in Israel following Operation Magic Carpet in 1949/50. Includes several letters from the early 1960s written to Eretz Israel by members of the Yemeni community in Aden, regarding the arrangement of their emigration, as well as an important document related to protests by Yemenite Jews living in the Nordia neighborhood of Tel Aviv against the construction of the Dizengoff Center and the demolition of their homes. Additional documents relate to the slum organization in Israel, as well as to author Zvi Medina, giving the names and addresses of Medina family members and recording the 1960 construction of the synagogue in the Hatikva neighborhood for the Jews of Aden.

Printed publications include a Passover Haggadah according to the text of the Yemenite Jews, with ink stamp of "Ein Shemer Camps", as well as the version approved by Saadia Gaon and Maimonides (Jerusalem 1951), its title-page designed by Haim Ben Shalom Mahbbub. Also, a donation printed for Hanukkah 1944 by the Yemenite Jewish Unity Committee, titled "Raising your candles remember your brother's darkness", compiled by Rabbi Shalom, son of Rabbi Yichya Yitzchak Levi, as well as New Year's songs and two Kol Koreh texts regarding the election of the new Yemeni commission committee, as well as the strengthening of the independent educational institutions for the Yemenite Community.

A well-preserved survival.

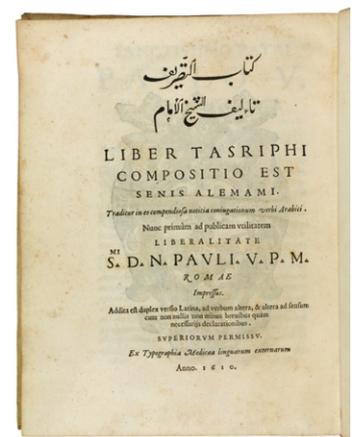


The Medicea's last production: dedication copy for Pope Paul V

- 189 **ZANJANI, 'Abd al-Wahhab Ibn Ibrahim, al- (Alemamus, Senex).** [Kitab al-tasrif ta'lif al-shaykh al-Imami]. Liber Tasriphi compositio est Senis Alemami: traditur in eo compendiosa notitia coniugationum verbi arabici. Rome, typographia Medicea, 1610. Large 4° (210 × 272). (8), 119, (1) pp. With woodcut dedicatory arms of Pope Paul v (Camillo Borghese) on verso of title and woodcut device on final page. Full limp vellum with giltstamped borders, large central medaillon with arms of Paul v, and corner ornaments showing the shield elements of the Borghese arms. All edges gilt. € 28000

First edition of this grammatical treatise of Arabic known as the "Tasrif al-Zanjani", not printed again until 1817 (in Istanbul): the final work to leave Raimondi's famous Medicea press, and the only one produced there after a hiatus of 15 years. The long hibernation phase into which the Medicea entered after printing her last book in 1595 for Pope Clement VIII was probably due to the poor reception the printed Arabic books met with in the Orient. It was only with Paul v, elected Pope in 1605, that once more funds were released for the printing of Arabic works in Rome: now, the focus was to be on aids for the study of oriental languages, such as grammars and dictionaries. When Raimondi therefore published the "Liber Tasriphi", dedicated to the Pope for his generosity, he accompanied the text, handily arranged into paragraphs, with a literal and an exegetical Latin translation, sometimes with commentary.

Dedication copy for Pope Paul v with his large Papal arms stamped in gilt on both covers (a little chipped on the lower cover). The lower pastedown bears the engraved bookplate of the Borghese Princes ("Ex libris M. A. Principis Burghesii") with their coat of arms. Among the later owners was Napoleon's sister Pauline Bonaparte, who in 1803 married Camillo Borghese (1775–1832), son of Marcantonio Borghese III (1730–1800).



Some occasional browning throughout due to paper stock. Usually encountered only in poor condition, this is a wide-margined copy on strong paper, splendidly bound for the dedicatee, whose munificence made the printing of the book possible.

Schnurrer p. 25ff., no. 47. GAL S I, 497. Fück p. 56. Smitskamp, PO 32. OCLC 45754487. BMGCI, 43, 342. Catalogue des livres composant la Bibliothèque de S. E. Don Paolo Borghese (1892) p. 289, no. 1932 (this copy: "exemplaire en grand papier fort, dans une belle rel. molle en vélin aux armes du Pape Paul V (Borghese) à qui l'ouvrage est dédié, frappées en or sur les plats et aux coins"). Cf. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150, at p. 150, note 55.

The Arabian Peninsula through the eyes of the American Christian missionary S.M. Zwemer

190 **ZWEMER, Samuel Marinus.** Arabia: the cradle of Islam. Studies in the geography, people and politics of the peninsula with an account of Islam and mission-work.

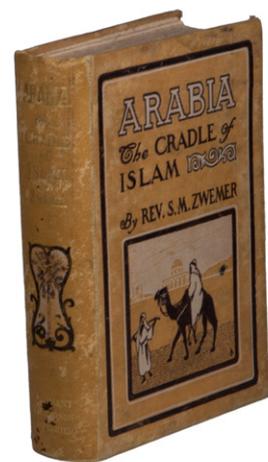
Edinburgh and London, Oliphant Anderson and Ferrier, [preface dated: Dec. 1900]. 8°. With a cut-out picture of a Bedouin woman on the verso of the half-title-page, a picture of "a typical Arab of Yemen" as the frontispiece, 15 plates, a floor plan of a mosque, 2 maps including a large folding, coloured map, and numerous small illustrations in the text. Yellow cloth with the title, author and an illustration in brown and white within a double brown and white border on the front cover. With gold lettering and an ornament in brown and white on the spine. € 650

An account of the history, geography, religion, and political and social situation of the Middle East, and especially of the Arabian Peninsula, from a Christian missionary point of view. This information is presented alongside accounts of the author's experiences and it is illustrated with images of local peoples, landscapes and examples of Arabic script and music. According to the preface, this second edition of Zwemer's first work, first published in 1899/1900, was published in order to correct some minor errors that had made their way into the first edition because of the physical distance between the author and the publishers. At the time of publication, Zwemer was doing missionary work in Arabia, while his work was being published in the US. The present copy was published in Edinburgh and London, but apparently (according to the verso of the title-page) printed by the Caxton Press in New York.

Reverend Samuel Marinus Zwemer (1867–1952), sometimes nicknamed "the Apostle to Islam", was an American missionary, traveller and scholar. He was a part of the Reformed Church of America, meaning that his beliefs and later missionary work were rooted in Calvinistic traditions, and he was ordained within that church in 1890. Together with James Cantine and John G. Lansing, Zwemer founded the Arabian Mission, which was active from 1889 until 1913. During that time, Zwemer was active in Iraq, Bahrein, and several locations in Arabia. He also worked in Egypt and travelled extensively throughout Asia Minor. From 1929 until his retirement at the age of 70 in 1937 he taught at the Princeton Theological Seminary, as a professor of missions and as a professor of the history of religion.

Binding rubbed, soiled and slightly damaged around the corners, edges foxed, water stain in the top margin of the first leaves (until p. 14), hinges weak. With an inscription in German on the first flyleaf dated: "17. Januar 1904.", cut-out picture of a Bedouin woman pasted on the verso of the half-title-page.

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Arabia and the Arabs (1911) p. 174. cf. Macro 2371; Shapero, The Islamic World (2003), 511.



خرطه ايران
مقياس ۱:۱۰۰,۰۰۰
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