



ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

The Islamic World 17

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



1000

[illegible]

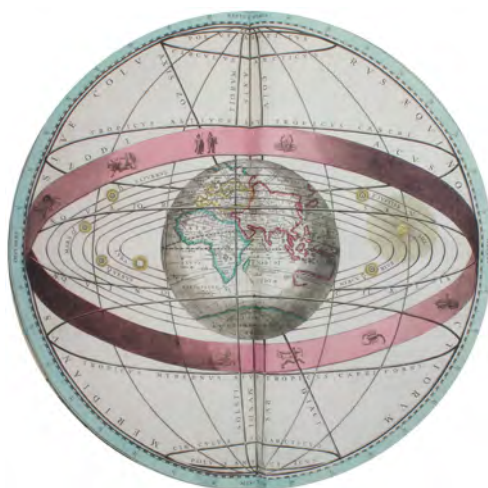
The Islamic World 17

ANTIQUARIA AT
FORUM

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

The Islamic World 17

I. SCIENCE	P. 5
II. THE WORLD AND THE REGION	P. 53
III. ART AND LITERATURE	P. 181
IV. FAITH	P. 235
V. MAPS AND ATLASES	P. 261



't Goy, The Netherlands
Vienna, Austria

2023

THE ISLAMIC WORLD 17
Jointly offered for sale by:

Antiquariaat FORUM, 't Goy, The Netherlands
Antiquariat INLIBRIS, Vienna, Austria

Extensive descriptions and images available on request

All offers are without engagement and subject to prior sale.

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

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

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

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

New customers can be requested to provide references when ordering.

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

Antiquariat INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH
Rathausstraße 19
1010 Vienna
Austria
Phone: +43 (0)1 40961900
Fax: +43 (0)1 40961909
E-mail: office@inlibris.com
Web: www.inlibris.com

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

Antiquariaat FORUM BV
Tuurdijk 16
3997 MS 't Goy
The Netherlands
Phone: +31 (0)30 6011955
Fax: +31 (0)30 6011813
E-mail: info@forumrarebooks.com
Web: www.forumrarebooks.com
www.forumislamicworld.com



FRONT COVER: no. 119 on p. 77.
FRONT ENDPAPERS: no. 484 on p. 275.
TITLE PAGE: no. 472 on p. 268.
PAGE 52: no. 518 on p. 290.
PAGE 260: no. 475 on p. 270.
BACK ENDPAPERS: no. 350 on p. 199.
BACK COVER: no. 297 on p. 170.

I Science

Notes on the discovery of ancient wild wheat

1. AARONSOHN, Aaron / OPPENHEIMER, Hillel. Tsemah 'Ever Ha-Yarden: mifkad bikoret li-tsemahim asher ne'esfu u-miktsatam hugderu 'al yede Aharon Aharonson be-meshekh mas'otav (1904–1908) be-'Ever ha-Yarden uva-'Aravah.

Zichron Yaakov, Ma'sav (privately published), 1934. 8vo. Cloth-backed red boards with title inked on spine, likely privately bound. € 850



Very rare privately published botanical text on the famous expedition of the Jewish agronomist Aaron Aaronsohn (1876–1919) through the Anti-Lebanon mountain range and his subsequent discovery of what was claimed to be the oldest wild wheat, ancestor of all farmed wheat today. While the exact line of descent of modern wheat is contested and complex, Aaronsohn's wheat – wild emmer – was indeed ancient, and its discovery remains a landmark moment in historical botany and the study of the history of human civilization. Like much of Aaronsohn's work, his detailed notes on the wild wheat distribution and other botanical notes on the landscapes he surveyed were published posthumously by Aaronsohn's family. The text includes numerous scientific names and an index, plus 13 botanical designs and 38 photoplates documenting the expedition. A folding map at the rear is titled "Aaronsohn's travels in Jordan and the distribution of wild wheat in the land of Israel". Largely in Hebrew, supplemented with scientific Latin, this Hebrew version is very uncommon, as Aaronsohn's work was originally published in French as "Florula transiordanica: révision critique des plantes récoltées et partiellement déterminées", also by his family, in 1931.

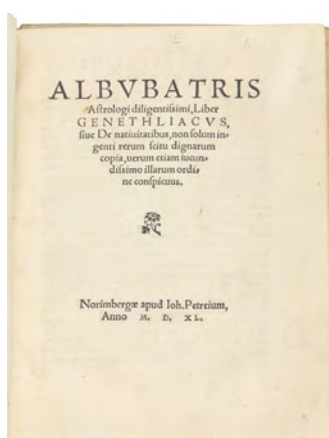
Binding bumped at extremities; a few library stamps to title-page, along with some minor paper repairs. Altogether in good condition.

OCCLC 42945306.

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

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

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



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

The important 9th century astrologer and physician Abu Bakr al-Hasan is best known for this work on casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns, which was “translated by Salio of Padua in or around 1218. The work is extant in a least seven manuscripts and four early printed editions from 1492 to 1540. A treatise in 206 chapters on nativities (birth horoscopes) providing answers to a wide number of questions pertaining to the twelve houses” (The Warburg Institute, Bibliotheca Astrologica Latina). The questions range from correct aspects of insemination and conception to the effects of delayed birth; the effects of the moon and planets on the pregnancy; the feeding of the newborn; and even whether the birth will take place “modestly”

or “immodestly”. According to Al-Hasan, if Mars and Mercury align, the newborn will unfortunately be a liar; he also gives guidelines for how to determine whether the offspring will be pious; whether they will be a “hypocrite”; intelligent; gifted with a keen memory; foolish; faithful; generous; greedy; jealous; beautiful; argumentative; a fornicator; a thief; a sodomist (chapters 37 & 38); and prone to chastity or prone to sins against nature.

OCLC shows one copy in US libraries, at Brown.

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

VD 16, A 59. Zinner 1732. Houzeau/Lancaster II, 3941. Lalande p. 60. Sartori I.603. Aboussouan 6. Rosenthal 3352. Graesse I, 60. Suter, H., “al-Hasan”, in: *First Encyclopaedia of Islam* III, p. 274f. Carmody, *Arabic Astronomical and Astrological Sciences in Latin Translation* (Berkeley, 1956), pp. 136f., no. 1. Sezgin, *Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums* VII, p. 123, no. 1.3. Cf. GAL S I, 394.

Influential translation of al-Zahrawi's surgery

4. ABULCASIS (Albucasis, Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi). La chirurgie. Traduite par le Dr Lucien Leclerc.

Paris, J.-B. Baillière, 1861. 8vo. With 3 folding lithographed plates. Contemporary half calf over marbled covers with florally gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. € 8,500



First and only edition of this important French translation of the surgical section of the author's “Al-Tasrif”, “the first rational, complete and illustrated treatise on surgery and surgical instruments” (Garrison/M.). Abu-l-Qasim Khalaf al-Zahrawi, a 10th-century physician from Cordoba, was the author of a voluminous medico-surgical encyclopedia gathered in a set of thirty treatises under the title of “Kitab at-tasrif liman agiza ‘an it-ta’alif”, but his fame rests on the section on surgery, which forms the 30th and final treatise in the book. “During the Middle Ages it was the leading textbook on surgery until superseded by Saliceto” (ibid.). The illustrations of the instruments, numbering between 150 and 200 in the various the manu-

scripts, contributed to the success of the work.

Al-Zahrawi 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. He described how to ligature blood vessels almost 600 years before Ambroise Paré and 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 headache that conforms to current descriptions of migraine. His use of catgut for internal stitching is still practised in modern surgery.

Leclerc based his version on the Oxford edition of the text, improved by comparison with the Paris manuscript. “The French translation by Lucien Leclerc, with a useful introduction, was very influential in making al-Zahrawi's surgery better known to modern historians of science” (DSB).

Spine a little rubbed, occasional browning, but still an appealing copy.

Campbell, *Arabian Medicine* 90. GAL I, 239 (276), 24, no. 1. DSB XIV, 585. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe*, p. 25. OCLC 876228425. Cf. Garrison/M. 5550.



The first printing of the Surgery of al-Zahrawi, with important provenance

5. ABULCASIS (Albucasis, Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi) / Ali ibn Isa, Sharaf ad-Din, al-Kahhal / Guy de Chauliac. *Cirurgiua parva Guidonis. Chirurgia Albucasis cum cauteriis at aliis instrumentis. Tractatus de oculis Jesu Hali. Tractatus de oculis Canamusali.*

Venice, Bonetus Locatellus, for the heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 27 Jan. 1500/1501.

Folio. Gothic letter, two columns, 65 lines plus headline. With 5- and 13-line white-on-black woodcut initials, numerous woodcut illustrations of surgical equipment, and woodcut printer's device beneath colophon. Contemporary vellum over carta rustica, lettered in manuscript on upper cover together with the name of the owner, Hieronymus Tattus. Stored in modern black cloth solander case with spine label. € 125,000

The earliest printing of the Surgery of Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi, a section of his great "Al-Tasrif": the "first rational, complete and illustrated treatise on surgery and surgical instruments. During the Middle Ages it was the leading textbook on surgery until superseded by Saliceto" (Garrison/M. 5550). This publication pre-dates by nearly two decades the first independent printing. It includes nearly 200 woodcut illustrations of surgical instruments, including a forceps for extracting a dead fetus – a device of the author's own invention, still in use in modified form.

Al-Qasim's treatise, by far the longest of the four contained in this volume, is accompanied by two ophthalmological works, the first by the 10th-century oculist 'Ali Ibn Isa of Baghdad, known as Haly Jesus in the Western tradition. In his principal work, "Kitab Tadhkirat al-kahhalin" (GAL S I, 884), which long remained the classical training manual for ophthalmologists, Ibn Isa describes 130 eye diseases and discusses 141 treatments. The Latin translation, available to Western medicine since the 13th century, continued in use by medical schools as late as the early 18th century.

The other work "De oculis", ascribed to Canamusali, is in fact a compilation by David Armenicus (Sack). Prefixed to these is the surgery treatise of Guy de Chauliac (Guido de Cauliaco), physician to several popes in Avignon in the 14th century and "the most eminent surgeon of his time" (Garrison/M. 5556). Locatellus had previously issued the text of Chauliac's treatise in 1498, after this highly important work had first been printed at Lyon in 1478.

A few small wormholes in gutter. Binding soiled and scraped at foot of upper cover, vellum covering shrunk and lacking two pairs of ties. Provenance: owned by the 16th-century Milanese physician Girolamo Tattus, with his inscription on the title-page and upper cover, as well as several autograph annotations to the text. The son of Francesco Tatti, a member of the College of the Physicians of Milan, Girolamo flourished around 1570.

Extremely rare: this is the only copy ever to have appeared in the trade, sold at Sotheby's in 1988.

Hain 4810 (I). Copinger 1550. Goff G-564. GW 11707. Klebs 497.1. Essling 1247. Obly-Sack 1330. Oates 2005. Bod-Inc. G-275. Sheppard 4244, 4245, 4246. Proctor 5100. BMC V, 453. BSB-Ink. G-430. Döring-Fuchs G-173. Wellcome 3017. Cf. DSB XIV, 585. GAL I, 239 (276), 24, no. 1.

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

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

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

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

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



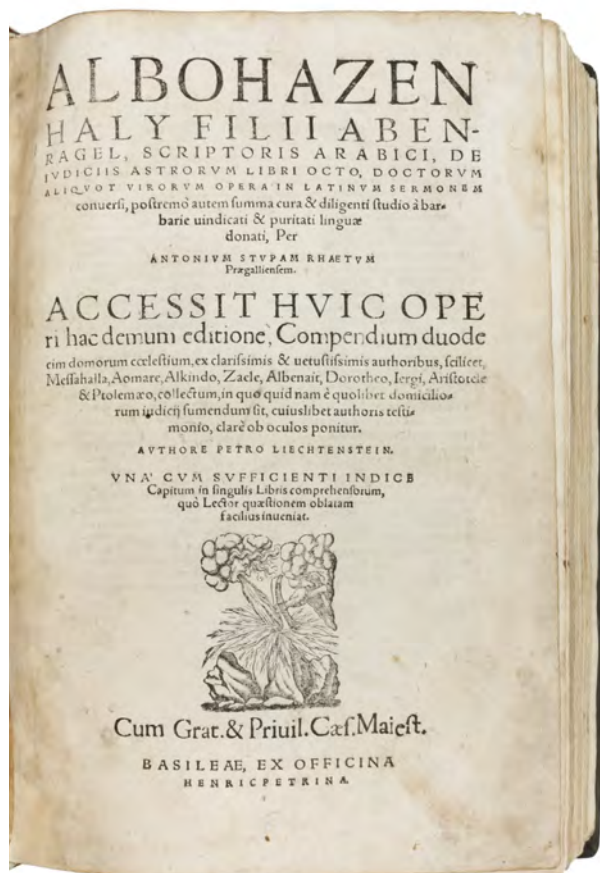
A humanist sammelband comprising two attractive, finely illustrated Venetian editions of key astrological works by the great Arab astronomer Abu Maʿshar, who furnished the West with Aristotelian thinking. These 12th-century Latin versions of Abu Maʿshar's immense introduction to astrology, "Kitab al-madkhal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

Of all the Arabic writers on astrology, the most imposing is Ja'far ibn Muhammad Abū Maʿshar (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 Maʿshar was an important influence on such thinkers as Albert the Great and Roger Bacon, who commonly referred to him as the "auctor in astronomia", granting him the same status in astronomy that Aristotle enjoyed in philosophy.

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

(I) Edit 16, CNCE 822. Adams A 567. Gaselee, *Early printed books in Corpus Christi Cambridge*, 166. Essling I, 525. Isaac 12913. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 35. Graesse I, 60. Cailliet 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. Cailliet I, 154. Honeyman Coll. 57. *The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures*, p. S, no. 32 ("Augsburg" in error). OCLC 31479499.



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

Arabian astrology after a Castilian manuscript

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

Basel, Sebastian Henricpetri, (March 1571). Folio. Contemporary blindstamped full calf; spine rebacked.

€ 18,000

Second Henricpetri edition of this elaborate system of astrology, edited by Antonius Stupa. Abul Hasan Ali ibn abi Rijal (also known as Haly or Hali, and by the Latinized versions of his name, Haly Albohazen and Haly Abenragel), probably born in Cordoba, flourished in Tunis from ca 1020 to 1040, where he served as court astrologer to Prince Al-Muizz Ibn Badis. His "Distinguished Book on Horoscopes from the Constellations" enjoyed a great reputation, and he was celebrated as "Ptolemaeus Alter" and "summus astrologus". The work was translated from Arabic into Castilian by Judah ben Moses, upon orders of King Alfonso X of Spain, and – in 1485 – from the Castilian into Latin, by Aegidius de Tebaldis and Petrus de Regio. A manuscript copy containing five of the eight books of a translation into Old Castilian by Yehuda ben Moshe Cohen survives in the National Library of Spain. "De Iudiciis Astrorum", a Latin translation of the Old Castilian manuscript, was first published in Venice in 1485 and became an important source in Renaissance Europe for the understanding of medieval astrology. Spine and binding repaired; some duststaining to the first pages. Entirely complete: VD 16 cites 20 ff. of prelims in error; all digitized copies entirely agree with the present specimen. Removed from the Ampleforth Abbey library in North Yorkshire with their bookplate to pastedown. A good copy.

Two groundbreaking works in the history of medicine

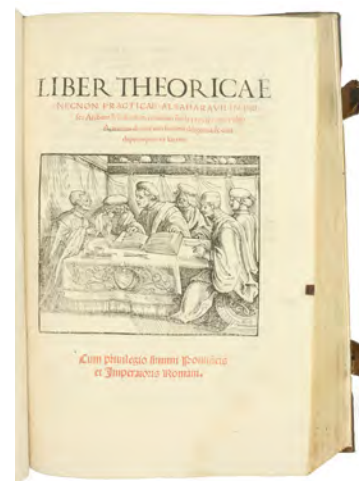
8. ABULCASIS (Albucasis, Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi). Liber theoricæ necnon practicæ Alsaharavii [...].

Augsburg, Sigmund Grimm & Marx Wirsung, 1519. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black; with woodcut title vignette.

Bound after:

(II) PAULUS OF AEGINA. Opus de re medica. Cologne, Johann Soter, 1534. With woodcut title-vignette and printer's device.

(III) THE SAME. De chirurgia liber [...]. Basel, [Johann Bebel], 1533. With woodcut printer's device.



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

First Latin edition of the medical and therapeutic section of “al-Tasrif”, a 30-volume Arabic encyclopaedia on medicine and surgery written ca. 1000 CE by the Arab physician Abulcasis, containing “what is probably the earliest description of haemophilia” (Garrison/M.). Abu al-Qasim, hailed as the “father of modern surgery”, specialized in curing diseases 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 “Tasrif” he described how to ligature blood vessels almost 600 years before Ambroise Paré.

II: Second Latin edition of the “Medical Compendium” by the 7th century Byzantine physician Paul of Aegina, 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”.

III: 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.

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, A 63. Durling 21. Waller 175. Proctor 10896. Wellcome 11. Garrison/M. 3048. Choulant 374, I. Not in Schnurrer.

(II) VD 16, P 1030. Adams II, 494. Wellcome 4866. Durling 3552. Choulant 142, II. Cf. Garrison/M. 36, note (1532 ed.).

(III) VD 16, P 1029. Adams II, 492. Choulant 143, III, 3. BNHCat P 166. Cf. Durling 3550 (1532 ed.). Not in Wellcome.



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

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

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

Two esteemed 16th century medical works, originally written in the 4th and 11th century, here issued together in an early printed edition. Especially the second work in this early printed book is important: it is the only exclusively surgical work left by an Arab source. This treatise was written by Albucasis (Abu al-Qasim al-Zahwari) and was translated into Latin at Toledo by Gerard of Cremona. Albucasis, a native of Cordoba in Moorish Spain, was an Arab physician of the 11th century who is sometimes described as “the father of surgery”. The present work, which is the 30th and most popular volume of his 30-volume medical encyclopedia entitled “Kitab al-Tasrif”, can without doubt be regarded as the principal work of Albucasis, which established his authority. It is the first illustrated surgical guide ever written. Albucasis’ treatise is divided into three books, each treating a different surgical topic: the first, cauterization (a procedure recommended by the Prophet, the medical practice of burning a part of the body to remove or close off a part of it), the second on cutting and bloodletting, and the third on luxations of the limbs. It contains numerous small woodcuts of surgical instruments within the text. The author describes these instruments and how and when to use them. Added to the text of Albucasis are eight rather gruesome full-page woodcuts of specific operations, made by the German renaissance artist Hans Wechtlin (active between at least 1502 and 1526), probably his only surviving work. They show (1) a man wounded by many instruments, (2) a cauterization, (3) an amputation, (4) the extraction of an arrow, (5) bloodletting, (6) a full-page skeleton, and (7 & 8) trepanning operations.

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

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

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

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

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

The first European illustration of the coffee plant



10. ALPINI, Prosper. De plantis Aegypti liber. [...] Accessit etiam liber de Balsamo alias editus

Venice, Francesco de Franceschi, 1592. 4°. With woodcut printer’s device to title-page and 50 large woodcut plant illustrations (many page-sized). 18th century marbled wooden boards. All edges sprinkled in red. € 8,500

First edition of the earliest treatise on the native Egyptian flora, the author’s most important scientific work. The Italian physician and botanist Alpini (1553-1617) spent three years in Egypt studying botany and hygiene as a companion to the Venetian Consul Giorgio Emi. He was “among the first of the Italian physician-botanists of the 16th century to examine plants outside the context of their therapeutic uses. Today this work is best known for containing the first European illustration of the coffee plant” (Hünersdorff). Alpini writes: “I saw in the garden of Halybey the Turk a tree [...] which is the source of those seeds, very common there, which are called Ban or Bon; from them everyone, Egyptians and Arabs alike, prepare a decoction which they drink instead of wine and which is sold in public bars just as is wine here and they call it ‘Caova’. These seeds are imported from the Arabian peninsula [...]” (f. 26r, transl.). The

coffee plant is pictured on f. 26v, captioned “Bon”.

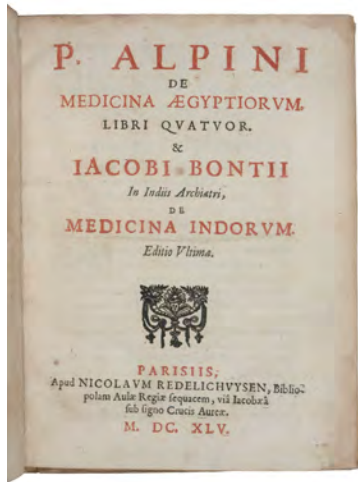
Binding rather rubbed and bumped (especially the spine); trimmed somewhat closely at upper edge; occasional brownstaining throughout with the odd waterstain; slight defect to title page repaired by a former owner. A good copy from the library of Karl Martin and Siri Hilda Karolina Norrman (1900-95) with their joint bookplate on front pastedown.

Edit 16, CNCE 1244. BM-STC Italian 20. Adams A 803. IA 103.853. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Gay 1678. Wellcome I, 233. Durling 179. Nissen 20. Pritzel III. Mueller 5 (& plate I). Hünersdorff I, 29-32.

The first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine

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

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



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

2263, citing the 1642 first edition).

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

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

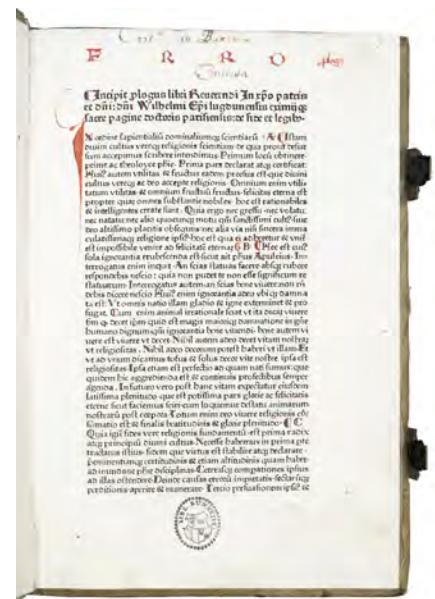
The ideas of Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi and other Arabic philosophers incorporated in the very first edition (ca. 1475/1476) of Alvernus's most important work

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

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

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

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



beliefs, but on the other hand, and more importantly, he found a large source of philosophical inspiration in these Arabic (and other) texts.

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

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

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

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

13. ‘AMMĀR IBN ‘ALĪ AL-MAWSILĪ; Max MEYERHOF (transl.). Las operaciones de catarata de ‘Ammār ibn ‘Alī Al-Mawsilī.

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

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



The present work consists of ‘Ammār Al-Mawṣilī’s chapter on cataract operations in *Kitāb al-muntakhab fī ‘ilm al-‘ayn wa-‘ilalihā wa-mudāwātihā bi-l-adwiyah wa-l-hadīd*. Max Meyerhof (1847–1945) translated the text from the Arabic into four languages for the present critical edition. Meyerhof was a German ophthalmologist and medical historian, who wrote many books on the scientific heritage of the Arabs, mainly concerning ophthalmology, eye diseases and medical history. The present work is a beautiful example of the Arab medical knowledge, being a very important treatise on how to cure the disease of cataract by a 11th-century operation.

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

The Sudhoff Collection

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

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



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

Established in 1906, the Karl Sudhoff Institute in Leipzig was the first institute for the study of the history of medicine established worldwide. Its founder Karl Sudhoff (1853–1938) is regarded as one of the 20th century's foremost historians of medicine. A practicing physician for most of his life, Sudhoff published more than four hundred articles as well as many monographs, edited standard works and editions of original manuscripts. He was personally involved in building the institute's library and thus in assembling the present collection.

The 88 volumes offered here include numerous relevant issues of scholarly journals as well as journal articles. They often unite within a single volume several items published separately but forming a clear thematic unit, sometimes bringing together between two covers material that appeared at various times and in several places but was intended by the author to be considered as a whole. Deaccessioned from the Department of the History of Medicine of the University of Leipzig, most books bear the usual shelfmarks and stamps, but are otherwise in fine condition.

Detailed catalogue available upon request.

Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

15. ARDOYNIS, Santes de. De venenis.

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

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

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

Hain-Copinger 1554. Goff A-950. Ohly-Sack 233. Walsh 2186. Proctor 4963. BMC V, 403. GW 2318. Thorndike III, 545. ISTC ia00950000.



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

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

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

Only edition of this rare treatise on the astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks. Once “said to be the first book printed with Persian characters” (Anderson, *The library of the late George H. Hart of New York City, Part II* [1922], no. 471), it remains an impressive achievement, even if the oriental languages are here in fact rendered in Hebrew letters, while the Persian specimens are engraved. (The first book in Persian characters was produced at Leiden more than a half-century earlier.)

The Swabian theologian Beck (1649–1701) studied history and oriental literature at Jena, soon surpassing his teachers. “The principal object of his studies always remained the oriental languages; and his great knowledge of Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Syriac, Ethiopian, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish gained him such renown that he even drew a pension from the Prussian crown for them” (ADB II, 218).

Somewhat browned and stained throughout; edges untrimmed, paper somewhat limp. Includes the frequently lacking 12 double-page tables with additional engraved diagrams.

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

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



Royal Provenance

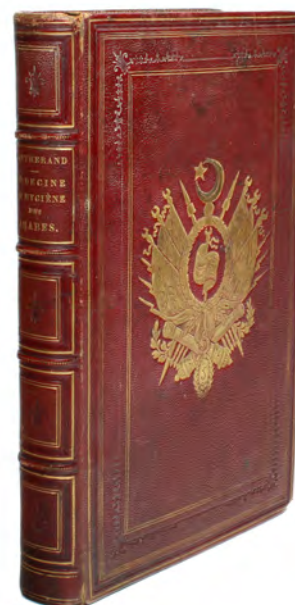
17. BERTHERAND, E[mile]-L[ouis]. Médecine et hygiène des Arabes.

Paris, London, Madrid, New York, Germer Baillière, 1855. 8°. Contemporary full red leather binding, finely stamped and gilt with rules and the supralibros of the Husainids of Tunis to both covers. All edges gilt. € 5,000

First edition of this widely received study of medical and sanitary standards in the Arabic countries. The principal work of Bertherand (1821–90), a French physician and medical-legal expert active in Algeria, written in the context of a discussion over assimilation within the French colonial empire. In contrast to Montesquieu's traditional theory, which explained cultural differences with the climatic zones of their origin, Bertherand attributed them to moral conditions which, in the case of contemporary medicine in the Muslim countries, he associated directly with Islam. His suggestions for colonial politics are informed by the racist and eugenic theories of his age (cf. Ellen Amster [2014], *Medicine and the Saints: Science, Islam, and the Colonial Encounter in Morocco*, p. 59ff.).

Light browning and occasional foxing as common. A splendidly bound copy from the library of Muhammad II ibn al-Husayn (1811–1859), the Bey of Tunis. The Husainid dynasty ruled the Beylik of Tunis from 1705 until 1957.

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



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

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



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

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

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

Detailed catalogue available upon request.

Jabir's alchemy

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

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



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

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

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

Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen

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

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

First edition of a work with five treatises by Brasavola, covering ointments, bandage, an eye salve and medication in the form of pills. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen's work set the template voor Islamic medicine. Each treatise, except the first, has an individual half-title.

Large waterstain in the outer margin, not affecting text, some owners notations in ink and some occasional spots. Contemporary binding damaged, but restored. Overall a fair copy.

Durling 687; not in Adams.

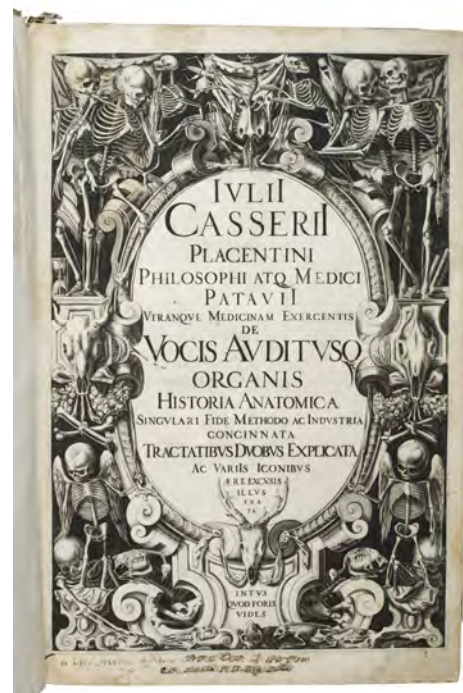


Beautifully illustrated first accurate monograph on the larynx, heavily influenced by Galen

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

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

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



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

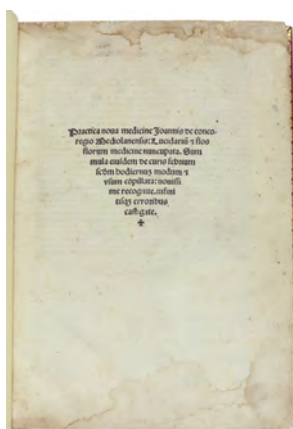
With 3 owners' inscriptions at the foot of the title-page, 2 struck through but partly legible and the third reading "ex libri Francisci Ardinone". With some marginal worm holes and a water stain in the gutter margin of the first 3 preliminary quires and an occasional leaf with browned patches, but still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

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

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

22. CONCOREGIO, Giovanni. *Practica nova medicine [...]. Summula [...]* de curis febrium.

(Venice, heirs of Ottaviano Scoto, 19 Febr. 1515). Folio. With woodcut printer's device at the end and numerous woodcut initials. Modern red morocco, blindstamped to style, with gilt spine and inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled in red. In cloth slipcase. € 8,500



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

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

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

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

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

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

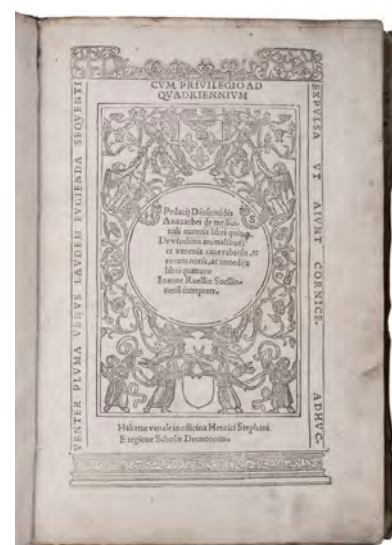
First edition of Jean Ruel's translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, "De materia medica" (books 1–5), the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century, followed by four books on poison "De venenis" and "De venenatis animalibus" (books 6–9).

Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 AD), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published here.

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

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

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



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

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

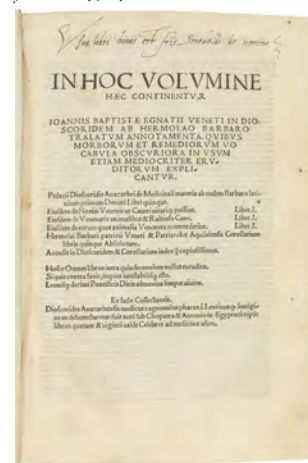
(Venice, Luigi & Francesco Barbaro & Giovanni Bartolomeo Gabiano for Giovanni & Gregorio De Gregori, 1 Feb. 1516). Folio. Later full vellum with old giltstamped red label to spine. € 8,500

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

"Dioscorides' work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles" (Garrison/M.). "Very little is known about its author [...], except that he was a Cilician Greek who lived in the time of Claudius and Nero, and that he travelled widely in the Middle East, probably as a physician in the Roman army [...] It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the 17th century [...] all botanical studies were based on this book, and the greater part of any new botanical matter published during the 16th and 17th centuries was in the form of commentary on Dioscorides [...] It is only with the rise of modern scientific botany in the 18th century that his influence began to wane" (PMM). Occasional light browning with more noticeable brownstaining to final leaves; a few wormholes (some within the text). A small paper flaw to the lower edge of the last few pages.

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

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



First edition of this pharmaceutical treatise in the Arabic tradition

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



Very rare Moroccan-printed (lithographed) Arabic edition of Euclid's famous "Elements of Geometry", the "oldest mathematical textbook in the world still in common use today" (PMM). The translation and commentary, first printed in 1594, are by the great Persian polymath Nasir al-Din al-Tusi (1201-74), after whom the lunar crater "Nasireddin" is named.

Evenly browned throughout; occasional slight traces of worming. Bindings a little chipped at extremities, but a very appealingly preserved copy. OCLC lists only four copies in libraries (Harvard, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge).

OCLC 83666245. Cf. PMM 25.

A cross-cultural Euclid: owned by 16th century Arab in France

27. EUCLID. Elementorum geometricorum lib. XV.

Basel, Johann Herwagen, August 1537. Folio. With woodcut printer's device on title and final verso, ornamental woodcut capitals and diagrams. Contemporary Parisian full calf, panelled in blind with gilt fleur-de-lys at corners and enclosing gilt fleuron centrepiece, spine with raised bands with small rosettes in compartments.

€ 40,000

First Latin edition of the "Elements" published by Hervagius. Remarkably, this copy clearly was in the hands of an Arabic speaker in France soon after printing, as it bears notes in Arabic and Latin on title and last leaf ("Euclid the Philosopher ... there is no God but God", "The book of Euclid the philosopher on geometry in the Latin language ... There is no God but God Amen", and "In the city of Paris centre of the peoples of the earth" etc.).



This edition is joined for the first time in print by Euclid's only work on mechanics, "De levi et ponderosa", not hitherto known in any Greek manuscript. "According to Arabic sources, [Euclid] wrote a Book on the Heavy and Light, and when Hervagius was about to publish his 1537 edition there was brought to him a mutilated fragment [...] it is the most precise exposition that we possess of the Aristotelian dynamics of freely moving bodies" (DSB IV, 431). The edition also contains several of his smaller tracts on spherical geometry ("Phaenomena"), optics ("Perspectiva"), geometrical exercises ("Data"), which had joined previous editions, and commentaries of both Campanus and Zamberti. This copy is complete with the preface by Melanchthon often censored in other copies (cf. Thomas-S.). Herwagen was responsible for publishing the Greek editio princeps in 1533.

Ink underlinings and marginalia in Greek to preface. Corners of binding repaired, as are the upper joint and head and foot of lower joint. Blank corner of m5 torn away, tiny marginal hole in o5, occasional insignificant spotting and browning. Various pen trials and scoring of front free endpaper into geometric circles.

Provenance: 1) Nicolas Marchant (ink inscriptions on title and front free endpaper, one dated 1632). 2) Claude Simone (ownership inscriptions on title in Latin and Greek).

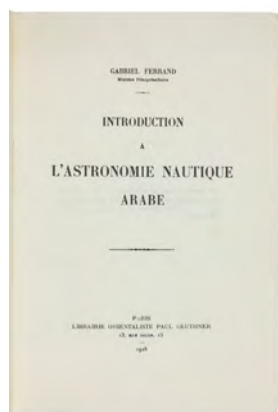
VD 16, E 4154. Adams E 974. BM-STC German 288. Thomas-Stanford, p. 25, no. 9. Riccardi, p. 414/16. Schweiger I, III. Hoffmann II, 42.

Navigation in the early modern Muslim world

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

Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1928. 4°. 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 Muhit” 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..

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

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

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

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

(1) Very rare first edition of Struthius critical translation, of Galen's *Astrologiae ad aphrodisium* (i.e. *Prognostica de decubitu infirmorum*) and *De urinus*. Josephus Struthius (1510–1568) was one of the most famous physicians of the Renaissance. “During his studies, Struthius began translating the works of Galen and Hippocrates, and among many he translated from Greek to Latin was Galen's ‘Astrologia ad Aphrodisium’”. At the request of the professors of Padua University, Struthius's translation was published. ... Struthius's critical sense, which had a crucial effect on further studies, is best described by the following opinion: “[...] He refers to Galen as an Arab refers to his steed with which he travels through the desert. He judges him, loves him; however, he knows how to use the bridle and say: No, this is the wrong way.” This criticism is particularly evident in the rejection of many types of pulse which are distinguished by Galen and Avicenna, and which were not confirmed in Struthius's practical observations” (Grzybowski et al.).
(2) First Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen's *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqratt) as well as a treatise on purgatives. Translated by Giunio Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving Byzantine medical treatises, and apparently the only surviving published medical treatise by this author.

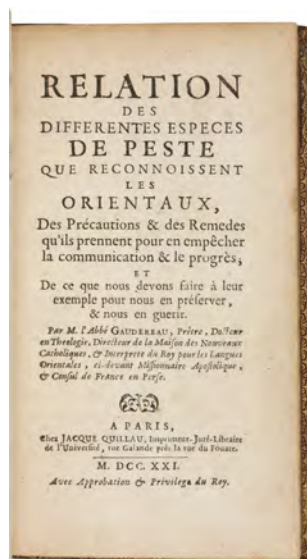
The binding a bit wrinkled. With an occasional manuscript annotation and some minor spots; a very good copy.

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

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



Treating plague in Ottoman Turkey



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

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

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

having miraculously survived.

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

Blake 160. OCLC 495355672. Not in Waller or Wellcome.

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

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

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

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

The present collection, arranged by Chrysogonus Polydorus, contains four treatises by Geber: 1. *Summa perfectionis*; 2. *Liber de investigatione perfectionis* (the earliest description of the preparation of nitric acid and aqua regia); 3. *Liber de inventione veritatis sive perfectionis*; 4. *Liber fornacum* (a practical text on chemical operations). It also contains the following texts, of which at least four are printed for the first time: 5. Roger Bacon's *Speculum Alchemiae* (the original text from which the 1597 English "Mirror of Alchemy" edition was made); 6. Richard of Wendover's *Correctorium Alchemiae*; 7. *Rosarius minor, de Alchemia*, by an unknown author; 8. Khalid ibn Yazid's *Liber Secretorum Alchemiae*; 9. Hermes Trismegistus' *Tabula Smaragdina*; 10. Hortolanus' commentary on the *Tabula*. Illustrated with 16 fine woodcuts of alchemical apparatus and alchemists at work.

A complete copy in good condition showing light browning to paper, with wide margins containing extremely extensive early marginal annotations throughout. Stains to outer margin of last several leaves. A tear to the gutter of leaf c2 professionally repaired; old vellum repair to upper cover. A good copy. While the se appearances on the market, this first edition is extremely scarce.

VD 16, J 15. Ferguson I, 18 & 301. Sartori II, 1044. Lamoén, *Hermes Trismegistus* (Amsterdam 1990), no. 70. Brünig I, 220. Darmstaedter, Geber 7. Duveen 11. Mellon Collection (*Alchemy and the Occult*, Yale 1968) I, 10 (note). Cf. Hoover 445 (1545 edition only). Not in Caillet or Rosenthal.



Bound for King Louis XV

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

First edition thus. A highly interesting work comparing the different numerical systems used by various languages and cultures: Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, North and South American Indian cultures, Chinese, Japanese, Tamil, Coptic, Maori, etc. Separate chapters investigate the European adoption of the Arabic system of numerals. The engraved plate shows the shape of numerals throughout the world, while the folding table compares the pronunciation of the word for the number "6" in a wealth of languages. The Spanish-born Jesuit Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1735–1809) counts as one of the most important authors of the Spanish Universalist School of the 18th century, an enlightened, global, comparative approach to historic and scientific theory. This work also appeared as volume 19 of the author's monumental 21-volume cosmographical treatise "Idea dell' Universo" (1778-87), being one of five volumes of the series to be issued separately.

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

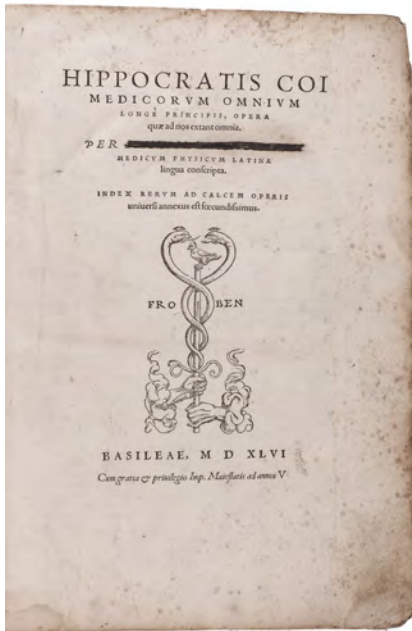
De Backer/S. IV, 319f., 2.XIX. Not in Riccardi.



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

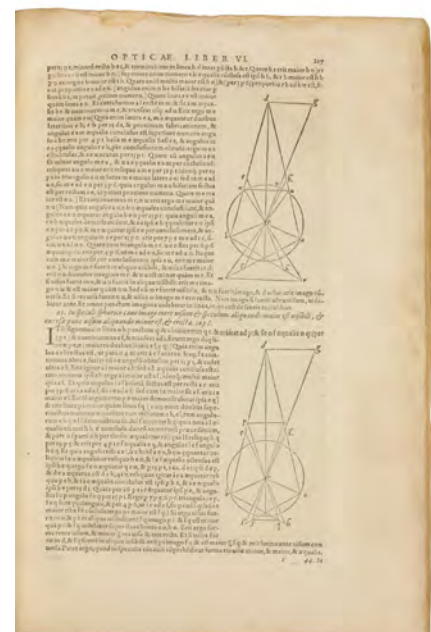
35. IBN AL-HAYTHAM, Abu 'Ali al-Hasan (Alhazen). [Kitab al-Manazir, latine]. Opticae thesaurus. Alhazeni Arabis libri septem, nunc primum editi. Eiusdem liber de crepusculis & Nubium ascensionibus.

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

€ 95,000

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

Ibn al-Haytham (965–c. 1040), known as Alhazen in the Western tradition, has been hailed as "the greatest Muslim physicist and one of the greatest students of optics of all times [...] The Latin translation [...] exerted a great influence upon Western science. It showed a great progress in experimental method. [Alhazen's book contains] research in catoptrics, [a] study of atmospheric refraction, [a] better description of the eye, and better understanding of vision [as well as an] attempt to



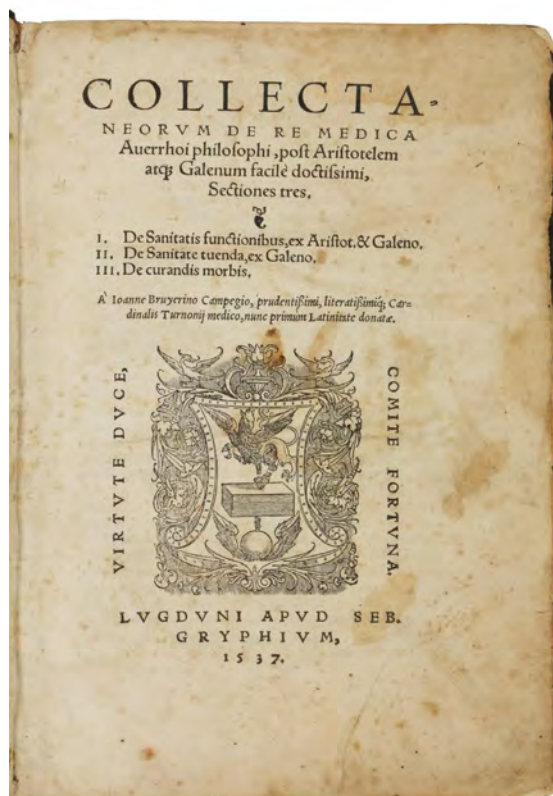
explain binocular vision [and the] earliest use of the camera obscura" (Sarton). "This combined edition served as the standard reference work on optics well into the 17th century, influencing scientists such as Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, and Descartes" (Norman).

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

Binding stained; edges worn. Interior browned with some waterstaining throughout the margins; occasional edge defects. Inscribed on the title-page by Wilhelm Xylander, professor of Greek and Logic at Heidelberg and editor of numerous translations from Greek (cf. ADB XLIV, 582-593): "Xylandri dono Antonius Roverius Nemausensis possidet" (followed by a Greek dedication and Xylander's signature). The recipient Antonius Roverius (Antoine Rouvier) from Nîmes had matriculated at Heidelberg on 1 July 1572. Later in the library of the famed microscope builder and collector Alfred Nachet (1831-1908) and his son Albert. An appealing copy of a principal work of Arabic science as received in the West with important provenance.

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

One of the first defences of Arab influence in Western culture



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

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

First edition of this Latin translation, from the original Arabic, of books II, VI, and VII of the collection of medical texts referred to under the title of "Colliget" (from its Arabic title "Kulliyât"), written by the great Muslim physician Ibn Rushd (1126-98, Averroes in the Latin tradition). This translation is important not only for being the first Averroes version given by a French translator, but also for containing one of the first defences of the part taken by Al-Andalus Arab intellectuals in the transmission of Greek philosophy in Europe. The first part contains the description of the human body's functions and organs (with chapters dedicated to the brain and the spinal cord). The second part deals with the rules of healthy life, while the third exposes the principles of curing diseases.

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

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

*Two important Islamic medical works –
no copy recorded at auction*

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

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

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

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

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

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

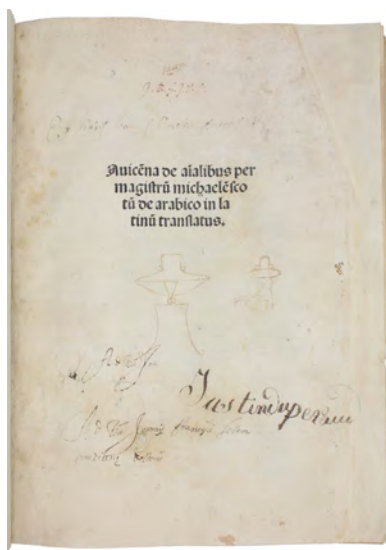
BM-STC Italian 2. Durling 368 (imperfect). Waller 563. OCLC 978244354. Not in Adams or Wellcome.



Very rare first Latin edition of Avicenna’s treatise “De animalibus”

38. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). [Kitab al-Shifa (Sanatio) – latine – extract]. De animalibus, per magistrum Michaellem Scotum de arabico latinum translatus.

[Venice, Giovanni and Gregorio de Gregoriis, de Forlivio, ca. 1495]. Small folio. Bound in smooth modern vellum using old material. € 125,000



Editio princeps: the very rare first Latin edition of Avicenna’s treatise “De animalibus”, translated by the scholastic theologian, philosopher, astrologer and alchemist Michael Scotus (ca. 1175–1235). The work is divided into 19 books which discuss the external and internal anatomy of animals, their reproductive systems, etc. Prepared by Ibn Sina in the 11th century as part of his great scientific and philosophical encyclopedia Kitab Al-Shifa’ (“The Book of Healing”), it constitutes an abridgment of Aristotle’s “Historia animalium”. After having translated Aristotle’s own treatise from Arabic before 1220 during his stay in Toledo, Michael Scotus undertook the translation of Ibn Sina’s condensation while in the service of Emperor Frederick II, to whom his effort is dedicated.

A beautiful Venetian imprint from the press of the De Gregoriis brothers. The title is printed in four lines of gothic characters, while the text is in Roman type. The first of the pretty initials is historiated, showing the author (or translator) at work at his desk.

Binding a little warped. Pages professionally restored and washed throughout with edges remargined; several early ink marginalia.

Provenance: the title-page shows several early ownerships, the earliest of which is that of an unidentified “J.B.G.J.V.D.”, probably referring to a “Ioannes Baptista G..., juris utriusque doctor”. Bearing the date “1495”, this ownership provides a new and important terminus ante quem for the printing of this fine incunabulum which previously was dated “ca. 1500” by

bibliographers. Two rough sketches, more or less contemporary, show men in hats, one in profile and apparently smoking. Further 16th century ownerships are by the Italian physicians Joannes Pavera and Joannes Franciscus Selva; a French signature of “Justin du Peraud” appears to belong to the late 18th or early 19th century.

H 2220. Goff A-1416. GW 3112. BMC V, 352. BSB-Ink A-968. Proctor 4563. ISTC ia01416000. Cf. GAL I, 454, 18.

Two complete volumes in contemporary Renaissance bindings

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

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

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

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

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

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

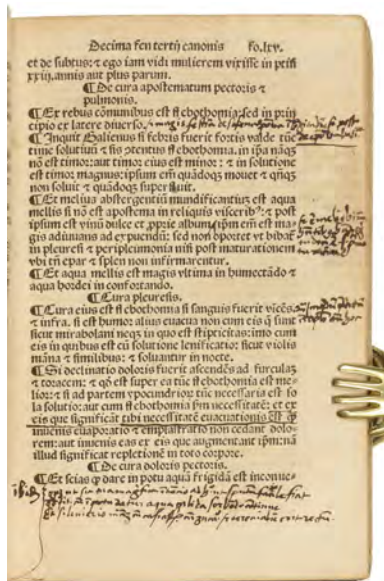
H 2214. GW 3127. Goff A-1428. BMC VIII, 302. Proctor 8616. BSB-Ink A 964. IGI 1125 u. Corr. Pell. 1668. Polain 444. Voull. Bln. 4708. Claudin IV, 88-93. Klebs 131.13. Panzer I, 553, 200. Not in Oates, Osler, Waller, or Wellcome.



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

40. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Flores Avicenne.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



First edition of Jacob Mantino's translation into Latin of the fourth part of the first book of Ibn Sina's *Canon of Medicine* (original title: *al-Qanun fi at-Tibb*), divided into 31 chapters. Mantino dedicated it to the Doge of the Venetian Republic, Andrea Gritti (1455–1538).

Jacob Mantino (1490–1549) was a Jewish doctor, rabbi and philosopher. Most of his adult life was spent being a doctor to the pope and other prominent members of society like cardinals, bishops and ambassadors in Bologna, Verona, Venice and Rome. In 1549, just before his death, he moved to Damascus as ambassador of Venice. Mantino's intellectual production focused on the translation of scientific works from Hebrew and Arabic into Latin, especially medical and philosophical treatises by leading authors of the medieval period, including Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides), Ibn Rushd (Averroes), and Ibn Sina (Avicenna).

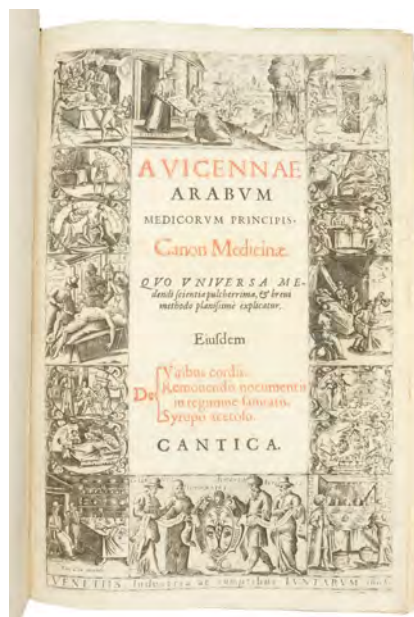
Abu 'Ali al-Husayn Ibn Sina (also known by his Latinized name Avicenna, 980–1037) was one of the most prominent intellectuals of the medieval period and of the Islamic Golden Age. The present work was printed by one of the most successful and important late fifteenth and early sixteenth century Italian publishers Lucantonio Giunti (1457–1538).

With owner's inscriptions on the front and back paste-downs and on the title-page, and some marginal annotations in brown ink. The paste-downs are partially covered by the newer, slightly foxed, end leaves. The binding is somewhat stained, light water staining to the first half of the work, small restored tears in the outer margin of leaves d1 and d2 without affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

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

The greatest work of Islamic medicine, illustrated

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



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

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

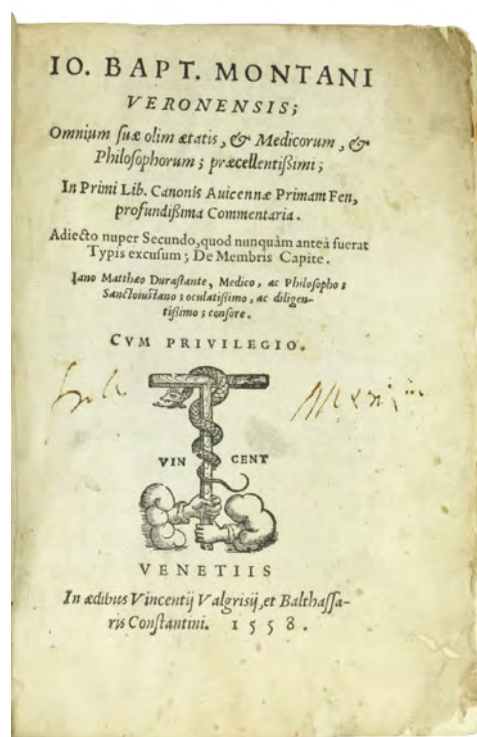
Krivatsy 496. OCLC 4457623. Cf. M. H. Fikri, *Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures*, p. 57, no. 23. Norman 1590. N. G. Siraisi, *Avicenna in Renaissance Italy* (2014), pp. 140, 165. Garrison/M. 43f. Hayes, *Genius of Arab Civilisation, Source of Renaissance*, pp. 168-169. PMM 11.

Commentary on the Qanun

43. IBN SINA (Avicenna) / DA MONTE, Giovanni Battista. In primi lib. canonis Avicenna primam fen, profundissima commentaria. Adiecto nuper secundo, quod numquam antea fuerat typis excusum; de membris capite. Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi & Baldassarre Costantini, 1558. 8°. Contemporary half vellum over pigskin with handwritten spine title and shelfmark. € 4,500

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

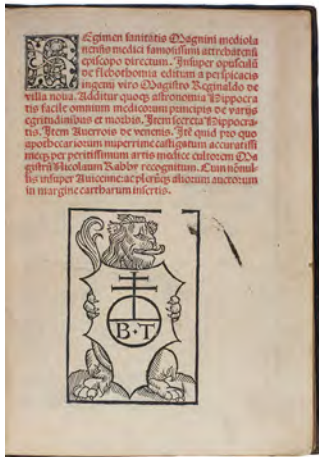
Edit 16, CNCE 15945. Wellcome I, 4428. OCLC 1157690416. Cf. Durling 3273, Adams M 1681 (1557 ed.), PMM 11. Not in BM-STC Italian, Osler, Waller, or Garrison/M.



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

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

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

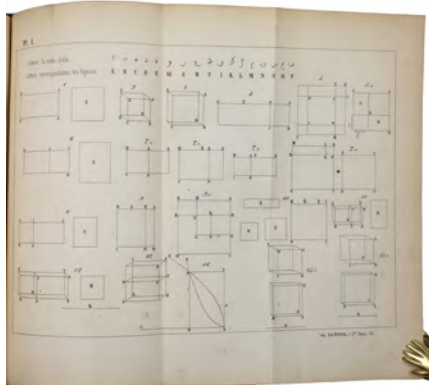


Rare fourth (?) edition of a collection of ten mediaeval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, several first published in this collection in 1500. They include: Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295–1368?), Regimen Sanitatis, on health; a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de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

both Averroes works together with the Secreta, (Bologna ca. 1497/1500).

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

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



Rare first edition of the Arabic text

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

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

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

"As far as is known, al-Khayyami was [...] the first to demonstrate that a cubic equation might have two roots [...]. As F. Woepcke, the first editor of the Risala, has shown, al-Khayyami followed a definite system in selecting the curves upon which he based the construction of the roots of all fourteen types of third-degree equations [...]. His studies on the geometrical theory of third-degree equations mark al-Khayyami's most successful work" (DSB VII, p. 329).

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

GAL I, 471 (620), 1. DSB VII, 331, 3. OCLC 251681121.

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

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



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

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

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

De Backer & Sommervogel IV, cols. 1048–1049; Caillet 5780; DSB VII, pp. 374–378; Fletcher, Athanasius Kircher (2011), p. 565 (no. 5b) & passim; Poggendorff I, pp. 1258–1259; Wheeler Gift 116a.

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

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

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



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

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

Having belonged to the celebrated collector, art dealer, and Pre-Raphaelite painter Charles Fairfax Murray (1849-1919), the present copy is in a magnificent state of preservation. Relative to the British Library copy, the present copy is much larger (193 × 134 mm vs 183 × 130 mm). It is unwashed, and most of the annotations by a contemporary pharmacist have been preserved almost in their entirety. The Fairfax Murray

catalogue describes the binding as “brown morocco extra, gilt edges in rough”; the present copy is cited in most bibliographical studies of “De Viribus Herbarum” including that of Lökkös. Hain, Reichling, and the BMC fail to record the present variant with the error “cognoscre” on the penultimate line of the final leaf. Light spotting throughout; lower blank corner of title-page discreetly repaired. With a handwritten letter enclosed from a curator at the Cambridge University Library, addressed to “Dr. Fleming” and dated 7th March [19]49, discussing this copy.

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



Scaliger on Arabic star names

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

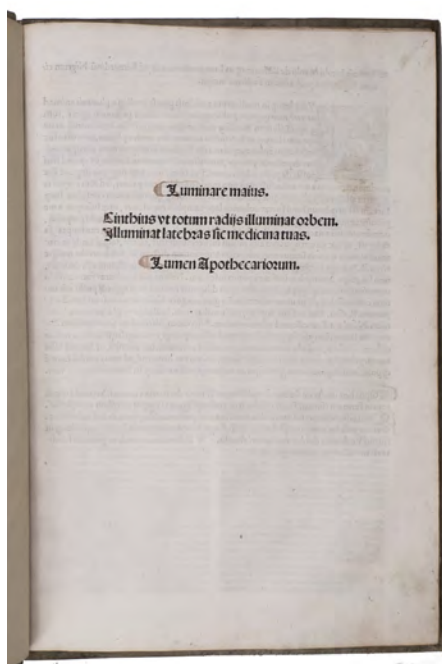
Leiden, ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Christophorum Raphelengium (für Johann Commelin [in Heidelberg]), 1600. Small 4°. With two identical printer's devices and several woodcut diagrams in the text. 19th century red morocco with gilt-stamped fillets to spine and covers. Gilt inner dentelle. All edges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

Third edition of Scaliger's famous recension of this instructional poem on astronomy written in the first century. “[Scaliger's] penetrating scholarship and powerful gift of analysis were magisterially demonstrated in his edition of one of the most difficult of Latin texts, the ‘Astronomica’ of Manilius, and this was a forerunner to his greatest work [namely ‘De emendatione temporum’]” (PMM, p. 59f.). The commentary (pp. 473–510, with letterpress Arabic) contains one of the

earliest European studies of Arabic star names (“De quarundam stellarum arabicis appellationibus”). This edition was first published by Estienne in 1579; the first part of the present edition had already appeared in the previous year (cf. Adams M 364, Graesse IV, 364 & Houzeau/L. 1037).

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

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



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

49. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico DE AUGUSTIS, and Paulus DE SUARDIS. Luminare maius. Cinthus ut totum radii illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas. Lumen apothecariorum.

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

Seventh known copy of an early edition of an important treatise on pharmacology and medical botany, by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490-post 1500), first published in Venice 1490 or Pavia 1494 (Sordano records an edition by Octavius Scotus in 1490, but the ISTC records no edition by him until 1496). It is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777-857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who taught at the academy in Gundeshapur, Iran, and was personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The present edition includes Manlio's preliminary note addressed to Bernardinus Niger, included in the 1494, 1496 and 1499 editions but omitted in many later editions.

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

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

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

Translated from Arabic, uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions

50. MASHA'ALLAH IBN-ATARI / AL-KINDI, Abu Yusuf Ya Qub ibn Ishaq / et al. Liber novem iudicum in iudiciis astrorum. Mesehella, Aomar, Alkindus, Zael (etc.).

Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, (4 Jan.) 1509. 4°. With a woodcut initial coloured in red and green and several diagrams. Rubricated throughout.

Bound with:

(II) ARISTOTLE. Meteorologia. (Nuremberg, Friedrich Peypus, 11 Nov. 1512). With 8 large woodcuts in the text, some with touches of contemporary colour. Rubricated throughout.

(III) ABRAHAM BEN 'EZRA. In re iudiciali opera. (Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, 1507). Rubricated throughout, some initials coloured green.

Contemporary wooden boards on three raised double bands with leather spine. Two brass clasps (repaired).

€ 85,000

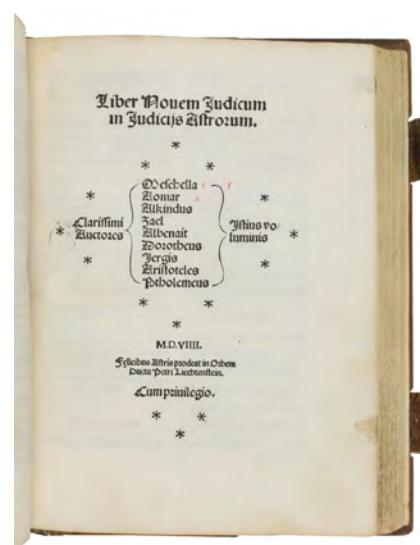
(I) Editio princeps of this "work composed in Arabic probably exactly in the form in which it is preserved in Latin, typical of the encyclopaedic period but limited [...] to certain early sources" (Carmody), uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions.

The form, arranged in twelve parts according to each house, is based on the doctrines of Sahl al-Tustari. The various tracts are constructed from chapters compiled systematically from such writers as Māshā'allāh (including the first printing of 'De electionibus') and al-Kindi. The crucial factor that they were translated intact in their present form from Arabic "is apparent in the unified Latin style and terminology" (ibid.). The collection includes a number of quotations attributed to Ptolemy; the rare mention of "Abuali" refers perhaps to Abu 'Alī al-Khayyāj.

Extremely rare. A very clean copy with only an insignificant inkstain in the lower margin of ff. 12v and 13r and tiny traces of worming in the upper margin of the final two leaves. A few contemporary handwritten marginalia; f. 80v has a contemporary handwritten ownership of Wigand, Baron Redwitz (1476-56), bishop of Bamberg, who as a young man had travelled to Palestine and is remembered as a conservative but not fanatical Catholic cleric during the tumultuous years of the Reformation.

Bound with this work in the same appealing Renaissance volume are two other rare, thematically related contemporary treatises:

(II) Aristotle's "Meteorology", long known in the West only through a Latin translation based on the Arabic version "al-'Athar al-'Ul-wiyyah". This is the very rare illustrated first edition of Faber's expanded translation, including an extensive commentary by Johannes



Cochlaeus, who also mentions the recently-discovered American continent (“Nova illa Americi terra”). Comprising the first three of Aristotle’s four books (on the heavens, water, and wind), it also constitutes “one of the main sources of medieval geology” (Stillwell, *Awakening* 577). “Cochlaeus’s discussion of the relationship between motion and heat appears quite modern” (cf. Spahn). The woodcuts, coloured in earth tones or simply accented by the rubricator, show spheres as well as light and cloud phenomena; a large woodcut shows the climate zones of the ancient world.

A single, tiny wormhole in the blank lower margin throughout; another small wormhole in the first two leaves (repaired in A1, insignificant loss to a few letters in A2). A clean and wide-margined copy.

(III) The first collected edition of ten astrological treatises by the 12th-century Jewish mathematician and astronomer Ibn Ezra from Tudela in Spain. During his lifetime the town was under the Muslim rule of the emirs of Zaragoza; later he lived in Muslim Andalusia. “Ibn Ezra disseminated rationalistic and scientific Arabic learning in France, England and Italy [...] He wrote a number of astrological works that were very popular [...] all of them appeared in Latin in 1507. They are rich in original ideas and in the history of scientific subjects” (DSB).

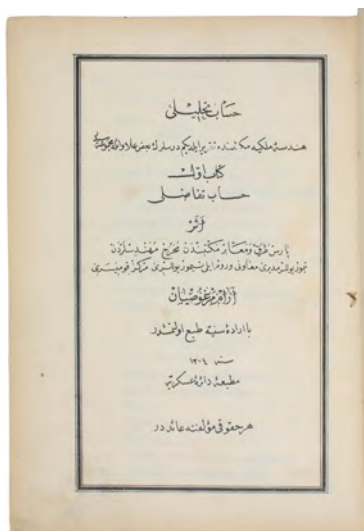
Contemporary marginalia in red, green, and brown ink throughout. Some insignificant browning. The well-preserved binding shows a hunting scene blindstamped into the leather. A fine assembly of important natural scientific works: published by Christian editors and printers in the early Renaissance, they bring together the Muslim and Jewish traditions that were the driving forces behind mediaeval science.

(I) Edit 16, CNCE 63196. BM-STC Italian 424. Houzeau/Lancaster 751 (“volume tres rare”). DSB IX, 162. Carmody p. 112. Not in Adams, Mortimer, Essling, Stillwell, Honeyman.

(II) VD 16, L 959. Cranz/Schmitt 13. Hoffmann I, 321. Schweiger I, 60. IA 107.806. Alden/Landwehr 512/1. Zinner 953. Brüggemann/Brunkun 29. Spahn, Cochläus, p. 16.

(III) Edit 16, CNCE 35576. IA 100.150. Adams A 38. Proctor-Is. 12998. Stillwell, *Awakening* 2. Houzeau/Lancaster 3927 (“rare”). Thorndike II, 917 & 927. DSB IV, 502.

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



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

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

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

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

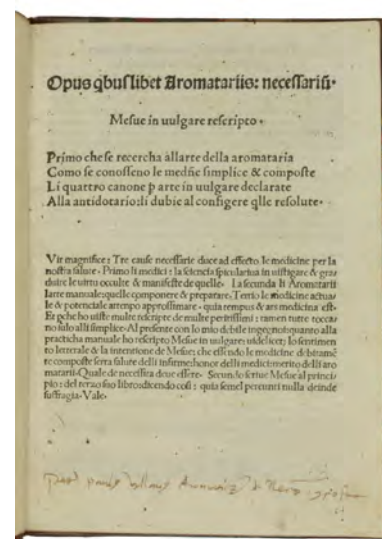
Not in OCLC. Not in Özege.

Mesue in Italian – the third known copy

52. MESUE THE YOUNGER (MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI). Opus quibuslibet aromatariorum: necessarium. Mesue in vulgare rescripto.

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

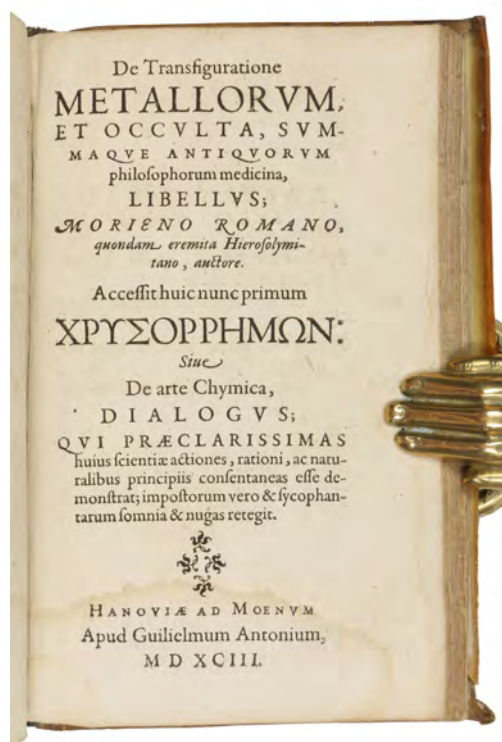
Almost unobtainably rare first edition of this digest of medical prescriptions, taken from the works of the highly-regarded Arabic physician Mesue the Younger (also known as Masawaih



al-Mardini), including “a kind of general manual for apothecaries and perfumers” (Duveen). All recipes are in Italian, while the main title and the headings are in Latin. Bibliographers are not agreed on the book’s place or date of publication: GW locates it merely in Italy, ca. 1495, whereas Copinger believes it was printed in Venice, by an unidentified printer, in or around 1500. The British Museum Short-Title Catalogue suggests Sigismund Mayr in Naples as the printer and 1510 as possible year of publication, while the British Library’s catalogue now appears to prefer Venice and 1505 as tentative place and year. Klebs notes that the collection constitutes a “rifacimento” of the Italian edition of Mesue’s “Opera medicinalia”, published in Venice on 12 December 1493.

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

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



An Arabic work on alchemy, quoted by Goethe

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

Hanau, Wilhelm Antonius, 1593. 8vo.

(Bound after):

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

Freiburg im Breisgau, Martin Böckler, 1596. Contemporary full vellum; lacks ties. € 6,500

Final and best 16th century edition of this alchemical work originally written in Arabic, the first edition having appeared at Paris in 1559. The legendary Byzantine monk Morienus is said to have gone to Alexandria to study with the Arabian scholar Adfar, whose favourite student he became. Subsequently settling in Jerusalem as a hermit, he devoted his life to the hermetic arts before he learned that Khalid, the Sultan of Egypt, “was desirous to find some one who could interpret for him the writings of Hermes and of Adfar” (Ferguson II, 109). Morienus supposedly went to Egypt and instructed Khalid in the art

of creating the elixir for the philosopher’s stone. No Arabic sources have been discovered, for which reason the attribution has been considered apocryphal, but the author does use chemical terminology with Arabic roots, such as “al-natron”. The book marks the beginning of western preoccupation with alchemy, previously almost entirely unknown in mediaeval central Europe, and even Goethe quotes from it in his “Theory of Colours”.

(II) Bound first is a rare medical work by Jakob Mock, professor at Freiburg. This would seem to be part 1 only (caption title: “De aquarum quarundam affectionibus ratione coagulationis vel indurationis & dissolutinis, & alias”); no more published.

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

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

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

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

54. MUHTAR PASHA, Ahmed. Riyaz ül-muhtar, mirat ül-mikat ve 'l-edvar.

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



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

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was an Ottoman scientist, author, military leader, diplomat and even Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire (in 1912), born in Bursa. He attended, and later taught at, the Ottoman Military College and was praised for his intellect and his military prowess. He was a respected authority on military technology, astronomy and related subjects. He visited the West to learn about new scientific discoveries, which would help with his military modernization plans. Moreover, he was also one of the founders of the (still existing) Darüssafaka Society, a charity providing equal opportunities in education for underprivileged children. Ahmed Muhtar Pasha wrote many works on military and scientific subjects. An example of one of his other influential scientific works is *Islahî'î-takvim* (published in 1307 AH / 1890 CE) advocating for the implementation of a uniform Islamic

calendar, similar to the Gregorian calendar in the West, in order to better connect Middle Eastern countries with each other.

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

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

First illustrated edition of the first dedicated anatomy book

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

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

First illustrated edition of the first dedicated anatomy book. "The first modern book devoted solely to anatomy [...] Mundinus re-introduced human dissection, which had been neglected for 1500 years before him; he was the most noted dissector of his period. The medieval anatomical vocabulary, well set forth by Mundinus, was derived mainly from Arabic"



(Garrison/M.). Mondino de' Luzzi, professor at Bologna, is considered the founder of anatomy in the Middle Ages. His treatise remained popular until the beginning of the 16th century and appeared in multiple editions.

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

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

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

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



A Persian book on compound remedies

56. MUZAFFAR IBN MUHAMMAD AL-HUSAYNI / ANGELUS À SANCTO JOSEPHO. *Pharmacopoea persica ex idiomate persico in latinum conversa.* Tafsir-i murakkabat-i qarabadin-i parsi [-i Muzaffar b. Muhammad as-Sifa'i] ba-dast-i Angelus Karmelit.

Paris, Etienne Michallet, 1681. 8°. Near contemporary vellum with giltstamped spine label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 12,500

First edition. The editor, Joseph Labrosse, "was born in Toulouse in 1636 and entered a Carmelite order, taking the name of Fr. Angelus of St Joseph. In 1662 he went to Rome and studied Arabic for two years before travelling to Isfahan to study Persian. While in Iran, he used medicine as a means of propagating Christianity and in the process read many Arabic and Persian books on medicine and 'visited the houses of the learned people of Isfahan and paid hundreds of visits to the shops of

the druggists, the pharmacists, and the chemists.' After returning to France in 1678 he published his 'Pharmacopoea persica', which consisted of a Latin translation of a Persian book on compound remedies written in the previous century by Muzaffar ibn Muhammad al-Husayni (d. 1556), with additional comments by Labrosse" (in: I. Loudon [ed.], *Western Medicine* [1997], p. 52f.). Hyde (*Biographia Britannica*, cited by Langlès, *Biographie universelle*) asserts that the credit for this work really belongs to Père Matthieu.

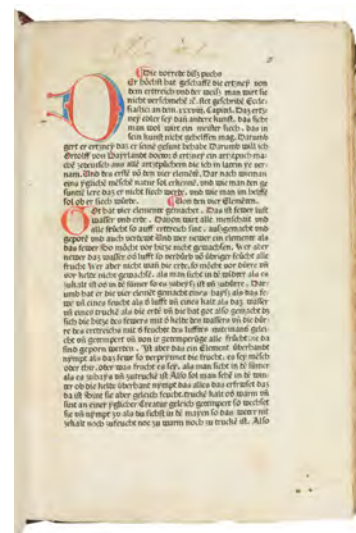
Insignificant chipping to spine label. Some minor browning and brownstaining. 18th century annotations on first endpaper and engraved bookplate to pastedown. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941-2013).

Wilson 7. OCLC 13058281.

Earliest printing of Arabic physicians in a modern vernacular

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

One of the earliest medical books in the vernacular and the first printed German Pharmacopoea. First dated edition: an undated edition was published at Augsburg in the same year, followed by four more printed editions before 1500. Of the utmost rarity, no copy of the present first



edition traceable at auction or in the trade since 1950. Only Lathrop C. Harper offered a copy of the Augsburg edition in 1953, then described as “one of the earliest and rarest medical books of the fifteenth century”.

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

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

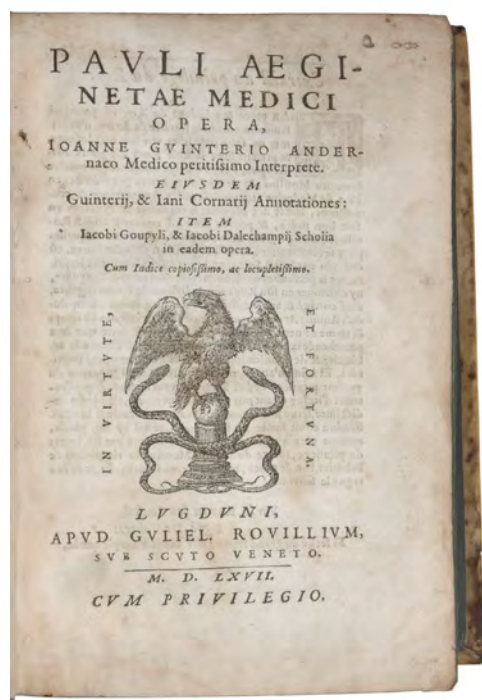
Provenance: contemporary marginalia and foliation. 17th or early 18th century manuscript ownership of Ottobeuren Abbey (“monasterii ottenburani”) in Bavaria at the head of the first text leaf; later in a Württembergian private collection.

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

The Works of Al-Qawabeli

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

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



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

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

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

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

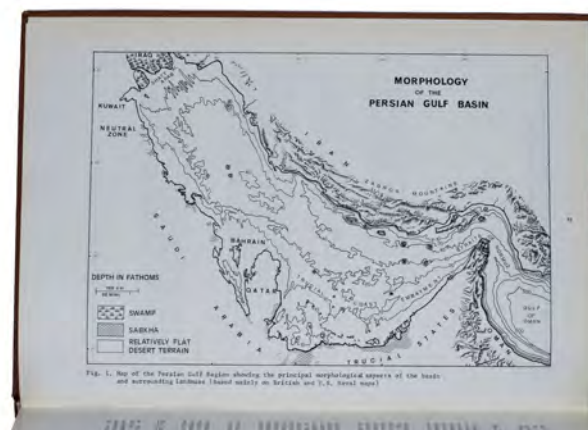
59. PURSER, Bruce Harold (ed.). The Persian Gulf. Holocene carbonate sedimentation and diagenesis in a shallow epicontinental sea.

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

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

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

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



Al Madkhal

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

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



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

Title slightly smudged; occasional light waterstaining. From the library of Curt Wallin with his armorial bookplate on the pastedown. Rare; a single copy in auction records since 1975.

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

Mediaeval Europe's authoritative introduction to astrology

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

Cologne, Arnold Birckmann's heirs, 1560. 4°. With printer's woodcut device to title page, two initials and 19 woodcut diagrams in the text. Slightly later vellum. € 9,500



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

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

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

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

The Arabic origins of the celestial nomenclature

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

Berlin, Johann Friedrich Weiss, 1809. 8°. Near-contemporary half cloth with gilt-stamped red spine label. Edges sprinkled in red and blue. € 3,500

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

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

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



First systematic treatise on occupational diseases

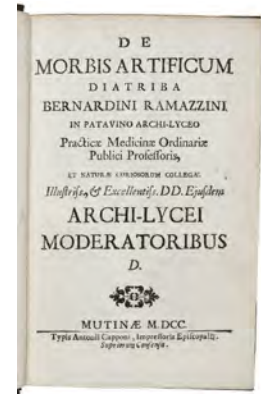
63. RAMAZZINI, Bernardo. De morbis artificum diatriba.

Modena, Antonius Capponus, 1700. 8°. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine. € 9,000

First edition of the first systematic treatise on occupational diseases by Bernardo Ramazzini (1633–1714), practicing physician at Modena in Italy and professor of medicine at Modena and Padua. It is the first work adequately dealing with diseases connected with specific professions, and it earned the author the title of “the father of industrial hygiene”. It deals with miner’s pneumoconiosis and other miner’s diseases, with lead-poisoning of potters, silicosis of stonemasons, eye-trouble of gilders, printers and other graphic artisans, diseases among metal-workers, and even with the ‘diseases of monks, nuns, capitalists and scholars’. The work was re-published at Utrecht in 1703, and translated into English in 1705. Before the middle of the 19th century some 25 separate editions and translations were published.

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

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



The principal work of Rhazes

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

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

Bound with:

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

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

Contemporary wooden covers with blindstamped leather spine on four double bands. 2 clasps.

€ 45,000

The principal work of Rhazes, hailed as the “Arabic Galen”, frequently reissued with a wealth of commentaries as late as the Renaissance. Dedicated to Prince Almansor of Chorasán, this edition contains the commentary of the physician Galeazzo da Santa Sofia (d. 1427), a native of Padua who served in Vienna as the personal physician to Duke Albrecht IV – likely the only edition of this commentary. The volume was edited by the physician Georg Kraut, who contributed a “Libellus introductorius in artem parvam Galeni de principiis universalibus totius medicinae”. (II) Bound before this is the first edition of this variously reprinted collection of Hyginus’s mythographical works, “an indispensable aid for the knowledge of the subject matter of Greek tragedy” (Tusc. Lex. Lit.). This is the first appearance in print of the “Fabularum liber”, edited by Jacob Micyllus; the finely illustrated “Poeticon astronomicon” had first appeared in 1482.

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

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

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

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

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



Surgical instruments illustrated



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

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

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

to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

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

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

The first book on smallpox: first Latin edition

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

First edition of this detailed commentary on the famous ninth book of the “Kitab al-tibb al-Mansuri”, a treatise dedicated by al-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850–923 or 932) to Almansor, the Prince of Chorosan. “The manual, known as ‘Nonus Almansoris’, was popular among mediaeval physicians” (cf. GAL S I, p. 419). The work discusses special pathology but excludes pyrology and was one of the most popular textbooks at medical schools and faculties well into the Middle Ages (cf. Hirsch/H. I, 171). Rhazes is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry. The Italian physician Leonardo Giacchini (1501–47), who composed this commentary, practised at Lucca until 1543 and later taught at the University of Pisa. His other works are collected in part two of the volume, with its own title-page, dated 1563.

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



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

The first book on smallpox

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



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

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

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

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

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

69. SANI-ZADE MEHMED ATAULLAH. [Hamse-i Sânzade].

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

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

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

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

OCLC 608102180.



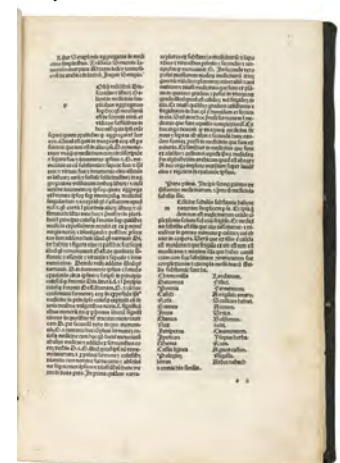
A lost Arabic text on the use of drugs

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

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

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

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



Based on Avicenna

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

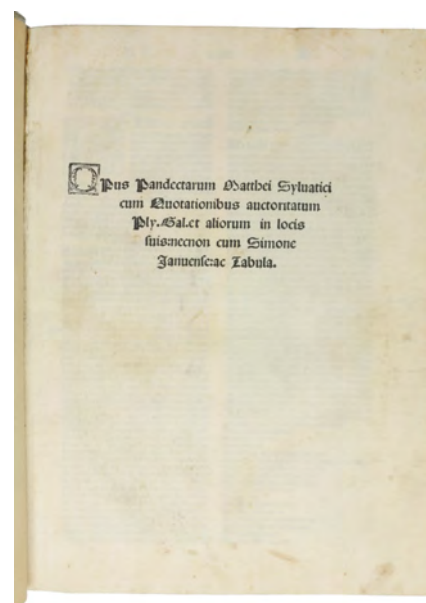
Venice, Simone da Lovere, 12 Jan. 1511. Folio. With one woodcut initial. Late 19th c. boards. Edges sprinkled in red.

€ 7,500

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

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

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

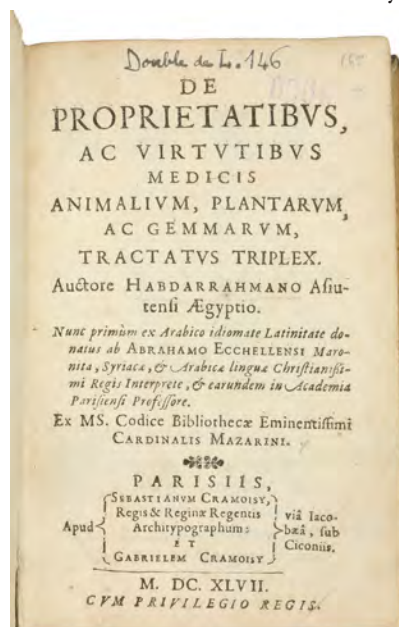


With notes in Arabic type

72. AL-SUYUTI, Abd al-Rahman ibn Abu Bakr. De proprietatibus, ac virtutibus medicis animalium, plantarum, ac gemmarum, tractatus triplex [...].

Paris, Sebastian & Gabriel Cramoisy, 1647. 8vo. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title label to spine (faded)

€ 25,000



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

Some browning to paper. 18th century French note on lower flyleaf; handwritten duplicate note and stamp to title-page. Insignificant paper flaws to pp. 103-106, merely affecting the pagination; small edge tear in p. 151f.; loss to lower margin of last leaf but one of the index (not touching text).

Krivitsy 11586. Choulant 389. Wellcome II, 2. Ebert I, 9151. Krüger, Bibliographia botanica 35. Catalogue of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London 145.

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

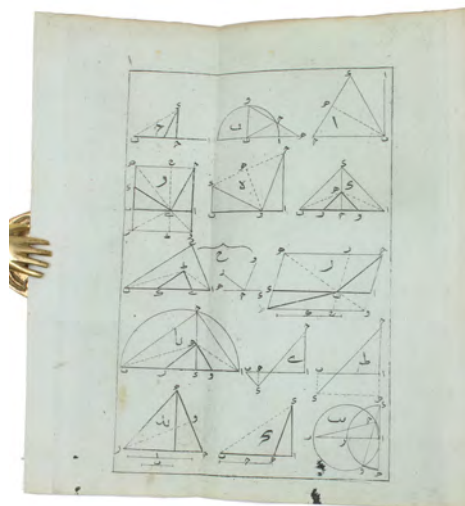
73. TAMANI, Hüseyin Rifqi. İmtihan ul-mühendisin.

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

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

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

Özege 9109. OCLC 255316387.



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

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

(Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528). Folio. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on final page, two pages with decorative woodcut borders (built up from 4 blocks, some with initials I.F.), and woodcut initials throughout. 18th-century half calf, with marbled paper in a tree pattern on sides, gold-tooled spine with the coat of arms of the Russian Tsars. € 25,000

First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489-1550). The main part of the work consists of “De re medica”, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder’s “Historia naturalis”. Consisting of five books, it gives various medicines and treatments for different diseases, ailments, wounds, tumours etc. The book also draws heavily from the works of Galen and Dioscorides, all highly esteemed in the Arabic world. The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. “The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed” (Durling). It starts with an introduction to “the art of healing”, ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BC. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his “Euporista ad Eunapium”. The work closes with a botanical text, “De virtutibus herbarum”, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the 4th century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to the famous Italian physician Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–55), an expert on the works of Galen and heavily influenced by his work.

The editor, Torinus, was appointed professor of practical medicine at the University of Basel after receiving the degree of doctor in medicine in Montpellier. He translated many Greek texts into Latin, or Latin works into the vernacular, including Vesalius’ “De humani corporis fabrica”.

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

Adams S 1461. Durling 4351. Parkinson 2410.



Arabic clock-making

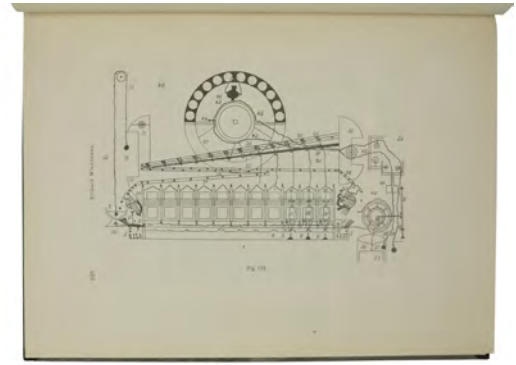
75. WIEDEMANN, Eilhard / HAUSER, Fritz. Über die Uhren im Bereich der islamischen Kultur.

Halle, Ehrhardt Karras für die Akademie in Kommission bei Wilh. Engelmann in Leipzig, 1915. Folio. With 136 text illustrations. Modern half cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 1,500

Study of mediaeval Arabic clock-making techniques, based on published works and unpublished Arabic manuscripts.

Perfectly preserved in a modern private library binding.

OCLC 4703118. *Nova Acta: Abb. der Kaiserl. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher*, C 5.



Arabic medical compendium

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

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (March 1543). Folio. 17th century black-tinted vellum binding using an earlier liturgic musical manuscript. € 18,000



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

Slight waterstaining; some unobtrusive worming to upper cover and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremities bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy. Provenance: 1677 ownership of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later in the library of

Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg, court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg, in the later 18th century (his ownership on the title page).

VD 16, Y 11. Adams I 14. BM-STC German 932. GAL I, 233 & S 417. Durling 4778. Choulant, *Handb.* p. 347. Not in Waller.

Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition

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

Lyon, Guillaume Rouille, 1550. 8°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page and numerous woodcut initials. 19th century marbled boards. € 3,500

Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe. Although the identity of Masawaih (Mesue) remains unclear, he was likely a Persian Christian physician who headed the



Baghdad hospital and served as personal physician to several caliphs (though he may also be a collective pseudonym of several Arabic medical writers of the 10th and 11th centuries). Products of the mediaeval Islamic world, the works attached to his name contained many innovations that provided the basis for the theory and practice of pharmacy for centuries and perfectly met the demands of the developing medical marketplace of mediaeval Europe.

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

Anonymously printed edition of Ibn Masawaih's handbook

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The work includes the "Canones universalis", dealing with treatment regimens; the second part, "De simplicibus", about the properties of various pharmaceutical drugs; and the Grabadin, "the most popular compendium of drugs in medieval Europe, and [...] used everywhere in their preparation" (Garrison). "The esteem in which these works were held is shown by the fact that a Latin translation of both was one of the first medical works to be printed (Venice, 1471)" (ibid.).

Binding stained; rubbed and chipped at extremities. Interior shows occasional brownstaining. Modern flyleaves browned and brittle. Provenance: bookplates of the American botanist Edward Sanford Burgess (1855-1928) and of the Horticultural Society of New York, identifying this volume as part of the bequest of the American attorney and plant collector Kenneth Kent MacKenzie (1877-1934).

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



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

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

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

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

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

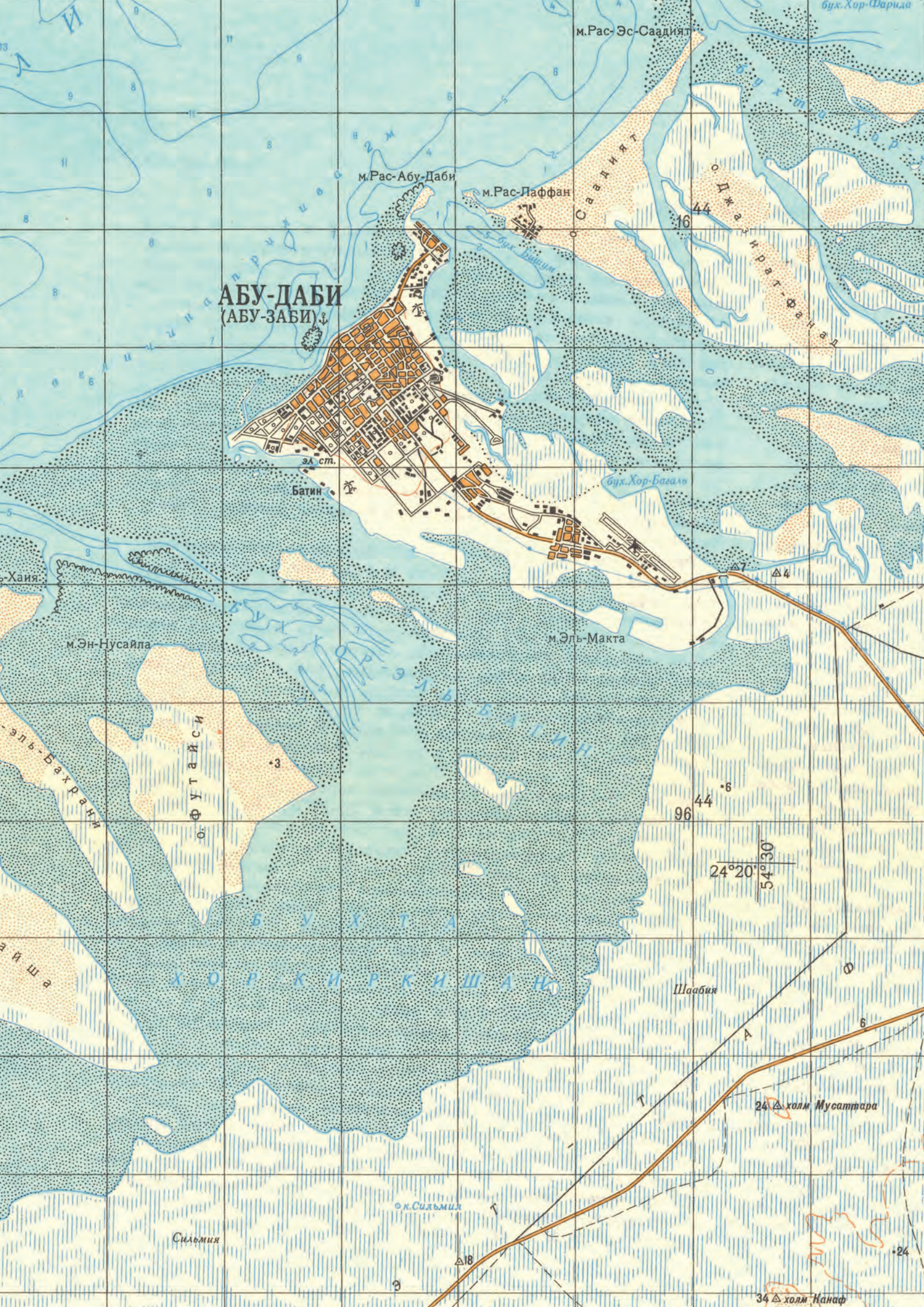
The Tables were not printed until 1495, some 20 years after our manuscript was written, followed by editions in 1526 and 1563. Quite a few manuscript copies of his work are known in Western libraries, often comprising only the 231 full-page Tables but omitting the 68-page introductory matter explaining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

Condition: watermarks identifiable as Briquet 3387 (attested: Florence 1465) and 2667 (attested: Ferrara and Mantua 1447/1450). Early manuscript astronomical table for the year 1490 mounted onto lower pastedown. Minor waterstaining in initial leaves and a little worming at back, but generally clean and in a fine state of preservation. Italian binding sympathetically rebaked, edges of covers worn to wooden boards. A precious manuscript, complete and well preserved in its original, first binding.

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

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





II

The World and the Region

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

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

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



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

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

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

Medieval Account of Egypt

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

Paris, de l'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1810. Large 4°. With title vignette. Contemporary full calf gilt; spine repaired to style with original label. Marbled edges and endpapers. € 9,500



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

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

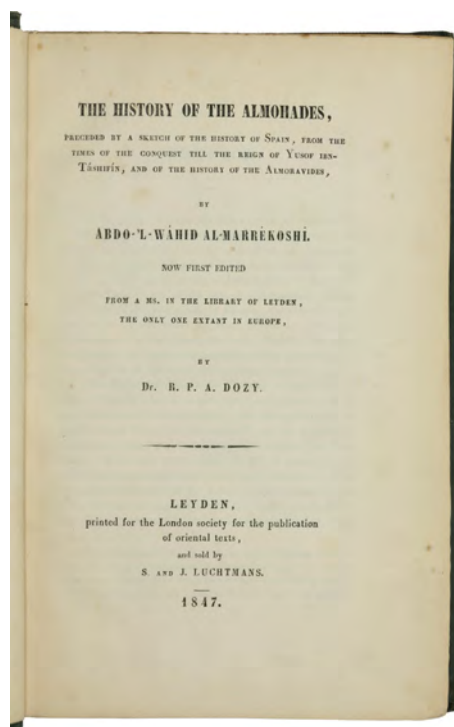
Brunet I, 9. Gay, 1908. Zarkali 4, p. 61. Ellis, *Arabic Books in the British Museum* I, 48. Cf. Garrison 1768 (cites White’s bi-lingual Arabic/Latin Oxford edition of 1806). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 3. Sarton II, 2, p. 599.

First-hand mediaeval history of Al Andalus

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

[Pakistan, ca. 1970s]. Oblong folio (440 × 340 mm). 3 vols. 189 black and white and 73 colour photographs, ranging from 303 × 257 to 145 × 120 mm, some with later typed captions. Two volumes in contemporary calf, one in contemporary blue leather. € 85,000



At once a wide-ranging and an intimate portrait of HH Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004), the UAE's founding father, in over two hundred previously unseen photographs. The range of the statesman's life is apparent: on several visits to Pakistan in the early 1970s, Zayed is photographed at state dinners and diplomatic meetings, dining with Dubai's Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum (1945–1921), in discussion with Qatari Sheikh Nasir bin Khalid Al Thani with one of his falcons on his arm, and having a private chat in a car with Pakistani president Yahya Khan (1917–1980).

Several rare photographs show Zayed's young son HH Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the current ruler of Abu Dhabi; Mohammed accompanies his father on a visit to Pakistan in 1973 at just twelve years old, poses for the

camera in two solo portraits, and in 1974 is photographed with his young brothers: Hamdan bin Zayed Al Nahyan (b. 1963), former Deputy Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, and Hazza bin Zayed Al Nahyan (b. 1965), former National Security Advisor of the UAE and Deputy Chairman of Abu Dhabi Executive Council. Khalifa bin Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1948–2022), Zayed's eldest son and second president of the UAE, also appears in several photographs of political meetings, as does Sultan bin Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1953–2019), Third Deputy Prime Minister of the UAE, shown sipping tea in Karachi Palace.

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

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

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

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

HRH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan visits Pakistan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

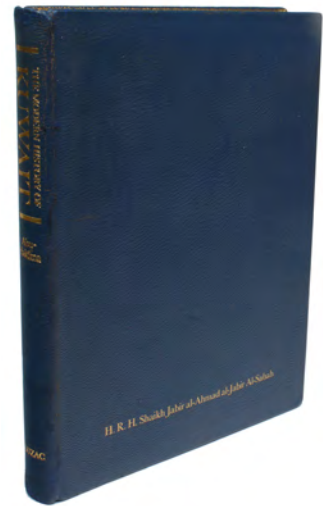


*History of Kuwait: bound for and gifted to
Emir Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah*

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

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

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



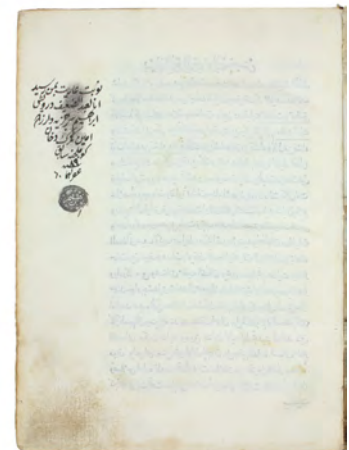
*Ottoman Turkish edition: important eyewitness account
of the life of Tamerlane*

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

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

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

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



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



*French exploration of the Sahara
with early aircraft*

88. [ALGERIA AND SAHARA]. Photographs of French Air Force presence in North Africa.

Algeria, ca. 1917. 147 albumen and silver gelatin print photographs, mounted on loose cardstock (recto and verso). Some with inked captions in contemporary hand. Included is a typewritten military communication, also laid down on two sides of cardstock. € 8,500

Over one hundred photographs of French exploration of the Sahara by airplane and automobile in the first decade of flight, set against the backdrop of WWI, the first years of aviation, the Kaocen revolt, and French colonization of Algeria.

Thirty-two aerial photographs show not only towns and oases of the M'zab region of Saharan Algeria such as El Guerrara and Melika, but likely the landmarks by which early pilots were learning to navigate in vast tracts of desert; other photographs feature the Farman F.41 biplane, briefly in use in French North Africa in 1917. The goal to traverse the Sahara was not without dangers: two disasters appear in the record. One is a plane crash, shown in four photographs of a group of men inspecting the wreckage of a downed plane, possibly one of the Farman F.41s, though its state makes identification difficult. The second involves an altercation with local Tuareg people, with whom the French were at war at the time, in the midst of the larger conflict of WWI. The skirmish is described in a typed military communique.

Altogether, the collection provides a unique window into a series of historical moments: early aviation, exploration of the Sahara, French colonialism in Algeria, the Tuareg resistance, and the First World War.

A touch of wear, otherwise well preserved.

Muslims and Spaniards fighting off the coast of Andalusia

89. [ALGERIAN PIRACY]. Breve relacion de la refriega que la Capitana Real de Espana con otras quatro galeras de su guarda, ha tenido con una nao grande de cossarios de Argel [...].

(Barcelona, Estevan Liberos, 1621). 4to. With 2 woodcut vignettes. Sewn.

€ 1,200

Extremely scarce pamphlet on a naval battle in the Mediterranean near Cabo de Gata (Andalusia). It describes the destruction of a ship of corsairs from Algiers by the Spanish vessel "San Pedro" on 7 January 1621, killing 70 men. The victory proved important for the Spaniards, as the surviving corsairs provided them with useful intelligence, including information regarding the deployment of 30 Algerian vessels in the area, all seeking to rob other ships. However, the Ottomans were ignorant of any Royal Navy galleys which the Spanish suspected in the area, rather presuming them near Mallorca or Sardinia. Large Jesuit woodcut vignette to the otherwise blank final page. Somewhat browned. Near-contemporary foliation in ink (205–206), suggesting the work was originally part of a larger volume. No copies traceable in libraries worldwide.

Not in OCLC.



The Islamic world's first guide to the Silk Road

90. ALI AKBAR KHITAI. [Ketay-Nama]. [Ketay-Nama]. Tercüme-i târih-i nevâdir-i Çin Mâcîn [Translation of the rare history and descriptions of China]. Istanbul, Tophâne-i Âmire Litografya Destigâhi, 1270 H [= 1854 CE]. 8°. In Ottoman script within rules, lithographed throughout. The heading (serlevha) and borders of the first double page are printed in gilt. Bound in contemporary wrappers, taken from a volume, and stored loosely within protective giltstamped cloth boards.

€ 9,500

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

The present work, one of the most complete descriptions of Ming Dynasty China in the 16th century, was originally written in Persian in 1516. Completed and issued soon after Khitai reached Istanbul in 1520, it was later translated into Turkish by Hezârfen Huseyin (d. 1691) and became influential also in the Turkish-speaking Muslim world. According to the

colophon, the book was finished on the last day or days of Rabi I 922 (3 May 1516), while the preface contains a panegyric on Suleiman the Magnificent (ruled 1520–66).

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

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

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

Portuguese classic of Arabian travel: the rare first edition

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

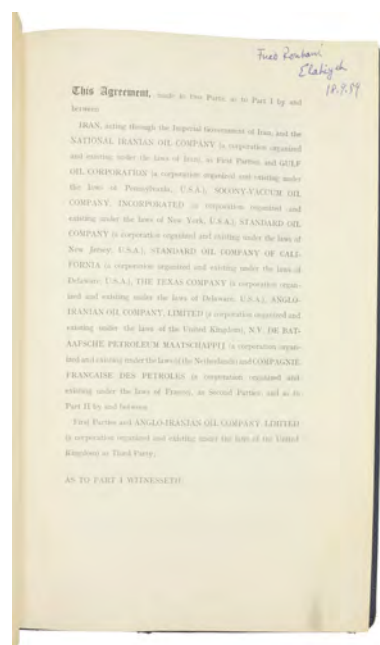
Lisbon, Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Small folio. With separate engraved title page, engraved portrait after the preliminaries and full-page woodcut on p. 59. Contemporary limp vellum with remains of ties. € 25,000

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

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

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

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



Fuad Rouhani's copy

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

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

The historic agreement that provided Western oil companies with 50% ownership in Iranian oil production after its ratification in 1954. It expired in 1979. The agreement, which was heavily pressured by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, gave U.S. oil companies complete control over how much petroleum Iran pumped and the price it could sell for, and obliged Iran to compensate the AIOC with a sum of 25 million pounds – £15 million for the

AIOC's loss of oil revenue from 1951 to 1954, and £10 million to transfer ownership to Iran of the Naft-e Shah oil fields, a small refinery in Kermanshah and domestic fuel distribution facilities.

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

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

Cf. OCLC 922021728.

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

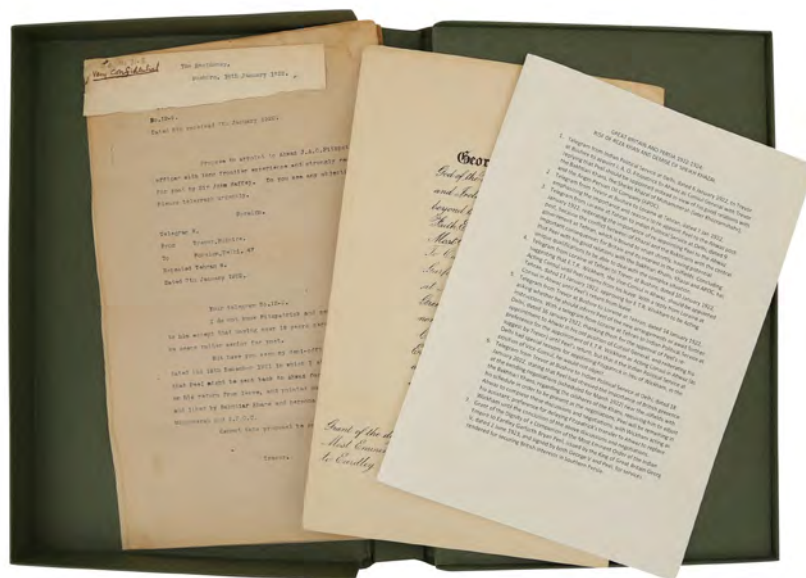
93. [ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. – BRITISH OIL DIPLOMACY]. Confidential Anglo-Persian diplomatic telegrams relating to the appointment of the British Consul General at Ahwaz, Eardley Garforth Bryan Peel.

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

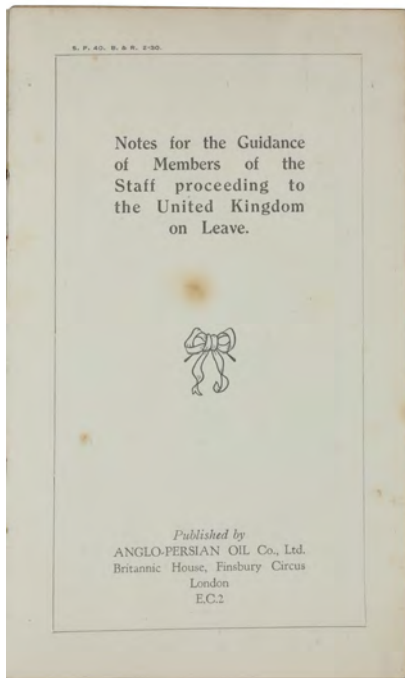
A collection of confidential Anglo-Persian diplomatic cables relating to the appointment of Eardley Garforth Bryan Peel (1888–1976) as British Consul General at Ahwaz (Southern Iran) in view of his good relations with the Bakhtiari Khans, Sheikh Khazal of Mohammerah and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC).

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

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



APOC booklet for British employees on leave



94. ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD. Notes for the Guidance of Members of the Staff Proceeding to the United Kingdom on Leave.

London, Anglo-Persian Oil Co., [1930]. 12mo. With 2 tickets at rear. Original stapled wrappers, titled in black.

€ 450

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company (now BP) was at the centre of British and Iranian oil interests for much of the 20th century. This booklet provides a glimpse of daily life for the British workers who lived in Iran and worked at the Abadan Refinery and other APOC institutions. It provides guidance on how to navigate leave in Britain, including an explanation of the route taken to and from: by tanker for most employees, though an “overland route” is available for senior staff and “emergencies”. APOC further reminds their employees that the import and export of firearms is expressly forbidden, and not to exceed the stated limited of imported tobacco products per person when returning to Iran. Two tickets remain intact at the rear, but can be removed from the booklet, should an employee wish to mail them off to subscribe to the APOC magazine or to join the Britannic House Club, with tennis courts and facilities accessible from London. An interesting glimpse into the British oil industry in Iran in the early 1930s. Hint of staining, well preserved.

An Arab perspective on colonialism in the Gulf

95. AL-AQAD, Salah. Aliastiemar fi al-Khalij al-Arabi [Colonialism in the Arabian Gulf].

[Cairo], Anglo Egyptian Bookshop, [1956]. 8vo. With folding map of the Gulf. Original pictorial wrappers. € 950

An Egyptian publication on the colonization of the Arabian Gulf ranging from 1763 to the 1950s and the emergence of ever more politically independent Arab emirates which would, in a few years, become the United Arab Emirates. The text covers early British political intervention in the Gulf region in response to the French campaign in Egypt 1798–1801 and the two European imperial nations’ ongoing diplomatic rivalry as it played out in the Gulf, the rise of the Arab emirates on the Gulf coast and their first treaties with Britain, the advent of the British Protectorate, the Ottoman-British rivalry, Britain and the abolition of the slave trade, and, of course, 20th century oil interests from the perspective of colonial history.

Leaves and folding map a touch brittle, corners of upper cover chipped. Exceedingly rare: only two copies in institutions as listed on OCLC.

OCLC 745119760, 754778494.



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

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

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

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

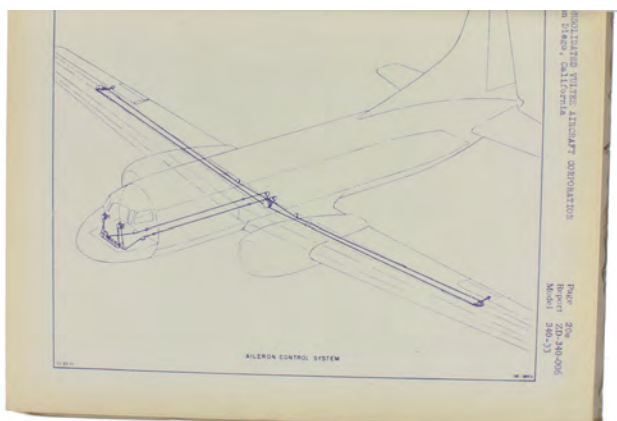
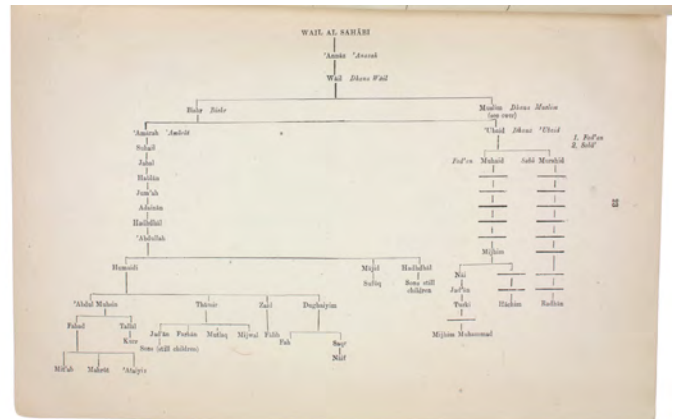
Arranged alphabetically by the names of the tribes, this handbook – essentially a carefully compiled and redacted British intelligence file printed for the use of British Political Officers and their assistants in a region then undergoing dramatic upheavals – offers surprisingly detailed information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

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

Gertrude Bell was a traveller, political actor, and archaeologist who was a key player in the nation-building after World War I, especially in Iraq. She founded the Iraq Museum, translated Persian poetry, and advised the British government's foreign policy at nearly the highest level. It is little surprise that she would have owned one of the few copies of this important source, containing otherwise nearly unobtainable population statistics as well as details on the political history of a region in which traditional tribal feuds became mingled with international high politics. Considering the limited scope of intended distribution and the sensitive nature of the information contained, it is safe to say that this invaluable compendium never had more than a very limited press-run; indeed, only three copies are known today in libraries worldwide, and none with such unique provenance.

Covers rubbed, title-page brittle and reinforced with two library stamps carefully removed but still faintly visible. A closed tear to the folding map. Later in the collection of the American missionary turned political biographer Harry J. Almond (1918–2007), with his handwritten ownership in ink next to Bell's own. In all very well preserved. No copy in auction records.

OCLC 921927074, 729268761.



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

97. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY].

Report No. ZD-340:006. Detail Type Specification for Consolidated Vultee Model 340 Airplane for Arabian American Oil Company.

San Diego, CA, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Co., 1952.
4to. Published as a mimeographed typescript with inset
illustrations, many folding. Bound in original wrappers
with metal split pin fasteners.

€ 2,800

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

The early 1950s saw the dawn of what would become Saudi Arabian Airlines, precipitated in part by the gift of a Douglas DC-3 passenger jet from U.S. President Roosevelt to King Ibn Saud in 1945. It would be the DC-3 and the CV-340 which would comprise the first fleets of passenger planes in Saudi Arabia. That Aramco, a large regional employer, might be interested in the CV-340 is thus understandable; in fact, both planes are remembered by Aramco employees from the 1950s and 1960s – and especially by their children, who were often sent to prep schools in cities like Rome, but flew home on DC-3s and CV-340s to Aramco installations like Dhahran with their peers for holidays.

The CV-340 was developed by Consolidated Vultee (later Convair) from the earlier CV-240, but was newer and larger; the first flight test took place on 5 October 1951. The CV-340 seated at total of 44 passengers. In all, 209 aircraft of this type were sold to airlines but 37 went to private operators, potentially including those interested in purchase at Aramco and more generally in Saudi Arabia and along the Gulf. In extensive text and diagrams, every aspect of the engineering and design of the plane is presented, from the new layout of the tailfin to the shocks in the landing gear to the fire extinguishing system.

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

Subpoena for Aramco

98. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. United States District Court [...] Investigation of World Arrangements with relation to the production, transportation, refining and distribution of petroleum in Possible Violation of Title 15 U.S.C. Sections 1–23.

Washington, D.C., 1 August 1952. 4to. 4 typescript pp. Stapled.

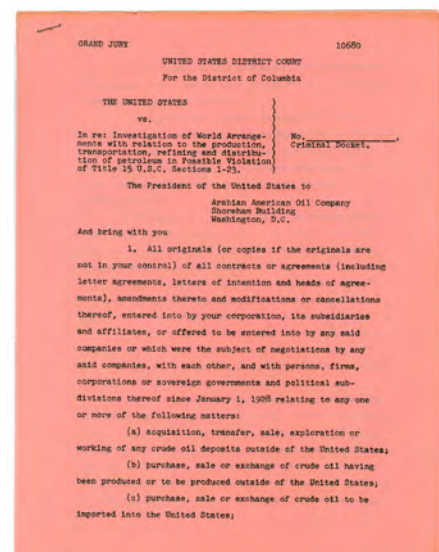
€ 1,500

Subpoena for Aramco: a key document of the 1952/53 Grand Jury investigation inquiring into charges that an international cartel controlled the world's oil market. The subpoena instructed Aramco to appear before a Washington Grand Jury and produce hundreds of documents, comprising substantially all their records relating to foreign operations for the past 25 years.

The Grand Jury proceedings arose from a lengthy report to the Federal Trade Commission on petroleum operations of two foreign and five American companies and their subsidiaries and affiliates in the production of crude oil and petroleum products in foreign lands. In 1953 Aramco's motion to be dropped as a defendant was granted. On 21 April 1953 the Department of Justice filed a civil suit against the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of California, Texas Company, and Gulf Oil Corporation, charging them with establishing a "combination and conspiracy and monopolization" in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Wilson Tariff Act.

A rare survival.

Foreign relations of the United States, 1952–1954. General: economic and political matters (in two parts) Volume I, Part 2 1952/1954, 1351.



Aramco World magazine in five issues

99. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Aramco World.



New York, Aramco, 1952, 1954–1955. Small folio. 5 issues. Original illustrated wrappers. € 1,250

Five issues of Aramco World. In November 1949 the Arabian American Oil Company launched “Aramco World” as an interoffice newsletter that linked the company’s U.S. offices with “the field” – primarily Dhahran, in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. The journal quickly grew into a monthly (later bi-monthly) educational magazine featuring historical, geographical and cultural articles that helped the American employees and their families appreciate an unfamiliar land.

The present collection comprises vol. 3, nos. 2, 4, and 11; vol. 5, no. 10, and vol. 6, no. 7.

Heads of spine somewhat worn. Interior in excellent condition.

A rare insight into the demanding work environment of Aramco personnel

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

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

€ 6,500

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

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



Building the ADMP-2 oil rig

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

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

€ 4,500

Private photo album of the petroleum engineer and Aramco employee Herschel Edmund Zirger (1926–2015). After joining Aramco in 1955, Zirger was involved in the construction of the ADMP-2 platform – a gigantic off-shore oil rig showcased here in impressive photographs which make up the bulk of the collection. Built in the

fall of 1965 and spring of 1966 in Vicksburg, it was towed down the Mississippi river, across the Atlantic and through the Suez Canal, to arrive in Saudi Arabia in September 1966. The set includes spectacular images of the rig being launched into the river, passing under the Natchez-Vidalia Bridge, the largest bridge on the Mississippi, and travelling past New Orleans. A pioneering project, the ADMP-2 platform was constructed “to operate in 200-ft water depths compared to the 77-ft maximum of the earlier rig [ADMP-1]. The design of the No. 2 also anticipates Aramco moving out into deeper Gulf waters” (World Petroleum).

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

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

Full calf case slightly rubbed. An extraordinary collection.

A collection of Aramco safety posters

102. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Safety posters.

Dammam, Aramco Loss Prevention, 1984–1989. 13 graphic posters and 1 photographic poster, all folding. With instructions in English and Arabic. € 6,500

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

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

Margins slightly worn. A unique ensemble.

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



The climate of the Gulf

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

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

€ 1,500

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

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

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

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

Stock securities relating to the oil trade, with coupons

104. [ARABIAN OIL SHARE CERTIFICATES]. Share certificates for Société des pétroles de Dabrowa, Société Factoreries Francaises du Golfe Persique & de l'Afrique Orientale, and the Banque Hypothécaire et Fonciere de Paris Société Anonyme.

Paris and Lille, 1883, 1920, and 1928. 11 leaves, each approx. 405 × 320 mm.

€ 1,500

A collection of share certificates dealing with petroleum and related finance in the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. Two were issued in 1883 for a bearer stock security of 500 francs with 24 coupons, signed by two administrators of the “Société des factoreries francaises du Golfe Persique”. The company operated from the small port town of Obock, on the Gulf of Tadjoura opposite Aden. It was the site of the first French colony in the region, which was established in 1862, initiating the colonization of Djibouti. The French were especially interested in having a coaling station for steamships, which proved valuable upon the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Two further share certificates were issued in 1920 from the Société des pétroles de Dabrowa, a Polish petroleum company, and another seven were issued in 1928 from the Banque Hypothécaire et Fonciere de Paris, which helped finance the early oil industry in North Africa.

One share each clipped out of the two Dabrowa securities, light wear, Banque Hypothécaire securities with tape repairs and stapled together with query letter from a shareholder by the name of Madame Kleizynsky.



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

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

[Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1812]. 4°. The Ottoman Turkish text is set in Arabic characters. The half title on the front wrapper and the first page of

text are set in a decorative printed frame. With an integral manuscript French translation of the text in the margins. Original publishers printed paper wrapper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not in Blackmer; cf. Atabey 908 (= incomplete).

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

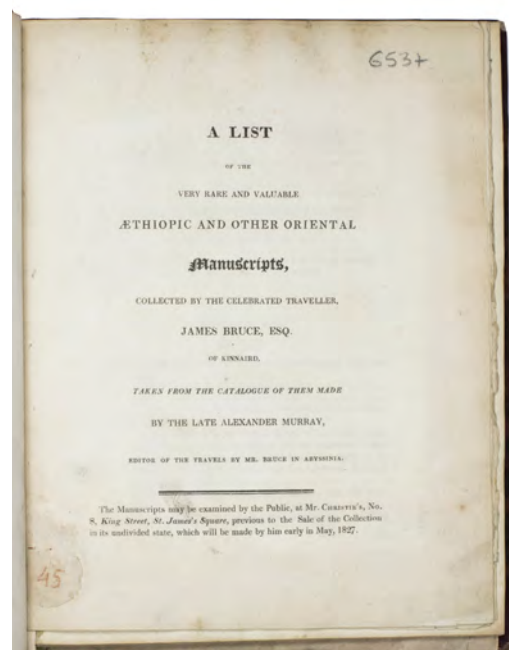
106. [ARCHAEOLOGY – PHILOLOGY] BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques and others. [Collection of texts on early archaeology and philology].

[Various places], [various publishers], 1760–1827. 9 works in 1 volume. 4°.

Containing:

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Half red goatskin and marbled paper sides.

€ 12,500

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

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

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

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

The first printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

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

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

First edition of this important travelogue by the Venetian state jeweller and gem merchant Gasparo Balbi, detailing his nine-year voyage from Venice to the Far East between 1579 and 1588, and a work of special historical interest for its eyewitness information about the Arabian Peninsula in this early period. In this book, Balbi was "the first writer to record the place names between al-Qatif and Oman that are still in use today" (King, p. 74). His "interest in the area lay in the pearls that came from the oyster beds of which the most extensive are those in the waters around al-Bahrayn, those off the Qatar peninsula and especially those in the western waters of Abu Dhabi. Either taking his information first-hand from a local individual or using a navigator's list, Balbi recorded place-names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman" (King, p. 248). According to B. J. Slot, "practically none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century" (p. 36). The present work is also of the highest significance for including "the first European record of the Bani Yas tribe" (UAE Yearbook 2006, p. 20), the largest and most important tribe of the Arabian Peninsula, from which emerged both the Al Nahyan and the Al Maktoum dynasties, today's ruling families of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

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

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

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



Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf

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

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

Second edition of the first three "Decades" on Portugal's Middle Eastern enterprises, all that was published during the lifetime of the author (a fourth volume was produced posthumously in 1615, and the set was continued by other hands). "This is considered by Du Fresnoy as being a good edition of the three first decades" (Clarke, *The Progress of Maritime Discovery*, p. 132). The writer de Barros (1496–1570), head agent for the Portuguese overseas trade authority "Casa da Índia", managed to persuade King João III to commission from him a history of the Portuguese in India (including Asia and southeast Africa). The result, published between 1552 and 1563, earned him renown as one of the first great Portuguese historians, and the title of a "Portuguese Livy". The 'Decades' contain "the early history of the Portuguese

in India and Asia and reveal careful study of Eastern historians and geographers, as well as of the records of his own country. They are distinguished by clearness of exposition and orderly arrangement. They are also lively accounts" (Enc. Britannica). Books 2 and 3 of the



“Decada Segunda” (fols. 21 ff.) offer a detailed narrative of Afonso de Albuquerque’s expedition to the Arabian Gulf and his conquest of Ormuz in 1507; the island remained under Portuguese occupation from 1515 to 1622. As vassals of the Portuguese state, the Kingdom of Ormuz jointly participated in the 1521 invasion of Bahrain that ended Jabrid rule of the Arabian archipelago. From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban (their engraved armorial bookplate on the pastedowns); old shelfmark on flyleaves. Occasional slight browning, but a very good set.

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

The most comprehensive work on Portuguese colonial history

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

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

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

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

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



First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

110. BEC-CRESPIN, Jean du. *The historie of the great emperour Tamerlan ...* Drawn from the auncient monumnts of the Arabians.

London, R. Field for Willam Ponsonby, 1597. 4°. With a woodcut device on the title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces. 17th c. calf, 19th c. gold-tooled spine. € 35,000

Very rare first English edition of *Histoire du grand empereur Tamerlanes* (Rouen 1585), the first European account of the life of Timur (Tamerlane) based on an Arabic source. The successful and barbaric 14th-century conqueror Timur created an empire stretching from Syria to India, rivaled the Ottoman Empire and ventured to China.

Jean du Bec (1540–1610), Bishop of St Malo, had visited the Middle East sometime before he became Abbé de Mortemer in 1578 and was so introduced to an Arabic history of Timur by an author referred to as “Alhacen”, which was translated for him by an Arab who knew Italian. In



16th century England Timur was made famous through Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). Marlowe had access to Bec-Crespin's French manuscript (Martin), so even though the present English account appeared seven years after Marlowe's famous play, it translates the French text that served as his main source. The story of Timur was already known in Europe through several authors, but Bec-Crespin stands out as the first European author who based his work on an Arabic source. Arabic authors were responsible for the survival of the supposed autobiography of Tamburlaine, the *Mulfazat Timury*. The English translation is sometimes credited to Humphrey Mildmay.

Small owner's mark of James Sotheby (1682–1742) in pencil on title-page "J.S. Sept 23rd, 1731"; bookplate on front paste-down of C.W.H. Sotheby; bookplate of Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Knohl "Fox Pointe Collection". Lacking the final blank leaf. Light stain in the margin of the first and last few pages. Leaves trimmed a little close at the head, occasional marginal marking or finger-soiling. The binding is slightly worn, corners bumped. Otherwise in very good condition.

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

Based on an Arabic source

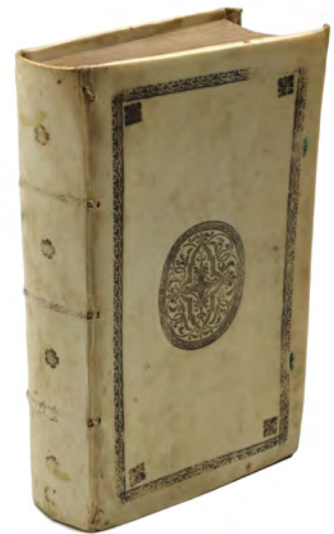
III. BEC-CRESPIN, Jean du. Histoire du grand Tamerlanes, ou sont descrits les rencontres, escarmouches, batailles, sieges, assauts, escallades prises de villes & places fortes, deffendues & assaillies avec plusieurs stratagemes de guerre. Nouvellement reveuë, & corrigée.

Brussels, Rutger Velpius, 1602. 8°. With engraved portrait frontispiece. Contemporary full vellum with ornamental gilt tooling (oxydized) to both covers and spine; traces of cloth ties. All edges gilt and sparsely goffered. € 4,500

Rare account of the life of Tamerlane, a later edition in the original French.

Old ink ownership and small red Chinese collection stamp to title-page. Front pastedown shows armorial bookplate of the Esterházy de Galántha family's library at Nordkirchen castle near Münster, owned by the Esterházy's between 1833 and 1903. A good, clean copy.

Brunet II, 846. Graesse I, 319. Cf. Cordier III, 1926 (English translation in *Purchas His Pilgrimes*).



Gertrude Bell reports on Mandate Mesopotamia and Arab nationalism

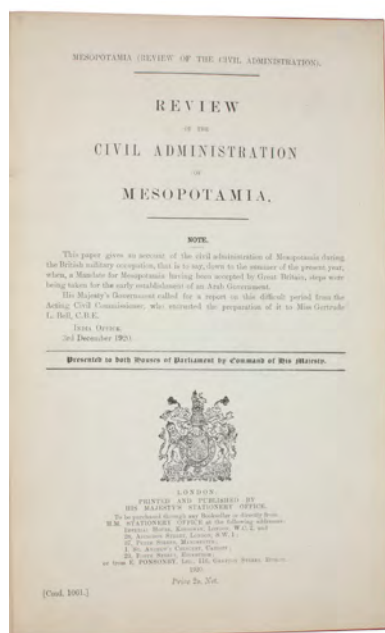
II2. BELL, GERTRUDE. Review Of The Civil Administration Of Mesopotamia (Cmd 1061).

London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1920. Folio. Contemporary red cloth with "C. MacMorran" stamped in gilt on corner of front cover. € 2,500

An uncommon account of the tumultuous early years of British occupation of Mesopotamia and what is now Iraq, its preparation entrusted to "Miss Gertrude L. Bell, C.B.E."

Gertrude Bell (1868–1926) was a traveller, political actor, and archaeologist who was a key player in the nation-building after World War I, especially in Iraq, and had extensive first-hand knowledge of the various tribes, sheikhdoms, and warring states of the region. As described in the header of the report, the text "gives an account of the Civil Administrator of Mesopotamia during the British military occupation, that is to say, down to the summer of the present year when, a mandate for Mesopotamia having been accepted by Great Britain, steps were being taken for the early establishment of an Arab government". Indeed, this important document traces the first years of what would become the modern Arab world, noting minute shifts of power, allegiances, and nationalist sentiment across the British Mandate area.

Light external wear, well preserved.



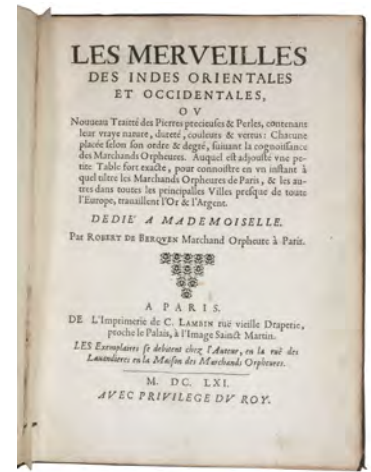
“on pesche les perles ... dans le Golfe Persique, principalement ... aupres de Baroyn”

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

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

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

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

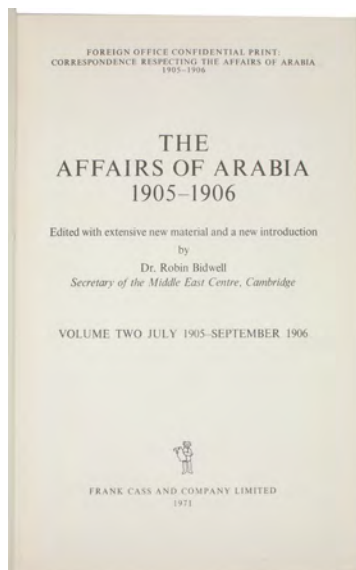


Declassified British Foreign Office Letters on Arabia 1905–1906

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

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

€ 5,000



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

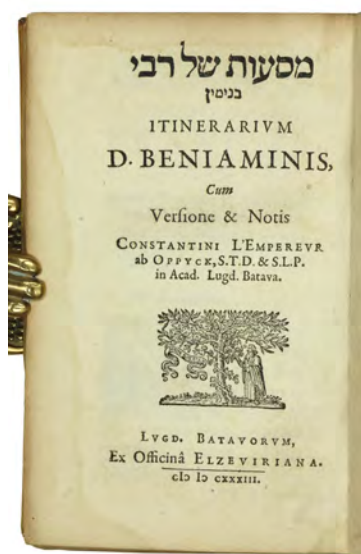
The Foreign Office Confidential Print – the basis of this collection – was started as the quickest and most convenient method of circulating important mail within the Foreign Office. It is thus not an edited compilation of documents but a collection of reports shown almost exactly as they arrived in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

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

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

First Hebrew edition

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



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

€ 12,500

First Hebrew edition: printed in Latin and Hebrew parallel text, with some passages in the notes in Arabic. "A pretty edition, and the only one to unite the text with a Latin translation" (cf. Brunet). Two duodecimo editions, in Hebrew only and in Latin only, were also published by Elzevier that same year.

Benjamin of Tudela, the "Wandering Jew" or "Wandering Rabbi", made a particular ethnographic study of the Jewish population of the various lands he visited on his travels. Setting out from Spain around 1160, he included Greece and the Aegean Archipelago, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Damascus, Baghdad, and Alexandria in his 13-year peregrination. Returned from his travels, he wrote his book in 1178. "One feature of his narrative is its division into what he actually saw and what he heard" (Blackmer). In Cyprus, for instance, he is stinging in his criticism of those who are "nempe Epicurei [...] Sabbathi vesperam profanant".

A clean and well-preserved copy.

Willems 377. Pieters 122. Blackmer 120. Weber II, 67. Brunet I, 774 ("Belle édition"). Cf. Cobham-Jeffery p. 4. OCLC 122871307. Not in Atabey.

A circular world map centered on the Middle East

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

Hanau, typis Wechelianis, apud heredes Joan. Aubry, 1611. Folio. Wants 2 leaves.

(Includes, as part 2:) **SANUDO, Marino.** *Liber secretorum fidelium crucis super Terrae Sanctae recuperatione et conservatione [...]* *Orientalis historiae tomus secundus.* Ibid., 1611. Both parts with engraved printer's device to title-page. With 3 double-page-sized folding engraved maps and 2 engraved plans as well as a woodcut printer's device at the end.

Slightly later full calf, spine elaborately gilt.

€ 25,000

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

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

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



German journalist's monograph on the Middle East

117. BOVERI, Margret. *Minaret and Pipe-Line. Yesterday and To-Day in the Near East.*

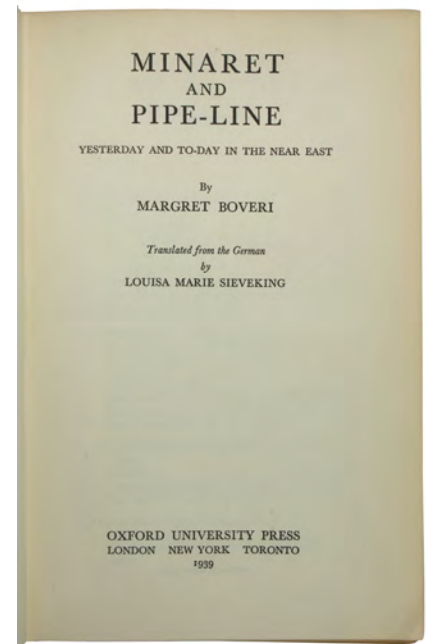
London, Oxford University Press, 1939. 8vo. With a folding chart and a folding map at rear. Original limp orange cloth in yellow dust jacket printed in blue and white.

€ 800

Only English edition. The wide-ranging and important work on the Middle East by one of the most famous German journalists of the post-war era, Margret Boveri (1900–75), with an entire chapter dedicated to the Arabic world, including the Arabian Peninsula, supplemented with a map of Arabia and the Gulf. Translated into English from the original German by Louisa Marie Sieveking, Boveri's work discusses a brief history of West Asia, the effects of World War I and interwar European imperialism on the region, and the new states emerging after WWII.

With an ownership inscription by W. W. Steward, dated Baghdad, May 1955, to front free endpaper. Some wear to jacket, otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 2026997. Not in Macro.



Sumptuously bound, from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy

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

Paris, A. Nepveu, 1814. 12mo. 6 vols. With 84 engraved plates, mostly aquatints, in contemporary hand colour, several folding. Contemp. red grained morocco, blindstamped and giltstamped, spine gilt, leading edges and inner dentelle gilt. All edges gilt. € 9,500

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

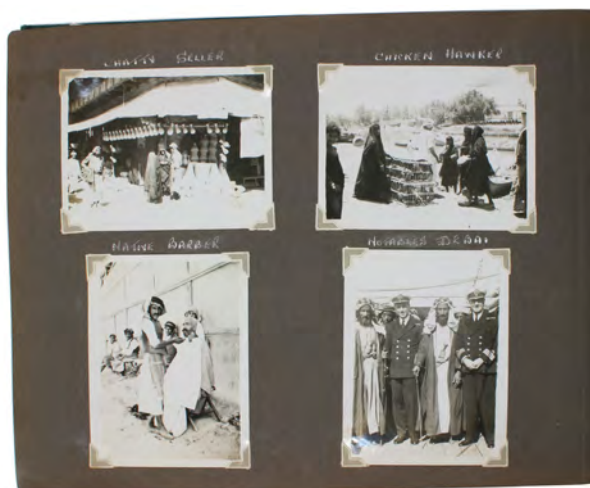
Contains a large number of very pretty views and charming genre scenes, also showing costumes, arms, tools, etc. Accompanied by notes by Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), director of the French imperial printshop at Cairo. Immaculate, sumptuously bound copy from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy with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

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



One of the earliest photographs of Sheikh Saeed bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum and Sheikh Juma bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum, hitherto unrecorded

119. [BRITISH ROYAL NAVY PHOTO ALBUM]. The British Royal Navy in the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Various places, 1931–1932. Oblong folio. 188 silver gelatin photographs, one hand-tinted, mostly 105 × 80 mm, mounted in photo corners with handwritten captions. Original green cloth binding with hand-drawn map of Africa, Europe, and Asia on the front pastedown and four small maps of Kuwait, Ceylon, Iraq, and India mounted on rear pastedown with hand-coloured borders in blue and orange. € 65,000



A previously unknown collection of unique photographs by an anonymous British serviceman, documenting an interwar deployment to Aden and featuring one of earliest known photographs of Sheikh Juma bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum (b. 1891) and Sheikh Saeed bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum (1878–1958) of Dubai. Early photographs of Dubai or its rulers are quite uncommon, making this an exceptionally important piece. Here, the brothers are shown touring a British Royal Navy cruiser. Sheikh Juma (on the left) was the founder of the Al Maktoum branch of the Dubai royal family; his brother, Sheikh Saeed (on the right), was the longest-tenured ruler of Dubai and presided over many of the huge economic changes of the first half of the 20th century. Both were deeply important to the formation of Dubai as it is today, but relics of their lives are extremely scarce.

Another rare photograph captures the Sultan of Oman Said bin Taimur (1910–72) as a young man touring a British light cruiser no more than

a few months after the start of his reign in 1932. At only twenty-one, Said inherited both the sultanate and the difficulties faced by his predecessor. Though his reign was not easy, he was famously successful in uniting the warring factions within the sultanate.

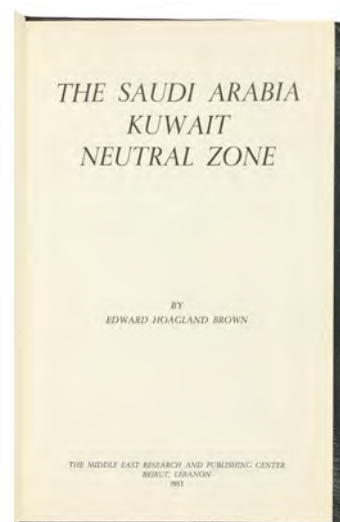
The photographer behind this collection was likely a serviceman based on the H.M.S. Emerald, an Emerald-class light cruiser of the Royal Navy which spent much of her career in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. The serviceman has snapped a shot of a Fairey Flycatcher pontoon plane with the registration number N9670 – the Flycatcher known to have been assigned to the Emerald – photographed from the deck, and the Emerald appears repeatedly throughout the collection. Though the Emerald had a long tenure in the Gulf, photographs of the crash of the same ill-fated Fairey Flycatcher N9670 date the collection to circa December 1931, and the appearance of the young Sultan of Oman can only have been taken after the start of his reign on the 10th of February, 1932, covering a reasonable span of six months or more. Additionally, the Hawkins-class heavy cruiser H.M.S. Effingham appears in tow at the East Indies Station Trincomalee, Sri Lanka, which could only have occurred in early 1932, as later that same year she was sent back to Britain as part of the Reserve Fleet. The photographs of ship life are full of action: men bathing over the side in the warm waters off Gibraltar, views of the Suez Canal, the use of a “smoke box” on the ship to generate a smokescreen, and torpedo drills, one capturing a launched torpedo in motion. However, no small part of the collection is dedicated to rare early views of Bahrein, Oman, and Iran. Photographs of Old Muscat show the al-Jalali and al-Mirani forts, the former then still in use as a prison, and a view of the city “from hill top”. Rounding out the tour of the Gulf, two photographs show the Abadan oil refinery in Iran.

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

Oil operations between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

120. BROWN, Edward Hoagland. The Saudi Arabia Kuwait Neutral Zone. Beirut, The Middle East Research and Publishing Center, 1963. 8°. Black full calf with giltstamped spine title. € 1,500

A history of the creation of the Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, discussing the historical and legal background of both countries, a comparison with the Trucial Sheikhdoms, the establishment of the Neutral Zone, and the ongoing oil operations in the Zone, with an appendix of legal documents. Based on an unfinished manuscript left by the author upon his



death in 1959, the volume was completed posthumously by staff of the Middle East Research and Publishing Center. Dedicated to John Paul Getty.

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

Quite rare; traced to 19 institutions including 6 on COPAC.

OCLC 32070547.

The only surviving documentation of Mshatta Palace in Jordan

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

Strasbourg, Trübner, 1904–09. Small folio. 3 vols. With heliogravure frontispiece, 1120 illustrations, 53 plates and maps, and 2 extra maps. Publisher's original half vellum and green boards. € 25,000



First edition: rare. A remarkably well-illustrated archaeological survey of sites in Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon, particularly valued for its account of Petra and of the palace of Mshatta in Jordan, a great monument of early Islamic art. With over 1100 half tone illustrations, many full-page, and numerous splendidly produced plates (some folding or double-page, a few coloured). The outstanding feature of the Mshatta palace was the intricately carved decoration on its facade. Today the complete facade, built in the mid-8th century, exists only in Brünnow's photographs (see vol. II).

Bindings slightly rubbed; upper joints of vol. III slightly split; stamp of the Meadville Theological School library to title page. A good, clean copy.

NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 24223621.

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

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

Delft, printed by Hendrik van Kroonevelt, 1698. Large folio. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author's portrait, large engraved folding map of the Mediterranean Sea, 103 engraved plates (many double-page and folding, and often containing more than one illustration) and 18 engravings in text (a total of 218 illustrations). 18th century gold-tooled, tanned goatskin, marbled edges; rebacked, with original backstrip laid down and modern endpapers.

€ 25,000



First edition, large-paper copy, of this beautifully illustrated account of De Bruyn's first journey through Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, Rhodes, Cyprus, Scio and Turkey.

The Dutch traveller and painter Cornelis De Bruyn (1652–1726/28) left the Netherlands in 1674 to travel through the Levant by way of Italy. He stayed in the Levant for seven years before settling in Italy in 1685 and returning to the Netherlands in 1693. The work is especially valued for its engravings after De Bruyn's own drawings, executed by such well-known artists as Jan and Caper Luyken, including folding panoramas of Alexandria, Sattalia, Constantinople, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Rhodes and Chios. The publication was soon followed by editions in English and French.

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

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

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

Second volume about the “Nedjed Country”

123. BRYDGES, Harford Jones. An account of the transactions of His Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, in the Years 1807–11 [...] To which is appended, a brief history of the Wahaby.

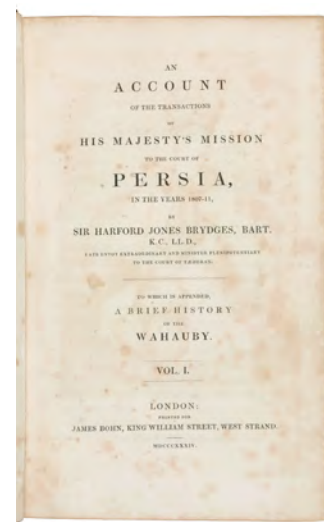
(London, James Bohn, 1834. 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithographed frontispieces, 9 lithogr. plates on Chine appliqué and 1 folding lithogr. map of Central Arabia and Egypt. Contemporary tan calf bindings, spines renewed in period style. € 18,000

First edition. The second volume – and the map – are devoted entirely to the so-called “Nedjed Country”.

“The first political and commercial treaty between Great Britain and Persia was concluded in 1801, when the East India Company sent John Malcolm to the Court of Fath Ali Shah. Persia undertook to attack the Afghans if they were to move against India, while the British undertook to come to the defence of Persia if they were attacked by either the Afghans or the French. When the Russians intensified their attacks on the Caucasian Provinces in 1803 annexing large territories, Fath Ali Shah appealed to the British for help, but was refused on the grounds that Russia was not included in the Treaty. The Persians thus turned to the French and concluded the Treaty of Finkenstein in 1807. It was against this background that Harford Jones, who was the chief resident at Basra for the East India Company, was sent to Persia by the Foreign Office in 1809 [...] The French who had now entered into a treaty with Russia (the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807) had lost interest in Persia and removed their political and military missions. Thus the British were able to conclude another treaty with Persia (the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, also called the Treaty of Tehran) which bound Britain to assist Persia in case any European nation invaded her (even if Britain had a treaty with that nation). This treaty was not honoured by the British after the first Persian-Russian War” (Ghani). Volume 2 is devoted exclusively to the Wahhabis, tracing their history from the mid-18th century to their defeat by Egyptian Ottoman forces at the site of the Wahhabi capital, Dariyah (Dereyah), in 1818.

Rare: the only other copy in a contemporary binding on the market within the last 30 years was the Burrell copy (wanting half titles and rebaked; Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1999, lot 127, £8,000). Only slightly browned and foxed (occasionally affecting plates), but altogether fresh, in an appealing full calf binding.

Macro 606. BM IV:457 (941). Wilson 33. Cf. Ghani 53f. (reprint). Diba 79.

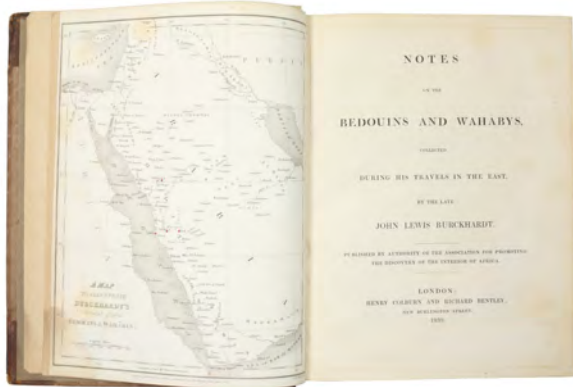


The fullest and most thorough account of the nomadic tribes of Arabia

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

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

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



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

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

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

The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

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

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

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

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

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



Burckhardt's journeys between 1810 and 1816

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



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

First edition. Posthumously edited by William Leake, these journals describe Burckhardt's various journeys between 1810 and 1816. It was at Aleppo that he studied Arabic in preparation for his later travels (clandestinely, in Arab guise under the cognomen Sheikh Ibrahim) and he toured Syria, the Lebanon and Palestine. Burckhardt had been recruited by Sir Joseph Banks on behalf of the African Association to carry out these explorations, but unfortunately he died in 1819 before he was able to complete the entire project. Binding somewhat rubbed along extremities; hinges and upper spine-end repaired. A little browning and foxing near the beginning, otherwise internally fine. The portrait shows Burckhardt "in his Arab Bernous, sketched at Cairo Feb. 1817 by H. Salt, Esq."

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

The first comprehensive account of the whole of Central Asia: the most important work of the British spy and diplomat Alexander Burnes

127. BURNES, Alexander. Travels into Bokhara: containing the narrative of a voyage on the Indus from the sea to Lahore [...].

London, John Murray, 1839. 8vo. 3 vols. With 8 plates, 4 of which are folding, and one folding map. 19th century cloth-backed brown boards, paper spine labels. € 2,500

Second edition. "Acclaimed by critics as one of the most valuable books on travel that had ever appeared, it was the first comprehensive account of the whole of Central Asia" (Howgego, p. 83).

The best-known work of Alexander Burnes (1805–41), a Scottish diplomat, military officer, spy, and explorer who was once nicknamed "Bukhara Burnes" for his role in establishing contact with and exploring Bukhara, a historical stop along the Silk Road and today the seventh-largest city in Uzbekistan. Burnes began his career serving in the army of the East India Company and swiftly became enmeshed in what the British called The Great Game: a series of disputes between the British and Russian empires as each sought to acquire Afghanistan and surrounding areas under imperial rule. This had large ramifications in West Asia and the subcontinent, and Burnes was familiar with many of the local political actors who rose to become major players in the Game, such as Ranjit Singh (1780–1839) and especially Mohan Lal Zutshi (1812–77), an Indian fellow explorer and diplomat who guided Burnes on his trip to Bukhara. Zutshi and Burnes remain at the heart of Burnes's narrative. The folding map at the rear of vol. 1 illustrates the path Mohan Lal Zutshi and Burnes took through West Asia.

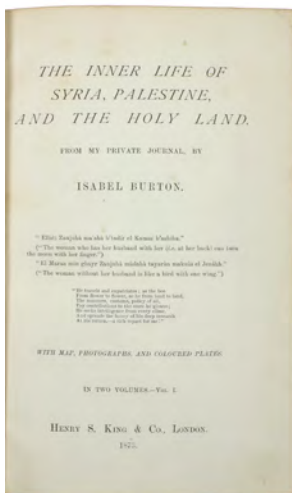
Light exterior wear, front cover of vol. 3 detached, otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 3813162. Cf. Wilson 35 (1835 ed.). Howgego, 1800–1850, B77.



A journey to Syria and Palestine

128. BURTON, Isabel. *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine and the Holy Land [...]*.



London, King, 1875. 4to. With 2 portrait frontispieces, 2 chromolithographed plates and one folding map of Syria. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped spine and spine label; giltstamped emblem of the Edinburgh Collegiate School to upper cover. Leading edges gilt. All edges marbled. Bound by Seton and Mackenzie of Edinburgh.

€ 1,800

First edition of Lady Isabel Burton's first book, detailing a journey made with her husband Sir Richard Francis Burton to Syria, Palestine and the Holy Land between 1869 and 1871. A remarkable work of travel literature from a female point of view, intending "to convey an idea of the life which an Englishwoman may make for herself in the East" (p. VII). It includes detailed descriptions of Damascus, the Hajj, Palmyra and Beirut, as well as dervish dances, a Muslim wedding, and a Turkish bath. With portraits of Isabel and Richard Francis Burton.

Extremities very slightly rubbed. A fine copy in an appealing binding.

Weber I, 724. Cf. Blackmer 246 (2nd ed.). Not in Atabey.

Inscribed by the author to the Duchess of Somerset

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

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

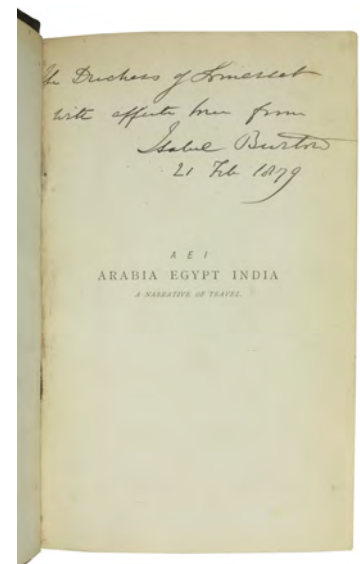
€ 7,500

First edition. – Lady Burton's second book, detailing a journey made with her husband Sir Richard Francis Burton to India via Arabia and Egypt between 1875 and 1876. Although the work is predominantly focused on India, there is a chapter devoted to Jeddah and some notes on Trieste, where this particular voyage began.

Provenance: Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset, with the author's presentation inscription on the half-title: "The Duchess of Somerset with affect[ionate] love from Isabel Burton / 21 Feb 1879". The beautiful Jane Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset (1809–84), was the granddaughter of the Irish playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Neat restoration to extremities and inner hinges. A fine association copy.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 108. OCLC 64763306..



Classic account

130. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis. *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.*

London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1855–56. 3 vols. 8°. 4 maps & plans (3 folding), 5 colour lithographed plates, 8 tinted lithographed plates. Later half morocco over marbled paper covered boards, bound by Zaehnsdorf, spine with raised bands in six compartments, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt.

€ 15,000

First edition of Burton's classic account of his journey across the Arabian peninsula. In the fall of 1852, Burton first proposed to the Royal Geographical Society an expedition to central Arabia with the intent on visiting the holy cities. His request was denied by the RGS and the East India

Company as being too dangerous for a westerner, though he was funded to study Arabic in Egypt. Upon arrival there, in April 1853, disguised as a Pashtun and travelling under the pseudonym Mirza Abdullah, Burton made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. "The actual pilgrimage began with a journey on camel-back from Cairo to Suez. Then followed twelve days in a pilgrim ship on the Red Sea from Suez to Yambu, the port of El-Medinah. So far the only risk was from detection by his companions. Now came the dangers of the inland road, infested by Bedawin robbers. The journey from Yambu to El-Medinah, thence to Meccah, and finally to the sea again at Jeddah, occupied altogether from 17 July to 23 Sept., including some days spent in rest, and many more in devotional exercises. From Jeddah, Burton returned to Egypt in a British steamer, intending to start afresh for the interior of Arabia via Muwaylah. But this second project was frustrated by ill-health, which kept him in Egypt until his period of furlough was exhausted. The manuscript ... was sent home from India, and seen through the press by a friend in England. It is deservedly the most popular of Burton's books ... as a story of bold adventure, and as lifting a veil from the unknown, its interest will never fade" (DNB). Indeed, the work would be described by T.E. Lawrence as "a most remarkable work of the highest value."

Abbey, Travel 368. Penzer, pp. 43–50. Macro, 640. Howeggo IV, B95.

Beautifully illustrated expeditions searching for ancient Egyptian antiquities

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

Paris, 1823. With 20 plates (including a map of Northern Africa and the region around Siwa). Contemporary half calf, spine richly gilt. Map slightly cropped in right-hand margin, but only touching frame, no loss of picture. A fine, very attractive copy of a particularly scarce work.



Bound after: (II) **CAILLIAUD, Frédéric.** Voyage a l'Oasis de Thèbes et dans les Déserts situés a l'orient et a l'occident de la Thèbaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817 et 1818. Contenant: 1. Le Voyage à l'Oasis de Dakel, par M. le Chevalier Drovetti. 2. Le Journal du premier Voyage de M. Cailliaud en Nubie. 3. Des recherches sur les Oasis, sur les Mines d'émeraude, et sur l'ancienne Route du commerce entre le Nil et la mer Rouge.

Paris, l'Imprimerie Royale, 1821. With 24 (1 colour) plates (including 2 maps). Folio. € 19,500

(I) An important work on Siwa and at the same time the only source on Drovetti's research in the oasis – a particularly rare book! In September 1819, Cailliaud travelled from Fayun westward to Siwa, where he carried out important research which was the foundation of the scientific discovery and exploration of Siwa oasis. In 1820 Bernardino Drovetti arrived in Siwa together with Mehmed Ali's expedition. Accompanied by 2 draughtsmen and protected by the Egyptian troops, Drovetti was able to explore the oasis and to have plans and views drawn. Thus, he managed to supplement the picture Cailliaud had given of Siwa. He was also the first European to visit the village of Agharmi. Drovetti's and Cailliaud's reports were sent to Jomard who edited and published them.

(II) In 1815, Cailliaud travelled to Nubia together with B. Drovetti. When he had returned, Mehmed Ali advised him to explore the adjacent desert regions near Egypt. First he went east through the Arabian desert to the Red Sea. After 7 days he reached the diamond mines at Djebel Subara. From Djebel Kebrit, his easternmost point, he went back to the Nile. In June 1818 he went east of Esna to the Great Oasis (Kharga), which, although Poncet und Browne had already seen it, had still remained unexplored.

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

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

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

(II) Cf. Henze I, 474 ff. Blackmer 268. Gay 1967. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 113. Embacher 66.

Arabic grammar for Spanish missionaries in the Middle East

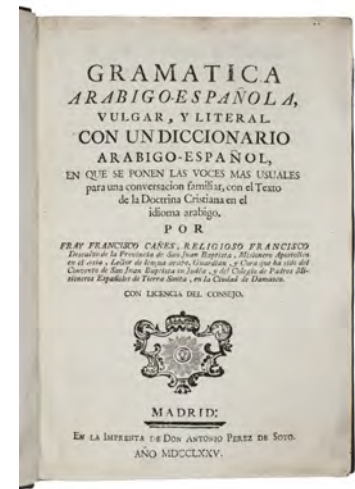
132. CAÑES, Francisco. Gramatica Arabigo-Española, vulgar, y literal. Con un diccionario Arabigo-Español, en que se ponen las voces mas usuales para una conversacion familiar, con el texto de la doctrina Cristiana en el idioma Arabigo.

Madrid, Don Antonio Perez de Soto, 1775. 4°. With Perez de Soto's device on the title-page. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type. Contemporary mottled sheepskin. € 6,500

First edition of a study of Arabic grammar in Spanish, including an Arabic-Spanish dictionary and a translation of a general Christian doctrine text into Arabic. It was written by Francisco Cañes (1730–1795), who was an Arabist and a Franciscan missionary in the Near East. In the preface, he states his reasoning for producing and publishing the present work: “[I] therefore, present this Arabic grammar to the public, wishing to contribute on my part to the ease of learning a language that is not rude, barbarous, and useless, and that some out of ignorance despise; but elegant, erudite, and very useful, as learned men recognize: in view of how much is written in it, and of the numerous nations that speak it in Asia, Africa and part of Europe.” (p. [4], translated from the Spanish). He produced the present grammar and his great Arabic – Latin – Spanish dictionary (1787) by Royal order of the court of Charles III of Spain, for the profit of the general public and especially for missionaries in the Holy Land and the Middle East as a whole.

With some annotations in ink and pencil in the text, binding slightly worn around the spine, first and last free endleaves professionally restored, occasional very light foxing. Overall in good condition.

Palau 42854.



Very rare copy of the Ottoman-French treaty that solidified French influence in the Ottoman Empire during the 18th century

133. [CAPITULATIONS OF 1740]. [Kitabi-i ahdname-i hümayun-u saadet-makrun].

[No place (possibly Paris or Istanbul?), no date (possibly 1816 or 1835?). Large 4° (31.5 × 24 cm). The text is set in the Ottoman Turkish alphabet, a version of the Arabic script. Half calf and marbled paper sides, gold-tooled spine.

€ 15,000

Very rare and possibly the first printed edition of the Capitulations agreed upon by a French envoy on behalf of King Louis XV of France and by a grand vizier on behalf of Sultan Mahmud I of the Ottoman Empire on 4 Rabi al-Awwal 1153 AH (30 May 1740 CE). We have located only three other copies: one in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, one in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek and one in Harvard's Houghton Library. This particular agreement consisted of eighty-five articles nearly all of which concerned the granting of trade, economic and legal capitulations to France.

The Capitulations are a type of treaty by which foreign people are given certain privileges, mostly relating to trade and transportation, over or even at the expense of native citizens. These treaties did facilitate mutually beneficial commercial and financial contracts for the parties involved, considering an evolving global marketplace, for example by minimizing the transaction costs, taxes etc. of their exchanges. The foreign power often bought their influence from which local government officials would benefit, partially at the expense of the actual native people they were supposed to govern.

“The Ottoman-French Treaty of 1740 marked the apogee [the high point or climax] of French influence in the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth century. In the following years the French had an unchallenged position in Levant trade and in transportation between Ottoman ports.” (Olson p. 75).

Binding shows signs of wear, slight foxing throughout, otherwise in good condition.

Europeana (1 copy, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek); *WorldCat* 612814438 (1 copy, Harvard) and 165919643 (1 copy, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). On the treaty: Olson, Robert. “The Ottoman-French treaty of 1740: a year to be remembered?”, in: *Imperial meanderings and republican by-ways: essays on eighteenth century Ottoman and twentieth century history of Turkey*. (Piscataway, NJ, USA, Gorgias Press, 2010) pp. 75–82.



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

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



Exceptionally rare work on drug trafficking in Egypt in the 1930s and an important example of the “war on drugs” of the author, who was director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. Thomas Wentworth Russell (1879–1954) was a police officer in service of Egypt who was appalled by the increasing drug trafficking in Egypt and the high amount of drug addicts in the country. He founded the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (CNIB), making it his mission to rid Egypt of especially what he called “white drugs” (cocaine, morphine, heroin), but also of “black drugs” (hashish, opium). Russell can be considered as one of the most important anti-drug campaigners in Egypt in his time and after, as he really raised awareness for the rising problem. In this work, Russell describes how drugs are smuggled in large quantities from abroad to Egypt. In many chapters, he extensively describes the foreign sources of supply (discussing not only important drug barons, but also mentioning specific ships and other means of transport which smuggled drugs), cases in which weapons were used by traffickers, on people involved in the trade, on traffickers and their methods of smuggling (among others in shoes, camel saddles, etc.), on addiction and the social effects and death rates, and many more. It is a scarce and outstanding example of Russell’s anti-drug campaign, extensively describing drug trafficking in Egypt in the 1930s, being well-illustrated with photographs of drug barons, users, traffickers and methods of concealment. Presentation copy to the English poet and dramatist John Drinkwater with an inscription by Russell on the front wrapper (“John Drinkwater / With compliments from the director / Tho Russell / 24/3/33” / [Arabic script]) and his red stamp next to the inscription.

Spine worn, front wrapper detached, covers with light residual dampstain. A highly uncommon survival.
Not in WorldCat.

The valuation of pearls

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

Geneva, pour J. H. Widerhold, 1665. 12mo. With engraved additional pictorial title and small woodcut ornament to printed title; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary full vellum. € 24,000

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

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



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

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

One of only two 19th century English coloured plate books mentioning the Gulf

136. CLIVE, Robert. A Series of Lithographic Drawings from Sketches by Robert Clive, comprising the undermentioned subjects, lying principally between the Persian Gulf & the Black Sea [...].

London, Dickinson & Co., [1852]. Large folio. Modern half morocco over marbled covers, spine gilt around raised bands with gilt spine title. 9 tinted lithographs on 8 plates (2 on 1 leaf) after Robert Clive. 3 leaves (1 repeat) of letterpress printed on rectos only. € 18,000

First edition of this rare lithographic plate book of Mesopotamian antiquities and views. The first instalment of a total of three, containing nine lithographs: 1. Sculptures at Nimroud-Lions; 2. Moosul; 3. Hit; 4. Distant view of Mount Ararat; 5. Arab encampment near the Birs Nimroud (on one sheet); 6. Sheikh Adi; 7. Baghdad; 8. Roman ruin on the way to Palmyra; 9. Sculptures in the Mount at Nimroud. The Victoria and Albert Museum ascribes this work to the artist Robert Charles Clive (1827–1902).

Original torn and somewhat defective front wrapper laid down on heavy paper and bound into a modern half calf binding; plates and binding fine. The two-page list of plates with descriptions is also laid on heavy paper.

OCLC 785146909. Not recorded in Atabey, Blackmer, Tooley, Röhricht or Tobler.



The first British Muslim woman to make the Hajj

137. COBBOLD, Lady Evelyn. Pilgrimage to Mecca.

London, John Murray, 1934. 8vo. With 19 half-tone illustrations and a full-page map in the text. Original green cloth, gilt lettering to spine, gilt stamp reading "Zainab" in Arabic to front cover. € 3,500

First edition, with the introduction which was not included in the majority of copies. The account of a pilgrimage to Mecca performed by Lady Evelyn Cobbold in 1933, at the age of 65 years. Having spent her childhood holidays in North Africa, Lady Evelyn became fascinated with Islam, converting in 1915. Her book is considered "a valuable record of the hajj [...] We do not forget that the author is a Lady – she stays with the distinguished St John Philbys in Jeddah and travels to Mecca in a large limousine with chilled chicken and soda-water in a hamper at the back – but the picture she gives of the experience is unelaborate and revealing, and detailed enough to serve as a guidebook as well as a travel account" (Robinson, Wayward Women [Oxford, 1990], p. 41).

Lady Evelyn (then, Zainab Cobbold) died in 1963 and was buried on a hillside on her estate in Wester Ross. "Her splendidly Islamo-Caledonian interment symbolised her two worlds: a piper played MacCrimmon's Lament, while the Surah 'Light' from the Qur'an was recited in

Arabic" (Facey, "From Mayfair to Mecca", in *The Guardian*, 19 May 2008).

A few small stains and scuffs to covers, extremities very slightly rubbed. Endpapers foxed (as usual), otherwise very good. Neat ink ownership inscription by Ethel A. Dodd of Cairo, dated 21 Feb. 1935 to front free endpaper. Later in the collection of the Canadian psychoanalyst William Clifford Munro Scott (1903–97) with his stamp and date "8/53" in ink.

Macro 726. OCLC 3303382.



A British surveyor in the Arabian Gulf



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

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

€ 25,000

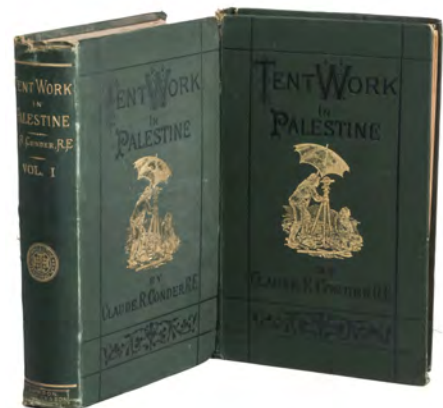
A striking collection of original watercolours drawn by Lieutenant William Collingwood, civil engineer in the Royal Indian Navy, during his surveying mission to the Middle East in the mid-1850s. The three ships, all built for the “Honourable [East India] Company”, are the H.C. Screw Troop Ship “Coromandel”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

Fascinating and thrilling account of the land survey work in Palestine in the 1870s

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

London, Richard Bentley & Son, 1879. 2 vols. Many half- and some full-page illustrations and maps throughout. Contemporary green morocco with gold-tooling to boards and spine.

€ 500



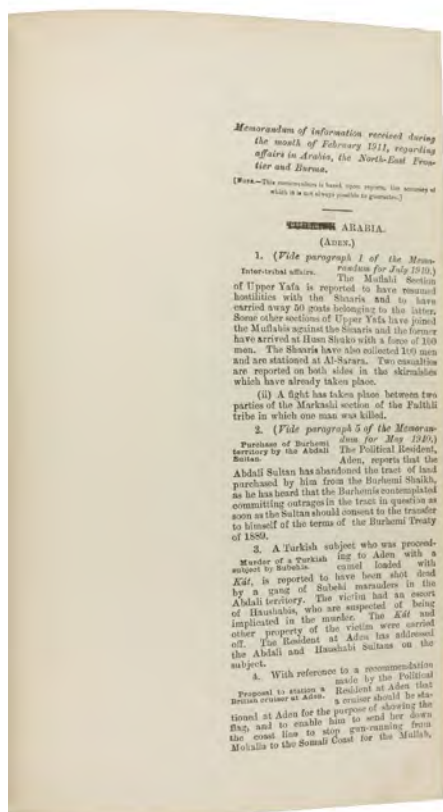
The Survey of Western Palestine began in January 1872 under the direction of Captain Stewart, who had to return home soon after due to illness. Lieutenant Claude Reignier Conder (1848–1910) took over and arrived in Palestine later that year. He returned to England in October 1875 after completing a survey of 4,700 square miles. The remaining 1,300 square miles were surveyed by Lieutenant Kitchener in 1877. This volume includes Lieutenant Conder's personal account of his work. Tent work in Palestine is Conder's thrilling and deeply personal narration of his encounters during geological work in Palestine. Some wear to binding and foxing, exlibris and library stamps of The Netherlands Institute for the Near East Leiden, otherwise good condition.

WorldCat 251964591.

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

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

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



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

Jazirat az Zakhnuniyah (off the Saudi Arabian coast, between Bahrain and Qatar).

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

*One of the first European mentions of Chinese Muslims
and the only translation of a lost Hormuz manuscript*

141. CRUZ, Gaspar da. Tractado em que se co[n]tam muito por este[n]so as cousas da China, co[m] suas particularidades, [e] assi do reyno d[']Ormuz.

Evora, André de Burgos, 1569 (colophon: 1570). Small 4° in 8s (18 × 14 cm). Title-page with woodcut Portuguese royal coat of arms and a 4-piece woodcut border, and further with some woodcut initials. Modern richly gold-tooled red morocco by the Lisbon binder Império Graça, boards gold-tooled in a panel design, with earlier brass clasps and catchplates. € 265,000



Very rare first edition of “the first European book devoted exclusively to China” (Lach). A highly important work, the first printed book published in the West on the subject, serving as the primary source on China for European authors and their readers. Including an account of a chronicle of the kings of Hormuz, based on a Persian manuscript called the *Shahnameh*. This manuscript is now lost, and thus “an irreplaceable source for the early history of the kingdom of Hormuz” (Loureiro).

In 1548 Gaspar da Cruz, along with 10 fellow Dominican friars, departed for Portuguese India with the purpose of establishing a mission in the East. Cruz left China in 1560, sailed to Hormuz and stayed there for three years. While staying in Portuguese controlled Hormuz he serviced the population of ca. 500 Christians and meanwhile learned Persian, enabling him to translate the 14th century manuscript chronicle of the kings of Hormuz that is included in the present publication. The manuscript was written by one of the kings himself: Padeshah Turan Shah I, ruling 1346–1378. Besides a chronological history of the kings, the text provides a wealth of information on the socio-political history of Hormuz and the Gulf region. Cruz’s translation of the manuscript testifies to “the good relations between the Muslim inhabitants and the European Chritian traders and missionaries” (Loureiro).

The description of China provides a highly unusual and remarkable eyewitness account of Ming China, including many details never before published in the West. Cruz “adds much information from his own

experience, particularly about Chinese social life at Canton which clearly fascinated him” (Boxer). Especially remarkable is the entire chapter on the Islamic presence in China, which Cruz calls the “Moors”. In the second half of the 16th century the Portuguese, Gaspar da Cruz amongst them, were the first Europeans to record the Muslim population in China. A period of mass Muslim immigration to China slowed down during the Ming dynasty. The Chinese Muslim immigrant community that was established in this period became further integrated in society, which Cruz observes and points out in his text. He also dwars attention to the roots of the Chinese Muslim community, which he traces back to Central Asia.

Comparing the work to the more renown account of Marco Polo’s travels to Asia, Boxer remarks: “there can be no doubt that the Portuguese friar [Cruz] gives us a better and clearer account of China”. The final chapter, about the kings of Hormuz (the *Shahnameh*) is of no less importance. With a couple manuscript annotations and underscoring (one shaved). Some restorations (to title-page, leaves a2, d3, e4, e5, and f8, quires a, b and k, and a few tiny corners), faint water stains in the head margins and washed. Still a good copy.

Anselmo, Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no século XVI, no. 390, p. 108; Cordier, Sinica, col. 2063; Lach, Asia and the making of Europe I, p. 330 & 748; Porbase (5 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); R. Loureiro, “in: Christian-Muslim relations: a bibliographical history VI, pp. 369–375; F. M. Rogers, Europe Informed, p 87; USTC 346100 (5 copies); WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Boxer, South China in the sixteenth century.

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

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

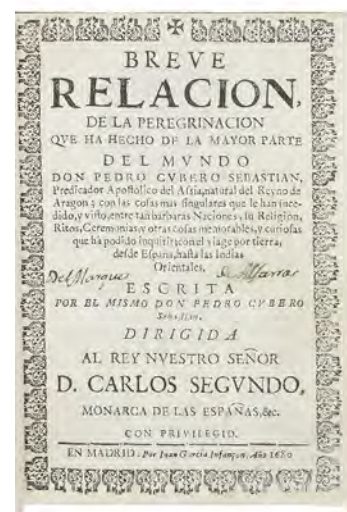
Madrid, Juan Garcia Infaçon, 1680. 4°. Title-page within a border of cast fleurons, woodcut arms of the dedicatee Charles II of Spain, and several woodcut initials and tailpieces. Modern gilt blue morocco by the Barcelona binder Emilio Brugalla (1901–87), also active in Madrid, signed at the foot of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

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

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

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

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



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

143. CUBERO SEBASTIANO, Pedro. Peregrinazione del mondo.

Naples, Giuseppe Criscolo, 1683. 4°. With additional engraved title and 2 portraits. Original papered boards with handwritten lettering to spine. € 18,000



First Italian edition of this fascinating and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies. Included are three very three very detailed chapters of devoted to China, Tartary and the Chinese-Tartarian wars. Additionally, there are important discussion of Persia, India, Malacca, the Philippines, and Mexico; chapter XX (pp. 136–156) contains an extensive discussion on Islam, the birth and death of Mohamed and Mecca and Medina. Chapter XXXIII (p. 225–229) contains a discussion of the the Kingdom of Ormuz and Bandar Abbas, the city on the Straits of Hormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

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

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

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

144. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Lybien, Biledulgerid, Negroslant, Guinea, Ethiopiën, Abyssinie.

(Including:) Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche eylanden: als Madagaskar, of Sant Laurens, Sant Thomee, d'Eilanden van Kanarien, Kaep de Verd, Malta, en andere.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Description of the Middle East: first German edition

145. DAPPER, Olfert. Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Asia: In sich haltend die Landschaften Mesopotamien, Babylonien, Assyrien, Anatolien oder Klein-Asien.

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

First German edition of Dapper's description of the Middle East, including Mesopotamia or Algizira, Assyria, and Anatolia; the second part is entirely devoted to Arabia. Dapper's work is of

special importance for its original and new information on Islam, Arab science, astronomy, philosophy, and historiography, as well as for its illustrations. "Dr. Olfert Dapper (1636–89), physician, geographical and historical scholar, was the author of a series of works dealing with Africa, America and Asia. The fine plates [...] are after a number of mapmakers and artists, including Christiaan van Adrichom, Juan Bautista Villalpando and Wenzel Hollar among others" (Blackmer). Includes accounts of Mecca (with a description of the Hajj), Jeddah, Medina, Sana'a, etc. The engravings show costumes, religious rites, specimens of local flora, views, etc., including Aden, Mocha, Maskat, Babylon, Baghdad, Ninive, Ephesus, and Smyrna (re-engraved from the Dutch original edition).

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

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

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

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

Tel Aviv, HaPo'el HaTza'ir printing press, for the Provisional Government (Hachrazah Al Hakamat Medinat Yisrael), 14 May 1948. Small folio. € 12,500



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

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

Military issue booklet from the Omani Civil War

147. [DHOFA REBELLION]. Know Your Enemy. [I'rif 'aduwak]. Apne Dushman Ko Pehchano.

No place, Sultans Armed Forces, 1971. Oblong 8vo. Original printed wrappers, saddle-stitched. € 4,500

A hitherto unrecorded book issued by the Sultans Armed Forces (SAF) to its soldiers, detailing the weaponry the SAF believes are in use by its opponents in the Dhofar Rebellion (or Omani Civil War), the Dhofar Liberation Front (DLF). Published a mere six months after the 1970 Omani coup d'état which replaced Said bin Taimur (1910–72) with his son Qaboos bin Said Al Said (1940–2020) in the midst of the fighting, the book's introduction states the purpose of the SAF: "The aim of the operations about to begin is to liberate the people of Dhofar from their Communist oppressors. Our Dhofari brothers will not be able to enjoy the better life that Sultan Qaboos has promised them until we in SAF have captured or killed the Communist leaders and destroyed their weapons and ammunition".

The bulk of the book is dedicated to specifications of enemy weaponry: "This book is to show you what these enemy weapons look like and teach you the names of the principal enemy leaders who are your main target. Read this book carefully". Following are diagrams and specifications of guns, anti-tank missile launchers, and hand grenades. All are captioned in Arabic and English, with special attention paid to defining characteristics of each.

Featured weapons include the Soviet 7.62mm Assault Rifle AK (AK 47), Czechoslovakian 7.62mm Model 58 Assault Rifle (M 58), 7.62mm Simonov Semiautomatic Carbine (SKS), 7.92mm KAR 98k, 7.62mm Degtyarev Light Machine Gun (RPD), 7.62mm Goryunov Heavy Machine Gun (SG 43 or SGM), 12.7mm DShk M1938 Heavy Machine Gun (DSK), 14.5mm KPV Machine Gun (KPV), CCA 57mm Recoilless Rifle Type 36 (Type 36), CCA 75mm Recoilless Rifle Type 56, Light Anti-Tank Launcher RPG-2, and Light Anti-Tank Launcher RPG 7. Each is listed with recognition features, size, ammunition, range, and often a short note. Following are a list of names identified by the SAF as "known rebel leaders on the jebel". Not seen in institutional holdings or in auction records. Remarkably well preserved.



Zionist collection of anti-Israeli propaganda



148. DOTHAN, Alexander. [Milhemet ha-'Arvim be-Yisra'el (ba-'aspaklaryah 'Arvit)]. The Arab War against Israel. (As the Arabs Saw It).

[Tel Aviv], N. Tverski, 1950. Oblong 4to. Illustrated throughout. Original pebbled brown cloth, titled in gilt on front cover. € 850

A rare Zionist publication on anti-Israeli propaganda, in English and Hebrew throughout, issued in the wake of the first two tumultuous years of statehood. Prolifically illustrated with facsimiles of contemporary photographs, posters, and cartoons and quoting extensively from Arab newspapers translated into Hebrew and English, the author presents a snapshot the political climate and high tensions of 1950 through a curated collection of contemporary sources, most from Arab media outlets in Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon.

Light wear, binding delicate. Interior bright and clean.

OCLC 19160797.

Finely executed drawings – the majority in colour – of monuments and views in Egypt

149. [DRAWINGS – EGYPT]. [ANONYMOUS]. [Monuments and views in Egypt].

[Egypt?, ca. 1880/81?]. Album (40 × 35 cm). An album with 49 pencil drawings (8.5 × 10 to 25.5 × 35.5 cm), including 29 completed in watercolour, showing Egyptian monuments, scenery, buildings, plants and people, mounted on 36 leaves. Half green cloth, blue paste-paper over boards. € 18,000

Egypt's monuments and beautiful scenery captured in 49 finely executed drawings, including 29 painted with watercolours (and 5 others highlighted with white gouache). The drawings are mounted on the rectos of the 36 leaves of the album, most with an additional small handwritten label describing the subject in a few words. Paging through the album, one can follow the artist's journey through Egypt. From north to south and thus from lower Egypt to Upper Egypt: they visited and drew several major, ancient monuments, but also took the time to notice, appreciate and draw Egyptian scenery along the Nile in a more general sense. Some views include people, but among the drawings one finds a detailed sketched portrait of an Arab woman, and three detailed, painted portraits of Ibrahim Ismail the Dragoman (translator), a man (possibly a servant) named Achmed, and a "Nubian sailor". Unfortunately, the identity of the artist is unknown, but since all descriptions of the drawings are in English, the artist was possibly British and visiting Egypt. The drawings were probably made around 1880 and subsequently placed in the present album. Two contain inscriptions that probably refer to the date of production:

"Dec. 81" and "[Jan. 14?] 80" (on leaves 6 and 19 respectively). Furthermore, leaf 19 contains the drawing of the Temple of Kom Ombo before its excavation and restoration. The French mining engineer, geologist and archaeologist Jean-Jacques de Morgan (1857–1924) was responsible for clearing the temple complex of debris and for its restoration in 1893.

Binding is slightly rubbed, leaves are slightly soiled, barely affecting the actual illustrations. Otherwise in good condition.



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

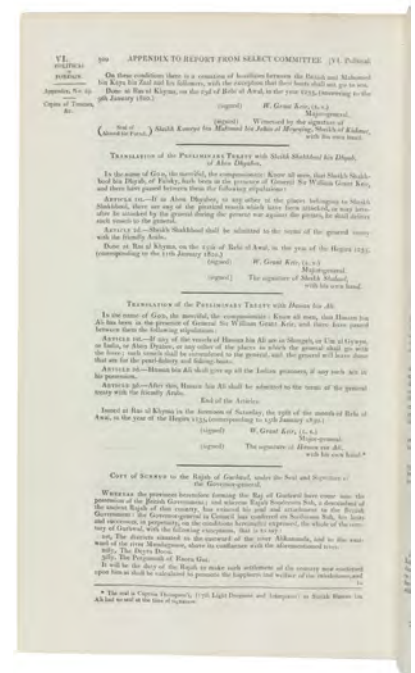
150. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Minutes of evidence taken before the select committee on the affairs of the East India Company and also an appendix and index. VI. Political or Foreign.

London, for the House of Commons, 16 August 1832. Folio. With 1 folding map. Modern half cloth. € 15,000

Includes the first publication of the treaties closed by the British with the Gulf sheikdoms following General W. Grant Keir's raid on Ras al-Khaimah in 1819/20: the preliminary treaties with Hassan bin Rama (Ras al-Khaimah, 8 Jan. 1820); Sultan bin Sakr (9 Jan. 1820), Sheikh Kameya bin Mahomed bin Jabin al Moyeying, Sheikh of Kishmee, of Dubai (9 Jan. 1820), Sheikh Shakhbool bin Dhyab of Abu Dhabi (11 Jan. 1820), Hassan bin Ali, for Sharjah, Umm al-Quwain, Ajman, and Abu Dhabi (15 Jan. 1830). Also, Sketch of the Articles proposed to H.H. the Imaum of Muscat for the Prevention of the Foreign Slave Trade, in 1822.

Slight waterstaining near beginning, but well-preserved. Rare.

OCLC 4574897.



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

151. ELPHINSTONE, Mountstuart. Tableau du royaume de Caboul, et de ses dépendances, dans la Perse, la Tartarie et l'Inde, offrant les moeurs, usages et costumes de cet empire, ... traduit et abrégé de l'anglais, par M. Breton.

Paris, Nepveu, 1817. 3 volumes. 18°. With 14 engraved plates depicting various costumes, lords on horseback, etc., all beautifully coloured by hand. Original publisher's printed wrappers, each volume with wood engraved illustrations on front, back and spine. Preserved in a modern gold-tooled green morocco box. € 4,950



First edition of the French translation of one of the first exhaustive works on the kingdom of Kabul, now known as Afghanistan, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary and India. First published in English in 1815, it was written by a British official, Mountstuart Elphinstone (1779–1859). Elphinstone was sent to the kingdom of Kabul by the rulers of British India in 1808, to discuss with the Shah the possibilities of a mutual defence against Napoleonic France. Elphinstone, as a consequence, was the first Englishman to visit Peshawar, the traditional winter residence of the rulers of Kabul, which was also the terminus of all trade routes from east to west. The meeting was concluded by a treaty of friendship (7 June 1809), the Shah promising to oppose the passage of foreign troops through his country. Before this could be ratified, however, the Shah was driven off the throne by his brother. The book opens with a short history of Afghanistan that ends with the coming of the English in 1809. It gives a good impression of Afghan society at the beginning of the 19th century, when Afghanistan was still virtually unknown in Western Europe. Some foxing in text, otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed. Wrappers have only some minor wear to the ends of the spines and some very slight soiling, but are still very good.

Chadenat 822; Colas 961; Lipperheide 1483.

From the first printing press in the Arab world

152. ESTÈVE, Martin-Roch-Xavier. Règlement du payeur général [de l'armée d'Orient] sur les fabriques d'eau-de-vie.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, [ca. 1800]. Folio. Broadsheet. Printed in French and Arabic in two columns. € 7,500



Only known copy of this broadside intended for wall-mounting, printed by the first printing press in the Arab world. Issued by the paymaster of Napoleon's Armée de l'Orient, Martin-Roch-Xavier Estève (1772–1852), it is a proclamation of six articles regulating the production of liquor, mostly from dates, in Cairo, Giza, and Boulaq (now a district of Cairo), including tariffs on the raw materials and final product, a maximum price, and corresponding fines. Distilleries needed to be registered and marked in capital letters as “Fabrique d'eau de vie” within a fixed period following the proclamation. Inspectors were supposed to make “frequent inspections”, checking, among other things, that the produced liquor had at least 18 per cent by volume and that it be “of good quality and without any kind of adulteration detrimental to health”. The raw materials enumerated in the proclamation include five qualities of fresh dates, dried dates, figs, and raisins.

Small waterstain in the lower edge, traces of folds, otherwise well preserved. No copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France, not recorded in OCLC. The only known documentation for this highly interesting broadside is the sales catalogue for the library of the famous orientalist Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy.

Bibliothèque de M. le baron Silvestre de Sacy, Vol. III, Paris, 1847, p. 461, no. 50. Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182.

Forty years of the political career of King Faisal in photographs

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

No place, ca. 1932–1975. 30 silver gelatin prints in protective sleeves, ranging from 255 × 200 mm to 180 × 120 mm (1 small photo is 90 × 100 mm). Most with press stamp on the reverse in Arabic, English, or French. € 12,500

Press photographs of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–75) and members of the Saudi royal family, ranging from the 1930s to 1960s



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

The earliest photograph, taken in Paris in 1932, shows Faisal as a young man in front of the Grand Mosque of Paris. Faisal was often on the move promoting and discussing Saudi interests abroad, documented in scenes including but not limited to: Prince Faisal and his brother Prince Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1913–1982), who thirty years later would succeed the throne upon Faisal's assassination, together on a 1943 tour of the United States; a 1945 visit to New York with a delegation headed by Prince Faisal and including Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (ca. 1921–2005, later

King Fahd), Prince Muhammad bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1910–88), Faisal's eldest son Prince Abdullah bin Faisal Al Saud (1923–2007), and nine-year-old Prince Nawwaf bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1932–2015).

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

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

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

The chief of Abothubbee considered “very friendly”

154. FINDLAY, Alexander George. *A Directory for the Navigation of the Indian Ocean [...]. Second Edition. With Descriptions of its Coasts, Islands, etc., from the Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Sunda and Western Australia, including also the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the Winds, Monsoons, and Currents, and the Passages from Europe to its various Ports.*

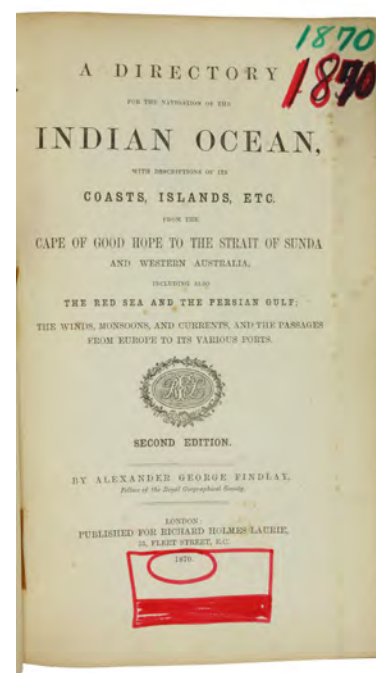
London, Richard Holmes Laurie, 1870. Large 8°. With 15 (mostly folding) maps (many in colour) and numerous text illustrations. Contemporary giltstamped cloth. € 3,000

Second, enlarged edition of this standard work, first published in 1866. Includes descriptions of the coasts and islands of the Cape Colony; coast of Kaffraria and Natal; Eastern Africa; Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel; the coast of Africa, between Cape Delgado and the Red Sea; the Red Sea, etc.

In particular, Findlay devotes much attention to the coasts of Arabia and onwards to the Arabian Gulf, providing rich detail about the port of Aden, navigating and anchoring around Ras Arah and Ghubbet Seylan, the population of Masirah Island, the climate of the Gulf and its threats to Western health, topography of the coastal settlements, information on the reefs and pearl banks, etc. The discussion of the Gulf (“Our acquaintance with the hydrography of the Persian Gulf is nearly perfect”) includes intelligence on Sharjah (“Shargeh”), “the most important town on the coast”, numbering 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and on Dubai (“Debay”), “a large town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants” standing “a little back from the shore” and “recognizable as being the last town on the coast, there being not a single date-tree or house from this all the way to Abu Thabi”. The coast is described as “quite barren and uninhabited, throughout very low, with tufts of mangrove bush”, and “so uniform in appearance that the smallest peculiarities are noted by the Arabs, and names given to them”. Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”) is noted as “the most populous town on the coast”, containing “about 20,000 inhabitants” and sending “600 boats to the pearl fishery. The chief is very friendly to the English. Cattle might be obtained here”.

Binding rubbed; hinges split. Some foxing throughout as common; repeatedly annotated quite ungraciously by a 20th century hand in coloured ballpoint and broad felt-tip pen. A later edition (from Humphrey Winterton's library) commanded £720 at Sotheby's in 2003.

Mill (Cat. of the RGS Library) 160. OCLC 217065553.



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

155. FITZCLARENCE, George Augustus Frederick. Journal of a route across India, through Egypt, to England in a latter end of the year 1817, and the beginning of 1818.

London, printed by Thomas Davidson for John Murray, 1819. Large 4°. With 12 plates, including one of "Pettah the Citadel etc." as a frontispiece and 7 maps and plans, including 1 folding, with 3 additional explanatory letterpress leaves for maps 2–4 (Jubbulpoor [Jabalpur], Nagpoor [Nagpur], Meinpoor [Mahidpur]). 9 of 12 plates are hand-coloured aquatints and 5 of 7 maps and plans are coloured in outline. Contemporary calf with a blind-tooled decorative border.

€ 5,000



First and only edition of George FitzClarence's captivating description of his experiences on the battlefields in India and his journey from India back to England via Egypt. The journal is beautifully illustrated with hand-coloured aquatint plates and maps, showing Indian soldiers in uniform, a map of FitzClarence's route from Cosier to Alexandria, detailed maps of a military engagement at Jubbulpoor (Jabalpur) during the third Anglo-Mahratta war (1817–1819), a Khanga (river boat) on the Nile, an outline of one of the great pyramids and a detailed illustration of the sarcophagus and one of the interior chambers in the great pyramid.

George Augustus Frederick FitzClarence (1794–1842) was an English peer and soldier. FitzClarence was the eldest illegitimate son of King William IV of the United Kingdom and his mistress Dorothea Jordan. George served as an army officer during the Peninsular War (1807–1814) and subsequently as a major-general

in India. In 1831, he was created Earl of Munster, Viscount FitzClarence and Baron Tewkesbury, and in 1841 he was elected president of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Occasional very slight foxing, some offsetting of the plates, the binding shows minor signs of wear, hinges somewhat reinforced. Overall in good condition.

Abbey, Travel 519; Blackmer (1989) 588; Gay 2025; Hilmy, vol. 1, p. 233; Tooley 222; WorldCat 838760, 46304203, 643712168, 902537376.

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

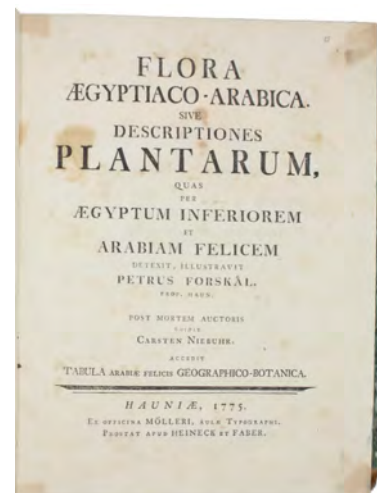
156. FORSSKÅL, Pehr / NIEBUHR, Carsten (ed.). Flora aegyptiaco-arabica. Sive descriptiones plantarum, quas Aegyptum inferiorum et Arabiam felicem.

Copenhagen, Möller for Heineck and Faber, 1775. 4to. With full-page engraved map of part of Yemen, drawn by Niebuhr and engraved by Peter Haas. 19th century half calf over green marbled boards. All edges marbled, title in gilt on spine.

€ 9,500

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

The Swedish botanist Peter Forsskål (1732–1763) was part of the famously doomed Royal Danish expedition to Arabia 1761–1767. Despite his success in studying Arabic and collecting and recording numerous botanical and zoological specimens, all but one of Forsskål's party perished; Forsskål himself contracted malaria and died in Yemen at only thirty-one. The sole survivor was the group's cartographer, Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815), who returned to Sweden and published Forsskål's meticulous notes, preserved in this volume, which describe a staggering number of Arabian plants for the first time in modern scientific terms. Forsskål was also known for using local Arabic terms



for plants and animals in assigning them Latin names. Many Arabic terms are listed alongside botanical descriptions in this volume as well, appearing in both Latin and Arabic scripts. Among these are coffee and the drug plant qat (*Catha edulis*). In a note added to his description, Forsskål describes the cultivation and uses of the drug, observing how the Arabs chewed the green leaves to stay awake all night (p. 64).

Light external wear, otherwise well-preserved.

Pritzel 2969. Hünersdorf, *Coffee*, pp. 517–518. Stafleu & Cowan 1819. Cf. I. Friis, “Coffee and qat on the Royal Danish expedition to Arabia”, in: *Archives of Natural History*, vol. 42, No. 1 (April 2015), pp. 101–112.

Important and early photobook of the Near East

157. FRITH, Francis. Egypt and Palestine. Photographed and described.

London, James S. Virtue, [1858–59]. 2 vols. Folio. A total of 76 photographs on plates by Francis Frith (sizes ca. 145–165 × 215–230 mm), each with a separate leaf of text. Contemporary red morocco, spines and covers gilt. Marbled endpapers; all edges gilt. € 40,000

First edition of this important and early photobook on the Near East. During the years 1856–59, Frith (1822–98) made three visits to Egypt and the Holy Land; this selection of his photographs, from wet-collodion 9 × 7 negatives taken with an 8-by-10 inch camera, was published in 25 fascicles of 3 prints each, a work hailed as “one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks” (The Photobook). Most of these images are dated 1857 either in the plate or the printed caption. They include a portrait of the artist in oriental costume and views of Abu Simbel, Aswan, Baalbek, Bethlehem, Damascus, Giza, Hebron, Jerusalem, Karnak, Luxor, Nazareth, Philae, Tiberias, Wadi Kardassy etc. The preliminaries of vol. 1 include title, introduction, table of contents, and subscribers, those of vol. 2 encompass title and contents. Each plate is accompanied by a full-page letterpress description. “Francis Frith is undoubtedly one of the best-known photographers to work in the Near East. His trips to the Levant were a brilliant commercial success as well as an artistic one” (Perez 163).

Some foxing to blank margins, as well as to a few photographs. Modern bookplate of the German anthropologist Jasper Köcke. Bindings very slightly rubbed, but hinges somewhat brittle; unobtrusive chafe-mark to upper cover of vol. 2. Overall a fine, appealingly bound copy.

The Photobook I, 28. *Blackmer* 1942. *Hannavy* 561. *Gernsheim*, *History* 286. *Perez*, *Focus East* 165. *Van Haften-White XII & XV*.



Complete run of Gulf birding newsletter

158. GALLAGHER, Michael (ed.). Gulf Bird Watchers Newsletter. Issues 1–24.

[Bahrain], 1969–1971. Folio. 24 issues bound as one, with one map. Housed in contemporary Brinco binder. € 4,500



A rare and complete run of the Gulf Bird Watchers' Newsletter, a record of bird-watching in Bahrain and other Arabian Gulf states. The newsletter was put together by Michael Gallagher, who also authored “The Birds of Oman” (1980), as a way for largely English-speaking inhabitants of the Gulf States to compare sightings, exchange tips and aid with transport, and to provide a resource for bird watchers across the region.

The newsletter started out as meeting minutes from a group of eighteen bird watchers, but encouraged reader submissions. Birders submit recent reports of sightings, along with questions: “Caspian Terns [...] Do they breed nearby?” and lists of birding books purchased en masse from England and

available for a small fee. Much focus is on the birds of Bahrain in particular, with reports of Reef Herons, curlews, black headed gulls, and cormorants near Sharjah and of various doves in the desert. Rare sightings receive particular attention: a Great Gray Shrike is seen “near Sar” on 4 July 1969, and a Water Rail, “the first since Spring 1967, was identified in the Janabya reed beds”. With numerous lists of sightings, queries, and advice on how to preserve dead specimens. In later years a Sea Bird Report is added due to popular demand, and reports on sightings in the Gulf itself (“Phalaropes: These attractive birds are back again in the Gulf of Oman”). Complimenting the sea reports is a map titled “Sketch Map to Accompany Summary of the Bird Sightings of Captain Chilman During 1967, 1968 & 1969”, illustrating the tanker routes through the Gulf from which these observations take place, and carefully noting a curious “NO BIRDS AREA” in the midst of the Gulf.

Altogether, a complete and engaging record of birding in Bahrain and surroundings. Well preserved.

OCLC 18723858.

A landmark in the literature of Portuguese expansion in the East

159. GALVÃO, António. Tratado dos descobrimentos antigos, e modernos.

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

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

Born in 1503, Galvão was sent to India in 1527. Having distinguished himself there, he was appointed governor of the Moluccas. He maintained a keen interest in military and religious affairs throughout his career, and spent the latter part of his life assembling accounts of the voyages that comprise this collection. He provides a relatively succinct chronological list of ancient and modern discoveries to the year 1550, including those by Columbus, Cabral, Cortés, and Pizarro. As a result, he is considered by some to have invented a new field of European literature: “The author has been styled ‘the founder of historical geography.’ The book gives a good summary of the geographical explorations of the Portuguese and other important voyagers, including the English” (Hill).

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

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



The Omani Sultan's gift to Colin Maxwell

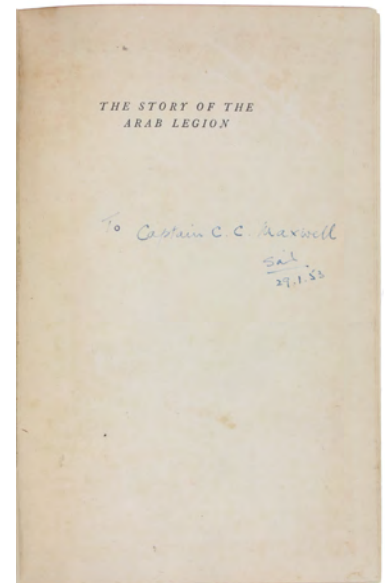
160. GLUBB, John Bagot. *The Story of the Arab Legion.*

London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1948. 8vo. With black & white illustrations and plates throughout. Publisher's orange cloth with gilt lettering to upper cover and spine. Original dust jacket (slight defects). € 6,500

First edition. The personal copy of HH Said bin Taimur (1910–72), the 13th Sultan of Muscat and Oman from 1932 until 1970, with his handwritten ownership in black ink to the front pastedown, and subsequently inscribed by him in blue ink to Captain (later Brigadier) Colin Maxwell on the half-title: "To Captain C. C. Maxwell / Said / 29.1.53". The gift would have been partly in recognition of Maxwell's key role in raising the first standing army of Oman, in preparation for ejecting Saudi Arabian forces from the Buraimi Oasis.

The Arab Legion was the army of the Emirate of Transjordan and of Jordan after the country's independence in 1946. When Glubb became the Legion's commander in 1939, he transformed it into the best-trained military force in the Arab world.

Binding rubbed and stained, spine chipped and ends and professionally rebacked. Paper somewhat browned as common. Dust jacket shows light chipping to edges with a larger portion torn from the lower jacket cover without loss to blurb; protected under cellophane sleeve.



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

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

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



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

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

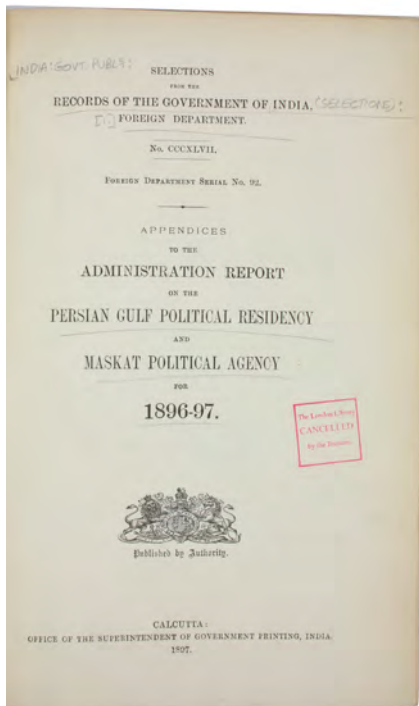
Having never suffered a loss, Timur is one of the most successful military leaders in world history. In 16th century Europe Timur became a legendary figure, starting with the present detailed description of his court and made famous by Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). The present work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

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

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

“A mine of information on the development of the modern Gulf”

162. [GULF ADMINISTRATION REPORTS]. Appendices to the Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1896–97. [Series title at head: Selections From the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. No. CCCXLVII. Foreign Department Serial No. 92].



Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1897. Folio. Publisher's original blue printed boards, black cloth spine hand-lettered. € 18,000

Appendices to the annual “Administration Report” on the Gulf region which the British Political Residents submitted to the Indian Viceroy and Governor. The bland official title belies the true value of the series, which has been called “a mine of information on the development of the modern Gulf” (Cambridge Archive Editions). Regularly the reports contain political details of the local sheikhdoms as well as trade information.

The present appendix volume contains the meteorological tables for the year 1896/97 as well as, crucially, the year's trade reports for the entire Gulf region. The volume provides carefully detailed charts of imports and exports for Bushire, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Bahrain, the Arab Coast of the Gulf, and Shiraz. Though most exports dropped, the value of Bahrain's in fact had gone up since the previous year, with its most valuable exports being coffee, rice, and printed cottons to Turkey and the especially valuable export of pearls to India. On the Arabian Gulf Coast, principal exports were, again, pearls, though these were largely bound to “Persian ports”. Those on the Arab Coast also benefitted from the mother of pearl shell trade, one of the least impacted by the upheavals of India and Qajar Iran.

The “Administration Report on the Persian Gulf” was published under various titles annually between 1875 and 1957. Original specimens are almost unobtainable in the trade. Provenance: removed from the London Library, with their printed label on the upper cover and their stamps (in blind and printed) on title-page and final leaf, accompanied by cancel stamps.

Macro, p. xii (s.v. “RAPA”: Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency). OCLC 224558510. ZDB-ID 768652-3. Cf. the 1989 Cambridge Archive Editions reprint.

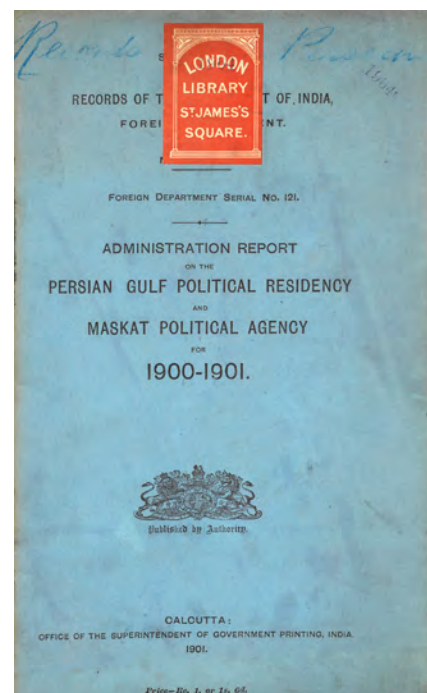
*“A mine of information
on the development of the modern Gulf”*

163. [GULF ADMINISTRATION REPORTS]. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1900–1901. [Series title at head: Selections From the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. No. CCCLXXXV. Foreign Department Serial No. 121].

Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1901. Folio. Publisher's original blue printed boards. € 45,000

First edition. A separate annual “Administration Report” on the Gulf region which the British Political Residents submitted to the Indian Viceroy and Governor. The bland official title belies the true value of the series, which has been called “a mine of information on the development of the modern Gulf” (Cambridge Archive Editions). Regularly the reports contain political details of the local sheikhdoms as well as trade information.

The present issue offers a detailed introduction by the resident British Consul and Political Agent C. A. Kemball, commenting on the Sultan, his tours, customs and taxes, slave trade, and an outbreak of disease (“small-pox of a severe type appeared at Shargah in the first week of April, causing, it was reported, about 500 deaths”).



Kemball further reports on a “Pearl Dispute” in which “the Sultan was interested, connected with the discovery and sale of a pearl of extraordinary value”, which has “at last been amicably settled by a committee consisting of certain of the Trucial Chiefs”. The Consul “visited the Arab Coast in December and met the Chiefs of Shargah [Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi] and Ajman [Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Humaid Al Nuaimi]. The Chief of Abu Dhabi [Sheikh Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan] was away in the interior, but I saw his son [Khalifa bin Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan] and other principal men [...]”. He also discusses the dispute between the Chiefs of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Ajman over the colonisation of Al Zorah by the Al-Suwaidi, the July 1900 coup by which Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Humaid Al Nuaimi seized power in Ajman, and the newly established joint rulership of Sharjah and Ras Al-Khaimah by Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi, which would last until 1914.

The “Administration Report on the Persian Gulf” was published under various titles annually between 1875 and 1957. Original specimens are almost unobtainable in the trade.

Binding rebacked with tape. Provenance: Removed from the London Library, with their printed label on the upper cover and their stamps (in blind and printed) on title-page and final leaf, accompanied by cancel stamps.

Macro, p. xii (s.v. “RAPA”: *Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency*). OCLC 224558510. ZDB-ID 768652-3. Cf. the 1989 *Cambridge Archive Editions* reprint.

The nucleus of “Arabian Sands”

164. [GULF – ARABIAN EXPLORATIO]. THESIGER, Wilfred. Desert Borderlands of Oman. In: *The Geographical Journal*. Vol. CXVI Nos. 4–6 (December 1950).

London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1950. 8vo. pp. 137–171 (entire volume: x, 137–262, (6) pp., with 28 photographic illustrations, numerous sketch maps in the text, and two folding maps, one in colour, loosely inserted). Original printed blue wrappers. € 1,800

The famous British explorer’s extensive account of his expedition in the interior of Oman; much of the territory crossed now is part of the United Arab Emirates. Thesiger (1910–2003) set out from Abu Dhabi in 1948; the large and detailed colour map shows his journeys from 1945 to 1950.

Thesiger later expanded on the subject to produce his classic travelogue, “Arabian Sands” (1959). Thesiger’s highly regarded photographs depict the desert of the Empty Quarter, a settlement at Liwa, sand vegetation after heavy rain, a falconer mounted on a camel, a peregrine falcon with a caught hare, peregrine falcons on the blocks, Sheikh Wahiba of Yahahif and a young Wahiba girl, a thoroughbred Batina camel, the Farai well in Wahib country, portraits of Musallim bin al-Kamam and Salim bin Kabina, and a view of Jabal Kaur from the wadi Saifam. The paper was read in the presence of the Second Secretary at the Saudi Arabian Embassy, H.E. Abdul Rahman Halassie.

Not in Macro.



An Egyptian perspective on Oman and the Arabian Gulf Emirates

165. HAFIZ, Hamdi / SHARQAWI, Mahmud. ‘Uman wa-Imarat al-Khalij al-‘Arabi [Oman and the Arabian Gulf Emirates].

Cairo, Lajnat Kutub Siyasiyah, 1957. 8vo. With 7 half-tone photographic illustrations on 2 plates. Orange and white wrappers, titled in black. € 950

From a series published in the 1950s whose stated aim was to examine contemporary international political, social, and economic problems from an Egyptian perspective. This twenty-third title in the series focused on the Arabian Gulf and the United Arab Emirates, including chapters on the

role of the UAE in the modern world, a chapter on future visions for the Arabian Gulf, and – rather presciently – a chapter on the new era of oil, which at the time had barely begun.

Preceding this volume were books on the Suez Canal (which had just been nationalized) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Discussed in simple terms are the histories of Oman and the Emirates; in addition to the above, brief chapters are included on Sa'id bin Sultan (1791–1856), Thuwaini bin Said al-Busaidi (1821–1866), Salim bin Thuwaini al Busaidi, Azzan bin Qais, Faisal bin Turki (1864–1913), and Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud (1875–1953).

Some leaves uncut, others slightly stuck together. Includes four pages of photographic illustrations of contemporary daily life.

OCLC 316086724.

A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration

166. [HAKLUYT SOCIETY]. The complete series of the first 200 works issued by the Hakluyt Society.

London, for the Hakluyt Society, 1847–1958. 8°. 210 volumes in 212, comprising a complete run of the first series (vols. 1–100) and second series, part 1 (vols. 1–110). Illustrated. Original green and blue cloth, spines gilt, with giltstamped motif of the ship “Victoria” on the upper covers. € 85,000



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration, including the principal accounts of the great voyages to the Middle East. This is a complete run of the first series and a large part of the second series (with its first part complete), dating from 1847 to 1956, of the publications of the Hakluyt Society. Early volumes of interest to the student of the exploration of the Muslim world, but also of the world's exploration by Muslims, include the travels of Abd-er-Razzak (India in the 15th Century, vol. 22, 1857), the travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix (vol. 32, 1863), and the History of the Imâms and Seyyids of 'Omân by Salil-ibn-Razik (vol. 44, 1871, providing the first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English), as well as the travels to Tana and Persia, by Josafa Barbaro and Ambrogio Contarini (with a Narrative of Italian Travels in Persia in the 15th and 16th Centuries, vols. 49a and 49b, 1873). The “Commentarios” of Afonso de Albuquerque, the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, are present in a careful edition from 1875ff. (vols. 53, 55, 62, and 69), while the early 15th century narrative of the “Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger, a Native of Bavaria, in Europe, Asia, and Africa” is the first account by a western Christian to state the true burial place of Muhammad, at Medina. Volumes 72 and 73 (1886) contain accounts of early voyages and travels to Persia, while vols. 84 and 85 (1892) offer the famous “Travels of Pietro della Valle in India”. Volume 87 (1893) is a collection of “Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant”; vols. 92 and 93 (1896) constitute the famous description of Africa by Al-Hassan Ibn-Mohammed Al-Wezaz Al-Fasi, also known as Leo Africanus. In the second series, vol. 9 (1901) gives the “Travels of Pedro Teixeira, with his ‘Kings of Harmuz’, and Extracts from his ‘Kings of Persia’”; vol. 16 (1905) is the journal of John Jourdain, 1608–17, describing his experiences in Arabia; John Fryer’s “New Account of East India and Persia” (covering his travels made in 1672–81) is given in vols. 19, 20 and 39 (1909–15). Ibn Batuta’s great travels are contained in vol. 41 (1916) and 110 (1956), while the itinerary of Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese official in India from 1500 to 1516 (vols. 44 & 49, 1918–21), includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving). The 1496 pilgrimage of Arnold von Harff to Syria, Egypt, Arabia,

Palestine, and Turkey is given in vol. 94 (1946), while the following volume recounts the travels of the Abbé Carré in Syria, Iraq and the Gulf region, 1672 to 1674 (1947).

Founded in London in 1846, the aim of the still-thriving Hakluyt Society is to “advance knowledge and education by the publication of scholarly editions of primary records of voyages, travels and other geographical material”. For 170 years the society has published an annual or bi-annual volume of original accounts of such voyages. Their historically significant texts and translations, often appearing in print for the first time, are fully annotated, well illustrated with maps and plates, and conform to the highest standards of scholarship. As such they often represent the last word on the material they embrace, and are widely valued by historians and geographers throughout the world. Full complete sets of the publication are only held in institutional libraries, and this is the largest run to have appeared in the trade in over 40 years.

Some spines and covers chipped or repaired; library marks on spine. Provenance: The Western Reserve Historical Society Library (bookplates).

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

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

London, C. Hitch & A. Millar, 1744. 8°. 2 vols. With a total of 8 folding maps and 11 plates as called for. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped red labels to gilt spine. € 9,500

Second London edition of this important work, first published in Edinburgh in 1727, “which remains to this day one of the most valuable first-hand histories of English merchant shipping in the Indian Ocean and East Indies” (Howgego). It covers “the whole of the Orient” (Hill) from Ethiopia to Japan and is very strong on India (some 20 chapters, not counting Bengal, which is described separately), but also includes an extensive section on the Arabian Peninsula: chapter IV “gives a little description of the coast of Arabia the Happy, from Mount Sinai to Mocha, with some observations on the religion, customs and laws”; chapter V “gives a description of the Immaum of Mocha’s country, particularly its situation, laws, customs and commerce”; chapter VI “contains a description of Aden [...], also an account of the sea-coast of Arabia petraea, as far as Muskat and Bassora”, chapter VII “treats of the kingdom and city of Muskat, and of their religious and civil customs [...]



and a little account of the sea-coast of Arabia deserta, as far as Bassora”, while chapter VIII “gives an account of Bassora City, and that part of Arabia deserta”. Includes a rough, but apparently original map of the Gulf, showing “Barreen Island”, “Cape Mussendon”, and little detail along the Peninsula’s northeastern coast in between save for a place labelled “Zoar”, here not indicating Sohar in Oman but clearly referencing the area of the present-day Emirate of Sharjah (even Niebuhr’s 1765 map still shows a town named “Seer” – Sir, Julfar – opposite the island of “Scharedsje”). The text mentions the region’s trade in horses and pearls, stating, “There are no towns of note between Muskat and Bassora, but Zoar, and but very few inconsiderable villages; but there are two or three pretty convenient harbours for shipping. The southernmost is about 6 leagues to the southward of Cape Mosenden, called Courfacaun. It is almost like Muskat Harbour, but somewhat bigger, and has excellent fresh water from deep wells, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place. The village contains about twenty little houses; yet there are pretty good refreshments to be had there [...]”.

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

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

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

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

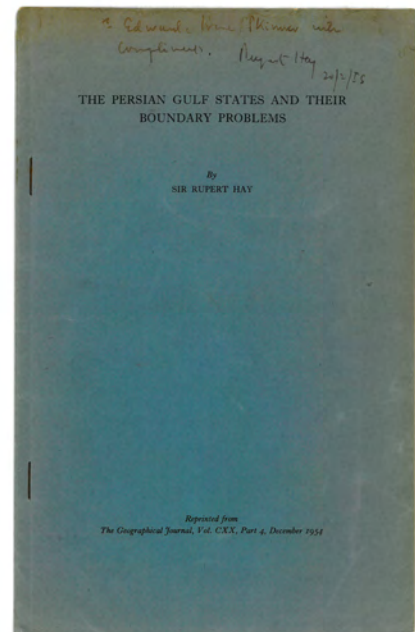
Boundary issues, inscribed by the author

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

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

Rare presentation offprint of this geographical description of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the seven Trucial Sheikhdoms which today form the United Arab Emirates, and their boundary issues in the early 1950s. Signed and inscribed "To Edward + Irene Skinner with compliments" (20 Feb. 1955).

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



A German in Iraq photodocuments sweeping infrastructure changes

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

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

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

Hemmeter's photographs capture both traditional buildings and ways of life and the sweeping changes of the construction yard, often with an artistic eye for the camera. Alongside striking photographs of workers shoveling concrete under a bright desert sky, or taking a break in the shade of a small shed, are photographs of the elegant architecture of mosques and ancient sites in Iraq and Egypt. Mounted next to a photograph of a modern European-style building is a snapshot of the Taq Kasra; this contrast provides an illuminating picture of Iraqi architecture in the twentieth century. Laid in is a 1964 press photo of Vice President of Egypt Mohamed Abdel Hakim Amer and Iraqi president Abdul Salam Arif during Amer's visit to Iraq.

With just a few minor creases, quite well preserved.



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

170. [HOLT, A. L., et al.]. Iraq archive. Cairo-Baghdad air route. Iraq, 1921. 350 × 240 mm standard notebook and typewriter sheets. 7 vols., plus loose typewritten and notepad paper. Those bound are in original wrappers. € 9,500

Extensive archive relating to surveying work conducted by A. L. Holt for the Cairo-Baghdad air route in 1921, likely from Holt's own collection. This trove of original documents sheds light on British efforts to establish control over the post-Ottoman Middle East in the aftermath of WWI and the 1920 Iraqi Revolt. Plans for an air route between Cairo and Baghdad were originally drawn up in 1919 by Winston Churchill as Secretary of State for Air in collaboration with Hugh Trenchard, marshal of the Royal Air Force. Major A. L. Holt (1896–1971) was a decorated former Royal Engineers officer who during the 1920s was employed by Iraq Railways and the Turkish Petroleum Company, and pioneered mechanized exploration in the region. Holt additionally authored “Some Journeys in the Syrian Desert” (1923) and “The Future of the North Arabian Desert” (1923).

Another notable presence in this collection is that of Nuri ibn Sha'lan, leader of the Ruwallah tribe and the last major Arab leader to join the Arab Revolt. He was courted assiduously by T. E. Lawrence and the British military establishment, but only an intervention and payment by King Faisal prevailed.

Together with similar items relating to Holt's work on other projects, including several large maps. Altogether a quite complete and engrossing collection with relevance to interwar politics, the early development of aircraft-based infrastructure, and 1920s Iraq. Some light wear and a few rust stains from paperclips and pins; altogether well preserved. A detailed list is available on request.

Omissi, Air Power and Colonial Control: The Royal Air Force, 1919–1939, pp. 135f. Tauber, The Arab Movements in World War I, pp. 148f.

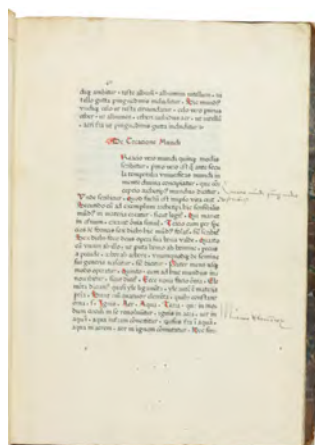


*1472 incunabular encyclopedia of the world,
containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens*

171. HONORIUS OF AUTUN (Honorius Augustodunensis). De imagine mundi.

[Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1472]. Folio. Rubricated in red throughout and about half of the spaces left for initials filled in red by hand. 19th century red sheepskin, marbled sides. € 45,000

First edition of the popular “Imago mundi” of Honorius Augustodunensis (1080–1154), an incunabular encyclopaedia of popular cosmology and geography combined with a chronicle of world history, containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens and thus providing one of the earliest mentions of Arabia ever printed. The monk Honorius takes the river Nile as the boundary between Africa and Asia (naming the latter continent in its entirety “India”). Arabia is described in the subsection on Mesopotamia. The description of this country, found along the Tigris and the Euphrates, also includes an account of the Kingdom of Sheba, home of the Queen of Sheba, and is said to be inhabited by the Moabites, Syrians, Saracens and others. After Mesopotamia we find Syria, including Phoenicia, which is followed by sections on Palestine and Egypt.



The “Imago mundi”, which by scholarly consent was not published after 5 February 1473, exemplified the picture of Africa and the Orient prevalent in the West ca. 1100, which were perceived as lands full of marvels. It is one of the five earliest books printed by the great and prolific Nuremberg printer Anton Koberger.

Binding slightly rubbed; a few early manuscript annotations by a near-contemporary humanist in the margins. From the library of the Frankfurt physician Georg Franz Burkhard Klob (1787–1854), also a noted historian of freemasonry, with his bookplate on pastedown; additional bookplate of

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

Hain 8800. Goff H-323. GW 12942. BMC II, 411. Proctor 1974. Panzer II, 234.342. ISTC IH00323000. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

Massive navigational directory for the East

172. HORSBURGH, James. The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports ... third edition.

London, printed for the author and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen booksellers to the East India Company, 1826–27. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 15,000

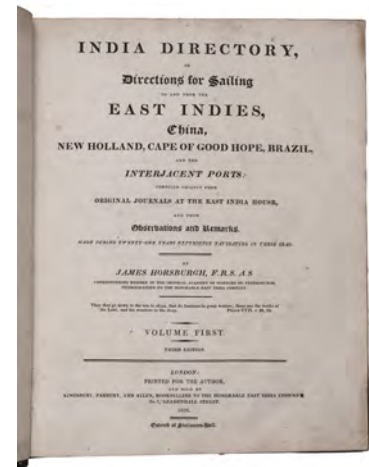
Rare third, revised edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi ("Abothubbee"), Bahrain and Hormuz, not only covering navigational details, but also the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

Compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. "As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court" (Cook).

The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay's A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean (1869).

With an inserted manuscript note facing p. 136, vol. 1, and a short manuscript note at the foot of page 501, vol. 2. Some faint thumbing to the title-pages and rebacked, but otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (fifth ed.). Sabin 33047 (fifth ed.). For the author: Cook, "Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)", in: ODNB (online ed.).



Massive navigational directory, this edition updated with information on the north eastern coasts of Africa and Arabia

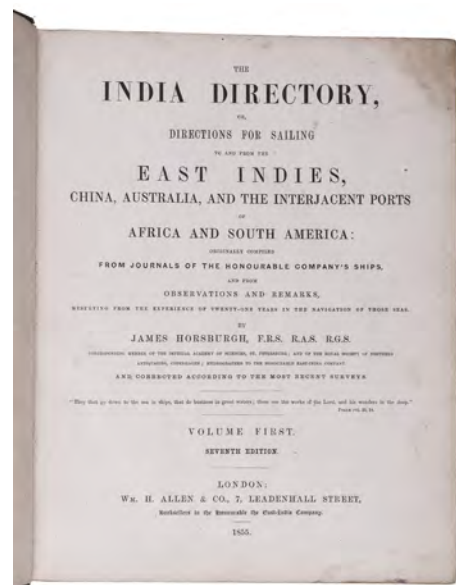
173. HORSBURGH, James. [The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent ports of Africa and South America [...]. Seventh edition.

London, (Cox & Wyman for) Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855. Large 4°. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 18,000

Rare revised and expanded penultimate edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi ("Abothubbee") and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc., and shorter entries on islands such as Sir Bani Yas, Zirku etc. For this edition expanded from the "extensive surveys along the N.E. coasts of Africa and Arabia, and into the Gulf of Cutch, compiled from the meritorious labours of Captain Haines, Carless, and Sanders, Commander Campbell, Lieutenant Grieve, and other officers of the East-India Company's Marine service" (preface). The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay's *Directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

With the seller's ticket of George Sweetser, "dealer in sextants, quadrants, telescopes and compasses, nautical books & charts, ..." and the early owner's inscription of "Wm. A. Ordway, Bradford, Mass.". Some browned corners in the opening leaves and some tiny waterstains in the head margin of volume two, otherwise in very good condition. Bindings rubbed and rebacked.

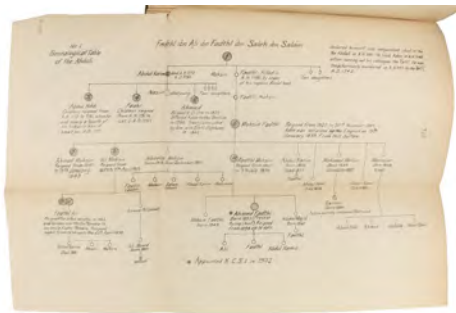
Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (5th ed.). Sabin 33047 (5th ed.). For the author: Cook, "Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)", in: ODNB (online ed.).



The Social Structures and Tribes of Yemen

174. HUNTER, F[rederick] M[ercer] / SEALY, C. W. H. / MOSSE, A. H. E. An Account of the Arab Tribes in the Vicinity of Aden.

Bombay, Government Central Press, 1909. Large 8°. 2 vols. 14 genealogical tables (9 folding) & 3 hand-coloured folding maps. Original green cloth gilt. € 12,500



First and only edition of this excessively rare manual on the tribal structures in the very area where the region's biggest ongoing armed conflict started in 2011. Compiled initially in 1886, the text was brought up to date in 1907 by Captain A. E. Mosse. The authors provide a chronological breakdown of the events, relationships and hostilities of each of the 16 tribes in the Aden area. In addition, the work discusses the nature of each tribe (i.e. "a proud, warlike and independent race"), their income and their organisation, with notes on sub-tribes and their reigning families. The appendix includes copies of the treaties and agreements signed between local tribes and the British, many of which led to the establishment of the British Protectorate. Aden was ruled as a part of British India from 1839 until 1937, when it became a Crown Colony. Its proximity to Zanzibar, the Suez canal and Mumbai made it an

important strategic possession in the British Empire. Hunter wrote the first account of some of the tribes surrounding Aden in his work "An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia" (1877).

Slightly rubbed and spotted. Old library shelfmarks to upper covers; some contemporary underlinings in coloured pencil. The tables are at the end of the text volume, while the maps are stored loosely in a pocket in a separate volume. Rare. Only two copies traced at auction within the last 50 years, one of which was lacking the maps showing the tribes of Yemen and the boundaries of the Aden protectorate.

Not in Macro.

Extremely rare Secunderabad-Hyderabad printing of British government papers regarding the forced cession of Berar Province to the British by the Nizam of Hyderabad

175. [HYDERABAD PRINTING – BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAPERS] regarding Nizam's territory. Return to an order of the honourable the House of Commons, dated 6th April 1854; – for, copy "[!] of all papers relative to territory ceded by His Highness the Nizam, in liquidation of debts alleged to have been due by His Highness to the British Government.

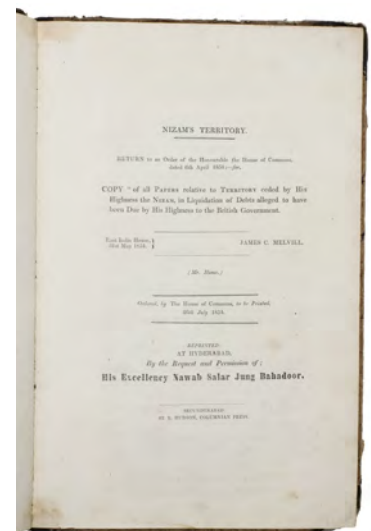
Secunderabad (near Hyderabad), Robert Hudson, Columbian Press, [1854]. 33 x 22 cm. Contemporary half calf, orange and blue marbled sides over paper-boards, gold-tooled double fillets on the spine, red sprinkled edges.

€ 4,500

The extremely rare Hyderabad edition of the official British papers relating to the so-called Hyderabad debt crisis, during which Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, and General James Stuart Fraser, the British Resident in Hyderabad, orchestrated a "shakedown" of the Nizam of Hyderabad, whom they claimed owed the British an astounding 7.4 million rupees. This resulted in the Nizam of Hyderabad having to cede the wealthy cotton-growing province of Berar to the British to clear his debts.

The present work is extremely rare in this Indian (Secunderabad/Hyderabad) edition, we have not been able to trace any other copy on the market or institutionally.

With an owner's inscription "Margaret D. Stubbs" and an orange printer's label "Secunderabad, Columbian Press, R. Hudson", both on the front paste-down. The binding is somewhat worn, without affecting its structural integrity, the outer margin of 6 leaves (between pp. 52-69, and pp. 83-84) are folded in. With a minor tear in the foot margin of the title-page (near the gutter) and occasionally very slight staining. Otherwise in good condition.



Cf. WorldCat 941776603 (electronic version of the first ed.); for the background: H.G. Briggs, The Nizam, his history and relations with the British Government (London 1861); Kumari Sarjini Regani, The cession of Berar, in: Indian History Congress, 20 (1957), pp. 225-259.

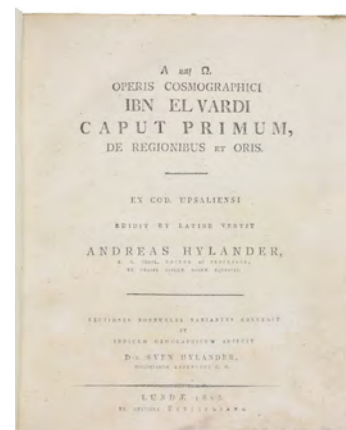
Arabic text with Latin translation

176. IBN AL-WARDI, Umar / HYLANDER, Andreas. [Alpha kai omega].
Operis cosmographici Ibn El Vardi caput primum, de regionibus et oris.
Lund, Carl Gustaf Berling, 1823. 4°. Modern boards. € 3,500

First edition thus, containing the Arabic text as well as the Latin translation. Based on a series of 39 dissertations inquired by Hylander in 1784, this is only the second European publication in book form of any extract from the great cosmographic treatise “*Haridat al-ʿAjaʿib wa-Faridat al-Gharaʾib*” (“The Pearl of Wonders”) by the Arab historian Ibn Al-Wārdi (1292–1349 CE), a compilation largely based on the works of Najmaddin al-Harrani and Al-Maḳdisi’s “*Badʾ al-halq*”. Arabia is discussed extensively on pp. 176ff. The 40-page index is alphabetized by the Arabic alphabet, from Alif to Yaʾ.

"Hylander commença la publication de cet ouvrage en 1784 dans des cahiers séparés, dont les 3 premiers (p. 1-32) ne contiennent que la traduction latine, les cahiers 4 et suivantes le texte arabe avec la traduction latine. Il en a paru 39 jusqu'en 1809, les cahiers 40-44 contenant les registres se sont suivis jusqu'en 1823. Le livre 'Alpha kai Omega' contient le texte arabe des trois premiers cahiers et la fin de l'ouvrage" (Graesse). Light waterstaining in the lower margin; very light worming to upper gutter of a few quires; trimmed fairly closely at the lower edge. In all a good copy.

GAL II, 131. Graesse III, 406. Brunet III, 397. OCLC 7535239. Cf. Ebert 10444 (32 dissertations only).



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

177. **IBN BATUTA / LEE, Samuel (ed.).** The Travels of Ibn Batuta. Translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, preserved in the public library of Cambridge. With notes.

London, printed for the Oriental Translation Committee (J. L. Cox for) J. Murray, Parbury, Allen & Co. and Howel & Stewart, 1829. Large 4°. With various passages including the original Arabic text. Also with a subscription leaf for the Marquess of Lansdowne ("this copy was printed for the most noble the Marquess of Lansdowne"), printed in black and blue, with wood-engraved illustration, in a cast floral border printed in red. Later half calf. Top edge gilt.

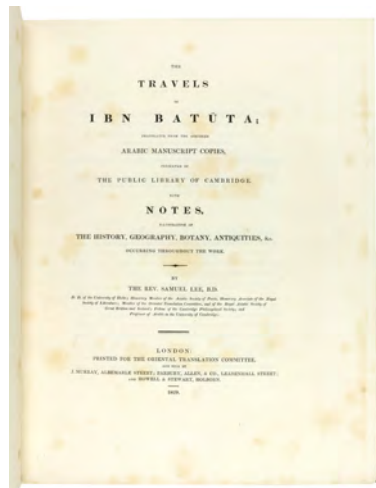
€ 17,500

First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–68/69), known in the West as the Arabian Marco Polo, with extensive footnotes. “While on a pilgrimage to Mecca he made a decision to extend his travels throughout the whole of the Islamic world. Possibly the most remarkable of the Arab travellers, he is estimated to have covered 75,000 miles in forty years” (Howgego). His journeys included trips to North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa and Eastern Europe in the West, and to the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

The account, known as the *Rihla*, is esteemed for its lively descriptions of his travels, giving notable information on the history, geography and botany of the countries and cities Ibn Batuta visited. He describes, for example, the city of Aden as follows: "From this place I went to the city of Aden, which is situated on the sea-shore. This is a large city, but without either seed, water, or tree. They have, however, reservoirs, in which they collect the rain-water for drinking. Some rich merchants reside here: and vessels from India occasionally arrive here. The inhabitants are modest and religious" (p. 55).

Endpapers, half-title and subscription leaf foxed, some spots on the title-page, otherwise a very good copy, only slightly trimmed leaving generous margins. Binding very good as well.

Howgego, to 1800, B47.



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

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

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

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

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



A Saudi State Visit to Baghdad

179. [IRAQ – King Saud meets King Faisal II]. Photographs of a state visit.

Baghdad, 1957. Oblong 4to (333 × 230) mm. Photo album with 12 baryte paper prints (125 × 110 mm) and 1 press photo (225 × 191 mm), the latter captioned, stamped and dated. Blue full percaline with gilt cover ornaments. Cord binding. € 6,500



A fine ensemble of photographs documenting the historic state visit to Iraq by King Saud of Saudi Arabia in May 1957, apparently photographed and assembled by a member of the Iraqi entourage closely involved throughout the visit. King Faisal II of Iraq and his Prime Minister Nuri As-Said met with King Saud to discuss the Pan-Arab movement led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, involving anti-monarchist efforts in Jordan. Eventually, talks in Baghdad were wound up “with a pledge to coordinate resistance to communism and a warning that no Arab state should meddle in the affairs of its neighbors” (caption of the press photograph).

The collection includes previously unseen pictures of the monarchs’ arrival by car and carriage respectively, their mutual exchange of greetings, and the state dinner, as well as the subsequent talks held in the palace garden. Not traced in the Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives. In excellent condition.

History of the Gulf published during the emergence of the UAE

180. [IRAQ MILITARY COLLEGE]. Min tarikh al-Khalij al-Arabi. [From the history of the Arabian Gulf: a military cultural series].

Baghdad, Military College, 1972. 8vo. With three full colour folding maps. Original illustrated wrappers. € 850



First edition of this Iraqi history of the Gulf region, prepared by the Iraq Military College. Illustrated with numerous maps, including three folding, which show, respectively: the newly formed United Arab Emirates (each of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Umm Al Quwain, Fujairah, and Ajman shown as individual territories), the Gulf region from Iraq to Oman, and Qatar. The text explains to an Iraqi audience the history of British colonialism in the region, oil and border conflicts, and the geography of Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait.

Light wear, maps bright and clean.



1950s Iraqi bridge construction over the Tigris

181. [IRAQ – PHOTO ALBUM]. Die Montage der Brücke in Amara (Provinz Maisan) im Südosten des Irak im Jahre 1957.

Iraq, 1957. Oblong folio. 10 silver gelatin photographs mounted in photo corners, each 175 × 115 mm. Contemporary patterned cloth with saddle-stitched binding. € 950

Rare original photographs of bridge construction in Amara, taken shortly before the 1958 Iraqi revolution the following year. Sequential photographs show materials and cranes gathering on the banks, the cranes at work lifting steel girders, wooden pylons being sunk, the busy construction zones on each bank, and workers inspecting their materials. The album's title is handwritten in German on the first leaf.

Between 1950 and 1960 two steel-deck-type plate-girder highway bridges were designed in Britain for the Iraq government, the first of which was the New Amara Bridge, a twin-box girder bridge with pier foundations featuring large bored piles, likely the project pictured here.

Quite well preserved.

Album of Iraqi politicians of the 1950s and 1960s, from King Faisal to Prime Minister Yahya and Mustafa Barzani

182. [IRAQ – PHOTO ALBUM]. Photo album of politicians and soldiers in the Kurdistan Region.

Iraq, 1955–1967. Oblong folio. 25 silver gelatin photographs, one of which is laid in at the rear; each roughly 90 × 140 mm. Contemporary textured brown cloth, saddle-stitched with tassel. € 2,800

A rare collection of photographs of the political actors of 1950s and 1960s Iraq and the Kurdistan Region, each set having been taken only a year before the revolutions of 1958 and 1968, respectively. The photographs have been collected here with handwritten captions in German, possibly by one of the German engineering technicians featured in one snapshot. The earlier photographs feature the royal family, including the crowds of spectators awaiting King Faisal in 1957, the banquet for the guests of King Faisal in Sulaymaniyah, and the visit of the Regent and Crown Prince of Iraq, Abd al-Ilah, to Sulaymaniyah in the wake of the flooding in Autumn of 1957.

The later photographs are from September of 1967, several months after the Six Days' War, and feature the political landscape once again on the brink of change: two photos of Iraqi Prime Minister Tahir Yahya in a pinstripe suit walking with leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party Mustafa Barzani, another photo of Barzani walking alone; several shots Abdul Razzak, Mustafa Barzani, and Tahir Yahya seated together with refreshments, including one of Barzani and Yahya laughing together, another photograph of Barzani captioned "Der kurdische Führer im Gespräch mit einem irakischen Militär", several casual snapshots of the "Kurdische Delegation" relaxing between meetings, one of which features one woman in Western dress, and a snapshot of the Kurdish military headquarters in Quaradagh.

Altogether, a photographic record of the political leaders of the region during two tumultuous decades, and their meetings amid conflict. Well preserved.



Over 100 photographs of 1930s Iraq

183. [IRAQ – PHOTO ALBUM]. Photograph album of a British serviceman in Iraq.

Iraq, 1930s. Small oblong folio. 103 silver gelatin photographs mounted in photo corners or laid down. Contemporary black leather, blindstamped with imitations of Egyptian hieroglyphs. € 1,500



An interesting album of snapshots taken in Sudan and Iraq in the 1930s. Although the photographer's name is not present, he was probably an RAF serviceman stationed in North Africa and the Middle East, as there are several images of billets and two official R.A.F. aerial photographs at the rear of the album.

The images of Iraq, including Khartoum, Baghdad and Samarra, are in the majority, and largely focus on leisure activities such as horse racing in the desert and trips to important archaeological sites. One attractive series documents an excursion to the ruins of Babylon with the Lion of Babylon and the Ctesiphon Arch. Among the images of Babylon are two brick reliefs from the Ishtar Gate (constructed ca. 575 BCE), a muscular aurochs, and the mythic mushussu dragon.

Light fading, otherwise well preserved.

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

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

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

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

Various contemporary aircraft are photographed, including a Vickers Vimy experiencing an awkward landing, the first-ever prototype of the Vickers Victoria (captioned simply, "John's plane"), the de Havilland DH.60 Moth ("Stack and his 'Mooth' aeroplane"), and a Halifax II which would go on to be shot down over France during WWII. One photograph of "Alan Cobham and his plane" shows Cobham (1894–1973), by then already a world-famous aviator posing with a biplane, and another five (one of which has been colorized) show Cobham's de Havilland DH.50 floatplane on the Tigris, likely en route through Baghdad on his record-breaking flight from Britain to Australia. These photos would have been taken very shortly before Cobham's engineer of the D.H.50 aircraft was shot and killed after the pair left Baghdad on the 5th of July 1926. More somberly captioned are five photographs of the "Result of the Vernon Crash", dated two weeks after the incident and showing the wreckage of the No. 45 Squadron's Vickers Vernon, which had crashed into a shed at Hinaidi, killing seven.

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

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



Album of the R.A.F.'s "Flying Camels" squadron in the air over Baghdad

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

Iraq, 1926. Oblong folio. 20 silver gelatin photographs mounted in photo corners with handwritten captions; photographs range between 150 × 207 mm and 120 × 185 mm. Contemporary saddle-stitched faux leather boards with tassel.

€ 1,500

Twenty R.A.F. photographs of Iraq in the interwar period and associated with the No. 45 Squadron, many of them aerial views and mid-flight snapshots of contemporary aircraft. Most are labelled and numbered in the plate, possibly as official R.A.F. photographs. Aerial photographs of R.A.F. aircraft include the Vicker Victoria Troop Carrier, a "Formation of Vickers Vernous" (that is, Vickers Vernons), and several shots of a pilot referred to simply as "Henry" testing out the newly arrived Airco DH.9A over the mountains and hills of Iraq. Further aerial shots show the Ctesiphon Arch from "200 feet" (61 meters) as noted in-plate, the R.A.F. British Hospital, the Al-Askari Shrine of Samarra surrounded by the old city, and the Maude Bridge in Baghdad. The remainder of the photographs are dedicated to scenes around Baghdad, from British military headquarters to a crowd outside a post office. The first photograph of the album shows what is presumably the No. 45 Squadron (who were in Baghdad in 1926, and are the only squadron in Baghdad known to have flown both the Vickers Vernon and the Airco DH.9A ca. 1926), captioned "All the 'Boys' and me". The No. 45 Squadron famously nicknamed themselves "The Flying Camels" after their squadron badge, which featured a winged camel.

Quite well preserved.



RAF activity in Iraq during the late 1930s

186. [IRAQ – Royal Air Force]. Three photograph albums.

Iraq, 1937–1939. Oblong quarto. 371 photographs in 3 albums: 1) 121 original photographs from 70 × 100 mm to 170 × 235 mm, mounted on 18 leaves (230 × 315 mm); 2) 178 original photographs ranging from 70 × 50 mm to 160 × 220 mm, mounted on 24 leaves (195 × 280 mm); 3) 72 original photographs ranging from 65 × 90 mm to 160 × 220 mm, mounted on 14 leaves (220 × 315 mm). Most photographs with manuscript captions beneath in white chinagraph pencil. With 6 additional photographs and a swimming certificate loosely inserted. Contemporary card covers with cord ties.

€ 18,000

Large collection of important photographs depicting RAF activity in Iraq during the late 1930s, demonstrating British imperial power by use of "Air Control": a policy designed to maintain the RAF as the independent third service of the British armed forces and enforce British imperial rule economically through the use of air power.

The current collection of photographs centres around the activities of 70 Squadron, providing heavy transport facilities and air ambulances and operating airmail routes between Cairo and Baghdad. Images include an armoured car with a mounted machine gun at Hinaidi; air-conditioned desert buses belonging to Nairn Transport Co going from Baghdad to Damascus, and the Flying Boat "Ceres" on Lake Habaniyah. The dangers of the operations are evident in the photos of a crash of the Flying Boat "Calpurnia" in Lake Habaniyah with the loss of five lives, the crash of Jonah Kyte No. 3 while landing, and the "Vincent" of 55 Squadron going up in flames in Simel. The album captures well the cultural and military diversity of Iraq at the time. Not only are there bombers from the French Air Force on visit in both Dhibban and Habbaniya, but there are also photos of Iraqi "Gladiator" aircraft, Jewish women in Baghdad, and the Kurdish population spread across central Iraq. A 500-year-old church in Haiz is complemented by the photo of a priest with a 700-year-old Bible. As a foreigner abroad, the photographer gives the albums their healthy dose of tourist sites such as Alexandria (Egypt), the landscapes of Ser Amadia (while in a Summer Training Camp) and Ctesiphon Arch. Aerial shots add bird's-eye views of the Golden Mosque of Khadimain (Baghdad), the crossing of the Suez Canal, and the Maude Bridge over the Tigris. The international and geopolitical importance of the photographs is further underscored in their documentation of the first Hinaidi-Singapore flight on 18 January 1937.

Extremities of albums slightly rubbed. 1 loose photograph creased at edge. A well preserved ensemble

Iraqi opposition to Kuwait's independence

187. [IRAQ – THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ]. Haqiqat al-Kuwayt [The Truth about Kuwait].

[Baghdad], Wizarat al-Kharijiyah (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), 1961. 8vo. 2 vols. Arabic text. With one colour map at the rear of volume I. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 1,500

First edition. Set of two rare pamphlets published by the Iraqi government, opposing the independence of Kuwait. The first pamphlet, published in English and Arabic, outlines Kuwait's historical connection to Iraq and analyses its "imperialist relations" with Britain. The second one, in Arabic throughout, prints the minutes of the Political Affairs Committee of the Arab League, which met in Cairo on 20 July 1961 to consider Kuwait's request to join the League.

Kuwait emerged as an independent state in June 1961, after sixty-two years as a British protectorate. With a new constitution, it held its first parliamentary elections in 1963, thereby becoming the first Arab state in the Gulf to establish a parliament. Such political developments, married with growing wealth and modernizations in health, culture and finance, helped to make Kuwait the most prosperous state in the Arabian Peninsula. The Iraqi government argued that the move toward independence was a continuation of Kuwait's relationship with Britain, albeit under a new guise. Furthermore, they felt that the historical links between Iraq and Kuwait entitled the former to control over the latter and, one suspects, a share of its growing wealth. This position, partly detailed in the pamphlet, led to a point of crisis, with Iraq threatening invasion.

Light exterior wear, interiors clean and bright. Rare: Of the first volume, OCLC locates five copies solely in institutions in Germany and Poland. Of the second volume, LibraryHub locates one copy in the UK at the British Library; OCLC locates copies in Harvard, the University of Toronto, and the NYU Abu Dhabi.

OCLC 971445032, 219629380.



"Ode to the Gulf"

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



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

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

The East India Company servant Eyles Irwin, born in Calcutta in 1751, was appointed to survey the Black Town in 1771 and "was made superintendent of the lands belonging to Madras [...] In 1776 he became caught up in the political storm that overtook the governor of Madras, George Pigot, who was placed in confinement by members of his own council. Irwin supported Pigot,

and in August he was suspended from the company's service. Early in 1777 he left India in order to seek redress in England. Irwin later published an account of his journey home, which was entitled 'A series of adventures [...]'. In this he displayed his classical education and described his experiences and observations during the journey, which lasted eleven months [...] Irwin returned to India in 1780 as a senior merchant and his route was again overland, but this time via Aleppo, Baghdad, and the Persian Gulf" (ODNB). The author recounts his imprisonment in Yanbu, Arabia, and further voyage to Jeddah, as well as his adventures in Egypt, his journeys through the Peloponnesus and Balkans as well as Persia. He includes an "Ode to the Persian Gulf", which extols the beauties of Bahrain. In 1802,

Irwin was to produce a musical play, “The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert: a Comic Opera in Three Acts” (1802), which played in Dublin for three nights.

The plates include views of the town of Mocha (al-Mukhah) on the shore of the Red Sea in Yemen, including its early mosques, and of the Straits of Bab al Mandab (“Babelmandel”). Also shown is a detailed view and chart of Yanbu, the port giving access to al Medina. Macclesfield bookplates to front pastedown and free endpaper. Plates somewhat toned and offset, otherwise an excellent copy, sumptuously bound.

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

With a comprehensive account of the French expedition

189. JABARTI, ‘Abd al-Rahman. Merveilles biographiques et historiques; ou, Chroniques du Cheikh Abd-el-Rahman el Djabarti.

Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, 1888–1896. Small folio. 9 volumes. Contemporary half leather over marbled boards. € 3,500

First French edition. Translation of the “Aja’ib al-athar fi al-tarajim wa-al-akhbar” by ‘Abd al-Rahman Jabarti (1754–1822): an important chronicle and source collection for the period of Ottoman rule in Egypt. Jabarti’s history is of particular importance for the early 19th century and the time of the French expedition, of which he gives a comprehensive account, as well as for the beginning of the regency of Muhammad Ali Pasha. Because of Jabarti’s severely critical view of Muhammad Ali and his reign, the work was long banned in Egypt, and only after the accession of the Khedive Tewfiq did it see its first complete publication and translation. “The Cairo gentleman Al-Jabarti provides a remarkable, lucid and nuanced account on the French occupation in Egypt” (Fierro, 2). A few insignificant edge tears or chips; a few paper flaws professionally repaired. Spines rubbed and scuffed; spine-ends chipped or repaired. Generally a very finely preserved set of this rare and important work on Egypt.

OCLC 2513833. Not in Ibrahim-Hilmy.



1960s bridge construction near Jeddah

190. [JEDDAH]. Bridge construction.

[Jeddah and Mecca, 1960s]. Oblong small folio. Photo album with 56 original silver gelatin prints, 10 picture postcards in colour, and 2 folding greeting cards. 4 photos captioned in Arabic, the remainder in English. Contemporary full calf. € 4,000

Private photo album of a Western engineer involved in bridge construction near Jeddah. The collection includes images of the workers’ camp, construction machines, Saudi workers and supervisors, the rising bridge piers, and inspection rounds, as well as pictures of the engineer chatting with Saudi friends or repairing his SC truck. In addition, the set comprises views of Mecca, pilgrim buses and tents, as well as souvenir cards and postcards, suggesting a friend of the collector participated in the Hajj.

One postcard, showing a street view of Mecca, is dated Jeddah, 3 July 1964 (addressed to Silvia Pirani in Bologna). The 4 photographs with Arabic captions, dated 1375/1955, show a family, including a small boy in formal uniform, before a mosque.

A very well-preserved album documenting the advance of infrastructure in the Saudi Arabian desert.



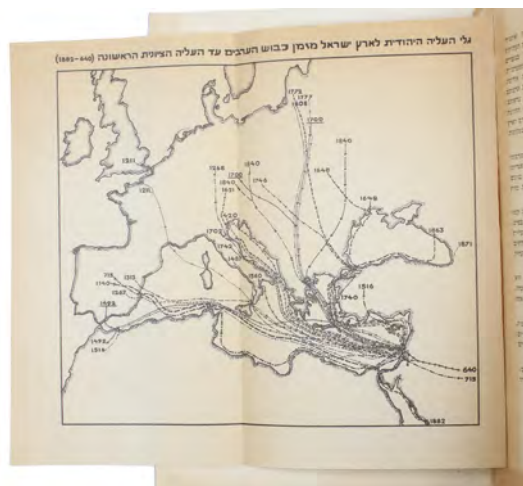
Zionist pamphlet on ancient Jewish populations in Palestine

191. [JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PALESTINE, General Council]. Tazkirim historiym. 'Al tsefifut ha-ukhlusim ve-khamutam be-Erets-Yisra'el ha-'atikah, 'al ha-yishuv ha-Yehudi be-Erets-Yisra'el me-hurban ha-Bayit ha-Sheni ve-'ad 'aliyat ha-Biluyim, ve-'al gale ha-'aliyah la-Arets. [Historical survey on the number and density of the population of ancient Palestine].

Jerusalem, ha-Omen (the Council), 1946 [but: 1947]. 8vo. With 5 folding maps. Contemporary loose cardstock wrapper, stapled. € 750

Slightly altered version published in 1947 as "Historical Memoranda" or "Historical Survey". A rare Zionist booklet issued in Hebrew by the General Council of the Jewish Community of Palestine to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. This publication was part of a series of three such pamphlets issued in 1946–47, each presenting a history of Jewish populations in Palestine and diasporic movement. Of the three, this pamphlet deals the most with the history of ancient Palestine. The folding maps illustrate waves of Jewish immigration from 640–1882 CE and identify sites of Jewish settlements in Roman, early Muslim, Crusade, Mamluk, and Ottoman periods. Somewhat toned; maps are bright and clear.

OCLC 244129609.



107 scientific volumes on Western & Central Asia and India

192. [JOURNALS – Western and Central Asia; India]. Olaf CAROE, Aurel STEIN, Richard TEMPLE, Francis YOUNGHUSBAND etc. A large collection of journal articles about the scientific exploration of Western and Central Asia and India. Includes: (I) Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. (II) Geographical Journal. (III) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (IV) Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society. (V) Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. (VI) Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. (VII) National Geographic.

London, Calcutta and other places, various publishers, 1837–1981. 107 volumes, many containing multiple articles. 8°. Some illustrated with plates and maps. Half calf with marbled sides and gilt lettering on spine or cloth with marbled sides and label on spine. € 35,000

Handsomely bound, extraordinary collection of important scientific journal articles by 19th and 20th century Western explorers of Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India (including Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, and Punjab), Karakoram, Pakistan (including Sindh), and Tibet, with content covering anthropology, archaeology, exploration, geography, geology, glaciology, history, language and grammar, mountaineering, and politics. At the time these were the far outskirts of the world for Western science, where a lot was yet to be learned. Often the maps in these journals are the first modern maps of such regions and findings were the first to be scientifically published. Generally in very good condition. Please inquire for a full list of contents.



An analysis of the frontier disputes between Saudi Arabia and the Trucial States during the 20th century

193. KELLY, John Barrett. Eastern Arabian frontiers.

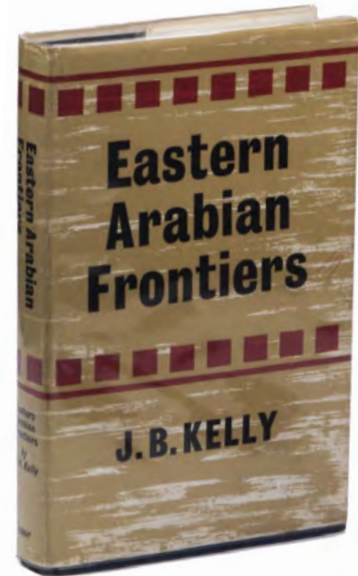
London, Faber and Faber, 1964. 8°. With a folding map of Eastern Arabia and a small-scale map of the Buraimi Oasis. Blue cloth. € 150

First edition of J.B. Kelly's analysis of boundary disputes in the east of the Arabian Peninsula, especially the dispute about the Buraimi Oasis between Saudi Arabia and Oman/Muscat & Abu Dhabi (supported by Great Britain).

While having been praised for the use of primary, previously inaccessible sources, the present work has also been accused of giving a biased view of the disputes in favour of the states under British influence: Oman/Muscat and Abu Dhabi. It is known that Kelly later in life even questioned Britain's withdrawal from the Gulf, as he was convinced that it had led to the destabilisation of the region. Nevertheless, the present work gives an interesting, albeit a slightly one-sided, insight, into the disputes between the Trucial States in the east of the Arabian Peninsula during the 20th century.

Binding and dustjacket show very slight signs of wear around the head and foot of the spine and around the corners, internally fine and clean. Overall in very good condition.

WorldCat 906152816.



A Hebrew primer for Arabic-speaking youth

194. KESTIN, Abraham. Sepher Talmud Sephath Ivrit. Hebrew Grammar For Arabic-Speaking Jews.

Alexandria, Faraj Haim Mizrahi, 1896. 4to. Contemporary cloth-backed boards. € 950

Only edition of this Hebrew primer for Arabic-speaking Jewish youth. Text in Hebrew and Judeo-Arabic, with a chart at the beginning of the book which displays Arabic letters alongside their Hebrew counterparts, following the order of the Arabic alphabet. Also included are Biblical extracts with Arabic transliterations, such as the Ten Commandments (al-Wasaya al-E'ashr), as well as an alphabetical list of words and their Arabic transliteration. The author, likely a converted Jew, was a teacher of Hebrew in the Mission School of the Church of Scotland in Alexandria; he was also a correspondent for the newspaper HaMagid.

Ownership stamp of Danel S. H. M. Fraiter. Light wear and a somewhat delicate binding.



Printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika

195. KRUSINSKI, Judasz Tadeus, SJ. Tarikh-i seyyah der bayan-i zuhur-i Agvaniyan ve-inhidam-i devlet-i Safeviyan.

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

The third book printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika: a contemporary history of the Afghan-Persian wars of the Safavid era that led to the fall of the Safavid dynasty and the Afghan occupation of Iran. This is the Ottoman Turkish translation of a work by the Polish Jesuit Judasz Tadeus Krusinski,

who lived in the royal capital of Isfahan from 1707 to 1725/28, acting as an intermediary between the Papacy and the Iranian court as well as a court translator. Proficient in Persian and well acquainted with the nation and its people, he was a first-hand witness to the sack of the city by the rebellious Afghans in 1722, and his account makes him an important primary source on this particular period of the Safavid era.

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

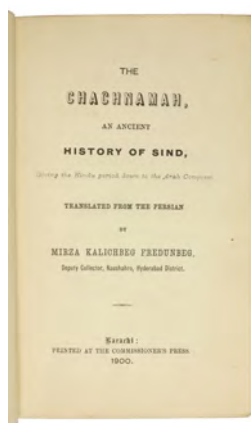
Zenker 929. Özege 19897. De Backer/Sommervogel IV, 1264. Brunet III, 190. Ebert 4844 (note). Toderini III, p. 34, no. III.

“Thirteenth century history of Sindh

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

Karachi, Commissioner’s Press, 1900. 8°. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers.

€ 2,800



First complete English edition. – One of the few written sources about the Arab conquest of Sindh (now in Pakistan) and the origins of Islam in India, translated from a 13th century Persian text by Ali, son of Muhammad Kufi, itself the translation of an undated Arabic manuscript. A chronicle of the Chacha dynasty, following the demise of the Rai dynasty and the ascent of Chach of Alor to the throne, down to the Arab conquest by Muhammad bin Qasim, it narrates the Arab inclusions into Sindh of the 7th to 8th centuries, concluding with an epilogue on the tragic end of the Arab commander Muhammad ibn al-Kasim and of the two daughters of Dahir, the defeated king of Sindh. Co-opted by various interest groups for centuries, the Chach Nama has significant implications for modern imaginings about the place of Islam in South Asia, that remain disputed to this day.

Handwritten ownership in ink to upper wrapper. Light foxing to covers and variously throughout. Altogether a good copy of a rare work; no copy in auction records.

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

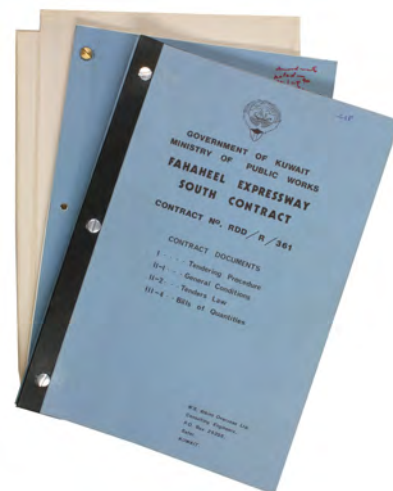
Modernization of Kuwait City motorways

197. [KUWAIT]. Government of Kuwait Ministry of Public Works. Fahaheel Expressway South Contract. Contract No. RDD/R/361.

Safat, W. S. Atkins Overseas Ltd., [1980]. Folio. 2 volumes. Original blue wrappers. Together with a map of the expressway, 835 × 590 mm. € 950

A thorough collection of contractual documentation for one of the major highway developments in Kuwait in the 1980s. Begun circa 1980 and scheduled to open in May 1985, the Fahaheel Expressway South remains a major route south of Kuwait City. The 1980s were an era of huge modernization in Kuwait, which had already made great strides supported by the booming oil economy beginning in the first half of the 20th century. Other highways in Kuwait City under contract in the same few years included the King Faisal Motorway, the Maghrib Motorway, and the Assafar Motorway, among others. The volumes present here were clearly contracts in use, with several notations, corrections, and notes in English regarding the details of phrasing, the timeline, and planning for bad weather days over the course of construction. The map shows the highway with interchanges stretching south along the Gulf.

Light wear to map, some annotations to volumes, altogether in excellent condition.



*Extremely rare geography textbook, issued by the Ministry of Education
of the State of Kuwait in the 1970s*

198. KUWAIT, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. Geography syllabus for foreign secondary schools.

Fahaheel, (back wrapper:) printed by Silkscreen Press, [after 1970 (and before 1977?)]. 8°. With a portrait of Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah and 27 maps, photos, figures and tables on 23 plates. Original publisher's white paper wrappers, with the title within a decorative frame on the front wrapper, stapled. € 650

Extremely rare school book on the general geography of the Arabian Peninsula and Kuwait in particular. It is not recorded in WorldCat and we were not able to trace any other copies. Presumably, the work was published during the reign of Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah (1913–1977) as second Emir of Kuwait from 1965 until his death in 1977, since his portrait can be found after the title page. Included in the text are data sets of the population of the Arab World from 1970, thus it could not have been published before then.

The present work mainly focuses on the “human activity” side of geography by giving an overview of the different types of industries of Kuwait and the Arabian Peninsula, most importantly the oil industry, instead of the physical features of the region.

With an inscription in yellow on the back wrapper: “Administration of Visual Aids, Near the Sief[?] Palace. Alia Artin[?]” and a small inscription “G” in blue ink on the front wrapper. The spine is somewhat damaged, the wrappers are slightly stained, the corners of the front wrapper and the first few leaves are folded and frayed, internally fine and clean. Overall in good condition.

Not in WorldCat.



The modernization of Kuwait by the Kuwait Oil Company



199. [KUWAIT OIL COMPANY LTD.]. The Story of Kuwait.

London, Walter Pearce & Co. for Kuwait Oil Company Limited, 1957. 4to. Illustrated throughout with photographs, diagrams, and maps. Original light blue printed wrappers. € 650

Pamphlet covering the history of Kuwait, the operations of the Kuwait Oil Company, and the “New Kuwait” of the 1950s. The Kuwait Oil Company was founded in 1934 and was heavily involved in the modernization of Kuwait, whose large petroleum and natural gas reserves were first tapped at Burgan Field in 1938, with production beginning in 1946. The pamphlet focuses on the changes brought to Kuwait by the oil industry in the first ten years since its inception: graphs and photographic illustrations show the rise in oil production, numerous scenes of the refineries, pipelines, workers’ houses, mosques, and recreational scenes at Ahmadi, and an early gas station and new housing in Kuwait City. Also explained is the family history of the al Sabah rulers of Kuwait, with a family tree and portraits of previous and contemporary rulers, including Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah (1837–1915), Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah (1885–1950), and Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salim Al-Sabah (1895–1965), first Emir of Kuwait; one image depicts him ceremonially opening an oil well.

Wrappers slightly browned at extremities, quite well preserved.

OCLC 21880314.

Thirty years of Kuwait's oil industry in photographs



200. [KUWAIT – PHOTO ALBUM]. Photograph album of the Kuwait oil industry.

Kuwait, 1950s–1970s. 180 × 305 mm. 48 chromogenic and 49 silver gelatin photographs, ranging from 80 × 80 mm to 19 × 126 mm, and housed in photo sleeves. Contemporary spiral-bound illustrated boards. € 9,500

An album of 97 vintage photographs and photographic postcards showing the construction works for the Kuwait oil industry, likely at the famous Burgan and Al Bahrah oil fields and refineries. During the early decades of oil production, the Kuwait Oil Company worked to develop the flowering industry, sometimes partnered with British oil company BP. Several photographs were likely taken by European engineers who moved to Kuwait to work in the oil industry; some of the early silver gelatin photographs were printed in Germany, while several other silver gelatin prints have the stamp of the Armenian-Syrian photographer Vartan Derounian (1888–1954) and/or the stamp K.E.W., that is of the Kuwait Engineering Works Ltd. Since oil was discovered in Kuwait at Burgan oil field in 1938, the petroleum industry has become the largest in the country, responsible for roughly half of Kuwait's GDP. This series of photographs, beginning in roughly the 1950s and with the latest photograph dated 1978, illustrates three decades of infrastructure development and expansion in the industry, including numerous detailed scenes of tanks, wells, and pipelines.

A few light signs of wear, altogether very well preserved.

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

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

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

€ 18,000



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

Le Gouz describes the routes he takes, the cities he visits and the people he meets along the way, with frequent observations on religion, natural history and commerce. The illustrations show various Indian deities, some city views or buildings, Indian and Eastern costumes, plants and trees.

"The work is notable for its information on northern India and its relations to Persia, and for its

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

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

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

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

First edition, perfectly preserved

202. LABORDE, Léon [Emmanuel Simon Joseph] de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard, 1830. Imperial folio. With large lithographed title vignette and coat of arms of Wilhelm II on dedication leaf. 69 lithographed plates, maps and plans after Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds, mostly mounted on India paper (3 of which folding or double-page and 1 coloured). Period-style half calf with gilt title to spine. € 45,000

First edition of "an important work" (Blackmer), complete with all the magnificent views in large folio format. All subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and retained only a few plates of the original edition, all in considerably reduced format. Laborde made the journey to Petra with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine's and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. Although Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles had explored Petra before Laborde, he was the first to make detailed drawings of the area. Dedicated to the Elector Wilhelm II of Hesse (1777–1847).

Slight browning and foxing, occasional waterstaining and tears to folds; a small tear in the map repaired, but in all a good, wide-margined copy. Rare: the last complete copy came up for auction in 2009 (Christie's, 3 June, lot 120: £23,750).

Blackmer 929. Gay 929. Henze III, 101. Brunet III, 714. Vicaire IV, 758f. Nissen ZBI, 2335. Not in Atabey. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1386 (2nd ed. only). Howeggo 335, L2 (1830–33 ed.).



Freeing Christian slaves in Algiers and Tunis in 1720

203. [LA FAYE, Jean Baptiste de]. Voyage pour la redemption des captifs, aux royaumes d'Alger et de Tunis. Fait en 1720. Par les PP. François Comelin, Philemon de la Motte, & Joseph Bernard de l'Ordre de la sainte Trinité, dits Mathurins.



Including: La tradition de l'église.

Paris, Louis-Anne Sevestre and Pierre-François Giffart, 1721. 2 parts in 1 volume. 12°. With an engraved frontispiece portrait of Louis XV, folding engraved plate of the court of the Dey (Regent) of Algiers, and a regular engraved plate in the second part. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine with red title-label, gold-tooled board edges, marbled end-papers and red sprinkled edges. € 1,000

First edition of an account of a voyage of three Trinitarian Fathers, François Comelin, Joseph Bernard and Philemon de la Motte, to Algiers and Tunis, initiated to free Christians enslaved by the Muslim rulers of North Africa. It describes their journey from Paris to Algiers, where they arrived in November 1719, the people they meet in Algiers, the progress of their negotiations with ambassadors, and the manners and customs of the Moors living in North Africa, and their journey to Tunis and back to France. The second part, *La tradition de l'église*, includes a list with the names of more than 400 Christian slaves, noting

their ages and years in captivity and describing their return home. It also quotes Biblical texts related to slaves, captives and prisoners, to illustrate the proper Christian attitude towards slavery. With two owner's inscriptions in ink on title-page ("Damblain" and "Diboys de Riouw [?]"). Some occasional minor foxing or spotting, pages 11-12 torn with minor text loss. Binding somewhat rubbed along the extremities, head of spine damaged. Overall in good condition.

Barbier IV, col. 1095; Gay 484.

*First edition of an account of the Arabic interpreter who accompanied a Napoleonic spy
on his mission throughout the Middle East*

204. LAMARTINE, Alphonse de & Henri Bosch (editor). Récit du séjour de Fatalla Sayeghir chez les Arabes Errans du grand désert, manuscrit acquis et traduit en Français.

Brussels, Sociétés de Paris, Londres et Bruxelles, 1835. 8°. With a small vignette of a harp with a star in the background on the title page. Browned paper wrappers, with a white label on the spine with “68” in brown ink. € 350



First edition of this travel account of Fatalla Sayeghir, who was a young Arab working as interpreter and assistant to a Napoleonic spy, M[onsieur?]. de Lascaris, who undertook an extended mission amongst the Arab peoples. De Lascaris was born in Piedmont, Italy, most likely in the last quarter of the 18th century and was a knight on Malta when Napoleon captured the island in 1798 and he subsequently followed Napoleon to Egypt. According to the translator and compiler of the work Alphonse de Lamartine, De Lascaris was bright and thus was able to capture Napoleon's attention. Together, they set their sights on conquering Asia, which would as an addition to Napoleon's Empire render more glory. De Lascaris was essentially appointed as Napoleon's spy, received secret instructions and the necessary funds in order to examine how they could go about conquering parts of Western Asia and even to trace out a road to India. After a few years of perfecting his Arabic and preparation in Aleppo, De Lascaris commenced his grand and perilous mission with the help of Fatalla Sayeghir, and under different disguises in different regions of the Middle East gathered information and acquired political relations for Napoleon. .

Luckily, De Lamartine was able to track down the interpreter Fatalla Sayeghir, who kept his own notes in Arabic, bought these off him and translated it with the help of M. Mazolier into French for the present publication. Alphonse de Lamartine (1790–1869) was a French author, poet and statesman, who was instrumental in the foundation of the French Second

Republic (1848–1852) and the continuation of the “Tricolore” as the flag of France.

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

Gay 3694; Macro 2018; not in Aboussouan; Blackmer; cf. WorldCat only records this account as part of another publication by A. de Lamartine.

Graded “Secret”

205. [LAWRENCE, T. E.] – Arab Bureau – (HOGARTH, David George). Secret. Handbook of Hejaz.

Cairo, Government Press, 1917. 8°. With folded outline map (380 × 290 mm, scale 1:4,000,000) showing the Hejaz with the Hejaz railway, Mada'in Saleh and Al-'Ula marked, and a folding genealogical table. Original half cloth over printed boards. € 45,000



Extremely rare copy of the Arab Bureau's intelligence manual for the Arab Revolt: the important second, expanded edition, compiled by T. E. Lawrence's mentor, D. G. Hogarth, from multiple new sources which must have included Lawrence himself. The manual was graded “Secret” and “For Official Use Only”, all copies to remain “the Property of H.B.M. Government”. It includes descriptions of the geography, population, districts and towns of the Hejaz (with a section on the “large oasis village” of El-'Ala and its date plantations), notes on the local tribes, political information, colourfully written accounts of the personalities among the ruling family and beyond, notes on the Muslim pilgrimage, on trade and industries, communications, and travel routes.

Dated 26 February 1917, the book was issued by the Arab Bureau, established in Cairo the previous year under the auspices of the British Foreign Office to co-ordinate intelligence, propaganda and political activity in the Middle East during the Great War. It was based on information collected by the Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, for the Admiralty's Arabia Handbook, supplemented by native sources. The first edition, written wholly by Hogarth and shorter by a full 30 pages, was rushed to the press in 1916. It was soon challenged for certain omissions (by St John Philby, among others), and the present preface admits that

“the development of events [...] has improved our knowledge of many physical features, as well as altered the social conditions, of Hejaz. The first edition, therefore, which contained errors due to haste, has been recast by the hands responsible for its original appearance; and the second edition, now issued, is based, in considerably greater measure, on the evidence of persons who have actually visited the locality, and been in contact with its society”.

Exceedingly scarce: JISC locates just four holdings, and OCLC adds just one more, the only copy to be found outside the UK – at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania. A reprint appeared in 1978, and another a decade later within the Archive Editions series. The printing code on the verso of the final leaf suggests that 200 copies were printed, but the only example ever to have appeared at auction was Peter Hopkirk's copy of the 1916 first edition (Sotheby's 14 Oct 1998, lot 840).

Printed cover slightly stained, but preserved in its entirely original state; interior complete and fresh. A principal source of information, “of major historic value to students of the Arabian Peninsula” (note to the 1978 Falcon-Oleander Press reprint).

OCLC 15875389.

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

206. LE STRANGE, Guy. Palestine under the Moslems. A description of Syria and the Holy Land from A.D. 650 to 1500. Translated from the work of the mediaeval arab geographers.

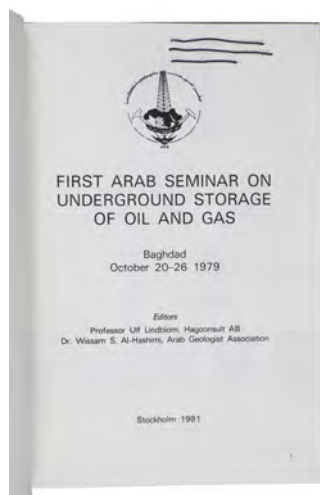
Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1975. Illustrations, maps, plans (some fold-out) throughout. Original cloth binding. € 650

Palestine under the Moslems presents a geographical description of Syria and Palestine, its climate, people and their culture. Le Strange presents the characteristics of the area and its places. He devotes much space to the description of Jerusalem and Damascus, their development and Muslim holy sites and notable Muslim architecture from the period between 650 and 1500. The book is based on the accounts of some of the foremost Arab geographers and historians from the classical period. Among them Ibn Khordadbeh, Al-Baladhuri, Ya'qubi and Al-Masudi.

The British orientalist Guy Le Strange (1854–1933) gained recognition for his contributions to the study of historical geography in the Middle Eastern and Eastern Islamic regions before modern times, as well as his editing of Persian geographical texts. He was proficient in Persian, Arabic, and Spanish languages. Born in Brussels, Belgium, Le Strange was the youngest child of Henry L'Estrange Styleman Le Strange of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk. He received his education at Clifton College and passed away in Cambridge.

Small tear to p. 389, not affecting the text, otherwise in very good condition.

WorldCat 612302315.



Crucial, state of the art research into new ways of storing oil and gas underground at the beginning of the 1980s

207. LINDBLOM, Ulf and Wissam S. AL-HASHIMI (editors). First Arab seminar on underground storage of oil and gas.

Stockholm, 1981. Large 8°. With approximately 150 figures, illustrations, photographs, maps, graphs, formulas and tables in the text, and 24 pages of Arabic text including a separate title-page at the end of the work. Original publisher's green cloth. € 650

Noteworthy collection of conference papers and proceedings of the First Arab seminar on underground storage of oil and gas, held in Baghdad in October 1979. The present publication functions as a handbook on oil and gas storage for all companies and institutions interested in and concerned with the storage of oil, gas and other refined petroleum products. New production and consumption patterns, formed during the second half of the 20th century, have led to increased demand for these resources and their storage.

It is our hope that this document can serve as a valuable handbook to Arab oil institutions and other bodies which are involved in the handling of large amounts of oil and gas.” (editor’s foreword).

With a library shelf mark label around the spine, a crossed-out library stamp (of the “ERG Research Library Cities Service Company Tulsa, Oklahoma”) on the title page, the same stamp (not crossed out) on the head edge, and the pocket used to hold the library’s due date card (with a white label containing title and catalogue information) mounted on the back paste-down. Binding shows very slight signs of wear around the edges and the spine, otherwise in very good condition.

WorldCat 896301 (6 copies).

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



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

Including:

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

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

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

€ 275,000

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

Although the work contains valuable reconnaissance for the New World, the material on India and the East Indies is the most valuable, being the fruit of the author’s own observation. In the service of the Portuguese, Linschoten spent five years in Goa (1583–88/89), making numerous visits to other parts of India. He was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture and the complex relations between the Portuguese colonial apparatus and indigenous peoples. Highlights include a first-hand descriptions of the caste system, political structures, business practices of the Banyas, and exotic natural phenomena.

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

About 4 sheets slightly browned and a few others with spots or minor foxing, a tear repaired in the title-page to part 3 (not affecting the text or engraving), one plate was cut and reattached at an early date and a few others show very minor browning or small tears where the folds cross, the corner of one leaf torn off (without loss of text) and a few other minor marginal defects, but still generally in very good condition, with the colouring rich and in good condition. The boards are slightly rubbed and the head and foot of the spine expertly restored, but the binding is still in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

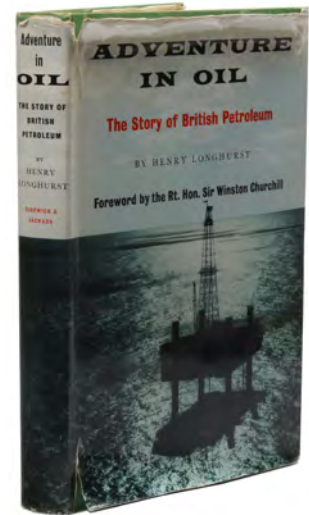
Alden & Landis 638/37 (8 copies); Lach, Asia in the making of Europe I, pp. 196–204 & 482–490; Palau 138584; Sabin 41373 & 28266; STCN (3 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 686–688.

A history of the British Petroleum Company

209. LONGHURST, Henry. *Adventure in Oil. The Story of British Petroleum.* London, Sidgwick and Jackson, [1959]. 8vo. Illustrated endpapers, 49 pages of photographic plates. Original green cloth titled in gilt on spine. Original dust jacket. € 350

Only edition. A handsome publication on the history of the British Petroleum Company, now BP, with endpapers depicting maps of Saudi Arabia and the activities of British Petroleum. Numerous black and white photographic plates illustrate the entire history of the company. Includes a foreword by Sir Winston Churchill, who writes that he was himself "closely associated with [the British Petroleum Company] in 1913 and 1914: "The pioneering of the vast oil industry of the Middle East is a story of vigour and adventure in the best traditions of the merchant venturers of Britain" (p. 5). Light wear to dust jacket, otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 506286. Woods, *Bibliography of the works of Sir Winston Churchill*, B58.



Travelling the Gulf after the sack of Ras al-Khaimah

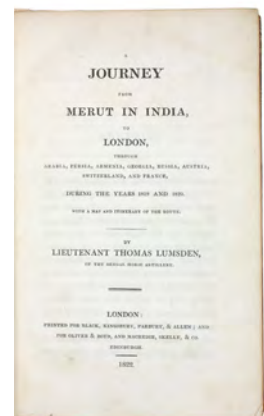
210. LUMSDEN, Thomas. *A Journey From Merut in India, to London, Through Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, and France, During the Years 1819 and 1820.*

London & Edinburgh, Black, Kingsbury, Parbury & Allen; Oliver & Boyd, Mecredie, Skelly & Co., 1822. 8°. With a folding hand-coloured map and a plate (view of Mount Ararat). Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt, rebacked retaining original spine. Marbled endpapers. € 18,000

First edition. – Rare travel report by the British lieutenant Thomas Lumsden, who journeyed from Meerut near Delhi down the Ganges to Calcutta, then onwards by boat to the Arabian Gulf and by land through Persia (Iran), the Caucasus, and southern Russia. A German translation appeared in the same year (and was republished in 1824). The author gives a detailed account of his voyage through the Gulf from Muskat to Bushire immediately after the British Navy's controversial 1819 campaign against Ras al-Khaimah, and notes approvingly the Arabs' kindness and hospitality toward their foreign guests ("which could hardly have been the case, had their detestation of Christians been in reality as great as the Koran tends to inspire"), as well as the entire absence of the cruel mistreatment of the sailors so common on European ships.

Plate slightly browned; a fine copy.

Wilson 131. Salmasian 135. Miansarov 3022 Lowndes 1413. *Western Travellers in the Islamic World* AR-2028. Cf. Griep/L. 840. Engelmann 124. Not in Macro.

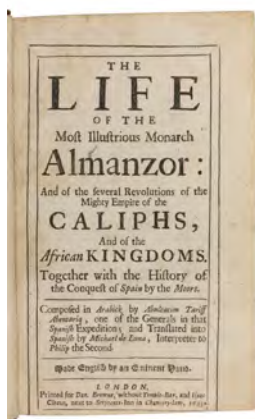


Chronicle of the invasion of Spain, translated from an Arabic manuscript

211. [LUNA, Miguel de]. *The life of the most illustrious monarch Almanzor. And of the several revolutions of the mighty empire of the caliphs, and of the African kingdoms. Together with the history of the conquest of Spain by the Moors [...].*

London, Daniel Browne & Isaac Cleave, 1693. 8°. Title within double-ruled border. 19th century half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine label. Marbled endpapers. € 3,000

Very scarce English translation of this popular chronicle of the 8th-century Moorish invasion of Spain, purportedly translated from an Arabic manuscript that the Moorish apologist and interpreter Miguel



de Luna claimed to have found in the Escorial library, but in fact a work of historical fiction of his own composition. Originally issued as “La verdadera hystoria del Rey Don Rodrigo” in two parts (in 1592 and 1600), the present edition, which encompasses only the first part (a second volume announced in the publisher’s letter “To the reader” was never published), is the third one in English, following that of Robert Ashley in 1627 and the slightly more common edition published by Leach in 1687. Further translations appeared in French and Italian. It was not until almost a century after its publication that de Luna’s book was discovered to be a literary forgery, and even today it remains important as a sympathetic account of the Moorish conquest of Spain.

Binding insignificantly rubbed. Occasional very light foxing; title-page slightly trimmed at foot affecting border. A tiny rust-hole to I5 and a larger tear to K8. Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Revd. Thomas Watkins (1761–1829), F.R.S., of Pennoyre, Breconshire (dated 1806) to p. 1. Later in the library of the art collectors Howard and Linda Knohl at Fox Pointe Manor, California, with their bookplate to front pastedown. Rare; a single copy in auction records.

Palau 144.080. Wing L3484C.

The conquest of Spain by the Moors and a biography of its Islamic ruler Almanzor

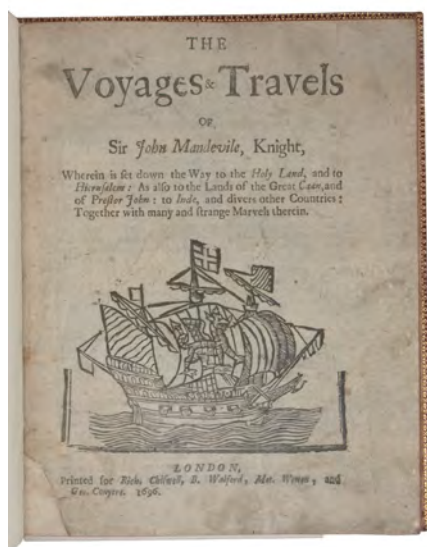
212. LUNA, Miguel de. Histoire des deux conquestes d’Espagne par les Mores ... Par Abdulcacim Tarif Abentarique ... Avec la description de l’Espagne, ... la vie du grand Almansor par Ali Abensufian, et quelques lettres & pieces originales. Paris, Widow of François Muguet, 1708. 12°. Contemporary mottled calf, with richly gold-tooled spine with red morocco title-label, gold-tooled board edges.

€ 2,500

First edition of the second French translation of a history of the conquest of Spain by the Moors, detailing events from 712 to 761 CE, a description of Spain during the same period, and a biography of Almanzor (ca. 938–1002), the Islamic ruler of the Iberian Peninsula at that time.

With owner’s inscription on title-page. Some very minor water stains in the head margin throughout, a couple smudges and the title-page slightly thumbed, otherwise in very good condition. Spine subtly restored and possibly recased and bound a bit too tight.

Brunet I, cols. 16–17; not in Blackmer.



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

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

London, Richard Chiswell, Benjamin Walford, Matthew Wotton, George Conyers, 1696. 4°. With a woodcut ship on the title-page and about 60 woodcut illustrations in the text plus about 10 repeats. Gold-tooled, red goatskin morocco by Robert Riviere in London (ca. 1875/80), one of England’s best binders.

€ 22,500

A rare 17th-century English edition, with about 60 different woodcut illustrations, of a classic and partly fictional 14th-century account of travels presented as voyages

of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands: a man with only one enormous foot that he can use as a parasol, a dog-headed man, a man with his face in his chest, a girl who turns into a dragon, griffins, nine-metre giants, ants that gather gold, diamonds that mate and give birth to baby diamonds and much more that spoke to the imagination. The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Mohammed.

With an early owner's inscription bookplates, along with a loosely inserted signed autograph letter (ca. 1900). 8 leaves with their margins extended at the fore-edge and foot, the title-page and last page somewhat worn and soiled, with a few minor flaws. The spine is slightly faded but the binding is still very good.

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

Very rare important history on the recovery of Egypt from the French by Muhammad Ali Pasha

214. MENGIN, Felix. Geschiedenis van Egypte, onder de regering van Mohammed-Ali of verhaal der staatkundige en militaire gebeurtenissen, die plaats gehad hebben sedert het vertrek der Franschen tot in 1823.

Amsterdam, Johannes Christoffel van Kesteren, 1828. 2 volumes. 8°. With 8 engraved plates and 2 engraved folding maps. Contemporary half sheepskin, marbled sides, red morocco spine label with title in gold. € 1,750



First and only Dutch edition of an important historical work on Egypt, describing extensively and in great detail Egypt's history in all its aspects from the end of the French expedition to Muhammad Ali Pasha's dramatic reforms of Egyptian society and culture when he recovered Egypt from the French occupation under Napoleon as commander in the Albanian Ottoman military force. The work is sought-after for its extensive appendix containing an early chronicle of the Wahhabis, with an account of the sack of Derriejh. Mengin's history covers not only Egypt, but also other parts of the Arabian Peninsula, more specific the region between the Nile, Red Sea (Arabian Gulf) and Persian Gulf.

Felix Mengin was a French merchant, historian and writer, who came to Egypt with the mission of Napoléon Bonaparte. He was a temporary French consul in Cairo. Mengin wrote several books about the history of Egypt, including the present one, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries during the reign of Muhammad Ali Pasha. Muhammad Ali Pasha ruled Egypt from 1805 till 1848 and is often considered to be the founder of modern Egypt, but at the height of his rule he also controlled Sudan, Hejaz and the entire Levant besides Egypt. The present edition appears the only complete set we could trace to have been offered for sale and only 8 copies are held institutionally worldwide.

With remnants of an old shelf mark on the spine of volume 1. Bindings somewhat worn and rubbed, especially around the edges and spine. Some very light browning, small spots and minor stains in both volumes, some light creases and some minor thumbing, with a small tear in the folding map of vol. 2, which is

also browned and somewhat foxed. Overall in good condition. Very rare complete set of this work.

WorldCat 825776223 (8 copies). Cf. *Atabey* 802; *Gay* 91; *Macro* 1577 (French ed.); not in *Blackmer*. Cf. Cook, 'On the origins of Wahhabism', in: *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 2, no. 2 (July 1992), pp. 191–202.

From the first printing press in the Arab world



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

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

A massive broadside intended for wall-mounting, by which the newly appointed commander-in-chief introduced his government (and himself) to the people of Egypt in Arabic and French: “Habitans de l’Egypte, écoutez ce qu’j’ai à vous dire au nom de la République Française. Vous étiez malheureux; l’armée française est venue en Egypte pour vous porter le bonheur [...]”.

Menou, who succeeded Kleber at the head of Egypt as general-in-chief, converted to Islam and took the name of Abdallah. Unlike most announcements published by his predecessor at the same press, the present proclamation is not headed with the motto of the French Republic, but rather with the Shahada in both languages. Menou continues to set out his principles for a good government for Egypt, emphasizing his firm stand against abuse and corruption in the local administration of taxation, justice and the police, and finally threatens any attempt at rebellion with severe retaliation. An important document from the first printing press in Arab world, of the utmost rarity due to its sheer size and ephemeral nature, according to OCLC recorded in four copies only: “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt, where it was practised under the supervision [...] of Jean Joseph Marcel [...]. Only a few days after the French troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news 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).

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

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

Life (and death in Morocco) of King Sebastião of Portugal (1554–1578)

216. MESA, Sebastian de. Jornada de Africa por el Rey Don Sebastian y union del reyno de Portugal a la corona de Castilla.

Barcelona, Pedro Lacavalleria, 1630. 4°. 18th-century (?) marbled paste-downs.

€ 12,000

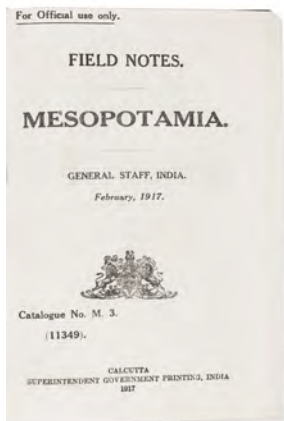
First and only edition of an account of the life, death and succession of King Sebastião I of Portugal (1554–1578), written in Spanish by Sebastian de Mesa. Sebastião became king of Portugal at the age of three, after the death of his grandfather João III. He was under the regency of his grandmother and uncle Henrique, cardinal and later king, until he was declared of age in 1568. Sebastião, educated by the Jesuits, combined religious fanaticism with an unlimited admiration for the military. He thought of himself as a Christian knight, who was going to fight and rescue the “misguided” muslims in Africa from their faith. He got his chance when a pretender to the Moroccan throne asked him for help. The king raised a large and expensive force against Morocco, where he landed in 1578. Due to his inexperience he was killed the same year in the bloody and disastrous Battle of the Three Kings at Alcazarquivir in the north of Morocco. The leather on both boards is badly damaged, perhaps by chemicals used to prepare it combined with abrasion. The arms, lying somewhat lower, have survived, that on the front board in fairly good condition.

Diaz 5661; Palau 166152; not in Gay.



Field guide for officers during the Mesopotamian campaign (1914–1918), with a folding map

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



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

First edition of a field guide to Mesopotamia (Iraq), published on behalf of the General Staff in India for the use of officers serving in the Mesopotamian campaign during the First World War, stating on the binding and title-page “for official use only”. The guide is divided into eight chapters, dealing with Iraq’s history, geography, population, resources, military strength, maritime power, administration and communication respectively. The fifth and sixth chapter also contain valuable information on the Turkish military and maritime strength. Added to the present guide is many newly acquired information not present in the 1915 guide. For example, the “list of routes” in the present guide contains 36 routes from one city to another, compared to 14 routes in the 1915 guide. The routes are shown on the folding map. With the owner’s inscription of H. W. Leatham, Lieutenant in the British Royal Army Medical Corps, on the first flyleaf, dated April 1918. A few small spots or stains. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition..

The East India Company in Yemen

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

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1707. 8°. With engraved title vignette, 1 folding map of the Arabian Peninsula and 7 engraved folding plates. Later marbled boards. € 1,500

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 “Naukekeurige 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.

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

219. MILES, S[amuel] B[arrett]. Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

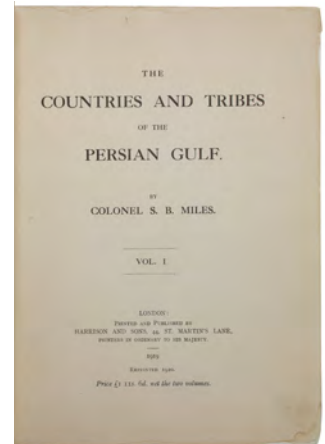
London, Harrison and Sons, 1919–1920. 4to. 2 vols. With frontispiece portrait and 8 photographic plates. Contemporary stamped cloth with cover and spine titles. € 25,000

First edition, second issue, of an extremely uncommon and desirable work. Includes chapters on the advent of Islam on the Gulf coast, the Portuguese era in Eastern Arabia, a history of commerce in the Gulf, a description of the country and the pearl fisheries, as well as a chapter on the tribes of the Gulf, with an entry on the Bani Yas and their towns, “Abu Dhabi and Debaye” as well as on the Al-Kowasim (“a powerful Maadic tribe occupying the sea ports on the Pirate coast”).

The author’s first appointment in Arabia was as Resident at Aden in 1867; he was later made Agent and Consul at Muscat before being promoted Consul General, first at Bagdad then at Zanzibar. This work was published posthumously by his widow from a remarkable archive of notes, “many of which were jotted down on odd bits of paper as he [Miles] rode through the desert on his camel”. The book remains an authority on Omani history and provides a storehouse of knowledge for any reader interested in the Arabian Gulf.

Original boards rubbed but professionally restored with spines skilfully rebacked, some light waterstaining to corners of text leaves. A few pencil underlinings and Arabic 1970s/80s library stamps. An extremely uncommon and desirable work. Rare, only two copies at auction within the last decades (the Peter Hopkirk copy, Sotheby’s, 14 Oct. 1998, lot 989: £10,000).

Macro 1599. Diba, p. 45. Cf. New Arabian Studies II (1994), pp. 31–33.



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Photographs taken by the author between 1905 and 1915

221. MORITZ, Bernhard. Bilder aus Palästina, Nord-Arabien und dem Sinai.

Berlin, Dietrich Riemer, 1916. Oblong folio. 106 plates after photographs mounted on 50 card mounts with captions, one map, varying sizes. Includes text booklet. Loose as issued in publisher's cloth-backed decorative portfolio boards, gilt lettered "Nord-Arabien und Sinai" on upper cover. € 48,000

A rare photographic record of the major sites and geographic features in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Palestine. The images – taken for the most part by Moritz but some by Turkish friends in areas where he was prohibited from going – depict pilgrims on the Hajj to Mecca, Bedouins, the building of the Hejaz railway between Damascus and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, Jiddah, Petra, and Mt. Sinai. Moritz (1859–1939) was an Arabist and archaeologist who from 1896 to 1911 headed the Khedival Library and Archive in Cairo. It was from there that he made numerous research trips to the Sinai and Hejaz, taking the present photographs between 1905 and 1915.

Plates and text are well preserved, with only a few occasional minor chips to the edges of the mounts. Portfolio uncommonly well preserved and only a little rubbed at the extremities.

NDB XVIII, 149. OCLC 2889101.



The Prince's personal copy

222. [MOROCCO – MULEY AHMED bin Muley Bensar bin Muley Ismael Ibn Sharif, Amir al-Mu'minin]. Raccolta di attestati diversi i quali comprovano, che D. Lorenzo Bartolomeo Luigi Troiano principe di Marocco è quello stesso che venne da quei regni col nome di Muley Achmet figlio di Muley Abensar figlio di Muley Ismael Sciriffo Amir Almuminin re del Marocco & c. presentati dal medesimo a nostro signore Papa Clemente XII.

Rome, Antonio de' Rossi, 1735. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black with engraved vignette. Contemporary Italian full auburn calf, spine gilt, both covers ruled and gilt with the arms of the Prince of Morocco. Marbled pastedowns. All edges gilt. € 12,500

Rare single edition of this compilation of documents relating to the conversion of the Muslim Prince Muley Ahmed, who took the Christian name Lorenzo Bartolomeo Luigi Troiano; printed for Pope Clement XII. Prince Muley Ahmed was a member of the Alaouite dynasty, the ruling house of Morocco – a major propaganda coup for the Christian cause at a time when Morocco variously clashed with the French, Spanish, and Venetian merchant navies. This is the Prince's personal copy, bearing on both covers the Moroccan lion's crest with a sceptre and crown. Light brownstaining throughout. The pretty armorial binding is very slightly rubbed, but altogether attractively preserved. Extremely rare; only five copies known worldwide, all in Italy; none recorded in OCLC.

ICCU UBOE\006375.



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

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

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



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

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

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

Napoleon's order to establish boards of trade in Egypt

224. NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). Document signed ("Bonaparte").

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

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

With a handwritten postscript, presumably by the recipient, passing on the order to his colleagues in Alexandria, Rosette and Damiette (dated Cairo, "27 fructidor an 6" [13 September 1798]). Very slightly brownstained in places; upper margin somewhat dust-toned. A fine document of Napoleon's efforts to set up French colonial administration in Egypt.



*An executive order in Napoleon's hand,
with a substantial letter in Arabic*

225. NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). Autograph executive order, signed twice (“Bonaparte”). [Cairo], 29 Brumaire an VII [= 19 Nov. 1798]. Folio (ca. 230 × 335 mm). Manuscript document in French and Arabic. 1 page. € 28,000



Napoleon's order is inscribed and signed in his own hand on a petition from Sheikh Mohammad al-Mahdi, on behalf of the Divan (written on the lower half of the page, with the stamp of the Divan at the bottom), regarding one Sheikh Ahmed ben Ûleieh, who has been detained on suspicion of committing a “prétention de caffè” against Adbullah Bacha. Mohammad al-Mahdi declares that, whoever might be the owner of the “caffé” in question, Sheikh Ahmed himself (“homme de bien”) has never had any contact with Abdullah Bacha, and that he feels sure that Napoleon (as “Général-en-chef”) would not wish to create dissension amongst people who have nothing to do with the matter. Indeed, Napoleon orders the release of Sheikh Ahmed ben Ûleieh: “[...] Le commandant de la place fera sortir le dit homme et mettre en liberté, Bonaparte [...]”. The contemporary French translation and Napoleon's two-line autograph reply, with instructions to have the complaint from the Divan forwarded to Citoyen Poussielgue, are written above the Arabic text, on 29 Brumaire.

Whilst documents signed by Napoleon are not uncommon, this manuscript contains an executive order in his hand, signed twice. It is also notable for the presence of the substantial letter from Mohammad al-Mahdi in Arabic, to which he is responding, complete with the stamp of the Divan at the foot of the page. Light browning to upper margin, otherwise in excellent condition.

Key source for British maritime and military history

226. THE NAVAL CHRONICLE (FOR 1799–1818).

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

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

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

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

Sabin 52076. ZDB-ID 1053834-3.



*The first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia:
Niebuhr's Travels Through Arabia, original edition*

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

Copenhagen, Nicolaus Möller, 1774–78. 4°. 2 vols. With 72 + 52 plates and maps, plus 1 folding map. Contemporary vellum with title to spine. € 5,800



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

An unsophisticated, exceptionally fine copy.

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

*Niebuhr's Description of Arabia and Travels Through Arabia:
both works in their first Dutch editions, large paper copies, lavishly illustrated*

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

Amsterdam & Utrecht, (J. J. Besseling for) Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co., 1774. With engraved title-page and 25 engraved plates (7 folding) showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58.5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline. The full-page plates include maps, topographic views, costumes, coins, Arabic inscriptions, etc.



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

Amsterdam & Utrecht, (J. J. Besseling for) Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. and Bartholomeus Wild, 1776–80. 2 vols. With 2 engraved title-pages, 125 engraved plates (38 folding) showing topographic views, watermills, people, Egyptian and Persian antiquities, Egyptian, Persian, cuneiform and other inscriptions etc. The unnumbered folding map of Yemen ("Tabula Itineraria", plate size 485 × 415 mm), with the trade routes coloured by hand.

2 works in 3 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half tree calf, sides covered with paste paper; rebacked, with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. € 18,000

One of the very rare large paper copies of the first and only editions of the Dutch translation by Jacob van Ekers of Niebuhr's famous description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (I) and the account of his voyage through Arabia and surrounding countries (II). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen under the titles, "Beschreibung von Arabien" (1772) and "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern" (1774–78). Both works were also translated in French and English.

The present set has both works printed on the same large watermarked paper and is only slightly trimmed, measuring 296 × 242 mm with the tranchefiles still visible, while regular copies are printed on unwatermarked paper measuring 275 × 217 mm. Not even Tiele mentions the existence of copies on large paper. Binding slightly rubbed on the sides and rebacked as noted; otherwise good. With a few occasional spots, the half-titles slightly thumbled and a few mm of minor browning in the upper margins; a very good large paper copy, only slightly trimmed.

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

Niebuhr's Description of Arabia – second French edition

229. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Description de l'Arabie, faite sur des observations propres et des avis recueillis dans les lieux mêmes.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S. J. Baalde / J. van Schoonhoven & Co., 1774. 4°. With engraved title (in counted preliminaries), 25 engraved plates (8 folding, including large engraved map of the Yemen, in partial colour) and a folding table. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped red morocco label over marbled green boards. Marbled endpapers.

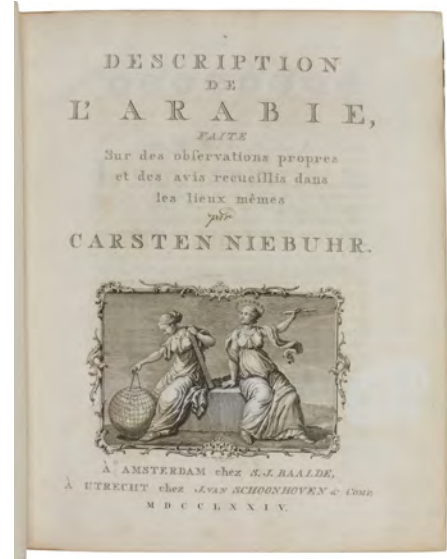
€ 3,500

Second French edition, translated from the German ("Beschreibung von Arabien") by F. L. Mourier. Includes Niebuhr's famous map of the Yemen and Arabic specimens from the Qur'an, with added hand colouring to indicate vowel sounds. "L'on voit [...] sur la IV et V planche, une feuille copiée d'un Korân, qui est écrit sur du parchemin et conservé comme un grand thresor dans la collection de livres faites par l'Académie Dsjamea el ashar à Kahira, parce qu'on croit, que le Calife Omar l'a écrit de sa propre main. Mais quand Omar ne l'auroit pas écrit, cette feuille est toujours très ancienne et par là-même remarquable" (Chauvin).

This is the famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. "Niebuhr's comprehensive description [...] was the best and most authentic of the day. Many subsequent travellers have acknowledged their debt to him, and only on a few minor points have they shown him to be in error. He was scientifically and philosophically minded, cautious and steady, and hardly the man to masquerade in Mekkah or wander with the Bedouins, but few contributed more solidly to the study of Arabia" (Atabey).

Binding a little rubbed, spine professionally repaired. A good, wide-margined copy in a contemporary binding from the library of the French historian, archaeologist, numismatist, and orientalist Victor Langlois (1829–69) with his cancelled ownership handwritten to the flyleaf.

Chauvin X, p. 57, no. 128; XII, p. 288, no. 1206. Howeggo I, N24 (p. 752). Weber II, 548. Gay 3589. Nyon 21017. Grenoble 25621. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1699. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116.



Niebuhr's Travels Through Arabia – first French edition

230. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Voyage en Arabie & en d'autres Pays circonvoisins. Tome premier (–second). Traduit de l'Allemand.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S.J. Baalde & Barthelemy Wild, 1775–80. 4°. 2 vols. With 2 engraved titles (in counted preliminaries), 124 engraved plates (many folding), and folding map of Yemen (in partial colour). Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders and giltstamped labels in red and green to fully gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red.

€ 6,000



First French edition, translated from the German ("Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern", 1774) by F. L. Mourier. Title pages are dated 1776–80; colophons dated 1775–79. The famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. Niebuhr's map of the Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years.

Old stamps erased from title pages (leaving insignificant waterstain), otherwise a perfect set in immaculate original French bindings.

Howeggo I, N24 (p. 752). Weber II, 549. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 66. Gay 3589. Van Hulthem 15024. Nyon 21018. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1700. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

Niebuhr's Description of Arabia – third French edition



231. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Description de l'Arabie, d'après les observations et recherches faites dans le pays même. Nouvelle édition, revue & corrigée.

Paris, Brunet, 1779. Large 4°. 2 volumes. With 1 folding genealogical table and 25 engraved plates (many folding), including maps, plans, costumes, and views, 2 showing Arabic text with vowel points, as well as 2 engraved headpieces. Contemporary full marbled calf with giltstamped spines and red spine labels. Blue coloured endpapers. All edges red. € 6,500

Third French edition (first published in German in Copenhagen, 1772). "Édition revue par de Guignes" (Gay).

Noticeable worming to gutter, sometimes touching text but loss to legibility (more extensive in vol. I). A few handwritten pencil annotations in the margin. A short tear within the upper marginal fold of one plate. Binding worn, corners bumped, spines wormed, hinges starting, deep scuff mark to upper cover of vol. I.

Gay 3589. Howgego I, N24 (p. 752). Brunet IV, 74 (note). Cf. Atabey 873. Macro 1699. Not in Blackmer.

Travels Through Arabia and Description of Arabia – second English edition

232. NIEBUHR, [Carsten] / HERON, Robert (transl.). Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East [...].

Perth, R. Morison junior, 1799. 12mo. 2 vols. With 8 engraved plates and one engraved folding map of the Arabian Gulf. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine-title. All edges sprinkled red. € 7,500

Second edition in English of Niebuhr's excellent account of his travels in the Middle East, Egypt, Persia, India and Arabia. The first volume was adapted from Niebuhr's "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien" (1774) and the second from his "Beschreibung von Arabien" (1772). Previously published in Edinburgh in 1792. Corners and hinges professionally repaired. With near-contemporary manuscript presentation note to flyleaves: "presented to the Glenbervie Sunday School Library by G. M". Later pencil ownership of the Scottish dentist and naturalist E. G. H. Lightfoot, dated Aberdeen 1953. Some additional pencil notes to pastedown and flyleaf of volume I, including brief biographical notes on Niebuhr in Lightfoot's handwriting.

ESTC T176314. Howgego, to 1800, N24. Hünersdorff, p. 1081. OCLC 5416838. Cf. Weber II, 550. Macro 1700. Atabey 873-874 (other eds).



First edition of Niebuhr in Arabic

233. NIEBUHR, [Carsten] / AL-'UMARI, Su'ad Hadi (transl.). Rihla Nibuwr ila Baghdad fi al-qarn al-thamin 'ashr. [Niebuhr's Journey to Baghdad in the Eighteenth Century].

Baghdad, Dar al-Marifa Press, 1374 H = 1954 CE. 8°. With a map frontispiece and four black and white plates. Original printed wrappers. € 1,500

First edition of any part of Niebuhr's account in Arabic: a translation of his description of Baghdad, originally published in his "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und andern umliegenden Ländern" (Copenhagen, 1774–78), the remarkable travel account famed for its groundbreaking description of

Yemen in the mid-18th century. Niebuhr, by then the sole survivor of a party of five, visited Baghdad on his return journey to Europe after spending nearly a year in the Arabian Peninsula. He arrived back in Copenhagen in November 1767, where he presented his report and the workings of his departed co-travellers – a mass of writings, plans and sketches which proved to be of the most remarkable and lasting worth.

Two small stains to upper wrapper, edges a little worn, a few gatherings roughly opened, otherwise very good. A few pages unopened. Ink translator's presentation inscription to title-page. Extremely rare; not in OCLC.

Royalties owed for the "Description of Arabia"

234. NIEBUHR, Carsten, cartographer and explorer (1733–1815). Autograph letter signed ("Niebuhr").

Meldorf, 9 April 1780. 4°. 2 pp. Framed.

€ 18,500



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

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

Of the utmost rarity.

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

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

[Hoeven (near Breda)?], 1785. Folio. Manuscript in Dutch, written in ink on paper, with two loosely inserted supplements (2 bifolia), with a calligraphic title-page and 39 pages of (mostly) ink and grey ink wash drawings, plus a small drawing of an inscription and a few written examples in the text. Contemporary half canvas, sides covered with printed pattern paper.

€ 75,000

A Dutch illustrated manuscript devoted to the Arabian Peninsula and neighbouring regions, compiled in 1785 by (and the illustrations drawn by) Johan Louis Gerlagh (1735–98), a director of the Dutch West India Company and East India Company (WIC and VOC). He takes a special interest in the various and styles of script, including Egyptian hieroglyphs and at least six styles of Arabic script (kufic, naskh, ta'liq, thuluth, ruq'ah and maghribi), but he also discusses and illustrates bas-reliefs, buildings (including the Great Mosques at Mecca and Medina), musical instruments, footwear, a scarab, etc., and provides tables of data concerning tides, compass corrections and temperatures, and accounts of the Islamic calendar, precious stones, weights and measures and coins. The title describes the manuscript as notes from Carsten Niebuhr's *Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen*, a Dutch translation (Amsterdam & Utrecht 1776–78) of the German *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien* (Copenhagen 1774–78), but Gerlagh apparently treats Niebuhr's complementary *Beschryving van Arabie* (1774, first published in German in 1772) as an additional



volume of the *Reize*. All the illustrations and most of the text are copied from these two publications. Gerlagh does make use of other sources, however, quoting from Bernhard von Breidenbach's *Peregrinatio in Terra Sanctum* (1486); Heinrich Buenting's *Itinerarium scripturae* (1581); Fredrik Hasselquist's *Travels in the Levant* (1766); J. F. Martinet's *Historie der waereld* (1780–87), and Joseph de la Porte's *Nieuwe reisiger, beschryving van de oude en nieuwe weereldt* (1766–91).

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

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

Unpublished source on Oman navigation: illustrated logbook recording the laying of the telegraph sea cable off the Omani coast in 1859

236. [OMAN NAVIGATION LOGBOOK]. MCKINNELL, Thomas, Assistant Master. Log of the proceedings. HMS “Cyclops”. W. J. S. Pullen Esq. Captain. Commencing Monday 7th February 1859, ending Wednesday 22nd of May, 1861.

HMS Cyclops: Oman, Khuriya Muriya Islands, Yemen, Egypt, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and other places, 1857–1861. Folio (ca. 200 × 315 mm). Over 360 pp. with manuscript entries and 16 blank leaves. Brown ink on blueish watermarked laid paper. With 13 ink-drawn charts and sketches (8 on the logbook pages and 5 on separate thick album leaves). Period-style black half calf with original brown cloth boards; spine with gilt-lettered title. Overall an important, finely illustrated logbook, written in a legible hand. € 45,000



Historically significant manuscript logbook, containing a detailed record of the first attempt at laying a submarine telegraph cable to connect London with British India. The expedition took place from May 1859 to February 1860. Two specially designed cable ships, Imperador and Imperatrix, were supported by HMS Cyclops, which surveyed the coastlines and reported on the depth and structure of the ocean floor.

The entries from February 1859 to May 1860, documenting the ship's Red Sea and Arabian Sea mission, span over 200 pages. We first find the Cyclops near Cape Ras al Hadd on the eastern coast of Oman, at the entrance to the Gulf of Oman: “Cape Ras al Hadd ... terminates in a low sandy spit at the head of which is a village and mud fort. There is an inlet about 4 miles to the northward of

the cape, but inaccessible to large vessels. There is a heavy surf on the beach during northerly winds” (9 February 1859). The ship then plied in the Red and Arabian Seas between Egypt, Yemen and Oman, eventually finishing in Bombay.

During its expedition, the Cyclops visited and moored in Quseer and Zabardag Island (Egypt), Suakin (Sudan), Perim Island (Strait Bab-el-Mandeb, Yemen), the Hanish Islands (Yemen), Palinurus Shoal and Cape Fartak (Yemen), Al-Hallaniyah and Al-Qibliyah (Khuriya Muriya Islands, Oman), Ras Madrasah and Ras Al Hadd (Oman), Charna Island and Karachi (Pakistan). Six larger entries, occupying up to two pages of text, describe the topography, landmarks, soundings and economy of Karachi, Zabargad Island, and Muscat Cove, which latter harbour is said to be “formed by Muscat Island on the east and Ras Muscat on the West, it is one mile deep by half a mile wide with 12 fms at entrance, decreasing to 3 fathoms ahead of the town. It is defended by two ... batteries on the island, one on the height to the seat of town and two on Ras Muscat. They are all in a state of decay. The entrance to the cove is difficult to make out when coming from the eastward ... The exports of Muscat are wheat, dried fish, dates and cattle, the imports being European and Indian manufactured goods, sugar, etc. The revenue is about £100,000. The Imaum's Palace faces the water, his army generally consists of from 10 to 12,000 men, and the fleet of 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, a transport and brig, the greater part of the Navy having been removed to Zanzibar, the Captains of these vessels being educated at Bombay or Calcutta. Supplies of all kind are cheap and plentiful. Boats may be hired thro' the medium of the Agent of the Indian Government for the shipment of coals” (26 November 1859).

Illustrated with eight well-executed ink-drawn charts, showing the tracks of Cyclops in the Red and Arabian Seas, as well as the harbours of Muscat Cove and other places. Five beautiful ink sketches show the city of Muscat, “Hallani Bluff from Addington Cove” (Al-Hallaniyah, the largest of the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Oman), Ras Fartak (Yemen), Karachi harbour, and Colombo. Overall, an important content-rich source on the early history of the submarine telegraph cable around the Arabian Peninsula to British India.



Rare travel account

237. OPPENHEIM, Max von. Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Hauran, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1899–1900. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 (instead of 3) folding maps in rear-cover pockets and numerous illustrations in the text and on photo plates. Original illustrated green cloth. € 8,500

First edition of this rare travel account by the diplomat, archaeologist and orientalist Max Oppenheim (1860–1946), a work that made his name as an expert on the orient. With numerous, mainly photographic illustrations.

Bindings professionally restored; wants the large general map. Some slight browning; one map in vol. 2 loose with frayed edges.

Henze III, 650ff. OCLC 13166400.

First printing

238. OWEN, Roderic. The Golden Bubble. Arabian Gulf Documentary.

London, Collins, 1957. 8vo. With 13 photo illustrations and a map. Original red publisher's cloth with giltstamped spine title. Original dust jacket. € 950

First printing of the first edition. A documentary of a year spent by the author in the Arabian Gulf, discussing Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Buraimi Oasis, Qatar, Kuwait; hunting and falconry. Dedicated "to the honour and glory of His Excellency Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan Albufalah, Ruler of Abu Dhabi".

Dust jacket slightly frayed and chipped in places, otherwise a good copy of this now-rare title.

OCLC 1239299. Not in Macro.



Shipwrecked Americans as slaves of Islamic hunters and nomads in the western Sahara in 1800

239. PADDOCK, Judah. A narrative of the shipwreck of the Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary ...

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown (on back of title-page, and colophon: printed by Andrew Strahan), 1818. 4°. 20th-century tan goatskin morocco. € 1,500



First British edition of a detailed narrative of the wreck of the 260 ton American ship Oswego (a whaling ship converted to merchant service) off the coast of Africa near the Canary Islands on 28 March 1800 and the capture of the captain and crew by a party of seven armed Islamic hunters armed with guns and daggers. Their captors forced them to march inland through the desert for five or six days, where they sold the white prisoners to nomadic shepherds but chose to keep the two black prisoners for their own use and departed with them. Ahomed, the chief of the nomads pointed out that the Islamic people take slaves only when God sends them to their coast, whereas the Western slave traders come and steal men out of their homelands. "Never did I feel a reproach more sensibly", writes the Quaker captain. He eventually convinced the chief to bring them to the nearest British authorities. Binding with a small worm hole and a few superficial scratches and scuff marks, but also good. A fascinating and informative story of life in the captivity of nomads in the western Sahara.

C. Carmer, The Hudson (1989), pp. 123–126; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabie 1260; S. Wolfe, "Borders, bodies, and writing: American Barbary Coast captivity narratives, 1816–1819", in: American studies in Scandinavia, 43 (2011), pp. 5–29.

Rare counterpart to Lorimer's Gazetteer: "For Official Use Only"

240. PAGET, William Henry / MASON, A. H. et al. (eds.). Frontier and Overseas Expeditions from India. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Divisions of the Chief of the Staff Army Head Quarters India. In six volumes. For official use only.

Simla, Government Monotype Press, 1907–11. 8°. 8 vols. (6 volumes & 2 supplements). With 56 maps and plans (many folding, some in cover pockets) and 2 folding tables. Uniformly bound in contemporary quarter calf over green cloth covers with giltstamped spine labels. € 75,000



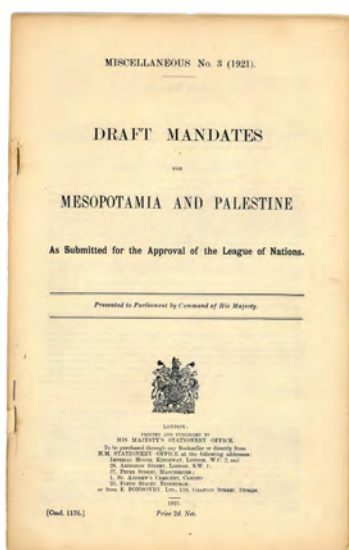
Excessively rare counterpart to Lorimer's simultaneously published *Gazetteer of the Gulf*: like it, classified at the time of its issuing as a confidential British government document and still well-nigh unobtainable in the original printing, this third and last issue of Paget's and Mason's *Frontier and Overseas Expeditions* remains the most important single source on Raj-based military frontier operations carried out up to the First World War. The work was first compiled in 1873 by Colonel W. H. Paget as *A Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes*, with the intention of providing a "valuable guide" to such British commanders and policymakers as "might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours". It was revised in 1884 by A. H. Mason of the Royal Engineers. Three decades later, the frontiers of British influence had vastly expanded: they now reached to the borders of Afghanistan and Persia, and a newly compiled record of expeditions was urgently required. Under the editorship of Lieutenant C. F. Aspinall and Major R. G. Burton, the work was thoroughly overhauled and expanded to six volumes, replete with maps and each dealing with a distinct geographical division, with two supplements. Only a few hundred copies would have been printed for circulation to British government departments, regimental libraries,

and agencies. The present set was issued to the 7th Division Military Society in 1908.

The 6th volume deals in depth with "The Arabian Peninsula and the Islands of Perim and Socotra". It includes a sketch of the geographical situation before discussing in more detail the First Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1809. It is noteworthy that the British officers here felt compelled to record the military gallantry of the al-Qasimi in their resistance to the British forces. Similarly, the Second Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1819 is treated, as is the Bani-Bu-Ali Expedition of 1810 (mentioning the results of "bad diplomacy" and "bad tactics", and citing the bravery of an Imam who displayed "great personal courage" while endeavouring to save an artilleryman). Corners somewhat bumped, but altogether a tightly bound, handsome and well-preserved set. 1910 and 1911 stamps of the Bareilly Brigade Military Library to most volumes. Warning "For Official Use Only" stamped in gilt to spine labels throughout, with most title-pages being correspondingly imprinted (in red ink up to vol. 2). Of the utmost rarity: not reproduced within the Cambridge Archive Editions series, although incomplete reprints appeared in Quetta in 1979 and in Delhi in 1983.

Provenance: 1) 7th Division Military Society, 1908; 2) Bareilly Brigade Military Library, 1910/11; 3) U.S. private collection.

OCLC 821799.



Defining the Status of Britain in Mesopotamia and Palestine

241. [PALESTINE]. Draft Mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine as Submitted for the Approval of the League of Nations. (Cmd 1176).

London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1921. Folio. Disbound, stapled.

€ 1,500

Important December 1920 draft of the British Mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, the penultimate draft of the mandate system presented to the League of Nations for comment. Here, the British government states formally that it is "in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country" (p. 5). The present draft restored a previously removed preamble to the Mandate for Palestine, which reads, "and whereas recognition has thereby been given

to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their National Home in that country" (p. 5), which was retained in the final version.

The Mandate for Palestine includes 27 articles relating, among other things, to creating the political and economic conditions that will enable the establishment of a national home for the Jewish nation while maintaining the civil and religious rights of all the residents of the country; allocating lands for Jewish settlement; creating a functioning governance system; ensuring the status of English, Hebrew and Arabic as official languages; and more. Formulating the Mandate for Palestine took two years and on 24 July 1922, after corrections and revisions, it was accepted by the Council of the League of Nations and became an internationally binding document.

Light wear, stapled. A rare and important document of what would become the Mandate period.

Mapped Jewish settlements funded by Keren Hayesod

242. [PALESTINE]. Eretz Israel. Map of Jewish Settlements. Keren Hayesod Agricultural Work 1921–1946.

Palestine, Jewish Agency for Palestine Agricultural Colonisation Department, Irrigation Office, 1946. Chromolithograph map, 852 × 520 mm. Scale 1:500,000. € 950

A map depicting the Jewish settlements related to Keren Hayesod agricultural work from 1921 to 1946. Keren Hayesod was, during the pre-state period, a single-issue Zionist funding body and played a large role in the settlement of Palestine by Jewish colonists prior to 1948; many of these settlements were agricultural in nature. The map lists over one hundred settlements and distinguishes those established by from those aided by Keren Hayesod. Also identified are settlement types: communal, smallholders, village, urban, town, training farms, and ex-servicemen villages. A colourful and thorough overview of Keren Hayesod's work in the region.

A hint of wear along creases, otherwise well preserved.

OCLC 827860593.



Plan for the division of Palestine

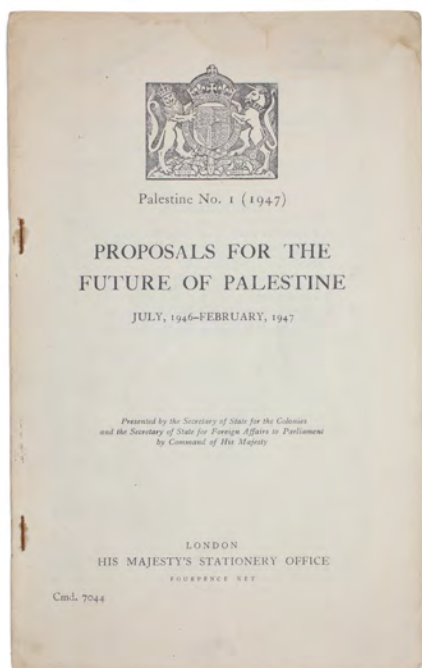
243. [PALESTINE]. Palestine No. 1 1947. Proposals for the Future of Palestine. July, 1946 – February, 1947.

London, H.M.S.O., 1947. 8vo. With a folding map. Original printed wrappers. € 1,500

Only edition of this rare pamphlet. "The only chance of peace, and of immediate advance towards self-governing institutions, appears to lie in so framing the constitution of the country as to give to each the greatest practicable measure of power to manage its own affairs".

An uncommon and important publication, detailing the Morrison-Grady Plan for the division of Palestine into four areas. The plan was based upon the work of British and American "expert delegations", who believed the political aspirations of the Arab and Jewish communities were irreconcilable and the best course of action was to give them their own territories and autonomy, albeit under a central government.

A little light water-staining to top of front wrapper, otherwise very good. The folding map, titled the "Provincial Autonomy Plan", shows the four areas: an Arab Province, a Jewish Province, a District of Jerusalem, and a District of the Negeb.



YERUSALEM



CENTRAL SECTION OF NEW JERUSALEM



KING GEORGE AVENUE LOOKING NORTH

Palestine, 1946–1947. Oblong 8vo. 57 albumen prints (mostly 90 × 65 mm) mounted on 15 black sheets, 9 more loosely inserted. Wooden boards with a coloured view of Rachel's tomb, captioned in Hebrew and English.

Charming souvenir album, privately assembled by a British soldier and captioned by him throughout with his ownership entry "Jerusalem. E. Stacey. 9.9.46" to inner front board and a photo ("Boys of the Shack 147") showing him among his comrades in front of their barracks. The majority of the photos bear the ink stamp of the Matson Photo Service on the reverse. The Matsons were handed the management of the American Colony photo service in 1934. The American Colony was a utopian Christian sect formed by religious pilgrims who emigrated to Jerusalem from the United States and Sweden.

A collage of seven black and white photographs from the 1930s, mounted on a dark album page. The photos show various scenes: a truck with people on top, a car crash, a person with a flag, a person with a rifle, a group of people, a car on a road, and a car crash.

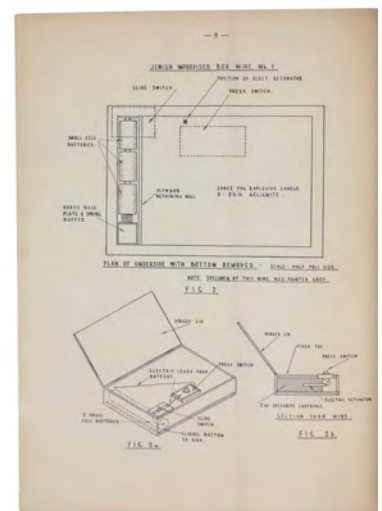
Palestine, ca. 1945–1947. Oblong folio (255 × 203 mm). Photograph album containing 223 photographs (from 47 × 65 to 178 × 240 mm) mounted on 18 leaves, with 23 loosely inserted photographs, mostly with handwritten annotations in blue ink to versos. Contemporary metal-ring leatherette binding. With a quantity of relevant ephemera.

Interesting collection of photographs by a participant in the closing stages of British rule in Palestine. Assembled by Lance Sergeant Ernest Bennet serving in 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards in Palestine, the photographs depict British (d"), with Arab inhabitants, riots in Jaffa, military convoys, and troops on patrol. with a captured Irgun flag and ships docking at Haifa with Jewish Displaced Persons. script cross on the photographs.

Extremities of binding lightly rubbed. Includes a small collection of personal papers such as correspondence and payslips.

[Jerusalem], Headquarters, Chief Engineer, Palestine & Transjordan, December 1946. 4to. With frontispiece, 6 plates, and 16 full-page illustrations in the text. Original printed, illustrated buff wrappers. € 4,500

Very rare restricted British Army manual, dealing with the terrorist explosive devices and methods employed by the Zionist insurgents during their paramilitary campaign carried out against British rule in Mandatory Palestine. Includes instructions how to detonate various types of mines and booby traps, as well as a history of terrorist activity in 1946 undertaken by Jewish groups. Plates of various attacks are included, such as the partially destroyed King



David Hotel in July 1946, and the demolished building in the David Quarter, Jerusalem, bombed in November 1946. Of that attack the booklet reads, “This incident is included for its illustration of the extreme methods which Jewish Terrorists may employ when planning deliberate murder”.

Wrappers slightly soiled; interior shows occasional brownstaining. An extraordinarily rare survival; only three copies in libraries internationally: National Library of Israel; Johns Hopkins University; University of Toronto Fisher Rare Book Collection.

OCLC 233992872.

The Mandate Reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan

247. [PALESTINE – Mandate Reports to the League of Nations]. Report by His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom [...] on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

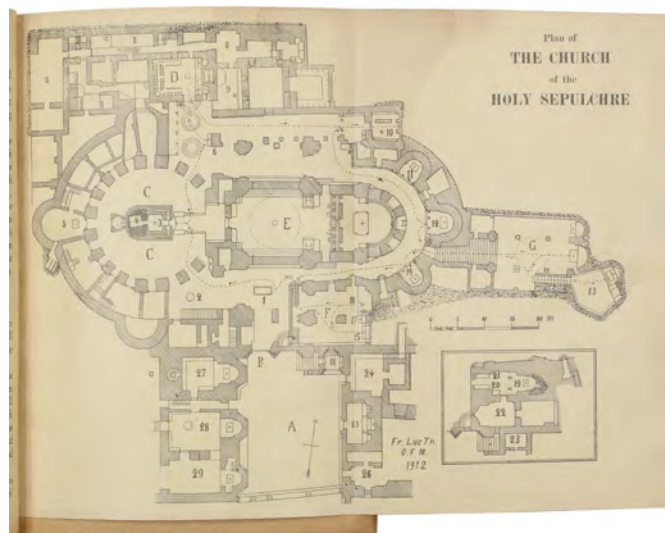
London, His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1921–39. Large 8°. 29 volumes bound in 5. Includes 33 folding maps and 5 folding diagrams, a number of which colour-printed. Modern half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped titles to spines. € 25,000

A near-complete run of mandate reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1921 onwards, mostly published under Britain’s mandate from the League of Nations, comprising both the relevant Colonial series and the Command Papers series as presented to parliament.

As early as 1920, when the joint British, French and Arab military administration over the formerly Ottoman Levantine provinces was transformed into a civil authority, Britain’s High Commissioner of Palestine was required to file regular reports to the Colonial Office on the operations of this new administration. From 1922 onwards, when Britain was granted the Mandate for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, these reports were adapted for the Council of the League of Nations. They cover the finances and taxation, customs and trade, law and legislation, education, public health, public transport and immigration in Mandatory Palestine, also detailing the various security problems and sectarian strife in the territory and covering the establishment of the Palestine Gendarmerie, its transformation into the Palestine Police Force, the introduction of military units and sources and causes of violence. The reports were discontinued with the advent of the Second World War.

Extensive sets as ours are extremely rare in the trade; the last set sold at auction did not contain a single volume of the Command Papers series (Christie’s 2016, sale 12051, lot 366), as present here.

Cf. Khalidi/Khadduri, *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict. An annotated bibliography*, nos. 1569, 1633, 1641–3 & 1647.



Pocket guide for British soldiers serving in Mandatory Palestine

248. [PALESTINE]. – STEPHAN, St[ephan] H[anna] / ‘AFIF, Boulos. Palestine by Road and Rail. A Concise Guide to the Important Sites in Palestine and Syria [...].

Jerusalem, (Ahva), 1942. 8vo. With a folding plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and a folding map of Palestine and southern Syria. Original printed wrappers. € 850

Very rare pocket guide to the Holy Land, prepared for British soldiers serving in Mandatory Palestine, encouraging them to explore sites of religious and historical interest in “a land of diversity” that can be “bewildering at times to the newcomers” (p. 5).

The book describes the most prominent landmarks of Jerusalem and its surroundings, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Dome of the Rock, the Via Dolorosa, the Muristan, the Zion quarter, Gethsemane, and Jericho, as well as Bethlehem and Hebron, and gives directions to and accounts of other places including Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beirut, Nazareth, Damascus, and Baalbek. In addition, it contains a short history of Palestine and a chronological list of events from 2,600 BC to the Lebanon's declaration of independence in 1941.

Wrappers slightly soiled. Plan lightly waterstained; pp. 77–80 torn at lower margin without loss to text; paper evenly browned throughout. A good copy. Only two library copies traceable internationally (National Library of Israel and Stanford University Library).

OCLC 234128765.

Directory of the tribes of the Transjordan districts – author's presentation copy

249. PEAKE, F[rederick] G[erard]. A History of Trans-Jordan and its Tribes. By El Fariq F. G. Peake Pasha.

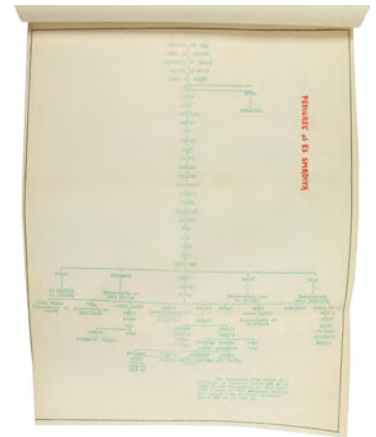
Amman, no publisher, June 1934. Folio. With numerous genealogical plates printed in red and green (of which 2 folding) in the 2nd volume. Original printed flexible boards with cloth-reinforced spine (vol. 2); vol. 1 bound in modern half calf with cloth covers, preserving original printed upper wrapper within. € 12,500

Rare history of the Emirate of Transjordan (today the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan), then a British protectorate. Presentation copy from the author to Ahmed Salem el Sakrun of the Arab Legion and inscribed by him to "my friend Ahmed Effendi Hsein El Amawi as a remembrance, Amman 23.12.35" on inside of upper wrapper.

The second volume contains not only the first volume's index, but also an annotated directory of the tribes of the various districts of Transjordan, comprising extensive tables, genealogies, and introductory essays on each tribe. With a separate index to the tribes and a bibliography at the end of the volume. Major-General F. G. Peake (1886–1970), known to the Jordanians as "Peake Pasha", served under Lawrence of Arabia and formed the "Arab Legion", the territory's regular army, in the early 1920s. He was later appointed Major-General in the army of the Emirate of Transjordan. Upon his retirement in 1939 he was succeeded in his command by John Bagot Glubb.

Title of vol. 1 trimmed and mounted on blank leaf; some light spotting or soiling; final leaf a little stained, slight fraying to edges at beginning and end, original printed upper wrapper rubbed and stained, lacking lower outer corner. Spine of vol. 2 a little chipped, else fine. Mimeographed typescript, printed on one side throughout. No copy in British Library.

OCLC 29109691.



A major historical novel set in medieval Granada, capturing its multiculturalism

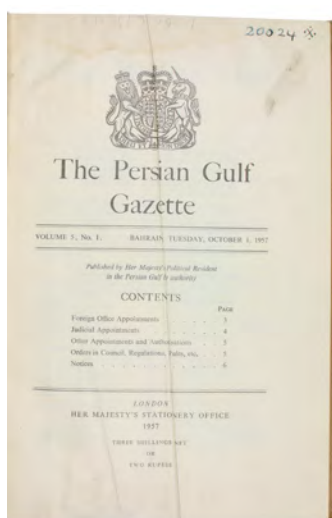
250. [PÉREZ DE HITA, Ginés (ABENHAMIN)]. Historie van Granada, van de Borgherlijcke Oorlogen, ende andere, die in het Granadijsche coninckrijcke geschiet zijn, van de Mooren tegens de Christenen, tot dat de stadt ghewonnen wert van den koninck Don Fernando de vijfde. Met een discours van de incomste der Mooren in Spaengien (ende hare geschiedenissen) met haren uytgang. Getraduceert uyt de Spaensche in Nederduytsche tale, door Isaac Jansz. Bijl.

Haarlem, Vincent Casteleyn, for Jan Evertsz. Cloppenburch, Amsterdam, 1615. 8°. Woodcut vignette on the title-page. Contemporary overlapping vellum. € 4,500

First and only edition of a highly interesting “History of Granada” from the Muslim conquest of the Iberian peninsula (ca. 725–770) to the Reconquista, and Granada’s capitulation in 1492 to the forces of Ferdinand V and Isabella, King and Queen of Aragón and Castile, signalling the end of an independent Muslim power in Spain.

Peréz de Hita himself probably took part in the campaigns against the Moors beginning in 1560 and his *Las Guerras Civiles*, or the Civil wars of Granada and the history of the factions of the Zegries and Abencerrages made him famous. It is a major historical novel, a remarkable work of fiction on the basis of history, interspersed with frontier and Moorish ballads, partly already circulating. Marvelously capturing the multiculturalism of medieval Spain and rendering “the Moor” as brave, courtly and honourable and as a model of chivalrous behavior, Peréz de Hita once more confirms the cultural geography of Granada as home to a variety of cultural components. With an 18th century (?) bookplate of “Coker Court”, a manor house, in South Somerset, constructed in the fifteenth century: a rooster with cross on its back. From the library of William Helyar, Member of Parliament for Somerset in 1715 who owned Coker Court. The Helyar family owned sugar plantations in Jamaica; with the initials “C.P.” on the title-page. With a tear in the spine and a stain in the right lower corner on the front board. In good condition.

E. K. Grootes & J. Jansen, “De produktie van narratiefproza omstreeks 1610/1640 ...”, in: *Tijdschr. voor Neerlandistiek*, 19 (1990), p. 115; *Biblioteca de autores Españoles*, III (1848), i.v.; the Spanish ed. by P. Blanchard-Demouge (Madrid 1913); G. Bleiberg et al., eds., *Dictionary of the lit. of the Iberian Peninsula*, II (1993), pp. 1259-1260.



Legislation in the Gulf States

251. [PERSIAN GULF GAZETTE]. Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf Gazette. Volumes 5 and 6.

Bahrain / London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957–1959. Small folio. Eight issues and eight supplements (1 October 1957 to 1 August 1959), bound in one. Vol. 5 (nos. 1–4 & supplements 18–21); vol. 6 (nos. 1–4 & supplements 22–25). Contemporary sand buckram; red and black labels with gilt lettering to spine, ‘Foreign Office’ stamped in black to upper cover. € 7,500

Two early volumes from the highly important “Persian Gulf Gazette”, which ran from 1953 to 1972. Published in the final decades before the independence of the Gulf States, it is a fascinating record of the waning of direct British involvement in the governments of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States (now the United Arab Emirates).

The “Gazette” was a quarterly publication containing notices of anything relevant to Britain’s jurisdiction in the aforementioned States, from political appointments to new Orders and Regulations. It was sold at H.M. Political Agencies in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Dubai, as well as at H.M. Consulate, Muscat. Supplements were published with each issue, printing the Orders and Regulations in full. These include all manner of regulations – often created in response to rapidly developing infrastructure – covering, inter alia, employment, shipping, patents and the penal system.

Provenance: withdrawn from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library with stamps to endpapers. Some very minor dampstaining to the top edge of textblock, handwritten ink reference numbers to some title-pages, rest of interior clean and fresh. Very well preserved. Though fairly well-held institutionally, original issues (not to mention volumes and runs) are rare in commerce.

The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd

252. [PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger]. Iraq in War Time. Al-Iraq fi zaman al-harb.

Basrah, Government Press, [1918]. Folio. Containing more than 200 photo prints. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8,500

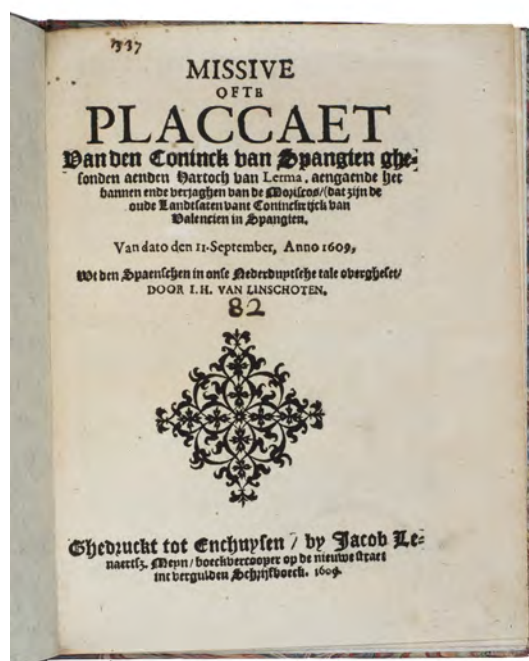
Intriguing photo publication of both Iraq and Central Arabia during the Great War, brought out by St John Philby at the end of the year 1918, after he had served with the British administration in Baghdad from 1915 to 1917 and then travelled through the interior of the Arabian Peninsula as head of a mission to Ibn Saud. Philby completed a great tour of the



Nejd in nine months, covering some 4000 kilometres. "Over 600 photographs were taken, some of which were later published in 1918 in 'Iraq in War Time', the first photographic book to appear on Najd" (Badr El-Hage, p. 95f.). The book, captioned throughout in English and Arabic, is divided into four sections: "Groups and Portraits"; "Local Events"; "Views" (including "In Basrah City", "Amarah", "Nasiriyah", "Baghdad", "Najaf", "Mosul", "Suq al Shuyukh", "In Persia"), and "A Tour through Central Arabia". Among these are numerous equestrian images ("The best Arab horse 'Winchester' owned by Fahud el Nasar", "Well-known Basrah Race Horses", "Arabs competing for a prize offered for the best Arab mare", "Judging the Arab mares", "Winner of the Prize for Arab Mares" etc.), and the portrait section contains a veritable gallery of the sheikhs and political officers of the Arabian scene during the Great War. The tour of the Nejd shows fascinating images of Jeddah, Nafudh, Sakha, Madhiq, Riyadh, Al-Hafar, Saqta Gorge, the Shamsiyah Garden, etc., as well as Arab chiefs and a group portrait with the anonymous tourist Philby himself, surrounded by his Bedouin escort. "Although Philby was an amateur photographer, and the quality of his photographs fails at times to be up to standard, his achievements were remarkable, and his photographs documented many towns and villages for the first time" (Badr El-Hage, p. 114). Near-indecipherable ownership inscription of Sheikh Abdulkareem bin Khaz'al, or possibly of the Sheikh of Muhammerah, Khaz'al bin Jabir bin Merdaw al-Ka'bi (1863–1936), to the verso of the rear free endpaper. A photograph of the Sheikh of Muhammerah appears in Part II. A few small scuffs and stains, corners bumped. A good copy of this rare and important work usually encountered only in poor condition.

Badr El-Hage, Saudi Arabia: Caught in Time, 1861–1939, p. 95. Imperial War Museum 29(567)/3–5. OCLC 757755425. Not in Macro or Wilson.

The unfortunate expulsion of the Moriscos in Spain in 1609 as ordered by King Philip III of Spain during the Twelve Years' Truce



253. PHILIP III, King of Spain (Jan Huygen van LINSCHOTEN, translator). Missive ofte placcaet van den coninck van Spangien ghesonden aenden hartoch van Lerma, aengaende het bannen ende verjaghen van de Moriscos, dat zijn de oude landtsaten vant coninckrijck van Valencien in Spangien. Enkhuizen, Jacob Lenaertsz Meyn, 1609. 4°. With an ornamental woodcut title vignette and a woodcut initial. Modern marbled paper over boards, new endpapers. € 2,500

First edition of the Dutch translation by Jan Huygen van Linschoten (ca. 1563–1611) of a proclamation decreed on 9 April 1609 by King Philip III of Spain (1578–1621), ordering the Duke of Lerma, Francisco Gómez de Sandoval y Rojas (1552/53 - 1625), to expel the Moriscos (Spanish muslims who were forced by the Spanish crown and Roman Catholic church to convert to Christianity) from Spain. The order was influenced by multiple factors, and the reasons for the decision are all written down in the first part of the present proclamation. The present decree, adopted gradually by several Spanish territories (first Valencia, then Aragon, Catalonia, Andalusia, etc.), provided the Duke of Lerma free reign to carry out the expulsion of the Moriscos by whatever means he or his deputies saw fit, to confiscate all their lands and goods and to set an example for everyone who was sympathetic to the Moors. Expelling the Moriscos from Spain,

however, was a real mistake and contributed to Spain's decline. The expulsion of the Moriscos led to depopulation and therefore to economic collapse. This gives the present proclamation great importance for the Dutch, for during the Twelve Years' Truce (1609–1621) the Dutch military war with Spain became an economic war.

With some numbers in manuscript on the first two pages. With a few very minor spots on the first two leaves, very slightly browned, but overall in good condition.

Knuttel 1630; STCN 830501231; Tiele 790.

*One of the earliest sources on the Congo and central Africa,
complete with all plates and maps*

254. PIGAFETTA, Filippo / LOPEZ, Duarte. *Relatione del reame di Congo et delle circonvicine contrade tratta dalli scritti & ragionamenti di Odoardo Lopez.*

Rome, Bartolomeo Grassi, [1591]. 4°. With an integral engraved architectural title-page (with the coat of arms of the dedicatee Antonio Migliore, Bishop of San Marco), large folding engraved general map of Africa (64 × 44 cm), large folding engraved map of the Congo (43.5 × 51.5 cm) and 8 numbered folding engraved plates of plants, animals and inhabitants of the country, by Natalis Bonifazio. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 60,000

First edition of one of the main sources for authentic information on central Africa. Filippo Pigafetta, a relative of Antonio Pigafetta, Magellan's companion on his first circumnavigation of the world, based his work on the information he collected from the Portuguese traveller Duarte Lopez, who sailed to the Congo in 1578 and stayed in Loanda until 1587.

Pigafetta's important and beautifully illustrated account deals with the geography of the country, its animals, the inhabitants and their customs, the Portuguese trade, missionary activities, etc. Of special interest are his history and descriptions of Congolese tribes and their kings. It remained the main source for information on the Congo and central Africa up to the middle of the 19th century.

The fine and decorative map of Africa includes the Red Sea and parts of the Arabian Peninsula.

With the maps repaired and mounted on cloth, and a tear repaired in 1 folding plate, slightly foxed, margins of the plates frayed (without affecting the images, but in one case reaching the border). Some small stains on the binding and the spine a bit worn. Good copy, complete with all the maps and plates.

Adams L 1468 (lacking 1 map); Brunet IV, col. 651 (without the plates); Cox I, pp. 354–355; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3077 (without the maps); for the maps: Betz, The mapping of Africa 34–36, 186; Norwich, Africa 16.



Pliny's Natural History, here edited by Caesarius, friend of Erasmus

255. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). *Naturalis historiae opus.*

(Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus, 1524). Folio. Title-page and sub-title to index with ornamental woodcut border. Woodcut initials, head and tail pieces. Calf, gold-tooled ribbed spine with title-label. Sprinkled edges.

€ 22,500

First edition of the "Natural history" edited by Johannes Caesarius (1468–1550), a humanist and close friend of Erasmus. The text in the present edition is decorated with woodcut borders and many woodcut initials.

"We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

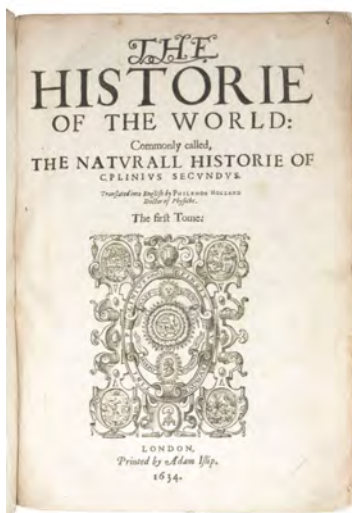


With manuscript notes of multiple owners on pastedown (including written ex-libris by Antonii Mauriti Seguin 1713 and Mathon de la cour 1744). Some underling in text, and notes in the margins (partly lost due to trimmed edges). A very good copy with bookplate of De Ponsainpierre on pastedown.

VD 16, P 3531. Adams P 1556. BM-STC German 704. Durling 3689 (*imperfect copy*). Hunt 23. USTC (11 copies).

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

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



London, Adam Islip, 1634. Folio. 2 vols. in one. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15,000

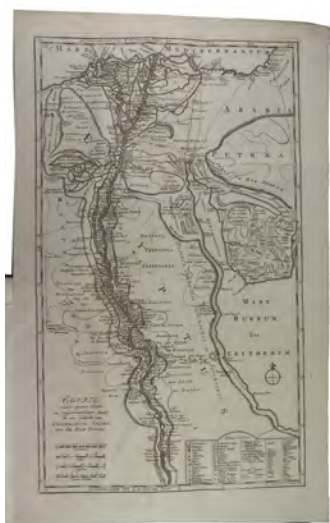
Pliny's renowned *Natural History* in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. Through the present work Pliny gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates that has come down to us from classical times.

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

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

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

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



Utrecht, Rotterdam & Amsterdam, Gijsbert Tieme and Abraham van Paddenburg; Jacobus Bosch and Reinier Arrenberg; Martinus de Bruyn, 1776–86. 4°. 3 vols. (in 6 parts) bound as 6. With 205 engraved folding plates, including maps, plans, views and other illustrations, depicting temples, antiquities, plants, animals, etc. Contemporary half calf, gold fillets and two title-labels on spines, sprinkled paper sides. € 15,000

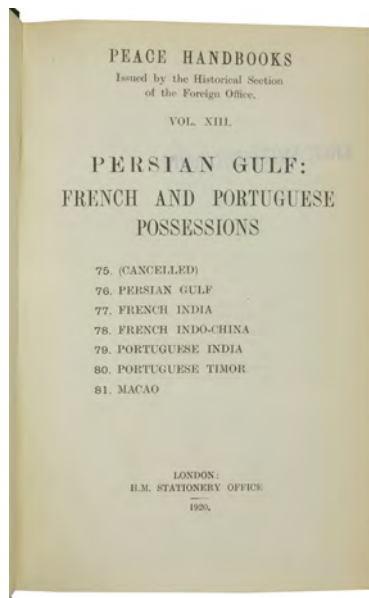
First edition of the Dutch translation of Pococke's celebrated monograph on the Near and Middle East, praised by Gibbon as a work of "superior learning and dignity". This Dutch edition was augmented with 27 plates, an essay by the minister Rutger Schutte on the travels of the Israelites, and a index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

"Pococke travelled extensively in Europe from 1733 to 1736 and continued on to the Levant, reaching Alexandria in September 1737. He remained three years in the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece. His book describes these journeys but not necessarily in chronological order. The plates of antiquities are after drawings by Pococke himself ... Pococke achieved a great reputation with this publication; the work was very popular during his lifetime and was praised by Gibbon" (Blackmer). "The quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most

important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost" (ODNB).

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

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



The Treaties of Peace signed by all the Sheikhs of the Arab Tribes of the Gulf

258. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]. – FOREIGN OFFICE). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions. Peace Handbook.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8°. Publisher's printed green cloth.

€ 4,500

A manual of "geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political" information compiled for the British delegates to the Peace Conference that took place in Versailles in 1919, here issued "for public use" for the first time (see no. 224 in this catalogue for the confidential 1919 issue). The extensive section on the Arabian coastal regions includes not only detailed statistics (giving the population of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah at 6,000, 20,000, and 15,000 inhabitants, respectively), but also, in a separate appendix, the full text of the treaties signed between the United Kingdom and the Sheikhs and rulers of the "Trucial Coast" in 1820 and 1853, including the names of all signatories: Sh. Hassan bin Rahmah for Ras al-Khaimah, Sh. Shakhboub for Abu Dhabi, Sh. Zayed bin Syf for Dubai, Sh. Sultan bin Suggur for Sharjah, Sh. Rashid bin Hamid for Ajman, Sh. Abdullah bin Rashid for Umm al-Quwayn, etc.

Issued as vol. XIII of the "Peace Handbooks" by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. Binding slightly stained. Withdrawn from the University Library of Manchester (their ownership, bookplate, and deaccession stamp to endpapers). Rare.

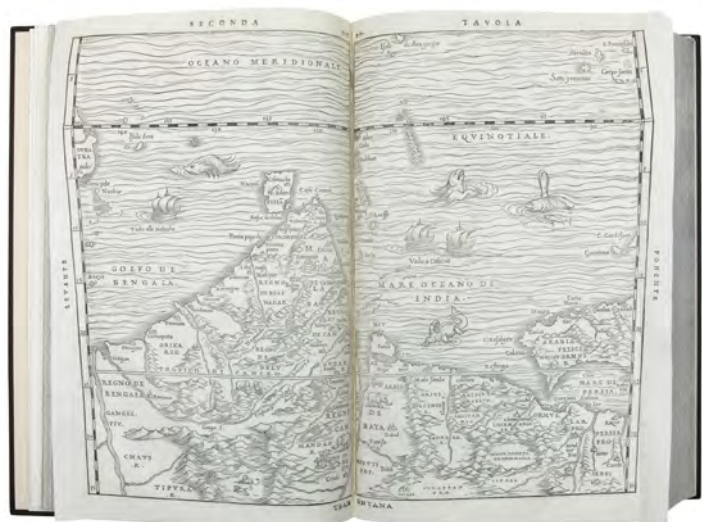
OCLC 28122772.

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

259. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi.

Venice, Giunti, 1554–74. Folio. 3 vols. With a total of 51 engravings in the text (7 full-page) and 12 double-page maps and plans (2 full-page). 20th-c. full brown morocco, double-gilt fillet on the covers, spine ribbed and decorated with gilt fleurons, mottled edges. Stored in custom-made calf-edged slipcases. € 85,000

Perfectly complete copy of this superb collection of travels, composed of the first edition of the 3rd part and the second edition of the 1st and 2nd part. The second edition, widely enlarged, of the 1st part, is the first and only one to include the 3 double-page maps representing Africa and India.



“This work, which served as a model to Hakluyt, was the first systematical collection of voyages that had so far appeared [...] It [...] is carefully and intelligently done” (Cox). The first volume includes several travel reports of the utmost importance for the exploration of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf region. Lodovico Varthema’s travel report, famous for detailing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca, indeed the first Western encounter with the Arab world, contains accounts of the holy cities of as well as of the port of Jeddah, information on Bedouin life and costume, etc.

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

Duarte Barbosa’s report includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, Julfar and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving), etc. Also, we find the very early and highly influential, albeit imprecise data on the Kuwait region: place names such as Lorom, Gostaque, Bacido, Conga, Menahaon etc. which Slot discusses at some length: “Much of the toponymic information in the Kuwait region on the maps from the Gastaldi group is based on an erroneous interpretation of Duarte Barbosa’s text. From this text come the strange names of places in the area of Kuwait like Costaqui (Kuhistaq) which should in fact be placed on the other side of the Gulf” (Origins of Kuwait, p. 15).

The volume also includes a set of three woodcut maps by Gastaldi: the first showing Africa, the second showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the Eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, while the third shows Southeast Asia and the East Indies. These were a great advance on earlier maps, including even Gastaldi’s own, taking into account new information provided by Portuguese explorers. Many of the topographic names in the Gulf region derive from the forms used by these navigators and can be identified, sometimes tentatively, from their place on the first two of these maps and from the early accounts of the voyages: “Cor. Dulfar” (Dhofar), the island “Macira” (Masirah), “C. Resalgate” (Ras al Had?), “Galatia” (the ancient site Qalhat), “Mazcate” (Muscat), the island “Quexumo” (Qeshm), “Ormuz” (Hormuz), and there is even an unlabelled city close to the present-day Abu Dhabi.

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

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

First exploration of the flora of the Middle East

260. RAUWOLF, Leonhard. Beschreibung der Reyß [...], so er [...] gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer, fürnemlich Syriam, Judeam, Arabiam, Mesopotamiam, Babyloniam, Assyriam, Armeniam, etc. nicht ohne Mühe und grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht [...].

Frankfurt a. M., Christoph Rab, 1582. 4°. 3 parts in one vol. Title-page printed in red and black. With 3 woodcut title vignettes (including one showing a camel). Contemporary blindstamped brown calf with 2 clasps. € 8,500

Rare second edition, printed in the year of the first edition: a German description of a three-year journey to Palestine and the Near East by the botanist Rauwolf (1535–96), with many authentic and reliable observations, also about the people and customs and of the difficulties of travel. His description of the preparation of coffee in Aleppo was the first such report by a European. “Highly influential travel account by the learned Augsburg physician and botanist who journeyed to Jerusalem in the years 1573 to 1576. The 8th chapter of part I contains the celebrated descriptions of the coffee drink and of the coffee berry [...] Rauwolf’s account of coffee as a social drink of the East is thought to be the earliest in a printed book” (Hünersdorff/H. II, 1221). “Rauwolf [...] made a hazardous journey in many parts of the East to collect foreign plants; his herbarium is now carefully preserved at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden” (Hunt 146). “He was the first modern botanist to collect and describe the flora of the regions east of the Levantine coast” (Norman). An illustrated edition expanded by a fourth part was published at Lauingen the following year.

Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Title page remargined, showing some fingerstaining; occasional slight brown- and waterstaining; a few contemporary marginalia near the end.

VD 16, ZV 12969. Adams R 188. Pritzel 7430. Cf. Norman 1782. Not in BM-STC German.



On the origins of the Wahhabis

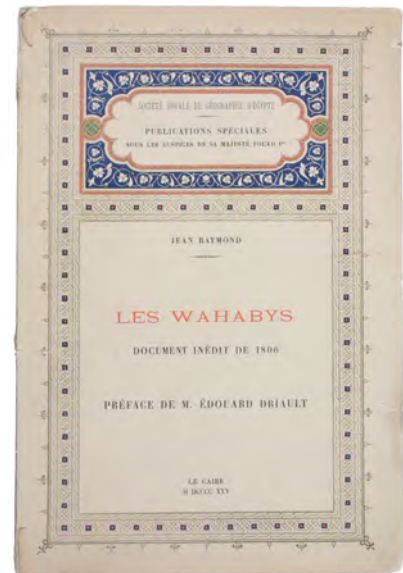
261. RAYMOND, Jean. Mémoire sur l'Origine des Wahabys, sur la Naissance de Leur Puissance et sur l'Influence dont ils jouissent comme Nation. Rapport de Jean Raymond daté de 1806.

Cairo, Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte, 1925. 4to. Publisher's original illustrated printed wrappers. € 2,000

First edition of this study on the origins of the Wahhabis, published from the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With a preface by the French historian Édouard Driault (1864–1947). An Arabic translation (“al-Tadhkirah fi asl al-Wahhabiyyin wa-dawlatihim”) appeared at Riyadh as recently as 2004.

Binding somewhat frayed and chipped. Uncut, untrimmed copy from the library of the respected Cairo-based Egyptologist and dealer in antiquities, Roger Khawam (1922–2016), who dispersed his library four years before his death (his Scarab bookplate to the front free endpaper).

Macro 1874. OCLC 5277329.



Correspondence of the “Lord of the Naval and Commercial Conquest of Arabia, Persia, India and Asia”

262. REBELLO DA SILVA, Luis Augusto, et al. (eds.). Corpo diplomatico Portuguez. Contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. Small folio. 15 vols. (final vol. in 2 parts), uniformly bound in half tan sheep over decorated boards, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves. Some original printed wrappers bound within. All edges sprinkled. € 18,500

First editions; all that was published of this massive project. The “Corpo diplomatico” deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman Curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents from the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited – frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India” – provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers (“the Saracens are thrown into confusion”; “our men attacked and burned maritime towns belonging to the Saracens, situated on the mainland”; cf. vol. I, p. 116f.).



Many volumes, but VII through XI in particular, contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz): “Ormuz, que he cabeça de todo o Reino de Ormuz [...] e na dita Cidade de Ormuz fortaleza minha com muita gente de christãos portuguezes” (II, 374); “o vejo, que se se faz guerra ao Turco e Vossa Alteza quer, sem despesa de quasi nada, o Egipto e Suria e Arabia seraom vossos” (III, 243); “e asy mandou que se reteuessem todas as naos, que viessem da India a Judá e a Meca” (397); “se entende hum muito boom socedimento pella armada de Vossa Alteza na ilha de Banrrehem [= Bahrain] de que se deve ter muito contentamento assi pella reputação” (VIII, 372); “e depois em Ormuz poderia saber o acontecimento de Baharem” (468); “toda a costa de Melinde ate Moçambique e assi da outra de Adem ate Ormuz quererão por alguma d aquellas tentar ardis [...] A Baçora vai tambem muita somma de especiaria” (IX, 110f.); “O negocio he grave e de muita consideração e em ser muita a somma da speciaria que vem pello mar Roxo ao Cayro e pello de Ormuz a Bacora” (135); “Andre Ribeiro que com João de Lisboa foi cativo em Mazcate” (175); etc.

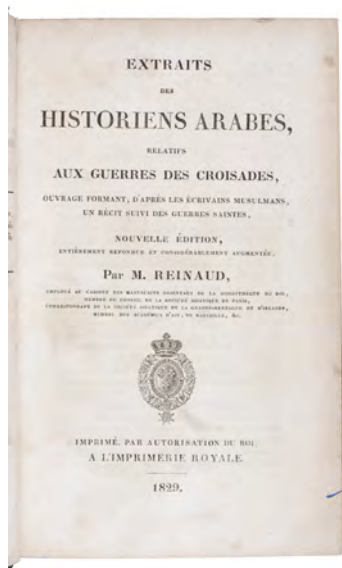
Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochin, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “cristãos novos”, the Jesuits, the Council of Trent, Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675.

Marginal spotting in vol. XV, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear pastedown of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95. OCLC 55783574.

Islamic Texts on the Christian Crusades

263. [REINAUD, (Joseph-Toussaint)]. Extraits des historiens arabes, relatifs aux guerres des croisades, ouvrage formant, d’après les écrivains musulmans, un récit suivi des guerres saintes, nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée.



[Paris], Imprimerie royale, 1829. 8°. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition of a work on Islamic texts about the Christian crusades, by the French orientalist Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). It gives a French translation of numerous texts and extracts relating to the crusades originally written in Arabic from the 11th to the 15th century by Arab historians, with occasionally some passages in Arabic in the notes. Most of the texts deal with major battles and sieges, Saladin, and victories and deaths of important leaders. The preliminaries include brief biographies of some of the major authors, including Ali ibn al-Athir, Baha ad-Din ibn Shaddad, Imad ad-Din al-Isfahani, Ibn al-Adim and many more. The texts are arranged into different chapters, each devoted to a different stage of the crusades. The book is in fact the publication of a part of the extensive manuscript by Georges-François Berthereau (1732–94), who collected numerous Arab texts on the crusades, but the publication was prohibited during years following the French Revolution. The book was published as a part of the Bibliothèque des croisades, as an addition to the well-known Histoire des croisades, written by Joseph François Michaud (1767–1839).

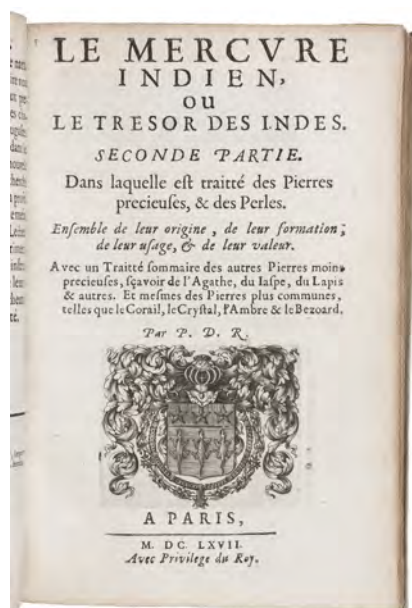
With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Hage Chahine 3963. Not in Blackmer.

"The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf"

264. [ROSNEL, Pierre de]. Le mercure indien, ou, Le tresor des Indes.

Paris, Robert Chevillon, 1667. Small 8°. With an engraved coat of arms on the title-pages. Later vellum. € 5,000



First edition of a "much esteemed and sought work" on precious metals, mining and gems, by a French goldsmith. Divided in two parts, the first part "is a mining & metallurgical treatise in which gold, silver, and mercury are described in respect to their mines and methods of mining, purification of ores by smelting or otherwise, and refinement of the metals. Special emphasis is laid upon the mines of the New World" (Sinkankas). The second part, divided into four books, describes numerous types of minerals and gems but also devotes several pages to bezoar stones and their supposed medical properties as described by Arab physicians. Of this part, the second book treats pearls and contains several remarks on the fresh-water pearls of Scotland, which were then highly esteemed. Nevertheless, as the author remarks "The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf, between the island of Hormuz & Basra, near Qatifa, Gombroon & Julfar" (p. 35). Pierre de Rosnel was goldsmith-in-ordinary to King Louis XIII of France, otherwise little is known of him. In the final part of *Le mercure indien* he "provides a mathematical system for adjusting prices of diamonds upwards at a steepening rate with increasing weight" (Sinkankas), preceding the publication of the standard method of pricing as described by Tavernier.

Thumbed and with a few ink stains on the pages and with water stains in the lower margin of the first half of the second part; nevertheless a very good copy.

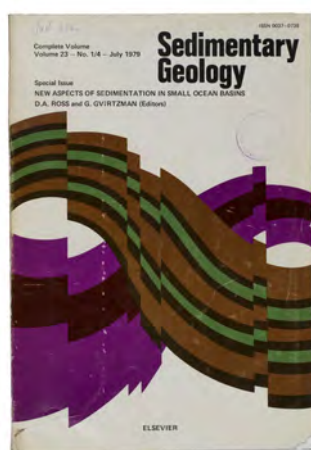
Carter, *Sea of Pearls, seven thousand years of the industry that shaped the Gulf*, pp. 93–94; Sabin 73297; Sinkankas 5569.

Sedimentation in ocean basins: one of the most fertile areas of study for marine scientists

265. ROSS, D.A. and G. GVIRTZMAN (editors). Sedimentary geology. Special Issue. New aspects of sedimentation in small ocean basins.

Amsterdam, Oxford and New York, Elsevier scientific publishing company, 1979. 24 × 16.5 cm. With approximately 170 maps, graphs, tables, charts and other illustrations in the text. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers.

€ 350



A special issue of the *Sedimentary Geology* journal concerning the new aspects of sedimentation in small ocean basins, which consists of 15 papers published following the Tenth International Congress on sedimentology, in Jerusalem 1978. The contributing authors are leading scientists in the field of geology, geophysics and oceanography, and are often specialised in studying sedimentation. The (main) editors of this issue are David A. Ross, a scientist (now emeritus) in geology and geophysics at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, in Woods Hole Massachusetts, USA, and G. Gvirtzman, a (former) researcher of the oil research division at the geological survey of Israel.

The subject of small ocean basins (also known as marginal seas), as described in the foreword, are "the most fertile areas of study for marine scientists". The studies presented in this journal focus on 5 partially or complete isolated basins: the Eastern Mediterranean Sea (also known as the Levantine Sea), the Red Sea including the Gulf of Eilat/Aqaba, the Persian Gulf including the Gulf of Oman, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea.

With a faded purple stamp from the library of the geological institute of the University of Amsterdam on the front and back wrapper and a note in blue ink ("Jast. [=Kast?] 252") on the front wrapper. With an orange order form for volumes of the *Marine Geology* journal stapled to the half-title. The wrappers are slightly scuffed and the front wrapper is slightly damaged at the

lower outer corner and near the foot of the spine. Otherwise in good condition.

WorldCat 252253958 (2 copies) & 756190619 (6 copies).

Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

266. [ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY]. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

London, John Murray, 1831–80[–81]. 56 volumes (vols. I–L in 51 volumes and 5 volumes of indices). Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.



With:

(2) Proceedings of the RGS. London: Edward Stanford, 1857–78. Vols. I–XXII. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(3) Proceedings of the RGS and Monthly Record of Geography. London: Edward Stanford, 1879–92. Vols. I–XIV. Title to first volume torn and laid down, map and facing p. 664 of text damaged. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(4) Supplementary Papers of the RGS. London: John Murray, 1886–90. Vols. I–IV. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(5) The Geographical Journal including the Proceedings of the RGS. London: R.G.S., 1893–1948. Vols. I–CXII only (in 109 volumes). Vols. 1–28: contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt;

vols. 29–112: original blue cloth, or contemporary cloth, gilt. Institutional bookplates to some pastedowns; blindstamps to some title-pages; ink stamps to some plates and maps. € 185,000

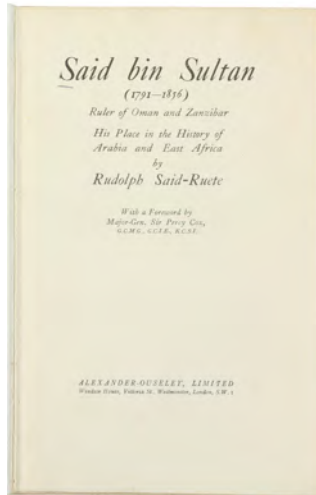
Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society 1831 through 1948, comprising 203 volumes with thousands of plates and maps, many folding.

Founded in 1830, the Royal Geographical Society spearheaded efforts to accurately map and describe every corner of the known world. As lesser-known regions of the globe such as Africa and the Middle East began to emerge as major centres of global trade in the 19th century, the Society funded thousands of European expeditions to these areas in an effort to promote British commercial and scientific interests. Explorers of the Arabian Peninsula such as Henry St. John Philby (aka “Sheikh Abdullah”), Percy Cox, Theodore Bent, Gertrude Bell, Wilfred Thesiger (aka “Mubarak bin London”), and Bertram Thomas all reported directly to the Royal Geographical Society, and their accounts, often with accompanying maps, contributed enormously to the western interest in the economy and geography of these regions. Collected here is the entire run of publications issued by the RGS up to the mid-20th century – a full 203 volumes containing thousands of seminal articles, plates, and maps chronicling the modern mapping of the world. Its importance for the Arabian Peninsula is well-reflected in Macro’s bibliography. Wilson’s 1833 “Memorandum Respecting the Pearl Fisheries in the Persian Gulf”, James Wellsted’s “Observations on the Coast of Arabia between Rás Mohammed and Jiddah” (1836), and Felix Haig’s “Memoirs of the Southeast Coast of Arabia” (1839) are among the earliest reports on those regions. Georg Wallin delivered a valuable report on the Hajj to the Society in 1854 in his “Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca”; William Palgrave is today regarded as one of the most important European explorers of the Peninsula, and his “Observations made in Central, Eastern and Southern Arabia, 1862–3” is found in the 1864 volume of the Journal. A lesser-known figure is Lewis Pelly, who in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (1863) delivered a remarkably prescient lecture, “On the Geographical Capabilities of the Persian Gulf as an Area of Trade” – highlighting the future importance of the tribes and territories of the Gulf as global commercial centres, from Kuwait down to the coasts mainly controlled by “Arab pirates”. He also contributed “A Visit to the Wahabee Capital, Central Arabia” (1865) – a fascinating, early account of Riyadh.

From the library of the British Consul in Zanzibar

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

London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher’s original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover. € 9,500



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

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

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.

Presentation copy inscribed to Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu’aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Makalla

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

London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher’s original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover. € 28,000

Rare first edition: presentation copy from Said-Ruete to Sir Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu’aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Makalla (ruled 1936–56), inscribed in green ink: “To / His Highness The Sultan / of Shiher and Makalla / Saleh bin Galib Alcaity / a token of sincere esteem / by the Author. / London, May 7th 1937”. Below this is pasted a printed bookplate in Arabic.

The Qu’aiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, in the Hadhramaut region of the southern Arabian Peninsula (now Yemen), was the third largest kingdom in Arabia after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. While the monarchy was toppled by communists in 1967 and Sultan Ghalib II was forced to abdicate, the Qu’aiti royal family still thrives in exile.

Minimal wear to extremities; insignificant spotting to first few leaves as common. Upper spine-end professionally repaired. A beautiful copy.

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.



Portuguese discoveries and conquests in the East

269. SAN ROMÁN DE RIBADENEYRA, Antonio de. *Historia general de ly Yndia Oriental. Los descubrimientos, y conquistas que han hecho las armas de Portugal, en el Brasil, y en Otras partes de Africa, y de la Asia [...]*.

Valladolid, Luis Sanchez, 1603. Small folio. With engraved title-page and two engravings in the text. Contemporary full limp vellum with original ties and handwritten title to spine, marked "Colegio" at foot. Stored in a custom-made green cloth solander case with black morocco spine label. € 58,000



Rare first edition of this account of the Portuguese discoveries and conquests from the second quarter of the 15th to the third quarter of the 16th century, with extensive references to Brazil, but also to Angola, the Arabian Gulf, East Africa, India, Malacca, China, Japan and the New World.

San Román de Ribadeneira, a Spanish Benedictine from Palencia, also published an important Spanish account of King Sebastião I of Portugal's ill-fated 1578 invasion of Morocco, the "Jornada y muerte del Rey D. Sebastian" (also Valladolid, 1603).

The present copy contains the frequently missing engraved architectural title-page with a portrait of the author and the coat of arms of the Constable of Castile, Juan Fernandez de Velasco, to whom the work is dedicated. The two engravings in the text, on pages 225 and 596, show a miraculous celestial cross as well as the cross of St Thomas, the Apostle of India.

Rare, only two complete copies recorded in auction (last Bloomsbury NY, 12 March 2009). Trimmed a little short with slight browning; some light waterstains near the end. A fine, complete copy in its original binding.

Palau 293.611. Borba de Moraes, p. 765. Auvermann 201.

The Mahd Al Thahab gold mine in Hejaz

270. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Mahd adh Dhahab Gold Mine Saudi-Arabia.

Mahd adh Dhahab, ca. 1940s–1950s. Oblong 4to (240 × 168 mm). Photo album with 9 original black-and-white silver gelatin prints, mostly 125 × 180 mm. With English captions mounted on verso of the photographs as well as on the opposite pages. 8 blank ff. Contemporary half cloth over cardboard with title label mounted to front cover.

€ 9,500



Notable collection of historic images of the Mahd Al Thahab gold mine in the province of Al-Madinah, in the Hejaz region of Saudi Arabia. Photographs show the mining complex including the crushing plants, mills and storage tanks, as well as the camp with warehouses, shops, schools, hospital buildings, a mosque, and the living quarters of the Emir of Mahad. The last picture depicts the staff and office buildings at Jeddah.

Mining activities in the area date back to 961 BC, and the Mahd adh Dhahab deposit was rediscovered in 1932 by K. S. Twitchell. The Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate (SAMS), a joint venture between the Government of Saudi Arabia and the American Smelting and Refining Company, started production in 1939, treating at first mainly the ancient tailings. SAMS produced 22 tonnes of gold and 28 tonnes of silver up to 1954.

Extremities slightly rubbed.

British post-war intelligence on the Middle East

271. SECRET. G.H.Q. M.E.F. Weekly Military Intelligence Review.

[Jerusalem, General Headquarters Palestine], 17 May 1946 – 28 Feb. 1947. Folio. 22 issues. With 2 photographs, 1 plate of graphs showing incidents in Egypt, June–July 1946, 1 folding plan of Persian Azerbaijan, 1 folding plan of Greece and Western Turkey, and 1 folding map of Middle East Intelligence. Original printed stapled wrappers.

€ 19,500



An intriguing specimen of British post-war intelligence documentation rarely seen in the trade, focussing on but not limited to the Middle East. Based on the Middle Eastern Intelligence services' zones of major responsibility and their spheres of interest (see the map in vol. 100), their reviews cover a vast range of topics. They not only outline the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations and the political situation in Libya, Palestine, and Syria, but also discuss the Arab League (photograph of a meeting of the League in vol. 90), terrorist attacks carried out by Jewish illegal forces in Palestine, the struggle with illegal immigration (a photograph showing a boat of immigrants in vol. 74), and political Zionism. However, the reviews also cover the political and economic situation in Germany, the problem of former Nazi sympathisers regaining positions of power and security (sketched out in the case of "Dr. Drecksacker"), and include an eye-witness report by an SS man employed at the

Auschwitz concentration camp, translated into English. British views on Russia make up another significant part, including the reprint of an article by the American journalist Brooks Atkinson, published in the U.S. magazine "Life", accusing Soviet leaders of "group paranoia", as well as analyses of Russian broadcasts with respect to Middle Eastern countries. Moreover, the reviews outline British relations with Greece and the Balkans, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey and Kurdistan, Romania, and India, while also discussing the organisation and functions of the U.N.

Despite the imprint indicating a print run of 400 copies, none can be traced on WorldCat. A 12-volume set was sold at Christie's in 2018. Wrappers have stamps of the "Assistant Director of Medical Service 3rd Divisions". Traces of rust near the staples. The first two pages of vol. 100 loose; a small tear on pp. 9f. of vol. 90, as well as a small flaw to the title-page of vol. 98, neither touching the text. A rare window into the issues that concerned the British military intelligence following WWII.

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

272. SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DE LA MARINE. Instructions nautiques sur la Mer Rouge et le Golfe d'Aden, collationnées par le service des instructions nautiques. (Instruction No. 762).

Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1895. 8vo. (Includes, bound after the preliminaries:) Notice hydrographique No. 4 (1900). Notice hydrographique No. 8 (1900). Contemporary gilt half calf over marbled boards. Marbled endpapers.

€ 3,500

The French essential standard sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden as well as the entire south coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Comprises directions for the navigation of the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Suez, and the central track for steam vessels through the Red Sea, Straits of Bab-al-Mandab, and Gulf of Aden; also, descriptions of the Gulf of 'Aqaba, the shores of the Red Sea, the inner channels, the Gulf of Aden, and the south-eastern coast of Arabia to Ras al Hadd, the coast of Africa from Ras Si Ane to Capo Guardafui, including the Gulf of Tadjoura, thence to Ras Hafun, Abd-al-Kuri, the Brothers, and Socotra.

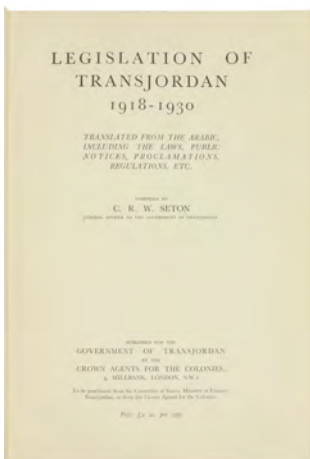
Largely based on the relevant British counterpart, the "Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot"; the section on the Gulf of Tadjoura is entirely by the lieutenants of the French hydrographic ships Guillou and R. de Carfort. The book had appeared only once previously, in 1885, and the present copy includes not only the Supplements I and II published in 1900, but also extensive publisher's corrections that were issued to slips of paper and are here bound into the volume in their respective place. The flags and signals are partly printed in red and yellow. A rare and early edition in excellent condition.

OCLC 460171378.



Signed by Peake Pasha, Creator of the Arab Legion

273. **SETON, Claud Ramsay Wilmot (ed.).** Legislation of Transjordan 1918–1930. Translated from the Arabic, including the Laws, Public Notices, Proclamations, Regulations, etc.



Transjordan, for the Government of Transjordan by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, [1931]. Large 8°. Original buff buckram, leather labels to spine. € 7,500

“The law of Transjordan is Turkish law as it existed on the 23rd of September, 1918, except in so far as it has been superseded or modified since that date. To indicate the extent to which it has been so superseded and modified is the purpose of this volume [...]” (from the Compiler’s Preface).

Seton was President of the District Court, Jaffa from 1920 to 1926, after which he took on the post of Judicial Adviser Transjordan, in which role he produced this digest. He was subsequently President of the District Court in Haifa, 1931–35, before moving on to become Puisne Judge, Jamaica. This was his sole publication.

This copy is unmarked as such, but is from the Library of Glubb Pasha, and is the Arab Legion Head Quarters copy, with ink stamp to the front pastedown and inscription, "Not to be taken from the Head Quarters of the Arab Legion" in Peake Pasha's hand, signed by him.

Endpapers lightly foxed, otherwise very good in the original buckram, labels a little rubbed and lifting at the corners.

“The Purchase, Sale, Barter, or Transfer of Slaves [...] is hereby utterly abolished, prohibited, and declared to be unlawful”

274. [SLAVE TRADE]. An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.
London, George Eyre & Andrew Strahan, 1807. Large 8vo. Disbound.
€ 2,500

Official publication of the British parliamentary act which abolished the slave trade, known as the Slave Trade Act of 1807. Though abolition would not come for another twenty years, this was a landmark case in British history. The act, passed on March 25th, states that upon the 1st of May, “the African Slave Trade, and all and all manner of dealing and trading in the Purchase, Sale, Barter, or Transfer of Slaves, or of Persons intended to be sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as Slaves, practiced or carried on, in, at, to or from any Part of the Coast or Countries of Africa, shall be, and in the same is hereby utterly abolished, prohibited, and declared to be unlawful.” The parliamentary alliance which made the legislation possible was led by the famous abolitionist William Wilberforce (1759–1833), who had been pushing for anti-slavery legislation since the 1790s.

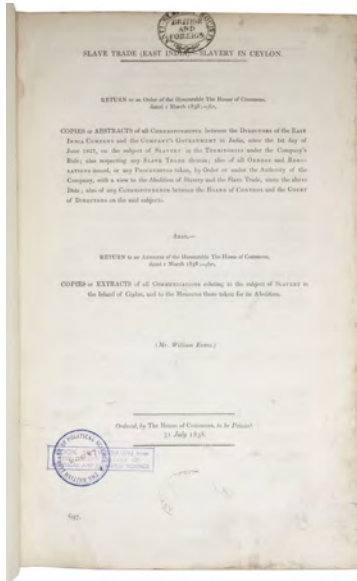
The 1807 Act focused not only on making the slave trade illegal for citizens of the British Empire, but attempted to use the long arm of British naval power to ensure that the practice was not simply taken up by other countries. It additionally banned British citizens at home or in the colonies from building or outfitting slave ships, and taking part in the removal of people, with the aim of enslavement, of “any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of Africa, of any [...] Place in the West Indies, or any other Part of America whatsoever,” and set the penalties, usually a fine per enslaved person and/or forfeit of the perpetrators’ ship, for breaking the laws. A historic document in human history.

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.



Detailed reports on the slave trade at Muscat, Bahrein, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah

275. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade (East India). Slavery in Ceylon. Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 March 1838.



[London], ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 31 July 1838. Small folio. Later 19th c. buckram-backed marbled boards, labels lettered in gilt.

€ 7,500

Rare but frequently-cited British parliamentary papers with "Correspondence on the Slave Trade, and Measures Taken for its Abolition". Includes a printed sketch of the southern coast of Yemen, illustrating the area in possession of the "Boo-Mehree-Buddooee (Bedouin) Arabs" and identifying the tribal chiefs as the Sultans of Qishn, Sayhut, and Dhofar (p. 156); also, correspondence between the Imaum of Muscat and the British Resident in the Gulf, in which the latter congratulates the Imaum on the recent peace made between "Tahnoon and Sultan Bin Suggur [the al-Qasimi ruler of Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah], and that there was a prospect of the poor people of this Gulf enjoying a quiet pearl fishing season, free from the scourge of war, that affliction of mankind" (p. 86). Also, detailed reports on the slave trade at Muscat, Bahrein, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah ("Last year Shaik Sultan Bin Suggur's own buggalow brought from the coast of Africa 30 slaves to Rasul Khyma, but this is a rare occurrence, vessels seldom going there from the Joasmee states", p. 90). In all, the volume contains a significant number of references to the Arabian Gulf, Muscat, "Arabs", etc.

Labels and lettering worn; a good clean copy. Formerly in the library of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; ultimately withdrawn from the British Library of Political and Economic Science (cancellation stamp).

Slavery in the Gulf

276. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class A. – Correspondence with the British commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Surinam, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, St. Paul de Loanda, and Boa Vista, relating to the Slave Trade. From January 1 to December 31, 1843, inclusive.

London, William Clowes and Sons, for H.M.S.O., 1844. Modern boards. With a folding map of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Edges sprinkled green.

€ 12,500

Rare, early British parliamentary papers and correspondence with British agents and residents regarding the slave trade. Includes communications relevant to slavery in Africa and India, with reports by the Agent at Muscat on the landing of slaves in that city's harbour (p. 383) and the kidnapping of children by Muslim slave dealers and their conveyance to "Arabia and the Persian Gulf" (p. 426f.), as well as instructions to the Resident in the Persian Gulf "immediately to communicate with the Arab Chiefs" to pursue the objective of suppressing the slave trade in the Arabian seas (p. 382).

Well preserved, with additional page numbers in a contemporary hand.

OCLC 25471335.



The Lion of Oman suppresses the slave trade in Muscat

277. [SLAVE TRADE]. An Act for carrying into effect the Agreement between Her Majesty and the Imaum of Muscat for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.



London, George Eyre & Andrew Spottiswoode, 1848. Large 8vo. Disbound.

€ 950

British parliamentary papers on the suppression of the slave trade in Muscat, including the text of an agreement signed between Great Britain and Sultan of Oman and Muscat, Said bin Sultan al-Busaidi (1791–1856). Said bin Sultan was one of the greatest and best-known rulers of the Omani Empire and was its navigator through several wars and conquests. Here, he additionally takes steps to curb the slave trade in his empire. Said bin Sultan also prohibits “the Importation of Slaves from any Part of Africa into his Possessions in Asia”, and declares that he will use “his utmost Influence with all the Chiefs of Arabia, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, in like Manner to prevent the Introduction of Slaves from Africa into their respective Territories” (p. 1357).

Zanzibar, then part of the Omani Empire, had been a major port of the African slave trade since antiquity. The subsequent dismantling of the slave trade in Oman and Muscat took many decades, but in this key document Said bin Sultan takes some of the earliest steps in its eventual suppression in East Africa and Arabia.

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.

Slave trade suppressed in Bahrain and the future United Arab Emirates

278. [SLAVE TRADE]. An Act for carrying into effect Engagements between Her Majesty and certain Arabian Chiefs in the Persian Gulf for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

London, George Eyre & Andrew Spottiswoode, 1849. Large 8vo. Disbound.

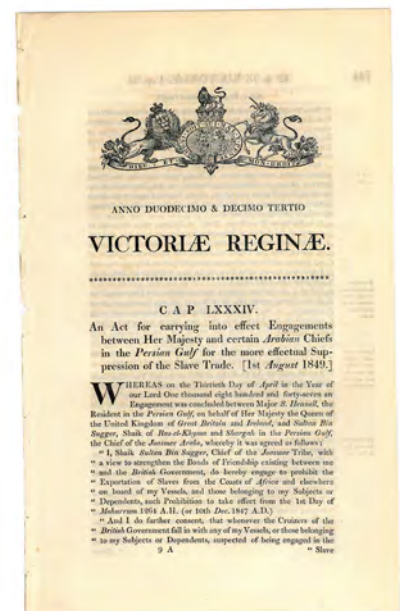
€ 3,500

Rare British parliamentary papers on the suppression of the slave trade in the Gulf and the future United Arab Emirates. In 1849 several important treaties were signed with the British in an effort to curtail Gulf slavery; here, the participants are cited, including, “Sultan Bin Sagger, Shaik of Ras-el-Khyma and Shargah in the Persian Gulf, the chief of the Joasmee Arabs”, “Muktoom Bin Buttye, Shaik of Debaye”, “Abdool Azeez Bin Rashid, Shaik of Eginan”, “Shaik Abdullah Bin Rashid, Shaik of Amulgavine”, and “Saeed Bin Tahnoon, Shaik of the Beni Yas, chief of Aboothabee”, as well as “Shaik Mahomed Bin Khuleefa Bin Subman, chief of Bahrein”, and the engagements they concluded with the British crown (p. 737).

The leaders all signed similar acts denouncing the transportation of enslaved persons in their spheres of influence. An interesting and illustrative example comes from the passage regarding Maktoum bin Butti (d. 1852), the co-founder and first ruler of Dubai: “I, Muktoom Bin Buttye, Shaik of Debaye, with the view to strengthen the Bonds of Friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the Exportation of Slaves from the Coasts of Africa and elsewhere on board of my Vessels, and those belonging to my Subjects or Dependents [...] And I do further consent, that whenever the Cruizers of the British Government fall in with any of my Vessels, or those belonging to my Subjects or Dependents, suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, they may detain and search them” (p. 738).

An important early record of laws put in place by several early rulers of Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Umm Al Quwain, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, and others, and the early days of the dismantling of the slave trade.

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.



Slave trade suppressed in Sohar

279. [SLAVE TRADE]. An Act for carrying into effect the Engagement between Her Majesty and Syed Syf bin Hamood, the Chief of Sohar, in Arabia, for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

London, George Eyre & Andrew Spottiswoode, 1853. Large 8vo. Disbound.

€ 2,000

Rare British parliamentary papers on the suppression of the slave trade in the city of Sohar, Oman, upon the agreement and orders of the chief of the city made on 21 June 1849 with Sayyid Saif bin Hamud Al-Busaid (ca. 1827–49): “I, Syed Syf bin Hamood, Chief of Sohar, with a view to strengthen the Bonds of Friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the Exportation of Slaves from the Coasts of Africa, and elsewhere, on board of my Vessels, and those belonging to my Subjects or Dependents”.

An important early record of the suppression of slavery in Oman, and a rare official record of Saif bin Hamud, who served as Deputy Governor of Sohar from 1836 to 1849 and captured the Buraimi oasis in 1848. The Al Busaid dynasty remains the ruling royal house of the Oman, ruling from 1744 to 1856 what was then the Omani Empire.

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.



British Parliamentary Acts suppressing the slave trade

280. [SLAVE TRADE]. Parliamentary Acts relating to abolition and the suppression of the slave trade.

London, George Eyre & Andrew Spottiswoode, 1798–1879. 58 vols. Large 8vo. Each disbound.

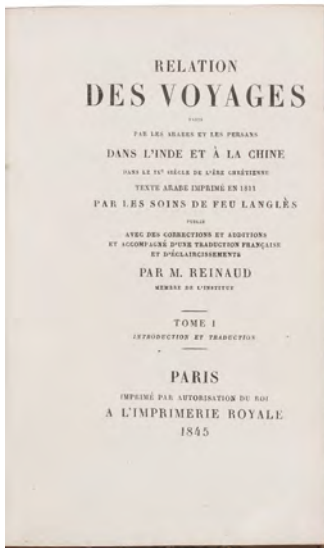
€ 3,500

Rare British parliamentary papers on the suppression of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery in the British colonies and abroad. While slavery had been illegal on the British mainland under Common Law since the 12th century, it was still practiced in British colonies until the early 19th century. However, pressure from the Jamaican and other slave revolts, successful lawsuits filed by enslaved persons who had been transported to Great Britain, and growing abolitionist sentiment combined to force Parliament to act. Included in this important collection are agreements made with foreign nations, including Sweden, Russia, the Netherlands, France, and Sierra Leone, which aimed to suppress the movement of slave ships in international and coastal waters. Others dictate the process of abolition in the colonies, which included a transition phase in which formerly enslaved persons

continued to work for former slaveholder for roughly three years as an indentured servant, which required much legal clarification.

A thorough record of nearly one hundred years of acts suppressing slavery and the slave trade. Disbound from volumes of parliamentary papers. Generally in quite good condition.





281. SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR / ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint (transl.). [Silsilat al-tawarik]. Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et à la Chine dans le IXe siècle de l'ère chrétienne; texte Arabe imprimé en 1811 par les soins de feu Langlès [...].

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 vols. 18mo. With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary tanned half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 6,500

First edition in French of two Arabic travels to China and India. The text was translated from the Arabic by the French orientalist and professor J. T. Reinaud. The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the French linguist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès. With owner's inscription on title-page. Sides slightly rubbed. A very good copy: only some minor browning.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924f. Hage Chahine 3965. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), *Two Arabic travel books* (2014), pp. 4–17.

First authorized edition, with many corrections, additions and improvements by the author, of an important work on the Jewish calendar and on Jewish customs in Palestine



282. SUSAN, Issachar ben Mordecai ibn. [in Hebrew:] Sefer Ibur shanim.

Venice, Giovanni di Gara, [5]339 [= 1578/79]. Small 4° (19.5 × 15 cm). With the title set in an elaborate woodcut architectural arch and 6 round woodcut calendrical or astrological diagrams with text. Set entirely in Hebrew type, the main text in semi-cursive (rabbinical) and the headings in meruba, each of the two styles in at least 3 sizes. Contemporary limp sheepskin wrap-around cover with flap and fastened with strap. € 38,000

Rare second (first authorized) edition, by far the best, of an extremely important work on Jewish calendrical calculations, also in relation to the liturgy, choice of readings, customs and dates for holidays. In addition to being a seminal work on the calendar and chronology, it records customs and liturgical practices (minhagim) of the ancient Jewish communities of Palestine (including even lore about the weather), whose traditions were already threatened and in many cases were soon to be lost as a result of the influx of Sephardic Jews after their expulsion from Spain in 1492 and Portugal in 1497. It also includes similar information about the communities in northern Africa, as well as astrological and astronomical information.

Susan (ca. 1510?–1572) was a Maghribian (northwest African) Jew, probably born in Fez, in what is now Morocco. He moved to Jerusalem at an early

age and studied with Levi ibn Habib, chief rabbi there from 1525, in the early years of the Ottoman control of Palestine. He studied further in Safed then briefly sought work in Thessaloniki in 1539, when he was already preparing the present work, and continued it in Damascus in 1540 before returning to Safed.

With skilful repairs and restorations in the margins of first leaves, but still in good condition and with generous margins. The best edition, prepared by the author, of an essential source for Jewish calendrical calculations and for Jewish customs surviving in Palestine in the mid-16th century.

Adams, 120; Carlbach, *Palaces of time* (2011), pp. 47–54; A.M. Habermann, *De Gara* 52; hebrewbooks.org 45592; Marvin Heller, *The sixteenth century Hebrew book*, pp. 690–691; Steinschneider 5282.2; Zedner, p. 393.

The genealogy of the Arab peoples, printed in Baghdad: early lithography in the Arab world

283. SUWAYDI, Muhammad Amin. Hadha kitab Saba'ik al-dhahab fi ma'rifat qaba'il al-'Arab [The book of gold bars: the knowledge of Arab tribes].

Baghdad, dar al-tiba'ah, dar al-salam, 1280 H [= 1864 CE]. 4°. Lithographed throughout with a continuous genealogical tree. Contemporary plain black cloth-covered boards with black sheepskin spine. € 15,000

First edition: a rare and important work on the genealogy of the Arab tribes, also an early, graphically sophisticated lithographic effort from the Arab World. The "Book of Gold Bars" by the prominent Iraqi theologian and historian Suwaydi (1786–1831) is a revised and expanded interpretation of the "Dictionary of the Arab Genealogy" by the legendary Medieval Egyptian scholar Ahmad ibn Ali Qalqashandi; notably, Suwaydi continued the genealogical profile up to modern times. The book seeks to trace the genealogy of the Arab peoples, and the branches of their tribes, from Biblical times up to the age of Muhammad and then to the modern era. The introductory text is followed by the grand, 90-page genealogical table and ultimately by an alphabetical reference section and analytical section.

Highly regarded in its time, for some years a small number of manuscript copies circulated in Islamic academic circles. The present publication represents the first printed edition of the work. The second edition was published in Bombay in 1877 (and is likewise rare), while several subsequent editions appeared during the 20th century.

Covers slightly stained. Last 3 leaves with light tide-marking to outer margins and some sporadic light stains elsewhere, but overall in a good clean condition, a few leaves with short marginal tears some closed with discreet old restoration. Very rare: we can trace only six institutional examples (British Library; University of Cambridge; Bibliothèque de Genève; Yale University Library; University of California at Berkeley; National Library of Israel). No examples have appeared on the market over the last generation.

OCLC 708712572 & 32728624. British Library: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14548.c.5. Yale University Library: CS1129.A2 S8 1864. On early lithography in Iraq, cf. A. Al-Rawi, *Media Practice in Iraq* (2012), *passim*.



Lebanon in the 1920s: with map and photos

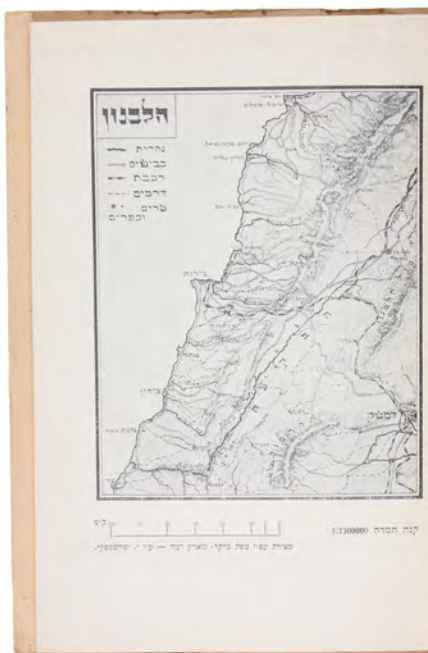
284. SVERDLOV, Rafael. Ha-Levanon: tsiyure masa. [Lebanon: Travel Sketches].

Tel-Aviv, 1930. Small 4to. Original printed wrappers. € 350

A description of travels throughout Lebanon, written in Hebrew and including a map of the region labeled in Hebrew as well as numerous half-tone illustrations from photographs. Rafael Sverdlov (b. 1885) was a geography teacher at schools in Tel Aviv, and as both resident and teacher had both a personal and professional understanding of the landscapes of the area. The in-text illustrations show Roman-era ruins, rivers, and tree plantations.

A touch of wear, otherwise quite well preserved.

OCLC 19179078.



*Socialist propaganda about the state of the Syria and its people
after the March Revolution in 1963*



285. [SYRIA – BA'ATH ARAB SOCIALIST PARTY]. Syria after two years of the March Revolution.

[Syria, Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party], 1965. 24 × 17 cm. With 28 photos on 16 plates and some tables in the text.

With: [MAP – SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF ECONOMY DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM]. Syria.

Damascus, Tourist Office, [ca. 1965]. Folded. 70 × 49.5 cm.

A brightly coloured folding map of Syria with some information about the country and its principal cities with a table of distances on the back, all text in the map and on the back is in English and Arabic.

Original publisher's printed wrappers, stapled.

€ 850

Propaganda from the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in Syria, presenting the successes of the new socialist government two years after the 8 March Revolution (or 1963 Syrian coup d'état). The propagandistic nature of the text already takes shape in the introduction. For example in the part of the text informing the reader of the contents of the present work: "The following chapters ignore plots and intrigues and limit themselves to the task of giving an account of the Revolution's achievements in the fields of socialism, democracy, industrialisation, agriculture and agrarian reform, trade unionism and other organisation of the people's activity, social, cultural and health welfare and related fields of public service".

The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party was founded in 1947. This political party follows the Arab nationalist ideology called Ba'atism, which promotes the creation and development of a unified Arab state, the enlightenment of the Arab people and a general renaissance of their culture, values and society.

The wrappers are slightly stained, mainly to the back wrapper, and the spine shows slight signs of wear and has been restored at the foot. The title page has some small tears around the staples, otherwise internally fine and clean. The edges of the map are very slightly frayed, otherwise in very good condition. Overall, the work and additional map are in good condition.

WorldCat 7653999 (11 copies).



The first book about America by a Muslim – coloured copy

286. TARIKH-I HIND-I GHARBI al-müsemma bi-Hadis-i nev [A History of the Western Indies].

Istanbul, Ibrahim Müteferrika, mid-Ramazan 1142 H [= April 1730 CE]. 4to. With 13 woodcut hand-coloured illustrations in the text (lacking the 4 double-page engraved plates). Contemporary half calf binding with marbled covers and fore-edge flap. € 85,000

Rare first edition of this illustrated history of the New World in Ottoman Turkish: the first book published in Turkey to contain illustrations, the earliest book about the New World published in the Ottoman Empire, and one of the first titles printed by a Muslim in Turkey. The contemporary colouring of the woodcuts, which depict curious oddities, fantastic creatures and the native people of the New World, lends this specimen a visual appearance very different from that of the rather plain copies in which this book is usually known. The only similarly embellished copy we could trace is the one held by the Lilly Library.

This work, which survives in a number of manuscripts (none as complete as this printed edition), was composed in Istanbul around 1580. After a synthesis of Islamic geographical and cosmographical writing, notably drawing from al-Mas'udi and Ibn al-Wardi, the book relates the discovery of the New World. It is this Chapter 3, which comprises the final two thirds of the text, in which the unidentified author describes the explorations

and discoveries by Columbus, Balboa, Magellan, Cortés and Pizarro. Complete copies are rare: the book was printed in an edition of only 500 copies, many of which were subsequently defaced or destroyed for contravening the Islamic dictum against representing living things. The “*Tarikh-i Hind-i gharbi*” is only the fourth book printed in the Arabic alphabet in the Ottoman Empire, produced by Ibrahim Müteferrika, an Hungarian convert to Islam who believed he could help arrest the decline of the Empire through his printing press. He established his shop in 1729 in the palace of the Grand Vizier Ibrahim Pasha and was granted a license to print all but religious works (which remained the province of scribes).

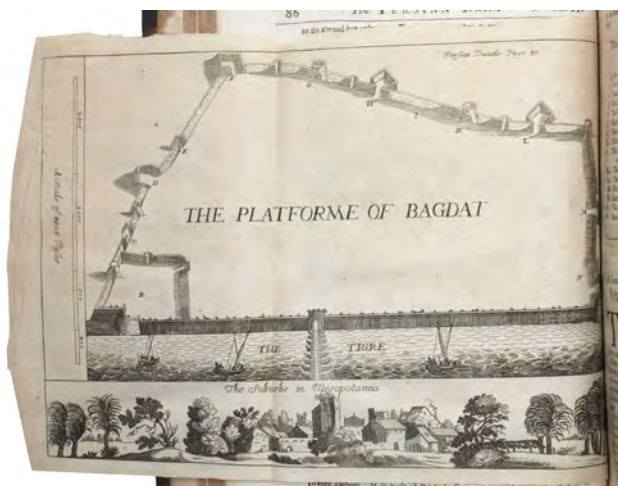
A few corners or edges clipped or trimmed, remargined by an early collector. Lacks the engraved maps and astronomical chart present in some copies. Old inscription in Arabic, dated 1341 H, and ownership of the French diplomat Louis Lagarde, dated 1923 CE, to front flyleaf.

John Carter Brown 463. Toderini III, p. 41, no. IV. Karatay 250. Sabin 94396. William J. Watson, “Ibrahim Müteferrika and Turkish Incunabula,” in: Journal of the American Oriental Society 88, no. 3 (1968), pp. 435–441, no. 4. Özege 19828. OCLC 416474553. Cf. T. D. Goodrich, The Ottoman Turks and the New World (Wiesbaden 1990).

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

287. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste. Collections of travels through Turkey into Persia, and the East-Indies.

London, Moses Pitt, 1684. Folio. With 17 full-page engr. plates, 13 folding plates, and numerous text illustrations (including plates of Arabian coins, the great name of Allah, and other Arabian inscriptions). Contemporary calf, spine rebaked. € 15,000



Rare first collected edition of Tavernier’s works, profusely illustrated with a fold-out map of the Arabian Gulf, an unusual, large map of Japan, and a fold-out map of the Great Moghul. A rare and interesting account of Turkey, Persia, India, Japan, Tonkin, and Formosa. “The Persian Gulf is the most dangerous Gulf I know, by reason of the shallowness and sharp promontories that point out into Sea [...] The Merchant would be glad to find a way through the Coast of Arabia to get to Mascate [...] Elcatif a Sea Town in Arabia, where there is a fishery for Pearls that belong to the Emir of Elcatif”. Chapter XI of the first part deals with the breeding and nature of camels; chapter III mentions a voyage to Mecca; chapter XXIII deals with the island of Ormus (with the map of the Arabian Gulf).

The second part begins with a discussion of Arabian currency and is illustrated with plates of Arabian coinage. The most important story is perhaps that of “The Imam of Muscat Pearl – That Surpassed in Beauty All Other Pearls in the World”. The fact that

the pearl was in the possession of the Imam of Muscat in the mid-17th century indicates without any doubt that the pearl originated in the most ancient pearl fishing grounds in the world, the Arabian Gulf, most probably in the kingdom of Oman itself, at its very doorstep – on the pearl banks situated closer to the country’s shoreline in the Gulf or the Strait of Hormuz. Oyster-bearing reefs were well distributed throughout the Gulf, but were greater in abundance on the Arabian side of the Gulf than the Persian one. The pearls are depicted on a plate opposite page 150.

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

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

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



London, Frances Henson, 1601. 8°. Fine 19th century mottled calf by Lloyd, with gilt arms of Sebastião Pinto Leite, Conde de Penha Longa (motto "Superabo") to both covers, gilt fillets and faux raised bands to spine, compartments tooled in gilt, two red lettering pieces. Leading edges gilt; inner dentelle gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15,000

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

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

Bound for the Portuguese politician and entrepreneur Sebastião Pinto Leite (1815–92), Conde de Penha Longa. Bookplate of the Fox Pointe Collection Library of Dr. & Mrs. Howard R. Knohl to pastedown. Joints of the fine binding slightly rubbed. Lightly browned throughout; title-page and verso of final leaf lightly dustsoiled. Overall in excellent condition. Rare at auction, the last copy being sold in 1991.

BM-STC 23864. OCLC 32330439.

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

289. TEIXEIRA, PEDRO, [MIR KHWAND and TURAN SHAH]. Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8°. With a woodcut on title-page, a woodcut initial and some woodcut tail-pieces. 17th century marbled calf with gilt label to richly gilt spine, red edges. € 45,000



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

into Spanish to appeal to a wider audience. The work appeared in a French translation in 1681, and extracts appeared in an English translation appeared in 1711, followed by a translation of the full text in 1715.

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

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

*Authoritative history of the Portuguese missions in Ethiopia
and Arabia, with a folding map*

290. TELLEZ (TELLES), Balthasar. The travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia: containing [...] travels in Arabia Felix, wherein many things of that country [...] are treated of, as a particular description of Aden, Moca, and several other places [...].

London, J. Knapton, 1710. 4°. With engraved map of Ethiopia, including part of the Red Sea and the source of the Blue Nile. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine, with red morocco title-label, and the sides blind-tooled in a panel design.

€ 25,000



Rare first English edition of Tellez's influential historical account of Ethiopia and Arabia. It is a digest of the accounts of all the Jesuit travellers to Ethiopia and Arabia, including Paez, De Montserrat, Almeida, Lobo and Mendes. It includes an account of the travels of the Jesuit missionaries Pédro Paez and Antonio de Montserrat, who were captured off the Kuria Muria islands on a mission from Goa to Ethiopia in 1590 and subsequently taken to Yemen, where they were held captive until 1596. After being sent to San'a by way of Melkis and the Wadi Hadramaut, then after three years taken to Al Mukha (Mocha), where they were forced to serve as galley slaves, they were finally ransomed in 1596 and returned to India. Paez discovered the source of the Blue Nile and is said to have been the first European to have tasted coffee in Al Mukha.

The work further includes a detailed description of Aden (Yemen) as well as of the Ethiopia-Adal War (1529–43), during which Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi led several expeditions against the Ethiopian emperor until most of Ethiopia came under the power of the Muslim Sultanate of Adal. The present English edition is based Almeida's "Historia geral de Ethiopia a alta" (1660), edited by Tellez.

With early owner's inscription ("W. G. Patchell") on title-page. Quires 2D and 2E transposed; a couple of millimetres shaved off the outer border of the map; a faint waterstain throughout; some leaves foxed and some occasional spots. A good copy..

ESTC T133244. Paulitschke 1137. Cf. de Backer/Sommervogel VII, 1908–1910. Howgego, to 1800, A65 (Almeida).

*Exceptionally binding with splendid coloured edges made for Anna Paulowna (1795–1865),
Queen of the Netherlands (1840–1849) and daughter of the Emperor of Russia, Paul I*

291. TERWEN, J. L. Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, voorgesteld in eene reeks van naar de natuur geteekende schilderachtige gezigten.



Gouda, G. B. v. Goor, [1862]. Folio (33 × 28 cm). With a steel-engraved title-page and 136 fine steel-engraved plates on mounts by J. van Poppel, J.M. Kolb, J. Richters and others, all under tissue guards. Original blue velvet binding over wooden boards with elaborate leather carved/stamped decorations in Neo-Gothic style on both sides and on the spine, brass bosses on each outer corner, with Anna Paulowna's monogram on the front board with above it a crown and underneath two olive branches and the coat of arms of William II (alias the royal coat of arms) on the back board in alliance with that of the House Romanov, with brass clasps and catches, all edges gilt, gauffered and splendid coloured by hand, watered silk paste-downs and endleaves.

€ 48,500

Deluxe edition with a binding that was made especially for Queen Anna Paulowna (1795–1865), spouse of William II of Orange, with her intertwined initials 'AP' on the front side. Apart from the size of the book which is much bigger than the regular edition, all text leaves have a blue decorative border. The binder of this binding is probably the Parisian Atelier of Gruel, where we have found both similar cuts and the pressed calfskin decorations.

Anna Pavlovna of Russia (18 January 1795 – 1 March 1865) was a queen consort of the Netherlands by marriage to king William II of the Netherlands. She was a Russian patriot who upheld a strict royal etiquette in The Netherlands, where she never felt at home, and identified more like an Imperial Russian Grand Duchess than a Dutch queen. She had no political influence but was active within the charity. On 21 February 1816 at the Chapel of the Winter Palace in St Petersburg, she married the Prince of Orange, who would later become King William II of the Netherlands. The marriage had been suggested by her brother Tsar Alexander I in 1815, as a symbol of the alliance created after the Congress of Vienna. The couple remained in Russia for one year. She was given a dowry of one million rubel, and her governess Bourcis accompanied her to The Netherlands. On 7 October 1840, on the abdication of her father-in-law William I of the Netherlands, she became queen consort of the Netherlands and was crowned in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam. With some inevitable foxing in places, but overall in outstanding condition.

Tiele 1086. Cf. Maggs, Bookbinding in the British Isles (1987 en 1896); David Pearson, English Bookbinding Styles 1450–1800; A. Wagtberg Hansen. Gesloten boeken.

Inscribed copy with the dust jacket

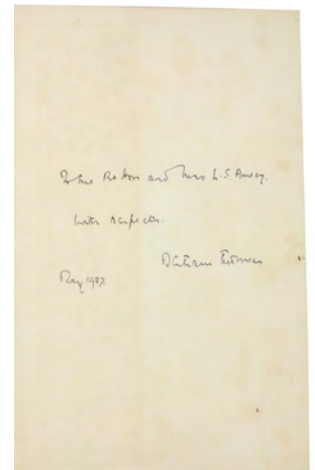
292. THOMAS, Bertram. *The Arabs.*

London, Thornton Butterworth, 1937. 8vo. With frontispiece portrait, 4 maps (1 folding) & 17 plates. Publisher's gilt cloth with chipped and spotted dustjacket. € 3,500

First edition of this overview of Arab history and culture work that draws upon the author's own experience in the region and includes some of T. E. Lawrence's exploits. Inscribed on the front free endpaper in the year of publication: "To the Rt Hon and Mrs L.S. Amery, With respects, Bertram Thomas, May 1937". Leopold Amery (1873–1955) served a Colonial Secretary as well as Secretary of State for India and Burma in Churchill's war ministry.

Bertram Thomas's "first crossing of the Empty Quarter, albeit by the shortest and easiest route, assured him a permanent place in the history of European exploration of Arabia. He was admired by T. E. Lawrence (who wrote a preface to one of his books) and by his successor Wilfred Thesiger, who found twenty years later that Thomas was remembered by the Bedouin as an honourable, brave, and tolerant man" (ODNB). A few minor spots, but still a very good copy.

Macro 2186.

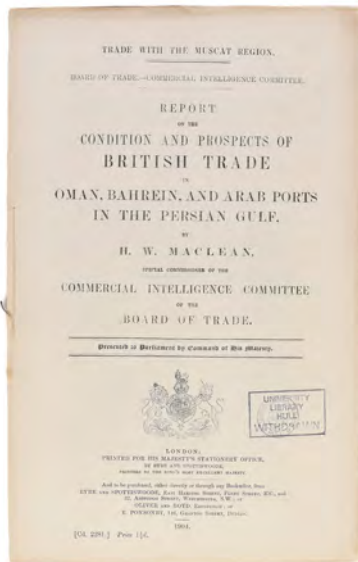


Sunken gunboats, hospital boats and dhows in the Gulf: waterfront scenes from the Mesopotamian Campaign 1914–1918

293. [THOMPSON, Alfred Tulloch]. Photograph album of the Mesopotamian Campaign 1914–1918.

Iraq, ca. 1918. Oblong 8vo. With 96 silver gelatin photographs mounted in album frames under canvas-covered boards, captioned in ink; later paper label on front pastedown identifying the owner and/or photographer of the album. Contemporary blue cloth with gilt decoration on upper cover. € 7,500

Compiled by the British army surgeon Alfred Tulloch Thompson of Darlington, County Durham, during the Mesopotamian campaign of 1914–18, this prettily presented collection of snapshots of towns such as Basra and Amara reveals the integration of British troops and military life into the local landscapes. Alongside native villages, women fetching water, mosques, and street scenes are subtle signs of the war. One snapshot shows a "sunken Turkish gunboat", likely sunk deliberately by Ottoman forces to block the Shatt-al-Arab channel. Another two are labelled as the 3rd and 32nd British General Hospitals – important to a surgeon – while another shows a hospital boat. Many scenes show the Tigris and local boats (including a dhow plying the "Persian Gulf"), though one additionally shows a "P Boat," a British river steamer. Other images show locals going about daily life in wartime, as well as portraits of British soldiers – likely fellow members of the RAMC, including several of Thompson himself (one showing him in traditional Arab costume). Light wear and occasional light fading, but altogether very well preserved.



Rare report on the British trade of Oman and the "Pirate Coast"

294. [TRUCIAL COST TRADE]. – MACLEAN, H. W. Trade with the Muscat Region. Report on the Condition and Prospects of British Trade in Oman, Bahrein, and Arab Ports in the Persian Gulf.

London, printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Eyre and Spottiswoode, (1904). Folio. Sewn as issued.

€ 4,500

First edition of this rare and highly interesting commercial report. Maclean, Special Commissioner of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the British Board of Trade, travelled to Muscat in February 1904 and made detailed notes on the trade of Oman (imports, exports, coinage, weights, freight and course of trade). He then visited Bahrain and gathered information on its increasing trade before returning to Karachi via Bushire and Kuwait. The notes on Bahrain provide a valuable insight into its economy, which – less than thirty years before the discovery of oil – still relied strongly on pearl fishing ("the annual value of pearls exported is estimated at £350,000 to £400,000").

Extremities dusty and slightly fragile, otherwise very good. Withdrawn from the University of Hull with requisite stamps to cover-title. Rare; no copies in LibraryHub. WorldCat locates just one, at the University of Erfurt.

Cd. 2281. Macro 1505. Wilson p. 133. OCLC 553574318.

Interesting look inside the palaces of the North African Moorish rulers

295. TULLY, [Richard]. Narrative of a ten years' residence at Tripoli in Africa: from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, esq. the British consul. Comprising authentic memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning Bashaw, his family, and other persons of distinction; also, an account of the domestic manners of the Moors, Arabs, and Turks.

London, Henry Colburn, 1817. Large 4°. Engraved coloured frontispiece of Sidy Hassan, late Bey of Tripoli, folding engraved map, 6 full-page plates beautifully coloured by hand. Contemporary calf, spine with title lettered in gold, gilt fillet border on covers, marbled edges.

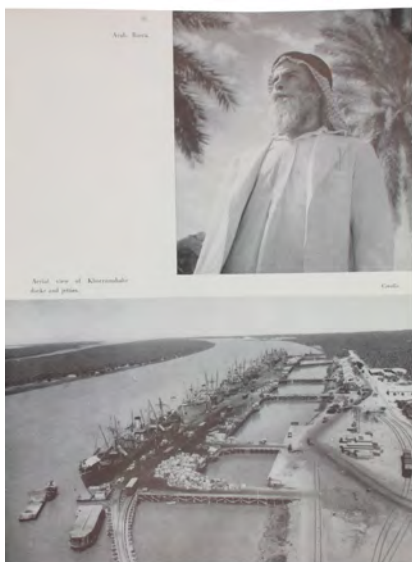
€ 2,250



Second edition of this collection of letters on Tripoli, containing valuable information on the court of the Bashaw of Tripoli, being one of the few accounts made publicly known of the private manners of this African despot. The letters were written by Miss Tully, the sister-in-law of the late Richard Tully, British Consul in Tripoli (1783–1793), as is mentioned in the preface. The letters detail every aspect of life at the court and the life of the ordinary people, containing exact descriptions of houses, mosques, clothing, people and customs. The work contains a list of the names of the Royal Family of Tripoli, an appendix with Moorish vocabulary, and an index. In 1983 a facsimile edition of this edition was published. An Arabic translation was published in 1967. Rebacked, covers slightly rubbed. Otherwise in very good condition.

Blackmer 1052; Abbey Travel 301; Edwards, Catalogue of books on Africa, 322; Tooley 493.

U.S. WWII memorabilia from the "Persian Corridor"



296. [U.S. ARMY PERSIAN GULF COMMAND]. Persian Gulf Command. Major General Donald H. Connolly Commanding. [Tehran, US Army Persian Gulf Command, 1945]. Folio. With typed letter laid in. Original pictorial wrappers.

€ 750

A book issued to the American troops stationed at the Persian Gulf Command in 1945, the service command established in WWII to facilitate the supply of U.S. lend-lease war material to the Soviet Union through what was called the Persian Corridor. Laid in is a typed letter from the office of the commanding officer, Major General Donald H. Connolly, describing the book as "a brief, pictorial record of the country where you have been on duty."

The book itself includes a full-page map of motor transport and rail routes, and many photos, some full-page, of Iranian landscapes, people, bazaars, mosques, ancient and traditional buildings and townscapes.

Very well preserved. Only three copies found on OCLC, all of which are in United States institutions.

OCLC 15271264.

The day the UAE was born: the original vintage photograph

297. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Photograph of Sheikh Zayed raising the flag of independence at al-Diyafah Palace (Union House) in Dubai.

Dubai, 2 December 1971. Large-format chromogenic print, 61 × 50 cm. Matted, framed and glazed.

€ 35,000

A contemporary colour photograph, printed from the original colour negative, showing the raising of the first UAE flag: an iconic moment which marked and completed the official formation of the United Arab Emirates as a country on 2 December 1971. Only minutes earlier, the rulers of the several Sheikhdoms had gathered at Sheikh Rashid's majlis on the beach in Jumeirah and ratified the UAE's provisional constitution. When the leaders moved outside, they were joined by delegates, guests and a throng of media. The flag was then formally handed to Sheikh Zayed and raised with a 21-gun salute.

The present original print is annotated in Arabic in the lower margin by an unidentified hand: "With his Highness (our father) Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan (May God protect him), moments after the announcement of independence and raising the flag of the United Arab Emirates at the Khawaneej Palace in Dubai on the second of December 1971 for the first time". Light soiling and chipping to lower edge and lower corners; a few small nicks and a single flaw at centre left, but generally a well preserved contemporary survival of an iconic image in UAE history.



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

298. VALLE, Pietro della. *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il pellegrino.* Descritta da lui medesimo in lettere familiari [...]. Rome, Biagio Deversin, 1650–1663. 4to. 3 parts in 4 vols. With engraved portrait of Pietro della Valle, 2 engraved title-vignettes, 3 woodcut title-vignettes, and several woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title and shelfmarks. All edges sprinkled red. € 28,000



A complete set of the first edition of Della Valle's "Viaggi", highly sought after as one of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Dibba, the coastal region at the northeastern tip of the United Arab Emirates, today ruled by the Emirates of Fujairah and of Sharjah.

Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine, proceeding to Baghdad and then into Persia, where he married and sojourned at the court of Shah Abbas. While staying with the Sultan of Bandar Abbas, he "met the son of the ruler of Dibba who was visiting. From this he learned that Dibba had formerly been subject to the kingdom of Hormuz, but was at that time loyal to the Safavids who in 1623 sent troops to Dibba, Khor Fakkan and other ports on the southeast coast of Arabia in order to prepare for a Portuguese counter-attack following their expulsion from Hormuz (Jarun). In fact, the Portuguese under Ruy Freire were so successful that the people of Dibba turned on their Safavid overlords, putting them all to death, whereupon a Portuguese garrison of 50 men was installed at Dibba. More Portuguese forces, however, had to be sent to Dibba in 1627 as a result of an Arab revolt. Curiously, two years later the Portuguese proposed moving part of the Mandaean population of southern Iraq, under pressure from neighbouring Arab tribes, to Dibba" (UAE History: 2000 to 200 years ago – UAEinteract, online).

"Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities" (Gurney). Only the first volume, dealing with Turkey, saw print during his lifetime. The two-part volume II on Persia was released in 1658, four years after his death, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. Complete sets are usually encountered only with the first volume in its second edition, published in 1662.

Binding somewhat spotted. Some brownstaining throughout with occasional waterstains. Several repairs to p. 344 of vol. II; occasional insignificant marginal tears and small holes. Title page of vol. 2 (*La Persia, parte prima*) has the title of "parte seconda" with the word "seconda" overpasted with "prima" by the publisher. In all an attractive copy including the frequently missing portrait.

Röhrich 946. Henze II, 42. Tobler 95. Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.). Macro 1633. Cox I, 273. Wilson 234.

*Della Valle's travels in the Near East, Persia and Arabia:
"one of the finest works of travel literature" (Howgego)*

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



Geneva, J. H. Widerhold, 1674. Folio. 4 vols. bound as 1. First title-page printed in red and black, each title-page with Widerhold's woodcut device. With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife. Further with woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, factotums and several small woodcuts in the text. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine-title, blue sprinkled edges. € 15,000

First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and references to Dibba. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities [...] Della Valle's eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of Shah Abbas' reign" (Gurney).

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

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

Essays on the Land of Two Rivers

300. [VAN ESS, John, et al.]. Historical Mesopotamia.

(Basrah, Times Press, 1922). 4to. With 8 photographic plates and one map. Original pictorial grey wrappers.

€ 850



Ten short essays on Iraq, printed at the Times offices in Basra. According to the preface, the pamphlet was published in response to growing curiosity about the country, sparked by British involvement post-WWI. The essays take the reader to the founding of Baghdad in the eighth century, Basra in the Middle Ages and the construction of the Ctesiphon Arch (Taq Kasra). The latter is one of the finer pieces, providing a brief but detailed account of the creation of the structure and its completed finery, drawing on Gertrude Bell's musical translation of al-Tabari's description of the famous carpet "woven in the pattern of a garden" (Amurath to Amurath).

Other essays turn to the early 20th century. The piece on Mandaicism features a short interview with a group of Mandaeans from the Mesopotamian Marshes, in which they discuss their beliefs and religious practices. The final essay, by the missionary John Van Ess (the only contributor to give his full name), reflects on his time in Mesopotamia among certain rural tribes, highlighting episodes of kindness and hospitality. Van Ess (1878–1949) is notable for the time he spent in Mesopotamia (nearly fifty years), his role as an advisor to British officials and, in that capacity, for his opposition to making Faisal King.

Contemporary ink ownership of A. H. Lee on the front cover. Remnants of postage stamps on rear wrapper, slight repair to spine. Exceedingly rare: only two intact copies

known, in the British Library Reference Collections and in the National Library of Scotland; the Munich University Library appears to own an incomplete copy.

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

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

Strasbourg, Johann Knobloch, 1516. 4°. With title woodcut and 47 woodcuts in the text (including 1 full-page illustration). Blindstamped dark blue morocco by Riviere & Son with giltstamped spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 250,000



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

Lodovico di Varthema's "Itinerario" contains the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates: on his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah ("Giulfar") and portrayed the city as "most excellent and abounding in everything", with "a good seaport", and whose inhabitants are "all Muslims". While Montalboddo's famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema's work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below). This – the first illustrated one – is certainly the rarest of them all: international auction records list not a single copy. The 1510 editio princeps was offered for US\$ 1 million at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair in April 2011.

Varthema, a gentleman from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined

a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: “Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there”, he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, “it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple.”

Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. His good fortune did not continue unabated, however: after embarking at Jeddah and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, and any historical or cultural information deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a very documented stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

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

A few contemporary underlinings and marginalia. Some slight browning and staining as usual; stamp of the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen on the reverse of the title.

VD 16, ZV 15157. BM-STC 66. IA 113.543 (includes copies in BSB Munich and Wolfenbüttel). Benzing (Strasbourg) 100. Schmidt (Knobloch) 132. Ritter (IV) 932 & 2000. Müller 132, 170. Kristeller 383. Paulitschke 296. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 305. Röhrich 574. Cf. exhibition cat. “Hajj – The Journey Through Art” (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro 2239 (other editions only).

The second original edition, second issue

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

Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler, (30 April 1523). 8°. Large woodcut on title with decorative woodcut border, putti above and below (Sander 7494 and pl. 93). Roman letter, numerous floriated white on black woodcut initials. Modern calf bound to style: covers with concentric frames in blind fillets, gilt fleurons at outer corners, central lozenge in gilt. Spine with five raised bands, lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt.

€ 125,000

Second original Italian edition, second issue of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

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

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



An early German edition with 44 illustrations

303. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterliche unnd Lobwirdige Reyß [...] sagend von den Landen Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia, Persia, India, und Ethiopia, von deren gestalt, sitten, Leben, Pollicey, Glauben unnd Ceremonien [...].



(Frankfurt/Main, Hermann Gülfferich), 1548. 4°. Title-page and title woodcut printed in red and black; full-page woodcut on reverse of title-page and 44 woodcuts in the text by Jörg Breu the elder. Bound with eight contemporary pamphlets. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards. All edges red. Remains of two clasps.

€ 150,000

Sixth or seventh, still early German edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates. Bound at the end of the volume are eight rare contemporary pamphlets, including two concerned with the Ottoman wars, two others so rare that they are bibliographically unrecorded (a full list with references is available upon request). Binding is mildly rubbed and bumped; interior shows slight browning and fingerstaining with occasional edge damage. Pastedown has ownership and bookplate of the Bildhausen Cistercians, dissolved in 1803.

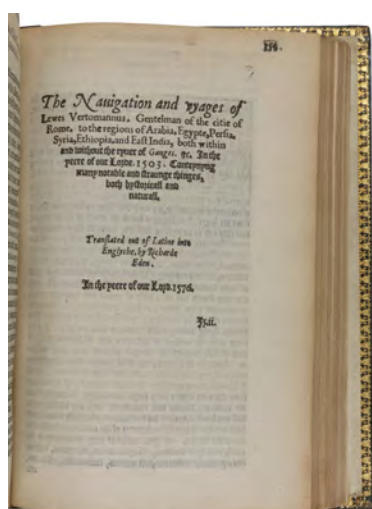
VD 16, ZV 15159 (BSB copy lost). LA 113.553 (s. v. "Barthema", citing 212 pp. only: no more than six copies, all in Germany). Goedeke I, 379, 17, 7. Cf. Röhrich no. 574, p. 164; Cordier Indosinica I, 103; Röttinger 115 (all for Gülfferich's 1549 ed.). Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Blackmer 1719. Gay 140 (a 1556 Frankfurt ed.). Cox I, 260. Macro 2239 (other eds.). Carter, *Sea of Pearls*, p. 68 (1520 ed.). Boies Penrose, p. 28–32. Not in *Atabey*, *BM*, or *Adams*.

First English edition: an excellent, entirely complete copy with fine provenance

304. (VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. The Navigation and v[o]yages of Lewes Vertomannus, Gentelman of the citie of Rome, to the regions of Arabia, Egypte, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within and without the ryver of Ganges, etc. In the yeere of our Lorde 1503. Conteynyng many notable and straunge thinges, both hystoricall and naturall. Translated out of Latine into Engylshe, by Richarde Eden).

London, Richard Jugge, 1577. 4°. With historiated woodcut initials. Splendid modern full navy blue morocco, bands on spine with title showing faded gilt, covers double-ruled gilt.

€ 265,000



The first English edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

Published as an extensive part of "The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies" – one of the first English versions of the significant collection edited by Pietro Martire d'Anghiera (Peter Martyr, 1457–1526). The first independently published English translation would not appear until 1863: Varthema's travelogue was included for the first time in the present translated edition of Martyr's "History". The translation, with some omissions, is that of Decades I–III of "De Orbe Novo" by Martyr, with additions from other sources, edited by Richard Eden and Richard Willes. Willes was a member of the Jesuits from 1565 to 1572 and was familiar with Maffei, the Jesuit chronicler whose account he drew on for this work. Under the benefaction of the Earl of Bedford, Willes expanded Eden's translation to include, apart from Varthema's travels, four Decades and an abridgement of Decades V–VIII; Frobisher's voyage for a Northwest Passage, Sebastian Cabot's voyages to the Arctic for the Moscovy Company, Cortez's conquest of Mexico, Pereira's description of China, 1565, Acosta and Maffei's notices of Japan, 1573, and the first two English voyages to West Africa. Also, this is the first account in English of Magellan's circumnavigation, as well as the first printed work to advocate a British colony in North America.

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

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

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

An Israeli geographer describes battles of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War

305. VILNAY, Zev. Ha-Ma’arakhah le-shihrur Yisra’el.

Jerusalem, Ha-Lishkah ha-rashit shel ha-Keren ha-kayemet le-Yisra’el, [1949]. 8vo. Illustrated. Original pale blue wrappers titled in navy. € 600

First edition of “The Campaign for the Liberation of Israel”: a rare publication on the First Arab-Israeli war by Israeli geographer Zev Vilnay (1900–88). Better known for his lectures on outdoor hiking and touring in Israel, Vilnay also served as a military topographer in Haganah and later the Israel Defense forces. His work is profusely illustrated with maps showing transportation corridors, troop movements, and military and civilian installations. Vilnay’s maps depict battles in and around Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv, the Upper and Eastern Galilee, and many more, discussing strategy and the use of infrastructure and landscape in waging war. An interesting geographer’s view of Israeli military action during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Light wear to spine.

OCLC 19195703.



“Arabia Petrea” explored: an account of an 1865 expedition through the Sinai, Petra in Jordan, and surrounding regions, with 48 plates and albumen prints

306. VISCONTI, Giammartino Arconati. Diario di un viaggio in Arabia Petrea (1865). Including: Atlante per servire al Diario di un viaggio in Arabia Petrea.

Torino, Vincenzo Bona, 1872. Royal 4°. 2 vols. With 2 title-pages printed in red and black; vol. 1 with 2 folding lithographed maps (1 printed in black, brown and blue, with the route coloured by hand in red, of the Sinai Peninsula; the other in black and white, of the city of Petra); 40 mounted albumen prints after paintings by Emile Pierre Metzmacher (mainly 11.5 × 16 cm), individually mounted with letterpress captions on the mount; and 2 engraved plates; vol. 2 with 6 numbered engraved plates of molluscs and insects. Diario in the original publisher’s maroon cloth with the author’s crowned monogram gold-blocked on the front board and spine. Atlante in the original publisher’s blue cloth, with the author’s crowned monogram and the title gold-blocked on the front board. Both volumes with gilt edges, orange endpapers and with tissue guard leaves tipped in, protecting the albumen prints and engraved plates. € 25,000



Rare first and only edition of an Italian account of an 1865 expedition through "Arabia Petrea", meaning the Sinai Peninsula and adjoining parts of what are now Israel and Jordan, including the ancient city of Petra, now in Jordan, where parts of "Raiders of the Lost Arc" were filmed (the spectacular ancient buildings are carved into the solid rock walls of the cliffs and probably date from the 5th century BC to the 2nd century AD).

The photographically reproduced paintings show the author on camelback, numerous Bedouins, Arabs, Egyptians and Ethiopians as well as archaeological sites, monuments and topographic views. The plates in the second volume depict molluscs and insects, reflecting the author's own research interests in the field of natural history, in addition to archaeology. The typography has been designed to suit the antiquarian subject, with Louis Perrin's Augustaux roman capitals on the title-pages, the main text set in what would then have been considered an "antique" style (types influenced by pre-1800 models) and sans-serif capitals used to represent the ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions. The author quite literally put his stamp on the work, with his crowned monogram not only on the title-page and binding, but also embossed in the paper, where it serves as a sort of watermark.

The book does not indicate the size of the edition, but since most of the illustrations are original albumen prints, there cannot have been many copies produced. The present copy may be a more deluxe binding than the Blackmer copy, also inscribed by the author to a woman, for it was in green cloth with only Visconti's single initial "V" on the front board. The volume with the *Diario* is a presentation copy with the author's presentation inscription to a woman named Josephine.

Bindings slightly worn, the blue cloth a little stained. First and last leaves of both volumes browned, some foxing, some fly-leaves with a tear (not affecting the plates), the map of Petra stained due to oxidation, with some browning caused by the albumen prints on the facing leaves, but overall in good condition.

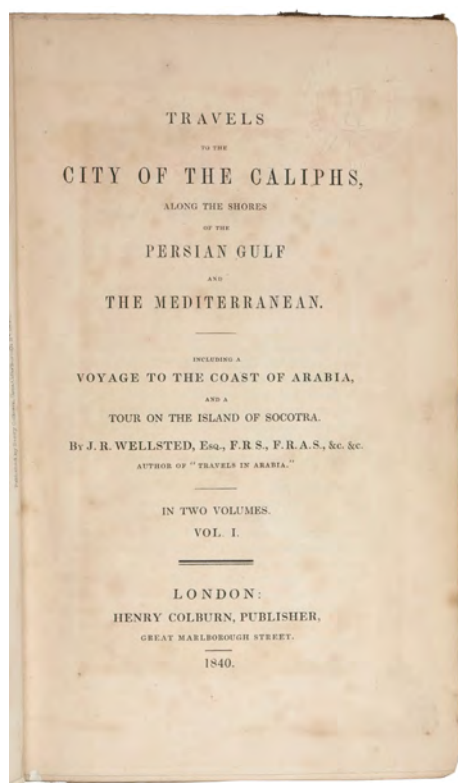
Blackmer 1742. Gay 3650 bis. Macro 2254 (not noting plates): Not in Howgego, Ibrahim-Hilmy, or Weber.

One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf

307. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

London, Henry Colburn, 1840. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithographed frontispieces and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Contemporary blindstamped cloth with gilt title to spine.

€ 6,000



Only edition. One of the best English 19th-c. accounts of Arabia and the Gulf. Wellsted's short career was almost entirely devoted to the surveying of the Red Sea, Arabia and Oman, undertaken on a number of expeditions between 1830 and 1837. On board the surveying ship *Palinurus* he was the first European to set foot in the interior of Oman. Starting late in 1835 from the easternmost point of Oman, Wellsted made his way westward through the Ja'alan region to the Wahibah Sands and then struck north up the Wadi Batha to Samad. There he was joined by Lieutenant F. Whitelock, also of the Indian Navy, who had set out from Muscat later. Together they reached Nazwa, the ancient capital of Oman, and climbed the lower slopes of the Jabal al-Akhdhar, in central Oman. In January 1836 they arrived on the Al-Batinah coast and then turned west, recrossing the Hajar mountains and emerging on the edge of the Dhaharah, the rocky steppe that stretches west toward the Rub' al-Khali.

Bindings rubbed; spines rebacked. Interior somewhat foxed as common. Removed from the Worcester Public Library. Rare; the Peter Hopkirk copy fetched £3,500 at Sotheby's (Oct 14, 1998, lot 1192).

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2283. *Howgego III*, 635. *Weber I*, 67. *Wilson 242. Henze IV*, 476. *Not in Gay, Blackmer, or Ghani.*

Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf

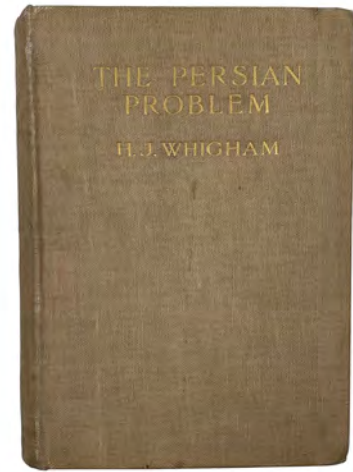
308. WHIGHAM, H[enry] J[ames]. *The Persian Problem*. An examination of the rival positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia with some account of the Persian Gulf and Bagdad Railway.

London, Isbister & Co., 1903. 8°. Folding map frontispiece and 2 full-page maps to the text, 2 as plates, 23 plates. Original sand buckram, title gilt to spine and upper board, top edge gilt. € 6,500

First and only edition. Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf, published in response to the grant of the Baghdad Railway concession by the Ottoman Government to a German-backed consortium. Assesses the economic, military and political implications of rival claims in the various states of the area.

Whigham was a well-connected Scottish author who emigrated to America and worked as drama critic on the Chicago Tribune, and as a war correspondent at the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese Wars. A close friend and correspondent of British Persian Gulf opinion-makers Lord Curzon and Sir Percy Cox, Whigham wrote the book, based on his extensive travels in the region, at the request of Lord Curzon, who had "advised [him] to go to the Gulf [and] instructed his subordinate officials in that part of the world to give me all the assistance in their power". Whigham is probably best remembered as a prominent amateur golfer, winner of the second and third US Amateur Championships, and author of "How to Play Golf", the first golf instruction manual illustrated from action photographs.

Diba Collection 1978, 227. Wilson 243. OCLC 2987283.



Military pamphlet on British interests in Iraq and the Arabian Gulf

309. [WILSON, Arnold Talbot]. *A Sketch of the Political History of Persia, Iraq and Arabia, With Special Reference to the Present Campaign.*

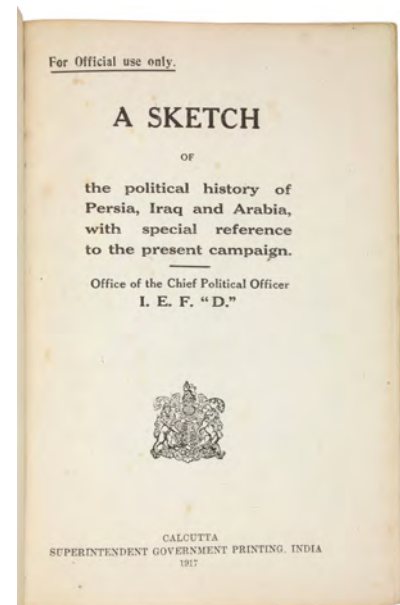
Calcutta, Government Press, 1917. Small 8vo. Stiff green cloth wrappers titled in black.

€ 9,500

Extremely rare manual, marked "For Official use only" and prepared for the troops of the Indian Expeditionary Force "D", giving an account of the political and historical context of the British Mesopotamian campaign of World War I.

Expeditionary Force "D" was made up of Indian and British troops and is infamous for its doomed defense of the siege of Kut in April 1916. However, the pamphlet does not limit itself to Iraq, but crucially provides an entire chapter on the history of, and British interest in, the Arabian Peninsula, titled "Arabia – Our Left Flank", including an entire section on Abdulaziz Ibn Saud (1875–1953). The author summarizes the history of British presence in the Gulf, noting the sack of Ras-al-Khaimah in retribution for alleged pirate activity, after which "the climate forced [the British] to evacuate that position". The book further refers to the "maritime truce" imposed by Britain upon the Arabian Coast from "Masandam to Kuwait" in 1836 and notes that the suppression of the arms trade in Muscat was successful thanks to the regulations put in place by Faisal bin Turki, Sultan of Muscat and Oman (1864–1913), the direct ancestor of Sultan Haitham. In more general terms the author describes "The rich oases of the Qasim, with their population of enterprising merchants" and "the Hasa, coveted for its date groves and its ports on the Persian Gulf" which "was finally wrested from the Ottoman Government by Ibn Sa'ud in 1913". The author lists British treaties along the Gulf Coast, including with "the Shaikh of Bahrain" (Abdullah bin Ahmad Al Khalifa, 1769–1849) in 1820 "and in 1798 with the chiefs of the Trucial Coast".

Cloth gently rubbed. Interior shows a hint of foxing, otherwise in very good condition. A single copy is listed in auction records, and that volume included a pencil note attributing authorship to Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson (1884–1940), a captain in the British Indian Army. As then-acting civil commissioner for Mesopotamia who later became known for his strong opinions on the postwar fate of Iraq, he is not an unlikely candidate.



Yaqut al-Hamawi's 13th century Arabic Gazetteer

310. YAQUT AL-RUMI AL-HAMAWI / WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand (ed.). Jacut's geographisches Wörterbuch aus den Handschriften zu Berlin, St. Petersburg und Paris [...].

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1866–73. 4°. 6 vols. With 6 letterpress plates. Near-contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped volume numbers to spine. 2 volumes bound with the original printed wrappers. € 12,500

First edition, rare. The 19th century classic edition of Yaqut's famous geography, prepared by the German orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld (1808–99). The four volumes of Arabic text are completed by annotations and indexes in volumes V and VI, including "some 12,000 persons, many with additional bibliographical references" (cf. Fück). Composed between 1224 and 1228 and considered a literary geography, Yaqut's work is essentially an alphabetical index of place names from the literary corpus of the Arabs. The geographical descriptions are enriched with historical, ethnographic, and associated narrative material, historical sketches and accounts of Muslim conquests, names of governors, monuments, and local celebrities.

The four volumes of text are removed from the library of the Munich Franciscan monastery, with their stamp of ownership to versos of title-page or flyleaf. Later in the collection of the German historian Else Reitemeyer (b. 1873) with her handwritten ownership to flyleaves (vols. I–IV). German title-page and foreword of first volume (12 pp.) bound between pp. 480 and 481. Extremities occasionally very slightly rubbed. Last 20 pages of volume V pierced near right margin (not touching text). In all a very well preserved copy of this monumental series.

Fück 193f. OCLC 3423433. Not in Zenker.



R.A.F. aerial photography of Cold War airfields, Royal Navy ships, and submarines near Aden

311. [YEMEN – ROYAL AIR FORCE]. Photographs from the RAF Khormaksar base at Aden.

Yemen, 1961–1963. 199 black and white photographs, 43 of which are mounted in photo corners on boards, each approximately 140 × 140 mm. Most captioned and dated in plate. € 9,500

Nearly two hundred photographs from the peak of R.A.F. operations in Yemen, most taken in and around the RAF Khormaksar base at Aden and including numerous aerial views, photographs of planes, hangars, and installations, views of ships, and likely reconnaissance photographs of the countryside showing towns and landmarks. Many are dated in their standardized R.A.F. captions, which also list the photographer and mark the photographs "Restricted or "Confid[ential]".

Several photographs show the 105 Squadron's troop carrier planes, while others capture the early passenger jets in Aden. Uncommon aerial views dominate the collection and show the oil harbour at the Port of Aden, Khormaksar base and airfields, landing strips, and the distinctive mud brick architecture in the city and surroundings. Eleven of the aerial photographs show Royal Navy submarines travelling on the surface, taken from a relatively low altitude. Three photographs show aerial views of an aircraft carrier with an angled flight deck and helicopters, while another interesting aerial scene captures what appears to be a depth charge test from 1963, the coast of Yemen visible in the background. The Esso Petroleum company's tanker ship, Esso Warwickshire, appears twice photographed from the air, steaming through the waters off Yemen in 1963, along with another oil tanker.

Some loose photographs beginning to curl, altogether well-preserved. Altogether a thorough collection of air and naval power and commerce in Yemen and surrounding waters, featuring RAF aerial footage of Royal Navy and RAF ships, planes, and installations.



An Armenian priest's guide to Jerusalem

312. YOVHANNES, Hannay. Girk' patmut'ean srboy ew meci k'alak'is Astucoy Erusalemis, ew srboč' tnorinakanac' teleac' tearn meroy Yisusi K'ristoci [A book of history of the holy and great city of God, Jerusalem, and the holy place of our Lord Jesus Christ].

Istanbul, Yovhannes Astuacaturi, 1767[–1768]. 4to. Title-page within woodcut architectural border, woodcut illustration, woodcut head- and tailpieces, initials, and decoration to borders. Contemporary full black goatskin, ruled and stamped in blind. € 14,500

A pilgrim guidebook to Jerusalem printed in Armenian, including a history of the Holy City and passages on the author's integral part in improving the fortunes of the Armenian Quarter in the early 18th century. The author, Hannay Yovhannes (ca. 1693–1733), was born in the Armenian Quarter of Jerusalem in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral of St. James, where he lived and worked for the duration of his life. He was ordained as a priest to the Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem in 1714. However, at the year of Yovhannes's ordination the Patriarchate had nearly reached the point of bankruptcy reportedly due to the corruption of representatives of the Patriarchate of Istanbul (known as 'nazrs'), who had been trusted with administering matters in the Holy Land. To stave off disaster, the new patriarch Yovhannes Kolot of Bitlis (along with his successor Grigor of Shirvan) set about the task of raising funds to pay off the debt and subsequently began to rejuvenate the Armenian Quarter, with the help of Hannay Yovhannes, who details much of their work in his guidebook.

Binding professionally repaired, numerous marginal notes in Armenian, altogether well preserved.

Nersessian 163. Voskanian 606. OCLC 982299694.



Oil countries and companies in 1950

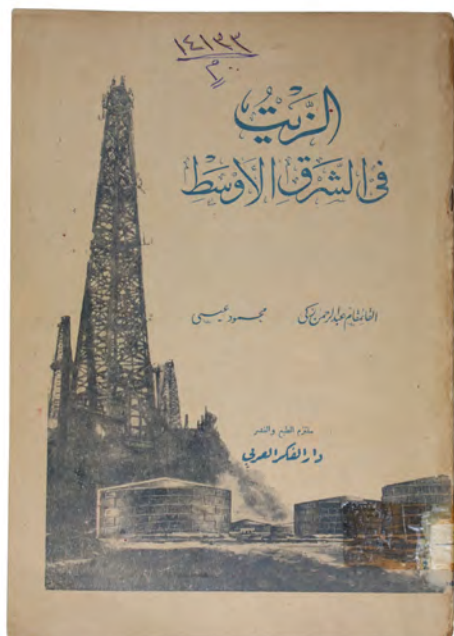
313. ZAKI, 'Abd al-Rahman / MAHMOUD, Issa. Al-Zayt fi al-Sharq al-Awsat [Oil in the Middle East].

Egypt, Al-Etemad Press, 1950. 8vo. Original printed pictorial wrappers. € 1,500

First edition. A call for greater understanding and use of the Arabian oil economy shortly following the Second World War. The authors describe how both world wars were won on what they call a wave of oil, and discuss the history of oil prospecting in the region, the challenges of offshore drilling, and the strategic necessity of oil for modern militaries. The second half of the book is dedicated to oil distribution in various Arabian countries – including Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and others – as well as a discussion of oil companies in the Middle East in 1950. These include Royal Dutch Shell, the French Oil Company (now TotalEnergies SE), Iraq Petroleum Company, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC), Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. (both now ExxonMobil), and Gulf Oil.

With ex-library markings, otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 1041871602.



Two Sultans of Zanzibar in photographs

314. [ZANZIBAR]. Five photographs of sultans of Zanzibar.

[London, Cape Town, and other places, ca. 1875–1937]. 5 photographs, comprising 2 albumen photograph cartes-de-visite (90 × 62 mm) and 3 silver gelatin and albumen photographs (137 × 184 mm). Two with press release captions on the reverse. € 6,500

A rare set of photographs from the Sultanate of Zanzibar, including two cartes-de-visite of Sultan Barghash bin Said al-Busaidi (1836–88) and three photographs of Sultan Khalifa II bin Harub Al-Said (1879–1960).

The Sultanate of Zanzibar was created in 1856 following the death of Saïd bin Sultan al-Busaidi (1791–1856), who had ruled both Oman and Zanzibar as the sultan of Oman since 1804. The Sultans of Zanzibar were of a cadet branch of the Al Said Dynasty of Oman and retained close ties. Sultan Barghash was the son of Saïd bin Sultan and was the second sultan of Zanzibar, ruling from 1870 until his death in 1888. Sultan Barghash is shown both in photo portrait (by A. Liebert of Paris) and seated together with five members of his retinue (by Maull & Co. of London). The other three photographs comprise a photo portrait of Sultan Khalifa taken in about 1911, and two press photographs of Khalifa on diplomatic visits. The first shows a visit to the Government House in Cape Town in 1929, where the Sultan Khalifa is accompanied by his son and future successor, Abdullah bin Khalifa Al-Said (1911–63). The second was taken in 1937 when Sultan Khalifa travelled to London for the coronation of Britain's George VI.

A hint of fading on the albumen photographs, otherwise well preserved.



III

Art and Literature

Of lasting value to the history of Arabic literature

- 315. AHLWARDT, Wilhelm.** Verzeichniss der Arabischen Handschriften der Königl. Bibliothek zu Berlin. Berlin, A. W. Schade (I) and A. Asher & Co. (II–X), 1887–1899. 4to. 10+1 volumes. With 12 photographic halftone plates of 62 manuscript specimens in vol. X. Added: separate atlas issue of the 12 plates. Altogether 11 vols. in publisher's light blue printed boards. € 8,500

A complete set of the scarce original edition, published as volumes 7–9 and 16–22 of the giant general catalogue of the Berlin manuscript collections. Ahlwardt was engaged in 1863 as cataloguer of the Arabian manuscripts. Until 1887 he classified, collated, described and excerpted some 12,000 works in ca 6000 volumes, including current accessions. The important collection was based on the precious library bequeathed by Heinrich Friedrich von Diez. It was gradually enlarged by the manuscript treasures purchased from leading German scholars such as Glaser, Landberg, Minutoli and Brugsch, Petermann, Sachau, Sprenger and Wetzstein. Ahlwardt's monumental catalogue is renowned for an unprecedented wealth of details both in physical and textual respect. It formed a pattern for a complete history of Arabic literature – theological, juridical, philosophical, scientific, linguistic, historical and poetical. Ahlwardt expanded on the customary manuscript catalogue entries by providing an exact outline of contents for each work catalogued. "When all ten volumes had been printed in 1899, Ahlwardt had created a work which by virtue of its scope and precision would remain of lasting value to the history of Arabic literature" (cf. Fück, *Die Arabischen Studien in Europa*, 1955, p. 192).

Bindings a little bumped, dust-soiled and faded in places, some edges foxed. A clean and very good set.

NYPL (Arabia and the Arabs) p. 7.



Nearly the whole press run lost at sea

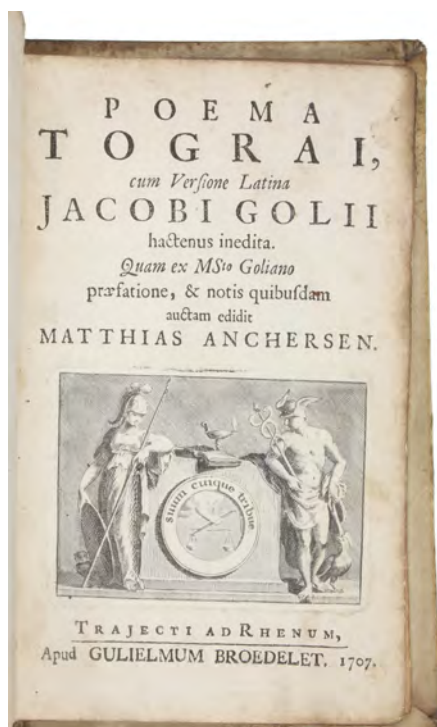
- 316. AL-TUGRAI, Hassan ibn 'Ali.** Poema Tograi. Cum versione Latina Jacobi Golii hactenus inedita edidit M. Ancher sen. Utrecht, Broedelet, 1707. Small 4to. With engraved title vignette. Contemporary vellum. € 4,500

Utrecht, Broedelet, 1707. Small 4to. With engraved title vignette. Contemporary vellum.

"Édition estimée, et dont les exemplaires sont peu communs, parce que (selon Vogt) ils ont presque tous été perdus en mer" (Brunet). The accounts regarding the precise number of copies salvaged from the wreck vary: Schnurrer mentions 5 or 6, Ehrencron-Müller states 50. In any case, the number of copies extant is very small and thus the book is extremely rare. It contains the poem "Lamiyat al-Agam" by al-Hasan Ibn-Ali at-Tugrai (ca. 1061–1121) in the Arabic original with a Latin translation and copious commentary by the Danish theologian Matthias Ancher sen (1682–1741). "A complaint over the unfortunate circumstances of his times and over his own lot" (cf. GAL).

Some browning and foxing due to paper. The author's personal copy, inscribed to his brother Ansgar on the front flyleaf.

Smitskamp 318. Schnurrer 199. Ehrencron-Müller I, 113. Brunet V, 875. Ebert 23020. Cf. GAL I, p. 247 (the 1717 ed.).



The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed

317. ALBONESI, Teseo Ambrogio degli. *Introductio in Chaldaicam lingua[m], Syriaca[m], atq[ue] Armenica[m], & dece[m] alias linguas.*

[Pavia, G. M. Simonetta], 1539. 4to. Title printed in red and black. With woodcut title border and two nearly full-page woodcuts in the text. 19th century half calf (restored) with giltstamped spine. € 15,000

First edition. “The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed” (IA). Extremely rare and early work of oriental studies, also important for the history of music due to the first illustrated description of the bassoon, which the author’s uncle, Afranio degli Albonesi, had invented early in the century and had first demonstrated in 1532.

The canon regular Teseo Ambrogio degli Albonesi (1469–1540, often simply referred to as Ambrogio or Ambrosius) taught the Syriac language. This introduction to the oriental languages – his only publication – is a mixture of linguistic treatise and a collection of exotic alphabets. If Albonesi’s results are not in every case correct, they remain of great importance to the history of linguistic scholarship: the “Introductio” constitutes one of those works which inspired the budding discipline of comparative philology to undertake further research. “His work offers a detailed survey of the Syriac and Armenian languages from various points of view, and a short notice about the other exotic languages (Samaritan, Arabic, Coptic, Cyrillic, Ethiopic) – these languages are all discussed with examples written by hand in the earlier chapters, and throughout the work we find blank spaces where such words had still to be filled in” (Smitskamp).

Some of the blank spaces mentioned have been filled in in ink by a contemporary hand. Lacks the final two pages of text (including the colophon). Slight worming to upper margin near end.

Edit 16, CNCE 816. Adams A 957. Mortimer 20. BM-STC Italian 16. Eitner I, 91. MGG III, 1721. Smitskamp 240. IA 104.625. Brunet I, 229. Graesse I, 59.



*Exceptionally rare: the Thousand and One Nights,
the first complete edition in Arabic and the first edition printed in the Arab world –
this copy owned by the French oriental scholar Barbier de Meynard*

318. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Arabic]. *Kitab alf layla wa-layla.* Vols. I and II.

Bulaq, al-Matba’ah al-kubra, 1251 H [= 1835 CE]. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. Printed in Arabic throughout, floral woodcut sarlawh to each volume, text within two-line frame throughout, titles in nasta’liq types. Bound in somewhat later half leather over marbled boards; spine on five raised bands with gilt title, volume number, and edition. Double endpapers. Housed in custom-made, half-cloth modern slipcase. € 285,000

First complete edition in Arabic of the Thousand and One Nights, and the first edition printed in the Arab world. Very rare, with only seven copies located in libraries worldwide (American University Beirut, British Library, Danish Royal Library, Harvard, Huntington, and Yale); none traced in auction records.

The Bulaq edition was prepared by ‘Abd al-Rahman al-Sifti al-Sharqawi, probably from a single manuscript which is now lost. It proved “more correct than the garbled and semi-colloquial renderings given by the manuscripts used in the compilations of Calcutta I and Breslau” and was instrumental in stabilising the Thousand and One Nights corpus (Irwin, *The Arabian Nights: A Companion*, p. 44). It was the main source for Edward Lane’s pioneering English translation (1889–41) and for the last of the four historically important Arabic editions, published at Calcutta in 1839–42 (known as “Calcutta II”). Bulaq and Calcutta II “superseded almost completely all other texts and formed the general notion of the Arabian Nights. For more than half a century it was neither questioned nor contested that the text of the Bulaq and Calcutta II editions was the true and authentic text” (Marzolph, *The Arabian Nights Reader*, p. 88).

The printing press at Bulaq, Cairo, founded in 1821 by Muhammad ‘Ali Pasha, was the first indigenous press in Egypt and one of the first anywhere in the Arab world. The present edition



exhibits the high standards of Bulaq printing, with the main text composed in authentic and legible naskh-style types, interspersed with attractive headings in nasta'liq.

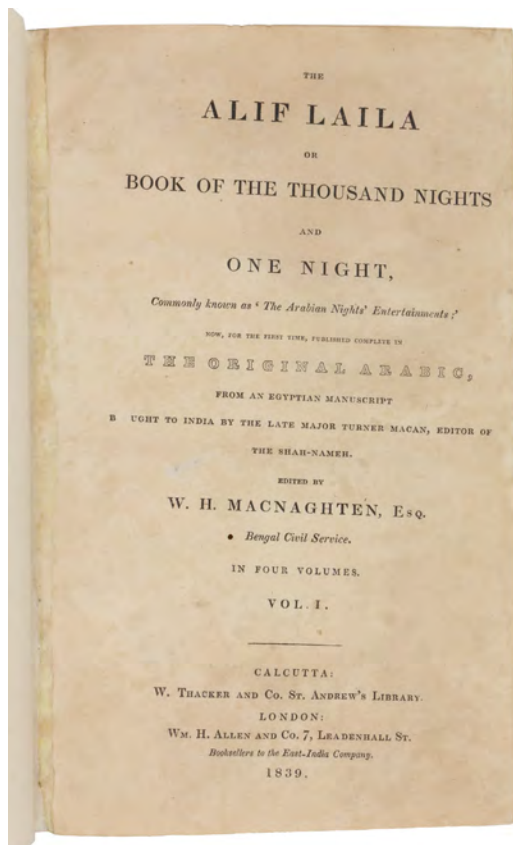
19th-century bibliographical notes on a typed vignette mounted on the endpapers of each volume; bibliographical notes in pencil on endpaper of vol. 1. Handwritten tables of contents loosely inserted to both volumes, probably in Barbier de Meynard's hand in ink and pencil. A few marginal notes in Arabic and French written in pen and pencil throughout. Occasional spotting; pages very slightly yellowed due to age. A tiny hole throughout, at the upper inner corner of the framing rules. Vol. 1: Two small holes at the gutter of pp. 627f.; minute damage to the upper edge of the last 9 ff. Spine rubbed, upper compartment professionally restored. Vol. 2: A larger light stain to the margin of pp. 13f., moderately touching the text area but not affecting legibility. Insignificant worming to lower margin of the first 10 ff. Spine rubbed, front hinge professionally restored. Interior of both volumes is clean and firm, overall in very good condition. Provenance: from the collection of the French oriental scholar Charles Barbier de Meynard (1826–1906) with his stamp and ownership inscription in both volumes. A member of the Société Asiatique and editor of “Dictionnaire Géographique de la Perse”, Barbier de Meynard authored several books and articles and co-translated the nine-volume “Moruj al-dahab” of Al-Masudi (Paris, 1861–77). His inscription “Donne par A. Dantan” in the first volume probably refers to Antoine Dantan, a member of the renowned French dragoman dynasty.

Chauvin IV, 18, 20K. Brunet III, 1715. Graesse IV, 523. Fawzi M. Tadrus, Printing in the Arab World with emphasis on Bulaq Press (Doha: University of Qatar, 1982), p. 64. Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, p. 184. Heinz Grotzfeld. Neglected Conclusions of the “Arabian Nights”: Gleanings in Forgotten and Overlooked Recensions. In: Journal of Arabic Literature, Vol. 16, (1985), pp. 73–87. Ulrich Marzolph (ed.). The Arabian nights in transnational perspective, Wayne State University Press 2007, p. 51.

First complete edition of the Arabic text

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

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



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

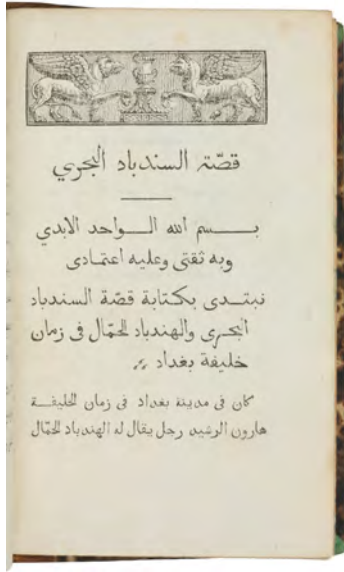
The original scattered Arabic texts were collected in four corpora: the so-called Calcutta I or Shirwanee edition (1814–18, 2 vols.), the Bulaq or Cairo edition (1835, 2 vols.), the Breslau edition (1825–38, 8 vols.), and the present one, the “Calcutta II” or the “MacNaghten” edition. Considered the most comprehensive text of the Arabian Nights, this is also the basis for the best-known translations including the English editions by John Payne and Richard F. Burton.

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

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

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

320. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Arabic – Qissat as-Sindbad al-bahri]. LANGLÈS, L[ouis] (ed.). [Qissat al-Sindibad al-bahri fi sab' safaratihi fi al-barr wa-al-bahr al-Hindi-Kayd al-nisa]. Les voyages de Sind-Bâd Le Marin, et la ruse des femmes. Contes arabes. Traduction littérale, accompagnée du texte et de notes.



Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1814. 12mo. Contemporary half calf with title to gilt-stamped spine and marbled boards. Endpapers and edges marbled. € 12,500

First edition of “Sind-Bâd” and the first independent printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic. Although traditionally included in the corpus of the Thousand and One Nights as told by Scheherazade, it is thought that the series of stories that make up the voyages of Sindbad have older and separate origins, incorporating elements of Homer, Panchatantra, other Persian, Arab and Indian literary material as well as historical material relating to trade and navigation. Set traditionally during the reign of Haroun al-Rashid, Sindbad undertakes seven voyages from Basra, each leading one to the other, encounters fabulous creatures, faces exhaustive ordeals and amasses fabulous wealth. The publisher of the present edition, Louis Langlès (1763–1824), an important figure in the study of Middle-Eastern and Oriental languages and literature, was a correspondent of William Jones in Calcutta, co-founder of the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes in Paris, and the keeper of the Indian manuscript department in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

Chauvin VII, p. 2. Brunet III, 820. OCLC 4433261.

Rare third French edition of the One thousand and one nights in the first translation into any European language, by Antoine Galland

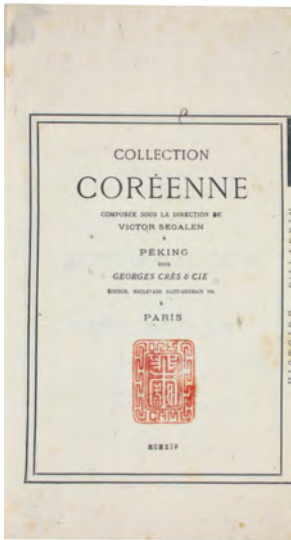
321. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA - French]. GALLAND, Antoine (transl.). Les mille et une nuit, contes Arabes, traduits en Français.

Paris, La Compagnie des Libraires (colophon vol. VI: printed by [André-François] Le Breton, imprimeur ordinaire du Roi), 1745. 6 volumes. 12° in 4s & 8s. Uniform gold-tooled mottled calf. € 1,500

Few have shaped the western view and understanding of the Arab world as profoundly as the French orientalist Antoine Galland (1646–1715). His One thousand and one nights, first published from 1704 to 1717, contained the classic tales of Sinbad the sailor, Ali Baba and the forty thieves and Aladdin and his marvellous lamp. Not only was it the first translation of any part of the Thousand and one nights into any modern European language; it was the first published edition of any significant part of the work, which was not printed in Arabic until 1775.



Aladdin and his wonderful lamp



322. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – French]. Des contes des mille nuits et une nuit. Histoire d'Aladdin et de la lampe magique. Selon le texte de J. C. Mardrus.

Beijing, Presses du Pei-Tang for Georges Crès, Paris, 1914. Large 8vo. 2 vols. With Arabic headings and calligraphy. Original Chinese block-stitched bindings loose within original green silk folding case with bone claps. € 1,500

Sumptuously produced Franco-Chinese limited edition of the famous story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, one of the most popular tales associated with the “Arabian Nights” despite not being part of the original text: an “orphan tale” like “Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves”, it was added by Antoine Galland without an authentic Arabic textual source, based on a folk tale that the French translator heard from the Syrian Maronite storyteller Hanna Diyab. The present text is taken from the edition of Joseph Charles Mardrus (1868–1949), which appeared in 1898–1904.

Numbered 433, this is one of the 570 copies printed on “vergé pelure”. Published as part of the famous “Collection Coréenne” by the poet Victor Segalen. Silk case slightly discoloured, otherwise in perfect condition.

OCLC 70268548.

A unique view into Arabic royal life in the 1950s

323. [ARABIA AND AFRICA – PHOTOGRAPHY]. REBLIN, Erhard. Photograph albums.

Germany, 1954. 24.5 × 30 cm. Vol. I: 285 photos of various sizes, some clipped, mostly 10 × 7.5 cm., many of them captioned in ink with a reference to the place or situation. 31 hand-drawn illustrations and maps. Vol. II: 286 photos of various sizes, some clipped, mostly 10 × 7.5 cm., many of them captioned in ink with a reference to the place or situation. 11 hand-drawn illustrations and maps. Brown contemporary cardboard binding with morocco on edges and spine. Album titles on spine. € 18,000

Eberhard Reblin's job as porter working on the SS Al Amir Saud brought him face to face in 1954 with the King Saud of Arabia and King Farouk. The King had a keen interest in naval matters and shipping. At the time that he boarded the SS Al Amir Saud, he was finalising the last details of the Saudi Arabian Naval Transport Company with Aristotle Onassis, which launched the same year. His ship was welcomed with the greatest honour in many seaports along the coast of Arabia, leading the young man to meet His Majesty King Saud I, who boarded the ship during its stay at Jeddah shortly after his coronation. The King was accompanied by Prince Abdullah bin Faisal Al Saud. This event received substantial attention in the Jeddah press. Reblin documented several public appearances of the King, including a stately

visit of the ruler to Karachi, at the time a state in its infancy. Thanks to his role on board of the ship, the German photographer was able to glean an insight into Arabic royal life in the 1950s. Binding in very good condition, almost all black and white photographs are undamaged, some photographs have slightly frayed edges and pinholes, separating glassine paper in few cases slightly ripped.



Details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad



- 324. ASSEMANI, Simone.** Saggio sull'origine, culto, letteratura, e costumi degli Arabi. Padua, nella stamperia del Seminario, 1787. 4to. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page. Contemporary grey wrappers. € 3,500

An account of the religion, literature, and manners of the Arabs before the Prophet. While largely compiled from European sources, Pococke, George Sale, Sir William Jones, and D'Herbelot in particular, the book includes extensive quotations in Arabic as well as details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad. Assemani (1752–1821), a great-nephew of Joseph Assemani, the cataloguer of the oriental manuscripts in the Vatican library, is best known for his catalogue of the manuscripts and Cufic coins in the Naniana in Venice (cf. Fück 125).

Corner of lower free endpaper torn away, occasional light browning, wrappers a little frayed at the spine. Otherwise a good, wide-margined copy, untrimmed as issued.

Brunet VI, 27994. Gay 3454. Cf. *Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge* III.2, 815.

British colonial officers study Arabic extracts

- 325. AZOO, Rizkallah F. [Rizq Allah Fathi 'Azzun].** [Al-Rawdah al-zakiyah lil-imtihan fi al-lughah al-'arabiyah]. Ar-Rauzatu-z-zakiyah. Selections for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic. Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1905. 8vo. Original beige printed boards with red cloth spine. € 850



First edition of a rare survival, illustrating the development of language studies among the officers of the British military during colonial rule in India and the Middle East. The work was compiled by Rizkallah Azoo, the Arabic Instructor to the board of examiners under the supervision of the secretary board of examiners at Fort William, Calcutta.

The book is divided into two parts, the first containing fables, anecdotes and narratives, travels of famous explorers (including Ibn Battuta and Sinbad the Sailor), and a final section on the travels of Sadiq Pasha to the Great Desert of Africa. Part two covers an extract from Kitab-ul-Wasitah, a description of Malta, and an account of European arts and sciences by Ahmed Faris Effendi, the editor of Al-Jawib. It concludes with some curious descriptions of Paris and London.

The standard examination of Arabic was a serious matter, affecting officers' roles and promotions in overseas territories. Failure to pass the elementary Arabic examination could result in deferment of appointments, and even the withholding of portions of an officer's salary.

Light exterior wear, otherwise well preserved. Rare: OCLC locates copies at Oxford and SOAS, as well as at the University of California (Berkeley) and seven additional libraries.

OCLC 417302837.

Written in the Kingdom of Zaragoza

- 326. BAHYA IBN YOSEF IBN PAQUDA / YAHUDA, A[braham] S[halom] (ed.).** Al-Hidaja 'ila Fara'id al-Qulub.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1912. Large 8vo. With 3 lithographed plates. Contemporary red cloth with giltstamped spine title; original blue wrappers bound within. € 850

First modern edition of the original Arabic text of the "Guide to the Duties of the Heart", written in 1080 by the Jewish philosopher Bahya ibn Paquda, who lived at Zaragoza, in Muslim Spain. The work offers the first Jewish system of ethics and was translated into Hebrew by Judah ibn Tibbon in 1161–80 ("Chovot ha-Levavot"). It is based on numerous non-Jewish sources, including writings of Islamic mysticism and Arabic neo-Platonism. Yahuda's edition uses mss. in the libraries of Oxford, Paris, and St Petersburg. In excellent condition.

Herlitz IV/2, 1521. OCLC 3117215.



60 photographs by Bechard of Egyptians and Nubians

327. **BÉCHARD, Henri.** Égypte et Nubie.

No place, (ca. 1880). 60 photographs on albumen paper, measuring 28 × 22 cm each, signed and captioned in the plate, numbered 1 through 68. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and title "Égypte & Nubie", initialed "B.C.D." on first plate. € 45,000



Large and beautiful photographs by Bechard: excellent vintage prints, mostly in superior condition. They represent the popular Egyptian and Nubian types, frequently in close-ups. Nissan N. Perez states that this part of the work of a photographer specializing in views of sites and monuments "has escaped general attention" (cf. *Focus East*, p. 123, reproducing the photograph of water carriers resting). Includes: a scribe; a sheikh reading the Qur'an, merchants and grocers, a group of ulemas (religious scholars) reading the Qur'an, an Arab drawing water, whirling dervishes, Arab peasants (a fellah carrying water), a sheikh going to the mosque, a game of Mangala, water carriers, mat manufacturers, Sheikh Sadad, a descendant of Mohammed, a falconer, washerwomen, an Arabic singer, a young fellah, a Darabouka player, labourers, a public fountain, a beggar, Arabs at prayer, Arabic coffee, etc.

Béchard was active between 1869 and ca. 1890. "His work is distinguished by the superb quality of his prints and the generally spectacular presentation of even the most common sites, such as the pyramids. His studies of people and costumes are even more interesting and point to a very personal involvement of the photographer in the life and customs of the country. His cityscapes and urban scenes were mostly taken from unusual angles in an attempt to cope with the narrow and confined spaces" (Nissan N. Perez).

Binding repaired in places.

Selling Wilfred Blunt's Damascus residence

328. **BLUNT, Wilfred Scawen, British poet (1840–1922).** Power of attorney, given by Blunt to Faris Khouri, for the purpose of selling his house and garden in Damascus.

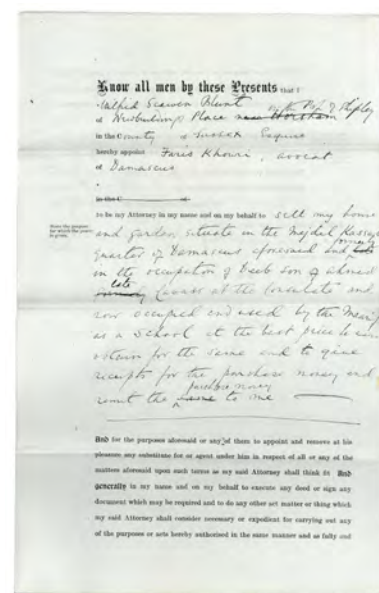
Shipley, 29 August 1921. Folio. 2 ff. Printed document completed in manuscript. Together with a typed letter to Blunt and a signed receipt for a check.

€ 1,500

The traveller and poet Wilfrid Scawen Blunt signs a printed power of attorney during an attempt to sell his Damascus residence in the final years of his life. Faris Khouri, his Damascus-based lawyer, is given the task of selling "my house and garden situate in the Mejdal Kassab quarter of Damascus aforesaid and formerly in the occupation of Deeb son of Ahmed late Cavass at the Consulate and now occupied and used [...] as a school at the best price he can obtain for the same and to give receipts for the purchase money and remit the purchase money to me".

With a receipt for a cheque paid to Glyn & Co., signed by Blunt, and a TLS from the Reparation Claims Department (Board of Trade), sent to Blunt requesting the status of his Damascus home and asking whether it was "interfered with or requisitioned by the Turkish Authorities" during WWI.

Blunt had a long personal and professional interest in Syria as well as Egypt, where he had often lived, cultivated a large stable of Arabian racehorses, and occasionally became famous for his political stances, which were largely anti-imperialist and in favour of home rule. A hint of wear, altogether in good condition.



Over forty photographs of Jerusalem and its surroundings at the close of the 19th century

329. BONFILS, Félix (et al.). Photograph album of Palestine.

Palestine, ca. 1870s. Oblong folio. 49 albumen photographs (approximately 236 × 293 mm) mounted on card. Near-contemporary half brown morocco and pebbled cloth, marbled endpapers. € 9,500

Scenes of Palestine by the famous 19th century photographer Félix Bonfils (1831–85) or his studio and others, most titled and attributed in-plate. The photographs include genre scenes, natural and urban scapes, ancient monuments, architectural points of interest, and religious scenes. Many also show the human element of ancient places:



Jewish women in embroidered headscarves lined up at the Western Wall for prayer, Orthodox priests eyeing the camera outside the entrance to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, two men relaxing in the shade at the Tombs of the Kings, children keeping watch over cows just outside Jericho. One photograph shows Cairo rather than Palestine, and captures a winding and crowded street at the famous Khan el-Khalili bazaar. Other scenes show the interiors of Jerusalem mosques and churches, the port at Jaffa, and the site labeled “The well of Jacob”, potentially taken just prior to the construction of a new church on the site in the 1890s.

Leaves faintly rippled, light wear to photographs. The album has a book-seller ticket from the Maison Martinet, Albert Hautecoeur, Paris. An interesting record of Jerusalem and its surroundings at the end of the 19th century.

Luxury Palestine Souvenir Album

330. BONFILS, Félix. Jerusalem.

Palestine, 1880s. Oblong album with 71 large albumen photographic prints, mostly ca. 22 × 28 cm, signed and captioned in the negative (in French and English), mounted on both sides of the album's leaves. Includes a three-part folding panorama of Jerusalem from Mount Olivet, measuring 82 × 21 cms. Ornamental endpapers printed in gilt. Original auburn morocco with gilt upper cover. All edges gilt. € 18,000

A rare and unusually massive Palestine souvenir album containing 71 photographs by the renowned studio of Félix Bonfils, the French-born photographer who had come to the Levant with General d'Hautpoul in 1860 and remained active in the East. Based in Beirut, Bonfils produced thousands of photographs depicting Palestine, Egypt, Syria, Greece and other parts of the Ottoman Empire. In the early days of western tourism to the Middle East, his works soon became popular as souvenirs. The photographs were available both separately and as individually arranged albums, but sets of this scope were uncommon, very few exceeding fifty images. The sumptuous binding which the owner chose underlines that this was a luxury souvenir for a more than ordinarily wealthy traveller. It features landscapes and city views, famous sights such as Jaffa Gate (Bab el-Khalil), sites sacred to the three religions (Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Church of the Flagellation, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Mosque of Omar, Wailing Wall), but also sights outside Jerusalem, including Hebron, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, Jericho, Wadi el-Kelt, Khan-el-Ahmar, Bethany, Nazareth, and Emmaus.

The photographs occasionally show some insignificant loss of contrast, but are altogether in good condition. A few edge flaws to the cardboard leaves, including a chafe mark across the lower edge where the paper has buckled. Binding in good condition, with occasional scuffing (more obvious on lower cover). A fine album of photographs of Palestine.



Handsomely bound collection of Bonfils photographs

331. BONFILS, Félix, and studio. Photographies de Terre Sainte.

Jerusalem, F. F. Marroum, ca. 1880s. Oblong folio. 48 albumen photographs mounted on card, each approximately 225 × 280 mm. Contemporary olive wooden boards decorated with the cross of Jerusalem; red calf spine. € 4,500



A thorough collection of Bonfils studio photography of Palestine and surroundings. The photographs largely depict views in and around Jerusalem as well as six portrait and group shots showing traditional fashions. Included are scenes of Jaffa, the exterior and interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the “Mosque of Omar” (Dome of the Rock, Qubbat as-Sakhra) and the Al-Aqsa (Qibli) Mosque, scenes of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, among others. The handsome olive binding, with its carved cross and decorative inlay, underlines the value of Bonfils photographs as fine mementos of trips to the Holy Land in the late 19th century, during a rise in tourism European tourism and interest in the Levant. Light exterior wear; well preserved.

*Album of Palestine photography,
featuring church and mosque interiors*

332. BONFILS, Félix (et al.). Photograph album – the Holy Land.

Palestine, ca. 1880s. Oblong folio. 96 albumen photographs mounted on card. Contemporary vellum elaborately ruled in floral gilt. € 7,500

A thorough collection of late 19th century Holy Land souvenir photographs, featuring photography by American Colony, the Bonfils studio, and others, depicting views of Cairo, Palestine, and surroundings.

The photographs depict views in and around Palestine and Egypt, including scenes of grotto chapels and many interior scenes of churches and mosques, including the Al-Aqsa (Qibli) Mosque, the Mosque of Omar, the Great Mosque of Muhammad Ali Pasha, Al-Azhar Mosque, and Sultan Qaytbay's mosque and mausoleum complex.

Bookseller's ticket of C. Glingler, Rome, to front pastedown. Light wear and fading to photographs. A handsomely bound collection.



Over one hundred photographs of Jerusalem in the 1880s

333. BONFILS, Felix / ZANGAKI / American Colony, et al. Photograph album – Jerusalem.

Palestine, ca. 1880s. Oblong folio. 102 albumen photographs (220 × 275 mm) mounted on card. Contemporary green pebbled cloth ruled in blind. € 9,500

A large collection of portraits and views of Jerusalem and surroundings, most signed or captioned in-plate by Felix Bonfils (46), the American Colony studio (16), Zangaki (7), Dumas, and P. Sebah. Striking scenes include sea-bathers in the Dead Sea, the market at Jaffa overflowing with melons, the Greek Orthodox ceremony of the washing of the feet in the courtyard of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, several scenes of the interior of the same church, the Tombs of the

Kings, the convent of Mar Sabba clinging to a cliffside, the Christmas Day pilgrimage in Bethlehem, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, street scenes of Jerusalem populated by passersby in Ottoman and European dress, men and camels resting along the banks of the Jordan or aiming their rifles across the river for the camera, the “Mosque of Omar” (Dome of the Rock, Qubbat as-Sakhra) and the interior of the Al-Aqsa Mosque (also known as the Qibli Mosque). The collection also includes portraits, largely of locals: two portraits of women from Nazareth, all in European style dresses under long headscarves, two wearing tall pattens to keep their feet from the street mud; father and son street vendors in Ottoman dress, a young woman from Bethlehem in an elaborately embroidered jacket, and a bearded man captioned “Cheik de Village”.

Some fading and occasional wear to photographs, binding skilfully rebaked and repaired. An interesting and wide-ranging collection documenting Jerusalem from the individual to the historical scale just prior to the turn of the century.

Holy Land souvenir photography at the close of the 19th century

334. BONFILS, Félix (et al.). Photograph album of Palestine.

Palestine, ca. 1890s. Large 4to. 48 albumen photographs (ca. 240 × 180 mm) mounted on card recto and verso. Bound in contemporary black half calf and cloth, ruled in gilt. € 2,800



An elegant example of the early photography souvenirs which were becoming increasingly popular in the 1890s, especially in tourism of the Holy Land. Many of the photographs are by the studio of Félix Bonfils, other examples are by Francis Frith or unsigned. They show memorable scenes of Jerusalem and surroundings, especially tombs, monuments, churches, mosques, landscapes, and cityscapes.

Gentle wear and fading, some foxing to cards, but generally appealing and well preserved.

Rare introduction to Arabic

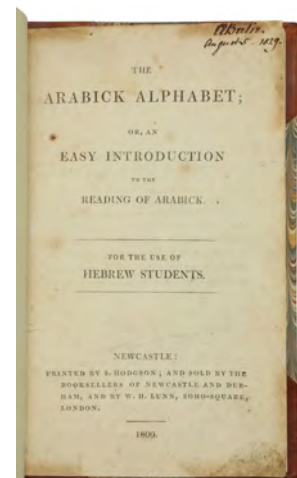
335. [BURGESS, Thomas]. The Arabick Alphabet; or, an easy introduction to the reading of Arabick.

Newcastle, S. Hodgson, and sold by W. H. Lunn, London, 1809. Large 12mo. Modern half calf over marbled boards with black morocco label to spine, gilt. € 4,500

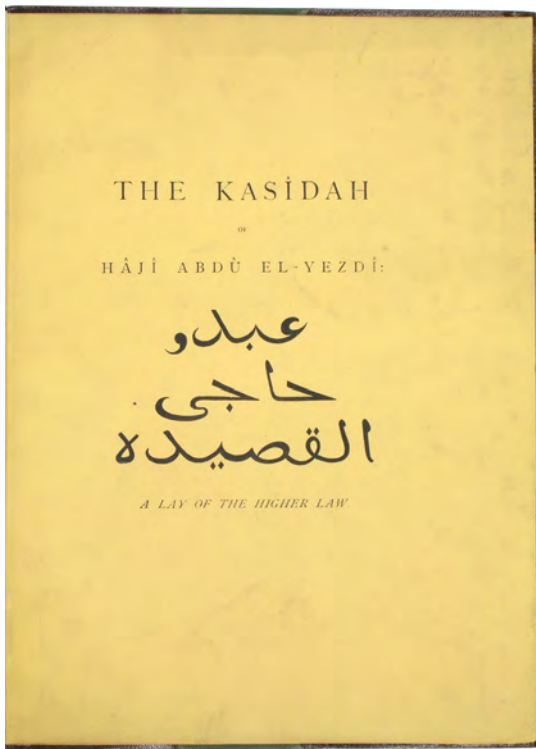
First edition of this rare introduction to Arabic, attributed to Thomas Burgess (1756–1837), who served successively as Bishop of Salisbury and St. David's. As the author writes in his dedication to the Rev. John Frederick Usko, “The object of the following pages is to put the Hebrew student in possession of just so much Arabick as may enable him to profit by the illustrations of Hebrew words in the Lexicons of Simonis and others.” He proceeds to explain and justify his methods in the face of the many difficulties encountered by students. The text looks at the construction of the alphabet itself, compares Hebrew and Arabic letters, and similarly verbs and their tenses.

No copies listed in auction records of this unusual Newcastle imprint, which also names the London bookseller and dealer in continental books, W. H. Lunn. Some contemporary handwritten annotations in ink & ownership inscription to title-page “A Bertiz / August 5, 1829”.

OCLC 55524381.



Sufi ideas brought to the West



336. [BURTON, Richard Francis]. The Kasidah (couplets) of Hâjî Abdû El-Yezdî: A Lay of the Higher Law [...].

London, [Bernard Quaritch, 1880]. 4to. Bound with the original yellow printed wrappers. Contemporary giltstamped half calf over green cloth boards with giltstamped spine-title. Marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition. Rare English-language poem by Burton, purporting to be a translation of an original Persian Sufi text. In an attempt to bring Sufist ideas to the West, Burton claims to be the translator of a Persian poem, to which he gives the English title “Lay of the Higher Law”. It is thus a pseudo-translation, pretending to be based on an original Persian text which never existed.

The Kasidah is essentially a distillation of Sufi thought in the poetic idiom of that mystical tradition. Both first and second issues were published by Bernard Quaritch in 1880 for the use of the author and his friends. The present first issue omits the Quaritch name and the date from the title. Few copies of the first issue were sold (possibly fewer than 100), and the remainders were returned to Burton or members of his circle.

Cloth slightly soiled; original wrappers a little duststained. A good copy.

Penzer 97. Casada 84. OCLC 57537856.

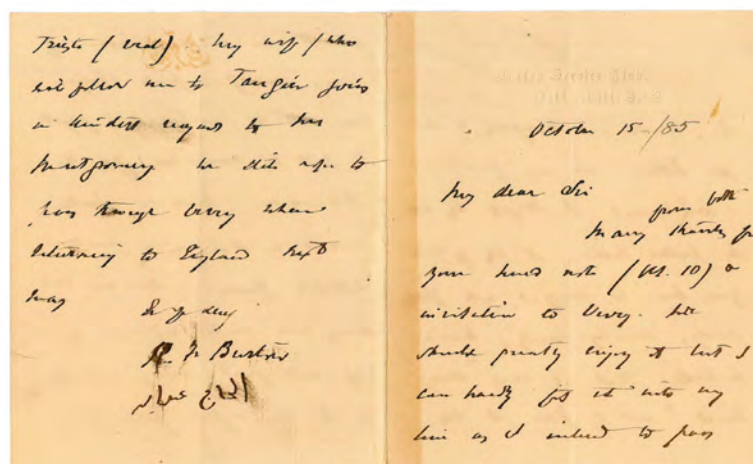
Signed in both English and Arabic

337. BURTON, Richard Francis, English explorer and diplomat (1821–1890). Autograph letter signed (“R. F. Burton” and in Arabic).

[London], 15 October 1885. 16mo. 4 pp. on bifolium with United Services Club embossed letterhead. In custom quarter morocco folder. € 25,000

To Colonel Montgomery, referencing the success of the “Arabian Nights”: “[...] To my great astonishment The Nights has hit the public taste: it has of later years been so stuffed with goody-goody, namby-pamby Maria-Matilda that it wants ‘strong meat’ and by Jove it has got it. We had the pleasure of seeing my good friend Thayer here and I (unhappily) forgot to put his name down for the Athenaeum Club – London without a club is like a park without games. We are both living well under influence of beef and port (wine) and shudder at the lean flesh pots of Trieste (veal) [...]”.

Burton published his famous translation of the “Arabian Nights” (“The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night”) in a private printing for the Kama Shashtra Society in 1885. The private publication, by subscription only, was necessary to avoid Victorian obscenity strictures. Reinforcement at fold, a little smudging to signatures.



Against Terror and Socialism: French Revolutionary Publication in Arabic

338. (CAMBACÉRÈS, Jean-Jacques-Régis de) / LANGLÈS, Louis (ed.). [Majma' al-millah al-ma'ruf bi-ism Qunfansiyyun Nasiyyun ila qawm al-Faransawi]. Adresse de la Convention Nationale au peuple français, décrétée dans la séance du 18 Vendémiaire.

Paris, Imprimerie de la République (Dar at-Tiba'a al-jumhur), an III [1794] / 1209 H. Folio. Arabic and French text, printed in red and black throughout. In later simple grey wrappers with handwritten French title to cover. € 4,500



Unique Arabic-French edition, officially issued by the French government press, of the famous address given before the National Convention on 18 Vendémiaire III (9 October 1794). In the aftermath of the fall of Robespierre, the statesman Jean Cambacérés condemns at once those who “speak incessantly of blood and of scaffolds” (the Jacobins) and those who threaten private property (Babeuf’s Socialists).

“Une impression regardée chez toutes les nations, comme un précieux et curieux monument de l’Art Typographique jaillit ... de l’imprimerie de la jeune République Française le 18 Vendémiaire de l’an III!” (Balagna, p. 122). The date is given in the style of the French revolutionary calendar as well as in the year of the Hijra, but not in common era style. Translated by Pierre J. Ruffin, secretary to the French ambassador in Constantinople, and printed by the Imprimerie de la République with the elegant Arabic types cut nearly two centuries earlier by Savary de Brèves. Four years later, the French government would introduce letterpress printing to the Arabic world when Napoleon’s invading forces set up the Imprimerie Orientale in Cairo.

Wide margins a little dust-stained; an old tear to the final blank leaf mended. Bookplate “De la Bibliothèque de Ch. F...” to inside front cover. In very good condition.

Schnurrer, p. 488, no. 421. Josée Balagna, *L’Imprimerie arabe en occident* (Paris, 1984), pp. 122–125. OCLC 311701703.

The epic poem of Portuguese exploration

339. CAMOENS, Luis de. Les Lusiades, ou les Portugais, poème [...] en dix chants.

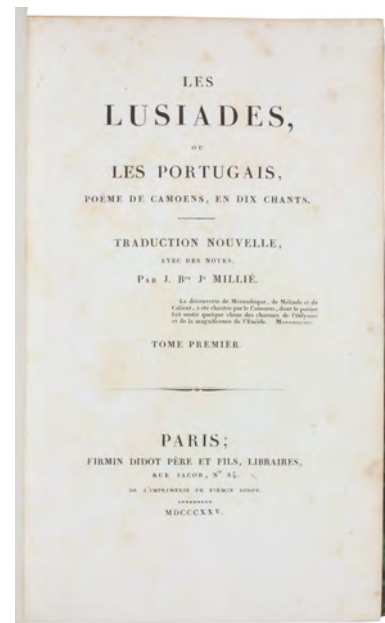
Paris, Firmin Didot Père & Fils, 1825. 8vo. Contemporary green half calf over marbled boards with prettily gilt spines. Marbled endpapers. All edges marbled. € 950

First edition of this annotated French translation, by Jean Baptiste Joseph Millie, of the epic poem of Portuguese exploration, a monument of Portuguese literature, and a work that gave a Homeric form to Renaissance-era travels and discoveries.

“The ‘Lusiads’, as a synthesis of national sentiment and literary development, stands unchallenged as the epic of the Portuguese nation, and it celebrates more than anything else the voyage of Da Gama and the intrepid bravery of the Portuguese on land and sea” (Lach). Camoens’ work was first published in Lisbon in 1572. It remains a fine description not only of Portuguese exploits in the East, but also of the flora and fauna of Asia and India, the ethnographic details of the peoples there, and of the geography of the region, informed by Camoens’ own experiences as well as familiarity with Ptolemy and Barros. Camoens’ epic poem not only sang the praises of the Portuguese nation, it also appealed to Christian Europe in calling for a common crusade against Turkish and Muslim Asia.

Bindings insignificantly rubbed at extremities, interior very slightly foxed in places, but in all a fine, very well preserved copy.

Graesse II, 27. OCLC 21140969.



Arabic Neo-Platonism

340. CEBES (Pseudo-) / IBN MISKAWAYH. Parafrasis arabe de la tabla de Cebes, traducida en Castellano é ilustrada con notas por D. Pablo Lozano y Casela. Texto arabe de la parafrasis de la Tabla de Cebes [...].

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1793. Large 4to. With different engraved vignette on each title-page and folding engraved plate. Contemporary Spanish marbled calf, flat spine with red morocco lettering-piece. Marbled endpapers. Edges sprinkled red. € 4,500

First joint edition in Arabic and Spanish. – The Neoplatonist Persian philosopher Ibn Miskawayh (932–1030) worked as a chancery official and librarian for various viziers of the Abbasid empire; many of his works show and document the influence of Greek philosophy on his thought. His Arabic paraphrase occasionally contains additional passages not recorded in the original Greek text.

The “Pinax” (“Table” or “Painting”) is an allegorical moral sketch of human life commonly attributed to the Greek philosopher Cebes, a student of Socrates, though the book’s real author likely flourished in the first century CE. The Neoplatonist and Pythagorean perspective of late Hellenistic Stocism earned the text great popularity among later readers: “To us, all this appears sterile and trite; yet its impact was such that even the visual arts attempted to recreate a fiction whose author in fact shows little graphic flair” (Wilamowitz). One such attempt to transfer the titular “painting” into an engraving is found in the present edition. Extremities quite insignificantly rubbed; a very appealingly preserved copy.

Hoffmann I, 447. Palau 50822 (“Bella edición”). Not in Engelmann/Preuss.



The finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt

341. CRESWELL, Sir Keppel Archibald Cameron. Masagid Misr (The Mosques of Egypt from 21 H. [A.D. 641] to 1365 H. [A.D. 1946]).



Giza, Ordnance Survey, 1948. Royal folio. 2 vols. Arabic text printed in red and black. With 2 chromolithographed frontispieces, 2 chromolithographed title-pages, 243 phototype plates (27 in colour), 2 folding maps, folding table, and numerous text illustrations. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth. € 8,500

First, original Arabic edition; much rarer than the English edition, which appeared a year later. “The finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt” (Creswell). A history of Islamic architecture in Egypt, containing several beautiful views of the principal mosques, with plans and notes. Both volumes include the double page with the preface by the Minister for Religious Foundations as well as Creswell’s introduction (dated 1954), which supplanted the original pages 1–2 (probably a dedication to King Farouk). An unusually good, clean copy from the library of Tarek Wahby (his bookplate on the flyleaf).



Seminal work on Islamic architecture in Egypt

342. CRESWELL, Sir Keppel Archibald Cameron. *The Muslim Architecture of Egypt.*

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1952–1959. Royal folio. 2 vols. With 251 plates and numerous text illustrations. Publisher's original green cloth.

€ 18,000

First edition, printed in 550 copies only. Principal work of the great architectural historian of Muslim Egypt. Beginning where his "Early Muslim Architecture" left off, this monumental two-volume set traces the history of Egyptian Islamic architecture from the dynasty of the Ikhshids and Fatimids (939–1171 CE) to that of the Ayyubids and early Bahrite Mamluks (1171–1326 CE). Creswell had begun his work in 1920 with a generous grant of King Fuad I; the present publication is dedicated to Fuad's son, Farouk I.

The publisher's voucher copies: numbers 4 and 2 of 550 copies printed, removed from Printer's Library of Oxford's famous Clarendon Press. In perfect condition.

Rare, the last complete copy sold in 1999 (Sotheby's, Oct 14, lot 185).

OCLC 1105072.

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

343. LA DÉCADE ÉGYPTIENNE. *Journal littéraire et d'économie politique.*

Cairo, de l'imprimerie nationale, an VII–VIII [1798–1801]. Small 4°. 3 vols. Near-contemporary half calf over green papered boards with gilt spines.

€ 85,000

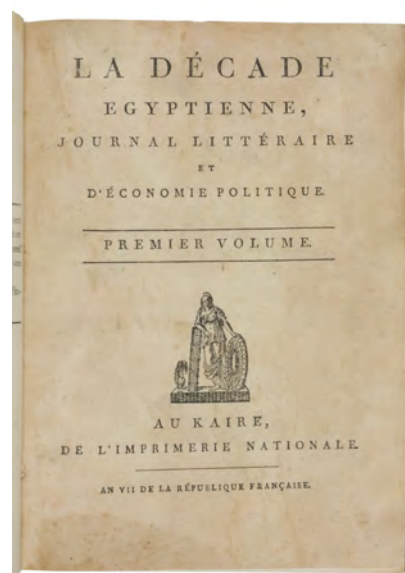
Extremely rare, entirely complete run of this journal, praised by Guérnard as a "truly scientific review" and hailed by Glass and Roper as the first periodical published in the "Arab world". The 916 pages of these various issues appeared between 1798 and 21 March 1801: first every 10 days, then monthly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

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

The journal took its name from the "Décade philosophique", the publication of the Institut National's Section des Sciences morales et politiques. At the time of the French capitulation, the first 24 pages of a fourth volume were in the press, but they were never distributed, and the only copy of these sheets remains in the Library of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels (cf. *ibid.*).

First and last volume show traces of worming, occasionally touching the text, with additional brownstains in the lower corner of vol. 3 near the end. Bound in the mid-19th century for Gaillardot Bey, with his handwritten ownership "Ch. Gaillardot" on the half-title of the first volume. Charles Gaillardot (1814–83) served as one of the two vice-presidents of the Egyptian Institute in 1881. A professor of natural history at the National School of Medicine in Cairo and later director of the Cairo medical school, he had created in the Egyptian capital a "Musée Bonaparte" of his personal collections, comprising books, engravings, weapons, and decorative items – keepsakes of the French Expedition to Egypt, today dispersed. Later in the collection of the writer André Maurois (1885–1967) with his engraved bookplate to pastedown.

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



Biographical dictionary of Arabic authors

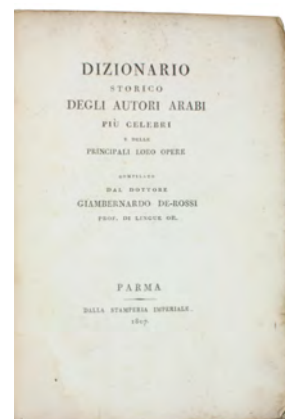
344. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. Dizionario storico degli autori arabi più celebri e delle loro principali opere.

Parma, Stamperia Imperiale (Bodoni), 1807. 8vo. Contemporary marbled wrappers. € 2,800

First edition of this biographical dictionary of Arab authors. Printed by Bodoni, as were many of the author's other works.

Sewing loosened, occasional light brownstains and title-page insignificantly dusty, but in all a fine, wide-margined copy.

Brooks 1036.



The first comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt

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

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

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

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

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



The rare book and manuscript collection of a Franco-Russian oriental scholar, diplomat, and secret agent

346. [DESMAISONS, Jean-Jacques-Pierre]. The collection and research library of Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaisons (1807–1873), oriental scholar, diplomat, secret agent, and writer.

Various places, late 15th century to 1873/74. 193 catalogued items, comprising printed books and manuscripts in 237 volumes. In Arabic, Avestan, French, Greek, Latin, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, Russian, Syriac, and Sanskrit.

€ 1,050,000

Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaisons (1807–73), known in Russia as Petr Ivanovich Demezón, was a wide-ranging oriental scholar as well as a diplomat in Russian services. Born in the Savoyard city of Chambéry, the son of the French physician Pierre-Jacques Desmaisons and his wife Suzanne Roux, he went to Russia in 1826, aged 19, to study oriental languages at Kazan and St Petersburg. Desmaisons took a doctorate in 1830 and taught Persian and Arabic at the Russian military academy of Orenburg before undertaking a clandestine mission to the Emirate of Bukhara, where he collected valuable commercial intelligence on behalf of Russia – an achievement for which he was decorated by the Czar.

Appointed professor in the Asiatic department of the Russian ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1836, Desmaisons entered the diplomatic service and was repeatedly posted to Tehran in the 1840s. He was a co-founder of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society and received numerous honours from the Russian empire. He retired to Paris in 1857, and it is here where he began work on what is perhaps his most lasting scholarly achievement, a critical edition of the “Kitab-i Shajarah-i Türk” by Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur, Khan of the Uzbek state of Khiva in the 17th century (his personal copy is included in this collection).

Desmaisons passed away in Aix-les-Bains at the age of 66, before having been able to complete his last manuscripts; his translation of the “Shajarah-i Türk” appeared a few months after his death. The manuscript on which his edition is based survives in the present collection. His “Dictionnaire persan-français”, compiled during repeated visits to Persia between 1858 and 1869, did not see print until 1908. A number of the published sources he cites in his dictionary are present here: among them the great works of Golius, Meninski, and Freytag.

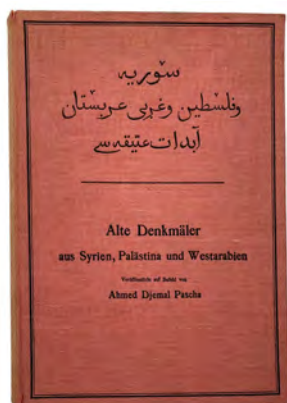
Not only an author and facilitator of scholarly publications, Desmaisons was also an avid collector of books in his elected field. His vast library has survived a century and a half of historical upheavals and is now offered for sale as a collection. It comprises a surprisingly broad range of orientalist works: slight, wrapper-bound offprints of Proceedings of the Russian Archaeological Society which he helped to found; splendidly bound examples of important standard works such as Walton’s great polyglot Bible; a few almost unobtainably rare publications produced for the Greek-speaking markets of the Levant; and, most importantly, a wealth of editions in the original Middle Eastern languages: critical editions by Western scholars as well as some of the earliest editions produced in the East, in Istanbul, Bulaq/ Cairo, and Alexandria, in Tehran, Tabriz, Kerbala and other places, sometimes lithographed, more frequently in Arabic letterpress. Several of the printshops here represented made history for being the first presses in the Middle East: J. J. Marcel’s Imprimerie Nationale, set up in Cairo in 1798 for Napoleon, and the famous Bulaq press established in 1235 (1819/20), the first Muslim-run printing press in the Arab world. We here mention only the “Tarikh-i Sami ve Sakir ve Subhi” (1783), the first book from the much-sought second series of Mütefferika’s revived Constantinople press; the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world, the “Hamse-i Sâ nizade” (Istanbul 1820); and both the rare first and the second edition of the first Western historical text ever translated into Ottoman Turkish, the Bulaq-printed “Katerina tarihi” (Life of Catherine the Great) by Jean Castéra, rendered into Turkish by Yakovaki Efendi.

Equally impressive are the manuscripts in Desmaisons’ collection: several Persian manuscripts of Saadi, some dating to the mid-16th century; an early Quran manuscript from Yemen; religious miscellanies of the Hanafite school; and various grammatical and chancery repertoires. Among the volumes offered here is even Desmaisons’ privately compiled Arabic-French vocabulary manual, handwritten by himself in 1826 in the first year of his university studies.

The scope and comprehensiveness of the present collection bear testimony to the broad-minded scholarship of the Franco-Russian oriental philologist Desmaisons. It is safe to say that it represents the largest private collection of its kind which has come up for sale in the last decades, and it would be nearly impossible to build a comparable collection item-by-item. Less than a dozen important titles not preserved in Desmaisons’ collection as it has survived but known to have been used by him intensively have been inserted into this catalogue by the compilers, so as to present more fully the literature he owned, consulted and worked with. The material here offered constitutes a unique opportunity to acquire a vast scholarly trove built essentially over half a century by one of the nineteenth century’s eminent authorities in the field of oriental studies.

A fully illustrated catalogue is available.





Archeological sites in the Middle East, with 143 reproductions of photographs

347. DJEMAL (JAMAL) PASCHA, Ahmed / WIEGAND, Theodor. [Suria wa-Falastin wa-garbi 'Arabistan abidat-i-atigasy]. Alte Denkmäler aus Syrien, Palästina und Westarabien.

Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1918. Folio. With 100 plates (143 reproductions of photographs). Publisher's original pink cloth with Arabic and German title on upper board € 4,500

First and only edition of this bilingual work with 143 photographs of Middle-Eastern archeology, compiled by the well-known German archaeologist Theodor Wiegand (1864–1936). The plates show archaeological excavation sites in Aleppo, Amman, Baalbek, Damascus, Gerasa, Jerusalem, Palmyra, Petra, and other places. Each plate is accompanied by a separate leaf explaining the photographs,

with the text in both Arabic and German.

Only slightly browned. Spine somewhat discoloured. A very good copy.

M. Greenhalgh, Constantinople to Córdoba: dismantling ancient architecture in the East, North Africa and Islamic Spain (2012), p. 478.



First issue with Arabic letters from the printing office of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide

348. DOMENICUS GERMANUS. Fabrica overo Dittionario della lingua volgare arabica, et italiana.

Rome, Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1636. 4to. With woodcut title vignette to title page. Later half vellum (ca. 1850). € 3,500

First edition. First issue with Arabic letters from the printing office of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, established in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV. Not actually a dictionary, as the title suggests, but rather an introduction to vernacular Arabic. Three years later, the Franciscan Dominicus (1588–1670), known as Germanus (from Silesia), would publish an Arabic-Italian dictionary, entitled “Fabrica linguae Arabicae” – which has no connection with the present work, in spite of the similar title.

Old shelfmark on reverse of title page. Rare.

STC 306. Smitskamp 224. Schnurrer 67. Brunet II, 1553. Ebert 8379. LThK III, 396. Zaunmüller 18 (imprecise).

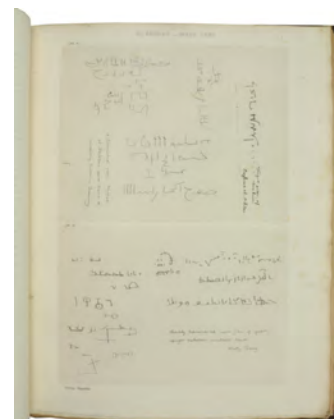
“First fruits of Arabia”: Doughty’s first book on Arabia

349. DOUGHTY, Charles [Montagu]. Documents épigraphiques recueillis dans le nord de L'Arabie.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1884. Large 4°. With 57 plates, mostly heliographed, of archeological inscriptions, sites and maps, 9 folding. Contemporary half calf over cloth boards with red label to richly gilt spine. € 6,500

Only edition: the “first fruits of Arabia” (Hogarth, Life of Charles M. Doughty, 1928), and the first publication in English of any account of Doughty’s travels, predating “Travels in Arabia Deserta” by four years. (In spite of the French publication, the “Note de M. Doughty sur son voyage”, comprising pp. 7–35, is entirely in English.) Doughty (1843–1926) first met the great French orientalist and writer Ernest Renan in 1883, and after the failure of his attempt to sell to Berlin the copies of the inscriptions he had made in the region of El-Hejr and Medain Salih, Renan wrote the preface and supervised the publication of Doughty’s work in Paris.

Macro 855. Rare offprint from the “Description de l’Égypte”



*A photographic pioneer in the Middle East,
“the first completely realized photobook” (Parr/Badger) ever published*

350. DU CAMP, Maxime. Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie: dessins photographiques recueillis pendant les années 1849, 1850 et 1851, accompagnés d'un texte explicatif et précédés d'une introduction.

Paris, Gide & J. Baudry, 1852. Folio. 125 mounted original salt prints, letterpress captions to mounting leaves and tissue-guards, 3 small engravings to the introductory text, double-page engraved plan of Karnak, single-page plans of Medinet-Habu and the island of Philae. Recent half brown cloth, marbled boards, original spine, brown hard-grained morocco laid down, title gilt direct, low flat bands with dotted roll gilt, double fillet panels to the compartments, new endpapers, original marbled free endpapers retained. € 350,000

Extremely rare first edition, complete, illustrated with 125 salt prints from wet paper negatives (Blanquart-Evrard process) mounted one to a page. Maxime Du Camp's monumental survey, "Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie", was the first of its kind, the first travel album to be completely illustrated with photographs of archaeological monuments.

Du Camp learnt the craft of photography in 1849 in preparation for his second journey to North Africa. By the time he came to Abu Simbel in March 1850 to explore the rock-cut temples built by Ramesses II, Du Camp was thoroughly at ease with the medium. With official backing from the French Government, and travelling in the company of the novelist Gustave Flaubert, Du Camp returned with over 200 paper negatives of the antiquities of Egypt and the Near East, of which 125 were published in the present work. The illustrations were produced at the photographic printing works of Louis-Désiré Blanquart-Évrard at Lille and their distinctive cool neutral tones are due to the prints being chemically developed rather than merely printed-out in sunlight.

Soundly bound, presenting well on the shelf. Front hinge slightly cracked towards the head at the first blank, some very light foxing throughout, but altogether an excellent copy.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook, I, 73. QNL Inaugural Exhibition (2018), 153.



Inscribed by the editor



351. EBERHARDT, Isabelle. Contes et Paysages. Textes originaux.

Paris, La Connaissance, 1925. 8vo. With a portrait frontispiece of the author. Original printed wrappers bound within private gilt full brown morocco. € 1,800

First and only edition, limited to 138 copies. A posthumous collection of stories by the Franco-Swiss explorer and writer Isabelle Eberhardt (1877–1904), famous for her intrepid lifestyle and exploits undertaken in male costume throughout the Sahara Desert and Northern Africa. She converted to Islam, disregarding many of its commandments, and adopted the name of Si Mahmoud Saadi. Her works and colourful persona were rediscovered by the women's movement of the early 1970s, and she is today regarded as an early feminist icon.

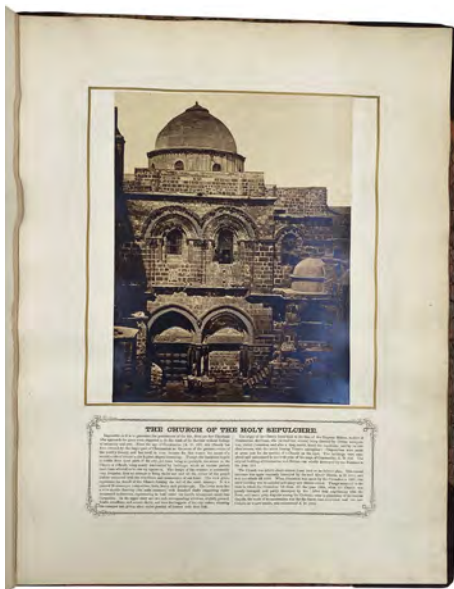
Inscribed by the editor, René-Louis Doyon, to the French writer Jacques-Napoléon Faure-Biguet (1893–1954). Traces of worming to lower endpapers, otherwise an excellent copy of a rare work.

OCLC 550675807.

Extremely rare photographic work

352. ECCLESTON, John. Jerusalem Photographic Album.

Newark, NJ, 1865. Large folio. 12 leaves (22 × 16 inches), each containing a large mounted albumen photograph (ca. 12 × 10 inches) with descriptive letterpress beneath. Original leather-backed marbled boards with gilt-lettered roan label on front cover and leaf of printed introductory text mounted to inside front board. Skilfully rebaked and recorned. Small, unobtrusive 19th century embossed library stamp at lower right blank corner of each mount, minor wear at board extremities and chipping at edge of front endpaper, else an unusually clean and nice copy, with the photographic plates in perfect condition. € 45,000



An extremely rare photographic work, unrecorded in the major scholarly studies of early photography in Palestine. According to the introductory text, "In the winter of 1859 the King of Prussia sent an artist to the Holy Land to procure views for his portfolio. Having reached Jerusalem, whilst the Royal commission was being executed, I was so fortunate as to secure (through the courtesy of Right Reverend Samuel Gobat, of the Anglican and Prussian mission) fine impressions from the most valuable of these negatives [...] they are now published, at the request of many persons [...]".

A gilt frame surrounds each photograph, beneath which is the title of the plate and two columns of letterpress text within a decorative type-ornament border. The titles of the plates are: Garden of Gethsemane; Damascus Gate; Jew's Wailing Place; Church of Holy Sepulchre; Mosk El-Aksa / Solomon's Bridge; Valley of the Son of Hinnom; St. Stephen's Gate; Golden Gate; Top View of Jerusalem; Bethany; Via Dolorosa and Ecce Homo Arch; Mount Moriah and the Mosque of Omar.

Though seemingly unknown to scholars working in the field, two copies of Eccleston's book are indeed known: the NUC and RLIN both record one copy, at Yale, and OCLC locates a second copy at the University of Texas. Our copy was given by Eccleston, probably soon after publication, to his local library company; in the 1880s the library company was absorbed by a newly-created public library, from which it was purchased.

One of the sources for the Qur'an printed in Venice ca. 1520

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

Leiden, ex typographia auctoris, 1620. 8vo. With woodcut printer's device on title-page. Modern half vellum with marbled covers. € 4,000

First edition. "The work opens with the well known 'Consilium de studio arabico feliciter instituendo' here published for the first time. At the end is given a 'Catalogus librorum arabicorum', compiled by Erpenius and Coddæus, and listing most of the work concerned with Arabic published so far. It is one of the sources for the alleged Koran printed in Venice ca. 1520" (Smitskamp). Remarkably, the author printed his introduction in the Arabic style, from right to left. Erpenius (1584–1624), professor of oriental languages at Leiden, "is one of the men whom the study of oriental languages owes its resurrection [...]. He set up his own printing shop with Hebrew, Arabic, Syrian, Ethiopian, and Turkish type" (cf. ADB). Until well into the 19th century his works, published in numerous editions, remained the foundation of Arabic language teaching in the West.

A few underlinings and marginalia in Latin and Arabic. Some waterstaining. From the library of the Danzig Lutheran Nathanael Dilger (1604–79) with his marginalia and autograph note of acquisition, dated November 1625, on title page.



Graesse II, 499. Hoefer XVI, 309. Schnurrer 55. Smitskamp 88. ADB VI, 329 ("1628" in error). Cf. Ebert 6914. Gay 3400 (later ed.). Brunet 1050 (later ed.).

The first English-printed book in Arabic

354. EUTYCHIUS SAID IBN AL-BATRIQ, Patriarch of Alexandria. Ecclesiae suae origines.

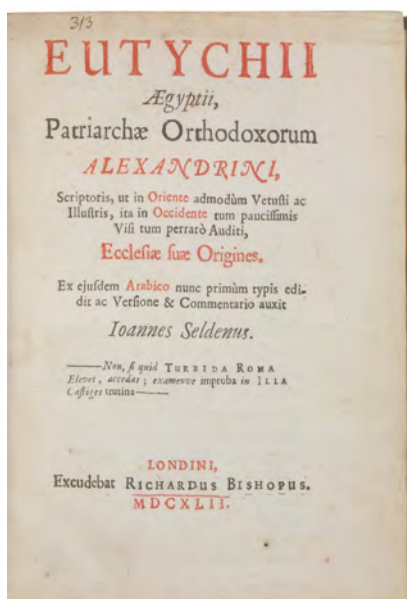
London, Bishop, 1642. 4to. Title-page printed in red and black. With a woodcut in the text.

(Bound with):

(II) HOTTINGER, Johann Heinrich. Exercitationes Anti-Morinianae: De pentateucho Samaritano.

Zurich, Bodmer, 1644. Contemporary vellum.

€ 5,800



The first book in Arabic ever printed in England, some parts set in Arabic and Latin parallel text. "Partial edition of the Annals of the Melkite patriarch Said ibn Batriq as a polemic on the origin of the Alexandrian Church and the distinction between priests and bishops, to which Ecchellensis was to reply in extenso" (Smitskamp).

(II) First edition of Hottinger's study on the Samaritan pentateuch, directed against the findings of the Oratorian Jean Morin.

Insignificant browning due to paper; altogether a fine copy.

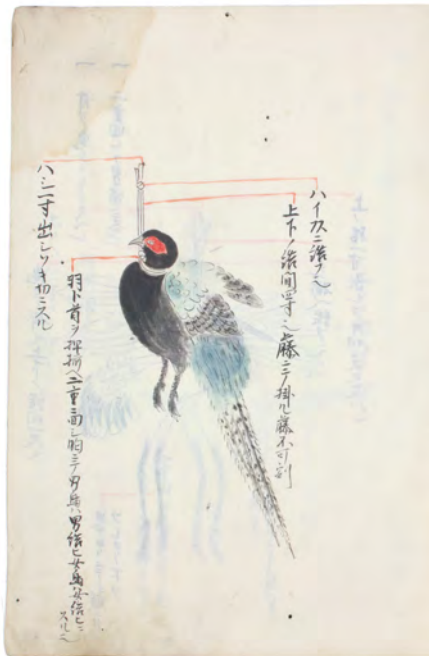
(I) Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 225. Graf II, 34. Schnurrer 171. Fück 86. Smitskamp 370 (with different imprint).

(II) BM-STC H 1722. Fürst I, 414.

Japanese falconry, illustrated

355. [FALCONRY MANUSCRIPT – JAPAN]. [Takazukasa].

[Kanazawa?, 18th century]. 4to (172 × 233 mm). Japanese illustrated manuscript, ink and colours on Japanese paper. 27 leaves. With numerous illustrations of several types of prey, including a number of water fowl and game birds together with several images of the goshawk and fine details of a number of feathers. Stitched as issued in the original blue wrappers with hand-lettered paper label on one cover. Stored in a custom-made green morocco-backed clamshell box, spine lettered “Takazukasa” in gilt. € 25,000



A highly attractive illustrated Japanese work on falconry (Takagari), probably copied from an earlier manuscript as part of the education of aspiring falconers. “Falconry is first documented in the Nihon shoki (Japan’s official chronicle, compiled in 720), where it is said to have been introduced by a Korean courtier in 359 AD. Falconry appears in many literary works, beginning with the Manyōshū poetry anthology of the 8th century, and was practiced by the ruling elites until the end of the 19th century. Emperors, nobles and members of the Samurai class retained falconers; ceremonial and technical aspects of falconry were developed. Several families established their own schools of falconry around the 14th century, and the teachings of those schools were transmitted through generations” (Harvard exhibition).

The short treatise is adorned with numerous appealing illustrations done in pen and ink, including instructions on the construction of stands, and with several images of the goshawk, fine details of a number of feathers, and illustrations of several types of prey, including a number of water fowl and game birds.

Covers rubbed and worn along margins, a dampstain affecting upper corner throughout. A number of worm-trails throughout, the most prominent affecting the outer margins of the upper cover and the first 16 leaves, with some loss of text and image. Spine slightly faded. From the collection of the Swedish artist and author Gunnar Brusewitz (1924–2004) with his bookplate on the inside cover of the box.

First illustrated printed edition

356. FIRDAWSI, Abu’l-Qasim. [Kitab-i Shah-nama-i]. The Shah Nahmeh. An Heroic Poem. Containing the History of Persia from Kioomurs to Yesdejird.

[Bombay], 1266 H / 1849 CE. 4 columns, 27 lines of Nasta’liq, lithographed throughout, with numerous large illustrations in the text. Contemporary full dark leather binding, covers with gilt borders and decorations, spine professionally renewed. € 6,500

First illustrated printed edition of Firawsi’s monumental Persian national epic, lithographed in Bombay.

Paper browned and brittle; numerous small edge chips and flaws (no loss to text); occasional traces of worming and waterstains; some old repairs. Lacks the final leaf of the table of contents at the end. Discarded from the municipality library of Baldia, Karachi, with their “Rare Book” stamps and red cancellation mark; old shelfmark stricken out. Very rare: a single copy listed in library catalogues (University of Marburg).

OCLC 1253292820.



“The Astronomer-Poet of Persia”

357. [FITZGERALD, Edward (transl.). Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English Verse.

London, (John Childs & Son for) Bernard Quaritch, 1868. 8°. Original printed paper wrappers. Housed in a full black morocco case with cloth chemise.

€ 12,500

Second edition of FitzGerald's translation, substantially expanded and revised. Omar Khayyám was a Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, and poet, famous in his own country and time chiefly for his scientific achievements. He is known to English-speaking readers mostly due to FitzGerald's translations, which were quite free and liberal in their paraphrasing and would prove to be the “most popular verse translation into English ever made” (Decker, p. xiv).

Five hundred copies of the second edition were printed, with Quaritch selling each at a price of 1s. 6d.; when a copy re-appeared in their catalogue in 1929, it had already reached a price of £52 10s. (Potter, p. 12). FitzGerald substantially revised the text of the Rubáiyát four times, with none of these five versions seen as truly definitive. The first edition had 75 quatrains, while the present second edition, which has 110 quatrains, is the longest of the five.

Some light foxing throughout. Some soiling and creasing to wrappers; contemporary ownership inscription, dated 1869, to upper cover.

Potter 129.



Two decades of maps, manuscripts, photographs, and original drawings relating to the French military, Syria, and horses

358. GALARD TERRAUBE, Elie de. [French archive on the Arabian horses of Syria and the art of horse training].

Syria, Lebanon, and France, 1919–1936. Largely loose or informally bound, 375 × 280 mm. Contents include 1 bound report with 22 silver gelatin print photographs, numerous typed letters and manuscripts prepared for publication, over 100 original drawings of horses or of military scenes, often with extensive notes. Contemporary ribbon-tied black cloth, sans spine, with handwritten label.

€ 8,500



Extensive archive spanning three decades of French horsemanship, from cavalry battalions in WWI to the development of the sport of dressage, and including unpublished typed and corrected manuscripts, military reports, photographs, original watercolour paintings, and numerous original drawings, at once technical and artistic, of horses in movement. The main individual behind this archive was Captain Elie de Galard Terraube of the French Armée du Levant, member of the prominent de Galard family and nephew of Marie-Henri de Mauléon, himself the author of “Méthod de Dressage”, a 19th century manual on horse training. Though most of the record is loose in folders, several pieces are informally bound. The most notable is “Rapport [...] sur les chevaux Arabes de Syrie, leur achat, leur transport en France” dated 1923 in Hama, Syria, and directed to the French Minister of War. The report states its purpose as “Au sujet d’achat de chevaux des tribus Bédouines pour l’Agriculture”: stationed among the Bedouin tribes of Syria during the French Mandate period, de Galard Terraube provides 22 photographs of individual horses and horse dealers, notes on horse breeds and those who sell them, and a hand-inked map titled “Tribus Arabes de Syrie” illustrating the summer and winter residences of seven tribes.

The earliest of the material are four telegrams dating from 1919 and discussing ranks and responsibilities. Alongside these is an 870 × 370 mm original hand-

drawn map titled “312e Brigade” and inked in black, red, and blue. The map shows a detailed series of fortifications presumably under the command of the 312th Brigade. Another informal map shows similar fortifications.

Altogether a thorough archive of French military, cavalry, and general equestrian history at an intersection with Syrian and Bedouin history and the history of the horse trade. Some wear from handling, in general quite good.

Oriental sayings

359. GALLAND, Antoine (ed.). Les paroles remarquables, les bons mots et les maximes des Orientaux. Traduction de leurs ouvrages en Arabe, en Persan & en Turc, avec des remarques.

Paris, Simon Benard & Michel Brunet, 1694.

Bound after: **(II) THEOPHRASTUS / LA BRUYÈRE, Jean de (transl.).** Les caracteres de Theophraste traduits du grec: avec les caracteres ou les moeurs de ce siecle. Sixième edition. Paris, Estienne Michallet, 1691.

8vo. 18th century full calf with gilt supralibros of Louis-Robert-Hippolyte Bréhant de Plélo on both covers. Spine on five raised bands; compartments show gilt armorial crest. Marbled endpapers. Leading edges gilt. All edges red.

€ 8,500

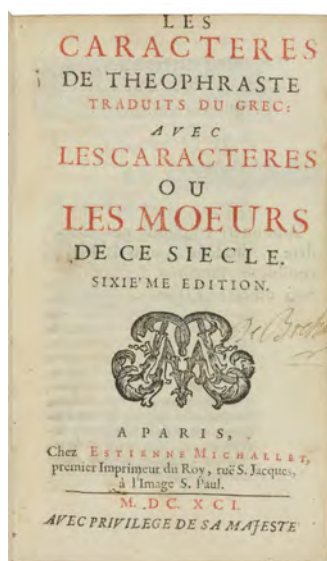
Original edition of the first book published by the French orientalist Antoine Galland (1646–1715), soon to be famous for his influential translation of *Alf Layla wa-Layla*. “Galland, professor of Arabic at the Collège de France since 1709, had made three journeys to Turkey, the Levant and Palestine, and approached the Orient without prejudice and with an open mind.

[...] He set about collecting from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish works, such as the chronicles of Makin, of Bar Hebraeus, of Mirchond, from the *Matla' us-sa'dain* of Abdarrazzaq, from the *Tag ut-tavarikh* of Hodsha Effendi, from Sa'adi's *Gulistan*, from Latifi and other sources, remarkable sayings to show his readers that the orientals did not rank behind the West for wit, powers of observation, and pithiness of expression. To these he appended maxims taken from the collections of sayings published by Erpenius and Golius” (cf. Fück). Although a reissue appeared at Den Haag the same year, the work is very rare; Fück reports that he knows it only from the reprinted text in the supplement to d'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque orientale* (1780).

Bound first is the sixth edition of La Bruyère's *Theophrastus* translation, containing 77 new characters, including *Le distrait*, *Onuphre*, the portraits of La Fontaine, Jean de Santeul, and others. Provenance: from the library of the French diplomat and military officer Louis-Robert-Hippolyte Bréhant de Plélo (1699–1734), bound for him with his arms stamped in gilt to both covers (OHR, 1715, fer no. 1). Latterly in the collection of the French industrialist and patron Pierre Bergé (1930–2017); acquired from the sale of his estate.

I: Chauvin I, 81A. Tchermersine-Scheler III, 802. Brunet III, 720. Fück 101. OCLC 14147406.

II: OCLC 32361379.



Wonderful album of 99 early photographs of the most important cultural monuments from the El-Andalus period

360. GARZÓN RODRÍGUEZ, Rafael. Photography – Spain.

Toledo, Córdoba, Granada, 1890. Large oblong. 89 original photographs, mostly 20 × 26 cm. Half blind-tooled greenish brown calf and grey/green net grained cloth over boards, with the title in gold on the front board, red edges and decorated endpapers. € 28,000

The present photo album covers in many photographs the magnificent architecture and features of the Great Mosque of Cordoba, which is considered one of the most significant architectural monuments of the western Islamic world. Built in 785, the mosque's most notable feature was its enormous hypostyle hall, comprised of rows of columns connected by double tiers of arches.

Rafael Garzón (1863–1923) was born in Granada became known as one of Spain's foremost photographers of the early twentieth century. He owned studios situated inside the Alhambra of Granada, and in Seville. His studio inside The Alhambra became particularly famous. Upon his arrival in Seville in 1901, he established a studio with an elaborate Arabic theme to enhance his photographs. The binding shows very slight signs of wear, mainly around the foot of the spine, the interleaved tissue paper is slightly browned, the upper-outer corner of the leaves is occasionally dustsoiled.

The first photographs from Al-'Ula

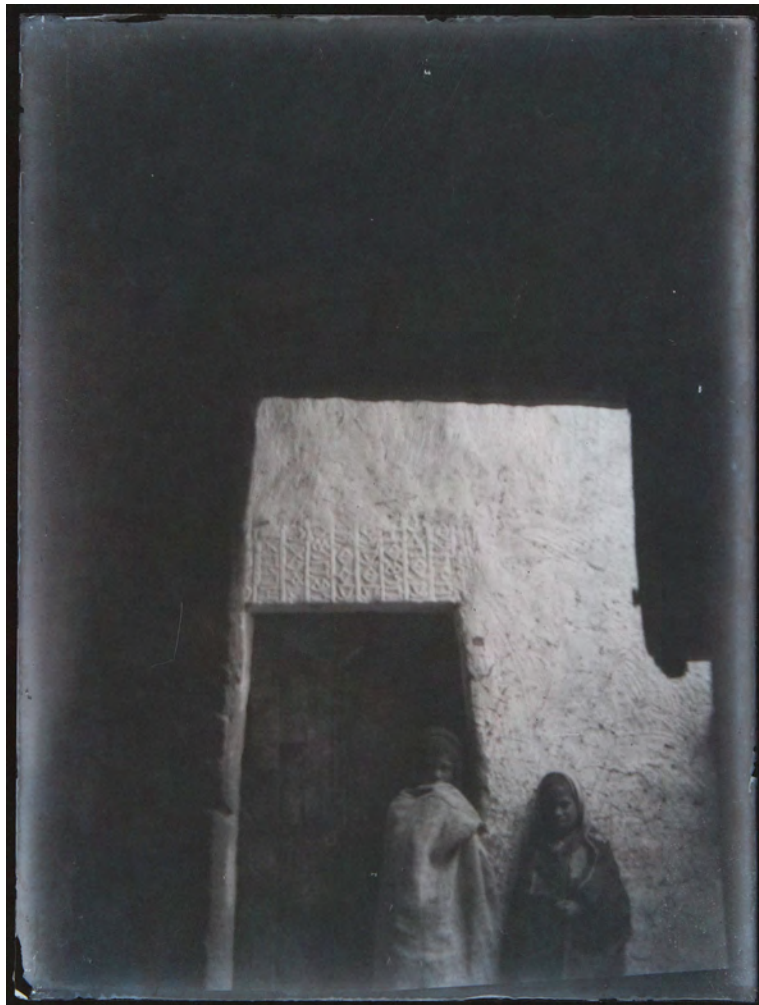
361. GAUDIN, Paul, French engineer and archaeologist (1858–1921). Collection of 5 photographs from Al-'Ula and 3 photographs from Mada'in Salih/Hegra. Together with a hand-drawn ink map of the Hejaz railway (1:3,000,000). [Al-'Ula and Hegra, 1907]. 9 × 12 cm. Glass plate negatives. Map dimensions 66 × 41 mm. € 175,000

The only known photographs from the earliest photographic documentation of the Arabic old town of Al-'Ula, including some of the earliest photographs showing the important archaeological site of Hegra at Mada'in Salih.

The historically significant photographs from Al-'Ula show ancient Dadanitic inscriptions that were used as spolia in local Arabic houses. A particularly interesting photograph portrays two Arab boys at the entrance to a house with an inscription used as lintel. The spolia were gathered from nearby archaeological sites such as the Umm Daraj ("Mother of the Stairs") sanctuary. The inscription in the photograph mentioned was documented and localized in 1909 on a map of the old town of Al-'Ula by the French archaeologists Antonin Jaussen and Raphael Savignac (Jaussen/Savignac 1914, pl. XVIII and pl. LXXXII, no. 49).

The three plates from Hegra document the facade and the interior of one of the famous Nabataean rock tombs. Thus, despite the rough quality of most of the photographs, there is no doubt about their origins from Al-'Ula and Hegra.

The photographs were taken during the construction of the Hejaz railway that was directed by Paul Gaudin between 1905 and 1908. The station in Al-'Ula, some 330 km north of Medina, was formally inaugurated on 1 September 1907 following an impressively fast building campaign for the ca. 600 km stretch from Ma'an to Al-'Ula which started in 1905. The nearby town of Mada'in Salih, close to the archaeological site of Hegra, was also served by the Hejaz line. Gaudin's photographs can thus be dated to 1906–07; they very likely predate the photographs of the surroundings of Al-'Ula and of the opening ceremony of the railway station taken by the German military advisor and engineer Carl Auler (1854–1930). Auler had been invited by Sultan Abdul Hamid II to join the official delegation for the inauguration of the Al-'Ula station that left Damascus on 27 August 1907, reaching Al-'Ula four days later. An album with the only traceable original prints of Auler's photographs is held at the National Library of Israel (TMA 4153), some of which were published in 1908. In this publication, Auler mentions the common usage of spolia in Al-'Ula, quoting the German oriental scholar Julius Euting: "In the walls and gardens of Al-'Ula many stones with old ornaments and inscriptions can be seen. Concerning their meaning, Euting says the following: all inscriptions that have been found in Al-'Ula were, without exception, not in their original location but were rather used in gardens and houses as building material found in later times" (Auler 1908, p. 50).



A. Jaussen and R. Savignac of the École Biblique in Jerusalem conducted the first archaeological expedition to the area with photographic documentation in the spring of 1907. The expedition reached the Hejaz region in April, setting out for Tayma, Al-'Ula, and Mada'in Salih. However, due to "insurmountable difficulties", they failed to reach Al-'Ula that year, which was only reached during a second expedition in 1909, two years after Gaudin had taken his photographs. While Jaussen's and Savignac's photographs from Hegra might predate Gaudin's, there is no doubt about his pioneering photographic documentation of Al-'Ula. Jaussen's and Savignac's 1909 expedition to Al-'Ula is documented in the second volume of their publication, which appeared in 1914. The atlas accompanying the volume contains several photographs taken in and around Al-'Ula, including the inscription previously documented by Gaudin. Subsequent early photographic documentation of Al-'Ula was created in the course of Leo Frobenius's Seventh German Inner Africa Research Expedition in 1915.

Map is brittle with several paper defects, professionally restored.

Provenance: 1) Collection of Paul Gaudin, family inheritance. 2) Rouillac auction, 20 June 2022, lot 309.

A. Jaussen/R. Savignac, *Mission archéologique en Arabie. II El-'Ula, D'Hégra à Teima, Harrah de Tébouk* (Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1914). C. Auler, *Die Hedschasbahn. 2. Teil: Ma'an bis El 'Ula* (Gotha, Perthes, 1908). G. Charloux, *Paul Gaudin et les premières campagnes de fouilles à Yortan et à Aphrodisias, in: Orient-Express, no. 1, 2001, pp. 24–26.*

*Famous military manual in magnificent contemporary colouring:
from the library of the last Margrave of Bergen op Zoom*

362. GHEYN, Jacob II de. Waffenhandlung von den Rören, Musquetten, undt Spiessen Gestalt nach der ordnung dess Hochgebornen Fursten und Herrn herrn Moritzen Printzen zu Oranien, Graffen zu Nassaw & Gubernatoren und Capitein General uber Gelderlandt, Hollandt, Zeelandt, Utrecht, Oberijssel &c. Figurlichen abgebildet ...

The Hague, [Hillebrant Jacobsz. van Wouw, 1607–1608]. 3 parts in 1 volume. Small 1° (37.5 × 28 cm). With engraved title-page and 117 full-page engraved plates All plates and the engraved title-page magnificently coloured and lavishly highlighted with silver and gold by a contemporary hand. 18th-century mottled calf sewn on 5 cords, gold-tooled with the arms of the Count Palatine of Sulzbach and his wife on each board and richly gold-tooled spine.

€ 250,000



Magnificent copy of one of the rare 1608 editions ("1608" added by hand on the engraved title-page), with the German title, English dedication and note to the reader (hence the English arms on the title-page) and text in English, French, German and Dutch. Known in English as *The exercise of arms*, it was written and illustrated by Jacques de Gheyn and quickly became a famous pictorial army manual for use of officers to teach the young recruits how to handle their weapons: the arquebus (part 1), musket (part 2) and pike (part 3).

Fully coloured copies like the present were produced largely for princes and other important persons and were probably coloured by De Gheyn himself who was certainly responsible for the high standard of the colouring.

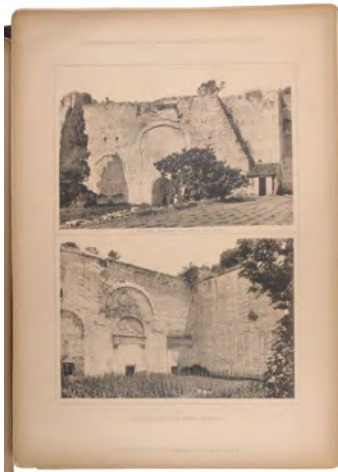
In the 18th century our copy was owned by and bound for Charles Philippe Theodore Count Palatine de Sulzbach (1724–1799), Duke of Bavaria, Jülich, Kleve and Berg, Prince of Mörs, Count of Veldentz, Lord of Ravenstein and last Margrave of Bergen op Zoom (1733–94), with his and his wife's coat of arms on each board. He was the grand-son of Leopold Phillipe, Duke of Arenberg (1691–1754) and Maria Francesca Pignatelli Countess of Egmond (1696–1766).

The slips on the title-page have browned slightly and there is occasional minor soiling, mostly in the lower right margin, but the book is in very good condition. A magnificently coloured copy of a work of major importance in military history.

Meij, Jacques de Gheyn II als tekenaar, p. 12, nos. 15–20 (pp. 45–47); New Hollstein, The De Geyn Family II, 340–457 (with descriptions and illustr. of all plates); cf. Cockle 79 (other ed.); Jähns pp. 1005–7 (other eds.); J.B. Kist's commentary to the facsimile of the Dutch edition (1971); Lipperheide 2057–60 (other eds.); Muller, Historieplaten 1117 (cf. Suppl.).

Seminal work on the architecture of Constantinople

363. GURLITT, Cornelius. Die Baukunst Konstantinopels.



Berlin, [Wasmuth], 1912. 2 vols. Elephant folio. 224 text illustrations (some in colour), 204 plates (2 coloured), showing photographs, measured drawings, ground plans, etc. Loose as issued in original board portfolio.

€ 15,000

First edition; rare. An important survey of the architecture of Constantinople, concentrating mainly on religious buildings. The extensive scope covers the major mosques of the Ottomans, as well as Topkapi Palace, the Hagia Sophia, Hagios Theodoros and the Byzantine land walls. The plates depict interior and exterior views, architectural details, street scenes, plans, and elevations. A panoramic and comprehensive overview of many centuries of architectural evolution in Istanbul.

Very scare, and virtually impossible to obtain: the last copy at Sotheby's sold for £13,150 in 2002. The only other copy available in the trade has library stamps on every plate.

Some plates evenly browned (as usual); a few plates a bit frayed. Spines repaired with tape.

Atabey 545. The Ottoman World II, Cat. Sotheby's, 28 May 2002, lot 537. Not in Blackmer.

Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall in correspondence with Ernest Charrière

364. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von, Austrian orientalist and historian (1774–1856). 3 letters signed and 1 letter with autograph postscript signed.

Vienna and Döbling, 1849–1854. 4to and 8vo. Together 11½ pp. In French.

€ 3,500



Extensive, highly interesting correspondence with the French historian and translator Ernest Charrière (1805–65) concerning Charrière's compilation of archival material from the French embassy in Constantinople. Hammer-Purgstall wrote reviews of the first three volumes for the Proceedings of the Philosophical-Historical Class of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in 1849, 1850 and 1853, generally praising Charrière's labours. The correspondence also touches upon Hammer's conflict with the Academy and his resignation as its president in 1849 and offers a glimpse of his scientific network.

Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall did not live to see or review the fourth and final volume of Charrière's compilation that appeared in 1860, four years after Hammer's death. The final letter and the letter from 26 November 1850 were probably both dictated to Hammer's youngest daughter Eveline (1824–87).

Some browning and occasional tears to the folds. With marks in crayon. Full transcriptions are available on request.

The Sultan's Mosque

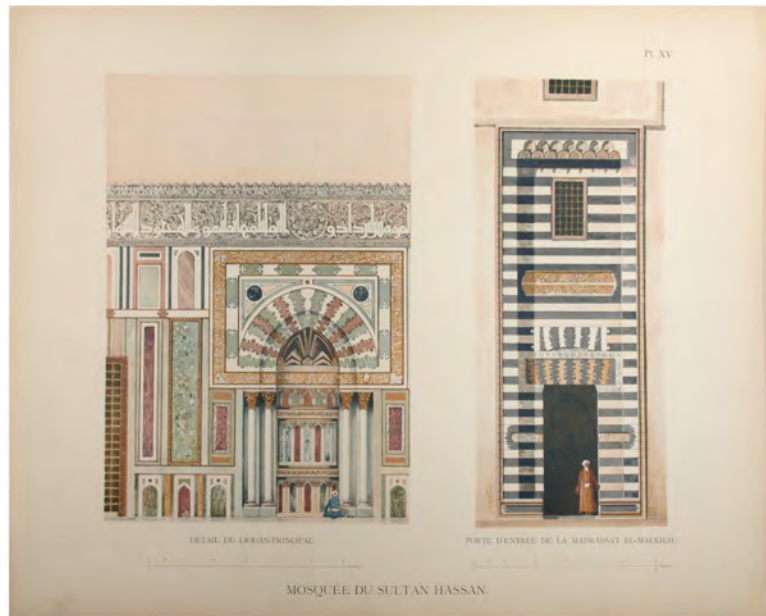
365. HERZ, Max / LAJNAT HIFZ al-Athar al-'Arabiyah. La mosquée du Sultan Hassan au Caire.

Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, 1899. Folio. With 20 tables and 9 illustrations within the text. Leaves and plates stored loosely in original decorated dark green cloth portfolio. € 8,500

First edition of this fundamental work on the Sultan Hassan mosque in Cairo, built in 1356/59 during the Mamluk era. One of the largest mosques in the world, it is famous not only for its sheer size, but also for its monumental portal, itself a work of art.

Herz (1856–1919), born a Hungarian in Arad County and trained as an architect in Budapest and Vienna, joined the Technical Office of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture in 1882. In 188 he was made head architect of the Cairo "Comité de conservation des monuments de l'art arabe" and head conservator of Arabic monuments at the Egyptian ministry for religious foundations (waqf). His hopes that the publication of the monograph would lead to a commission for restoring the mosque were not to be fulfilled. Occasional minor edge flaws, but well preserved. Rare: a single copy on the market since 1975.

OCLC 7065880.



Oriental games from Arabia and Persia



366. HYDE, Thomas. Mandragorias, seu historia shahiludii.

Oxford, Theatro Sheldoniano, 1694. 12mo. With 12 engravings in the text, 3 folding plates and several woodcuts. Contemporary English calf with red label to gilt spine. All edges red. € 9,500

First edition. – Important work dedicated to oriental games from Arabia and Persia as well as from India and China, including backgammon, draughts and dice. Also contains the first scholarly account devoted to the history of chess (pp. 53–137), with two folding plates showing chessboards, engravings of a giraffe, and examples of various types of chessmen (English from the time of Caxton; Turkish; and several kinds of Indian specimens). The second part explains, inter alia, the “Promotiones Mandarinorum”, the history of dice, and many other Chinese games. Contains numerous texts in Hebrew, Chinese, Arabic, Greek and other languages. Hyde was an orientalist and later became Bodleian Librarian. “Ouvrage curieux. Les exemplaires n’en sont pas communs” (Brunet).

Upper spine-end professionally repaired; inner hinges reinforced. Light browning throughout due to paper. From the library of the chess-player and collector James Wilson Rimington Wilson (1822–77) of Broomhead Hall near Sheffield, with his autograph ownership in ink (“J W Rimington Wilson / Chess Library”) to pastedown.

Graesse III, 403. Von der Linde I, 88–90. Cordier (Sinica) 3142. Wing H3875 & H3877. ESTC R1348.

Arabic syntax: first edition

367. IBN AL-HAJIB. Kafiyah.

[Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1592]. 4°. Printed in red and black throughout. Contemporary yellow boards with restored calf spine.

€ 35,000

First edition. “Editio princeps of this popular short syntax of the Arabic language, written in the 13th century. Two centuries later an Oriental printed edition was published in Istanbul (1786), but in the meantime this edition, printed in Arabic (30 point) throughout, could well have passed for a manuscript [...] To some copies a Latin title page was added bearing the legend: ‘Grammatica Arabica dicta Caphia auctore filio Alhagiabi’” (Smitskamp).

Composed by the Arabian grammarian Uthman Ibn Umar, known as Ibn al-Hajib (1175–1249), and printed at the Medicean Press, founded in 1584 by Cardinal Ferdinando I de’ Medici and directed by Giambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), an able scholar of Arabic.

Some edge faults (professionally repaired), old repairs to title page, with slight loss to letterpress. A wide-margined copy, generously printed in 13 lines per page. An exceptionally appealing typographical achievement.

Edit 16, CNCE 44392. Adams U 102 (both s. v. Uthman). BM-STC Italian 706. GAL I, p. 303. Smitskamp 30. Schmurrer 42.



*Wonderful collection of Jewish songs
by one of the most influential scholars of Jewish musicology*

368. IDELSOHN, Abraham Zvi. Songs of the Yemenite Jews. Collected and edited with an introduction. Thesaurus of Oriental Hebrew melodies.

(1) Abraham Zvi Adelson. Gesänge der babylonischen Juden. Zum ersten Male gesammelt, erläutert und herausgegeben. (Jerusalem / Berlin / Vienna: Benjamin Harz Verlag, 1922).

(2) Franz Delitzsch. Physiologie und Musik in ihrer Bedeutung für die Grammatik, besonders die Hebräische. Mit physikalischen Abbildungen und einer musikalischen Beilage. (Leipzig: Dörffling, 1868).

Jerusalem – Berlin – Vienna, Benjamin Harz Verlag, 1922–1925. 2 volumes. With musical scores throughout. Black morocco with title in gilt tooling to cover and spine. € 2,500



Abraham Idelson (1882–1938) is widely considered the pioneer of modern Jewish musicology. Born in today's Latvia, he travelled extensively and recorded the musical traditions of the diasporic Jewish communities. Over the course of 20 years, Idelson surveyed the musical traditions of various Jewish communities in Palestine and throughout the Diaspora, including Babylonian, Persian, Bukharian, Oriental Sephardi, Moroccan, German, Eastern European, and Hassidic communities, and published the final volume of his collection in 1932. The two volumes offered here form part of his monumental and very rare work, collecting the songs of the Yemenite and Babylonian Jews. Idelson travelled extensively. During his stay in Jerusalem, he observed a rich variety of musical traditions among the Jewish communities there. By studying these traditional tunes, he discovered recurring patterns and sequences unique to Jewish music. This led him to conclude that these musical phrases had a common origin dating back to the first century CE

in Israel and Palestine.

Good condition, some light wear to bindings, (2) with paper wrapper binding partly detached, few pencil marks to pages, all volumes contain owner's mark of Ludovicus Mirandolle.

Bohlmann, Central European Folk Music, 60.

*Indo-Persian drawing of a falcon, juxtaposed with poetry
by renowned poets Hafez and Muhammad Iqbal*

369. [INDO-PERSIAN DRAWING – Falcon. Jahangir Yahya?]. [Indo-Persian inscribed drawing of a falcon].

[Pakistan?], drawing signed 1301 H [= 1883 CE], poetry signed 1351 H [= 1932 CE]. Drawing in ink and grayish water-colour (ca. 445 × 370 mm) of a Saker or Barbary falcon on paper. With some (later) added verses in Persian and Urdu, written in black ink. In a modern golden frame (ca. 565 × 480 mm). € 7,500



A fine, large Indo-Persian inscribed drawing of a falcon, very likely a Saker falcon or a Barbary falcon, both occurring in the Arabian Peninsula and throughout the Middle East and Pakistan. In the lower right corner, this drawing is signed "Jahangir Yahya" and dated 1301 H (1883 CE). Nothing is known about this (likely Pakistani) artist. The drawing was later juxtaposed with poetry, a practice not uncommon in the Persian and Islamic world. Sometimes there is a relationship between the text and the painting or drawing, sometimes not. For the poem at the right upper corner, the relationship between the drawing and the poem is evident. This verse is signed, reading the name of the poet Allama Iqbal and the date 1351 H (1932 CE), suggesting these verses were written a few years later than the drawing of the falcon. Allama Iqbal refers to the renowned Pakistani poet Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1877–1938), who wrote in both Urdu and Persian and whose Urdu poetry is considered among the greatest of the 20th century. The verses written on the drawing here compare the beloved to a falcon.

A beautiful drawing of a falcon, beautifully reflecting the Indo-Persian tradition of juxtaposing visual and textual art, here offering verses of some of the greatest Urdu and Persian poets. A few creases and some very minor holes, but overall in good condition.

*275 photographic views and portraits, mostly
made in Iraq 1928 to 1933*

370. [IRAQ – PHOTOGRAPHS]. REYNISH, William. Views, scenes, monuments, airplanes, military vehicles, British troops and local inhabitants.

Iraq (plus Malta and Egypt), ca. 1928 – ca. 1933. Oblong albums (25 × 34.5 cm & 21.5 × 28.5 cm). Two albums containing about 275 silver halide photographic gelatin prints (6 × 8.5 cm to 16 × 21.5 cm). € 8,500

A collection of about 275 photographs made by an RAF pilot, Sergeant William Reynish, during his service in Iraq ca. 1928–1933 and Malta 1933, and during a brief visit to Egypt. Most have captions written on the album leaves clearly identifying the scenes. Some photos show scenes of daily life in Iraq (Bagdad, Hinaidi, Mosul and other cities, as well as the surrounding countryside) with local people, shops, buildings, landscapes, ruins, monuments, etc. Others show the British troops and their activities, vehicles, airplanes (including crashed ones), etc. The portraits include an unidentified sheik with a falcon and an Arabic man smoking a hookha water pipe.



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

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

Istanbul, Dar üt-tibaat ül-cedidat ül-mamure (New Government Printing House), 1217–1218 H [= 1802–03 CE]. Folio. 2 vols. Text printed within rules, typographic headpieces. Contemporary Islamic brown goatskin with fore-edge flap, boards stamped in silver ornamental borders and central arabesque, flap with ornamental rule. € 8,500

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

Jawhari himself reached only the letter Dad before he died in an unsuccessful attempt at human flight from the roof of a mosque in 1003 CE; the work was subsequently completed by his student Ishaq Ibrahim bin Salih al-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, root of the words [...] This system, which was later adopted by other large Arabic dictionaries, attempts to supply those in search of rhyming words with a handbook" (Goldziher, *A Short History of Classical Arabic Literature*, 1966, p. 70).

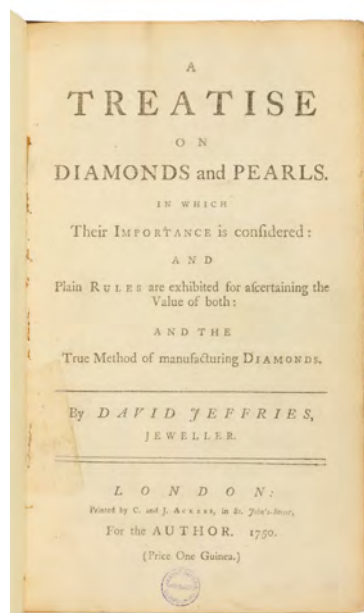
Dampstains at end of vol. I and intermittently to vol. II, minor staining to fore-edge. A few scuffs and rubs to binding, but a sound and imposing set, generally clean internally.

Provenance: from the library of the British diplomat and linguist Sir Gore Ouseley (1770–1844) with his contemporary signature to the front flyleaf of each volume. An acquaintance of the oriental scholar Sir William Jones, Ouseley was named ambassador extraordinary to the court of Fath Ali Shah in Persia in 1810 and negotiated several treaties. He was one of those responsible for the founding of the Royal Asiatic Society in London in 1823 and was associated with the formation of the oriental translation committee. He became president of the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts, formed in 1842.

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



First explicit statement of the principles of pearl valuation



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

London, C. & J. Ackers, for the author, 1750. 8°. With 30 engraved plates (some depicting cuts of diamonds) and tables. Contemporary mottled calf with gilt dentelle border and corner fleurons (rubbed); modern spine on 5 raised bands.

€ 18,000

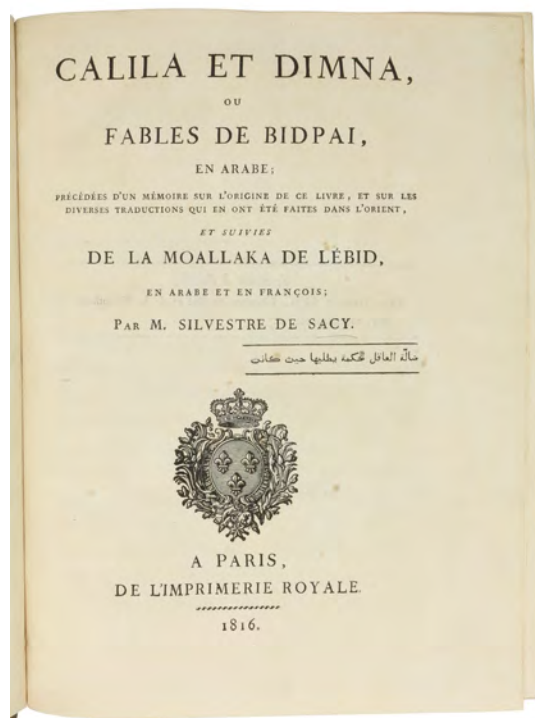
Rare first edition of the “first book in English to describe how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut” (Sinkankas). The London jeweller Jeffries is also the first author to provide “a clear statement of the principle that the value of pearls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

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

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

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

The complete Arabic text



373. [KALILA WA DIMNA]. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). Calila et Dimna, ou Fables de Bidpai, en Arabe.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1816. 4to. 19th century cloth with gilt-stamped spine title.

€ 3,500

The complete text of the Arabic version by Ibn al Muqaffa of this collection of animal fables with didactic overtones designed to illustrate wise conduct, printed in the beautiful types of the “Imprimerie Royale”, with an introduction and critical notes in French. The typeface, based on Arab or Turkish specimens of calligraphy and cut in Rome in the early 17th century for Savary, “was the mainstay of Arabic typography in France until the late 19th century; it also provided a model for others” (Roper, p. 145). Spine sunned; occasional browning and foxing, but a good copy.

Chauvin II, p. 11f., no. 17. Cf. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150.

The first illustrated printed Turkish book

374. KATIB CHELEBI (Haji Khalifa). *Tuhfet ül-kibar fi esfar il-bihar*.

Istanbul, Ibrahim Müteferrika, 1141 H [= 1729 CE]. Small folio. With 2 (instead of 4) double-page-sized engraved maps and a double-page-sized compass rose plate, all in contemporary hand colour. Early 20th century half calf over marbled covers with title gilt to spine. € 28,000

The first illustrated printed Turkish book and the second work from the press of Ibrahim Müteferrika. Composed in 1656, this is a compilation containing in its main section a history of the Ottoman navy and naval wars, from the conquest of Constantinople down to the author's own lifetime. It includes an introductory geographical summary of the conditions around the Balkans and the Black Sea, a chronological list of all Ottoman admirals, a description of the administrative organisation of the navy and dockyards, regulations on sea battles, ships in the Ottoman navy, their equipment and maintenance, together with suggestions for improvement.

The maps show the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea (some edge flaws; rebacked; lacks the map of the Black Sea and the world map). Some browning and waterstaining throughout; ff. 17–18 transposed between ff. 4 and 5, ff. 25–28 between ff. 22 and 23.

Watson 2. Atabey 898. Özege 21273. Babinger 12. Blackmer 1176. De Sacy III, 5017. Toderini III, p. 25, no. II.



The first Arabic translation of Lafontaine's Fables

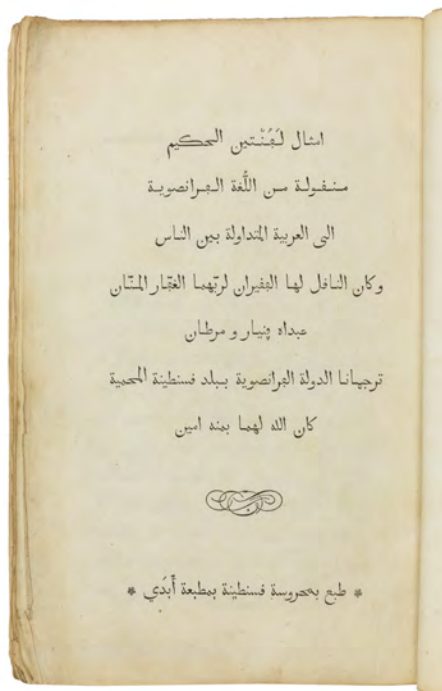
375. LA FONTAINE, Jean de. [Amtal Lafuntin al-hakim]. *Choix de fables tirées de Lafontaine et écrites en arabe vulgaire par messieurs P[rudent-Marie-Auguste] Vignard et A[uguste] Martin.*

Constantine, Abadie, 1854. 8vo. With a folding table. Original printed wrappers. € 3,500

Thirty of Lafontaine's Fables in Arabic: the first Arabic translation of this famous work, an extremely rare Algerian-printed publication issued for instruction in the Arabic language together with a collection of French-Arabic dialogues.

Wrappers a little stained; a few ink and pencil corrections to the preface. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy. Only two copies in library catalogues internationally (Bibliothèque nationale de France and Leiden University).

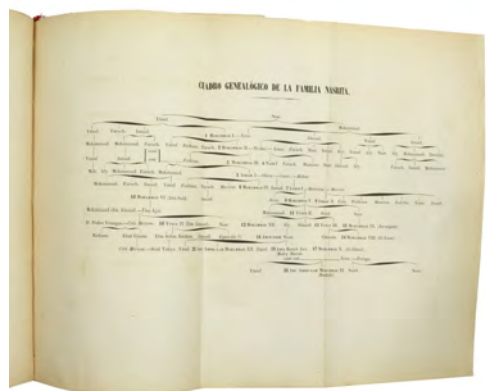
OCLC 776989551.



Arabic inscriptions from Granada

376. LAFUENTE Y ALCANTARA, Emilio. Inscripciones arabes de Granada, precedidas de una reseña histórica y de la genealogía detallada de los reyes Alahmares.

Madrid, Imprenta Nacional, 1859. 4to. With a folding family tree. Near-contemporary full vellum with giltstamped borders and spine title, original 1860 upper wrapper cover bound within. Endpapers with floral pattern. € 6,500



The first (and only early) edition of this detailed study of Arabic inscriptions found in Granada, with the texts of the inscriptions set in naskh Arabic type and also translated into Spanish. It includes many poems, notably those of Ibn Zamrak (1333–93), as well as Lafuente's overview of the history and genealogy of the Moorish Nasrid dynasty (1230–1492) that ruled the Emirate of Granada, the last Islamic realm in Spain.

Emilio Lafuente y Alcantara (1825–68) condemned mediaeval Christian intolerance of Islam, the destruction of Arabic manuscripts during the Inquisition and the damage done to the Alhambra by rebuilding under Charles V. In his present first major publication, Lafuente attempts to document surviving Arabic inscriptions in Spain before anyone could destroy or incompetently restore them. This quickly established him as one of the leading oriental scholars of the Iberian peninsula, but his work was cut short by his premature death nine years later.

Vellum covers slightly warped. Paper evenly browned throughout; slightly foxed

in places. Near-contemporary handwritten English annotations in ink and pencil to p. 169.

James T. Monroe, *Islam and the Arabs in Spanish scholarship* (1970), pp. 119–122. Palau 129800. Harrassowitz, *Arabien und der Islam* 1932, 2414 ("Rare"). Petzholdt, *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft* 1862, 140. Abascal/Cebrián, *Manuscritos sobre Antigüedades de la Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid* 2005, 309. Dodds, *Al-Andalus*, 404.

Highly important author's manuscript by "the Father of the Arabian horse in Spain"

377. LAIGLESIA Y DARRAC, Francisco. Memoria sobre la cría caballar de España: causas del aniquilamiento de nuestros caballos, verdadero modo de entenderse y verificarse en nuestro clima la cruce con los de países estrangeros y mejora para su regeneracion y engrandecimiento [...].

Madrid, 24 May 1830. Folio (30 cm). Double-page ink wash drawing of the idealized (Arabian-bred) Spanish horse, (8), 198, (4 blank), (2), 25 pp; with separate 13 pp. of addenda. Contemporary half black calf over marbled boards, gilt titles and ornaments on spine. Manuscript on Spanish watermarked paper "Manuel Serra 1829", written in neat cursive throughout with occasional flourishes. Signed twice and dated by the author. € 35,000

Highly important manuscript, being the author's autograph copy – possibly for presentation to the dedicatee, the King of Spain. Darrac's groundbreaking treatise on the admixture of Arabian bloodlines to the Spanish horse was subsequently accepted by the King and printed 'by Royal decree' in the following year, 1831. "Laiglesia might well be called the father of the Arabian horse of Spain, because he was the first to advocate the importation of a large group of desert-bred stallions and mares as the only means of recuperating the lost qualities in Spain's horses. In the same work he also articulated the first detailed plan for the creation of the Cria Caballar, the Stud Book Español, the National Stud" (Steen).

A horse expert with the Royal Army, Laiglesia's treatise is wonderfully detailed and shows a thorough knowledge of Arabians and their bloodlines. He argues that with the introduction of as few as 20 of the best pure-bred Arabians, the entire country's stock of horses can be 'regenerated' in a few generations. To this end he provides an in-depth discussion of the desert Bedouin origin of the purest Arabians from the regions surrounding Sanaa and Nedjed-el-Areb in the Gulf.

Binding a little rubbed, contents very good. Bookplate on pastedown of the noted Spanish collector José Gallart Folch. The present author's manuscript and its illustration show significant departures from the printed book, which is itself extremely rare (only three copies worldwide, according to OCLC).

For the printed book, cf OCLC 63603570 (U Barcelona, British Library, U Penn); Palau 130186; Fairman Rogers Collection on the Horse, 453. Cf also Andrew K. Steen, *El Caballo Árabe en España, 1831 a 1934* (2007).



“A unique showcase of Ottoman technical competence”: the earliest comprehensive study on the history and theory of Ottoman architecture

378. LAUNAY, [Victor] Marie de / MONTANI Effendi. [Usul-i mimari-î Osmanî]. L'Architecture Ottomane. Ouvrage autorisé par Iradé Impérial et publié sous le patronage de Son Excellence Edhem Pacha, Ministre des Travaux Publics, Président de la Commission Impériale Ottomane pour l'Exposition Universelle de 1873, à Vienne. / Die Ottomanische Baukunst [...].

Istanbul, Imprimerie et Lithographie Centrales / Pascal Sebah, 1873. Folio. With 190 lithographed plates (14 in colour). Modern full black morocco gilt, spine in six compartments gilt, remains of original wrapper cover title inset within lower cover. € 18,500



Only edition of “the earliest comprehensive study on the history and theory of Ottoman architecture” (Ersoy, p. 117). Only a few copies of this rare work, produced to the most exacting standards of the day, appear to have been printed.

The text (in German and French, followed by Turkish) consists of a series of monographs. “The expertly crafted plates that supplement the text of the ‘Usul’ include plans, elevations, and section of various Ottoman buildings as well as a rich panoply of decorative details and ornamental patterns, all meticulously depicted in accordance with the academic standards of the Beaux-Arts model [... L]eaving aside the intellectual scope of its text, the ‘Usul’ must be considered an artistic specimen in and of itself, conceived as a unique showcase of Ottoman technical competence in the art of publishing” (ibid., p. 117–120). The set is not infrequently encountered incomplete: even the Blackmer copy lacked a plate, and that of William Morris (now in the Calouste Gulbenkian Library)

lacked three.

Occasional slight brownstaining (not concerning plates), but entirely complete and finely bound to style.

Blackmer 956. OCLC 5465203. A. Ersoy, “Architecture and the Search for Ottoman Origins in the Tanzimat Period”, in: J. Bailey et al. (ed.), *History and Ideology* [Leiden 2007], p. 117ff. Not in Atabey.

Large and important collection from the production of “Lawrence of Arabia” (1962)

379. [LAWRENCE OF ARABIA (film)]. Lawrence of Arabia: a production-used shooting script and collection of original film stills.

No place, Columbia Pictures, 1962 and 1971. 8vo mimeographed typescript. Approx. 122 pp. Original black wrappers. Together with: 3 colour stills on board (364 × 281 mm), 12 colour stills (241 × 185 mm) issued for the press, 10 silver gelatin print stills (278 × 210 mm), colour poster, and 14 behind the scenes and costume test silver gelatin prints (ranging from 158 × 105 mm to 290 × 290 mm), with further costume test photographs tucked into the script.

€ 18,500

Fascinating, significant collection of material relating to one of the most famous British films of all time, Sir David Lean’s “Lawrence of Arabia” (1962). The collection includes a



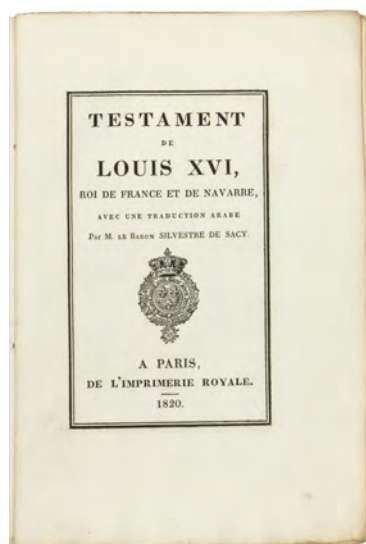
unique production-used script, the title-page annotated “2nd Unit, Abbey”, with various test photographs inserted into the script at different points and annotations and added tabs towards the end of the script. Includes four large black and white behind-the-scenes photos of the film’s then-unknown star Peter O’Toole on camelback, taken by famous stills photographer Ken Danvers. Various additional costume reference photographs are present, including three for ‘Lawrence’, one featuring Peter O’Toole, in costume, smoking next to a set trailer. Also present are a set of twelve front of house stills for the film, an American one-sheet poster from the 1971 re-release, and other photographic stills relating to the production including three large colour film stills on board, which round out an impressive collection. Also included are 11 photographic references of T. E. Lawrence used by the costume design team to style Peter O’Toole. Occasional light wear to photographs, generally in the form of subtle pinpricks to corners. In general, exceptionally well preserved. Provenance: Acquired by an employee of the film’s producer, Sam Spiegel (1901–85). Spiegel was financially responsible for some of the most critically acclaimed motion pictures of the 20th century, and was the first independent Hollywood producer to work on films that won the Academy Award for “Best Picture” three times. One of those films was, of course, “Lawrence of Arabia”.

The Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI in Arabic

380. LOUIS XVI / SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). [Al-durr al-manzum fi wasaya al-sultan al-marhum]. Testament de Louis XVI, Roi de France et de Navarre, avec une traduction arabe par M. le Baron Silvestre de Sacy.

Paris, de l’Imprimerie Royale, 1820. 8vo. Contemporary grey wrappers.

€ 6,500



First Arabic edition. “Silvestre de Sacy translated the Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI into Arabic and had the translation printed together with the French original in 1820, in hopes that it might prove a comfort and encouragement to the Christians of the Orient, while giving Muslim readers a demonstration of Christian submission and evangelical meekness” (cf. Fück).

The orientalist de Sacy, a monumental figure in the development of oriental studies in France, began his career as professor of Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes in 1796. “Sacy never let his Christian convictions hamper his work as a scholar, for he saw religion as a personal matter. Although he revealed his faith at times, it was never to pose it as the strongest model against which to judge other religions. He was nevertheless very pious. There is no other way to explain his translation of the guillotined king, Louis XVI, into Arabic [...]. He apparently wished to show how devout, simple and charitable his beloved monarch had been” (Kamal as-Salibi, *The Druze* [London 2005], p. 20).

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

Fück 144 (note 377). Bibliothèque de Sacy III, 4781f. OCLC 25217438.

Unpublished French study of Islamic coins and medals, with about 157 drawings and engravings, many in colour

381. [MARCEL, Jean-Joseph?] Islamic coins and medals.

[Paris?, ca. 1791–1817?]. Mostly folio (315 × 210 mm). A manuscript compilation of loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (some in ink; some in coloured gouaches, many including gold, silver and other metallic colours) and about 53 engravings (some black on white; some white on black), each drawing and engraving showing the obverse and reverse of an Islamic coin or medal (except for about 3 that show only one side). Most of the drawings and engravings are on slips attached to leaves with notes in Arabic and French.

€ 28,000



An extensive study of Islamic coins, medals, and seals prepared on loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (in ink or coloured gouaches, many with gold and/or silver and occasionally copper or metallic blue) and about 53 engravings, most drawings and engravings with manuscript notes in Arabic and French. Nearly every drawing and engraving shows both the obverse and the reverse of the coin or medal, some shown at the original size and some enlarged, so the diameter of the coins in the drawings ranges from about 1½ cms to about 10 cms, though even some of the larger ones note that they are drawn at the original size. Some of the ink drawings were made directly on the leaves, but nearly all of the colour drawings and engravings are on separate slips mounted on the leaves (some pasted, some with sealing wax, some with pins). The notes on these leaves usually give the dates of the coins (whether or not the coins themselves are dated) following the Islamic Hijri calendar and sometimes also following the Christian calendar. They often give a transcription of the inscriptions in a naskh Arabic hand (though they appear on the coins in several styles of Arabic script, including Kufic). A few include longer notes in French. The coins come from Egypt, the Ottoman Empire, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and elsewhere. The dates given for the coins range from at least AH 93 to at least AH 1203 and probably to AH 1219 (712–1788 CE and probably to 1804/05 CE). The compilation of these drawings, engravings and notes probably began in the 1790s and may have spanned two or three decades. Although the manuscript nowhere names its compiler, Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), grandnephew of the Consul Général in Egypt, was a brilliant student at the University of Paris, where he received many prizes in 1790 and 1791 and began his study of oriental languages. He came into contact with the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès, who arranged for him to accompany Napoleon on his 1798 Egyptian Campaign (1798–1801), where he took charge of the Campaign's printing office (printing an Arabic type specimen in 1798), made the first steps toward deciphering the Rosetta Stone, and collected medals, manuscripts and inscriptions. Back in Paris he became director of the Imprimerie Impériale, a post he held until 1815. He wrote, compiled or translated numerous works concerning Arabic and other oriental languages. He may have planned to produce a publication based on the present compilation, but no such publication appeared. The compilation in any case shows Europe's new interest in Islamic studies after Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign, with Paris as its most important centre.

Some leaves are tattered along the edges and a few have had their corners cut off, none of this affecting the illustrations or text. In a very small number the ink has corroded in the paper, more severely in 2 leaves, and one of the drawings on oiled paper has been cut up with 3 (of 4?) pieces surviving, but most of the leaves remain in good condition. A remarkable record of Islamic coins and medals, compiled ca. 1791–1817, with about 157 illustrations.

For Marcel: Alain Messaoudi, Les Arabisants et la France coloniale (2015), pp. 239–240.

A fundamental book on Egypt: the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum

382. MARIETTE-BEY, Auguste. Album du musée du Boulaq comprenant quarante planches photographiées par MM. Delié et Béchard.



Cairo, Mourès & Cie, 1872. Folio. 40 original photographs on albumenized paper (approx. 245 × 180 mm) on stiff cardboard mounted on hinges. Publisher's half brown hard-grained morocco, blind stamped calico boards, with gilt title and figures, raised bands. Edges gilt. € 35,000

Beautiful photographic album made in Cairo, the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum. The photographs by Hippolyte Délié and Émile Béchard show the halls and antiquities of the Bulaq Museum, founded in Cairo in 1863 by the great Egyptologist Auguste Mariette (1821–81). The Museum was created by Auguste Mariette, who in 1858, following his appointment as head of the Antiquities Service, moved the banks of the Nile, in Bulaq, where he assigned four rooms in his residence for exhibitions. Mariette obtained permission to settle in Bulaq in the abandoned offices of the River Company. The period photographs, published in this 'Album du musée de Boulaq', show the low buildings by the river, almost completely devastated during the flood of 1878.

In the preface dated 1 Nov. 1871, Mariette explains the origins of this monumental album: "Mr. Hippolyte Délié and Mr. Béchard requested permission from the Directorate of the Bulaq Museum to reproduce by photography some of the monuments on display in our galleries. Not only the application [...] was explicitly welcomed, but the Director of the Museum feels he must promote

the work of the great photographers from Cairo, opening up for them the cabinets of the Museum and choosing among the objects it contains those that appeared to him most worthy of inclusion in the proposed Album. Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard have followed, for the classification and arrangement of their proofs, the order adopted in the Notice sommaire, which is for sale at the entrance of the Museum. The three plates showing the interior and exterior of the Museum serve as an introduction to the Album. The monuments are then classified into religious, funerary, civilians, historical, Greek and Roman sections. The photographic Album [...] is thus an illustrated catalogue of the Museum. The remarkable execution of the plates allows us also to recommend to everyone this album by Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard. Travelers will indeed use it as a souvenir of their visit to the Bulaq Museum. Scholars will find the hieroglyphic texts reproduced with such clarity as if they were in direct presence of the monuments. Finally artists will not study from any other work on Egyptology as well as from the beautiful proofs delivered from the apparatus used by Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard, the difficult problems that relate to the history of art in Egypt”.

Spine scuffed, some foxing.

Cf. Nissan N. Perez, Focus East, 1988. On Mariette cf. also J.-M. Carré, "Voyageurs et écrivains français en Égypte", p. 223–249.

With all the plates in original colour

383. MAYR, Heinrich von. *Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient, gesammelt auf der Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern nach Nubien, Aegypten, Palaestina, Syrien und Malta im Jahre 1838 [...]. Vues pittoresques de l'Orient [...].*

Munich/Paris/Leipzig, Kaiser & Lacroix; Rittner & Goupil; Weigel, [1839–40]. Folio. Lithographed title-page and 60 lithographed plates, all in original hand colour, captions often raised in gilt. With 10 leaves of letterpress text. Half calf with giltstamped spine.

Includes: Die Uebergangsländer von Asien und Afrika, begreifend: Arabien nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet. Munich, C. Wenng, 1845. Engraved map with contemporary border colour. 640 × 544 mm. Scale 1:7,000,000. € 35,000



Only edition of the rare variant with all the plates and in their splendid original colour: “Published in ten parts. The plates show costume of the period and also that of earlier times, taken from paintings” (Hiler). The picturesque views, which include Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, La Valletta, Luxor, and Thebes, genre scenes and landscapes, are all framed within a decorative border and arranged as a small painting. The Nuremberg artist Mayr, known especially for his depictions of battle scenes and horses, was personal painter to Duke Maximilian, whom he accompanied on his 1838 journey of the Orient. The group had departed from Munich on January 20 with a small entourage, travelling via Venice, Korfu, Patras, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo to the Holy Land. They returned to Munich after eight months on 17 September 1838; the following year, Maximilian was made honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Some foxing, otherwise splendidly preserved. Includes the extremely rare map of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East which was published only in 1845, at the instigation of the naturalist Gorthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780–1860) and the geologist Joseph von Russegger (1802–63), to satisfy this frequently noted lack in Mayr’s production (some foxing, but also finely preserved).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 26. Gay 90 (only 36 plates). Lipperheide Ma 22 (= 1589). Hiler 578. Tobler 161. Graesse IV, 457. Engelmann 124. Kainbacher 265 (“a rarity”). Thieme/Becker XXIV, 477. Nagler VIII, 498f. (“highly memorable drawings”). ADB XXI, 139ff. Not in Blackmer or Abbey (Travel). Not in Colas.

The birth of modern enlightened scepticism: Rodocanachi copy

384. MONTAIGNE, Michel de. *Essais de Messire Michel Seigneur de Montaigne, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Roy, & Gentil-homme ordinaire de sa Chambre. Livre premier & second.*

Bordeaux, Simon Millanges, 1580. 8vo. Bound with an engraved portrait of Montaigne by Thomas de Leu, produced for the 1608 edition and here inserted as a frontispiece. Luxurious dark green morocco by Hippolyte Duru (signed and dated 1850), covers ruled in blind, spine ruled around five raised bands and lettered in gilt. Leading edges gilt; finely gilt inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 280,000



The first edition of one of the most important works written and published in French in the 16th century: a highly desirable example, one of the tallest seen on the market for decades. Title-page of part 1 in the second state, that of part 2 in the third state.

Montaigne's groundbreaking essays on an eclectic array of subjects – from cannibals to solitude, from sleep to sadness – constituted an entirely unique and unprecedented literary genre, and a philosophy of knowledge that was based on his own personal experience and observations, epitomizing 16th century enlightened scepticism. "The most elaborate essay, the 'Apologie de Raimond Sebonde', is second to no other modern writing in attacking fanaticism and pleading for tolerance" (PMM). "D'ébauches en corrections, de remords en précisions, Montaigne échafaude une des œuvres maîtresses de l'esprit humain" (Francis Pottière-Sperry, *En français dans le texte*, no. 73).

Copies of early editions of Montaigne's work are extremely rare. Fewer than 100 examples are estimated to exist in private and institutional collections worldwide, suggested by some to point to a small original print run of only 300 to 400 copies (Bibliotheca Desaniana, no. 8, 2011; Balsamo, p. 160).

Complete with both errata leaves at the end; "l'un de ces deux feuillets manque souvent" (Sotheby's Paris, 27 Nov. 2003: EUR 337,875). A fine, uncommonly wide-margined specimen from the library of the French historian Emmanuel Pierre Rodocanachi (1859–1934) with three bookplates to pastedown and front free endpaper. Later offered by Pierre Berès, Paris and acquired in 1948 by Jorge Ortiz Linares (1894–1965), the Bolivian ambassador to Paris, for 350,000 French Francs.

PMM 95. Sayce & Maskell 1. Tchermersine IV, 870 & VIII, 402. Brunet III, 1835. Le Petit, 99. P. Desan, "Montaigne's Essays", and J. Balsamo, "Publishing History of the Essays", in: Desan (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Montaigne* (Oxford 2016). For the portrait see Desan, *Portraits à l'essai: Iconographie de Montaigne* (Paris, 2006).

The first scientific account of Petra

385. MUSIL, ALOIS. *Arabia Petraea.*

Vienna, Hölder, 1907–08. 4°. 3 in 4 vols. With 2 folding maps and one folding panorama. Numerous illustrations and plans. Original wrappers. € 9,500

First edition of this standard work on the region: the first scientific account of the Nabataean antiquities, including the ruins of Petra. The Bohemian scholar Alois Musil (1868–1944) was fluent in 35 Arabic dialects. In 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built ca. 715 A.D.) in the Jordanian desert north of Amman. During WWI he was sent to the Middle East to thwart British operations against the Ottoman Empire, thus becoming the opponent of T. E. Lawrence. In 1827 he helped establish the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Prague.

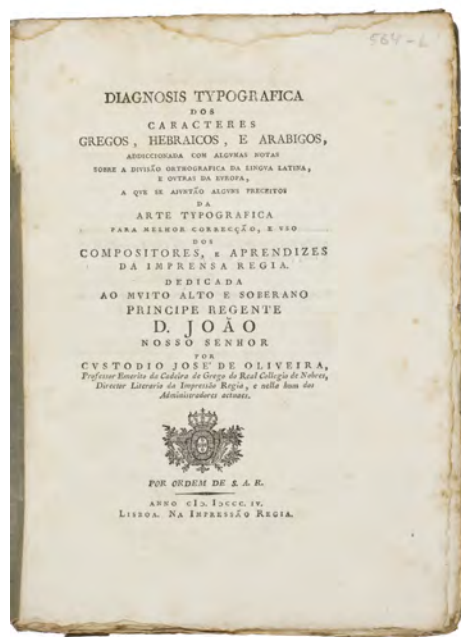
With contemporary ownership "Dr. Zweig" on wrapper covers (in Hebrew and German). Some pages uncut; professional repairs to edges. Rare with all 4 volumes; no complete copy recorded at auction during the past decades.

Macro 1667. Howeggo III, M103 (p. 664). Fück 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.



*The only Portuguese manual on the typesetting of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic,
for compositors of the Imprensa Regia*

386. OLIVEIRA, Custodio José de. *Diagnosys typografica dos caracteres gregos, hebraicos, e arabigos, addiccionada com algumas notas sobre a divisão orthografica da language latina, e outras da Europa [...].*



Lisbon, Imprensa Regia, 1804. 4to. 2 leaves with engravings. With a small Portuguese woodcut coat of arms on the title-page and 4 engraved plates on 2 leaves bound at the end of the book. Later blue paper wrappers. € 4,850

Only edition of an instruction manual for the compositors of the Portuguese Imprensa Regia on the proper setting of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic type. It was written by Custodio José de Oliveira (d. 1812), professor of Greek at the Colégio Real dos Nobres in Lisbon and one of the Directores Litterarios of the Imprensa Regia, serving until 1807, for which he wrote the present work. The present work is identified as “very useful” by Innocencio and according to him, it was the only Portuguese manual on typesetting he knew so far. The present copy of this very rare work is complete with all plates, the “Prefação aos compositores typograficos” and the seven-leaf dedication, all bound at the end of the book. An important work on the subject of typesetting and the only work on this topic known in Portuguese.

With the bookplate of Américo Cortez Pinto (1896–1979) on the front wrapper, a Portuguese physician, writer, poet and historian who also wrote some works on the art of printing. Front wrapper half loose and back wrapper loose, spine partly gone, wrappers a little frayed, discoloured and slightly stained. Paper edges slightly frayed as it is an untrimmed copy, sometimes with the bolts unopened. Some marginal staining, very minor foxing, but overall a very rare work on

printing and typography which is still in fine condition.

Bigmore/Wyman II, 90. Innocencio II, 461. The literature of printing: a catalogue of the library illustrative of the history and art of typography, calligraphy and lithography of Richard M. Hoe, p. 85. Not in Porbase.



*Military expedition in the Northwest Frontier of
British India*

387. [PAKISTAN – PHOTO ALBUM]. G.W. CURTIS (compiler). Album of photographs documenting a British military tour on the Northwest Frontier.

Waziristan/Pakistan, 1923–1925. 4° album (22.5 × 17.5 cm). With 97 black & white photographs (each ca. 11 × 6.5 cm) inserted in “frames” on 24 paperboard leaves, with 2 “frames” on each page (1 frame has 2 photos in it). Contemporary cloth. € 3,750

Unique album with 97 photographs, compiled in Rawalpindi (Islamabad) by British Corporal G.W. Curtis during his service as “no. 2 wireless boy” in Waziristan, Pakistan from at least 1923 to

around the time of Pink’s War (March to May 1925).

Images include pack stations, military transports, wireless equipment, tented military camps, soldiers crossing the River Indus, a ferry crossing in 1923, soldiers posed in deep snow, barracks and other soldiers’ quarters, aircraft, transport by horse, camel, elephant and cart; as well as soldiers at leisure – riding bicycles, at a beach and at a zoo. One image depicts an airplane crash at Razmak. Only one aircraft was lost during Pink’s War, so this may well be a rare photo of it. Some of the places shown include Tauda China, Pakistan; Rawalpindi, Pakistan; Bannu City, Waziristan; and Murree, a hill station in Pakistan. Military stations were positioned at Damdil, Bannu, and Razmak. Owner’s inscription on the front pastedown: “C[or]p[ora]l. G.W. Curtis, no. 2 wireless boy Rawalpindi”. With manuscript captions below most photographs describing the scene. 22 of the photographs are somewhat faded, otherwise all in very good condition. Back cover spotted, corners rubbed.

A visit to the Holy City in 1861

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

Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, [1862]. Large folio. Title-page with etched, coloured and pasted vignette plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and 14 lithographs (12 printed in colour). Stored loosely, as issued, in original paper wrapper with title and modern brown half cloth portfolio with white cloth ties and giltstamped title label pasted to upper cover. € 5,000



Elaborate album of lithographs based on drawings by Vice Admiral François-Edmond Pâris (1806–93) from a visit to the holy city in 1861. The album follows his itinerary as described by Pâris in the introductory text. Leading his squadron from Jaffa to Jerusalem, Pâris drew a charming scene of pilgrims gathering at the fountain of Abu-Nabbut. Before entering the city, he captured an impressive view of Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives. 52 important sights are marked in the uncoloured lithograph and described in the text. The view of the city is followed by impressions of Christian places of worship such as the Holy Grave, the Prison of Christ, and the Chapel of Saint Helena in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Tomb of the Virgin Mary, the Grotto of the Nativity in nearby Bethlehem, and an unusual, uncoloured view of the interior of the Gate of Mercy. The final three lithographs present two beautiful interiors of the Mosque of Omar and one of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. All sights depicted are described in the text.

Pâris commanded the 2nd Division of the French fleet in the Mediterranean when he visited Jerusalem. Leading primarily scientific missions, he was a talented draughtsman who took an interest in naval architecture, steam engineering, and geography. Today Pâris is considered the father of modern maritime ethnography; he played an important role

in the modernisation of the National Maritime Museum in Paris.

Original paper wrapper rather wrinkled with some repaired tears and restored loss to corners. Title-page a little stained; several tears to margins professionally repaired. Lower right corner of the first text-sheet repaired without text loss. Lithographs generally well preserved, but some lightly affected by stains in the margins; occasional tears to the sheets and corners restored, not affecting the illustrations.

Blackmer 1255. Röhricht 2762. Tobler 231.

From the CIA, the Vatican, and an Italian Communist: the first Russian edition of Doctor Zhivago

389. PASTERNAK, Boris. *Doctor Zhivago.*

Milan [but: The Hague], Feltrinelli [but: Mouton], 1958. 8vo. Blue cloth titled in gilt on spine. € 18,000

First edition: one of only 1,160 illegally printed copies in Russian of the novel which won Boris Pasternak (1890–1960) the Nobel Prize. These were published by Mouton in the Netherlands – though they feature the Feltrinelli imprint – and are issued in their trademark, nondescript blue cloth. The publication in Russian was facilitated by the CIA as part of an effort to embarrass and ultimately to undermine the USSR, and several hundred copies were distributed via the Vatican's stall at the 1958 Brussels World's Fair.

John Maury, chief of the CIA's Soviet Russia division, recognized the novel as “the most heretical literary work by a Soviet author since Stalin's death”. Perhaps the novel's greatest champion in America was the critic Edmund Wilson, who in *The New Yorker* described it as “one of the very great books of our time [...] a great act of faith in art and in the human spirit”. Pasternak was denounced in Russia as being “anti-Soviet”, and the pressure only increased after he was named winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958, which he was forced to refuse in order to avoid deportation.

In exceptionally fine condition.

Cf. Finn/Couvee, The Zhivago Affair (London, 2014).





390. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. *Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of life, in the valley of the Nile.*

London, James Madden, 1848. Folio. With mounted chromolithographed additional decorative title heightened with gold, tinted lithographed portrait, and 30 hand-coloured lithographs. Numerous wood-engraved illustrations in the text. Contemp. red half morocco with giltstamped cover and spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt with morocco label € 65,000

First edition. Only a small portion of the press run – as

the present copy – was coloured by hand, providing the utmost detail and atmosphere to the splendid plates showing bedouins, horses, local life and costumes. One of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d'Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1848 he first published his “Oriental Album”. This unusual visual collection of “characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile” is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John.

Final plate with a few minor repairs to margins; final leaf creased and with marginal repairs. One or two other minor marginal defects. While normal copies of the first edition regularly appear in the trade or at auctions, the present coloured de luxe issue with all the plates is quite rare. The Atabey copy fetched £36,000 (Sotheby's, May 29, 2002, lot 975); the Longleat copy commanded \$59,200 (Christie's, June 13, lot 110) that same year.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Lipperheide Ma 30. Colas 2427. Hiler 772. Brunet IV, 885. Graesse V, 449. Cf. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. “Art” (illustration). Not in Cook (Egyptological Libr.), Fumagalli (Bibliogr. Etiopica), Gay, Abbey.

One of the author's most sought-after and earliest publications

391. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. *Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of Life, in the Valley of the Nile.*

London, James Madden, 1851. Folio. 31 tinted lithographed plates, all with partial hand-colouring. Contemporary red half morocco gilt. € 15,000

Second edition of one of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d'Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1848 he first published his “Oriental Album”. This unusual visual collection of “characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile” is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John.

The frontispiece portrait depicts the artist's friend George Lloyd in the robes of a sheikh reclining with a hookah, and camels in the background. Lloyd, a botanist accompanying the expedition, accidentally shot himself whilst cleaning a rifle.

Light foxing, affecting some plates, with 2 plates trimmed at foot and laid down.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Colas 2427. OCLC 4423031. Cf. Brunet IV, 885 (1st ed. only). Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. “Art” (illustration). Not in Abbey. Lipperheide Ma 30 (1st ed.).



A perfect copy of the original edition

392. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. *L'Art Arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VII^e siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIII^e.*

Paris, Morel, [1869]–77. 1 volume of text (4°, with 34 lithographed plates, all with tissue guards, and 73 text illustrations, spine rebacked) and 3 vols. of plates (large folio, 200 engraved plates, of which 130 are chromolithographs and 48 tinted lithographs). All volumes bound uniformly in giltstamped half morocco with cloth covers. € 65,000



Very scarce first edition of this splendid, unsurpassed standard work on Islamic art. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab and using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1860, Prisse d'Avennes returned to France with a wealth of documentation and drawings, which he subsequently had reproduced by specially trained draughtsmen and published in this monumental set. "Arab Art", however, is more than a monument to the author's tenacity, skill, and devotion. For the historian of architecture, it is a precise source, a unique documentary record [...] On an entirely different level, Prisse d'Avennes has provided today's architects, designers, artists, and illustrators with some of the finest examples of measured drawings, pattern details, and illustrations of selected aspects of the built environment of a medieval Islamic city. But 'Arab Art' is not merely an exercise in architectural description. Prisse d'Avennes writes about and records in the plates art forms ranging from elaborately decorated tiles to carpets and fabrics, to Korans and illuminated manuscripts. His text examines how these objects were made and the way they were used, and describes the value placed on them by contemporary society. The result is that his book offers invaluable glimpses of aspects of Arab life as they were viewed by a sympathetic West European" (preface to the 1963 London edition).

Beautiful, complete set (the last copy sold at auction was incomplete). Text and plates uncommonly clean and in an excellent state of preservation throughout, in contrast to the known copies in libraries and in institutional possession.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 138–140.

The only complete set ever to appear on the market

393. RAYMOND, Alexandre. *L'Art islamique en orient. I [& II] Partie.*

Prague, [1921–1924]. Imperial folio. In the two original, matching decorative portfolios. Half cloth, boards with illustrated lithographed title, inside covers and flaps with ornamental decoration printed in gold, green and blue. Green ties. 36 + 54 plates in colour (12 double-page-sized, 2 printed in gold on blue paper). € 28,000



First edition of both parts, complete and not listed thus in library catalogues or auction records of the last decades. The first part was considered lost; indeed, its very existence was doubted ("apparently the first part was never published", Atabey Sale, Sotheby's 29 May 2002, lot 990, the second part alone commanding £22,000). Contains a finely chromolithographed selection of plates illustrating Islamic architecture and architectural details drawn from various mosques and numerous examples of ornamental decoration taken from Islamic fayences.

Some staining to upper covers of both portfolios; outer cloth of spines restored; mild foxing to margins of a few plates in part II; otherwise, plates clean and in good condition.

Atabey 1015 (part 2 only). Not in Blackmer.

394. REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Description des monumens musulmans du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1828. 8vo. 2 vols. With 10 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary quarter calf over mottled boards on four raised bands. Gilt lettering and decoration to spines. Marbled endpapers and edges.

€ 9,500



First edition of J. T. Reinaud's (1795–1867) rare catalogue of the famous collection of Islamic Art amassed by the French statesman Blacas. Most copies have title changed to “Monumens arabes, persans et turcs”. This copy is inscribed by Reinaud to the Duc de Luynes, another famous French antiquarian.

The French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre Louis Jean Casimir, prince de Blacas d'Aulps (1770–1839) acted as prime minister to Louis XVIII when he succeeded Napoleon in 1814 and later served as French ambassador to the Holy See. Remaining in Rome for many years, he provided Ingres with a commission and became a patron to the German classicist Theodor Panofka. He worked closely with Italian archaeologist Carlo Fea in the excavation of the Roman Forum, supported the orientalist Jean-François Champollion and created the “Musée Egyptien” within the Louvre. In 1866, his descendants sold most of his collection to the British Museum, where it remains to this day.

The plates show beautiful specimens of Arabic calligraphical art (including many seals). Some browning and staining throughout. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes from the Château de Dampierre with bookplate to pastedowns.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 159. Gay 3592 bis (variant title). Brunet IV, 1198. Graesse VI, 72. Quérard VII, 513. OCLC 39974885. Not in Arntzen/Rainwater.

Fine manuscript on the Persian language by one of the most influential European scholars of Islamic culture of the eighteenth century

395. RELAND, Adriaan. Prima elementa linguae persicae nitidissime conscriptae Adriani Relandi. 1705.

[Utrecht], 1705. 34.5 × 22 cm. Persian manuscript. 60 ff. 16 lines to the page, written in clear script. With chapter title in red and occasional red rubrications throughout. Contemporary brownish red calf, marbled endpapers. € 28,000



A wonderful manuscript on the foundations of the Persian language by the Dutch orientalist scholar, cartographer and philologist Adriaan Reland. His profound knowledge of the language led to Reland becoming professor of oriental languages at Utrecht University in 1701. He had made himself a name as scholar and polyglot, interested in all matters relating to the Middle East. Reland accepted the nomination by giving a lecture on the importance of the Persian language and related Oriental scripts. The Persian language, Reland ascribed great importance to the Persian language for the study of Scripture and its influence on authors of the classical Antiquity. His *Dissertationes miscellaneae* contained, among other, one work on the Persian influence on the Talmud. Reland remained interested in the Persian language and culture throughout his career and became one of the most influential proponents of the study of Persian in the west in the eighteenth century.

Reland was an avid collector of books and manuscripts which he acquired at auctions from the estates of deceased

colleagues or through his connections in the East. Many of his 2,500 books and 200 manuscripts were sold at auction to individual scholars and collectors after the death of his son in 17, with the Vatican Library being the only institution to buy a significant number of his works, where they form the foundation of the important Vaticani Indiani collection. The largest collection of his works can be found in Leiden University Library, having arrived there through various means. The earliest reference to his *Prima elementa linguae persicae* appeared in the auction catalogue of his son J. H. Relandt in 1761. The book later found its way into the hands of the German

reformed theologian Sebald Rau and professor of Oriental languages at the University of Utrecht. It was sold in the auction after his death in 1818 and the manuscript can be traced to the Parisian bookseller A. Franck, active during the 1860s.

Provenance: estate auction of Adrian Reland's son J.H. Relandt in 1761, estate auction of the German oriental philologist and reformed theologian Sebald Rau in 1818, later offered by the Parisian bookseller A. Franck Libraire Française et étrangère, Ancienne et Moderne (active during 1860s). Binding showing some wear, quires detached from spine, shelfmark on spine, few minor wormholes throughout and some leafs repaired, not affecting the text.

Altheer, Johannes, Catalogus Bibliothecae, quam reliquit vir clarissimus Sebaldus Ravius, 1818, p. 69, lot 5; Jaski, Bart et. al., The Orient in Utrecht: Adriaan Reland (1676-1718), Arabist, Cartographer, Antiquarian and Scholar of Comparative Religion, 2021; Relandt, J. H., Naam-lyst van een zeer keurige verzameling [...] boeken. [...] [é] Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum Arabicorum, 1761, lot 9.



One of 200 copies

396. RIVIÈRE, Henri / MIGEON, Gaston. La céramique dans l'art musulman.

Paris, Émile Lévy, 1913. Imperial folio. 2 vols. With 10 colour illustrations in the text and 100 full-page coloured illustrations mounted on plates. Sumptuous dark brown contemporary full calf, gilt, covers lined in silk, with silk endpapers. € 25,000

First edition of this monumental publication on Islamic pottery, no. 107 of 200 copies printed. All ceramics pictured within the two volumes are described in detail with place and date of origin as well as the current owner (mostly French noble or institutional collections). Includes a bibliography on the subject and list of plates.

Union Club bookplate. Contemporary bindings somewhat rubbed; hinges professionally repaired, otherwise a fine copy, clean throughout. Rare.

Not in Arntzen/Rainwater.

The first dictionary of Arabic published in France

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

Paris, de l'Imprimerie de la République (Duboy-Laverne), an X (1802). Large 4to. Contemporary French half calf over papered boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4,500

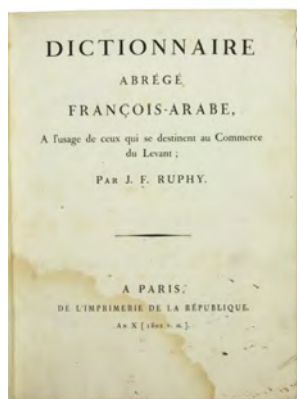
Only edition. The first dictionary of Arabic published in France: a unidirectional wordbook of more than 6,000 French terms translated into Arabic (in Arabic typeface), printed in large type and generously spaced, for the use of French merchants in the orient.

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

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

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

Ersch/Gruber V, 53. OCLC 27402218. Spigatis, 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

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

Venice, Francesco Ziletti, 1581. 4°. 3 volumes. With woodcut printer's device to title-pages. Early 19th century full vellum with giltstamped spines and double labels. All edges gilt and goffered with a floral design. € 7,500

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

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

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

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



Carrier pigeons in the Arabic world

399. SABBAGH, Michel. Kitab Musabaqat al-barq wa-al-ghamam fi su'at al-hamam. La colombe, messagère plus rapide que l'éclair, plus prompt que la nue.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale (J. J. Marcel), an XIV (1805).

Bound with: (II) DELAPORTE, Jean Honorat. Principes de l'idiome Arabe en usage a Alger suivis d'un conte Arabe avec la pronunciation et le mot-à-mot interlinéaires. Algiers & Paris, Bastide & Charles Hingray, 1845. With 5 folding letterpress tables.

8vo. Contemporary navy blue half leather with giltstamped spine. € 4,000

First French edition, with the translation (by Silvestre de Sacy) and the Arabic text printed in parallel, entitled "The race with the lightning and the clouds above: on the success of the messenger pigeon". The Syrian linguist Michel Sabbagh (1784–1816) served as interpreter to the Imperial Army during Napoléon's Egyptian Campaign. He emigrated to France when the army left Egypt and attached himself to Silvestre de Sacy and the Imperial Library and print shop. His original work on carrier pigeons remains a classic. Bound with this is the third and final edition of a work on Algerian Arabic, first published in 1836 by the Frenchman Jean-Honorat Delaporte (1812–71), who worked as interpreter for the Ministry of the Interior in Algiers. His work begins with the alphabet, vowels, letter forms, orthography, all set out in folding tables, followed by chapters on grammar, syntax, numbers, etc. Included at the end, as an exercise, is the Arabic story known as "La ruse des femmes" (from the Sindbad cycle of Alf layla wa-layla), with a word-for-word translation into French.

Extremities a little rubbed; occasional light brownstaining, but a good copy.

I: GAL II, 479. OCLC 11618486. Schnurrer BA 426.

II: Chauvin VI, p. 173, no. 331.2. H. Fiori, *Bibliographie des ouvrages imprimés à Alger de 1830 à 1850*, 50. Playfair, *Bibliography of Algeria* 1124.

GRAMMAIRE ARABE.					
ALPHABET.					
NOMS des LETTRES.	FORMES DES LETTRES.				Valeur des LETTRES.
	seul	après voyelle	après consonne	seul	
ألف alif	ا	آ	إ	أ	A
باء ba	ب	پ	ب	ب	B
تاء ta	ت	ط	ت	ت	T et TS
ثاء tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	TC, T et TS
جيم jim	ج	چ	ج	ج	DJ
حاء ha	ح	ح	ح	ح	HH
خاء kha	خ	خ	خ	خ	KH
دال dal	د	د	د	د	D
ذال dal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	DZ et D
راء ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	R
زین zin	ز	ز	ز	ز	Z
طاء tha	ط	ط	ط	ط	TH
ظاء zha	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	DH
کاف kaf	ک	ک	ک	ک	K
لام lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	L

“It was an expensive book”

400. SALZMANN, Auguste. Jérusalem. Etude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l'époque judaïque jusqu'à nos jours. Planches.

Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1856. Folio. With 40 mounted calotypes. Contemporary marbled half morocco on five raised bands with giltstamped spine title; marbled endpapers. € 45,000



Second, “better known” (Parr/Badger) edition of this pioneering work, first published in 1854: only the plate volume with the 40 magnificent calotypes, wanting the separately published 90 pages of text.

Wishing to support L. F. J. Caignant de Saulcy in the controversy concerning the dating of the wall of Jerusalem that followed his journey to the Dead Sea, Auguste Salzmänn set out for the Holy Land on 12 December 1853. With the help of his assistant Durheim, he prepared some two hundred waxed-paper negatives of the Jerusalem monuments during his four-month stay. While his findings were first published in a monumental volume in 1854 (the copy of the Duke de Luynes commanded 463,500 Euros at Sotheby's Paris in 2013), the present reduced edition, with prints by Blanquart-Evrard, is better known.

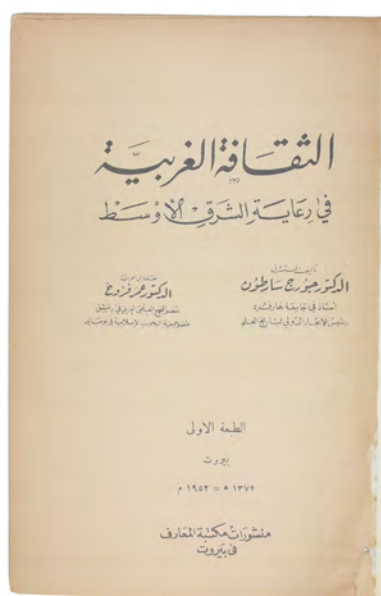
“It was an expensive book, a livraison, or fascicle of three prints costing 24 gold francs. A single print was 10 francs [...] Salzmänn was acutely attentive to both patina and pattern in attempting to define the architectural strata of a city in which building was built upon building, thus leaving a vertical record of the various cultures that had occupied the city and left their remains on the foundations built by earlier conquerors [...] Salzmänn himself described his pictures as having ‘a conclusive brutality’, but to modern eyes their poetic aspect seems paramount. It would appear that Salzmänn was at one and the same time both expert and layman, dispassionate observer and enthusiast. His pictures have this dual quality, flickering

rapidly between documentary and poetry. This, one might suggest, is the ideal goal for any photographer”.

Binding slightly rubbed and chafed in places. Marginal foxing throughout, affecting only a few photographs; insignificant waterstain to edge; old ownerships erased from title, leaving slight traces.

Parr/Badger, *The Photobook* 1, 25. Tobler 181f. Röhrich 440f. Baier, *Geschichte der Fotografie* 452f. Gernsheim, *History of Photography* 186. Witkin/London, *Photograph Collector's Guide* 86f.

Key lecture from the father of the history of science discipline – only Arabic edition



401. SARTON, George. [Al-Thaqafah al-gharbiyah fi riayat al-Sharq al-'Awsat]. The Incubation of the Western Culture in the Middle East.

Beirut, Maktabat al-Ma'arif / Luzac, 1952. 8vo. Original printed wrappers with English title on the lower cover.

€ 800

An academic lecture delivered in 1950 by Havard history professor George Sarton (1884–1956), translated into Arabic by Dr. Omar A. Farrukh, a prolific academic translator and member of the Islamic Research Association, Bombay.

The topic of the lecture, the so-called “incubation” of Western culture, refers to the Islamic Golden Age, during which Muslim scientists studied Ancient Greek mathematics and natural philosophy and made many of their own interpretations and additions. It was the resulting plethora of Arabic scientific texts which then went on, when translated into Latin, to spark the Italian Renaissance and the “re-birth” of Greek learning (though it was by that time as much Muslim as Greek) in the West. Sarton was among the first modern Westerners to make this connection and to highlight the importance of Arabic literature, making this particular lecture an important building block of the history of science as a discipline.

OCLC 30183109.

*Including the legend of Sindbad in French and Arabic:
first Arabic printing of a tale from the 1001 Nights*

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

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1813. 4to. With a French and a Latin title-page and 2 woodcut title-vignettes. Arabic types. Later red half calf with giltstamped spine and spine-title. € 6,500



First edition. – Early Arabic grammar by the orientalist Savary (1750–88), published posthumously and edited by Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824), the conservator of the oriental manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Napoleonic France. Langlès enriched the work with several Oriental fairy tales, including the legend of Sindbad in French and Arabic, making this the first Arabic printing of a tale from the Thousand and One Nights. Savary was also the author of the second translation of the Qur'an, published in 1783, which replaced Du Ryer's translation from 1647 and saw reissues as late as 1970.

Upper cover pierced in one place. Paper with occasional light brownstaining; small flaw to lower corner of p. 519, not affecting text. A fine volume in an appealing binding.

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

The first and only comprehensive Arabic bibliography

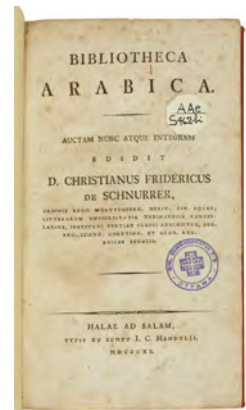
403. SCHNURRER, Christian Friedrich von. Bibliotheca arabica. Auctam nunc atque integram edidit [...].

Halle/Saale, J. C. Hendel, 1811. 8vo. Modern red library cloth. € 3,500

First book edition; very rare. "The first and only comprehensive bibliography of Arabic texts and books on Arabic language and literature by European scholars, printed in Europe 1505–1810" (Breslauer-Folter). "Extremely diligent descriptions, for the most part based on autopsy" (cf. Fück). Dedicated to de Sacy, the bibliography was first published in 1799–1806 as a series of seven university programmes.

Some browning and brownstaining throughout as common, due to paper. Old shelfmark label to spine and title-page, with additional Canadian library stamp of the Ottawa Commissariat, Terrae Sanctae. A good, tight copy of a standard work almost unobtainable in the original edition.

Breslauer-Folter 119. Besterman 152. Breslaueriana 1090. Fück 146. Zenker I, 1755.



*The History of the Forty Viziers in Ottoman Turkish,
printed beautifully by the Imprimerie Impériale in Paris*



404. SHAIKHZADE AHMED MISRI. Kirk vezirin ve kirk hatunun hikayetleri nam ile meshur kitabdan / Contes Turcs en langue turque, extraits de roman intitulé, Les quarante vizirs.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1812. 4to. Ottoman Turkish text set in Arabic characters. Half-title on the upper wrapper and the first page of text are set within a decorative printed frame. With an integral manuscript French translation of the text in the margins. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers.

With: (II) **SHAIKHZADE AHMED MISRI / BELLETESTE, Henri Nicolas**. Contes Turcs en langue turque, extraits du roman intitulé, les quarante vizirs. [= Kirk vezir hikâyeleri ...]. Ibid., 1812. 4to. The text is entirely in Ottoman Turkish except for an additional title-page in French. Both Arabic and French title-pages include the vignette of the French Imprimerie Impériale. Blue wrappers with a white printed title label on the spine, stored in a custom-made case: half red leather with the title in gold on the spine and white and green decorated sides.

€ 12,500

Two excellent examples of Arabic type printing by the French Imprimerie Impériale: the 1812 edition of “the history of the forty viziers” in Ottoman Turkish. This collection of Turkish folk tales is a variation of the Thousand and One Nights stories. The stories and/or their first translations from Arabic were attributed to Ahmed-i Misri and/or Seyhzade (or Sheykh-Zada), about whom nothing is known. These names were possibly pseudonyms of the actual authors-translators who did not want to be associated with stories that were composed in prose, had suggestive or crude passages, and were compiled from other earlier frame stories.

(I) A unique annotated early 19th century copy of “Kirk vezir hikâyeleri” (The stories of forty queens, known as the “History of the forty viziers”), containing an integral and literal translation of the first 160 pages of the Ottoman Turkish work. The translation and further annotations on Ottoman Turkish syntax and vocabulary are written in a (near) contemporary hand in brown ink. The marginal annotations were probably written around the 1820s by a French orientalist. This particular manuscript translation is unique and one of the very first French translation of these stories.

Integral manuscript translation of the text into French in a contemporary (ca. 1820s) hand in brown ink in the margins. Front wrapper detached, spine damaged, edges frayed, lacking the back wrapper and the last 96 pages of the work.

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

Without the frequently missing 48 pp. of Belleteste’s unfinished French translation. Wrappers are slightly stained and slightly damaged, mainly around the spine and the edges, without affecting the integrity of the binding. The text has generous, uncut margins, thus the edges are slightly frayed. The custom-made case is slightly scuffed around the corners and edges. Otherwise in good condition.

Overall, these works present an extraordinary example of early 19th century Arabic printing by the French Imprimerie Impériale together with a unique manuscript translation of the text of the “history of the forty Viziers”, into French by an unidentified early 19th-century orientalist.

Atabey 908 (incomplete). Chauvin VIII, p. 18, no. 52. Zenker I, 729. Brunet 1778r. Gay/Lemonnier I, 718. Not in Blackmer.

Impressive calligraphic manuscript on the history of Granada’s silk trade, beautifully illustrated with decorative borders throughout

405. [SILK PRODUCTION IN GRANADA – presentation manuscript]. BAÑOS Y MOLINA, Pedro Paschio de. Manifiesto del origen, progreso, y estado de la real hacienda y renta de poblacion en la ciudad, y reyno de Granada, que ha estado enagenada de la corona desde primero de enero de 1726 hasta fin de agosto del de 760.

Bound with: (II) Copia de la carta remitida a s.e. en 16 de septiembre de 760, que acompaño al manifiesto, plan y demas documentos sobre renta.



Bound with: (III) Manifiesto de la renta de seda del reyno de Granada, executado de orden del Exmo. Sr. Marques de Esquilace del Consejo de S.M. su secretario de el de Hacienda y Superintendente general de todas Rentas Reales.

[Granada?], 22 March 1762. 4to. 17 ff., 11 ff., plus 2 large folding tables. Stored loosely in a modern folder.

€ 15,000

Impressive calligraphic presentation manuscript with an account of the history and 18th century state of the renowned silk production in Granada. Having belonged to the Marqués de Esquilache, Minister of Charles III, and signed in Granada by Pedro Paschio de Baños y Molina (1762), this beautiful copy was executed by a skilled calligrapher for the personal collection of the Marqués, probably by a calligrapher in Granada, where resided a number of professional scribes who produced elaborately decorated Cartas Ejecutorias (patents of nobility) for the Cancillería.

Granada was known for centuries throughout the Mediterranean and beyond for the high quality of its silk. The cultivation of silk in Granada had been the main source of revenue for the Muslim Nasrid Kingdom of Granada; after its fall to the Catholic kings in 1492, it filled the coffers of the Spanish crown. Until the expulsion of the Moriscos in 1609 the production of silk remained mainly in their hands. Historians have argued that the steep hike of silk taxes ordered by Philip II led to the Morisco rebellion of 1568–71. This document testifies to the great interest that the Spanish kings took in the promotion, cultivation, and trade of silk in the second part of the 18th century. It is a beautiful document remarkable for the wealth of information it contains. In the best spirit of the Enlightenment, it meticulously records the number of mulberry trees in all localities of Granada, from the smallest to the largest, the number of additional trees that could be planted, the yearly expenses for juros (loans that the King had vouched to pay to certain individuals and religious institutions), and other items.

The document is addressed to the Marqués de Esquilache, minister of King Charles III, by Pedro Paschaio de Baños y Molina, director of the King's revenue in Granada. Paschaio, a member of a family of accountants, became very wealthy at the service of the crown. In 1752 he owned nine houses in the Macarena in Granada, six taverns, and lands. Born in 1691, he bought the post of mayor of the city of Granada in 1724. From this position he initiated his social ascent by organizing the visit of King Philip V to the city in 1730. By 1760 he was director of finances of Granada, an office which undoubtedly augmented his wealth. He financed several important religious buildings in Granada in the late Baroque style.

Professionally restored tears, almost invisible, to large folding tables; some minor oxidation to ink as expected, but overall in excellent condition.

A. M. Gómez Román, "Moral aristocrática, filantropía y promoción en la figura de Pedro Pascasio de Baños", *Cuadernos de Arte de la Universidad de Granada* 36 (2005), pp. 139–149. J. Highet, "Silks from Islamic Lands", *Asian Art*, 6 March 2014. J. R. McNeill, *The Mountains of the Mediterranean. An Environmental History* (Cambridge, 1992), p. 226. Girón Pascual Rafael María, *Las Indias de Génova. Mercaderes genoveses en el reino de Granada durante la edad moderna* (Editorial de la Universidad de Granada, 2013).

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

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

Paris, (J. J. Marcel), l'Imprimerie Imperiale, 1806. 8vo. 3 vols. Contemporary brown boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4,800



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

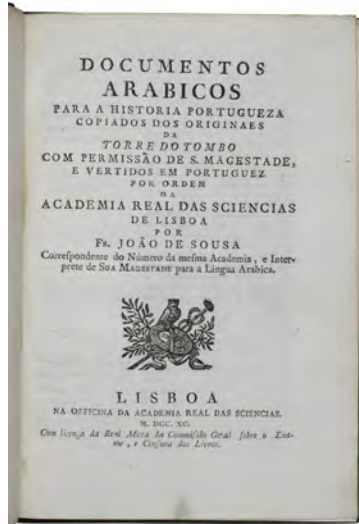
"Like his Grammar, de Sacy's Chrestomathy was first compiled for his students. In the early 19th century there was a very limited body of reading matter for academic learners of Arabic [...] The Chrestomathy was intended to remedy this fault. But de Sacy immediately combined with this practical aim the scholarly task to use and make known valuable texts from the manuscript troves of the Royal Library in Paris, and so his Chrestomathy contains extensive extracts from late historians (Maqrizi) and geographers, from Hariri's Maqamat, from the Druze canon and from Qazwini's cosmography, as well as several poems from Nabiga to Ibn Farid, and, finally, keeping in mind the practical needs of future interpreters, a collection of state documents, all of this in the original Arabic with French translation and a wealth of annotations [...] It is a credit to de Sacy's interpretative mastery that the Chrestomathy [...] enjoyed a much longer life than similar works usually do, which tend soon to show their age due to the progress of scholarship: for nearly a century his work introduced learners to the masterpieces of Arabic literature" (cf. Fück).

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

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

*Texts of 58 letters to the Portuguese court, written in Arabic
by kings, diplomats and noble between 1503 and 1528*

407. SOUSA, João de. Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo ... Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°. With the academy's woodcut device on the title-page (incorporating the Portuguese coat-of-arms, Athena's owl and Hermes's staff). Set in roman, italic and Arabic types. Modern green morocco, gold-tooled spine with a red morocco spine label with title in gold and the imprint in gold at the foot of the spine, marbled endpapers. € 4,500



First and only edition of a collection of letters written in Arabic during the reigns of Kings Manuel I and João III of Portugal (numbered 1–58 in chronological order, the dated letters from 1503 to 1528), from the official Portuguese state correspondence, with the original Arabic and a parallel Portuguese translation. The letters came from North Africa, the Gulf, East Africa, India and the East Indies. The writers include kings, princes, governors, wazirs, sheikhs and noblemen, including Kings “Mahomed Xáh” and “Mir Abanasar” of Ormus, King “Azarkam” of Barus in Sumatra, and kings of Fez, Malindi and Calicut/Kozhikode. They provide a rare primary source of information about Islamic leaders for whom little documentation has survived. João de Sousa (1734–1812), born in Damascus, came to Portugal in 1750 and was appointed the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon. The first page of the first letter is very slightly soiled, otherwise internally fine and clean. Overall in very good condition. A remarkable primary source for numerous Arabic-speaking leaders and their relations with Portugal in the early 1500s.

Macro, Bibl. Arabian peninsula 2098; Palau 320779; Schnurrer, Bibl. Arabica 186; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

*Rare publication on pre-Islamic inscriptions in Yemen by Freya Stark,
together with autograph letter*

408. STARK, Freya, British explorer (1893–1993). Some Pre-Islamic Inscriptions on the Frankincense Route in Southern Arabia. (Together with:) Autograph letter signed.

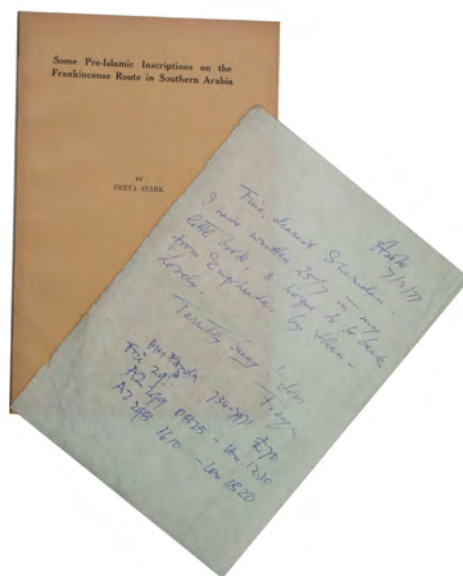
[Cambridge], Cambridge University Press, reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1939. 8vo. With 8 black and white photographic plates. Original tan wrappers titled in black. Together with autograph letter signed, 8vo, 1 p. € 1,500

An exceedingly scarce offprint by Freya Stark which provides a detailed account of her important travels with archeologist Gertrude Caton Thompson (1888–1985) and the discoveries made in the Hadhramaut in 1937–38. Together with a signed manuscript letter from Stark to the cellist Sheridan Russell.

Gertrude Thompson was a foremost archaeologist and, like Stark, one of the few women in a field dominated by men. The expedition was successful in undertaking the first systemic excavations in the Hadhramaut region of Yemen, though Stark and Thompson famously clashed, and Stark returned home earlier than Thompson to give lectures on the pre-Islamic inscriptions she and Thompson had discovered, and which Stark had photographed. This volume comprises the content of these lectures, along with photographic plates reproducing Stark's inscription photos.

The letter, written in March 1977, indicates that Stark intended to return from a later Euphrates expedition by July and meet with her friend. It reads: “Fine, dearest Sheridan, I have written 25/7 in my little book, & hope to be back from Euphrates by then – Lovely. Terribly busy! Yours, Freya”.

In excellent condition.



The first photographs taken in Asia Minor

409. TREMAUX, Pierre. Exploration archéologique en Asie Mineure comprenant les restes non connus de plus de quarante cités antiques.

[Paris, Louis Hachette, ca. 1858–1863]. Oblong folio. 101 plates (72 lithophotographs “Procédé Poitevin”, 2 lithographs, and 27 plans, of which 10 folding) and 4 leaves of letterpress text. Stored loosely in contemporary marbled boards with original printed cover label; cloth spine professionally renewed. Cloth ties. € 48,000



Rare, early photobook on the archaeological excavations in Turkey and the Levant during the 1850s, a work which assured the architect-explorer Pierre Tremaux (1818–95) an eminent place in the history of photography. Includes views of Aphrodisias, Corycus, Ephesus, Hierapolis, Jerusalem, Magnesia, Milet, Perga, Priene, Seleucia, Smyrna, Tarsus, etc.

The calotypes here reproduced are among the earliest photographs taken in Asia Minor and are thus of great documentary interest. They were lithographed using the process discovered in 1855 by Alphonse Poitevin (1811–82), later awarded the Grand Prix du Duc de Luynes; Trémaux’s work was one of the first to use this method.

Having set out in 1847, Trémaux began taking photographs around 1853–54. While the results of his efforts were technically uneven, obliging him to substitute his salt prints with lithographs, the rare images that survive have ensured

the photographer’s lasting reputation. The entire subscription was announced for a series of 215 plates provisionally titled “Atlas de vues pittoresques, scenes des moeurs, types de vegetation remarquable”, but the publication was interrupted in 1864, never to be completed. Some edge flaws and duststaining to margins. Scattered foxing, more pronounced in some examples, others nearly flawless. Exceptionally rare: the work has appeared at auction only three times in 25 years; it was missing from the two great orientalist collections of Atabey and Blackmer.

Provenance: from the collection of the French engineer and archaeologist Paul Gaudin (1858–1921), a major patron of the Asia Minor collections in the Louvre, the Istanbul Museum, British Museum, and other institutions.

Ken Jacobson, *Odaliques & Arabesques: Orientalist Photography 1839–1925* (Quaritch, 2007), p. 273. Goldschmidt & Naef, *The Truthful Lens: A Survey of the Photographically Illustrated Book 1844–1914* (New York, 1980), p. 225. Andre Jammes & Eugenia Parry Janis, *The Art of French Calotype* (Princeton, 1983), p. 251.

The first major work of Arabic poetry published in the West

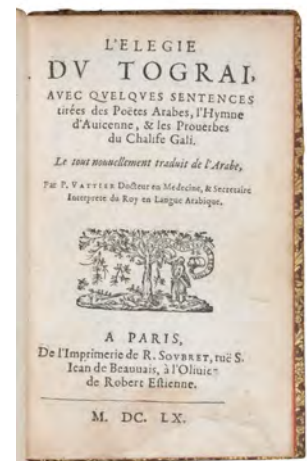
410. TUGHRA’I, al Husayn ibn ‘Ali. L’élegie du Tograi, avec quelques sentences tirées des poètes Arabes, l’hymne d’Avicenne, & les proverbes du Chalife Gali.

Paris, R. Soubret, 1660. 8vo. 18th-century blind-ruled brown calf, blindstamped arms of William Stirling Maxwell on the upper cover and his blind cipher on the lower cover. Spine and vertical title label gilt; turn-ins gilt. Marbled flyleaves. All edges red. € 9,500

First edition in a Western language of the celebrated autobiographical lament of the poet, royal secretary, and soldier Al-Tughra’i, who rose to Vizier only to be beheaded. His elegy, “Lamiyyat al-’Adjam”, is probably the first major work of Arabic poetry published in the West. The other significant early Arabic work here contains an offering of proverbs selected from the “Exalted Aphorisms” of the fourth Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib (601–661), the only person born in Mecca’s sacred Kaaba sanctuary, cousin and son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad.

The editor and Royal Interpreter for Arabic, Pierre Vattier (1623–47), translated these pieces into French for their stylistic elegance and textual importance. He contributed an extended opening essay on Arabic prosody, here in its only edition.

Front joint cracked, extremities slightly bumped; title remargined at lower edge. Altogether a fine copy from the collection of the proverb bibliographer P. A. Grater-Duplessis (1792–1853), recording on the final flyleaf the date of his acquisition (Lyon, 1828) and the price paid. In the sale of his library in 1856, the volume was described as a “joli exemplaire de ce curieux et rare petit volume” (p. 156, no. 969). A slightly later owner has quoted from Duplessis’ bibliography on the second front flyleaf. Later bookplates of William Stirling Maxwell, Keir House, and Lt. Col. V. S. M. de Guinzbourg on pastedowns and flyleaf.



Schnurrer 196. Zenker, BO 403. Cioranescu 65583. Grater-Duplessis, *Bibliographie parémiologique*, 70. Moll, *Sprichwörterbibliographie*, 7624 (“1640” in error).

*Vernay's poetry in French, Turkish, Persian and other languages:
unrecorded Royal folio issues dedicated to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid*

411. VERNAY, Charles. Poésies nationales et religieuses Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes, 195 pièces orientales, leur traductions, et le texte Turc et Persan de 57 pièces [...].

Paris, Albert Franck (on back of half-title: printed by Firmin Didot frères), 1860[–61]. With a lithographed portrait of the author, 5 lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts and 4 of the letterpress pages printed in gold. Extra-illustrated with 3 lithographed and 4 engraved Royal Folio illustration plates (including 2 portraits of the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I).



With: (2) **VERNAY, Charles.** Poésies Turques et Persanes (cent quarante et une pièces) ...

Paris, Albert Franck (below frame: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson), "1858–1859" [= AH 1275]. With a letterpress wrapper-title in French, printed in gold, a lithographed Turkish and Persian wrapper-title (dated "1275" and "1858") and text in Turkish and Persian, lithographed from the autograph manuscript in Arabic script, all printed in gold, and a lithographed portrait of the author (the same as in 1).

(3) **VERNAY, Charles.** Nouvelles poésies Persanes et Turques ...

Paris, Albert Frank, July 1860 (colophon: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson, r. de Valois 48, Paris). A large 4° bifolium, with a lithographic facsimile of a 4-page autograph manuscript in Arabic script, printed on blue paper.

(4)–(18) **VERNAY, Charles.** [Miscellaneous publications in various formats, some letterpress, others lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-leaf autograph manuscript in Persian].

Paris, Firmin Didot frères and others, 1851–58.

18 publications in 1 volume. Royal folio, with a few items in smaller formats. Contemporary diced, richly gold-tooled calf, each board with a double frame of rolls and stamps, a crescent moon and star inside each corner of the inner frame, blind-tooled turn-ins, green silk brocade endleaves. € 28,000

Unrecorded royal folio issues of two major editions of oriental poetry, bound together and with extensive supplementary material added, probably for presentation to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I: the first and only edition of the collected oriental poetry (195 pieces) of the French child prodigy orientalist, linguist and poet Charles Vernay; and the earlier lithographic edition of his 141 Turkish and Persian poems. In the former work, the Turkish and Persian poems are rendered both in the Arabic script and in French translation. It also includes a few poems in Italian and German. Even the 8° issues of these two editions are very rare. The present Royal folio issues of the two main works were clearly never offered for sale.

Charles Vernay (1842–1866?) began publishing his writing at age nine and most of the present publications note the age at which he wrote them, ranging from 9 to 16. When Vernay was in Istanbul in 1861, he wrote a new dedication for the 1860 *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, addressed to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I, though Vernay had it printed in Paris. It explicitly notes that he is presenting a copy of "mon volume de *Poésies Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes*" to the Sultan. This suggests that the present copy of the two works together, with that dedication and many other additions, is the copy he planned to present. Since the dedication is dated 14 March 1861 and the supplementary *Dixième chant mystique* (also printed by Lainé and Havard) 20 April 1861 (only two months before Sultan's death), it is possible the Sultan died before Vernay had an opportunity to present the book to him.

In addition to the extensive additional material inserted in the *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, and the supplement to the *Poésies Turques et Persanes*, the present copy has about 15 miscellaneous publications by Vernay bound between the two main works, some letterpress, some lithographic facsimiles of his autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-page autograph manuscript in Persian. Some occasional foxing and an occasional marginal tear. The ink in the 5 lithographic facsimiles of very large Arabic script has eaten a few holes in the paper, and it and a few other lithographed leaves have offset onto the facing pages. But the book remains in good condition. The binding is worn at the hinges, shows some superficial damage on the front board near the fore-edge, and the first free endleaves at front and back have been creased and at the front its silk has been torn and repaired, but the binding also remains good and with the tooling clear.

(1) Cf. Hage Chahine 4995 (8vo issue); WorldCat (7 copies of the 8vo issue).

(2) Cf. Browne, *Hand-list ... Turkish* (Gibb coll., Cambridge UL), (1906), 169; Hage Chahine 4994 (8vo issue); WorldCat (4 or 5 copies of the 8vo issue).

(3) Not found recorded; none of the 3 in Aboussouan coll.; Atabey; Blackmer; Diba, *Persian bibliography*; Lambrecht; Coll. Lazard; for Charles Vernay and his poetry, see also: Syed Tanvir Wasti, "On Charles Vernay and his 'Divan'", *Middle Eastern studies* LI (2015), pp. 789–803.

Islamic architecture, illustrated



412. VOGÜÉ, Melchior, de. Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du I^{er} au VII^e siècle.

Paris, J. Baudry, 1865–77. Folio. 2 volumes. With a total of 3 maps (2 in colour) & 152 mostly full-page plates, several with tinted lithographed backgrounds. Later red half morocco with gilt-stamped spine titles. € 25,000

First edition of this detailed study of Syrian decorative architectural art. “De Vogüé travelled with William Waddington in 1853 and 1854, exploring the area from Aleppo to Damascus, Palmyra and Basra. It was an important expedition and much new material was uncovered. The author became ambassador to the Porte in 1871” (Blackmer).

Occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set.

Blackmer 174. Not in Weber.

Lacan's Arabic grammar

413. VOLNEY, C[onstantin] F[rançois Chasseboeuf, Comte de]. Simplification des langues orientales, ou méthode nouvelle et facile d'apprendre les langues Arabe, Persane et Turque avec des caractères Européens.

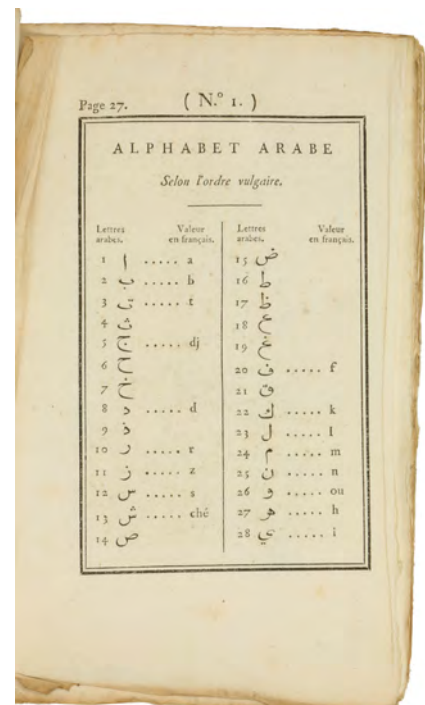
Paris, Imprimerie de la République, an III [= 1794/95]. 8vo. With 3 folding tables and 1 engraved plate. Contemporary wrappers with printed spine-label. € 6,500

Only edition of this introduction to Arabic, written by the Comte de Volney (1757–1820) as history professor at the newly-founded École normale, immediately after the end of the Terreur and his release from prison following the fall of Robespierre. In spite of its wide-ranging title, the book comprises essentially an Arabic grammar and a collection of Arabic proverbs; the long introductory chapter has been hailed a model of style.

Volney had learned Arabic in 1782 in preparation of a long journey through Egypt and Syria. The work displays his ingenious method of simplifying the study of Arabic, Persian and Turkish by transliterating the alphabets into European characters. The tables give the Arabic alphabet, the conjugation of regular verbs, and instructions on how to write Arabic letters by hand, as well as the Arabic alphabet in European characters intended for merchants travelling to Asia and Africa. With a section of Arabian proverbs included as samples.

Untrimmed in the original grey temporary wrappers as issued; a few pages uncut. A good copy of this important work. Provenance: from the collection of the psychoanalyst and bibliophile Jacques Lacan (1901–81).

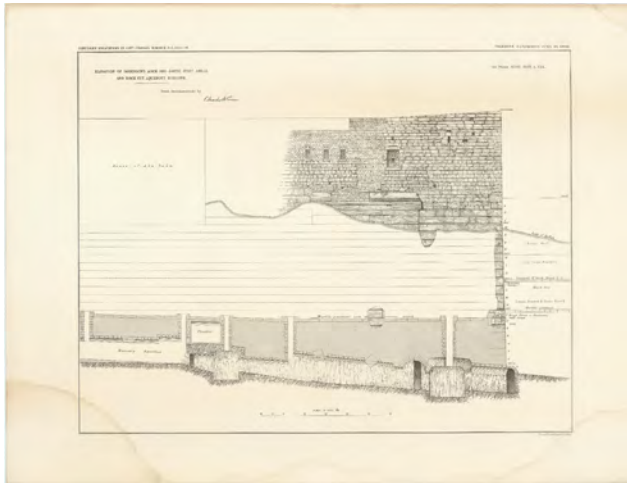
Gay 3429. Brunet V, 1351. Cioranescu 663767. Monglond III, 481. OCLC 21978700.



First major excavation of Jerusalem's Temple Mount

414. WARREN, Charles. Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c. Shewing the results of the Excavations at Jerusalem, 1867–70 executed for The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

[London], Palestine Exploration Fund, [1884]. 50 plates loose in portfolio as issued, 875 × 610 mm. Complete in 50 numbered plates, including letterpress title. € 8,500



Some of the earliest British excavations in Jerusalem, recorded in fifty lithograph plates. Warren most famously conducted one of the first major European archeological digs at the Temple Mount, some of which is shown here.

The plates include titles such as “Masjed al Aksa, or Haram Ash Sharif”, “Birket Israil”, “Painted Marks on East Wall, full size”, “Section through Robinson’s Arch”, “Plan of Aqueduct”, “Passage at Barclay’s Gate”, and further illustrate pottery, several substructures, causeways, vaults, and at least one “secret tunnel”.

Exterior wear to portfolio, some edgewear and staining to plates; a good complete set.

Inscribed “from the author”

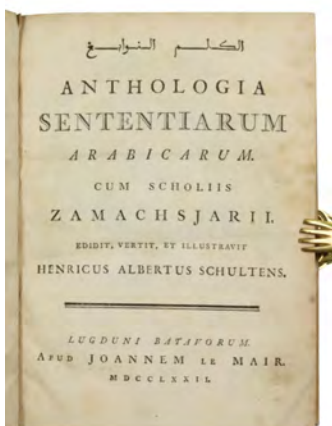
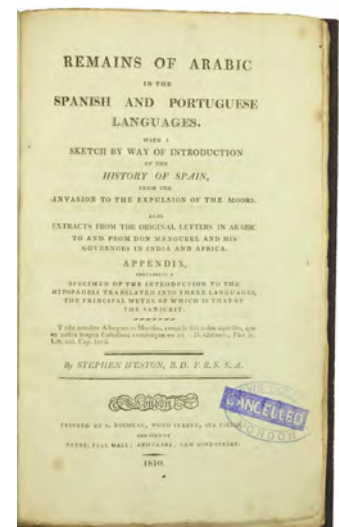
415. WESTON, Stephen. Remains of Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese Languages. With a Sketch by Way of Introduction of the History of Spain, From the Invasion to the Expulsion of the Moors [...].

London, S. Rousseau, 1810. 8vo. Modern library cloth. € 1,800

Only edition: an early study of the substantial traces which Arabic and other oriental languages left on the Spanish and Portuguese lexicon: Includes two copious word lists. The English antiquarian, clergyman and linguist Stephen Weston (1747–1830) also produced, in 1802, the earliest English translation of the Greek text of the Rosetta Stone.

Inscribed “From the Author” on the half-title. Spine faded. Removed from the Jews’ College, London (a rabbinical seminary now known as the London School of Jewish Studies), with remains of a spine label and their several cancelled stamps.

OCLC 224972497. Not in Vater/Jülg.



Al-Zamakhshari's collection of Arabic proverbs

416. ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Quasim Mahmud ibn Umar / SCHULTENS, Hendrik Albert (ed.). [Al-Kalim al-nawabigh]. Anthologia sententiarum Arabicarum. Cum scholiis Zamachsjarii.

Leiden, (Daniel van Damme for) Jean Le Mair, 1772. 4to. With large engraved arms of William V of Orange to dedication leaf. Full vellum with handwritten spine title.

€ 6,500

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

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

Schnurrer 215. GAL I, 292, no. XIV (p. 348). Brill's first encyclopaedia of Islam VIII, 1207. OCLC 4522262.

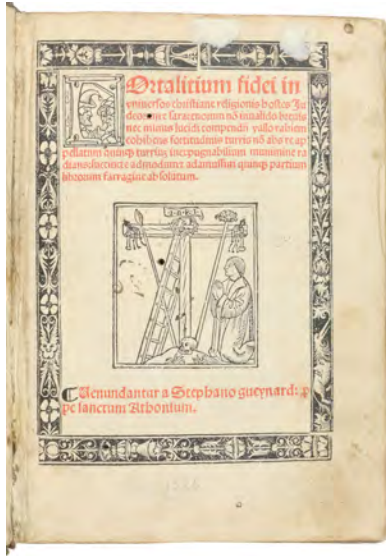
IV

Faith

A famous tract against Islam, the ideological foundation of the Spanish Inquisition

417. ALPHONSUS DE SPINA. *Fortalitium fidei in universos christiane religionis hostes Judaeorum et saracenorum [...].*

(Lyon, Jean Moylin for) Etienne Gueynard, (11 Oct. 1525). Large 8vo. Title printed in red and black with woodcut illustration and numerous woodcut initials and marginal illustrations repeated throughout the volume. Contemporary full calf over wooden boards with blind-tooled ornaments and remains of clasps, rebacked in the 19th century with new spine and marbled endpapers. € 9,500



This “Fortress of the Faith, against all the enemies of the Christian religion, restraining the rage of Jews and Muslims”, written ca. 1458, is the principal work of the baptized Spanish Jew de Spina. It is considered the “methodical and ideological foundation of the Inquisition. The book, divided into five chapters, targets chiefly Jews and Muslims” (cf. LMA I, 408f.). Of the five books, “the first [is] directed against those who deny the Divinity of Christ, the second against heretics, the third against the Jews, and the fourth against Islam and the Muslims, while the fifth book treats of the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell. In this last book the author dwells at length upon the demons and their hatred of men; the powers they have over men and the diminution of these powers, owing to the victory of Christ on the Cross, the final condition of the demons, etc.” (Catholic Encyclopaedia). “Ouvrage fort curieux de ce théologien espagnol [...] il était dit-on d’origine juive, c’est pour cela que son ‘Fortalicium’ peut être classé dans une bibliothèque kabbalistique” (Caillet). Part 3, on the iniquities of the Jews, is a veritable encyclopaedia of mediaeval antisemitic libel, containing numbered lists of Jewish “cruelties” and refutations of the Jews’ supposed anti-Christian arguments. The section on Islam lists the numerous Saracen wars, while the fifth book is devoted to the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell and its resident demons, whose population the author calculates at over 133 million.

Block loosened in places. Clasps missing; binding rubbed but original blind-tooling of boards remains recognizable, even though partly obscured by the 19th century leather that replaced the spine. A fine post-incunabular edition, the final one to appear, embellished with numerous woodcut illustrations.

Adams S 1593. BM-STC French 170. Coumont (Witchcraft) S84.7. IA 103.849. Caillet 10306 (“Incunable gothique rare”).

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

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

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

Album of personal photographs, commemorating a journey in 1931–32 to the oilfields in modern Iran and Iraq, by a trio of travellers which included the Reverend Philip “Tubby” Clayton (1885–1972), the founder of the Toc H movement. Several photographs show Galilee, Jerusalem, Rutbah Wells (Ar-Rutbah), and about 10 show “fields”, mostly the main oilfield at Masjed Soleyman and its gas separator.



The Toc H movement, founded during World War I, promoted fellowship and service to each other and although Christian in nature, was open to all men (women would only gradually play a larger role in the movement).

The photographs must have been taken by Henry Pegg Chappell (1909–97): while the other members appear in the photographs, he is the only member not present; Clayton completed the journey by oil tanker. A carbon copy of a typed list describing all photographs is inserted in the album.

In very good condition.

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

Very rare work on a Muslim procession in the city of Mecca in 1728

419. ANTONIO, João Carlos (pseudonym of António Correia de LEMOS). *Relaçam de huma solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte Ottomana fizeraó os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, no dia 16. de Julho de 1728. ...*



Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 2 parts bound as 1. 4°. With woodcut title vignettes, headpieces and initials. Modern blue marbled paper wrappers. € 7,500

First edition of a detailed description of a procession in the city of Mecca on 16 July 1728, ordered by Ahmed III, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire at that moment. It was written by António Correia de Lemos, whose pseudonym was João Carlos de Antonio. The first part of the work opens with some remarks on the Ottoman Empire and its greatest extent before Correia de Lemos focuses on the procession held at Mecca in 1728. The Sultan (the text calls for Mustafa II, but he already died in 1703, so Ahmed III seems more plausible) was depressed as a large amount of Persians were marching against the Ottoman Empire. To win the favor of God and Mohammed against the arms of the Persians and to quell the plague, which occurred every year in the city, he ordered all governors and religious men in the Ottoman Empire to congregate at Mecca for a Islamic prayer procession. The present work contains a large description of the preparations of the procession, the procession itself and detailed descriptions of the several groups which participated in it. The first part also contains translations of the edicts of both the Sultan as his Mufti dated 1727 (= AH 1140) and 1728 (= AH 1141). The second part of the work includes Mufti's speech held at Mecca,

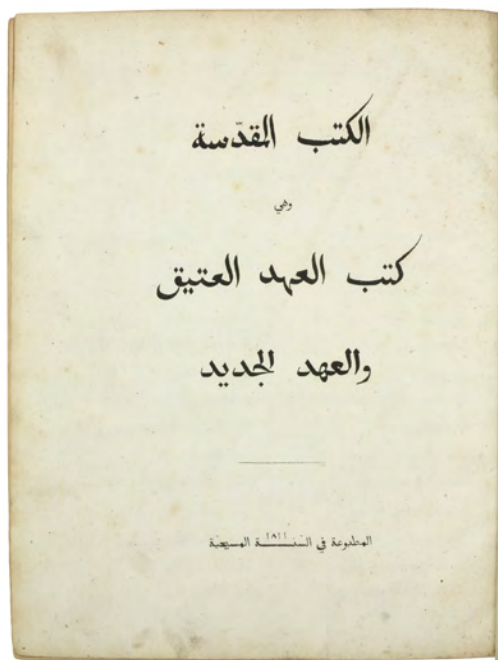
but also other details on the Muslim customs during the procession. The work ends with an extensive story of the life of the Islamic prophet Mohammed.

A few spots throughout, some very light toning to the wrappers, book block "broken" as both quires are glued on the wrappers, margins trimmed close to the text with loss of some quire signatures. Overall however in good condition. A very rare work on Muslim customs in Mecca, seldomly found complete.

Coimbra, Catalogo de Miscelânea: MIs. 17, 391–392; Innocencio, I, p. 116; VIII, p. 118; Porbase (1 copy; only part 1); WorldCat (5 copies; 2 copies only containing part 1).

In Arabic throughout

420. [BIBLIA ARABICA]. [Al-Kutub al-muqaddasa wa-hiya kutub al-‘ahd al-‘atiq wal-‘ahd al-gadid]. The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, in the Arabic Language.



Newcastle upon Tyne, Sarah Hodgson, 1811. Large 4°. Original blindstamped full calf over heavy boards with rubbed remains of gilt border. € 6,500

First edition. Arabic text (without vowel points) throughout, save for the English title-page. "This edition, produced under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham (Shute Barrington), was at first undertaken by Joseph Dacre Carlyle (1759–1806), Cambridge Professor of Arabic in 1795, and vicar of Newcastle in 1801. On Carlyle's death Henry Ford, Lord Almoner Reader in Arabic at Oxford, took up the work, and saw the book through the press in 1811. The text is based, apparently, on the London Polyglot. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed £250 for 1000 copies to be distributed in Africa and Asia. The British and Foreign Bible Society also gave £250, and in addition purchased, or received for distribution, over 1000 copies" (Darlow/M.).

Binding rubbed, front hinge professionally repaired. Undecorated spine shows traces of a removed library label. Old ink shelfmarks and stamp of Grüssau Abbey at Bad Wimpfen's St Peter's Church on verso of title-page. Handwritten ownership of "Eug. Breitling, parochus in Hamburg" (dated 1909) and note "Left by the wish of the Rev. A. Lehmann" at the end.

Darlow/Moule II, 1663. OCLC 165689213.

Only two copies known in institutional collections

421. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – Psalmi]. Kitab mazamir Da'ud al-Nabi [...] malik 'ala' sha'b Bani Isra'il.

Padua, Typis Seminarii [Zuanne Manfré], 1709. 8°. With full-page woodcut illustration at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary blindstamped calf over wooden boards with two clasps. € 12,500

Exceptionally rare Arabic Psalter, the first of several reprintings of 'Abd Allah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki's translation which had first appeared in Aleppo in 1706. Translated from the Greek Septuaginta Version, with the kathismata interspersed between the Psalms and with the Canticles following them. Edited, with a Paschalion for the years 1709–39 at the end, by Philipp Ghailán.

Only two copies known in institutional collections; collation agrees with that of the British Library copy (Biblioteca Marciana collation omits 116 pp. of preliminary matter). Binding professionally repaired; noticeable worming, mainly confined to margins. Some browning throughout; slight waterstaining near end. A few early 19th century inked notes in Hebrew. Provenance: 18th-century bookplate "Ex bibliotheca Johannis Marchioni Plebani Veneti" on final endpaper.

Darlow/Moule I, 1653 (note). BL shelfmark: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14501.a.31. Marciana shelfmark: 133-C-176. OCLC 945484585 (digital reproduction only).



The first Gospel printing in interlinear Arabic and Latin: illustrated

422. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – NT]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Jesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor evangelistis sanctis.



Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1591. Folio. With 149 text woodcuts by Leonardo Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Early 20th century half vellum. € 15,000

The first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version, prepared at the same time and printed by the same press as the first Arabic-only Gospel. These were the first works ever produced by Ferdinando de' Medici's "Medicea" press, founded by Pope Gregory XIII to spread the word of Christ in the Orient. Supervised by the able scholar Giovambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), its strength lay in oriental, especially Arabic, printing. After Raimondi's death, the press relocated to Florence.

The Arabic text is printed in Robert Granjon's famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type; as all early printed editions of the Arabic Gospels, it is based on the Alexandrian Vulgate (cf. Darlow/M. 1636). The Latin version is by Leonardo Sionita. The work begins with page 9, without a title page or any preliminary matter at all: "the intended prefatory matter was apparently never published" (Darlow/M.); these first eight pages were not supplied until the 1619 re-issue.

Light browning as common; a light waterstain to the margin of the first leaves, but a good, fairly wide-margined copy. Provenance: handwritten ownership "C. R. Lies" (?), dated Rome, 1931, on upper pastedown; later bookplate of Guy Evans.

Darlow/Moule 1637. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138. Ebert 7198. Graesse II, 531. Nagler XX, 326. Not in Adams

The first Gospel printed in interlinear Arabic and Latin – first re-issue

423. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – NT]. Arba'at Anajil Yasu' al-Masih Sayyidina al-Muqaddasah. Sacrosancta quatuor Iesu Christi D. N. Evangelia. Arabice scripta, Latine reddita, figurisq[ue] ornata.



Rome, Typographia Medicea, (1591)–1619. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black, with the Medici arms. With 149 text woodcuts by L. N. Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Contemporary Italian flexible boards with ms. title to spine. € 18,000

The rare first re-issue, with new preliminary matter only, of the first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version, prepared at the same time and printed by the same press as the first Arabic-only Gospel. As issued in 1591, the work began with page 9, without a title page or any preliminary matter at all. The present 1619 re-issue contains 4 pages of preliminary matter (title page and a note “typographus lectori”); there also exist copies with two additional leaves of dedications not present here. Another re-issue, much more common, was released in 1774.

Occasional browning; a good, untrimmed and hence wide-margined copy in its original temporary binding.

Darlow/Moule 1643. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138.

A rare coloured and heightened in gold, complete edition of Krauss' expertly illustrated biblical scenes from the gospels and epistles

424. [BIBLIA GERMANICA ILLUSTRATA]. KRAUSS, Johann Ulrich. Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust. Vorstellend alle Sonn- Fest- und feyertägliche nicht nur Evangelien, sondern auch Epistelen und Lectionen ...

Augsburg, Johann Ulrich Kraus, (1706). 2 parts in one vol. Folio. Part one with a vignette on the title-page, the preface with a headpiece and initial, a full-page allegorical engraving of the church signed: “Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.”, and 70 numbered (1–70) plates; part 2 with a vignette on the title-page, a full-page engraving of the apostles and their symbols “simbolum apostolorum” signed: “Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.”, and 50 numbered (71–120) plates. The vignettes, the initial and all engravings are beautifully coloured and heightened with gold. Contemporary speckled calf, gold-tooling on boards, gold-tooled decorations on spine, red title-label with title in gold on spine, gilt edges. € 38,000

A rare, complete, coloured and heightened in gold, first edition of Johann Ulrich Krauss' *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust*, or “holy delight of the eye and soul”. Krauss (1655–1719) was a famous artist, engraver and publisher in Augsburg, South Germany during the second half of the 17th century. He was one of the most influential artists of the Baroque period in the south of Germany. This work contains 120 numbered plates, with two illustrations each – one biblical scene, in a golden border, on the upper half of the plate and the lower half of the plate contains a circular emblem within a elaborately decorated frame. These distinct frames and the use of certain colours are characteristic of the German Baroque style. Each plate is dedicated to a different holy day, indicated by a title at the head of the plate and in between the two illustrations the relevant Bible text for that day is engraved. Unlike other copies of Kraus' work, the present copy is richly and beautifully coloured and even heightened with gold throughout, which adds a striking level of detail and nuance, otherwise missing from the uncoloured engravings. The colour and touches of gold in both the Biblical scenes and the emblems add a whole different dimension and it brings the scenes in the illustrations to life. It is clear that much thought and attention went into the making of this copy, the plates are printed on thicker, heavier paper as to prevent the colour from bleeding through and making it almost twice as thick as uncoloured copies on thinner paper. Although the copy does not contain any ownership mark, it was almost certainly produced for an important public figure or an influential and/or wealthy patron.



Even though other copies of Krauss' *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust* are known, almost all are uncoloured and even lack some pages and/or plates. This is one of the only known complete and coloured, and thus very rare, copies of this work.

Binding shows some signs of wear, small note in black ink at the foot of the first full title-page, small marginal repairs to the half-title-page and 2 text leaves in part 1, some very slight browning or marginal soiling throughout, light stain on plate no. 32. This rare, coloured first edition of Krauss' "Picture Bible" is in good condition.

Faber du Faur, 1849; Landwehr, German 390; Praz, p. 389; Thieme/Becker, 21:440. cf. C. Schwingenstein, "Kraus, Johann Ulrich" in: NDB 12 (1980), pp. 689f.; Otto Reichl, *Die Illustrationen in vier geistlichen Büchern des Augsburger Kupferstechers, Johann Ulrich Kraus. Studien zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte* 294 (Strasbourg, 1933).

Lavishly and vividly hand-coloured copy of the famous Moerentorf Bible by Moretus & Keerberghen

425. [BIBLIA NEERLANDICA]. Biblia sacra. Dat is de geheele heylighe schrifture bedeylt int out ende nieu Testament: van nieus met groote neersticheyt oversien, ende naer den lesten Roomschen text verbeteret door sommighe doctoren inder Heyligher Godtheyt inde vermaerde universiteyt van Loven.

Antwerp, (Daniel Vervliet and Hendrik Swingen for) Jan I Moretus & Jan I van Keerberghen, 1599. 2 vols. bound as 1. Folio. With an engraved title-page (coloured by a contemporary hand with extensive use of gold) showing Moses on the left, David on the right, and the four evangelists below, and 90 woodcuts in the text of both the Old and the New Testament, all except one vividly coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, sewn on 5 supports, with brass catchplates, remnants of leather strap fastenings, brass corner pieces on all corners and a brass centrepiece on each board, all with brass bosses. € 27,500



Extraordinary copy of the first edition, published by Moretus (Moerentorf) & Van Keerberghen, of the famous Moerentorf Bible in the vernacular Dutch language, printed in 1599, especially interesting for its vivid contemporary hand-colouring and for its richly blind-tooled contemporary binding. The authoritative Moerentorf Bible or Moretus Bible, was a revision of the 1548 Louvain Bible in Dutch, but corrected based on the improved Latin Vulgate of 1592 published by the authority of Pope Clement VIII. The Moerentorf Bible met extraordinary success and "became the standard Bible for Dutch Roman Catholics" (Darlow/Moule) for almost three centuries, being repeatedly reprinted as the official Dutch translation of the Vulgate in the Low Countries.

Jan Moerentorf, better known as Jan I Moretus, published this revised Dutch translation of the Old and New Testament together in 1599 with the title *Biblia sacra*. The first woodcut of the Old Testament, in Genesis, is signed "P.B." by Peter van der Borcht, a Flemish painter, draughtsman and etcher who was full-time assistant to Christopher Plantin and illustrated many of his liturgical works. The other woodcut illustrations in the Old Testament are copied from the engraved print series of the German painter and printmaker Hans Sebald Beham (1500–50), who was especially known for his very small engravings. The present edition appeared in two issues, one with the imprint of Moretus alone and the present one with the imprint of both Moretus and Van Keerberghen. Poortman shows a completely different first woodcut illustration (not signed P.B.) for the Moretus version, says its other

illustrations are printed from a different series of blocks, differing in detail and rendering the scenes in mirror image, and also notes differences in the orthography.

With the bookplate (on the front paste-down) and library stamp (on a free endleaf, the back of the title-page, and the first text page) of Wetenschappelijke Bibliotheek Eindhoven, the former monastic library of the Augustinian monastery in Eindhoven and one of the most important scholarly theological libraries of the Netherlands. Also with one contemporary annotation on Pp1 of the Old Testament. Binding slightly worn around the edges, especially around the spine, edges a little dust-soiled and some damage to the back board where the leather fastenings were originally attached to the boards with brass pins, first two endpapers loose. Minor marginal stains, spots and dust-soiling, mostly in the first part, and a few creases throughout the book, a small tear in the right lower corner of Oo6 in the Old Testament (not affecting the text), a larger tear (partly restored) and restoration in the foot margin in L6 of the Old Testament. The colouring of the initials and woodcuts has slightly browned the paper. Overall, however, the Bible is in good condition. A beautiful copy of one of the most important Dutch Bibles ever published, here in a richly blind-tooled contemporary binding and complete with all the illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand.

Belgica typographica 1541–1600, 473 & 7886; Biblia Sacra 1599.B.dut.JMt.A; Bibliotheca Catholica Neerlandica impressa 4529; BM STC Dutch, p. 24; Darlow & Moule 3300; Dirk Imhof, Jan Moretus and the continuation of the Plantin press (1589–1610), B-36B; Pettegree, *Netherlandish Books* 389; Poortman, *Bijbel en prent I*, and pp. 131–133, 217; STCV 12923651; USTC 402496; not in Adams.

*The second book printed in Arabic from movable type
and a primary source for Columbus's second voyage to America*

426. [BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA – VT – Psalmi]. Psalterium Hebreum, Grecum, Arabicum, & Chaldaicum, cum tribus latinis interpretationibus & glossis.



Genoa, Pietro Paulo Porro, 1516. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black within woodcut arabesque border, printer's device on final leaf. With parallel text in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Chaldaean (in their respective types), 4 columns to a page, 41 lines. 13 woodcut floriated initials. Rebound in near contemporary brown calf, carefully restored, edges and corners repaired, spine fully rebacked in seven compartments with modern gilt title and date. € 48,000

First edition. – The first polyglot edition of any part of the Bible, and also the first polyglot work ever published. It is of the utmost importance in several further respects, constituting the second book printed in Arabic from movable type (following Gregorio de Gregorii's "Kitab salat as-sawa'i", a Horologion for the Lebanese Melchites, printed in 1514), as well as the earliest Arabic printing of any portion of the Bible. It also contains the first edition of the Aramaic text of the Psalter and offers for the first time Kabbalistic texts from the Zohar. Furthermore, Giustiniani's commentary provides the first substantial biographical reference to Columbus (who had died in 1506), and is thus noted as an Americanum.

The learned Dominican Agostino Giustiniani (1470–1536) was Bishop of Nebbio in Corsica from 1514 and later became the first Professor of Arabic and Hebrew at Paris. His book is the first multilingual edition of any part of the Bible. Printed in eight parallel columns on double pages, Giustiniani's work comprises the text in Hebrew,

a literal Latin translation thereof, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek Septuagint, Arabic, Aramaic (Chaldee), a literal Latin translation from the Aramaic, and scholia in the same languages. While Giustiniani aimed to edit the entire Bibel in this form, no further sections were published.

This edition is also the only book printed at Genoa in the 16th century. The Milanese printer Porro maintained a press at Turin with his brother Galeazzo. Giustiniani summoned him to Genoa especially for the production of this edition, and had set up a press in the house of his brother Nicolo Giustiniani Paulo. The types were designed and cut for this edition under Porro's direction.

Mild browning throughout, with some occasional waterstaining (more pronounced near beginning).

Adams B 1370. Darlow/Moule 1411, 1634 & 2401. Smitskamp, PO, 236. Alden-Landis 516/4. Harrisse, BAV no. 88 (pp. 154–158). Sabin 66468. Sander 5957. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150, at p. 132, with colour ill. IV. StCB 25. Vinograd Genoa 1.

Monumental French translation

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

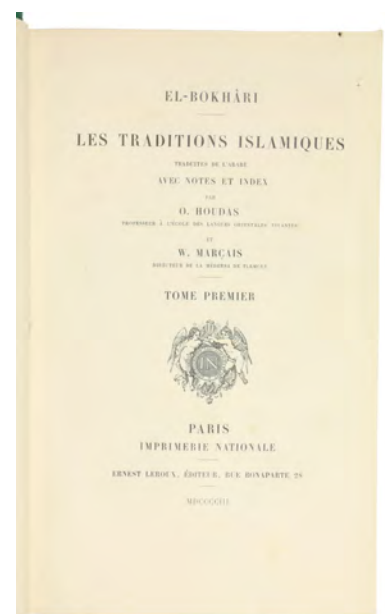
Paris, Imprimerie Imperiale, 1903–14. Small folio. 4 vols. Modern green half leather over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine. € 4,500

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

The French Arabist Octave Victor Houdas (1840–1916) taught at the École des langues orientales. His translation, the first complete edition, appeared within the "Publications de l'École des langues orientales vivantes", IVe série, vols. III–VI.

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

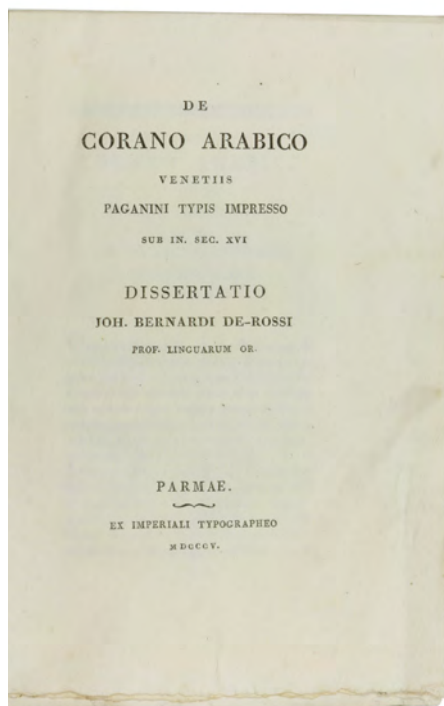
GAL S I, 261. OCLC 493784348.



About the first printed edition of the Qur'an in Arabic

428. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. De corano arabico Venetiis Paganini typis impresso sub in. sec. XVI dissertatio.

Parma, ex Imperiali Typographeo (Bodoni), 1805. 8°. Uncut and untrimmed in contemporary wrappers. € 4,500



Only edition. This rare treatise in the form of a letter addressed to the Arabist and bibliographer Schnurrer discusses the famed 16th-century Venetian edition of the Qur'an in Arabic. De Rossi, the distinguished orientalist and librarian of Parma, here proves that Paganini ceased printing in 1518, at which time he was succeeded in his business by his son Alessandro. Rossi therefore places the printing of the Qur'an at 1518 or earlier, although others have proposed it could have been printed as early as 1509, which would have made Paganini's Qur'an the first book printed in Arabic.

In fact, Paganino and Alessandro Paganini produced what was the first printed edition of the Qur'an in Arabic, probably intended for export to the Ottoman Empire, between 1537 and 1538. While there exist numerous contemporary reports of its existence, all physical evidence of it disappeared for centuries, and rumour had it that the Pope had the complete print run burned. The book was long even considered a bibliographical "ghost" until a single copy was rediscovered in the library of the Franciscan Friars of San Michele in Isola, Venice, by Angela Nuovo in 1987.

Uncut and untrimmed as issued; a wide-margined copy of this fine Bodoni imprint in perfect condition.

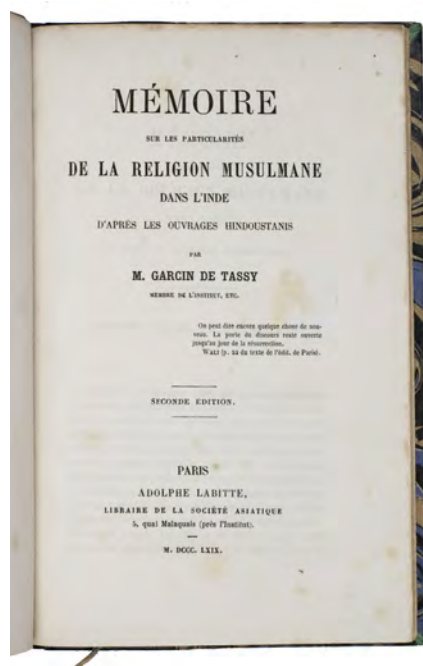
Brooks 1415e. Schnurrer, p. 403. OCLC 18368416. Cf. A. Nuovo, "Il Corano arabo ritrovato", in: Bibliofilia LXXX.9 (1987), pp. 237–272, and the English translation in The Library, 6th series, 12.4 (1990), pp. 273–292.

Influential work on the Islam in India

429. GARCIN DE TASSY, Joseph Héliodore. Memoire sur les particularites de la religion Musulmane dans l'Inde, d'après les ouvrages Hindoustanis.

Paris, Adolphe Labitte, 1869. 8°. Late 20th-century half black morocco.

€ 1,250



Highly interesting work on the particularities of the Islam in India according to Hindustani works by the influential French orientalist and specialist in India, Joseph Héliodore Garcin de Tassy (1794–1878). It discusses the Mahomedan religion in India, including their feasts and saints. Garcin de Tassy was a student of Silvestre de Sacy and became one of the founders and later even president of the Société Asiatique. He is known not only for his general works on Islam and Arabic, but particularly as one of the first and at least one of the most outstanding European scholars of Hindustani languages. He would become professor in Indology at the "École spéciale des langues orientales vivantes" and published many books on Indian languages, especially Hindi and Hindustani. The present work, here in its second edition (first edition printed in 1831), is one of his major works in this field.

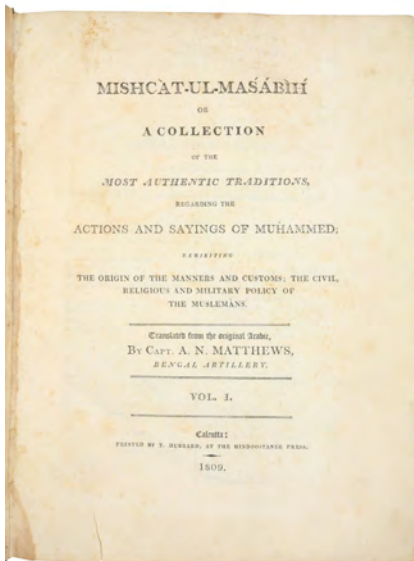
Binding very slightly worn, endpapers a little browned, a few spots throughout, title and half-title a little stained and foxed, a hole in the lower margin of pp. 83–84 (not affecting the text), but overall in good condition.

*A landmark of hadith scholarship:
rare first English edition of a noted Sunni text, printed in Calcutta*

430. KHATIB AL-TIBRIZI, Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allah / MATTHEWS, Arnold N. (transl.). Mishcàt-ul-Masābīh, or, a Collection of the Most Authentic Traditions, Regarding the Actions and Sayings of Múhammed; Exhibiting the Origin of the Manners and Customs, the Civil, Religious and Military Policy of the Muslemàns.

Calcutta, T. Hubbard at the Hindoostanee Press, 1809–10. Small folio. 2 vols. Contemporary full sheep, flat spines with red morocco labels.

€ 15,000



The “Mishkat al-Masabih” (“A Niche for Lamps”) of Al-Khatib al-Tabrizi (also known as Wali al-Din, d. 741 H), a revised and expanded version of the “Masabih al-Sunnah” by al-Baghawi, with approximately 1500 hadith added. This important Sunni text was first translated into English by Capt. Matthews of the Bengal Artillery. Although some of the original hadith are not included and others incorrectly translated, this attempt at publishing a translation from the Arabic was a noted accomplishment for the time. The List of Subscribers accounts for 122 copies, with an additional 100 copies noted as being published on order of the Governor General in Council for the Honourable Company. A statement in an 1848 issue of the Journal of Sacred Literature suggests that most copies of the work were destroyed at sea, yet it was still advertised for sale in 1817 in the Literary Panorama (at the price of £4.4s).

Some browning throughout, more pronounced in endpapers. A short tear to lower edge of vol. 1. A good copy of this rare Calcutta imprint, bound in India.

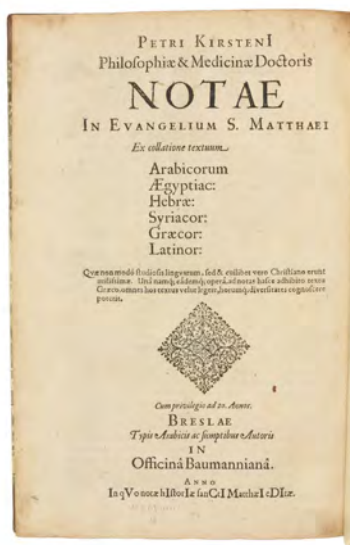
OCLC 15466515. BLC v. 229, p. 302.

One of the first books printed in Germany from Arabic type

431. KIRSTEN, Peter. Notae in Evangelium S. Matthaei ex collatione textuum Arabicorum Aegyptiacorum Hebraeorum Syriacorum Graecorum Latinorum quae non modo studiosis linguarum, sed et cuilibet vero Christiano erunt utilissimae.

Breslau, sumptibus authoris in Officina Baumanniana, 1611. Small folio. Text in Latin and Arabic, with some Hebrew and Greek, woodcut initials and tail-pieces. Tasteful modern sheep-backed marbled boards with giltstamped spine label.

€ 5,000



First edition of the “notes on the Gospel of Matthew” by the pioneering Arabist and physician Peter Kirsten (1577–1640), who started a private press in Breslau (Wrocław) in 1607. His Arabic type, the first to be cut in Germany, shows the influence of the Medicean types.

This is the issue with the letterpress title; another issue has an engraved title. Some copies lack the fifth preliminary leaf (present here): a singleton printed on different paper and in a different typeface, containing a 26-line laudatory poem in Hebrew by Jakob Ebert of Frankfurt, with the Latin translation on the recto.

Kirsten’s notes on Matthew’s Gospel “are mainly a comparison of the Arabic with the Greek version, and serve to explain the Arabic text. The Coptic and Syriac versions mentioned in the title are no more than marginal readings indicated as such in the Arabic manuscript which he used. These versions, as well as the Hebrew version, are mostly given in Latin translation, but occasionally a slight 12 pt Hebrew type-face is employed” (Smitskamp).

Some very light browning and spotting, but a good copy. OCLC records two copies in the US (New York Public Library and University of Pennsylvania, both apparently with only four preliminary leaves).

VD 17, 1:071605E. Smitskamp, PO 113. Fück 58, note 143. Waller 19836. Not in Schnurrer. Cf. Geoffrey Roper, “Early Arabic printing in Europe”, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (Mainz 2002), pp. 129–150, at p. 143.

*Extremely rare Syrian liturgical work by the Archbishop of Damascus,
printed at the Dominican Press at Mosul*

432. [LECTIONARY – SYRIAC]. [JOSEPH DAVID, Clemens]. Lectionarium Syriacum seu collectio orationum et lectionum quae in horis canonicis per totum anni decursum excepto jejunio quadragesimali ab ecclesiae Syriacae clero adhiberi solent.

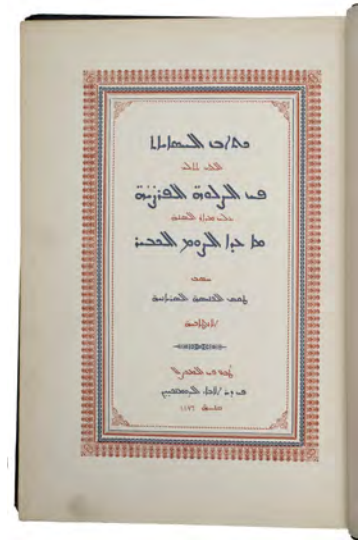
Mosul, Typis Fratrum Praedicatorum, 1879. Folio. With a Latin title-page set in roman type and a Syriac title-page set in Syriac type, both within a red and blue ornamental frame. Preliminary leaves also set within a red ornamental frame. Text set in Syriac type and printed in black and red. With a few religious illustrations throughout the text. Contemporary half blue sheepskin, blue cloth sides, gold-tooled spine lettered (in Syriac) in gold, marbled endpapers. € 12,500

Syrian lectionary printed at the Dominican Press of Mosul, here in its first and only edition by Clemens Joseph David (1829–1890). Clemens Joseph David was a prominent scholar of the Syriac Catholic Church, who was greatly admired for his knowledge of the Syriac language, history, literature and liturgy by the most distinguished European Syriac scholars. In 1879, he became Archbishop of Damascus. The present lectionary is considered to be one of his principal Syriac publications.

The present work also includes a preface, written by Ignatius Jirjis Shalhat, Patriarch of Antioch. The Dominican Press of Mosul played a major role in the formation and education of Chaldean and Syrian Catholic intellectuals in the late 19th and early 20th century. As the Mosul Dominican Press was “a melting pot of Syriac and Latin theological traditions”, the present Lectionarium Syriacum shows us – even more because of the Latin title-page – how the Syrian Christian tradition goes hand in hand with the liturgical traditions of the Roman Church. The work is extremely rare: we couldn’t trace any copy to have been ever offered for sale. Only three copies are held institutionally at the British Library and the university libraries of Bonn and Bamberg, making the present copy the fourth copy known, as far as we could trace.

Binding slightly worn around the edges. Some small marginal tears and some browning to the first and last leaves, but overall an extremely rare Syriac work which is still in good condition.

Cf. J.F. Coakley & David G.K. Taylor, ‘Syriac books printed at the Dominican Press, Mosul’, in: George Kiraz (ed.), Malphono w-Rabo d-Malphone (2008), pp. 71–110; Gabriel Oussani, ‘The Modern Chaldeans and Nestorians, and the study of Syriac among them’, in: Journal of the American Oriental Society 22 (1901), pp. 79–96.



The authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence: first English edition

433. [MARGHINANI, ‘Ali ibn Abi Bakr] / HAMILTON, Charles (transl.). The Hedāya, or Guide; A Commentary on the Mussulman Laws: Translated by the Order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal.

London, T. Bensley, 1791. Small folio. 4 vols. Expertly bound to style in half calf over period marbled paper covered boards, flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt roll tools, black morocco lettering piece in the second.

€ 25,000

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

Commonly referred to as *al-Hidayah* or *The Guidance*, this work originated as a 12th-century Hanafi work by Sheikh al-Islam Burhan al-Din al-Farghani al-Marghinani (1135–97) and is considered an authoritative guide to Islamic law among Muslims throughout the world.

Hamilton’s English translation is based on a Persian translation by Ghulam Ya Khan from the original Arabic. Intended for a British audience, chapters relating to rituals were omitted, while his coverage of contracts, torts, and criminal law is more complete. A second edition of Hamilton’s translation was published in 1870, though the first edition is rare.

Light browning throughout with occasional brownstains, but generally a very finely preserved copy in an appealing modern binding.

Brunet III, 75. OCLC 10111750.



The first Saudi government journal

434. [MAJALLAT AL-HAJJ]. Majallat al-Hajj – The Monthly Islamic Magazine.

Makkah, Saudi Arabia, Administration of Religious Affairs, 1953–1970. A total of 53 issues: year 5, 6 issues (September 1951 to March 1952) in 1 vol.; year 6, 12 issues (April 1952 to February 1953, complete) in 2 vols.; year 7, 6 issues (March 1953 to August 1953) in 1 vol.; year 8, 12 issues (March 1954 to February 1955, complete) in 2 vols.; year 9, 8 issues (1–4, 7–10: February 1955 to July 1955) in 1 vol.; plus 9 individual issues: December 1955, October 1956, 9 December 1957, 25 July 1964, 1 October 1969, 22 May, 25 June, 16 November, 15 December 1970. € 15,000

An extensive run of the first Saudi government journal published during the era of King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud, including two complete years, mainly from the 1950s but including sample specimens from the 1960s and 1970s. An illustrated monthly review published by the Administration of Religious Affairs, specializing in pilgrimage news and dealing with theology, literature, history, and providing information on national and international news, particularly on royal affairs. First published in 1947, it was known as “Majalat Al Hajj” until 1970, when the title was changed to “Al Tadhamon Al Islami” before it reverted to its original name in 1993.

The bound volumes comprise years 5 (from Dhu al-Hijja 1370 to Jumada al Thani 1371), 6 (from Rajab 1371 to Jumada al-Thani 1372), 7 (from Rajab 1372 to Dhu al-Hijja 1372), 8 (from Rajab 1373 to Jumad al-Thani 1374), and 9 (from Rajab 1374 to Dhu al-Qadah 1374). Well preserved.



Pop-up book celebrating Mecca, its pilgrims and environs

435. [MECCA – KUBAŠTA, Vojtech]. Al-Hajar al-Aswad (The Black Stone of Mecca).

Prague, Artia, 1977. Tabletop pop-up display. Printed in four colours; lower cover showing six photographic views of the holy sites and the Hajj. Green cloth spine. Folio (230 × 325 mm). € 2,000

Charming pop-up display designed by the Czech illustrator Vojtech Kubašta for the Iranian children's market. “In 1977, the Artia Foreign Trade Corporation exported nine Kubašta titles in the Farsi language to Iran. Kubašta's panoramic books [were] protected by a Czech patent. Using the Panascopic format but without text, and for the first time combining photographs and illustration, Kubašta designed a pop-up book celebrating Mecca, its pilgrims, and surrounding areas” (E. Rubin, The Life and Art of Vojtech Kubašta). Corners and extremities slightly bumped.



Ninth century Qur'an leaf

436. [QUR'AN]. Separate leaf from a Kufic manuscript on vellum.

Abbasid (Near East), 9th century CE. 187 × 276 mm. With a rosette gilt and in gouache colour. Diacritical marks added later in black ink, vocalization marks in red (as well as one in green and one in blue). 5 lines. € 18,000

Well-preserved leaf in monumental Kufic script (line height c. 30 mm), written in dark brown ink. The text is from the middle part of verse 109 of the second Quran sura. The script style belongs to group D (according to Déroche's classification, subtype D.III). Similar examples are usually dated to the 9th century C.E. (cf. François Déroche, *The Abbasid Tradition*, London 1992. The Nasser D. Khalili Collection of Islamic Art, Vol. I, nos. 25 [p. 76] and 34/35 [p. 84]). The polychromatic rosette shows an inscribed number: The red dots are vocalisation marks; the diacritics (in the form of small slashes) were added later in black ink.

Some browning and staining. Brittle in places due to ink corrosion (minor defects to vellum). Verso rubbed, but still legible.

Cf. Fingernagel (ÖNB 2010), p. 33.



Elegant Timurid Qur'an

437. [QUR'AN]. Timurid manuscript Qur'an.

[West Asia, ca. 1500 / 14–15th century CE]. 8vo (174 × 128 mm). 302 ff. Arabic manuscript on paper, 15 lines in an elegant Naskh script ruled in gilt and blue, decorated with gold, blue, and red floral medallions throughout. First two pages illuminated with elaborate borders in royal blue, deep blue, gold, black and red. Contemporary red leather with floral device blindstamp, rebaked. € 9,500

A lovely and uncommonly early Qur'an written in an elegant hand, with a double-page illuminated 'unwan in shades of blue and gold with elaborate floral and geometric designs. Divisions in the text are marked with gilt floral medallions, and some headings are picked out in gilt. Dating to the late 15th or early 16th centuries, this Qur'an is likely from the late Timurid period, just prior to or during the transition from one great West Asian Muslim empire to the next, with the rise of the Mughals.

Spine replaced and covers fully rebaked, tidy paper repairs without loss to text; a nice early copy.



From a famous private collection

438. [QUR'AN]. A splendid illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

Iran, 1204 H [= 1783 CE]. 8° (148 × 90 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 243 leaves plus 2 fly-leaves, complete. 19 lines per page, written in a neat Naskhi script in black ink with diacritics in red, margins ruled in gold and colours. Gold discs or florets between verses, sura headings written in white within gilt cartouches flanked by panels with alternating floral motifs in gold and various colours. Brown morocco with flap and giltstamped borders and central ornaments. € 18,000



Splendid pocket-size Qur'an. Marginal section markers in white naskh on gold ground within polychrome flower blossom, opening double-page frontispiece richly illuminated in lapis lazuli blue, green, red, pink, and gold, the text within cloud bands in gold. Hinge tender between the first two pages, some light marginal fingering, otherwise in perfect condition. From the library of the scientists and collectors Crawford Fairbanks Failey (1900–81) and Gertrude Van Wagenen (1893–1978), who performed research at Yale and Johns Hopkins in the fields of medical chemistry and biology.

Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

439. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript.
[Ottoman Empire, 18th century]. 8° (208 × 150 mm). Contemporary blind- and goldstamped calf with fore-edge flap, decorated with corner stamps. € 5,000

Illuminated Arabic ms. on paper, 305 ff., single 15-line column, Naskh script on polished paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt and coloured ornamentation. Text framed by three parallel golden and black lines. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold.



Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

440. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated Qur'an manuscript.



[Ottoman Empire], 1222 H [= 1807 CE]. 8° (165 × 105 mm). Illuminated Arabic ms. on paper. 312 ff., 15 lines, Naskh script. Black ink on polished paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; ornamental colophon. Borders in red, black and gold. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold. Blindstamped and gilt calf. € 7,000

Signed by a copyist named Hafez 'Ahmad ibn Ahmad al-ma'ruf, "Ahmad the Hafez" (respect title bestowed on those who have proved to know the entire Quran by heart), son of the renowned 'Ahmad', as quoted (underlined) in the colophon: *Kataba hada-l mushaf as-sarif adafu ibad-'Allah al-Kabir al-Mutaal Hafez 'Ahmad, ibn 'Ahmad almaruf,ba-yaw-wab-e (?) halifa-zade Hamidu-llah Taala [...]* (literally, 'he who wrote this noble Qur'an is a very foolish slave of God the Greatest, the Exalted, named Hafez 'Ahmad, son of the renowned Ahmad, servant (?) of Hamidu-llah Taala, offspring of the Caliph [...]'). etc. Binding partially restored, in good condition.

Beautiful Qur'an manuscript from the early years of the era of Sultan Mahmud II

441. [QUR'AN]. An Ottoman Qur'an manuscript.
[Ottoman Empire], 1225 H [= 1810 CE]. 8° (105 × 149 mm). Arabic manuscript on polished paper. 306 ff., 2 flyleaves, 15 lines. Written in fine Naskh



script in black ink, verses separated by small gold roundels pointed in red, illuminated floral marginal devices throughout surah headings written in white thuluth script within gold-ground floral panels. Double-page illuminated 'unwan frontispiece elaborately decorated with interlacing polychrome flowers against a punched gold ground. Contemporary full gilt leather with fore-edge flap and gilt floral designs to covers. Endpapers covered with cornflower-blue, relief-stamped floral paper. Edges mottled in red. Stored in matching leather slipcase with flap and bellows-style cloth sides.

€ 9,500

A beautiful Qur'an manuscript from the early years of the era of Sultan Mahmud II, written in modern-day Turkey by Omar Al-Shawqi, student of Ismael Shawqi. — A small hole in the text of the second leaf, sewing a little loosened in places, otherwise a very attractively preserved example of a pocket-sized Qur'an.

Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript



442. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Ottoman Empire], 1265 H [= 1848 CE]. 8° (129 × 83 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 303 ff., 15 lines, Naskh script. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; colophon with coloured ornaments. Text framed by three parallel golden, black and red wires. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold. Contemporary blind- and giltstamped binding with fore-edge flap, decorated with borders and corner stamps.

€ 3,500

Some slight restoration to first leaves, otherwise in very good condition.

Exceptionally pretty early 19th century Qur'an manuscript



443. [QUR'AN]. A fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Probably modern Afghanistan or Pakistan, first half of the 19th century CE]. 8° (ca. 110 × 160 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 260 ff. with 3 double-page 'Unwan headpieces in colours and gilt. 17 lines in meticulous black ink Naskhi, text within black, blue and gilt rules, verse divisions marked by black-bordered gold discs, red orthoepic markers and diacritics, sura beginnings in red on gilt background, line separators in black and gilt, marginal medallions (Juz' and Hizb markers) in colours and gilt, marginalia in red. Contemporary lacquer binding, covers elaborately painted with floral designs on outsides and insides. Later black morocco spine with stamped title. Stored in contemporary giltstamped leather slipcase with flap.

€ 9,500

An exceptionally pretty early 19th century Qur'an manuscript probably written in the Pashtunistan or Balochistan region of British India. Occasional insignificant edge flaws or various instances of light browning, but generally a very clean and well-preserved example in a pretty floral lacquer binding (corners bumped, spine repaired in more recent times). Slipcase a little rubbed and worn along extremities.

Fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript



444. [QUR'AN]. A fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Ottoman Empire], 1279 H [= 1862 CE]. 8°. 307 ff. Naskh calligraphy, 15 lines. Black ink on polished paper; borders in red and gold; sura headings in white ink on gilt; gilt discs for verse divisions. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; colophon shows floral ornamentation in green and gilt. Coloured floral decoration to margins. Later cloth. € 3,000

Colophon in Arabic: "Finished Thursday afternoon 3 o'clock. The scribe is the son of Mehmed Halil Ibrahim, what is done is determined by Allah".

Provenance: acquired in Istanbul, Turkey, in the 1960s.

The Hamburg Qur'an, the first Arabic printed Qur'an available

445. [QUR'AN]. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetae [...].

Hamburg, Gottfried Schultze & Benjamin Schiller, 1694. 4°. Latin title printed in red and black; one Latin and two Arabic (woodcut) half-titles. Preface in Latin, text in vocalized Arabic throughout. Contemporary half calf with marbled covers and giltstamped label to sparsely gilt spine. € 25,000

The famous "Hamburg Koran": while not actually (as it was long considered) the first printed Qur'an ever, the first accessible printed edition of the Arabic text. Four years after the present edition, in 1698, Lodovico Marracci produced his own Qur'an, but its two big tomes were anything but easy to consult – hence, the Hamburg Koran remained "the only available and handleable" (Smitskamp) edition until the early 19th century.

Abraham Hinckelmann (1652–95), a Hamburg theologian, studied at Wittenberg and collected many Oriental manuscripts. He compiled a Quranic lexicon in manuscript and planned a Latin translation of the Koran, but this was never realised.

Some browning throughout, as common due to paper; slight waterstaining near end. Ms. ownership of Joseph Venturi in Arabic, Hebrew, and Latin ("emit Romae An. 1789") on Latin title (his quotation from Brunet on first Arabic title), with early 19th c. ownership of Blasius Milani. This is the uncommon variant with two different woodcut Arabic titles.

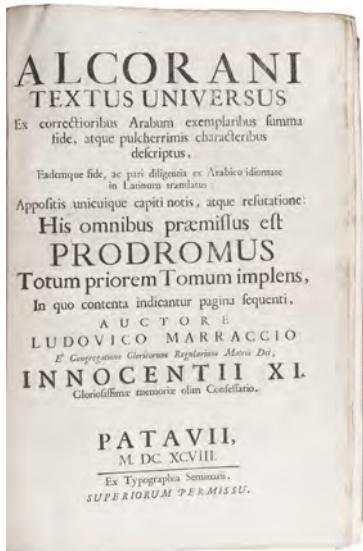
Schnurrer 376. Smitskamp, PO 360. Fück 94. *Le Livre et le Liban* 135f. Woolworth 279. Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab World* 33. Brunet III, 1306. H. Bobzin, *From Venice to Cairo, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (2002), p. 151–176, at p. 160f., with 2 illustrations (figs. VI and 74). *The Heritage Library: Treasures of Islamic and Arabic Heritage* (Qatar 2006), s. v. "Religion", with illustration.



The first accurate printed Qur'an (both the Arabic text and the Latin translation),

446. [QUR'AN]. MARRACCI, LUDOVICO (ED.). Alcorani textus universus ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, ... Eadem fide ... in Latinum translatus; appositis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione: ... [vol. 2 title:] Refutatio Alcorani, in qua ad Mahumetanicae superstitionis radicem securis apponitur ...

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. 2 volumes bound as 1. Folio. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1800?), reusing and retooling vellum from a slightly earlier blind-tooled binding. € 25,000



The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the Catholic Ludovico Marracci, with a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation, also including extensive notes based on the Islamic commentaries, as well as the editor's extensive "refutations" of each sura. Each sura is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and then the refutation. The entire first volume of about 430 pages is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of Muhammad (one of the first detailed biographies ever printed and again more accurate than its predecessors), an 8-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns, and additional commentaries and introductory matter. The fact that this edition was produced explicitly as an attempt to refute the views of Islam has naturally led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, but both the Arabic text and the Latin translation were far better than any previously printed and had no serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. The commentaries also made a great deal of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time and both the Arabic and the Latin text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years

With two bookplates and an occasional early manuscript note and a few letters or numbers inscribed in the foot margin of one leaf. With a tear running into the text of one leaf, repaired, but otherwise in very good condition. With generous margins. The boards are slightly bowed and there is a small tear repaired at the foot of the spine. A ground-breaking work of Quranic scholarship, a valuable source for the study of the Quran and an essential source for European views of Islam.

Cat. Bibl. A.-R. Courbonne, dont la vent ... 1er février 1842, 30 (this copy); 34; Schnurrer 377; Sheikh Al-Shabab, "The place of Marracci's Latin translation of the Holy Quran: ...", in: Journal of King Saud University: language & translation, 13 (2001), pp. 57-74.

*First Dutch translation of the Qur'an,
together with a life of Muhammad and a work on the Ottoman Empire*



447. QURAN – DUTCH]. De Arabische Alkoran, door de Zarazijsche en de Turcksche prophete Mahometh.

Hamburg, for Barent Adriaensz. Berentsma, 1641.

With: (2) **[MUHAMMAD].** Historie van den oorsprongh, geslacht, geboorte, opvoedinge, en leere des grooten valschen propheet's Mahomets.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With engraved frontispiece and 9 engraved illustrations in the text.

(3) **[OTTOMAN EMPIRE].** Prophetien, of voorseggingen der beyde Keyseren Severi en Leonis, die beyde in Orienten geregeert hebben.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With 15 numbered engraved illustrations. 3 works in 1 volume. 4°. 18th-century calf with the coat of arms of Aaron de Joseph de Pinto stamped in gold on both boards, gold-tooled spine. € 12,500

First Dutch translation of the Quran, translated after the first German version by Salomon Schweigger (1616). Schweiger, a protestant minister who sojourned in Istanbul for three years, knew little Arabic and translated from an Italian version of 1547, which on its turn was based on a Latin rendering of the original Arabic.

The work is bound with a rare second edition of a (critical) life of Muhammad with an account of the early spread of Islam (2), and a second Dutch edition of the prophetic visions of the Byzantine Emperors Leo VI and Severus on the end of the Ottoman Empire (3), both works first published in 1627.

The book comes from the library of the wealthy Amsterdam merchant Aaron de Joseph de Pinto (1710–58), a distinguished book collector who had his books bound by the so-called “Fleur-de-Lis Bindery” at The Hague.

Some owner’s entries on flyleaf; slightly shaved. Very good copies, with an interesting provenance.

(1) STCN (6 copies?); Waller 46. (2) STCN (3 copies, including 1 incomplete). (3) STCN (3 copies); Waller 1389; on the binding: Storm van Leeuwen, *Dutch decorated bookbinding* (2006), IIA, pp. 111f.



Uncommon Dutch Qur'an

448. [QUR'AN – DUTCH]. Mahomets Alkoran, door du Ryer uit d'Arabische in de Fransche en door I. H. Glazemaker in de Nederlandsche taal vertaalt.

Amsterdam, Timotheus ten Hoorn, 1696. 8°. With additional engraved title page and 6 engraved plates. Contemporary vellum with handwritten spine title.

€ 3,500

Uncommon Dutch edition of du Ryer’s version, in a translation by J. H. Glasemaker (previously published in 1658), with a Life of the Prophet and numerous engravings by Caspar Luyken (1672–1708). Du Ryer’s 1647 French version served as the basis for further translations of the Qur’an (including English, German, and Russian), and was instrumental in introducing Europeans to the tenets of the Muslim faith.

Block somewhat loosened, but still a good copy.

Chauvin X, p. 129 (phi). Cf. Schnurrer 428.

With the genealogy of the Prophet

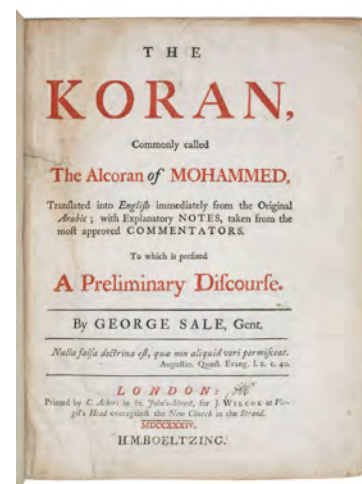
449. [QUR'AN – English]. SALE, George, translator. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English [...] by George Sale.

London, C. Ackers for J. Wilcox, 1734. Large 4°. With folding engr. map, folding engr. plate, and 3 (2 folding) engr. genealogical tables. Modern half calf with marbled covers, gilt. € 3,500

First printing of this important translation. “Showered with praise from the start” (cf. Enay). “The classic translation of the Quran [...] Sale worked from the original Arabic, but also used Marracci’s Latin version, about which he said it was very precise, but too literal [...] Sale’s translation is marked by a rather sober tidiness. Sale himself saw his work as a sort of defence of a much-maligned book [...] The translation’s dispassionate, dry objectivity was an enormous step forward for western Quranic studies. Its deserved success was based to no little extent on the ‘Preliminary Discourse’, which provides a general introduction to the Quran as well as an overview of the most important Muslim denominations [...] For a century this account remained one of the principal sources from which the European educated elite drew its knowledge of all matters Quranic” (cf. Fück).

Title page slightly wrinkled and dusty. A good, very unobtrusively browned copy in an appealing modern binding.

Chauvin X, 146. Schnurrer 429. Fück 104f. Enay 169. Graesse IV, 44. Ebert 11524.



Fourth editon of the first English Quran to be translated directly from the Arabic

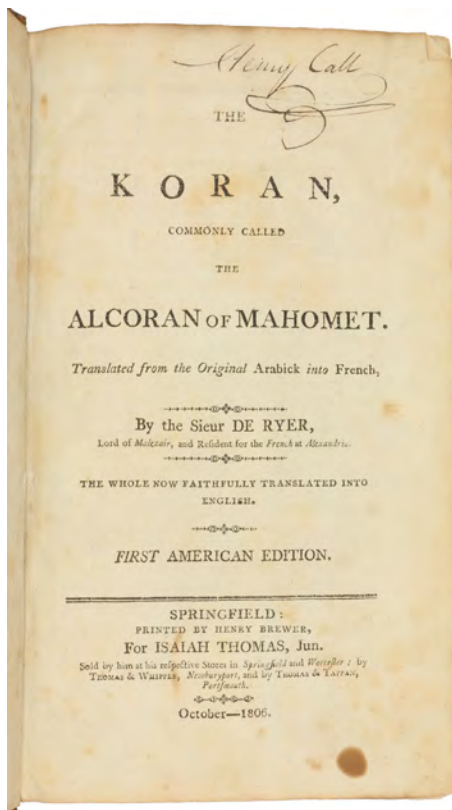
450. [QUR'AN – English]. SALE, George, translator. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed. Translated from the original Arabic with explanatory notes, taken from the most approved commentators to which is prefixed a preliminary discourse. A new edition.

Bath, S. Hazard for J. Johnson, Vernor and Hood, Ogilvy and Speare, J. Sewell, H. Gardner and C. and G. Kearsley, 1795. 2 vols. 8°. Engraved fold-out map of Arabia, 3 genealogical tables of which two folding, 1 plate illustrating the Temple of Mecca, all taken from the first editon of 1734. Old calf. € 3,500

Fourth edition of the first translation of the Koran into English. A landmark not only as an effort to bring an accurate version of the Quran to the English-speaking world, but also in Western Quranic studies in general.

Holt notes his “enlightened and objective attitude” in sharp contrast with most Western Arabists of his day or earlier: “His freedom from religious prejudice ..., his obvious conviction that Arabic writers were the best source of Arab history, and Muslim commentators the fittest to expound the Quran, marks an enormous advance ...”. In addition to Arabic sources, Sale consulted the best Latin translation of the Quran, by Ludovico Marracci, published in 1698. Rebacked, some tears in the folding map repaired.

ESTC T146975; Fück, *Die Arabischen studien*, p. 104; P.M. Holt, *Studies in the history of the Near East* (1973), pp. 57–60; McKenzie & Ross, eds., *A ledger of Charles Ackers*, p. 41; Schnurrer, p. 429.



First American edition

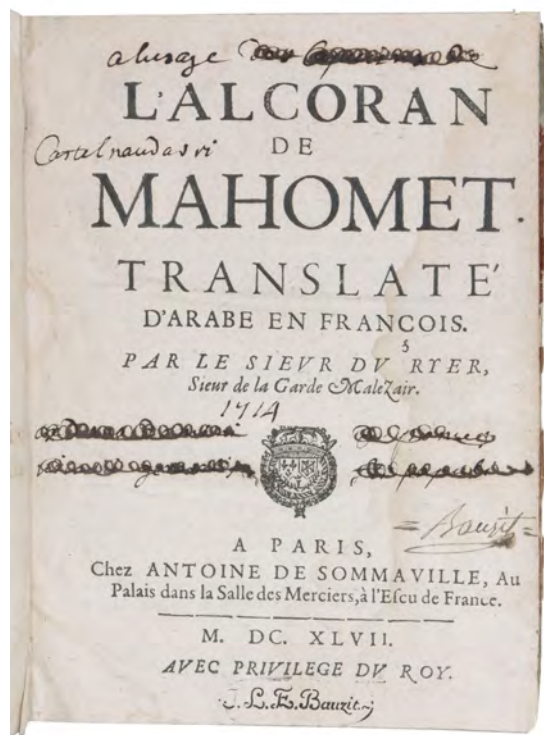
451. [QUR'AN – ENGLISH]. The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mahomet. First American edition.

Springfield, Massachusetts, Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, Jun., October 1806. 8°. Contemporary full sheepskin with giltstamped spine title. € 6,500

First American edition of the Qur'an, produced by Isaiah Thomas, founder of the American Antiquarian Society and the largest and most important Massachusetts publishing house during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thomas adapted a translation of the French orientalist André du Ryer for the American market, with occasional notes, including Turkish traditions. Du Ryer had been the envoy of the French king at Alexandria and Constantinople in the 17th century. His translation was the best available, and was frequently reprinted and translated into other European languages throughout the 18th century.

Some browning and light foxing throughout. Small hole slightly affecting text to leaf Aa6; quires Ff and Gg transposed; a tear in leaf O4 professionally repaired. Provenance: From the collection of the Massachusetts businessman Henry E. Call (fl. 1860s) with his ink ownership to title-page and oval stamps to flyleaf; front pastedown has mid-19th century note of acquisition for \$2.00 from E. P. Dutton's Boston bookshop, founded in 1852.

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



The earliest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular

452. [QUR'AN – FRENCH]. RYER, André du. L'Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d'Arabe en François.

Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1647. 4°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine. € 5,500

Rare first edition of “the oldest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular” (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an). Du Ryer's introduction briefly summarizes the Muslim religion for Christian readers, noting customs such as Ramadan, circumcision, the practice of having as many as four wives, the significance of Mecca and Medina, Sufi brotherhoods and wandering ascetics, and finally the Islamic recognition of Jesus as a prophet but not the son of God. A prayer printed in Arabic is included on the verso of leaf e2.

“Du Ryer's translation of the Qur'an [...] became an unparalleled literary success [...] The easy availability of the Qur'an accompanied a newfound interest in the Orient; additionally, du Ryer's translation lacked the polemical tone of previous editions, an orientation which arose mainly in ecclesiastical contexts. Du Ryer used Islamic commentaries such as al-Bayawi's *Anwar al-tanzil*, the *Tafsir al-Jalalayan* by al-Mahalli and *al-Suyu i*, or an excerpt from al-Razi's great commentary made by al-Raghi al-Tunisi, entitled *al-Tanwir fi l-tafsir*, quite casually in his

translation, merely noting them in the margins. The deprecatory tone present in the introductory chapter, ‘Sommaire de la religion des Turcs,’ can be understood as an attempt at camouflage (cf. Hamilton and Richard, André du Ryer, 94f)” (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an). Some waterstaining throughout; occasional worming; more pronounced edge damage near end. Provenance: 1714 ms. ownership (partly stricken out) of the Castelnau dary Capuchins, dissolved in 1789; acquired by the notary J. L. E. Bauzit of Castelnau dary (his ownership on title and flyleaf).

Chauvin X, p. 126. Schnurrer 427. Füek 74. Brunet III, 1309. Encyclopedia of the Qur'an V, 347.

*“Au nom d'Allah clément et misericordieux, juste, bon et puissant!”
The first French translation of the Qur'an by a woman*

453. [QUR'AN – FRENCH]. L'Alkoran! (Le livre par excellence.) Traduction textuelle de l'arabe faite par Fatma-Zaida djarié-odalyk-doul den Béniamin-Aly Effendi-Agha.

Lisbon, Société Typographique Franco-Portugaise, 1861. 8°. 1920s temporary wrappers (Portuguese mackle paper) with handwritten cover title. € 4,800

Only edition: one of the great mysteries of Qur'anic literature, and apparently the first translation of the Qur'an into French by a woman. Following those of Du Ryer (1647), Savary (1783), and Kazimirski-Biberstein (1840), this fourth French version of the holy text is original in many respects: notably, it is the first to retain the untranslatable name “Allah” instead of substituting “Dieu”. Also, it does not follow the traditional order of surahs, but tries to arrange them chronologically, by Meccan and Medinan surahs. Indeed, as Ellis noted, this is not at all a literal translation: instead, it is interpretative, interventionist and even feminist, liberally transposing verses from surah to surah and often offering not so much a translation than a new creation, more true perhaps to the spirit of Islam than to the sacred text. As early as 1961, the scholar Abul Muzaffar drew attention to the fact that Fatma-Zaida's name is probably spurious and that the author was very probably a European convert to Islam, not proficient in Ottoman Turkish and not fully in French, either, who felt spiritually at home in the Muslim Orient and,



wishing to defend Islam from its detractors, produced an apologetic version of the Qur'an. If this is so, the translator was still almost certainly a woman: as Rim Hassen has variously pointed out, Fatma-Zaïda's text quite clearly endeavors to "project a positive image of Muslim women and their position in society" (p. 226), and even goes so far as to interpolate entirely new material such as verse "209" in the Third Sura, which impresses on the reader to "require the castration of merchants of female slaves"! Some browning and foxing throughout; untrimmed as issued. Lower original orange wrapper cover preserved but partly pasted to the temporary wrappers, upper cover inscribed "O Alkorao (o Livro Sagrado dos Mahometanos)". An exceptional work, very rare in libraries and never reprinted.

Chauvin X, 180. Ellis, *Catalogue of Arabic Books in the British Museum I*, 891. OCLC 7039046. Abul Muzaffar, *Le Coran de "Fatma Zaïda". Le Centenaire d'un Mystérieux Ouvrage*. In: *Pensée Chiite 8* (1961), pp. 19–22. Rim Hassen, "From a Slave to a Translator: Conflicts and Mediation in Fatma-Zaïda's Translation of the Quran: Customs Officers or Smugglers?", in: Diana Roig-Sanz, Reine Meylaerts (eds.), *Literary Translation and Cultural Mediators in 'Peripheral' Cultures* (Cham, 2018) pp. 211–234. Quaritch, *Oriental Languages Cat.* (1887), no. 33054 ("Rare and curious").

The most beautiful German edition of the Qur'an of the 20th century

454. [QUR'AN – GERMAN]. GOLDSCHMIDT, Lazarus. El Koran, das heißt die Lesung. Die Offenbarungen des Mohammed ibn Abdallah des Propheten Gottes.

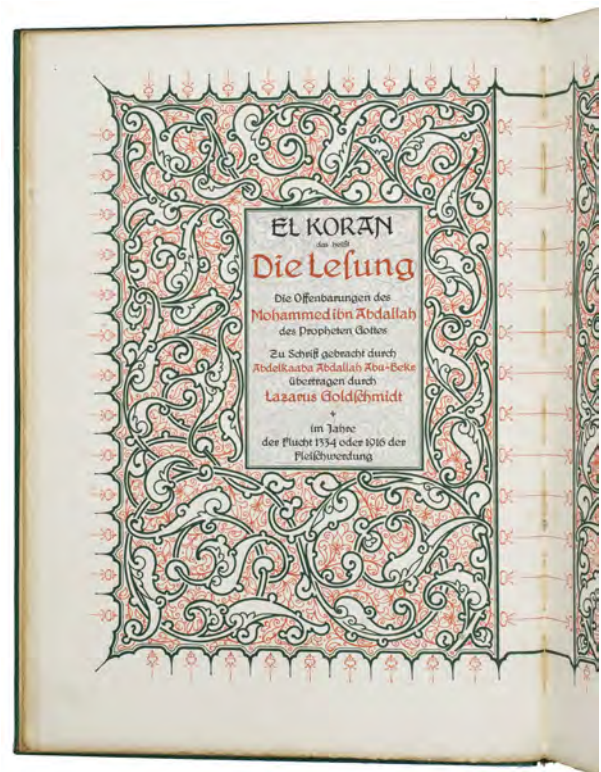
Berlin, Brandus, 1916. Folio. With elaborately red, green and grey decorated title page and first page containing the first Surah, in the style of older manuscripts. All text is set in two columns, all in red and green frames, the Surah titles are set in grey decorated headpieces and with grey decorations in the margins denoting the different sections ("abteilungen"). Original green boards with gold-stamped oriental decorations, the title in gold on the spine, head edge gilt, and with red, green and gold headbands. € 4,500

The most beautiful German Qur'an of the 20th century, issued as a limited edition on handmade paper. The present work is number 36 of 200.

The present work comprises a literal translation of the text after Gustav Leberecht Flügel's (1802–1870) famous mid-19th-century edition of the Qur'an. This edition was very important in presenting a reliable version of the original Arabic text to the West and it became the basis of the majority of translations of the Qur'an into European languages. The present edition was prepared by Lazarus Goldschmidt (1817–1950), who was a German Jewish orientalist, writer and translator. He was not only the first person to translate the entire Babylonian Talmud, a central text of Judaism, but he was also responsible for publishing the present beautifully decorated, limited edition German Qur'an. Goldschmidt oversaw all parts and processes in the publication of this Qur'an, from the decorations to the typesetting; he even used specially cut type (Delitzsch Antiqua) for the text.

The binding shows slight signs of wear, mainly around the spine which is slightly faded; edges slightly browned, occasional slight foxing, mainly to the gutters and margins of the pages, otherwise internally bright and clean. Overall in very good condition.

(We were unable to check the following references:) Enay 121; Rodenberg 445.



First Swedish translation of the Qur'an

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

Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1843. 8°. Near contemporary green half calf over marbled boards, flat spine elaborately gilt. € 3,500



First Swedish edition: the pioneering, first complete version of the Holy Qur'an in any Scandinavian language. The translator Fredrik Crusenstolpe (1801–82) was secretary to the Swedish consul in Tanger and a philhellene who had fought against the Ottomans in the Greek War of Independence.

The publication was privately funded by the translator himself: Crusenstolpe, who detected in the Swedish mentality an ignorance and tendency toward superstition which he resented, “felt personally compelled to furnish the Swedish audience with material to rectify some of the misconceptions about the Prophet Muhammad in Swedish popular imagination [...] He described the Prophet as a rational ‘Arabic founder of law’ (p. iii), in compliance with a common imagery of the Prophet which emerged in the European Enlightenment” (N. S. Eggen, “On the Periphery: Translations of the Qur'an in Sweden, Denmark and Norway”, in: *The Routledge Handbook of Arabic Translation*, ed. Sameh Hanna et al.). Covers a little rubbed, corners slightly bumped. Some browning and occasional foxing throughout. From the library of Swedish linguist Hans Hultqvist (1943–2019) with his discrete shelf mark in pencil to title-page. Very rare: OCLC lists only four holding libraries (NY Public Library, Library of Congress, Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University).

Chauvin X, 238. OCLC 2011410.

First and only edition of a detailed history of the Franciscan mission in Morocco, beautifully produced

456. SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO, Francisco de Jesús María de. Mission historial de Marruecos, en que se trata de los martirios, persecuciones, y trabajos, que han padecido los misionarios, y frutos que han cogido las misiones, que han cogido las misiones, que desde sus principios tuvo la Orden Seraphica en el Imperio de Marruecos, y continúa La Provincia de San Diego de Franciscos descalços de Andalucía en el mismo Imperio.



Sevilla, Francisco Garay, 1708. Folio. With engraved allegorical frontispiece, title printed in red and black. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 12,500

First and only edition of a very detailed history of the Franciscan mission in Morocco, by Francisco de Jesus Maria de San Juan del Puerto (active ca. 1700–25). It is dedicated to Luis Manuel, bishop of Palestrina, archbishop of Toledo, “Primado” of Spain, Ambassador to Pope Innocentius XI, etc. The Franciscans arrived in Marrakesh already in 1220 when Saint Berard of Carbio and four other Franciscans were martyred by Moslems in Marrakesh. The present history presents many biographies of Franciscan martyrs at the hands of Moroccan Moslems through the ages. Along the way it gives a great deal of information about Morocco and the north coast of Africa, the religion, administration and customs of the Moors, the Jewish quarter of Marrakesh and activities in other parts of North Africa. With an early inscription on the back of the title-page, later obscured with ink but still visible. Fine copy, with a small ink stain on the dedication. Binding with the lovely manuscript title (20 mm capitals and 14 mm x-height!) faded, but still very good.

CCPB 000114107-4; Ellen G. Friedman, “The exercise of religion by Spanish captives in North Africa”, in: *Sixteenth century journal*, 6 (1975), pp. 19–34; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Ambe* 1276; Palau 293854.

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

457. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Bilder aus Mekka.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. Folio. 20 collotype prints mounted on 18 sheets loose in red gilt cloth portfolio as issued, complete with the oft-lacking half-title, list of plates, title and preface. € 95,000



One of the earliest photographic documents of Mecca and the Hajj, preceded only by the photographs of Muhammed Sadiq Bey published in 1881 (Sotheby's, 4 June 1998: £1,250,000). Much rarer than the author's similarly titled *Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka*, a portfolio of lithographs to accompany the *Mekka* books which Snouck had published after his return from the Arabian Peninsula. "Following the publication of *Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka*, Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught the art of photography. The letter contained new photographs of the hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in 1889 to publish his *Bilder aus Mekka* [...] The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures" (Badr el-Hage, p. 46f.).

"In 1981 F. H. S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest

Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures, which without exception had been erased from the plates reproduced by Snouck Hurgronje: 'Futugrafiyat al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffar, tabib Makka' (The Photography of the Sayyid Abd al-Ghaffar, physician of Mecca). This princely eye surgeon had been host to the young Snouck in Mecca immediately after the Dutchman's conversion to Islam. Snouck claimed to have taught his host how to use a camera and attributes to him (without ever mentioning his name) the pictures reproduced in *Bilder aus Mekka*".

The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally during the past decades (the last, at Sotheby's in 2006, was incomplete, lacking all the text leaves).

Macro 1233. Badr el-Hage. *Saudi Arabia Caught in Time*. Reading, 1997. F. E. Peters. *The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Place*. Princeton University Press 1996

The earliest photographic documents of the city of Mecca, its dignitaries and its pilgrims

458. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Mekka. (And:) Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka.

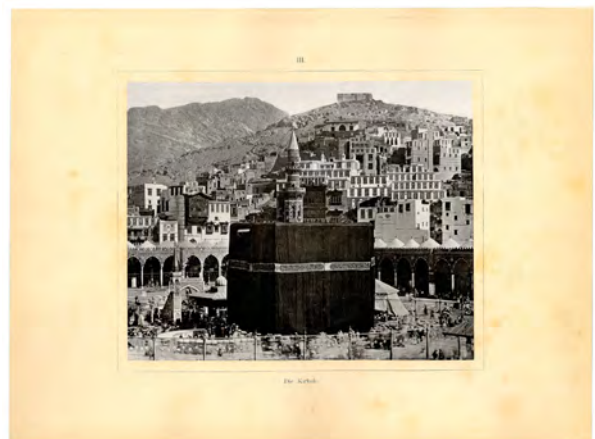
Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1888–89. 2 vols. of text (4°, with 3 genealogical tables and 2 folding maps, half calf with gilt-stamped morocco label to spine) and one volume of plates (folio, with 4 chromolithogr. plates conjoined as 2, 6 [1 double-sized] toned lithographic plates, and 65 mounted photographs on a total of 40 plates). Cloth portfolio with gilt cover title.

€ 45,000

emarkable set, rarely encountered complete with the plates volume. The Dutch orientalist Snouck spent a year in Mecca and Jeddah during 1884/85 and was married to a Mecca woman. He was the first non-Muslim to visit the city outside the annual pilgrimage. The photographs, taken by himself and an Arabic physician, are among the earliest to show Mecca and its pilgrims.

Very nicely rebound, in matching period style portfolio and half calf. An unusually crisp and clean copy throughout: text volumes spotless; the plates with the vintage photographs, much sought after as the earliest photographic documents of the city, its dignitaries and its pilgrims, are backed on thin linen and preserved in perfect condition.

Macro 1239 (omitting mention of the Atlas). Henze V, 177. Dinse 443.



Editio princeps of St. Thomas's treatise against the unbelievers

459. ST THOMAS AQUINAS. [Summa contra gentiles]. De veritate catholicae fidei contra errores infidelium seu Summa catholicae fidei.



[Strasbourg, printer of Henricus Ariminensis (Georg Reyser?), not after 1474]. Royal folio (273 × 398 mm). Gothic type. 248 ff. (incl. final blank). 49 lines. 2 columns. Contemporary south German decoration: each of 4 books opening with an illuminated initial with extensions; rubricated throughout in red and blue. Modern calf, early index tabs.

€ 45,000

Editio princeps. Magnificent copy of the rare first edition of one of St. Thomas Aquinas's two masterpieces which systematized Latin theology. The printer is commonly referred to as "the printer of Henricus Ariminensis"; the ISTC suggests the Eichstätt printer Georg Reyser (active until 1503; cf. ADB 28, 368f.) known for his characteristic type, or, following Pellechet, Heinrich Eggstein.

"The combination of theology and philosophy which was the basis of scholasticism found its finest expression in [St. Thomas's] writings. Aquinas held that knowledge came from two sources: the truths of Christian faith and the truths of human reason. Each is a distinct source, but the revelation which comes from faith is the greater of the two, and its chief characteristic is that it consists of mysteries to be believed rather than understood" (PMM 30 for the editio princeps of the 'Summa Theologiae' published in 1485). The 'Summa de veritate catholicae fidei contra gentiles' (Treatise on the Truth of the Catholic Faith, against Unbelievers), written in Rome, 1261-64, was composed at the request of St. Raymond of Pennafort, who desired to have a philosophical exposition and defence of the Christian Faith, to be used against the Jews and

Moors in Spain.

First leaf a little defective and repaired, minor marginal repairs in first 4 leaves, small stain at a few extreme upper margins, decoration just shaved. A stamp erased from fol. 4/10r.

H 1385. Goff T-190. GW M46563. BMC I 77. Ohly-Sack 2729. Pellechet 986. Proctor 322. Sheppard 233. Voulliéme, Berlin 2179. Walsh S-110B.

*Autograph copy by the author for his wife of his famous collection of erotic poems,
translated from the Arabic*

460. TOUSSAINT, Franz, French oriental scholar (1879–1955). Le jardin des caresses.

May and June 1936. 11.5 × 12 cm. Manuscript in French written by the author in blank ink a neat 20th-century hand in one column. Chapter divisions are made in the form of a calligraphic leaf, drawn in the same black ink as the text.



Bound in contemporary richly gold-tooled arabesque beige morocco with a flap at the front-edge, covered with gold-tooled green morocco on the inside, purple and white head and end bands, gold and light blue endpapers. Stored in a professionally made beige morocco box (ca. 15 × 15 cm) with a gold-tooled three-line fillet frame on the boards, on the inside covered with light pink silk, title in gold on the spine.

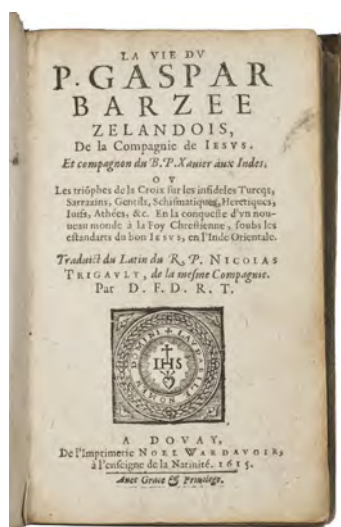
€ 7,500

Autograph copy of *Le jardin des caresses*, Toussaint's famous collection of Moorish erotic poems, written and inscribed by the author himself as a gift to his second wife. The work is considered to be a classic of 20th-century French orientalism. The work contains a collection of anonymously written Moorish sensual and erotic poems, translated from the Arabic into French by Franz Toussaint. The present copy of the work was very likely made as a gift for his second wife (married since 1925), Adelaïde Etelca Stefania Braggiotti, and is

inscribed by the author himself, emphasizing his feelings for her: “À Etelka, ma femme bien-aimée, qui est pour moi toute la splendeur du monde et toute la poésie. Franz Toussaint. Mai 1936”.

Toussaint is known for his translations of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Japanese works, especially for his translation of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam (1924). He was also a director of films. The present collection of poems, inspired by Arabic literature, was first published serially in 1909–11 before they were published together in 1911 by Henri Piazza in Paris. The work was reprinted many times in the 20th century, all appearing as limited editions, and also translated into English (*The Garden of Caresses*; London, Golden Cockerel Press, 1934). The work also became very popular in song, as the short stanzas in the work were very suitable to put to music. The present copy of Toussaint’s “tales of love”, being a presentation copy which is beautiful in its simplicity, is the only autograph of the work known. With the monogrammed stamp of the author in black ink on both endpapers. Binding slightly worn around the edges of the spine and fore-edge (including the flap), first two endpapers almost loose, with a few minor spots. The case is a little worn at a few places, the two fastenings are gone but still preserved. Overall an autograph copy of *Le jardin des caresses* which is still in very good condition and in its original binding, made by Toussaint as a gift for his wife.

Biography of Gaspar Berse, “the Dutch Xavier”



461. TRIGAULT, Nicolas. *La vie du P. Gaspar Barzee Zelandois, de la Compagnie de Jesus. ... En la conquête d'un Nouveau Monde à la foy Chrestienne, sous les estandarts du bon Jesus, en l'Inde Orientale.*

Douai, Noel Wardavoir, 1615. Small 8°. Contemporary limp vellum. € 5,000

First French edition of a biography of the Jesuit Gaspar Berse (1515–53), who preached in Ormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and Goa in India. Berse was born in Goes on the island of Walcheren in Zeeland, the Netherlands. After his studies in Louvain he went to Coimbra in 1546 where he entered the Jesuit order. In 1548 he was sent to the island of Ormuz and in 1551 to Goa where the well-known François Xavier, who would soon depart for Japan, appointed him director of St. Paul's College in Goa and entrusted him with the provincialate of the Indian Mission. He died in Goa on 6 October 1553.

With engraved armorial bookplate of John Drummond of Logy Almond on back of title-page. In very good condition. The cords were never attached to the vellum cover and the endleaves never pasted down, so that the cover is held on by the headbands laced through at the hinges.

De Backer & Sommervogel VIII, col. 238, 4; Streit V, 188.



V
Maps
and Atlases

The earliest obtainable printed map of the Arabian Peninsula

462. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Sexta Asiae Tabula.

[Rome, Conrad Swenheym & Arnold Buckinck for Domitius Calderinus, 1478]. Engraved map of the Arabian Peninsula, printed (as usual) on two joined folio leaves (together 563 × 396 mm). Framed (79 × 63 cm). € 50,000

Highly important early map of the Arabian Peninsula and adjoining regions, from the extraordinary 1478 Rome edition of Ptolemy's "Geography", created under the direction of Conrad Swenheym (who apprenticed with Gutenberg). The second map of the Peninsula ever published, in its first state, this is the earliest obtainable printed map of Arabia, preceded only by the less detailed and crudely engraved specimen in the Bologna edition of Ptolemy, which is generally regarded as unobtainable.

The present map is an excellent example of Swenheym's finely engraved map of Arabia, based upon Ptolemy. Among the towns shown are Medina (Lathrippa) and the archaeological sites of Zubarah (Catara) and Al-Dur (Domana). The association of Macoraba with Mecca is disputed.

Until the 1477 edition was definitively dated, the 1478 edition was believed to be the first printed atlas. Buckinck completed the work started by Swenheym, whose method of using a printing press for the copperplate maps, together with the fine engraving, produced

excellent results. The plates for the 1478 Rome Ptolemy were later purchased by Petrus de Turre in 1490, who published the second, unchanged edition of the map; it was again reprinted in 1507. The editions are identical, although there are different watermarks in the paper (though there is some debate as to whether the watermarks are in fact completely reliable in determining the editions).

Some faint stains along the edges of the paper and in the gutter. In very good condition.

Al Ankary 3. Nordenskiöld 201.21. Tibbetts 4. Campbell, Letter Punches: a Little-Known Feature of Early Engraved Maps. Print Quarterly, Volume IV, No. 2, June 1987, pp. 151–154. For the atlas: Shirley, Mapping of the world 4.



One of the earliest maps of Arabia, with unique contemporary illumination

463. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Sexta Asiae Tabula.

Ulm, Lienhart Holle, 1482. Double-page woodcut map, fine original hand-colour, with near-contemporary manuscript vignette illustrations of an Ababeel bird, Makkah and Kaaba in pen and wash heightened in gold. 414 × 572 mm. Framed (78 × 56 cm). € 150,000

The first-ever printed woodcut map of the Arabian Peninsula, here in original hand colour and adorned with unique, hand-drawn illumination added by a contemporary artist. The map was published in the first atlas printed outside Italy; it was the first atlas to be illustrated with woodcut maps.

Remarkably, the hand-drawn vignette illustrations include a depiction of the relief of Makkah, besieged by Abrahah, through the Ababeel birds, who pelted the attacking army of war elephants with burning stones from the pits of the fires of hell. The image shows a gigantic blue-and-gilt Ababeel bird above the city, engulfed in flames – not only one of the earliest depictions of Makkah but also an amazing example of cross-cultural exchange of narratives during the early Renaissance, proving a Western illustrator's familiarity with a Middle Eastern tradition famously referenced in the Qur'an (sura 105, known as al-Fil, The Elephant): "Wa 'arsala 'Aalayhim tayran 'Ababeel, Tarmeehim bihijaratim min sijjeel" ("And He sent against them birds in flocks, Striking them with stones of burning clay"). No other example with these illustrations of Makkah is known, nor are they contained in any printed edition of Ptolemy.

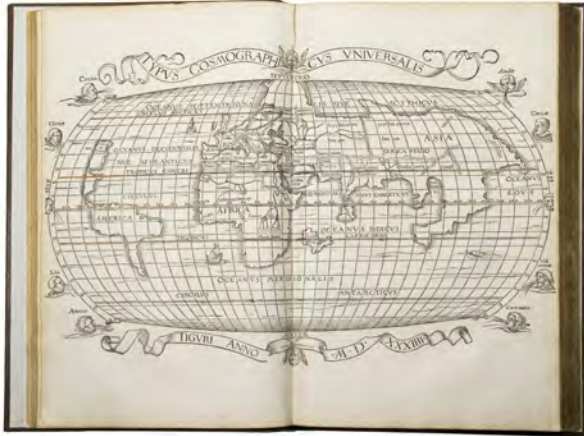
Campbell, Earliest Printed Maps, p. 179–210. Schreiber 5032. Tibbetts 8 (p. 37). The Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Maps". Cf. Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 8f (illustration). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 21.



First edition of Vadianus' important description of the world, including the very rare map

464. VADIANUS, Joachim (Joachim von WATT). *Epitome trium terrae partium, Asiae, Africae et Europae compendiarium locorum descriptionem continens, praecipue autem quorum in actis Lucas, passim autem evangelistae & apostoli meminere.*

Zurich, Christoph Froschauer, 1534. Folio. A double page woodcut world map "Typus cosmographus universalis" after Sebastian Münster. Modern calf. € 38,500



This significant geographical work is the first edition, and it contains extensive commentary on America and the Holy Land by Joachim Vadianus or von Watt (1484–1551). This copy is one of the few that includes the world map, which depicts America for one of the first time. The map is a general representation on an oval projection. The first edition of Vadianus' influential work is a comprehensive description of the world. He covers all continents, seas, islands, regions, mountains, and towns of the world, with separate chapters dedicated to Europe, Africa, Asia, Palestine, and even Paradise. Vadianus provided an extensive account of the world's geography, including information about the winds of the ocean, the cities and their populations, and the islands of the ocean. He begins with detailed descriptions of different European countries, followed by accounts of various regions in Africa and

Asia (including a detailed essay on Palestine) and the Holy Land. Furthermore, Vadianus devotes much of his work to describing the geography of Arabia and praises the virtues and culture of the ancient Arab people who inhabited northern Arabia and the southern Levant, the Natabeans

Small worm hole in the outer margin of pp. 175–226, some marginal notes. Very good copy.

Adams V-10; Alden & Landis 534/31; Harrisse, BAV 189; JCB I, p. 460; Karrow 58/47.1; Nordenskiöld 106; Panzer V, 313, 62; Sabin 98279 (erroneously dated 1533); Shirley 70; USTC 653060 (39 copies); VD 16, V-20 (15 copies).

The first modern map of Arabia

465. GASTALDI, Giacomo. *Il disegno della seconda parte dell'Asia.*

Venice, G. Gastaldi, 1561. Two sheets joined (470 × 740 mm to the neat line, full margins showing the plate mark, overall size 550 × 790 mm). € 150,000

An extraordinary example of "the first modern map of the Arabian Peninsula" (Al-Ankary), by far the best copy we have ever handled: the first issue of the first edition, a strong impression on thick white paper with excellent contrast and exceptionally broad margins.

Still the most sought-after map of the region, Gastaldi's two page wall-map served as a model for all further mapping of the peninsula until the 19th century. Gastaldi is regarded as "the most important 16th century Italian cartographer. His maps are very rare, as they were issued separately to order and were not part of an atlas" (Al-Qasimi, 1st ed., p. 23). Gastaldi used various sources including Portolan charts of the region drawn by the 16th-century Portuguese explorers. Many details, such as the coastline of the Arabian Gulf, certain coastal towns, or the peninsula of Qatar, are mapped and named for the first time. It is the most valuable of the early maps of the region. "Although the shape of the peninsula is distorted by modern standards, the Qatar peninsula and Bahrain are both shown – details that are missing on some maps produced up to almost 300 years later" (Stuart McMinn Catalogue).

Old foliation in brown ink to the upper right margin. Spotless and with temoins on the right outer edge. An exceptionally fine example.

Bifolco, I, 380f. Tibbetts 28. Karrow 30/91. Nordenskiöld II, 130, 61. Couto/Bacqué-Grammont/Taleghani, Atlas Historique du Golfe Persique (2006), p. 132, no. 29 and p. 152. Tooley, Maps in Italian Atlases of the 16th Century, 54. Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.), p. 26 with 2 figs. Tooley, Dictionary II, 143.



Modern map of the Middle East

466. JODE, Cornelis de. *Secundae Partis Asiae* [...].

Antwerp, 1593. 20 × 13 inches. Hand-coloured. € 15,000

Fine example of De Jode's modern map of the Middle East, from his *Speculum Orbis Terrae*, published in Antwerp in 1578 and engraved by Joannes and Lucas van Deutecum. As noted in the title, the map was prepared by Gerard De Jode's and is largely identical to Giacomo Gastaldi's highly influential map of 1559. De Jode's delineation of Arabia is vastly superior to the contemporary maps of Ortelius, showing far more accuracy and detail. Extending from the Nile to Afghanistan and centered on the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, the map depicts what was then still among the most important trading centers of the commercial world.

The present example is from the first edition of De Jode's work, which can be distinguished from the second edition by the pagination on the verso. The map is drawn from the rare first edition of De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. At least one commentator has opined that as few as 11 known examples of the first edition are known to have survived, making separate maps from this first edition very rare on the market.

Karrow, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century, 30/91.2. Tibbetts, Arabia in Early Maps 38



Globe made for the rulers of the Southern Netherlands

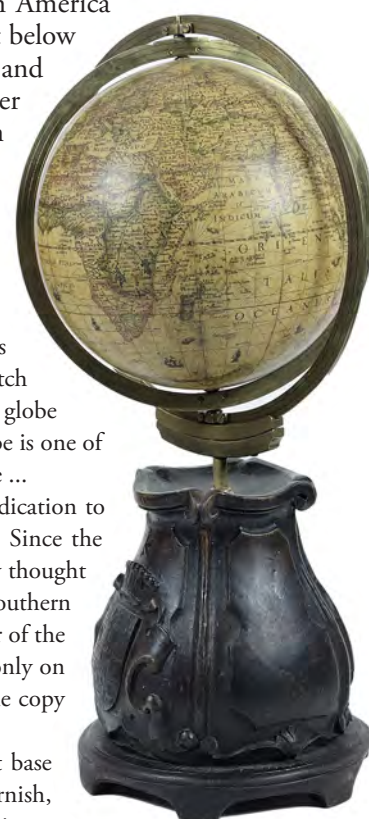
467. [GLOBE – TERRESTRIAL]. HONDIUS, Jodocus. [Terrestrial globe].

Antwerp, Joan Baptist Vrients [produced by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam], 1601. Diameter 21 cm. The globe is assembled from 12 engraved gores, mounted over a hollow wooden sphere, the gores hand-coloured in outline, some areas with full colour infill. The zero meridian set at the Azores, the seas decorated with ships and sea monsters, the continents with several figures. The cartouche enclosing a lengthy address to the reader by Hondius, pointing out the problems of determining longitude. A decorative cartouche set in North America crowned with the coat of arms of the Albert and Isabella Clara of Austria, the text below this cartouche is signed by Hondius and Vrients dedicating this globe to Albert and Isabella. The globe is mounted in a brass meridian circle set within a fixed brass outer circle, secured at the base into 2 brass plates supported by a brass rod rising from an carved wooden mount of ca. 1800. The walnut mount carved, into four faces each with scrolled cartouche divisions, one face with the carved coat of arms of Albert and Isabella. Overall height 50 cm. € 295,000

A highly important and extremely rare Hondius terrestrial globe in very good condition, made in Antwerp for the rulers of the Southern Netherlands, Albert VII and his wife Isabella Clara Eugenia. With their coat of arms on the globe and on the pedestal. They were great benefactors for the arts in the Southern Netherlands, purchasing many works by the great and famous Dutch & Flemish artists of their time. They were portrayed in several famous works by Rubens. This globe is another example of a masterpiece created with support by the Royal couple. The present globe is one of only three copies with the very special dedication: "Serenissimis Principibus Alberto et Isabellae ...". The globe was first published in Amsterdam by Hondius (1563–1612) in 1601, with a Latin dedication to the "most famous and skilful commanders of the United Provinces of the Netherlands". Since the Republic was at war with the forces that controlled the Southern provinces, Hondius probably thought the dedication and his own association with the Republic might hinder sales of the globe in the Southern Netherlands, hence the new dedication to Albert and Isabella signed by Hondius only as author of the globe and Vrients apparently as publisher. Since Albert and Isabella's coat of arms appear not only on the globe itself, but also on the pedestal, Von Euw & Plotzek sensibly conclude that this is the copy presented to them.

This globe has survived in particularly fine condition, having been mounted into the present base presumably by a later generation of the family. Slightly cleaned by removing the old surface varnish, some light browning to the paper surface and the light application of new varnish, minor rubbing to the wooden mount.

Von Euw & Plotzek, Die Handschriften der Sammlung Ludwig. 1982, vol. 3, pp. 317–318 with illustration (this copy); V.d. Krogt, Globi Neerlandici, HON III, state iv (pp. 474–475; 2 copies); for Vrients, see also: Denucé, Oud-Nederlandsche kaartmakers in betrekking met Plantijn vol. II, pp. 265–278, esp. p. 268.



With attractive maps of the Holy Land

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

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

€ 10,000



Van Adrichem's famous description of the Holy Land. This popular work was translated into many languages (as late as 1857 into French) and appeared in numerous editions.

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

Very good copy, with slightly soiled title – and last page. Binding also in very good condition. Important work on the history of Palestine and Israel, with attractive maps of the Holy Land.

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

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

469. MERCATOR, Gerard and Henricus HONDIUS. *Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. ... Editio decima.*

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

€ 125,000



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

From the Schaffgotsch library, which had its roots in the 16th-century, with the initials of count Carl von Schaffgotsch. Title-page restored at the

foot and in the fore-edge margins, affecting the engraving and especially the imprint, with the gaps in the text and a small part of the illustration restored in manuscript, the following three leaves also with marginal restorations; double-portrait with a small restoration in the gutter, just touching the image; and some minor restorations throughout, mostly in the margins. One map (Tabula III Hollandiae) with a large piece torn off in the lower margin and reattached, but with some loss to the engraving, not affecting the letterpress text on the back. The restorations to the title-page show that the atlas must have been coloured well before the 18th-century endleaves and binding, which are in very good condition. All maps except the one already noted are in very good condition. An attractively coloured copy of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas.

Keuning, "The history of an atlas", in: Imago Mundi IV, pp. 37–62; Koeman, Me 29B; Koeman & V.d. Krogt 1:107.

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

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

Amsterdam, Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1631. Super Royal 2° (48 × 33 cm). With engraved title-page, 99 engraved maps (2 multi-sheet folding, 96 double page and 1 half page), 3 engravings in text and woodcut initials and tailpieces, all beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand, the engraved title-page highlighted with gold (also the letters in the first 5 lines of capitals) and some occasional use of gum arabic on the maps. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum, gilt edges. € 240,000

Beautifully hand-coloured copy of Blaeu's famous *Appendix theatri*, in the original Latin. It quickly took pride of place as an independent atlas in its own right and proved to be the forerunner of Blaeu's many further famous atlases. For the first edition of the *Appendix theatri*, Blaeu expanded his atlas to 97 maps and added letterpress descriptions to each map. We have located one other coloured copy in the Library of the Institute of History CAS, Prague.

After the engraved title-page, the atlas opens with a detailed world map, followed by maps of each of the continents (Europe, Asia, Africa and America) all within decorated borders, single maps of Iceland, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Iberian peninsula, 7 maps of Italy, 25 of France, 18 of the Low Countries, 27 of the German states (with Moravia and Bohemia), 2 of Lithuania, 10 of the Americas, 1 of the Moluccas and 1 of the Holy Land.

This publication would usher in a period of fierce competition in the cartographical community, culminating in the magnificent *Atlas major* of Blaeu's son Joan. But the present 1631 atlas, with its large size and the high quality of its maps, immediately established him as the great atlas publisher.

Slightly browned (mostly from the green pigment used for the colouring), all leaves (text and maps) attached to later stubs, some occasional minor wormholes in the foot margins (not affecting the maps), a small burn hole in the map of the Low Countries, a couple marginal tears and restorations (mainly in the folds), a tear in the green border between the map of the Dnieper River and the cartouche below it, and the folding map of Lithuania damaged, but most of the maps in very good condition.

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



Large paper copy of the first Dutch edition of Blaeu's great atlas of cities and towns of the Dutch Republic, with 320 mostly double-page maps, plans and views

471. BLAEU, Joan. [Toonneel der steden van de Vereenighde Nederlanden, met hare beschrijvingen, ...].

With: [Toonneel der steden van 's Konings Nederlanden, met hare beschrijvingen ...].

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1652]. 2 volumes. Atlas folio (57 × 37 cm).

€ 68,500



A well-preserved large-paper copy of the first Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great atlas of the cities and towns of the Low Countries (the Dutch Republic in volume 1 and the Spanish Netherlands in volume 2), with 320 maps, plans (including fortification, siege and battle plans) and views, mostly printed from double-page plates produced by Blaeu himself.

The binding is slightly worn, with the paste-paper sides scuffed and with holes in some of the hinges at the sewing supports, but it remains structurally sound. Large-paper copy of Joan Blaeu's great atlas of cities and towns of the Low Countries, a beautiful atlas and an important monument to the Dutch Republic.

V. d. Krogt, Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici IV-1, 43:121, issue 4; Fontaine Verwey, Uit de wereld van het boek III, pp. 169–170; <http://bc.library.uu.nl/dutch-splendour-17th-century-blaeu's-town-plans.html>.

*The only celestial atlas published in Dutch Golden age:
featuring Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe*

472. CELLARIUS, Andreas. *Harmonia macrocosmica seu atlas universalis et novus.*

Amsterdam, J. Jansson, 1661. Folio. With hand-coloured engraved title-page and 30 double-page hand-coloured engraved plates, each celestial charts or model Universes. Also with 4 engraved and 2 woodcut in-text diagrams, illustrated woodcut initials, headpieces, and tailpieces. Contemporary full vellum ruled in floriated gilt, decorated with gilt arabesques, stamped in gilt on spine, all edges gilt. € 300,000

First edition, second issue of the only celestial atlas published in the Golden Age of Dutch cartography, and perhaps the most important 17th century celestial atlas to be produced.

Unlike later celestial atlases, the Cellarius charts demonstrated various ancient and contemporary cosmological ideas, rather than merely the names and positions of the stars. The purpose of the book was to assess contemporary attempts to discover the underlying harmony of the universe. As such, the charts represent the highest levels of 17th century astronomical thought, with lavishly engraved and hand-coloured plates showing the three great theories on the nature of the universe: the Ptolemaic, the Copernican, and the Brahean. This was an era when the debate between these models was at the forefront of cosmological science, on par with the debate between Einsteinian Relativism and Quantum Theory today.

In one volume, Cellarius has encapsulated the increasingly accurate celestial cartography, the increasingly uncertain laws of physics, and the endlessly fascinating 17th century multiverse in a moment on the cusp of the most momentous decision in the history of science. Strangely, Cellarius himself remains a somewhat mysterious figure, with little known other than that he was the rector of the Latin school of Hoorn and a gifted mathematician. In fact, it appears that “[t]he most elaborate and famous celestial atlas of the 17th century was issued by an author unknown to the history of astronomy” (Whitfield). This 1661 edition is a variant of the first edition of 1660, identical except for the change of date on the title.

Touch of exterior wear, a few plates with tape reinforcement where they have begun to separate from guards. Stunningly ornate, detailed, and well preserved.

Koeman IV, Cel 2. Snyder, Oude Hemelkaarten p. 115f. Whitfield p. 101.



*“The greatest and finest atlas ever published”, with 610 maps, plans and views,
coloured by a contemporary hand*

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

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–65. 9 volumes. Imperial 2° (55.5 × 36.5 cm). With 9 engraved title-pages, an engraved frontispiece and 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc., mostly double-page (53.5 × 64 cm, plate size ca. 42 × 53 cm), 7 larger folding, a few single-page and a few smaller, many including additional inset maps, plans and views, and decorated with coats of arms, human & mythological figures, animals, produce, etc. With the engraved title-pages, frontispiece, other engravings (except for the compass rose and 2 inscriptions), woodcut devices on 4 title-pages and 1 woodcut initial coloured by a contemporary hand (the maps mostly in outline but with their decorations fully coloured) and some (mostly the engraved title-pages) with extensive use of gold. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum. € 750,000



First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and all coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views and coats of arms. Blaeu first published his great atlas in Latin as *Atlas maior* in 1662, but the Dutch edition includes a few maps more than the Latin or French editions. The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his son Joan (1598/99–1673) are justly famous for the accuracy, originality and beauty of their maps and for the technical quality of their engraving and printing. The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world. The Italian Jesuit Martino Martini (1614–1661), who had lived in China from 1640 to 1651 and was to return in 1658, compiled the atlas of China, printed and published by Joan Blaeu in 1655, the first major atlas of China published in Europe. It remained the most detailed European source for the geography of the Far East far into the 18th century.

Although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. With occasional browning, mostly limited to parts of volume 4, a marginal water stain at the head of the first few quires of volume 9, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear and an occasional small worm hole (mostly marginal), some restored. One map has the outside edge of the left border shaved and a few are slightly dirty or tattered in the outer few millimetres of the margin along one edge. But the atlas is generally in very good condition, most maps and text leaves fine, and the colouring is still bright and clear. The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards, but the binding is also generally very good. Blaeu's stunning great atlas, with about 610 maps, plans and views, mostly double-page, coloured by a contemporary hand.

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

Cross-cultural navigation: Turkish-inscribed maritime pilot

474. COLOM, Jacob Aertsz. [Description de la mer méditerranée].

[Amsterdam, ca. 1670]. Folio. 9 double-page engraved charts only, each sheet approx. 440 × 550 mm, each mounted on stiff paper with maps back-to-back, with thick red and black ink borderlines. Of the 9 maps, 8 are by Colom, numbered in the plates from "2" to "9"; plate 1 replaced with Johannes de Ram's map of the Mediterranean, "Paskaart vande Middellandsche Zee In twee deelen vertoont". Contemporary stiff paper covers (worn with losses); manuscript label to lower cover pasted upside down: "Carta Marinaresca del Mar Mediterraneo". € 25,000

Unusual working copy of Colom's rare pilot, owned by an Ottoman Turkish mariner with his Osmanli inscriptions transliterating the location names throughout. Colom's charts cover the Straits of Gibraltar, the Barbary Coast, Mallorca, the coastline around Barcelona, Nice, Corsica, Sardinia, Southern Italy, Sicily, and Croatia. Koeman highlights the rarity of all of Colom's pilot books and notes that despite "thousands of copies [having been] circulated [...], only a score have survived".

Significant spotting and browning throughout, some cockling and losses to sheets, old repaired tears, creases and signs of heavy use. A highly uncommon survival.

Cf. Phillips III, 53 ff. Koeman IV, 120.



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

475. JAILLOT, Hubert / MORTIER, Pierre. Neptunus, de Franche, of Nieuwe Atlas van de Zeekarten. – 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.

Amsterdam, Pieter Mortier, 1693–1700. 3 parts in 2 volumes. Elephant folio. With 2 engraved frontispieces, large engravings on all 3 title-pages, engraved plates of scales and of the winds, engraved view of an admiral's ship and series of 18 numbered full-page views of ships, 12 full-page plates of flags, 73 full- and double-page engraved coastal charts. All engravings 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'Ablancourt: *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).

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. Pastoureaux, *Neptune Ba. Phillips Atlases* 517.

Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

476. WIT, Frederick de. Atlas maior.

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens & Cornelis Mortier, [ca. 1725]. Imperial 2° (53 × 35.5 cm). With engraved title-page and 76 double page (or in 8 cases larger folding) engraved maps, the title-page and all maps and their decorations coloured by a contemporary hand. Half tanned sheepskin (ca. 1900), gold-tooled spine. € 85,000

Extremely rare Covens & Mortier edition of De Wit's *Atlas maior*, here with the engraved allegorical title-page and all 76 maps and their decorations beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand. It combines maps originally issued by Frederick de Wit, with ones from Nicolaes Visscher II and others. De Wit and Visscher were the leading map and atlas publishers in the Netherlands after a fire crippled the Blaeu firm in 1672. De Wit



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

The atlas opens with Carel Allard's ca. 1696 world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; Nicholas Sanson's map of the poles; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea (Visscher) or its eastern part (Jaillot); Homann's map of Iran; De l'Isle's map of India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies (folding); Visscher's map of the West Indies; De Wit's maps of Malta and of Corsica & Sardinia. Within Europe the atlas gives special emphasis to the Low Countries, with 19 maps.

With a long tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps and small tears where two folds cross in 1 larger folding map, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. Two maps are slightly smaller than the others and have therefore had some of their margins extended. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded..

Koeman, C & M 2 (1 copy, with 100 maps), cf. C & M 1 (based on 18th-century catalogues); V. Egmond, Covens & Mortier (2005), III.2 (pp. 143–145, citing Covens & Mortier's ca. 1721 catalogue).

“The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern 'em with great Cruelty”

477. MOLL, Herman. The Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa, Divided into all its Governments, together with the Other Territories that are Tributary to it, as also the Dominions of the Emperor of Marocco.

London, Herman Moll, John & Thomas Bowles & John King, ca. 1730. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 610 × 1010 mm. € 8,500



Moll's large-format map of the Turkish Empire based on De l'Isle, also covering the whole of the Mediterranean, first published in 1714. The caravan route from Basra to Mecca is also given. Includes inset prospects of Constantinople, Smyrna and Jerusalem, and three views of the Holy Sepulchre.

A note engraved in the area of the Arabian desert south of today's United Arab Emirates contains a pointed editorial critique of Ottoman rule in Arabia: "The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern 'em with great Cruelty, which has made them several times attempt to throw off their Yoke, but in Vain: Those of Arabia Felix are kept in Awe by the Turkish Gallies on the Red Sea; and those of the other Arabia's not being able to subsist in their barren

Countries have spread themselves into the mountainous parts of Syria and the Desarts of Barbary, Barca &c. where they live by Rapine in the Neighboring Countries, and plundering Travellers".

Restoration to binding folds and tears. Well preserved; an excellent, appealingly coloured specimen.

Tibbets 202. Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.), p. 151.

A milestone in the early mapping of China, Mongolia, Tibet, Korea and Alaska

478. D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. *Nouvel atlas de la Chine de la Tartarie Chinoise et du Thibet, contenant les cartes générales & particulieres de ces pays, ainsi que la carte du royaume de Coree ...*

The Hague, Hendrik Scheurleer, 1737. Imperial folio. With 42 engraved maps, some of them partly hand-coloured. Contemporary half red. € 22,500

The most comprehensive European atlas of China in the 18th century, remaining for many decades the cartographic standard for China and vicinity. Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697–1782) was a French cartographer and geographer known for the careful scholarship and accuracy of his work. The present atlas includes highly accurate and detailed maps of China, the first to render Blaeu and Martini out of date, but also the first separate maps of Korea and Bhutan, the first accurate map of Tibet, by far the most detailed maps of Mongolia and the first printed map of any part of Alaska.

Binding worn, especially around the spine, boards a little rubbed, corners bumped. Very light marginal foxing, dust-soiling or browning (never affecting the plates; title-page a little more browned), a little thumbing to a few leaves, edges of some leaves slightly frayed, but overall in good condition.

Cordier, Sinica I, pp. 48-49; Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici I, Anv 1; Lada-Mocarski, Bibliography of books on Alaska, no. 2; Löwendahl 401; Lust 155; Phillips 3189; Roberto Ribeiro, ed., Jesuit mapmaking in China: D'Anville's Nouvelle atlas de la Chine (1737) (2014), passim; Shirley BL T.HALD-3A/3B/3C (3 copies of 2 eds.); STCN 299131637 (5 copies; cf. 212908979 for the other ed.); Tooley, Maps and mapmakers, pp. 106-107; Walravens, China illustrata 37.



Magnificent atlas in colour published in the first half of the 18th century

479. [BEURAIN, Collection Jean de]. *Atlas ... suivant la Collection du Sr. de Beurain Geographe ordinaire du Roy, a Paris rue Pavée au coin du Quay des Augustins.*

Paris, [suivant la collection du Sr. de Beurain, geographe ordinaire du Roy], 1748. Large folio. All three volumes with a handwritten title-page and an index in an engraved allegorical frame. Volume 1 contains 134 maps numbered 1–130 + 4 unnumbered maps (including 1 plan of Paris). Volume 2 contains 80 maps numbered 1–79 + 1 unnumbered map. Volume 3 contains 85 maps and 1 engraved plate, numbered 1–86. All the maps are on two sheets, some folded, some have been re-margined to reach the large folio size. Contemporary marbled calf, spine fleuron panels, raised bands, red morocco title and volume labels ("Atlas Universel"), roll-tooled gilt on leading edges of sides, red edges.

€ 275,000

Magnificent composite atlas combining 298 geographical maps, most in contemporary color or boundaries and edges in colour. It was made up from collections from the famous surveyor Jean de Beurain [Aix-en-Essart (Artois) 1696 – Paris 1771]. He came to Paris at the age of 18 and studied geography under Pierre Moulart-Sanson, famous geographer to the king; so rapid was his progress that he obtained the same title as his master at the age of 25. In 1724 he invented a perpetual calendar which drew the attention of Louis XV.

The first volume contains: "Hemispheres Celestes et Terrestres, la Carte Generale de l'Europe, & des Particulieres qui sont les Isles Britaniques, la Suede, le Dannemarc, la Moscovie, la Pologne, la Prusse, l'Empire d'Allemagne et les XVII Provinces des Pays Bas".

The second volume contains: "Cartes Generales & Particulieres des Royaumes de France, d'Espagne & de Portugal".

The third volume contains: "Cartes Générales & Particuliere [sic] d'Italie, de l'Isle de Malte, de la Turquie en Europe, de la Hongrie, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique, de l'Amérique, & des Cartes Pour lire les Auteurs Sacrés & Profanes".

The bindings have been restored and contain new title labels. With dampstains in the inner margins of the first few leaves of volume 2, progressively diminishing further in the volume. Overall a very nice copy in original, although skillfully restored, binding.



18th century drawing of a lost 16th century (?) Islamic world map, centred on the Gulf

480. [WORLD MAP – ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPT]. Map of the world centred on the Arabian Gulf, showing seven mosques or minarets.

Northern India or Kashmir?, late 18th century copy of a 16th century (?) original. 500 × 420 mm. Manuscript map in ink and watercolour on a half sheet of large Dutch laid paper, with dozens of features labelled in Persian (written in black ink in the nastaliq script) and with animals (including elephants and a dragon), people and 4 European ships. Framed and matted. € 75,000

An 18th century manuscript copy, in colour, of a lost map in the Islamic tradition, with dozens of inscriptions in Persian and extensive pictorial imagery showing numerous mosques, elephants in southern Africa, eastern India and what may be northern Bengal or part of Southeast Asia, snakes and a dragon (with four feet and two pair of wings) in East Asia, birds north of the Caucasus and people in Europe north of the Alps. The regions with people and animals (excluding the dragon and snakes) are also the only regions shown wooded. The oval land is surrounded by Oceanus with a European ship at each of the four cardinal compass directions. Inlets can be identified as the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea (?) and another in the Far East. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the present map is the depiction of mosques and minarets, which are so detailed that many can be identified.

We have found no record of any closely similar map, but the topography certainly owes something to the traditional Islamic world maps, perhaps by the 10th-century Abu al-Hasan al-Harrani or his followers such as the 15th-century Ibn al-Wardi. Like most maps in the Islamic tradition (including those of al-Bakri and al-Istakhri), these follow the Greek tradition of Anaximander (6th century BC) in depicting the world as an almost perfectly geometric circle surrounded by the great river or sea Oceanus, and also representing other features with abstract forms. The present map is much more naturalistic, with an oval form and irregular coastlines. The inlets and rivers also have more naturalistic forms, and the map shows much more detail than do the traditional Greek and Islamic maps (one can recognize Qatar and Ceylon/Sri Lanka, and one of the two islands in the Mediterranean probably represents Crete).

Formerly folded once horizontally and vertically. In very good condition. An 18th century copy of a lost 16th century (?) Islamic map of the world, showing seven mosques or minarets, unlike any other map known to us.



A truly outstanding Cedid in its original binding

481. MAHMOUD RA'IF. Cedid Atlas Tercümesi [= New Atlas, Translated].

Üsküdar/Istanbul, Tab'hane-yi Hümayunda / Mühendüshâne Press, 1218 H [= April 1803–March 1804 CE]. Folio. With engraved, illustrated title-page and 25 engraved maps, in contemporary hand colour. Contemporary black morocco, richly stamped in silver and blind. Bright yellow pastedowns. In custom-made half morocco solander box.

€ 250,000

The first European-style atlas printed in the Islamic world: an exceedingly rare, handsome, and entirely complete example in its original first binding. "[T]he first world atlas printed by Muslims [...], of



which only fifty copies were printed" (Library of Congress). Several copies were reserved for high-ranking officials and important institutions; most of the remainder were destroyed in a warehouse fire during the Janissary Revolt of 1808. Based on several estimates and accounting for the single maps (torn-out from bound volumes of the atlas) sold or being offered worldwide, it is believed that a maximum of 20 complete examples could be present in libraries or in private collections, whereas some sources suggest that there exist only 10 complete and intact copies in the world.

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

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

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

From Surveys made by the Officers of the Indian Navy

482. CHESNEY, [Francis Rawdon] / PLATE, W[illiam] H[enry]. A Map of Arabia and Syria Laid Down Chiefly From Original Surveys [...].

London, engraved by J. & C. Walker for Longman, Brown & Co., 1849. Hand-coloured engraved map (scale: 70 miles to 1 inch). 692 × 668 mm, including fold-out section at right edge showing Ras al-Hadd. Matted. € 25,000



Exceedingly rare, large map of the Arabian Peninsula, based on surveys conducted under General F. R. Chesney (1789–1872), the explorer of the Euphrates and founder of the overland route to India. Drawn by W. H. F. Plate. This is a second, improved edition of a map that had previously appeared in 1847 under the simple title "Arabia" (kept at the British Library, referenced as IOR/X/3205 within the Qatar Digital Library). "Mesopotamia and its rivers are laid down from Surveys made during the Euphrates Expedition. The Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Southern Coast of Arabia are from those made by the Officers of the Indian Navy. The interior of the peninsula is from various sources, particularly materials furnished for the accompanying work by Aloys Sprenger M.D. and from documents obtained by Dr. Plate" (note).

Finely preserved. No copy known outside the British Library.

OCLC 556388606. Not in the Al-Qasimi Collection.

Three-dimensional plaster model of Jerusalem

483. MURET, Charles. Plan-relief de Jérusalem et de ses environs [...].

Paris, Victor Poupin, [ca. 1885]. 400 × 460 mm. Plaster relief plan of the city in original hand colour. Scale: 1:5,000 (millimetre to metre) for distances and 1:2,500 for height. Contained in the original wooden and cardboard box, imitating a book. Half cloth over marbled boards with spine-labels. All edges covered in marbled paper coating. With an index mounted to the inside of the cover. € 7,500



Exceptional three-dimensional model of Jerusalem: the fifth edition of this rare relief plan showing the principal landmarks of the city, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Via Dolorosa, and the Mount of Olives, as well as other places of worship, cemeteries, hospitals, hammams, schools, grottos, and the Pasha's palais. Heightened in blue, green, orange, yellow and brown. With a total of 215 labeled places of interest that are further detailed in the mounted index.

The plan was prepared by the French mathematician and surveyor Charles Muret, who made one of the first representations of a projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama around 1881, as part of the ultimately unsuccessful French venture to build the Panama canal. Muret's plaster cast of the topography of Panama was shown at the 1885 World

Exhibition in Antwerp and was awarded a gold medal. In addition to the relief plan of Jerusalem, Muret created similar plans of Paris, Athens and the English Channel.

Small pieces of plaster chipped in a few places. Upper cover somewhat soiled, hinges cracked. Paper coating and cloth starting to peel off in places; fragments of spine-labels lacking. An uncommon specimen of French mapmaking, offering a glimpse of the Holy City and its topology towards the end of the 19th century.

OCLC 659770835.

Never seen in the trade: the first edition of Hunter's Map of Arabia, compiled from sources considered secret at the time

484. HUNTER, F[rederick] F[raser]. Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

Calcutta, Survey of India Offices, 1908/1910. Folding map of Arabia (180 × 135 cm), coloured in outline, dissected and mounted on cloth (24 sections). € 75,000



The exceptionally rare first independently issued edition of this famous, meticulously prepared map of Arabia and the Gulf. The "Hunter map" is an enormous, wall-size chart showing an astounding degree of detail. The "Gulf portion being largely based on actual surveys can be considered fairly accurate. [...] Kuwait (except that portion based upon actual surveys) Hasa, Jabal Shammar, Qasim, 'Aridh, Oman, Hadhramaut are the result of exhaustive use of detail supplied by travellers supplemented by months and months of enquiry by local Political Officers. The map of these portions can certainly claim superiority over any previous work of the kind" (Notes on the Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf [...] compiled by Capt. F. Fraser-Hunter 1905–1908 [Calcutta, 1910], p. 1).

The Canadian-born Hunter later became a major figure in British India's Intelligence Service. As the author recalled in his 1919 "Reminiscences", "a great

deal of the information on the map was from sources considered secret at the time" (p. 357). Special surveys of the country's interior areas were carried out to achieve a hitherto unprecedented degree of accuracy.

Hunter's map was first issued in a very limited press-run to accompany John G. Lorimer's "Gazetteer of the Gulf" (1908); at that time it still bore the title, "Map of the Persian Gulf, 'Oman, and Central Arabia". It was subsequently used (and praised) by St John Philby during his journey across Arabia. Indeed, reliable topographical information was an invaluable asset not least to the local Sheikdoms in their territorial disputes during this politically volatile age: Hunter recounts that on one occasion, the Sheikh of Umm-al-Qaiwan went so far as to torture his relative, the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi, into signing away his right to strategically important islands in the Arabian Gulf, a stratagem foiled only by the happy intervention of the British Political Resident.

Stamp of the University Library of Nijmegen on the cloth backing. A very few minute traces of worming, otherwise in fine, spotless condition. Never seen in the trade: the only two copies of this map in auction records were both of the 1914 issue (Christie's, 2012, and Sotheby's, 2013).

Not in Al Ankary or Al-Qasimi.



Unique manuscript map of the Yemen Vilayet, drawn during the Yemeni rebellion of 1911

485. [YEMEN AND THE RED SEA – MANUSCRIPT MAP]. Hitta-i Yemaniyye ve civari haritasidir [Map of the country of Yemen and its environs].

[Ottoman Empire], 20 March 1327 (Rumi) [= 2 April 1911 CE]. Hand-drawn and hand-coloured Ottoman Turkish map, 536 × 778 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000. € 28,000

Unique hand-drawn map of western Yemen, southern Arabia and the southern Red Sea, reaching from Aden, Djibouti's Gulf of Tadjoura, and the Bab-el-Mandeb in the south and as far north as Mecca, Jeddah, and Rabigh. The legend identifies the various symbols used in the map to show features of the land: fortresses, railroads ("simendüfer", chemin-de-fer), international and Sanjak borders, simple roads, and causeways ("sose", chaussée). Apart from a few miles of rails inland from Hodeidah, no railways are shown in Arabia (the Hejaz railway had reached Medina in 1908 and not proceeded further), but several tracks are illustrated on the African side, some dubious. Dated 20 March 1327, the map is signed with an unidentified monogram and inscribed as a gift to "Tevfik Bey Efendi, my comrade in misfortune" ("Refik-i felaketim Tevfik Beyefendi'ye yadigarimdir"). In the right margin, a series of pencil notes

enumerates the various konaks (one-day travel stage posts) of the laborious land journey from Hodeidah to Sana'a.

The Sublime Porte had long sought to assert its authority in Yemen, and in 1872 had succeeded in establishing the Yemen Vilayet as an administrative division of the Ottoman Empire, though the vast area proved almost impossible to rule and continued to be plagued by insurrections. In early 1911 the Imam of Yemen, frustrated by the lack of progress in negotiations that had lasted for fully five years, began another revolt against the Ottomans: armed rebel bands arrived in Sana'a on 12 January 1911 and took over the city. The rebellion collapsed near the end of April, followed in October with the signing of the Treaty of Daan, which made Yemen a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire. It is very likely that the draughting of the present map was occasioned by the various Ottoman administrative and military operations taking place in Yemen during early April 1911.

Traces of folds which show a few insignificant paper and edge flaws. Drawn on high-quality Austrian "carta di disegno" paper with drystamp in one corner.



The Arabian Peninsula after the Great War

486. GROSS, Alexander. Arabia.

London, Geographia Ltd., [ca. 1920]. 600 × 460 mm. Folding coloured map, scale 1:6,000,000, cloth-backed. Folded into the original red cloth case. € 3,500

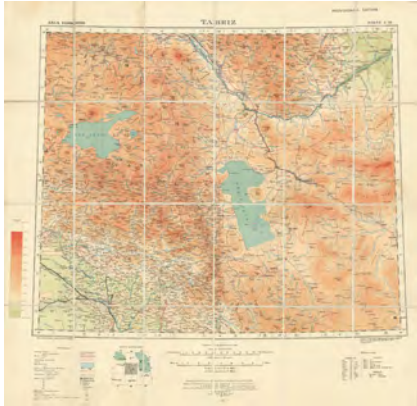
A rare and attractive map focusing on the Arabian Peninsula, but also including Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Asiatic Turkey. It shows boundaries and occupied territories as they were after World War I, physical features, principal cities, road networks, communication lines, and maritime navigation distance. The inset map at the top right shows the Aden Protectorate and part of South-Western Yemen (scale 1:1,825,000).

Rare. Library Hub locates just one copy, at the University of Manchester. OCLC adds two further holdings, at the University of Minnesota and the Library of Congress. In excellent condition.

Interwar British map from Mosul to Tabriz

487. [TABRIZ – MAP]. Tabriz. North J-38. Provisional edition. G.S.G.S. No. 2555.

[London], Royal Geographical Society, 1924. Heliozincographed color map (610 × 650 mm). Scale 1:1,000,000. Dissected into 24 sheets and mounted on cloth. Folding into contemporary marbled card covers, with the label of map sellers Sifton, Praed & Co. to front cover. € 1,500



A scarce official British military map of northern Iraq and north-western Iran, from Mosul up to Tabriz. It was originally issued during WWI before being updated and corrected in the interwar period. The manuscript annotations suggest the map was used in the field with either archaeological or military aims, with several inked lines tracing routes out of Mosul, a place name added, and a “Rock Fort” indicated above Sudi Bulak just South of Lake Urmia.

Quite a scarce copy, with just two listings of the 1924 version in OCLC, at Lake Forest College (Illinois) and the American University of Beirut. Professionally backed in linen, annotations, otherwise quite well preserved.

OCLC 41122667.

Approaches to Jeddah

488. [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE – JEDDAH]. Jidda with its Approaches Surveyed by Commander W. J. L. Wharton, R.N. and the Officers of H.M.S. “Fawn,” 1876.

London, British Admiralty, 1927 (1930). Engraved map. 1230 × 690 mm. € 2,500

Detailed British Admiralty chart of the approaches to Jeddah, present-day Saudi Arabia, with an inset chart of Jeddah Harbour and the city itself.

This is undoubtedly one of the better antiquarian maps of the gateway city to Mecca and Medina. Jeddah was an important diplomatic city when the map was made; illustrated are the consulates of Britain, Russia, Austria, the Netherlands, Egypt, and France. Numerous minarets of the old city are shown. The old city walls and the gates of Mecca, Cherif, and Medina are labeled. The Ummina Howwa (Eve’s Tomb) is shown.



Archeologist Richard Francis Strong Starr’s copy

489. [IRAQ]. Maps of ‘Iraq with Notes for Visitors.

Baghdad & London, Government of ‘Iraq, 1929. Folio. 34 pp. With 8 folding maps printed in red, blue, and black, and a photographic frontispiece. Original red cloth titled in gilt.

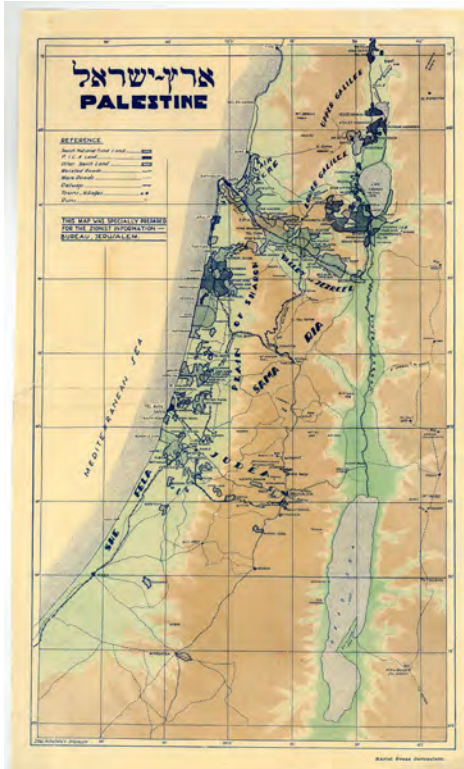
€ 1,250

Eight handsome maps of Iraq published in a volume alongside information on the region gathered by the British after WWI, including climate, geography, the tribes of Iraq, and ancient sites, as well as information on passports, consulates, coinage, the police and army, the “Development

of Oil Resources,” and “Government Regulations for Ladies Travelling in ‘Iraq” aimed at the influx of European visitors and business interests in the interwar period. The maps show Iraqi highways for the prospective motorist, the cities of Baghdad and Basra, ancient sites, and trans-desert routes. Here published in a revised and enlarged edition.

Previously owned by the famous American archeologist Richard Francis Strong Starr (1900–94), with his ownership on the front free endpaper. Starr was a member of the initial Harvard-Baghdad School dig at Nuzi (also known as Yorghana Tepe), near Kirkuk in Iraq, and was director of operations there from 1929 to 1931. Among other findings, this expedition uncovered thousands of cuneiform tablets associated with the Horites, an ancient people mentioned in Biblical texts but previously unknown to archeology.

This is a particularly good copy with all of its maps intact and in good condition, with only slight signs of wear.



Zionist Information Bureau map of Mandate Palestine

490. [PALESTINE]. Eretz-Israel – Palestine.

Jerusalem, Azriel Press, ca. 1930s. Chromozincographic folding map, 400 × 240 mm. Drawn by M. Pikovsky.

€ 300

A rare Zionist map of Palestine titled in Hebrew and English and specially prepared for the Zionist Information Bureau in Jerusalem. Established in 1925, the Zionist Information Bureau of Tourism was the main force behind the promotion of a new type of tourism – Zionist tourism – of British Mandate Palestine. The contributing engraver, Michael Pikovsky (1866–1943), produced many of the maps used by the Zionist Information Bureau and similar bodies. This map presents a good example of the work Pikovsky and his fellow illustrators and cartographers were producing in Palestine in the 1930s. The map shows Zionist land ownership in Mandate Palestine (that owned by the Jewish National Fund, P.I.C.A., and “other Jewish land”), as well as ruins and ancient sites which were becoming increasingly important to tourism, such as Masada.

A few marginal small closed tears with tape repairs on verso, otherwise bright and clean.

Uncommon hand-coloured map of British Mandate Jerusalem

491. GAUER, Bernhard (illustrator). Guide-Map of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, Boulos Afif / Syrian Orphanage Press, ca. 1935. 565 × 441 mm chromolithograph map, folding down to a 240 × 120 mm pamphlet. Original pink wrappers.

€ 500



A rare map of Jerusalem during the British Mandate Period, printed especially for British and allied forces stationed in the area. The map is a chromolithograph by the Düsseldorf-born artist Bernhard Gauer (1882–1955), with outer districts pleasantly hand-coloured in yellow and pale green and selected buildings depicted pictorially. On the reverse is a brief guide to everything a serviceman was expected to need in Jerusalem: churches of various denominations (Church of England, Methodist, Greek Orthodox, etc.), four Masonic lodges, officer's clubs for the well-to-do and YMCAs and hostels for the less affluent, and, naturally, bookshops. A map of Palestine and southern Syria is printed on the rear wrapper. An uncommon and thorough guide to the city, from the minutiae of taxi service rates to the locations of holy sites and Europeans' preferred neighborhoods.

Light wear, otherwise in excellent condition.

OCLC 1100427555.

The foundation stone of the modern mapping of Arabia: the unique earliest printed map of Saudi Arabia to include the name “Arabian American Oil Co.”

492. SHEETS, G[len] S[cott]. The Arabian Peninsula and Adjoining Areas. B-1237.

[Dhahran / Jeddah / San Francisco], Arabian American Oil Company, Producing Department, Geological Division, March 1942. 895 × 945 mm. Polyconic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:4,000,000. Blue-line print. Framed. € 85,000



The only known example: a highly detailed map of the Arabian Peninsula, published by the “Arabian American Oil Co.” in March 1942, two years before the company was formally so renamed, and the first effort to produce a large-scale map of the entire Peninsula that satisfied modern technical needs. Clearly produced in a very limited edition for internal use at the crucial, transitional moment in Arabian oil exploration, this is the earliest known map to use the name that still survives in “Saudi Aramco”, issued at a time when the company was still officially Standard Oil of California.

The Maidan-i-Naftun and Naft Safid oilfields in Iran (and the pipelines that link them to the A.I.O.C. Refinery at Abadan) are illustrated, as are the Kirkuk oilfield and the pipelines running from there to Haifa and Tripoli. Dammam and Dhahran, the sites of the first commercial oil wells in Saudi Arabia, also feature on the map. Aside from that there is no illustrated oil development in the Middle East: the map effectively illustrates the blank slate that was Arabian oil exploration in the early 1940s. On the coast of what was then Trucial Oman, Sharjah, Dubai and Abu Dhabi are identified; the areas to the southwest of Abu Dhabi City are labelled

“Sabkha es Salmiyah” and “Taff”.

The cartographer and draughtsman is identified as the Aramco engineer G. S. Sheets, who had joined Aramco’s predecessor, the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, in 1939. Upon his return to the U.S. he prepared several geological maps including the present one and acted as liaison with the Army Map Service. He returned to Arabia in 1944 and in 1955 became staff assistant to the director of Concession Affairs.

In excellent state of preservation. Extremely rare: OCLC locates only two examples, both of which appear to be photocopies (Library of Congress and American University of Beirut). While the large 1963 map of Arabia that succeeded this, also produced by Aramco geologists, has occasionally appeared in the trade, no other original of this early map could be traced in libraries or in auction or trade records. A unique survival.

OCLC 1048657705.

An important phase of the Survey of Palestine

493. SURVEY OF PALESTINE. Palestine Survey Maps.

[Jerusalem?], 1942–1945. 490 × 725 mm. Various editions, 16 coloured sheets. Scale 1:100,000. Reliefs shown by contours, hachures and spot heights. Publisher’s pictorial wrappers. € 6,500

Rarely found in such a complete group, these topographical maps document an important phase of the Survey of Palestine which was a direct result of the 1917 Balfour Declaration.

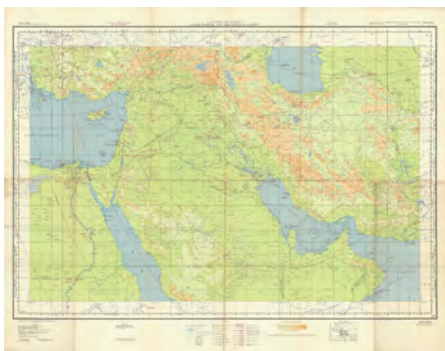


“The cadastral survey proceeded in fits and starts, through the Great Revolt of 1936–1939 and World War II. By the end of the mandate, the land was settled in less than 20 percent of Palestine, primarily in areas where Jewish colonies were established, such as the coastal plain, the Marj Ibn Amer valley, and north of Lake Tiberias by the Jordan River. The topographical maps were completed for all of Palestine, excluding the lower Negev. These were very valuable for military purposes during World War II” (Sitta).

Showing the district and sub-district boundaries, plus roads, notable buildings, police stations, minarets, in some cases Sheikh’s tombs etc. A

little edgewear and toning to wrappers; ownership inscription to each upper wrapper.

Sitta, Salman Abu, [review] “A Survey of Palestine under the British Mandate, 1920–1948”, in: *Journal of Palestine Studies* 35.2 (Winter 2006), p. 102.



Large WWII map of the Arabian Peninsula for pilots

494. [U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES]. US Army Air Forces. Long Range Navigation Chart. Arabia, Restricted.

Washington, D.C., Army Map Service, 1944. Colour-printed map, 1317 × 1000 mm. Scale 1:3,000,000.

€ 2,500

An impressive and large long-range navigation chart in use by U.S. military pilots during WWII. The chart covers a vast geographical area: west past the Suez Canal in Egypt; north as far as the Iranian/USSR boarder on the Caspian Sea, and east

beyond the Iranian/Afghanistan boarder, encompassing the whole of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. Marked "Restricted" to the use of U.S. officers, the chart was produced "for use in day light" with the warning that due to wartime conditions "lights, radio facilities, and other aids to navigation may be changed or discontinued without notice".

Verso shows 3 views: Bahrein Island (1:97,500), Cyprus Island (1:253,440), and Rhodes Island (1:224,100) alongside 10 smaller sectional views capturing features of their coastlines.

Light wear, quite well preserved.

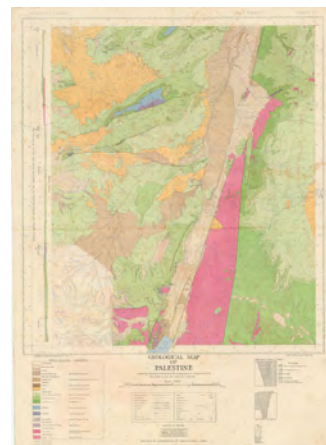
Geology of Palestine

495. [PALESTINE]. Geological map of Palestine.

[Jaffa], Survey of Palestine, 1947. Colour-printed map, 889 × 632 mm. Scale 1:250,000.

€ 1,200

First edition. A rare, large full-colour geological map of Palestine, sheet 3, partly revised from aerial photographs by the Geological Section. The key lists era and type of rock, from Precambrian grey and red granites to Neogene sandstones and recent dune deposits, and illustrates both known and predicted fault lines across the earthquake-prone region. However, geology was evidently not the sole concern: international and district boundaries are noted along with railways, various roads, wadis, Arab and Jewish villages individually marked, monasteries and convents, khirba ruins and tell mounds, and sheikhs' tombs. This provides a holistic and detailed map showing Palestinian human settlements, water cycles, geological deposits, and transport corridors during the Mandate period. Fully and professionally backed in cloth.



U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of the future UAE

496. [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, spot heights. Key printed on verso.

€ 3,500

Rare, advanced first edition of this U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of what would be, within less than a quarter of a century, the bulk of the United Arab

Emirates: Sharjah, Dubai, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, and the city of Abu Dhabi to the south, based on aerial photography. "This chart is prepared for use at night under white, ultra-violet, red, and amber lights" (note). Released November 1948, with additions to February 1950 (advance edition).

Blindstamp of the American Geographical Society. Stamps to corners, not affecting the image ("Map Room Copy", "Obsolete", "Gift From Publisher"). Folded; in very good condition.

Admiralty Hydrographic Chart of Manama

497. [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE – BAHRAIN]. Approaches to Mina Sulman including [Khor Kaliya &] Sitra Anchorage (3792).

London, published at the Admiralty, 1951–1965. Standard issue, 700 × 1024 mm. Scale 1:50,000.

€ 1,800

Detailed nautical chart of the approaches to Mina Salman, the primary cargo port and customs point of Bahrain, prepared by the British Admiralty. Undoubtedly one of the better antiquarian maps of northern Bahrain.

Approach channels to Mina Salman were built in 1954, and a pier was constructed in 1956, mainly used by dhows. In 1958 it became a free port, and in 1962 a deep water wharf composed of six berths was constructed. The wharf allowed cargo to be directly loaded onto the port for the first time. In the 1960s, the port had refrigeration, storage facilities and equipment for handling large ships.

The map includes the cities of Muharraq and Manama, showing numerous minarets. Bahrain Fort, the Portuguese Fort, Abu Mahur Fort, and the Sheikh's palace are labelled. Another prominent site is Muharraq Airfield, a military base established by the Royal Air Force in April 1943 as RAF Bahrain (later RAF Muharraq) that remained in use until 1971, when Bahrain declared independence. The present chart was composed after Admiralty suveys from 1932 to 1960. The 1951 first edition saw revisions and corrections in 1962–65.

Very well preserved with a single fold. Provenance: stamps of Maria K. Iatrou, seller of nautical charts, books and instruments in Piraeus, Greece.



Blueprint map of the Nejd

498. [ARAMCO – MAP OF SAUDI ARABIA]. Western Area. Scale 1:1,000,000.

[Dhahran, Aramco / USGS, 1953]. 760 × 750 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000. Relief shown by hachures, spot heights, submarine contours, airports and airstrips, mining activity, and land routes. Key in English. Printed on cloth.

€ 8,500

Blueprint map of Saudi Arabia covering 20–26° N and 38–45° E, extending from the Nejd to the Red Sea coast including Jeddah and Yanbu al-Nakhal. It pays particular attention to geological features, showing the lava fields of Harrat Rahat, Harrat Kishb, Harrat Khaybar, Harrat Nawasif, Harrat Buqum and Harrat Hadan, as well as the Uruq Subay dunes and the tribal areas of Bilad Zahran and Bilad Ghamid. Among the most prominent labelled cities are Mecca with its environs (Muna, Shumaysi), Medina, Jeddah and Taif; the Darb al-Hijaz (Riyad-Jeddah Road) is named.

The sheet was prepared as a working document by Aramco and the US Geological Survey to help them in the early stages of comprehensive nationwide mapping and exploration work for the Saudi Government.

Slightly toned along folding lines and right margin.



Air chart of the most important strategic point in the Gulf

499. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Strait of Hormuz (548). GSGS 4695. Edition 2.

London, War Office, 1955. Coloured R.A.F. aeronautical chart. 738 × 573 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000.

€ 4,000

An excellent official British aeronautical chart of the Strait of Hormuz, covering part of Oman, a large section of the coastline of the United Arab Emirates (including Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah) and Hormuz Island. It was issued by the Geographical Section, General Staff (GSGS) as part of their 4695 series of 1:1,000,000 scale maps. The GSGS supplied maps to the British Armed Forces (in this case the R.A.F.), collected data on foreign survey networks and prepared survey data for Expeditionary Force mobilisation.

Light weakening and edge flaws to folds, but generally well preserved.



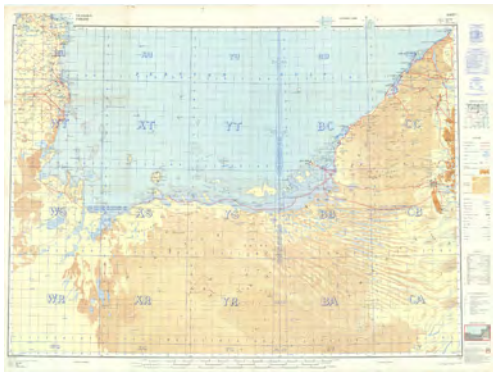
Large scale British military map

500. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. S.E. Arabia. Series GSGS 4802, Sheet 1 [Trucial Coast]. Edition 2.

[London], D Survey War Office and Air Ministry, 1956. Large colour-printed map, ca. 113 × 84 cm. Scale 1:500,000. € 3,500

A highly detailed large scale British military map, showing the coast from Doha (Qatar) to Ras Al-Khaimah (modern-day UAE).

Old folds, some creasing to bottom margin, and one small closed tear to left margin, otherwise very good.

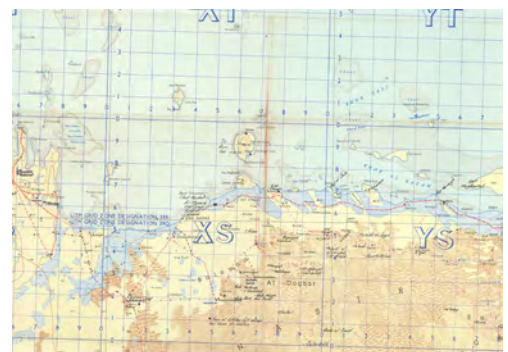


With manuscript additions

501. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. S.E. Arabia. Series GSGS 4802, Sheet 1 [Trucial Coast]. Edition 2.

[London], D Survey War Office and Air Ministry, 1956. Large colour-printed map, ca. 113 × 84 cm. Scale 1:500,000. € 8,500

Old folds, some creasing to margins and corners, 10 cm closed tear to bottom margin, a few other small closed tears, otherwise good. With "Additions drawn by: – Sgt Newman 17:11:61. 1 Troop 19 Topo Sqn R.E.", marking additional camps, old oil camps, place names and airstrips (old, extant and "possible"), mainly in the desert areas of Abu Dhabi.



Extremely detailed map

502. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Al Sharjah. Series K563 (GSGS 4851) NG-40-9 & 10, Edition 1.

[London], D. Survey, War Office and Air Ministry, 1957. Colour-printed map, ca. 600 × 835. Scale 1:250,000.

€ 2,800

An extremely detailed map of what are today the northernmost six Emirates of the UAE (at the time of issue, the Trucial States): Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Quwain, Ras al Khaimah, and Fujairah, also marking the names of all the tribes holding power in the various areas. Issued by the Geographical Section, General Staff (GSGS) as part of their 1:250,000 scale map series of Arabia. The GSGS, also known as MI 4, operated under the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence. Its role was to supply maps to the British armed forces, collect data on foreign survey networks, provide training, and prepare survey data for Expeditionary Force mobilisation.

Old folds, some staining. Numerous pin-holes to corners from former wall mounting; an old ballpoint penstroke. Otherwise well preserved.



Aramco's rare preliminary geographic map of the Peninsula

503. ARABIAN PENINSULA – BROWN, Glen F[rancis]. [United States Geological Survey of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-1.

Washington, D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Society), 1958. 1380 × 1216 mm. Lambert conformal conic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:2,000,000. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Framed and glazed.

€ 15,000



A highly detailed map of the complete Peninsula, the first modern map in 1:2,000,000 scale: the rare preliminary edition, issued five years before the official release. – Based on the groundbreaking series prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arabian American Oil Company under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department, “a unique experiment in geological cooperation among several governments, petroleum companies, and individuals” (Seager/Johnston). The plan provided for 21 maps on a 1:500,000 scale in both geologic and geographic versions; “a peninsular geologic map on a scale of 1:2,000,000 was to conclude the project [...] While preparation of the geographic sheets was in progress, a need arose for early publication of a 1:2,000,000-scale peninsular geographic map. Consequently, a preliminary edition was compiled and published in both English and Arabic in 1958” (ibid.). While the revised, final version that appeared in 1963 (“I-270 B-2”) would incorporate some additional photographic, topographic and cultural data, the exceedingly uncommon present,

preliminary edition is surprisingly complete in virtually all respects – a testament to the precision with which Aramco’s cartographers proceeded from the very first. Includes a key with symbols for water pipelines, desert watering points, oil fields, pumping stations, refineries, and a glossary of Arabic names.

“In 1944 King ‘Abd al-‘Aziz approached the United States for a technical expert who could assist with the identification and plotting of the kingdom’s natural resources, particularly its groundwater reserves. The individual who arrived, Glen F. Brown, was one of the pioneers of a partnership between the USGS and the government of Saudi Arabia [...] By 1954 the Saudi Ministry of Finance, USGS and Aramco were working together to produce the first full series of geographic and geologic maps of the country. [...] The information they contained formed the basis of subsequent Saudi national development plans. To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry).

Some insignificant browning; a few slight edge defects professionally repaired. Altogether in fine condition.

James V. Parry, “Mapping Arabia”, in: *Saudi Aramco World* 2004/1, p. 20ff. OCLC 30099393. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, *Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series* (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).

Israeli Defense Forces: Arabia after the Suez Crisis

504. GENERAL STAFF, ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES. Ha-mizrah ha-karov (The Near East).

[Tel Aviv], Israel Defense Forces, General Staff, 1958. 960 × 820 mm. Colour-printed map (folded). Scale 1:4,700,000. € 3,500

A large map of the Middle East, produced by Israel's General Staff soon after the Suez Crisis, showing the Arabian Peninsula and adjoining countries with major roads, railroads, and petroleum pipelines.

A few tears to folds, but well preserved.



Rare Syrian-printed map of the United Arab Republic

505. [UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC]. Kharitat al-Jumhuriyah al-'Arabiyyah al-Muttahidah (Map of the United Arab Republic).

Damascus, Matba'at al-hukumiyyat bi Dimashq, [ca. 1958]. Colour-printed political and physical map, ca. 134 × 94 cm. Scale 1:2,000,000. Mounted on cloth. € 4,500



Rare, detailed Syrian-printed map of the short-lived United Arab Republic, which aimed to unite Egypt and Syria politically in 1958. Although it effectively ceased to exist with the Syrian coup of 1961, Egypt continued to use the name until 1971.

Cartography by Niqola Zariq and Izzat Saydawi. Shows borders, rivers, valleys, principal, secondary and desert roads, railways, oil pipelines, capitals, provinces and centres, important cities and villages. The areas, population, railway length, cultivated lands and provinces of Syria and Egypt are specified separately. The Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia is shown as far as Al Lith, south of Jeddah.

The declaration of the United Arab Republic bolstered the trend towards Pan-Arabism, and confrontational attitudes toward neighbouring states increased. The province of Hatay, on the Turkish border, is shown on Syrian territory, reflecting ongoing disputes over claims on Hatay beginning after the end of the First World War. Similarly, Israel is designated "Palestine" in the Palestinian territories. Some stains; wrinkled with several edge tears and chips. Folded.

1950s airline routes from Egypt to the Arabian Peninsula and beyond

506. [UNITED ARAB AIRLINES]. United Arab Airlines. South Eastern Network. Eastern Network.

No place, [1959]. Double-sided map printed in colour (420 × 239 mm).

€ 500



A double-sided map of the Eastern and South-Eastern air routes of the United Arab Airlines (UAA), today Egyptair. UAA provided service based out of Cairo and across the Arabian Peninsula and the Indian subcontinent. Here, their map shows flight routes to Aden, Jeddah, Kuwait, Baghdad, and many others. UAA was one of the earlier airlines to serve the Arabian Peninsula in particular, prior to the subsequent rise of local airline companies in the Emirates.

Light wear, one flight route to Aswan added in pink ink, altogether in good condition.

Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Qatar:
“all modern maps [...] trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry)

507. [UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. BRAMKAMP, Richard A. / RAMIREZ, Leon F. Geographic Map of the Central Persian Gulf Quadrangle Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-209 A [and] B.

Washington, D.C., U.S. Geological Survey, 1378–80 [= 1959–61 CE]. H. 2 sheets (A, combined map of geography and geology; and B, geography only) in full colour, both covering the same section the Arabian Peninsula. Ca. 103 × 103 and 83 × 100 cm, folded. In original printed envelope. English and Arabic. Scale 1:500,000; relief shown by hachures and spot heights. € 9,500

The only two sheets of the groundbreaking series covering today's UAE – the remaining parts of the Emirates were skipped in the survey prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and Aramco and were therefore never published. The first to produce a full series of geological and geographical maps of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the venture was instrumental in establishing the country as a major global force in the production of natural resources.

The area here covered is the eastern portion of Qatar and the westernmost area of Abu Dhabi, including the island of Sir Bani Yas and the adjoining border territory of Saudi Arabia. Indeed, this is the only map in the series to show any portion of today's United Arab Emirates: the land to the eastward was still beyond the focus of oil exploration in the mid-1950s and was omitted from the mapping project.

The importance of the present map within the series is underscored by the fact that its joint authors, R. A. Bramkamp and L. F. Ramirez, were Aramco's foremost geologists. Together with Glen F. Brown, Bramkamp had in February 1955 planned the entire programme, laying down everything from the scales of maps, the areas of responsibility, and types of terrain representation to the bilingual names. As Aramco's chief geologist, Bramkamp was responsible for the compilation of the areas within Arabia where the sediments crop out. This responsibility fell to Ramirez following Bramkamp's early death in September 1958.

Lower left corner of 'B' map chipped (no loss to text or image); printed sleeve somewhat rubbed with a 1960s few pencil annotations, otherwise a very clean set in excellent state of preservation. A single map of the quadrangle to the immediate west of this, I-208 (the 1958 'A' sheet only), showing Dhahran and Ras Tanura, is currently being offered on the market at £25,000.

James V. Parry, "Mapping Arabia", in: Saudi Aramco World 2004/1, p. 20ff. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).



Mapping the oil industry in Iraq and Kuwait

508. [IRAQ AND KUWAIT – OIL]. Index Map of Iraq and Kuwait with oil fields.

No place, 1959/1970. Colour printed map, max. 520 × 485 mm. Scale 1:2,000,000. Comprising 2 maps joined, with sections cut out to facilitate joining. € 450

A detailed map of the oil industry in Iraq and Kuwait. Originally printed in August 1959, it was updated in 1969 (north Iraq) and 1970 (south Iraq), and maps many aspects of oil drilling, production, and transport in the region. Large oil fields are shown, including Burgan, Magwa, and Wafra, as well as Kirkuk and Zubair in Iraq. Dozens of major test wells dot the landscape, and pipeline routes with their pump stations stretch across Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The map also shows useful roads and railways as well as geological features like wadis and floodplains. Altogether an interesting summary of oil interests in the region in the early 1970s.

Apparently extracted from an oil industry publication, 2 parts conjoined with packaging tape on reverse, light wear, pin holes, and hole-punches in the margins.

The Middle East before the Six-Day War

509. [OIL INDUSTRY IN THE MIDDLE EAST]. Mapah ha-neft ba-mizrah ha-tikhon (Map of the Oil Industry in the Middle East).

Jerusalem, Yediot Achronot, 1963. 494 × 324 mm. Chromolithographic map. Scale 1:5,900,000.

€ 2,500

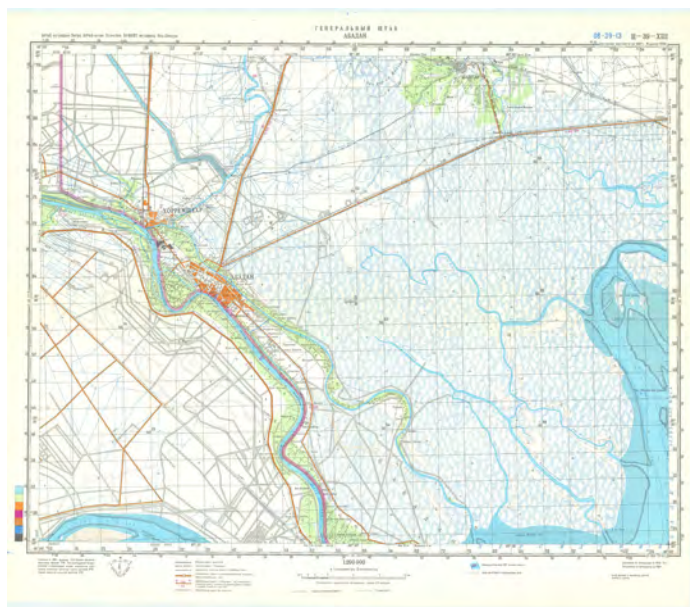
A medium-sized wall map showing the Middle East between the Suez Crisis and the Six-Day War, covering the area from the Eastern Mediterranean to Iran including most of Turkey as well as Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Northern Saudi Arabia and the Gulf as far south as Qatar. Oil production capacities are shown in barrels, with oilfields, refineries, pipelines, and associated infrastructure indicated on the map. The massive 'tapline' is seen crossing the northern Saudi desert from the Gulf coast to Sidon, while double pipelines run from Kirkuk to Tripoli and to Haifa. From the atlas of Yediot Achronot.

After the Suez Crisis and its associated geopolitical shifts, Britain and France were forced by the USA to abandon their post-imperial plans, and Israel now counted in both U.S. and Soviet plans for their control of Middle Eastern politics. Britain was forced to anchor its Middle Eastern influence in Cyprus, Aden and Iraq, while the increased American influence is evident in the vast Aramco oilfields at Ras Tanura. Well preserved.



Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 350 maps – 1:200,000

510. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:200,000. General'nyí shtab. (Iran, Iraq, Levant 1:200,000).



[Moscow, General Staff], 1963–91. A total of 350 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 52 × 47 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 45,000

The Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant: Palestine and Israel, southern Lebanon, parts of Syria and Jordan. From the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground reconnaissance. Nearly complete, only a few quadrangles missing along the south-western border regions and two lacunae on the very north-eastern fringe. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning nearly 14 × 9 metres!

Products of a massive, clandestine cartographic project begun under Stalin and ultimately encompassing the entire globe, the Soviet General Staff maps are today noted for their extreme precision. Indeed, even in post-Soviet times they provide the most reliable mapping for many remoter

parts of the world: "Soviet-era military maps were so good that when the United States first invaded Afghanistan in late 2001, American pilots relied on old Russian maps of Afghanistan. For almost a month after the United States began a bombing campaign to help oust the Taliban government, American pilots were guided by Russian maps dating back to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s" (Davies/Kent, p. xi).

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled "Secret" or "For Official Use".

Light traces of folds and occasional wrinkles and small edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 49 maps – 1:500,000

511. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:500,000. General'nyi shtab. (Iran, Iraq, Levant 1:500,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1964–89. A total of 49 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 70 × 60 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 9,500



The Soviet Union's 1:500,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant: Palestine and Israel, southern Lebanon, parts of Syria and Jordan. Nearly complete, with only a few lacunae at Iran's easternmost fringes and at Bandar Abbas. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning roughly 6 × 3.5 metres!

Although the details of the cartographic programme evolved over the decades, its overall system and plan remained remarkably constant. "The basic quadrangle is the 1:1,000,000 sheet spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude. The quadrangles are identified by lettered bands north from the equator and by numbered zones east from longitude 180° [...] Each 1:1,000,000 sheet is subdivided into four 1:500,000 sheets (from northwest to southeast), labeled [by] the first four letters of the Russian alphabet" (ibid., p. 19–21). "Printing such large-format plans in so many colors with near-perfect print registration itself testifies to the skill of the printers in the military map printing factories across the former Soviet Union. The quality of printing reflects the level of training and the reliability of humidity-control equipment and the

electricity supply at the time" (ibid., p. 6f.).

Two of the maps carry the Russian air defense grid ("setka PVO") printed in pink. Although the general terrain evaluation maps and operational maps produced at the scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000 were not usually marked as classified, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Light traces of folds and occasional wrinkles and small edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

"All modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications"

512. [BROWN, Glen Francis]. [United States Geological Survey of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-2.

Washington, D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Society), 1967. Large chromolithographed map (122 × 139 cm). Scale 1:2,000,000. € 4,500

Second edition of the first modern map in 1:2,000,000 scale, based on the series prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arabian American Oil Company under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department. "To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications" (Parry).

Several small tears and paper loss to right and upper margin; occasional small holes.

James V. Parry, "Mapping Arabia", in: Saudi Aramco World 2004/1, p. 20ff. OCLC 6681002. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).



USAF pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf

513. [MAP – ARABIAN GULF]. Persian Gulf. ONC-H-6/7. Operational navigation chart.

St. Louis, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, U.S. Air Force, 1969. Two copies of two folding maps colour printed on both sides of a sheet of silk (103 × 78.5 cm) on a scale of ca. 1:1,000,000. The two maps (ONC-H-6 & ONC-H-7) show one continuous area. € 2,800

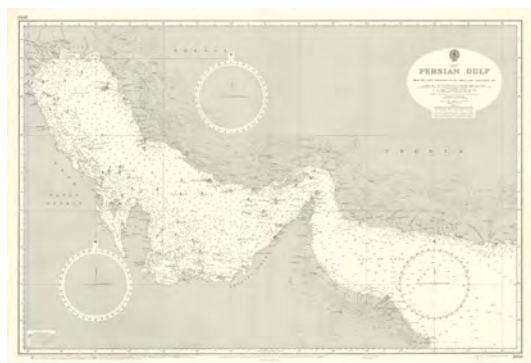


Rayon pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf region focusing on the Trucial States (modern United Arab Emirates), Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Iran and Saudi Arabia, including the main oil installations. Items of specific interest to aircraft, such as airfields and even seaplane bases, are particularly listed. Warnings to stay within the specific flying routes while in Iran are placed on multiple locations. While the map depicts a continuous area on both sides of one sheet, it actually consists of two maps, originally published separately. We here include two copies so the whole area can be displayed at once. The maps are reproduced after the third and fourth edition. In very good condition.

Admiralty Hydrographic Charts for the Gulf region

514. [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE]. [UK ADMIRALTY CHARTS: THE ARABIAN GULF]. Persian Gulf (2858). Approaches to Abu Zabi (3705).

London, published at the Admiralty, 1970–71. 2 nautical charts. Standard issue, 70 × 103 cm approx. with a single fold. € 3,500



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

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

Small creases. Very well preserved.

The Arabian Peninsula in 54 maps – 1:500,000

515. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN PENINSULA 1:500,000. General'nyi shtab. (Arabian Peninsula 1:500,000).

[Moscow, 1972–89. A total of 54 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 72 × 58 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic).

€ 15,000



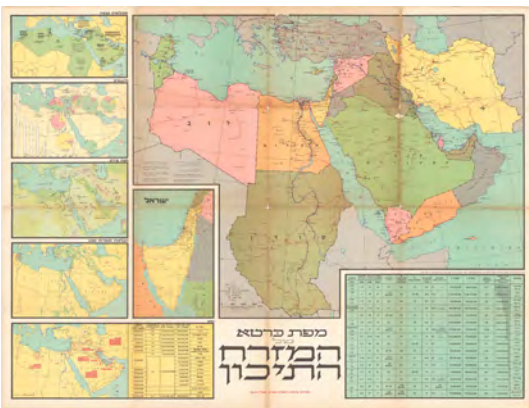
Almost all of the Soviet Union's 1:500,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Arabian Peninsula: from the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground reconnaissance. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning more than 4.5×5 metres! While there are a few lacunae in the eastern part of the Peninsula amounting to roughly four quadrangles, most of the area is well-covered, including the United Arab Emirates and central and south-western Arabia.

Five of the maps carry the Russian air defense grid ("setka PVO") printed in pink. Although the general terrain evaluation maps and operational maps produced at the smaller scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000 were not usually marked as classified (larger-scale maps were routinely labelled "Secret" or "For Official Use"), all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in good condition.

Cf. J. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Large wall map of the region showing population and minorities



516. [MIDDLE EAST]. Mapah carta shel ha-mizrah ha-tikhon. (Carta's Map of the Middle East).

[Jerusalem], Carta, 1973. 121 × 92 cm. Colour-printed map (folded). Scale 1:20,000,000. € 4,500

A large wall map of the Middle East shortly before the Yom Kippur War, showing the Arabian Peninsula, north-eastern Africa with Libya, Egypt and Sudan as well as Turkey and Iraq pictured in their entirety. A separate inset shows Israel, others show statistics such as population and trade, oil production, etc.

A few large tears to folds, some adhesive tape reinforcements to reverse, but well preserved.

The Gulf in two enormous maps – 1:1,000,000

517. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN GULF (1:1,000,000). General'nyi shtab. Abadan, Jel'-Kuvejt, Manama. 14-01-43. (And:) Bender-Abbas, Maskat. 14-01-44.

[Moscow, General Staff], 1974–85. 2 topographic maps, colour-printed. Lambert conformal conic projection, scale 1:1,000,000. In Russian (Cyrillic). Ca. 86 × 107 cm each. Framed and glazed. € 8,500

Extremely rare: the two massively-sized synoptic 1:1,000,000 maps covering the Arabian Gulf in its entirety, as published by the Soviet Union's General Staff of the army. Not to be confused with the Soviet Union's vastly smaller General Staff map quadrangles of the same scale which are aligned along the graticules, spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude and covering only roughly half the area shown by each of the present sheets.

Edited from information sourced during the years 1972–83 by D. D. Trushin and I. A. Medvedev. Although not specifically marked as classified, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

A few insignificant edge flaws, but generally in perfect condition.



The United Arab Emirates in 26 maps – 1:200,000

518. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 1:200,000. General'nyí shtab. (United Arab Emirates 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975, 1979, 1981. A total of 26 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 56 × 47 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 30,000

All of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the United Arab Emirates. Assembled continuously (and omitting margins), the quadrangles form an enormous map spanning ca. 3.1 × 2.6 metres!

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled “For Official Use”. Some maps stamped “Is not subject to duplicating and copying” on reverse, with a note to apply to the Joint Stock Co., Moscow, for permits. Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



“For Official Use” only: the Arabian Peninsula in 382 maps – 1:200,000

519. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN PENINSULA 1:200,000. General'nyí shtab. (Arabian Peninsula 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975–91. A total of 382 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 58 × 45 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic).

€ 95,000

Most of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Arabian Peninsula. While there are a few lacunae in the eastern and central part of the Peninsula, mainly concerning Oman and the UAE, and a few Saudi Arabian quadrangles are lacking, most of the area is well-covered. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning ca. 13 × 11 metres!

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled “For Official Use”. Indeed, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



The Red Sea in 86 maps – 1:200,000

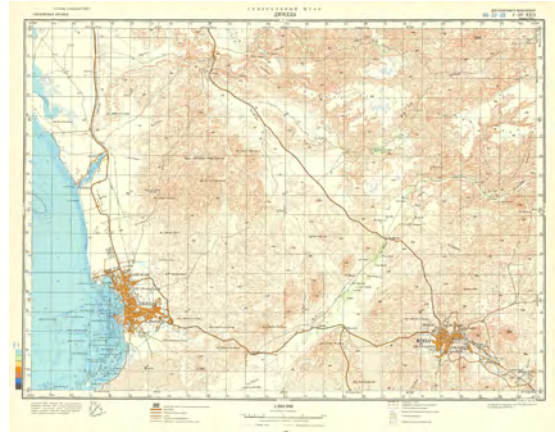
520. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – RED SEA 1:200,000. General'nyi shtab. (Red Sea 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975–91. A total of 86 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 58 × 45 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 35,000

Nearly all of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Red Sea coast of the Arabian Peninsula. While there are a few lacunae in Yemen near the south-western tip of the Peninsula, most of the area is well-covered. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning ca. 8 × 4 metres.

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled "For Official Use". Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



The planning of the Bahraini Naval Forces: original map and organizational chart

521. [BAHRAIN]. Taqrir muqtarah an insha' Quwwa Bahariyya li-Dawlat al-Bahrayn [Sketch proposal to build a Naval Force for the country of Bahrain].

[Bahrain, mid-1970s]. Hand-drawn military map and organizational flowchart, 1.37 × 1.45 m. Coloured ink and watercolour on paper. Accompanied by 9 original photos. € 28,000



Unique hand-drawn chart of Bahrain's naval force as it was projected in the early and mid-1970s, including two large maps: firstly, of the island's location in the Gulf showing the Navy's planned 200-mile range as well as strategic points throughout the Gulf, and secondly, a smaller scale map showing the defensive coastal artillery firing range and radar ranges reaching out to the north and east of Qal'at al-Bahrain, Galali, and East Sitra bases around Manamah. An inset flowchart shows in detail the organization of Bahrain's Navy, to be headed by the Commander of Naval Forces, presiding over the branches of Supplies and Exercises (Engineers, Supplies, Medical Office), of Operations, Planning, and Signals (all commanded by the Chief of Staff), as well as the Naval Armed Forces proper (Fleet, Special Forces, and Coastal Artillery). The extensive annotation describes the maritime theatre of war around Bahrain, identifies vital targets (Port Sulayman, oil terminal, national airport, oil wells and storage tanks, refinery) and crucial points to be observed, and sketches the projected scope of the navy: initially a small fleet of armoured motor vessels with radar-guided automatic

ordnance, later to be upgraded with surface-to-surface rocket launchers with a tactical range of ca. 180 nautical miles. The planning stage is to encompass some 2 to 3 months, followed by a development stage of about 3 years and an implementation phase of another year. The chart is accompanied by a set of nine original mid-1970s photographs of members of the Egyptian General Staff who assumedly were closely involved in advising the government of Bahrain on the structure and implementation of their new Naval Forces, which became fully operational in 1979.

A fine survival, undocumented and at the time undoubtedly a closely guarded military secret.

A large trove of Saudi Landsat maps

522. [UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. Saudi Arabia Landsat Image Maps (1:250,000). 20 maps.

[Reston, VA] / Jiddah, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Deputy Ministry for Mineral Resources, 1979–81. 20 maps, 84 × 53 cm or larger. Printed in brown tones. Transverse Mercator projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:250,000 scale. All but two in their original printed orange envelopes.

€ 8,500

The joint NASA/USGS Landsat Programme started in the early 1970s, providing the longest continuous space-based record of the Earth's surface. Of the 25 maps in 1:250,000 scale produced during 1979–81, 20 are included here (wanting 2, 3, 4 [IR 301, 302, 303], 13 [IR 312], 16 [IR 315]). They cover the stretch of the Red Sea coast from just below the Gulf of Aqaba to just below Jeddah, and inland from Jeddah towards Dammam via Riyadh.

Envelope and map of no. 10 stamped with initials and date (TRU May 1981) and a couple of nicks to map edge, otherwise excellent throughout.

G. J. Vranas, *List of Interagency Reports submitted by the US Geological Survey Saudi Arabian Mission to the Saudi Arabian Directorate General of Mineral Resources from 1965 to the beginning of 1992* (Open File Report USGS-OF-92-2. Interagency Report 844 (Jiddah: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Directorate General of Mineral Resources, 1412 AH/1992 AD), pp. 71, 26–29.



Exceedingly rare UAE topographic maps

523. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. United Arab Emirates 1:50,000 [and] 1:100,000.

Abu Dhabi, Military Survey, Armed Forces, 1990–92. 7 colour printed maps. Scale 1:50,000 and 1:1,000,000. In English and Arabic. Folded.

€ 2,800

First edition. A set of exceedingly rare UAE topographic maps, compiled from 1:30,000 scale aerial photography taken during 1986 and 1987, presumably based on UK versions. The maps show international boundaries, tracks and paths, bridges, historical landmarks, schools, tree and date plantations, mangroves, oil and gas injection wells, mosques and cemeteries, emergency telephones, water pipelines and tanks, cliffs and rocky areas, as well as other details encountered in the vast desert. Occasionally the average relative height of the dunes is given, reaching up to 45 metres at certain points.

The 6 maps of the 1:50,000 series are sheets number NF-40-01-14, NF-40-01-22, NF-40-01-34, and NF-40-02-11, as well as NG-40-13-54, and NG-40-13-63. The maps of this series “were used extensively for UTM [Universal Transverse Mercator projection coordinate system] Zone 39 rectification.

These maps have a local UAE national grid which is equivalent to the UTM grid if a bias of 2,150,000 m in the y-dimension and 150,000 m in the x-dimension are added” (Jensen). The single map of the 1:100,000 series, dating from 1992, is sheet number NG-40-136.

Some pencil marks and circles. The 1:50,000 scaled maps have a stamped six-digit number and a round stamp in Arabic type on the reverse; the 1:100,000 scaled map has a square stamp in Arabic type on the reverse. A few small tears and creases; occasional adhesive tape; paper variously pierced. No copies traceable in libraries internationally.

Jensen [et al.], *Coastal Environmental Sensitivity Mapping for Oil Spills in the United Arab Emirates* [...] 8.





