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The Islamic World 13

BOOKS, MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS AND MANUSCRIPTS
CELEBRATING ISLAMIC CULTURE AND THE HISTORY
AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE ARAB WORLD





AFRICA

Perche sono molti cosmografi e cocassimi
homini qual scriveno che in ista africa ma
rime ne le mauritanie esserit molti mostro
u homini e altri vni necessario quora el parer mio no
ho che io uogli parer ale genti de ista ma por la diligetia
habuta i ingir que le noue ista possuno i eliga o molo anni
ista africa comeco da lobia barbara etute le mauritanie pfin a
fiume daloro ad a 7 mōi a tuer lo pēta de neg oltra el pmo chmā
oto comēto da bini a gā marocho. fella. siglme e q̄ quella colera
te mōi e uerso el garbi. p garamāna. garamāna. al maona. fens hleb.
colcāmi e casur. epuāto lostro pel reg de gōme ufo la ethiopia. ufo
l abassia tne le suo reg. che sono barava lobia. hāna. e p̄ l. se dilo
aba p̄ l. reg de organa ep̄ l. l. merces. e ptuti q̄ reg de negri. no
mai alguno me ne sapete dar auiso de q̄ lo tuo sepe da q̄
vnde nō ne sapido altro nō ne posso testificar. l'allo
accorā a q̄li che sono curosi de incētā. ca noue

DESERTO

Qua e tot una uolta
atomo p̄ l. l. sopra el
r. l. b. coel lacima tel

Africa e no
minata da uno
de ipostere de abra
am duto affer. q̄
Juliofobus dice al
mte. l. q̄ l. aetozia
qlallo

Questi mōi che bitano ap̄ de q̄sto
monte. bano fralor p̄ l. r. e. l. qual p̄ l. l. l. o
parte foto el r. e morocho. e parte foto el r. e
sa e parte foto el r. e de tunis. iqual arabi fano
come e noto grā p̄ l. r. e de mauritan.

Perche io no ho habuto loco
in europa de dir la uera sentetia
de tolemo circa la diuisio de
l'africa da l'asia. p̄ q̄m dico ch
lui fa quasi to diuisio. la p̄ma el comēto
pala p̄ra de ethiopia emē toso p̄ la colera de
colfo de arabia. p̄ el dice che per. non
dunt der legy. p̄ el mte
el fin de l'africa. nē nlo. e
ci el modo suo de me
acordo.

CIRENAICA

Carca i confini ouer ter mi
m de queste p̄ l. r. e co e ti
renaca. e lobia marmarica i hēme cū
egypto. nō se puo hora plar corētā
p̄ l. r. e cōto altrante se pratica de q̄lo
che serueno autori. p̄ l. r. e cābiadi nō
destrute le citate famose de le q̄
ca apar grā ruine. nō demē aco
to dico. che la cirenaica o a co
septeton cū el mar libico. da o
cū egypto a occidete cōfina cū
da septetrō cū el mar

LIBIA

marmarica.

nota che ista africa apar
ruine de molte citate le qual
te q̄ remōstrano ess̄ ista grā d'istā

MA. LIBICVM.

EGYPTO

ma luna che e da puo el
cācro. ma i l'ho abunda
a seruoca. che fertada
mo. e reiona dā me co
e se p̄ l. r. e mōi

Queta nobile insula e rete plato
era dita macheronēon. et ha
casteli. e fo i uerace. de yremi. e de la p̄ l. r. e
militar. e de la nauica. 7 iustitie le tere. e uade da p̄ l. r. e

MARE MEDITERANE

CRETE

Queta nobilissima insula de sicilia nominata da
greci emachio secodo che dice saluto. e a p̄ma
cōnta cū l'italia. ma da poi plimpero del mar
fō diuisa. et ista se uice fosse etouala come
da l'la p̄ l. r. e che che chiama achate.

in questo mar el qual ma
chiamato arcipelago sono
molte isule le qual p̄ l. r. e
esser molto ricche e famose

SICILIA

De questa nobilissima
alero p̄ l. r. e cosa not
da t̄ l. r. e ista ricchissimi
e cōto el qual no

EGEVM

SINAD RIATIC?

The Islamic World 13



W.B.
1861

Dutchess.

year old. Falcon

belonging to

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The Islamic World 13

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't Goy, The Netherlands
Vienna, Austria

2020

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FRONT COVER AND ENDPAPERS: no. 178 on p. 102.
FRONTISPIECE: no. 449 on p. 252.
TITLE PAGE: no. 331 on p. 189.
P. 319 & BACK COVER: no. 487 on p. 271.

*Gilt tughra of the great bibliophile
Sultan Abdul Hamid II*

1. [ABDUL HAMID II, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1842–1918)]. Secretarial document with gilt tughra of Abdül Hamid II.

No place, [1888]. Large 2° (ca. 37 × 57 cm). 1 p. € 3500

Traces of folds; some slight paper flaws. Austrian revenue stamp (50 kreuzers), dated 1888, affixed to upper left corner. Calligraphic notes in Ottoman Turkish on reverse (ink somewhat oxydized).

➤ See also the separate section of books from the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II on pp. 302–305.

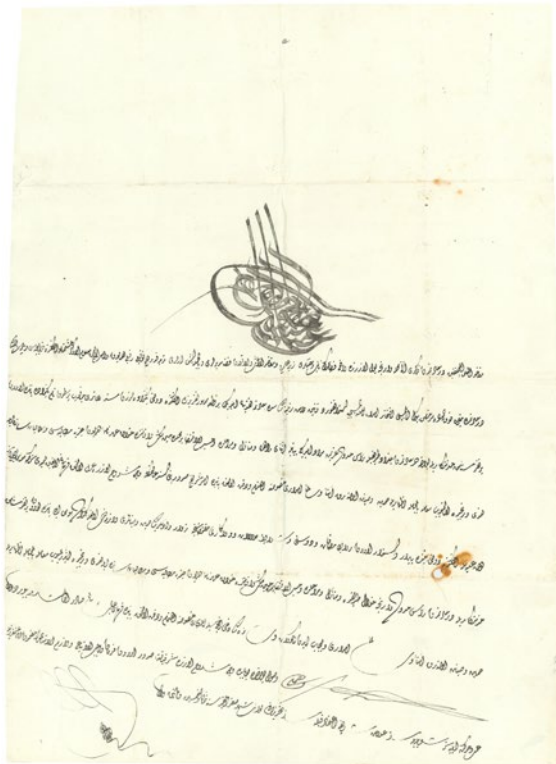


A Grand Tourist in the Middle East

2. [ABDULMEJID I]. Ottoman travelling firman for Sir Jacob Henry Preston.

[Constantinople], ca. 1840. Ca. 550 × 770 mm. Ottoman Turkish manuscript with large Tughra of Sultan Abdülmecid I (reigned 1839–61). 1 page. Black ink on single sheet of sturdy, smoothed laid paper (watermark: “GFA”; Fratelli Gava manufactory of Lombardy & Venice?). € 1800

A scarce example of a mid-19th century Levantine manuscript firman granting permission to travel in the Ottoman Empire, issued to Sir Jacob Henry Preston (1812–91), 2nd baronet of Beeston St Lawrence. Preston was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1832); his seat was at Beeston Hall near Norwich in Norfolk. Traces of old folds. Small stain with related small hole not affecting text; contemporary ink annotation on verso: “Travelling firman for Sir Jacob Henry Preston”. In fine condition.



Important mediaeval geography of the Middle East: first separate printing

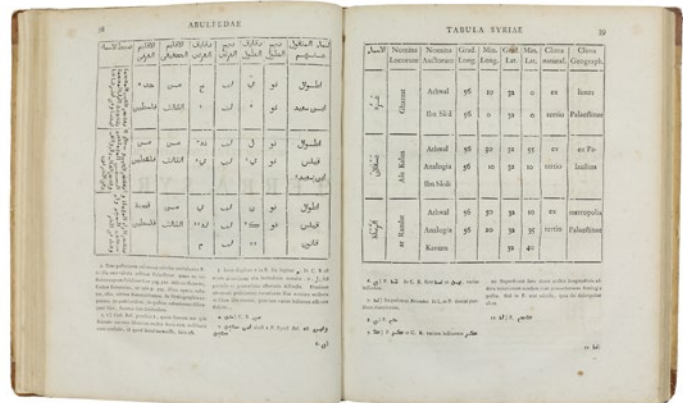
3. ABU AL-FIDA Isma`il ibn `Ali (Abulfeda). Albulfedae tabula Syriae cum excerpto geographico ex Ibn Ol Wardii geographia et historia naturali. Arabice nunc primum edidit, latine vertit, notis explanavit Io. Bernhardus Koehler.

Leipzig, Schönnermarck, 1766. Large 4°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine label. € 3500

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

Insignificant browning throughout as common; contemporary ownership (1840) to front pastedown.

GAL II, 46. Ebert 29. Hamberger/Meusel IV, 189. ADB XVI, 444.



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

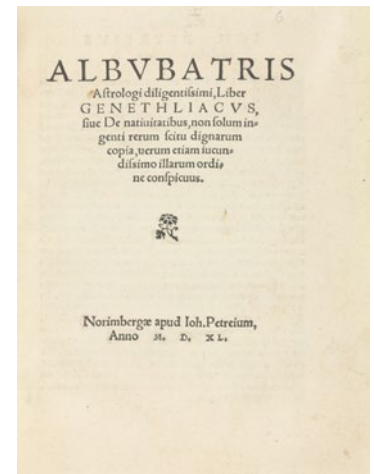
4. ABU BAKR al-Hasan ibn al-Hasib al Harasi (Alubater). [Kitab al mughni fi `l-mawalid, latine]. Liber genethliacus, sive De nativitatibus.

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. € 9500

First edition under this title, and the definitive edition of the Renaissance. The important 9th-century astrologer and physician Abu Bakr al-Hasan is best known for this work on casting nativities, or divination of the destinies of newborns.

Al-Hasan is “often quoted in astrological works of the Christian middle ages under the name Alubather. He flourished about the middle of the third century A.H., for Ahmad b. Abi Tahir Taifur (died 280 = 893) mentions him in his Kitab Baghdad as a contemporary” (Suter). Notable is the scholar-printer responsible for the work: Johannes Petraeus was soon to cement his historical reputation by printing Copernicus’s “De Revolutionibus” (1543). Astronomy was regarded as essential for deriving accurate figures needed for the sciences of Astrology and Prognostication; a heavily annotated copy of this edition of Al-Hasan is known from Tycho Brahe’s library (cf. Prandtl, Die Bibliothek des Tycho Brahe), and Robert Westman has argued that Copernicus not only embraced astrology but sought to defend it in his “De Revolutionibus” (“Copernicus and the Astrologers”, Dibner Library Lecture, 2013).

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. Rare; OCLC shows one copy in us libraries, at Brown.



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

Photographs of Sheikh Zayed's state visits to Pakistan

5. [ABU DHABI – STATE VISITS TO PAKISTAN]. [Photograph archive and album. Album title]: Visit to Lahore of His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Alnahayyani the ruler of Abudhabi (16th to 28th November, 1967). [Pakistan, 1967–1970]. An archive of 183 photographs: 133 loose black and white photographic prints (ca. 30 × 25 cm), 30 smaller ones (ca. 5 × 6 cm) numbered and mounted together on a single sheet of paper, and 20 additional prints in the album. Further with numerous rolls of original medium format negatives. Original black half morocco album, green cloth sides with title and emblem of the United Bank Limited Pakistan on the front board. € 125 000

A trove of unpublished photographs depicting two official visits to Pakistan by HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan. The earlier visit, in 1967, is documented by a separate photo album containing images of the visit to Lahore, the second largest city of Pakistan, from 16 to 28 November 1967. 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 United Bank Limited (UBL). Almost 20 years later, in 1986, Sheikh Zayed would donate a hospital to the city, now the "Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex", one of the leading medical institutions in Pakistan.



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 (1922–1995), 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 (1917–1980). It provides extensive documentation of the large Abu Dhabi delegation being formally received by Yahya Khan, who served as president of Pakistan from March 1969 to 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 Ahmed bin Khalifa Al Suwaidi, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UAE and personal representative of Sheikh Zayed. President Yahya Khan had been "one of the very first international leaders to reach out to Sheikh Zayed after the UAE had been founded and had, prior to this, in July 1970, been instrumental in creating an agreement to provide technical assistance to the then Trucial States. With the December 1971 union agreement approaching, Pakistan was quick to forge even closer ties, and Khan had been one of the first foreign leaders to offer his congratulations and reiterate his country's support when the UAE was born. Full diplomatic ties were then quickly established, and Pakistan became one of the first to extend recognition to the new country ... All his life Sheikh Zayed had held a personal affinity for Pakistan. He had hunted there extensively, came to know the people, its culture and lands, and enjoyed close ties with leaders" (Wilson).

From the estate of Azhar Abbas Hashmi (1940–2016), Pakistani financial manager and eminent literary patron with close ties to Karachi University. Hashmi served the UBL for many years, becoming its vice-president before founding several important cultural organisations and becoming known as a man of letters in his own right. Thanks to his close connections with the Gulf states, Abu Dhabi provided funds to build Karachi University's faculty of Islamic studies, as well as its Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre and its mosque, Jamiya Masjid Ibrahim. The majority of the photographs are entirely unmarked, but they occasionally show an Arabic inscription or stamp on the reverse. Some of the loose photographs slightly scuffed along the edges, with an occasional nick or small tear, but otherwise in fine condition. Binding of the album slightly rubbed. An important collection of at least largely unpublished photographs concerning the ruler of Abu Dhabi's visits to Pakistan in the last years before the formation of the UAE, entirely unknown and without counterparts in the UAE history, Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives.

Cf. G.H. Wilson, Zayed: man who built a nation, pp. 111–112.

A fascinating 15th-century Arabic manuscript compendium of astrological and occult texts

6. ABU MA'SHAR Ja'far ibn Muhammad ibn 'Umar al-Balkhi (Albumasar). Kitab mawalid al-nisa' wa'l-rijal (The Book of Nativities of Women and Men).

[Possibly Iraq], 6 Shawwal 860 H [7 Sept. 1456 CE]. 4° (150 × 207 mm). Arabic manuscript in black ink on paper. 384 pp. containing 4 discrete texts and a section of fragments, the first 2 in the same hand, the later texts in a variety of hands, all apparently contemporary. Contemporary goatskin decoratively blind-ruled with repeating interstitial floral devices, later decorative cloth tie. Frequent tables and occult symbols; full-page diagrams to pp. 321–333; frequent framed headings. 8 later (19th or early 20th c.) leaves laid in at front and rear. € 25 000

A fascinating 15th-century Arabic manuscript compendium of astrological and occult texts, including a notably early and dated copy of the “Kitab mawalid al-nisa' wa'l-rijal”, a treatise on natal astrology attributed to the great astrologer Abu Ma'shar (786–886, known in the West as Albumasar). It is divided into 24 sections, giving a systematic account of each of the twelve constellations, their interactions with other celestial bodies, and the effect on the characteristics and prospects of men and women born under each sign.

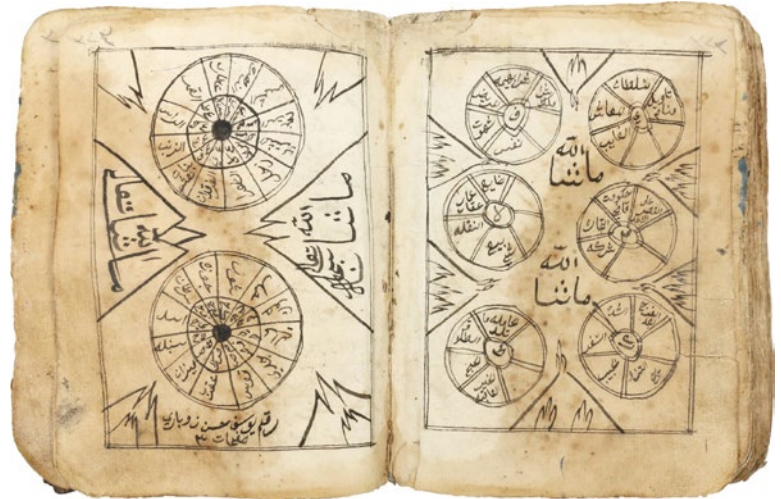
Abu Ma'shar was born in Balkh (modern-day Afghanistan) and travelled to Baghdad during the caliphate of al-Ma'mun (813–833), where he became the main rival of al-Kindi, though principally he devoted himself to the account and justification of astrology. Abu Ma'shar was an important influence on such thinkers as Albert the Great and Roger Bacon, who commonly referred to him as the “auctor in astronomia”, granting him the same status in astronomy that Aristotle enjoyed in philosophy.

The “Kitab mawalid al-nisa' wa'l-rijal” was printed several times in Cairo during the early 20th century from a variant manuscript. Keiji Yamamoto, Professor of Arabic at Kyoto Sangyo University, notes that the “number of extant manuscripts suggests its high popularity in the Islamic world” (Hockey [ed.], *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, p. 11). Our manuscript is notable in having a dated colophon. Manfred Ullmann records 13 copies in libraries worldwide, of which none is dated. Of twelve further copies traced, only one of the six copies dated is earlier than the present copy. It has been noted that “the earliest manuscripts of Abu Ma'shar's ‘Kitab al-Mawalid’ to survive are from the Jalayirid period in the late 14th century” (Stefano Carboni in: *West 86th*. 19.2 [2012], pp. 319–324). We can trace one possible complete copy in commerce, dating from 1988, and ambiguous with regard to the content of the manuscript; a fragment appeared at auction at Christie's South Kensington in 2015.

Abu Ma'shar's work is preceded by another, otherwise untraced astrological text entitled “al-Hikmah al-Sulaymaniyah” (“The Wisdom of Solomon”, pp. 1–108). It is divided into six sections, the first of which provides a short summary of each sign of the Zodiac, followed by a fable in which Solomon approaches whichever ruler is associated with the given sign, and is provided with four differently inscribed amulets. The second treats naming of children. This is followed by passages on the treatment of illnesses depending on the star sign of the afflicted, treatment depending on the day that the illness arises, the auspicious days of each month according to the “Greek” calendar and then of the Arabic calendar, and finally a list of afflictions and curative talismanic inscriptions.

The “Kitab mawalid” is followed firstly by various unnamed fragments containing occult maxims and passages of Qur'anic exegesis (pp. 300–326). These are in turn followed by an unnamed astrological text (pp. 327–348), in which each page is headed with the name of a celestial body and is followed by ten lines of divinatory maxims, for instance, “Mercury ... You have asked me about marriage: it is blessed unto you ... Moon ... You have asked me about marriage: delay it until a later time” (pp. 340f.). Finally, there is a work entitled “Hikmat alhuruf” (“The Science of Letters”, pp. 349–384), an occult text detailing the nature of illnesses in accordance with the first letter of a person's name. Like the first work in this volume, it also bears an apocryphal attribution to Solomon. The final leaf is signed “tamma tamma”, indicating completeness.

Binding lightly rubbed overall with minor loss to head of spine and the leather apparently re-stitched along top edges of both boards. Contents tanned, occasional smudging, marking and scribal, errata, a few later annotations or embellishments, tide-mark extending from fore edge, legibility only affected between pp. 305 & 320 (this section comprising textual fragments only; text on p. 318 sometime overwritten in blue ink), earlier and later leaves slightly nicked or crumpled at the fore edge with a few closed tears, a few leaves skilfully reinforced along gutter. Overall a very well-preserved Arabic manuscript in a pleasing contemporary binding.



A Saxon Arabist's scholarly hoax

7. **ABU-'L HARR al-Mumallih (Pseudo-) / GLIEMANN, Wilhelm.** Viro pietate doctrina humanitate excellentissimo Christiano Wolterstorff kallikrenaioi [...] Praemissum est Abu'l Charri'l Momallechi ad Abu'l Melchum sapientem carmen arabicum ex duobus codd. mscr.

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

Only edition; exceedingly rare. – At first glance, the editio princeps of an ancient Arabic encomium based on two manuscript sources, accompanied by copious notes on the text as well as by German and Latin versions, and published on the occasion of the 50th teaching anniversary of Christian Woltersdorf, the director of the Salzwedel grammar school, by the teacher Friedrich Wilhelm Gliemann (1792–1864). The few holding libraries unanimously cite the author as “Abu-'l Harr al-Mumallih”, a poet entirely unknown to oriental literary history. Contemporary reviewers were quick to point out that the publication is, in fact, an elaborate hoax as scholarly as it is witty: “Indeed, the poem constitutes a cento assembled by Mr. Gliemann, in the main based on several poems of the Hamasah genre and on the encomium of Safieddin, edited by Bernstein [in 1816]. Yet the feat of properly conjoining these various pieces to form a whole, in a single, pure and correct metre, reveals no mean knowledge of Arabic. Several of the verses are of Mr. Gliemann's own invention. And so it is evident that the purported editor is none other than Abu'l Charr himself (the ‘father of the embers’, a pun on his name, ‘Glühmann’)” (cf. *Ergänzungsblätter zur A.L.Z.* [1829], col. 263f.). Printed on fine, crisp writing paper with tree watermark. Slight corner flaws to Latin and Arabic title-pages, otherwise a clean and wide-margined copy. Only four copies known in institutional possession (Halle, Leipzig, Göttingen, Greifswald). A rare and highly original piece of Arabic scholarship.

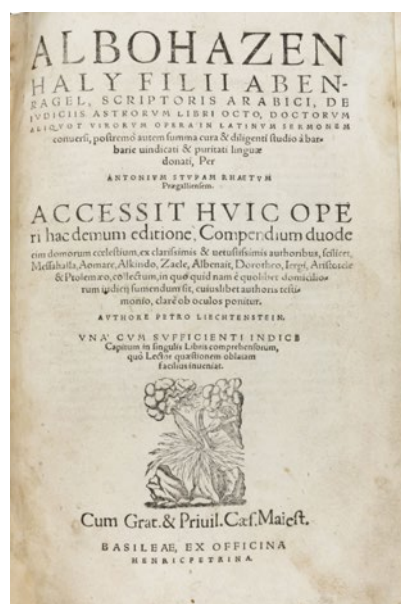
OCLC 257626548.



Arabian astrology after a Castilian manuscript

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

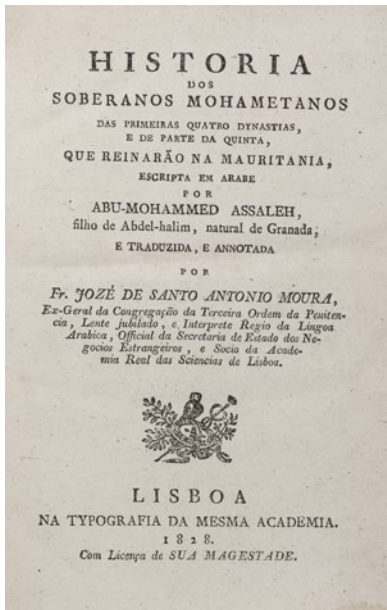
Basel, Sebastian Henricpetri, (March 1571). 2° (250 × 310 mm). Contemporary blindstamped full calf; spine rebacked. € 18 000



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.

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.

*History of the Islamic Almoravid
and Almohad dynasties in Spain and north Africa*



9. ABU-MOHAMMED ASSALEH el Abdel-Halim and José de SANTO ANTONIO MOURA (translator). *Historia dos soberanos Mohametanos das primeiras quatro dynastias, e de parte da quinta, que reinarao na Mauritania...*

Lisbon, Academia real, 1828. 4°. Contemporary motted sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 1250

First edition of the Portuguese translation of an Arabic historical work written by Abu-Mohammed Assaleh el Abdel-Halim. The work deals with the Almoravid and Almohad dynasties who ruled the southern part of Spain and the north-western part of Africa from the 11th up to the 13th century. Abu-Mohammed Assaleh mainly focusses on Morocco, Fes and Mauritania. Little is known about the author except that he lived in Granada, Spain, in the year 726 (1325/1326). The text was translated by the Franciscan Antonio Moura (1770–1840), probably from the original manuscript, and is perhaps the only translation of the original Arabic text, since no other translations could be found.

Browned throughout, with a few marginal waterstains and some occasional small spots. Binding worn along the extremities.

Innocencio IV, 241.

The earliest printed book to mention falconry in its title

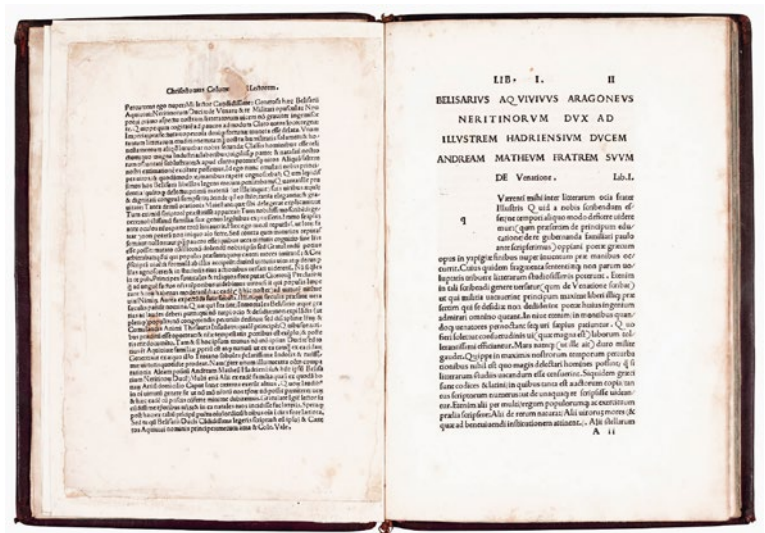
10. ACQUAVIVA, Bellisario. *De venatione et de aucupio, de re militari et singulari certamine.*

Naples, Jean Pasquet de Sallo, 1 August 1519. 2° (293 × 203 mm). With woodcut printer's device at end. 18th c. Italian red morocco, flat spine gilt. € 35 000

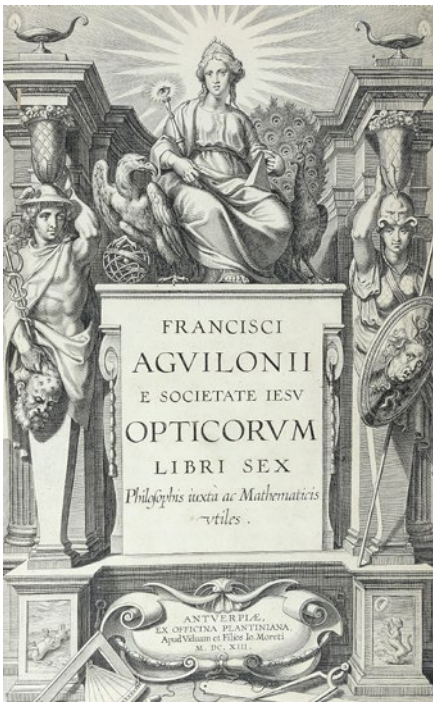
Rare first edition of this work on falconry and hunting as well as on military matters and duels. Acquaviva (1464–1528) was a statesman and condottiere for the Aragonese kings of Naples; in return for helping repulse the French invasion of Charles VIII and for his ongoing support of the Spanish in Naples, he later became Duke of Nardò. This volume was issued alongside another on the education of princes, “*De instituendis liberis principum*”. A manuscript note on the title-page refers to his related educational tract “*Paraphrasis in economica Aristotelis*”, on household and agricultural matters, also printed by Jean Pasquet as the second part of “*De instituendis liberis principum*”, and which was presumably at one time bound with this book. Acquaviva’s literary connections are indicated by the two prefaces by Neapolitan humanists addressed to him: the first one is by Crisostomo Colonna, and the second by Antonio Galateo; all three had studied with Giovanni Pontano. Acquaviva dedicates the first work, on hunting, to his brother Andrea Matteo, with whom he studied the *Kynegetica* of Oppian in childhood.

First leaf stained and repaired at edges with loss of a few letters on verso. Some dampstaining; extremities slightly rubbed.

Edit 16, CNCE 238. Cf. Harting 301 (listing a previous edition printed by Pietro Perna in Basel, 1518, which was actually produced in 1578).



Master treatise on optics that synthesized the works of Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), Euclid, Vitellion, Roger Bacon, Pena, Ramius, Risner and Kepler



II. AGUILON, François de. *Opticorum libri sex. Philosophis iuxta ac mathematicis utiles.*

Antwerp, Ex officina Plantiniana, widow & sons of Jan Moretus, 1613, 2^o. With large woodcut printer's device on recto of last blank, engraved allegorical title-page by Pieter Paul Rubens, 6 allegorical half-titles engraved by Theodore Galle after designs by Rubens, and over 600 woodcut illustrations and figures in the text. Contemporary vellum. € 29 000

First edition of a classic on optics and perspective by the Jesuit François de Aguilon (1566–1617). The work, one of the few books illustrated by Pieter Paul Rubens, is a landmark in Baroque book illustration and presents a master work in optics. Aguilon was charged with the project of organizing in Belgium the teaching of exact sciences useful in commerce, geography, navigation, architecture and military engineering, which led to the composition of the present “master treatise” (DSB) on optics that synthesized the works of Euclid, Alhazen, Vitellion, Roger Bacon, Pena, Ramus, Risner and Kepler. Of special and the greatest interest are the fine allegorical title, providing a series of ingenious references to the alliance of vision and reason, and the beautiful perspective designs at the heads of each part, all designed by Pieter Paul Rubens. Some professional restorations to binding; some slight traces of use. Fine copy of a classic on optics which influenced numerous 17th-century artists and scientists.

De Backer & Sommervogel I, col. 90; DSB I, p. 81; Honeyman 43; Kemp, Science of Art, p. 101 ff., et passim; Poggendorff I, col. 18; Sotheran 43–44; cf. Exhibition Cat. P.P. Rubens als boekillustrator (Antwerpen 1977), pp. 21–26, 3a–3j.

Of lasting value to the history of Arabic literature

12. AHLWARDT, Wilhelm. *Verzeichniss der Arabischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.*

Berlin, A. W. Schade (I) and A. Asher & Co. (II–X), 1887–1899. 10+1 volumes. 4^o. 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. € 8500

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 (“Die Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin”). Ahlwardt (1828–1909) 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.



A Turkish political memoir on the Ottoman-Russian War

13. AHMET RESMÎ Efendi / DIEZ, Heinrich Friedrich von (ed. & transl.). Wesentliche Betrachtungen oder Geschichte des Krieges zwischen den Osmanen und Russen in den Jahren 1768 bis 1774 von Resmi Achmed Efendi [...].

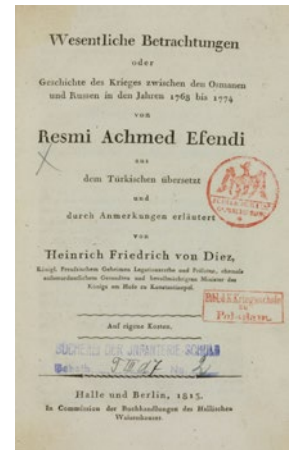
Halle & Berlin, in Commission der Buchhandlungen des Hallischen Waisenhauses, 1813. 8°. Contemporary marbled half calf with giltstamped red label to prettily gilt spine. All edges red. € 1500

First German translation of the “Layihâ” of Ahmet Resmî bin Ibrahim Giridî (1700–83), a Greek-Ottoman statesman and diplomat and Turkey’s first ambassador to Berlin. A political memoir on the Ottoman-Russian war of 1768–74, one of the few existing accounts from the Turkish perspective. Between 1772 and 1773 the Ottomans undertook ultimately abortive negotiations with the Russians during which Ahmed Resmi pressed for peace, arguing that the Russians were badly overextended and that both sides should recognize their military and territorial limitations. Such thinking was still novel in Ottoman administration and represents the good understanding of the balance of power diplomacy which the author had gained at the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

The oriental scholar H. F. Diez (1751–1817) had trained as a jurist but, bored by his administrative occupation, soon left the Prussian civil service and in 1784 went to Constantinople as Frederick the Great’s chargé d’affaires at the Sublime Porte. He was ennobled after only two years of successful diplomatic service. Recalled in 1790 on the eve of the Russo-Turkish War, the self-confessed Turkophile soon retired to a life of an independent scholar and book collector in Berlin. His orientalist publications captured the attention of the learned world, and he moved in the circles of Goethe, Gleim, and Alexander von Humboldt, though largely outside the contemporary tradition of academic oriental studies.

Corners slightly bumped, otherwise very good. Bookplate of the “Brigade-Schule zu Potsdam”; several 19th century stamps of Prussian military academies on title-page; old shelfmark label to spine.

Katalog der k. k. Kriegs-Bibliothek (1853), p. 266.



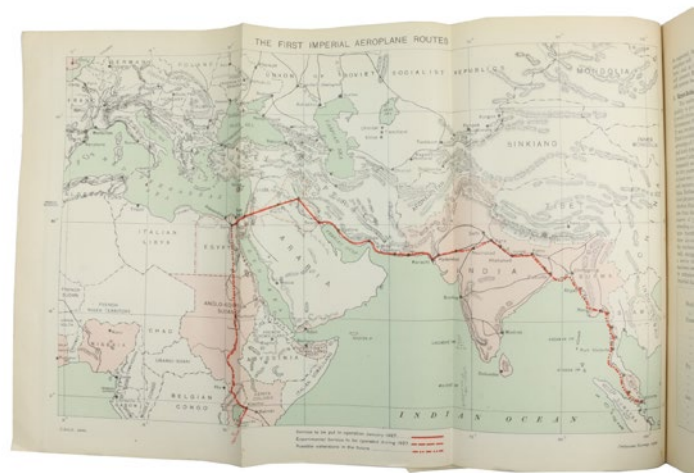
International Air Travel via the Gulf

14. [AIR MINISTRY]. The Approach Towards a System of Imperial Air Communications. Memorandum by the secretary of state of air, laid before the imperial conference, 1926, together with the report of the imperial air communications special sub-committee.

London, HMSO, 1926. 2° (212 × 333 mm). With 29 full-page plates (of which 20 folding) including dozens of coloured maps, as well as a very large folding “Map of the world showing existing and proposed air transport routes” housed in a custom pocket on the inside rear board, as issued. Original printed grey boards with blue cloth spine. € 2800

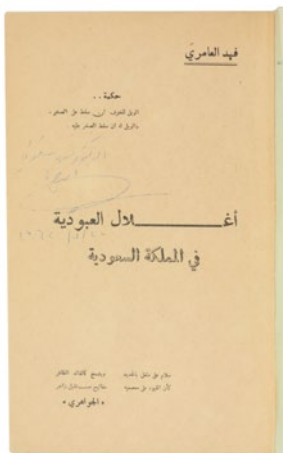
Sole edition of this large-format, pivotal early document in the development of international air travel – complete with all 29 plates and the often-lacking loose map. The principal concern of the British during this period was accelerating air transport between the vast reaches of their empire – and chief among these was the lengthy journey to India, via the Middle East. As noted on p. 5, the maximum range of commercial aircraft in 1926 was a mere 400 miles; perhaps partly for this reason, the existing and proposed air routes include numerous stops for refuelling in the oil-rich regions of Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

The stated aim of the Air Ministry was in fact to reduce the journey to India to just 5 days (p. VI), and although bold proposals are put forward and illustrated for giant “airships” with a range of 4000 miles, the then-current



technology limited aircraft to a designated route along the northern coast of the Arabian Gulf. Facing the challenge of “the extreme heat and the height of the Arabian Plateau, both of which tend to reduce the load with which an aeroplane can rise from the ground” (p. 9), the route is amply illustrated on numerous folding maps, from Cairo via Gaza, Rutbah Wells (Iraq), Baghdad, Basra, Bushire, Bandar Abbas, Chahbari, Pasni, Karachi, Hyderabad, etc.

Other chapters cover fascinating proposals for “major air routes” between Ottawa, London, and Kingston, Jamaica; “the use of wireless in air traffic communications” (p. 62); early air routes in Australia and the United States; and so on. The plates include designs for proposed experimental “airships”; photographs of early airports, and maps of meteorological phenomena. Particularly interesting is the “Map Showing Areas in Which Main Imperial Airship Routes Will Probably Develop” (facing p. 74), which indicates that alongside the Transatlantic route, the coasts of the Arabian Gulf (but not the interior) as well as the coasts of Africa will be the next targets of development.



The workers' struggle in Saudi Arabia

15. AL-AMIRY, (Fahad). Aghlal al-eubudia fi al-mamlakat al-Saudia. [Slavery in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia].

Baghdad, Al-Wafa press, 1962. 8°. With 12 half-tone photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 1500

First edition. – Published in the same year as the foundation of the Arab National Liberation Front (ANLF), this scarce pamphlet focuses on the workers' struggle in Saudi Arabia, “the land of black gold”. It describes working conditions and perceived human rights abuses. Chapter 3 offers a thorough critique of Aramco, exposing their treatment of employees.

Spine sunned, some mild staining to wrappers, otherwise good. Contemporary blue ballpoint annotation to title-page. Extremely rare; no copy recorded in OCLC.

Early Muslim geography of northern Africa

16. AL-BAKRI, Abu Ubayd Abdallah ibn Abdalaziz / SLANE, William MacGuckin (ed.). [Kitab al-Mughrib fi dhikr bilad Ifriqiyah wa-al-Maghrib. Wa-huwa juz min ajza al-kitab al-ma`ruf bi-al-Masalik wa-al-mamalik.] Description de l'Afrique septentrionale.

Alger, Imprimerie du gouvernement, 1857. 8°. Contemporary boards with gilt spine label.

€ 1500

First edition of this geography of northern Africa, extracted from the author's “Kitab al-mamalik wa-al-masalik” (“Book of Highways and of Kingdoms”, a manual of universal geography). In Arabic throughout save for the French introduction. A second edition would not appear until 1910. The 11th century Andalusian Arab historian al-Bakri is regarded as the greatest geographer of the Muslim West. His works are noted for the relative objectiveness with which they present information. For each area, he describes the people, their customs, as well as the geography, climate and main cities. “The work, which contains no maps, appears to be independent from al-Balhi and based on original research. According to Simonet, his description of the Isles of the Blessed (Fortunatas, Canary Islands), quoted by al-Nuwairi, is taken from the Etymologiae of Isidor of Seville” (cf. Brockelmann). Binding rubbed and bumped; hinges split; spine chipped. Interior shows some browning and foxing, but altogether a well-preserved copy of a rare Algerian imprint.

GAL I, 476; SI, 876. OCLC 9294002.



Rare Lebanese edition of the Maqamat

17. AL-HARIRI, al-Qasim Ibn ‘Ali. Kitab Maqamat al-Hariri.

Beirut, Matba`at al-Ma`arif, 1873. 8°. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine. € 1800



Rare Lebanese printing of the famous “Maqamat” (“Assemblies” or “Sessions”) of al-Hariri of Basra (1054–1122): a virtuoso display of Arabic poetry, consisting of fifty anecdotes written in stylized prose which used to be memorized by scholars. “Al-Hariri’s Maqamat tie in with the tradition of al-Hamadani. Like he, al-Hariri tells us of the experiences of an educated vagrant, Abu Zaid from Sarug. But his aim is not so much to render vividly this creature of his imagination or even his environment, but rather to invest his accounts with every syntactical and lexical finesse imaginable, and it is these, rather than the content of the narrative, that are to captivate and preoccupy the reader. This is the final flaring of the national Arab spirit: dazzling and, for the moment, pretty as fireworks, but similarly barren, ultimately fizzling out without effect” (Brockelmann). Hariri’s masterpiece continued to captivate European Arabists since the 17th century (cf. Fück, 148).

Spine title reads “Fihris / pers.,” misidentifying both the language and the title (copied from the pencil transliteration under the heading of the table of contents). A good copy from the library of Horst Wilfrid Brands (1992–98), professor of Turkish Studies and Islamic scholarship in Frankfurt am Main, with his ownership stamp to pastedowns.

OCLC 63545591. Cf. GAL I, 276. (S I, 487, cites an 1873 Lucknow edition).

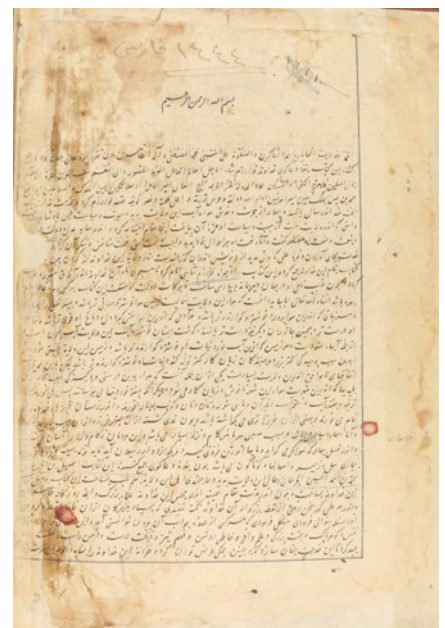
Inscribed by a Mosul physician in 913 H (1507 CE)

18. AL-JURJANI, Zayn al-Din Abu Ibrahim Isma’il bin Husayn. Dhakhirah-i Khwarazm-Shahi.

[Probably Anatolia, late 15th century]. Arabic manuscript on paper with somewhat wavy laid lines only (335 × 239 mm; text area 263 × 176 mm), 544 ff., written in a tidy nasta’liq, 35 lines to the page, text frame of red and blue rules, important words and phrases in red or in larger naskhi; chapter headings repeated in margins in a bold calligraphic script, several marginal annotations in various contemporary and later hands. Early 20th century brown roan preserving covers of contemporary morocco binding blindstamped with a single tool to form a central motif of three interlocking lozenges, smaller lozenges above and below, blindstamped cornerpieces. € 35 000

Very rare Arabic translation of Al Jurjani’s important medical compendium, the first major medical text written in the Persian language.

Jurjani (d. 1136) “went to live in Khwarizm in 504/1110 [...] His ‘Dhakhirah Khwarizmshahi’, probably the first medical Encyclopaedia written in Persian and containing about 450 000 words, is one of the most important works of its kind; it also exists in an Arabic version, and was translated into Turkish and (in an abbreviated form) into Hebrew” (Encyclopaedia of Islam). Modelled on the Qanun of Ibn Sina, the “Dhakhirah” is divided into ten books, covering: definition and utility of medicine, and the structure and powers of the human body; health and disease, in general, including causes and symptoms of disease, and accidents of the body; the preservation of health; diagnosis, crisis and prognosis; fevers and their treatment; local diseases and their treatment; tumours, ulcers and so forth; the care of the external parts of the body (hair, skin, nails, and so on); poisons and antidotes; and simple and compound drugs. Binding stained and rubbed. Various seal impressions (some erased) on first and second leaves and at end of text. Paper shows some splashes, soiling and staining, first leaf re-attached and with loss of one or two words on verso (sense recoverable), margins of last few leaves strengthened, but generally in good, sound condition. Provenance: Abdul-Malik bin Mahmud al-Mausuli al-tabib (“the physician”), with his ownership inscription dated 5 Rajab 913 H (10 Nov. 1507) at the Mu’ayiddi hospital in Mosul; the distinguished German ophthalmologist and Arabist Max Meyerhof (1874–1945), with his bookplate on the front pastedown.



GAL I, 487 & S I, 889. Cf. Keshavarz, *A descriptive and analytical catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine*, pp. 52–54 & p. 149. *Fihrist* records no copies of the Arabic translation.

Al Madkhal

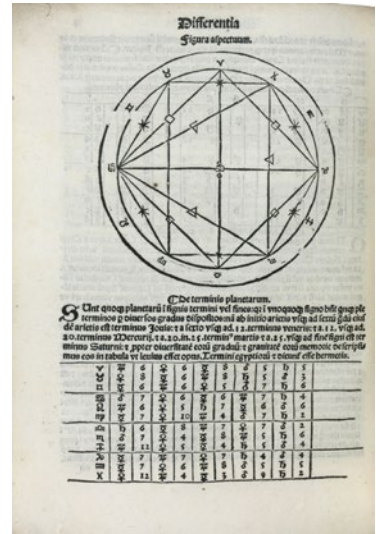
19. AL-QABISI, Abu Al-Saqr Abd al-Aziz Bin Othman Bin Ali (Alchabitius). [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Preclarum su[m]mi in astroru[m] scientia principis Alchabitii opus ad scrutanda stellaru[m] [...].

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. The author, known as “Alchabitius” in the Latin tradition, flourished in Aleppo, Syria, in the middle of the 10th century. “Although al-Qabisi’s education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, ‘Al-madkhal ila sina’at ahkam al-nujum’ (‘Introduction into the Art of Astrology’) in five sections [...], is on astrology. The book, as the title indicates, is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology [...] It was highly valued as a textbook” (DSB).

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

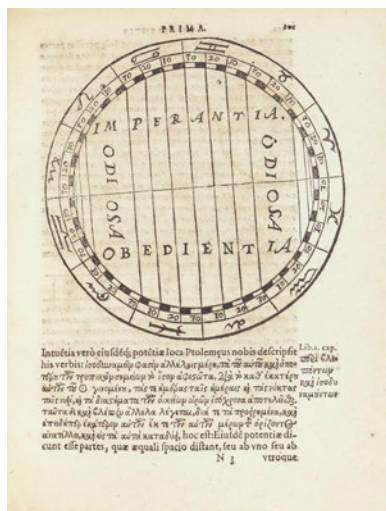
Edit 16, CNCE 834. Adams A 24. BM-STC 1. BM I, 307. IA 102.864. Esling 301. Sander 223. Houzeau/Lancaster I, 3848. DSB XI, 226. Weil, Cat. VI, 29. OCLC 46413115. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009), nos. 9f.



Mediaeval Europe’s authoritative introduction to astrology

20. 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. € 9500



First edition of this important commentary on al-Qabisi’s most influential work. The editor 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 Pflichtlektüre: Al-Qabisis astrologische Lehrschrift im europäischen Mittelalter”, in: Zf. für Geschichte der arab.-islam. Wiss. 13 (2000), pp. 93–128, at p. 112 no. 6. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009), nos. 9f.

The Arabic origins of the celestial nomenclature

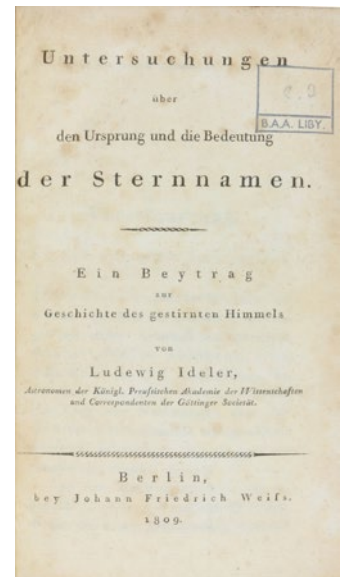
21. (AL-QAZWINI, Zakariya ibn Mahmud) / IDELER, Christian Ludwig (ed.). [Aja'ib al-makhlūqat.] Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Bedeutung der Sternnamen.

Berlin, Johann Friedrich Weiss, 1809. 8°. Near-contemporary half cloth with gilt-stamped red spine label. Edges sprinkled in red and blue. € 3500

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.



Surgical instruments illustrated

22. 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 [...].

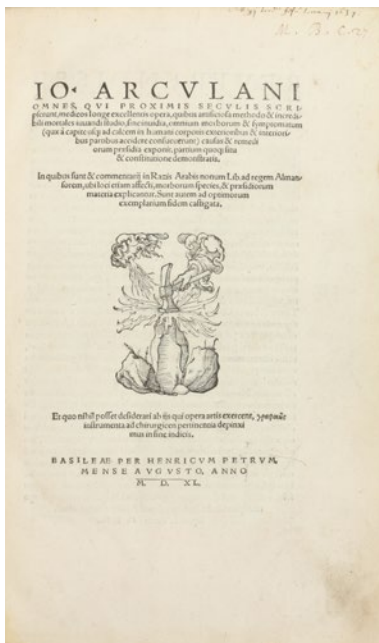
Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1540. 2° (225 × 331 mm). With 2 (repeated) woodcut printer’s devices to title-page and final page as well as a half-page woodcut of surgical instruments at the end of the preliminaries. Modern blindstamped brown calf on four raised double bands. € 9500

Rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise dedicated by Rhazes 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).



14 surgical instruments illustrated

23. **AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / ARCOLANO, Giovanni (ed.)**. *Commentaria in nonum librum Rasis ad regem Almansore[m] [...]. Accedit opusculum De fluxibus alui suo loco restitutus [...]*.

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1542. 2°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, different device on final leaf, and woodcut illustrations of various surgical tools at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. title to spine. € 12 500

Another rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise dedicated by Rhazes to Almansor (with the text). A woodcut on the final page of the preliminaries depicts 14 different surgical instruments, including a tongue depressor, a forceps, and various instruments for cauterization.

Occasional slight brownstaining, but a good copy from the library of the Sicilian physician Blasio Cucuzza, with his ownership on the final page (calling him the “most learned of all Sicilian physicians in Modica, Ragusa and Syracuse”) and additional note dated 10 May 1622.

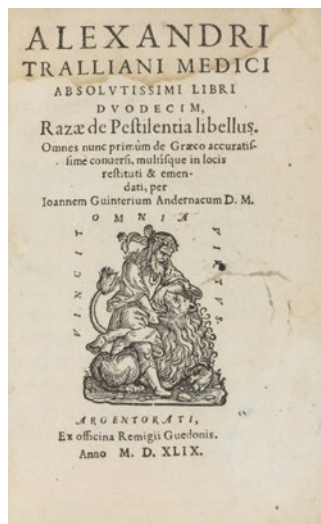
Edit 16, CNCE 2340. Wellcome I, 383. Durling 250. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009) no. 46, with double-page spread illustration on p. 82f.



The first book on smallpox

24. **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. € 7500



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.

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.

The principal work of Rhazes

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

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

Bound after:

(2) **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.

(3) **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.

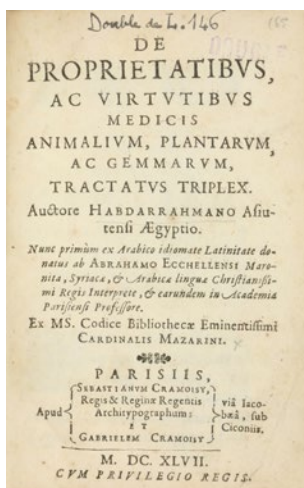
2° (215 × 316 mm). Contemporary wooden covers with blindstamped leather spine on four double bands. 2 clasps. € 45 000

The principal work of Rhazes, hailed as the “Arabic Galen”, frequently reissued with a wealth of commentaries as late as the Renaissance. Dedicated to Prince Almansor of Chorasan, this edition contains the commentary of the physician Galeazzo da Santa Sofia (d. 1427), a native of Padua who served in Vienna as the personal physician to Duke Albrecht IV – likely the only edition of this commentary. The volume was edited by the physician Georg Kraut, who contributed a “Libellus introductorius in artem parvam Galeni de principiis universalibus totius medicinae”.

(2): Bound before this is the first edition of this variously reprinted collection of Hyginus's mythographical works. 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.

(3): 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.

(1) 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. – (2) 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. – (3) 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.



With notes in Arabic type

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

Paris, Sebastian & Gabriel Cramoisy, 1647. 8°. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title label to spine (faded). € 25 000

First Latin translation of this three-part pharmacological treatise on the nature and effect of medicines gained from animals, vegetables, and minerals (including some quite superstitious material), published under the name of the mediaeval Egyptian polymath Abd al-Rahman Al-Suyuti, whose “versatility stands out as unique in the history of Arabic literature” (GAL II, 144), but probably assembled from various Arabic sources. The first part, covering animals, is likely Al-Suyuti's own “Diwan al-Hayawan”, translated by Abraham Echellensis after a manuscript in Cardinal Mazarin's

library; the authors and manuscript sources of the following two parts remain unidentified. Within the notes, this edition uses several Greek, Hebrew, and even Arabic interspersions in the type.

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

Krivatsy 11586. Choulant 389. Wellcome II, 2. Ebert I, 915f. Krüger, Bibliographia botanica 35. Catalogue of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London 145.

One of the first Arabic books ever printed in England

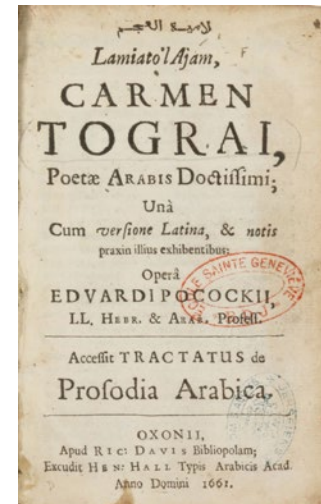
27. AL-TUGHRAI, Hassan ibn 'Ali. Lamiato 'l Ajam. Carmen Tograi [...]. Una cum versione Latina, & notis [...]; opera Edvardi Pocockii. Accessit tractatus de prosodia Arabica.

Oxford, Henry Hall for Richard Davis, 1661. 8°. 2 parts in 1 vol. With full-page engraving. Contemporary full calf with handwritten spine label. € 2800

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

Light rubbing to binding. Front inner hinge split; wants front flyleaf. Slight paper browning; stamps of the École Sainte Genevieve and of the Jesuit college of St. Aloysius, Jersey, on title-page; pretty engraved bookplate and contemporary bibliographical note to pastedown. A good copy.

GAL I, p. 247. Lowndes 2692. Schmurrer 197. Brunet V, 875. Ebert 23019.



The third copy known

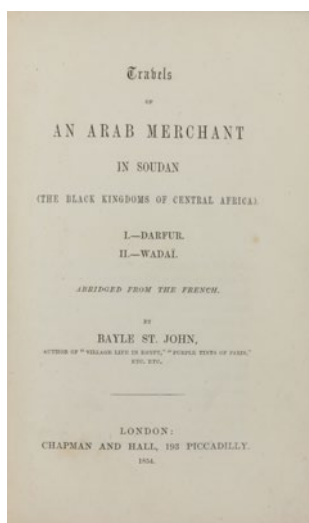
28. AL-TUNISI (Muhammad Ibn Umar). Travels of an Arab Merchant in Sudan (the Black Kingdoms of Central Africa).

London, Chapman & Hall, 1854. 8°. Original blindstamped cloth. € 4500

Highly uncommon: the first English edition, translated and abridged by St. John Bayle from Perron's French translation of the author's “Tashhidh al-adhhan bi-sirat al-'Arab wa-al-Sudan”. The book is divided into two sections – Dafur and the Wadai – and is an informative anecdotal account of the regions, including detailed accounts of the lineage and customs of the respective royal families and inhabitants. Also mentions the pilgrimage to Mekka undertaken by the author's grandfather and his subsequent life in Jeddah.

Slightly rubbed. Only two copies in institutional possession: OCLC lists records for Oxford and Cambridge only.

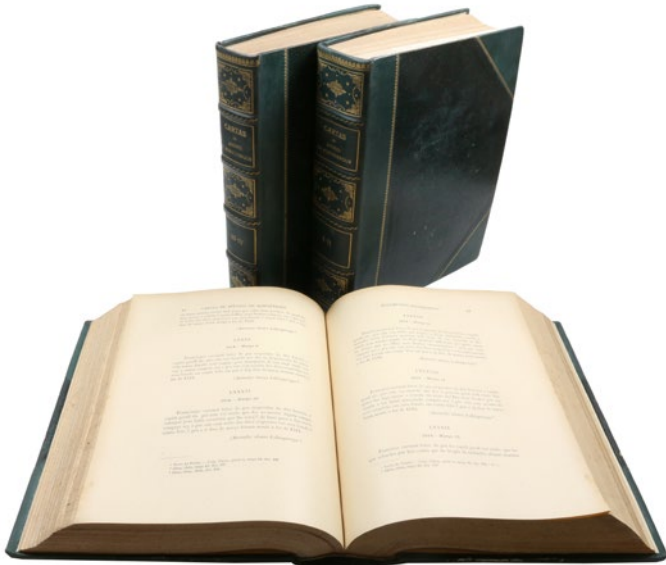
OCLC 265431715.



*The first European to enter the Arabian Gulf:
the only documents actually originating from Albuquerque*

29. ALBUQUERQUE, Afonso de. *Cartas de Afonso de Albuquerque, seguidas de documentos que as elucidam [...]* sob a direcção de Raymundo António de Bulhão Pato [...].

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1884–1935. 7 volumes bound in 3. Small 2°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine. € 8000



The letters of Afonso d'Albuquerque (1453–1515), the Great, published from 1884 onwards under the direction of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. While Albuquerque's famous "Commentaries", which ran to a large number of editions, were collected from his papers by his son Afonso (d. 1580), who published them posthumously in 1557, "the only documents actually originating from the father are in the form of letters" (Howgego). This definitive collection includes a large number of despatches to the King.

Albuquerque was one of the most striking personalities in the history of Portuguese discovery and colonialism and is the founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East Indies. He advanced the threefold Portuguese grand scheme of combatting Islam and securing the trade of spices and the establishment of a vast Portuguese Asian empire. He was the first European to enter the Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first Westerner to reach the coast of South-Eastern Arabia.

Occasional foxing and browning as common, due to paper.

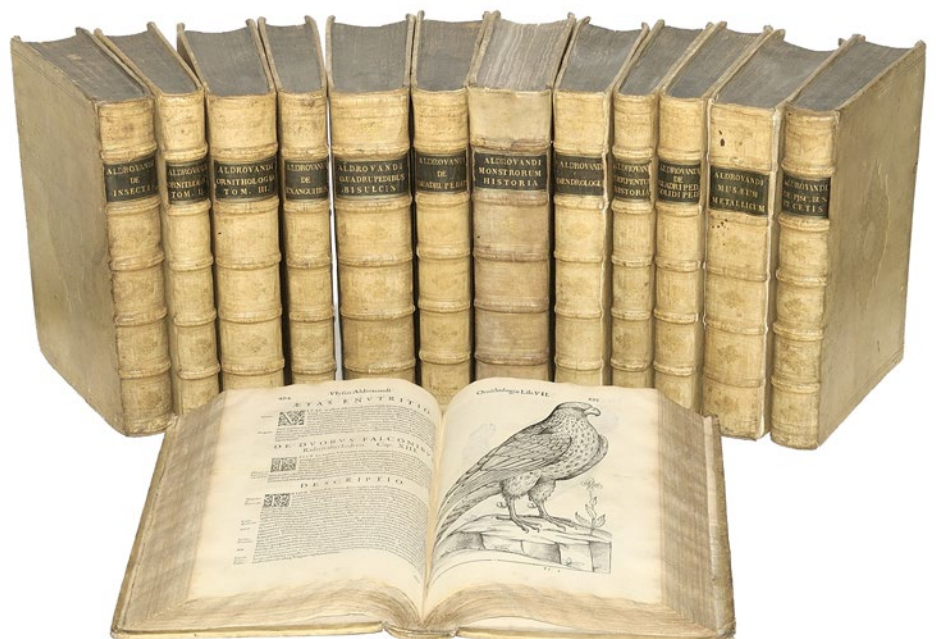
Howgego I, 21. Henze I, 36. OCLC 3133888.

Largest assembly of natural history illustrations published before the 18th century

30. ALDROVANDI, Ulisse. [Opera omnia].

Bologna, 1599–1668. 13 volumes. 2° (35 × 24 cm). With engraved title-page to each volume, engraved full-page portrait of Aldrovandi in 3 volumes and several thousand woodcut illustrations in text, mostly after designs by J. Ligozzi and many full-page. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1645 & ca. 1670), with a large centrepiece on each board (the 11 volumes dated 1599–1642 from a single block; the 2 volumes dated 1648 & 1667 from a different block), the spines uniformly gold-tooled in the 18th century. € 150 000

Ten first (1599–1668) and three later (1634–1638) editions forming the complete works of Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605), an Italian botanist, pharmacologist and a professor of botany at the university of Bologna. This massive encyclopaedia, most volumes published posthumously, was based on natural history specimens and drawings in Aldrovandi's own museum in Bologna. Already in the 1570s he welcomed visitors from near and far to his museum and at his death in 1605 he left it to the city of Bologna, making it the first institutional herbarium.



Aldrovandi, hailed as the “Pliny of his time”, was the author of several encyclopaedic works on natural history, the *Opera* being his most extensive work and also the largest collection of natural history illustrations published before the 18th century. Many of the illustrations in these 13 volumes are the work of Jacopo Ligozzi. The original drawings are still in Bologna and have been made available online. The Aldrovandi herbarium was the biggest of the 16th century herbaria and gives the most complete picture of the plant world as known at the time in Italy.

In very good condition, with some waterstains and occasional browning. One volume has the head of the backstrip restored and several have cracks in the hinges, but the bindings remain good.

Adams A-647; BMC NH I, pp. 26–27; Nissen, BBI 14; Nissen, IVB 18; Nissen ZBI 66, 68, 70, 72, 74–78; for Aldrovandi’s museum: Findlen, Possessing nature, pp. 17–31; Stafleu & Cowan, pp. 28–29.

Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves for French children

31. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – French]. Histoire d’Ali Baba, des quarante voleurs et d’Ali Cogia, Marchand de Bagdad. Contes arabes, revus spécialement pour les enfants, et ornés de gravures.

Paris, Amédée Bédélet, [1847]. 12°. With 5 coloured plates. Modern marbled boards. € 500

Still early French edition of the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, published for a juvenile audience with pretty illustrations.

Some brownstaining throughout. Light edge flaws. Rare.

Chauvin V, 80.



Arabic calligraphy

32. ALI EFFENDI. Specimen of Arabic calligraphy presented to Catherine Hutton, with added notes in her hand. [England, 1826–1829]. Single sheet of wove paper folded once to form two leaves (243 × 195 mm). Arabic calligraphy and English inscription on polished oriental paper, window-mounted vertically on first leaf, text in Hutton’s hand written vertically on first leaf and continued horizontally on second. € 1500



A specimen of Arabic calligraphy by an Egyptian Turk named Ali Effendi, inscribed in English in Effendi’s hand “To Mrs Catherine Hutton”, with the note “Madam when I am Ali Bey I shall be glad to see you in Egypt. I am yours [sic] sincere friend Ali Effendi”. Catherine Hutton’s accompanying notes, dated 1826 and 1829, state that Effendi “is a young, handsome, clever Egyptian-Turk, who had been sent to England by his beloved ‘Grand Pasha’ to learn our language, manners &c, and transport them to Cairo. His proficiency in writing English is seen in the following autograph, the English part of which he wrote for me”. Hutton further notes that Effendi “was fond of the theatre, and spoke with rapture of the beautiful actresses. He looked upon English horsemanship with the utmost contempt. Stooping forward, and hanging down his head, he said ‘Your men ride like this’. Then, rising to his accustomed height, he added, ‘I throw my jereed on full gallop, and stop the moment when I should touch the wall’. Ali Effendi drank wine like an infidel”.

Hutton mentions three of Ali Effendi's companions: Mohamed Effendi, "who is studying naval architecture", Selim Aga, "who is studying mathematics and military engineering", and Omar Effendi, "who is qualifying himself for diplomacy". That all four men spent some years in England is confirmed by *The Nautical Magazine* for 1832, which adds that they were aged between 22 and 25 years of age and that they arrived in 1826.

From an early age the novelist Catherine Hutton (1756–1846) was a keen letter-writer. "The Coltman family of Leicester and Mrs Andre of Enfield, Middlesex, were lifelong correspondents. She also wrote to her cousin the mathematician Charles Hutton (1737–1823), Sarah Harriet Burney (Fanny Burney's half-sister), the radical author Sir Richard Phillips, Eliza Cook, and, latterly, Edward Bulwer Lytton, and Charles Dickens. Her letters are full of anecdotes and shrewd observations on her acquaintances and are seasoned with a self-deprecating wit, their direct address and dry cheerfulness recalling the epistolary style of Jane Austen" (Oxford DNB).

In very good condition.

"An Innocent Arab Proposing the Destiny of the Universe"

33. ALLAEUS, Franciscus. *Astrologiae Nova Methodus.* Francisci Allaei, Arabis Christiani.

[Rennes, Julian Herbert], 1654[–1655]. 2^o (235 × 360 mm). With 1 engraved disc in the text of the first count (a repeat of disc 2 of the first volvelle), 3 volvelles in the first section, composed of 11 parts; and 2 volvelles in the second section, composed of 6 parts. Contemporary full vellum. € 15 000

Rare second, expurgated edition of this remarkable treatise offering predictions for the destiny of European nations, issued without place or printer in the year of the almost unobtainable first edition, most copies of which were burned by the hangman at Nantes and Rennes shortly after publication. The first edition was deemed offensive due to the predictions of five volvelles in the second section which offered horoscopes for Islam, Christianity, France, Spain, and England. A "Figura Sectae Mahometanae" dared to give a horoscope of the Prophet Mohammed and a list of significant events in the history of Islam; this was followed by predictions which included the suggestion that a quarter of the world would be Islamic by 1703. The horoscope of Christianity also included dire predictions: indeed, those for the fate of England (ending with the wiping out of the English nation in 1884) caused a serious diplomatic rift, resulting in the English ambassador demanding the book be suppressed. The present edition of the "Astrologiae Nova Methodus" (and subsequent ones) omits the incriminated 7 pages and 5 volvelles; instead, it prefixes a new, two-page introduction entitled "Principiorum Astrologiae Brevis Expositio" ("The Principles of Astrology, Set Out in Brief"), which explains one of the movable discs in detail.

The book's authorship remains a mystery. It is attributed on the title-page to a certain Francisco Allaeio, "Christian Arab", but this is probably a pseudonym for Yves de Paris, a Capuchin monk known for his anti-establishment views. The third section of the work offers a religious justification for the relevance of astrological prediction, in which the author defends himself as an "innocent Arab proposing the destiny of the universe" (p. 5).



Endpapers not pasted to covers; some browning, fingerstaining and edge defects, but still a good, wide-margined copy. A 13-page typewritten German translation of the preliminary matter ("The Fate of the Author" and "The Principles of Astrology"), apparently the work of a German scholar of the 1930s with an attractive hand-drawn title-page in red, yellow and black ink, is inserted at the end.

Provenance: 1) Heinrich Xaver Baron Wiser, minister of Palatinate-Neuburg at the court of Madrid in the 1690s and at Naples from 1709 to 1713 (his handwritten ownership on the title-page); 2) Johann Oeler, legal advisor to the Barons Sturmfeder (his handwritten shelfmark and ownership, dated Mannheim, 24 Nov. 1806, on front endpaper); 3) Moritz (Carl August) Axt (1801–62), German classicist and educator (his handwritten ownership on flyleaf).

Cf. Houzeau/Lancaster 5217. Caillet III, 11557. Thorndike VIII, 310ff. Peignot, Dictionnaire des livres condamnés au feu II, 204f. Dorbon-Ainé, Bibliotheca Esoterica, 61f.

*Unpublished French manuscript with 10 volvelles,
including the suppressed horoscope of the Prophet*

34. ALLAËUS, Franciscus. Nouvelle Methode Astrologique de François Allay Arabe Chretien. 1654. [France, ca. 1750]. 4° (175 × 220 mm). 138, (4), (31) pp. With 10 volvelles complete with 10 moving parts. French manuscript in brown ink on laid paper watermarked with a crown, wheel, and the letters “G.R.” (Dutch, ca. 1750). Volvelles drawn and mounted on thicker, unwatermarked laid paper. Bound in 20th century quarter vellum. € 28 000

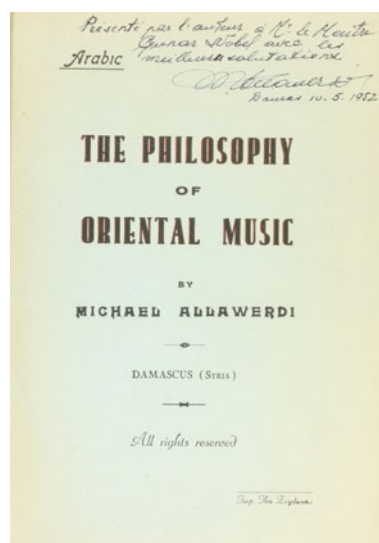
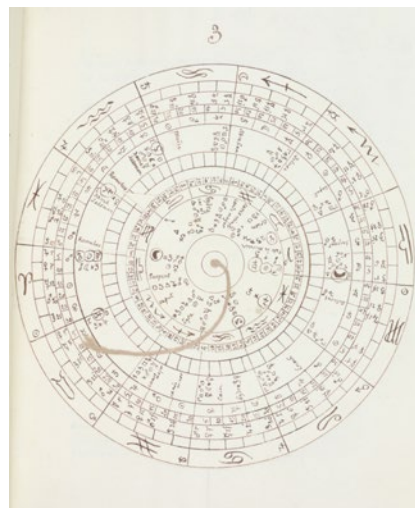
Sole recorded witness of a vernacular translation of this forbidden, volvelle-laden manual of prognostication, burned upon publication at the orders of the Bishop of Nantes. Appearing in 1654 as the “Astrologiae Nova Methodus”, the work was immediately condemned (cf. Caillet and Dorbon) and is excessively rare in census today; no vernacular translation is known to have been published.

The treatise was deemed offensive due to the predictions of 5 volvelles in the second section, which offer horoscopes for Islam, Christianity, France, Spain, and England. The “Figure de la Secte Mahometane” found here on pp. 127–131 dares to give a horoscope of the Prophet Mohammed and a list of significant events in the history of Islam – including the suggestion that a quarter of the world will be Islamic by 1703 (mistranscribed here as 1603).

The present manuscript certainly advertises itself as a ready for printing, beginning with a preface from the “printer to the reader”, in which the author states that he encountered the 1654 Rennes edition by chance and was encouraged to produce his own “ouvrage” of it despite being aware of its censure. He explains the scandals attributed to the original as due to minor faults in the original “principles”; “what’s more, the particular figures of France, Spain, and England were in any case erroneous thanks to the engraver, whom as we have learned was always drunk”. This 18th-century editor explains that he has now corrected certain egregious faults and has simplified a few volvelles.

Provenance: likely the great 18th century bibliophile the Duc de La Vallière (1708–80; his sale, 1783, lot 1822). The Abbé Duclos’ “Dictionnaire bibliographique, historique et critique des livres rares” (1791) notes a manuscript under exactly the same title as the present work (vol. I, p. 25) and adds the description “in-4. Manuscrit sur papier du XVIIIe Siècle, vendu 12 liv. chez M. de Duc de la Vallière, en 1784”. Examining the sale catalogue of the Duc de la Vallière (1783), we find a further description of his manuscript as “très proprement écrit, contenant 359 feuillets”. Among the contents of that manuscript was a “Pratique abrégée des jugemens astrologiques sur les Nativités & autres traités astrologiques” not found here, and perhaps formerly occupying the rest of the volume; it is evident that the present manuscript was rebound sometime in the 20th century. Unidentified engraved bookplate on paste-down as well as that of the collector Gonzague de Marliave.

Peignot II, 204f. Thorndike VIII, pp. 310–312. Dorbon-Ainé 61f. Houzeau/L. 5217 (“excessively rare... this work was burned due to the predictions it contains. The first edition is the only complete one, the two further editions were expurgated”). Caillet III, 11557 (“the first edition, extremely rare, was burnt in Nantes or Rennes by the censorship officials”).



Inscribed by the author to Nobel

35. ALLAWERDI, Michael (Allah Wirdi, Miha'il Halil). Falsafat al-musiqa al-Sharqiyah. The Philosophy of Oriental Music.

Damascus, Ibn Zeydoun, [1949]. 4°. With portrait frontispiece after preliminaries. Contemporary green cloth.

Including:

— Arabism and Peace. Ibid., 1951. Printed wrappers.

— Typescript “Unification of the Language of Music and its Relation to World Peace”. 4°. 5 ff. with occasional handwritten corrections.

— Collection of publisher’s promotional leaflets on “The Philosophy of Oriental Music” in French and English. € 2800

First edition in Arabic, inscribed by the author to an unidentified member of the Swedish Nobel family: “Présenté par l’auteur à Mr. le Maître Gunar Nobel avec les meilleurs salutations [...] Damas 10.5.1952”. The Syrian musicologist Allawerdi held that there were two basic forms of music: the oriental, natural one, based on the harmonic series, and the western, mechanical one, based on the tempered scale of 18th century instruments. While he associated the former with serenity and peace, he viewed the latter as artificial and complex, ultimately leading to restlessness, chaos, and war. Allawerdi strove to unify the “language of music” as a first step towards achieving world peace. He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951. A good copy, including several of the author’s further writings on the subject, one as an original authorial typescript.

Very rare early description of the Muslim population in Guinea

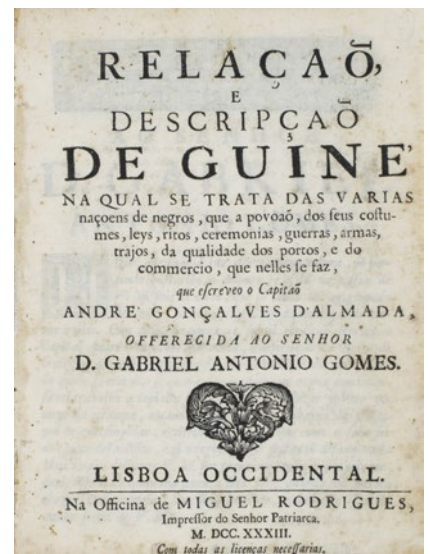
36. ALMADA, André Álvares de (Vitorino José da COSTA, ed). Relação, e descripção de Guiné na qual se trata das varias naçoens de negros, que a povoação, dos seus costumes, leys, ritos, ceremonias, guerras, armas, trajos, da qualidade dos portos, e do commercio, que nelles se faz.

Lisbon, Miguel Rodrigues, 1733. 4°. With a woodcut decoration on the title-page, headpieces and a large tailpiece. Modern decorated paper covers. € 6850

First edition of a very rare, important early description of West Africa, and the Guinea region in particular. The author, André Álvares de Almada (ca. 1550?-post 1598), was a Cape Verdean traveller in the late 16th century who rose to the highest ranks in the Portuguese navy despite being of a mixed (mestizo) background. His reports on the region in the present work date back to 1570. It is probably the best, most detailed and most original description from the early modern period of the peoples that inhabited the region from present day Senegal to Sierra Leone, paying special attention to the geographic dispersion of the different groups of peoples and their political-social organization. This makes Almada’s report an extremely rare and vital record of the Islamic population in this area, now its predominant population. Vitorino José da Costa acquired the ca. 1594 manuscript and initiated its edited publication in the present 1733 edition.

Some minor foxing, otherwise in very good condition.

Barbosa I, p. 136; Innocencio I, p. 58; WorldCat (1 copy, at the British Library).



Introduction to the Arabic language

ALPHABETUM ARABICUM					
Scribunt Arabes à dextera versus sinistram.					
Figurae colligatae		Valor	Nomen	Figurae se junctae ad alias litteras	Ordo & numerus
In fine	In medio				
ا	ا	A	Alef	ا	1
ب	ب	B	Be	ب	2
ت	ت	T	Te	ت	3
ث	ث	Th	The	ث	4
ج	ج	Gi	Gim	ج	5
ح	ح	Hh	Hha	ح	6
خ	خ	Ch	Cha	خ	7
د	د	D	Dal	د	8
ذ	ذ	Dh	Dhal	ذ	9
ر	ر	R	Re	ر	10
ز	ز	Z	Zain	ز	11
س	س	S	Sin	س	12
					A 2 13

37. ALPHABETUM ARABICUM una cum Oratione Dominicali, Salutatione Angelica et Symbolo Fidei.

Rome, Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1797. 8°. With printer’s device to title-page. Modern half calf. € 1500

Brief introduction to the Arabic language for Catholic missionaries, “an exact reproduction of the 1715 edition” (Smitskamp). Includes a table of the alphabet and the Lord’s Prayer and Ave Maria in Arabic. “The best known products of the Propaganda Press, apart from its missals, grammars, and dictionaries, are the Alphabeti” (Smitskamp 193). This is, perhaps, little surprise, for the missionaries sent forth to all parts of the globe by the Roman see through the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, founded by Pope Gregory XV in 1622 for the purpose of spreading the Catholic interpretation of the Gospel, depended on language study textbooks such as these. The production of such alphabets was taken up as early as 1630 and was not discontinued until the early years of the 19th century; in 1812 the Congregation’s in-house printing office was dissolved. A good copy with deckle edges intact.

Smitskamp 216. Cf. Streit XVII, p. 351, no. 6551.

A Victorian Botanist in the Alps

38. [ALPINE FLOWERS]. SPEIGHT, Harry, historian and traveller (1855–1915). *Flora Alpina*.

Switzerland, 1885. Oblong 4° (317 × 236 mm). 70 mounted samples on 21 sheets, with a handwritten key opposite each. Contemporary green cloth album with gilt cover title, borders stamped in blind and gilt. Moirée silk endpapers. Loosely inserted: handwritten account of the journey (20 pp., oblong 8°) and handwritten “Alphabetical list of plants contained in book of Swiss Flora” (3 pp., 2°). € 1800



A copious, well-presented album of pressed and dried Alpine flower samples assembled by the Yorkshire historian Harry Speight during a journey through the Swiss Alps in September 1885, when he was thirty years of age. Among the 70 different specimens here contained are not only the famed “Edelweiss” (*leontopodium alpinum* – “an uncommon variety”), but also heather (*calluna*), buckler-mustard (*biscutella laevigata*), rock-jasmine (*androsace glacialis*), greater burnet-saxifrage (*pimpinella magna*), the *gymnadenia nigra*, and other both classic and far-flung alpine flora. An alphabetical list of all plants, loosely inserted, provides the index to this fine set. Intriguingly, Speight also gives an extensive and scholarly account of his collection trip in a separate, unpublished manuscript of 20 pages, entitled “Swiss Flora: A Holiday Ramble”, similarly inserted under the upper cover.

Binding a little rubbed. Some offsetting of the flower specimens to the opposite pages, where information on the various plants and their place of discovery is provided. A few odd edge tears and duststains to the inserted documents, but well legible and finely preserved altogether. The genealogist and author Harry Speight of Bradford, West Yorkshire, travelled over almost every part of the British Islands and Western Europe, mostly on foot. A scholar of Yorkshire history and antiquities, he served as president of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.

Appointment of a commissioner for the suppression of the slave trade on the African west coast

39. AMARAL, José Rodrigues Coelho do, Portuguese Naval Minister (1808–1873). Document signed.

Lisbon, 7 March 1868. 2° (ca 350 × 225 mm). Portuguese manuscript on paper. 1 p.

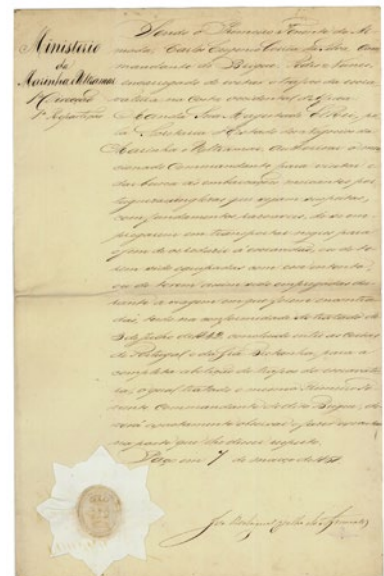
€ 3500

Very rare document of colonial history and the history of Portuguese and British abolitionism: a certificate of appointment of Carlos Eugenio Correa da Silva as Commissioner for the Prevention of the Slave Trade on the African West Coast.

In accordance with the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty on the Abolition of Slave Trade of 3 March 1842, Correa da Silva, commander of the brig “Pedro Nunes”, was appointed by order of the Portuguese King as commissioner for the suppression of the slave trade on the African west coast and was authorized to stop and search suspicious Portuguese and English ships.

Includes: Instructions of the Naval Headquarters (ca. 385 × 240 mm, 3 pp.; spotty, small holes in margins) for Correa da Silva, issued by the General Commander of the Portuguese Navy, Francisco Visconde Soares Franco (1810–85), with instructions for the passage to Luanda, where Correa da Silva had to take over the “Estação Naval d’Angola” from the former Commander Caetano Alexandre de Almeida e Albuquerque (1824–1916, Governor of Cape Verde, Governor General of Angola and Portuguese India) in accordance with the guidelines for the prevention of the slave trade (“instruções ... relativos à supressão do tráfico da escravatura”).

Carlos Eugénio Correia da Silva, Count of Paço d’Arcos (1834–1905), a friend of King Luis I of Portugal, whom he succeeded as commander of the brig “Pedro Nunes”, later became commander of the Portuguese Navy, governor general of Portuguese India, Macao and Mozambique, as well as civil governor of Lisbon and was the first Portuguese ambassador to Brazil. He had already recommended himself for this position in 1864 by the capture of the Spanish slave trader “Virgen del Refugio”. The Anglo-Portuguese treaty to abolish the slave trade was signed on 3 July 1842 by the Portuguese foreign minister, the Duke of Palmela, and the British ambassador Baron Howard de Walden, and Portugal subsequently made great efforts to implement this treaty.



Relief Effort Poster – Armenian Genocide

40. [AMERICAN COMMITTEE for Relief in the Near East]. “The Child at Your Door” 400,000 Orphans Starving No State Aid Available Campaign for \$30,000,000. American Committee [for] Relief in The Near East, Armenia. Greece. Syria. Persia.

[New York, American Committee for Relief in the Near East], American Lithographic Co., [1918–1919]. Original poster. 515 × 347 mm, one illustration in a box with titles in grey, signed ‘DP’ or ‘PD’ in a monogram in the stone, titles in black on grey, offset lithography. Old horizontal and vertical folds, a small tear on top edge (not affecting image), some trivial browning, worn through on one of the folds. A good, clean copy. € 1500

A captivating poster from a campaign that redefined the strategy of relief efforts in the 20th century. When news of the atrocities committed by the Ottoman government against Armenians reached America in 1915 a group of salubrious New Yorkers banded together to form the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief (named American Committee for Relief in the Near East from 1918 to 1919). After raising \$ 60 000 for direct relief at their first meeting the committee set about taking their cause to the public. The effort to do so centred around a media campaign of unprecedented ambition and modernity: one that utilised famous speakers, first-hand accounts from the Near East and an array of visual media.

This poster was part of the imagery that inspired the American people to give over \$ 116 million for direct relief between 1915 and 1930. The work of the committee also saved the lives of over a million refugees. It still exists today as the Near East Foundation and continues to provide support to over 40 countries in the Near East, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.



The first large-scale Syriac grammar

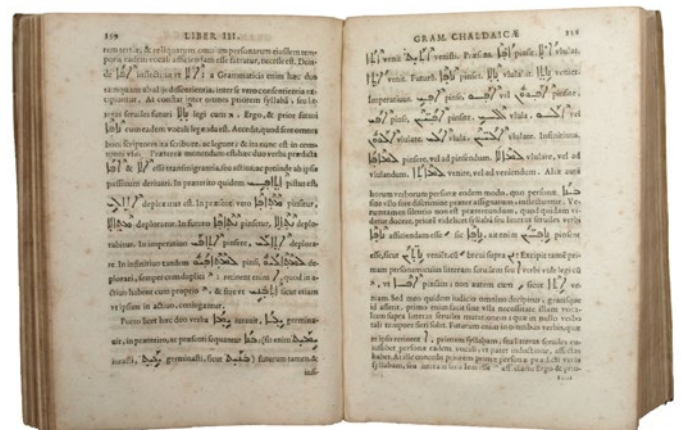
41. AMIRA, Georgius Michaelis. [Grammatiqi suraya aw kaldayata (...)]. Grammatica Syriaca, sive Chaldaica. Rome, Giacomo Luna, Tipografia Medicea Orientale (in Typographia Linguarum externarum), 1596. 4°. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine title. € 12 500

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

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

Quite rare; a second edition, supposedly produced in 1645 (cf. Nasrallah, p. 10), is not attested in libraries. Some browning and brownstaining throughout, as common; the first few quires loosened. 18th century library stamps to title page; bookplate of Flavio Camillo Borghese, Prince of Sulmona (1902–80), on pastedown.

Edit 16, CNCE 1541. Adams A 965. BM-STC Italian 356 (s. v. “Jiris”). Brunet I, 231. Zenker, p. 132, no. 1534. Smitskamp, PO 184. Vater/Jülg 388. Nestle 13. Duverdiere, Impressions, 198. OCLC 7238840.



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

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

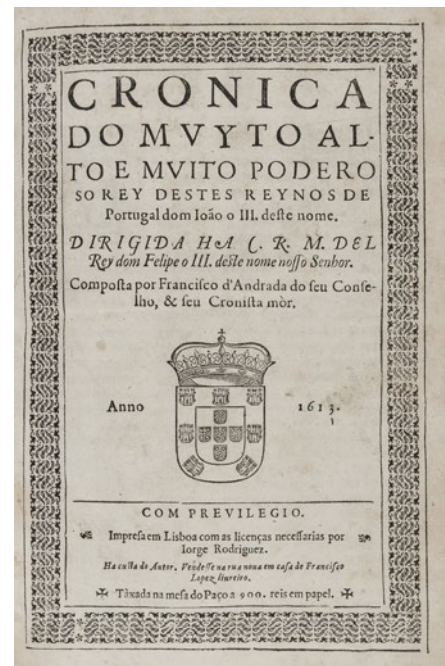
Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez for the author, sold by Francesco Lopez, 1613. 4 parts in 1 volume. 2^o. With a central crowned coat of arms of Portugal on the title-page, title and coat of arms set in ornamental border, woodcut initials. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 29 500

First edition of this principal history of the reign of João III of Portugal (1502–1557), ruler of Portugal from 1521 until his death. His reign was marked by the introduction and establishment of the inquisition in Portugal from 1536 onwards. During his rule, Portuguese possessions were extended in Asia and in the New World through the Portuguese colonization of Brazil.

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

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

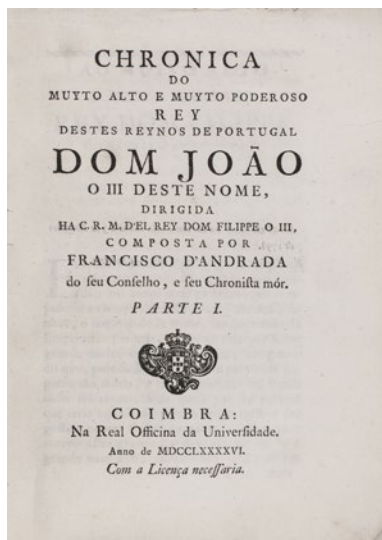
Bosch 52; Huth Library 177; Maggs, Bibl. Brasiliensis 104; Rodrigues 171.



Great history of the Portuguese colonial empire in South America, India, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa

43. ANDRADA, Francisco d'. Chronica do muyto alto e muyto poderoso Rey destes reynos de Portugal Dom João o III deste nome, ...

Coimbra, Real officina da universidade, 1796. 4 volumes. 4^o. With a woodcut royal Portuguese coat of arms on title-page of each volume. Contemporary plain paper wrappers. € 2500



Second edition of an extensive history of the reign of King João (John) III of Portugal (1502–1557), written by Francisco d’Andrada (1540–1614). During his rule, Portuguese possessions were extended in Asia, and in the New World through the Portuguese colonization of Brazil. The majority of the 419 chapters deal with Portugal’s overseas possessions and trading posts in India (Diu, Goa, Chaul, Calicut), China, Ceylon, the Moluccas, the Middle East (Ormuz, Suez), Africa (Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Mozambique), Brazil, etc. The chapters discuss newly acquired lands, the governors of the regions, voyages and travels, wars and sieges, and trade, Portugal being one of the first countries with trading posts in China and Japan. Though João III’s reign was marked by the introduction of the inquisition in Portugal from 1536 onwards, the present publication only briefly deals with the subject. Some other chapters deal with Jesuit missions to the east.

With a few occasional small spots, otherwise in good condition, wholly untrimmed and most of the bolts in the third and fourth volumes unopened. Paper wrappers soiled and worn.

Howgego, to 1800, A 90; cf. Bosch 52; Maggs, Bibl. Brasiliensis 104; not in Borba de Moraes.

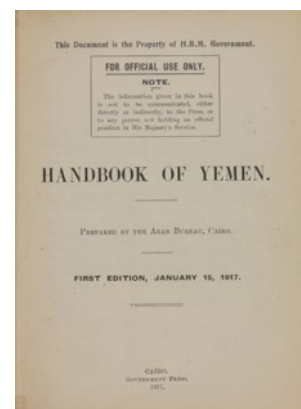
*Cyril Wilson's copy: The "Handbook of Yemen",
compiled by the Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division*

44. ARAB BUREAU – (CORNWALLIS, Kinahan / HOGARTH, David George). Handbook of Yemen. Cairo, Government Press, 1917. 8°. Without the folding map. Later yellow cloth, "Yemen" lettered to spine in manuscript, with original front board and front wrapper loosely inserted. € 6500

First edition of this rare and excellently compiled handbook on Yemen, here with the signature of Cyril Wilson on the upper cover. Col. Wilson, a British resident in Jeddah during the Arab Revolt, was at one time the immediate superior to T. E. Lawrence, who praised him for his honesty in his "Seven Pillars of Wisdom". At an early stage in their professional relationship Wilson certainly held rather different views of his subordinate, particularly with regard both to Lawrence's adoption of Arab dress, of which Wilson strongly disapproved, and his irritating tendency to pontificate on subjects outside his expertise. Later they became friends, and Wilson much admired Lawrence's achievements. Lawrence was to send him a copy of the Oxford Mail edition of the "Seven Pillars of Wisdom". There is a colour portrait of Wilson in the 1926 edition.

The handbook, issued in the early months of the Great War by the Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, is based on information obtained in Cairo and on material prepared for the Admiralty's Arabia Handbook, supplemented by native information. It remains very scarce: JISC locates just five holdings (Durham, Edinburgh, Oxford, SOAS and the Imperial War Museum). OCLC adds just one more, the only to be found outside the UK – at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania. The present copy lacks the outline map found in other specimens.

Rebound, preserving the original wrapper cover with Wilson's ownership as a loose insertion. Interior complete and wonderfully fresh.



Graded "Secret"

45. 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. € 17 500

Second, expanded edition of this rare and excellently compiled handbook on the Hejaz, the north-western coastal area of the Arabian Peninsula which includes Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina. 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 February 26, 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, shorter by a full 30 pages, was rushed to the press in 1916. Since then, however, as the preface here states, "the development of events [...] has improved our knowledge of many physical features, as well as altered the social conditions, of Hejaz. The first edition, therefore, which contained errors due to haste, has been recast by the hands responsible for its original appearance; and the second edition, now issued, is based, in considerably greater measure, on the evidence of persons who have actually visited the locality, and been in contact with its society".



Exceedingly scarce: JISC locates just four holdings (Durham, Edinburgh, the British Library, and the Imperial War Museum); OCLC adds just one more, the only copy to be found outside the UK – at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania. A reprint appeared in 1978, and another a decade later within the Archive Editions series.

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.

Informing publications by the League of Arab states

46. [ARAB INFORMATION CENTER]. OMRAN, **Abdel-Rahim**. Public health & welfare in the Arab states. Past, present and future. Information paper number 8.

New York, The Arab information center, 1959

(2) LANDAU, **Rom**. The Arab heritage of western civilization. Information paper number 20.

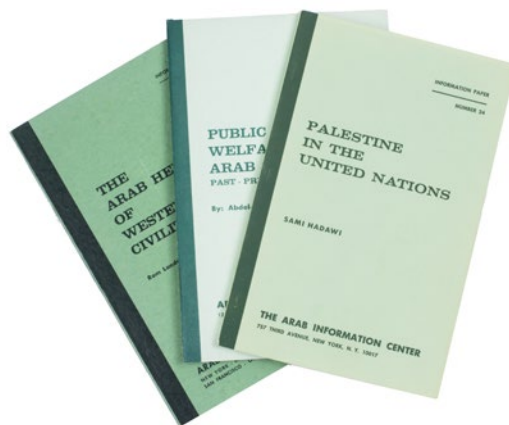
New York, The Arab information center, 1962.

(3) HADAWI, **Sami**. Palestine in the United Nations. Information paper number 24.

New York, The Arab information center, 1964.

Publisher’s green wrappers.

€ 250



Set of three publications by the Arab Information Center in New York. Together with other Arab Information Centers in various cities in the America’s, Europe and Asia, the New York office belonged to the Press and information department of the League of Arab states. As well as the monthly newspaper Arab World, the office published numerous research reports on various aspects of the individual member states and the Arab world at large.

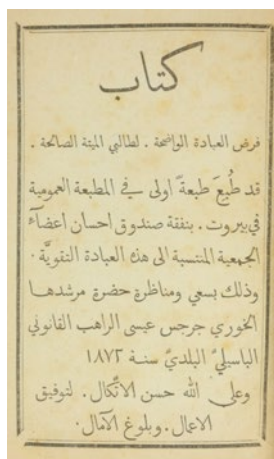
Ad 1: An overview of both the history of Arab medicine and the current state (in 1958) of the demographics and healthcare in various states of the League.

Ad 2: A richly illustrated overview of the Arab contributions to the literature, science and art of the world.

Ad 3: Pamphlet on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the actions taken by the United Nations in efforts to solve the conflict.

The staples in ad 1 somewhat rusted and ad 2 with an owner’s stamp. All three publications in very good condition.

MacDonald, *The league of Arab states*, pp. 135–138.



“Clear worship for those in search of good death”

47. [ARABIC ARS MORIENDI]. *Kitab Fard al-'Ibadat Wadha li-Talabi al-Mitah as-Saliha*.

Beirut, al'Umumiya, 1872. 12°. Prettily bound in fully giltstamped contemporary brown cloth. € 1500

“A book about the [religious] duty of clear worship for those in search of good death”: a collection of prayers, rites, and rules a monastic “Brotherhood” (Arabic: ‘uhuwiya) in the Lebanon, also setting out the order’s organisational structure. As the opening page states, the book was financed by members of the brotherhood and “His Excellency the Director and Spiritual Leader” (Arabic: “al-Munazirat al-Hazrat Murshid-ha”) the Parson (“huri”) and canon regular Ghurghus ‘Isa.

Extremely rare; no other copy traced in library records internationally.



*A unique survival from the earliest history of Islamic printing,
considered unobtainable,
with only a handful of examples known in institutional possession*

48. [ARABIC AMULET SCROLL (TARSH)].

Iraq, Iran or Afghanistan, 11th – 12th century. 550 × 50 mm; woodblock print in Arabic on paper, opening invocation printed in large decorative script, 7 lines of text printed 4 times in between 2 vertical lines in a single column, ends with a star with one line in manuscript written along the extensions. Stored in an acid-free mat with protective covers. € 185 000

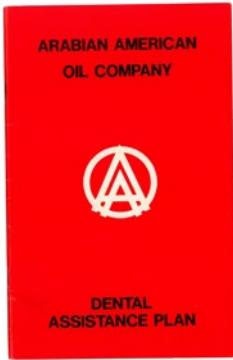
The title of this amulet comprises Sura 61 from the Qur'an (al-Saff, 'the line of battle'), v.13: 'Help from God and a speedy victory' (Nasr min Allah wa Fath Qarib). This verse occurs on seven hand written amulets in F. Maddison and E. Savage-Smith, *Science, Tools and Magic*, London and Oxford 1997, p. 62. The text that follows is a group of 7 invocations, repeated four times.

Xylography, or woodblock printing, originated in China during the Sui dynasty (6th–9th c. AD). The technology moved westwards into the Islamic world by the 10th century, and a small number of block-printed amulets with an Egyptian provenance are extant. In Iran it is known that block-printing was used at one point in the 13th century for the printing of money, but otherwise nothing has survived to demonstrate the application of this technology. On the other hand, our first indispensable textual source for the use of block printing is from an Iranian, Abu Dulaf ak-Khazraji, who was in the periphery of the Buyid court in the early 10th century. Block printing seems to have died out in the Islamic world around the 14th century. See R. W. Bulliet, 'Medieval Arabic Tarsh: a forgotten chapter in the history of printing', in *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. 107, 1987, pp. 427–38.

Referring to Fatimid amulets Bulliet writes:

'Most extant prints are amulets, that is, long, thin strips of paper bearing quotations from the Qur'an, lists of the names of God, and other religious texts designed to ward off evil. They were rolled and enclosed in metal cylinders worn on chains around the neck.' Almost all recorded printed amulets have been attributed to Egypt; the present one, with its eastern provenance, is therefore particularly important for this insufficiently studied phenomenon. 'Xylography, or printing by means of plates or characters engraved on wood, was used by the Arabs, judging by the specimens which have been noted in the collections of manuscripts and papyri possessed by certain libraries in Europe (Vienna, Heidelberg, Berlin and the British Library), America (Museum of the University of Pennsylvania), or the Arab countries (National Library of Cairo and the 'Abd al-Wahhab Collection in Tunis). There is one other we know of in private hands in the Scheide Collection, Princeton. There is no precise indication of the dates of these specimens, of which the majority are amulets. According to Moritz, six printing-plates in the collection of the ancient Khedival Library of Cairo date from the Fatimid period. A study of xylographed Arabic texts would be a worthwhile undertaking, rendering it possible to observe whether the Arabs confined themselves to plates or whether whole books were composed according to this process.' (*Encyclopaedia of Islam*, VI, 794–5).

Provenance: Schoyen Collection, acquired directly from the owner in 2001; thence by descent. A few holes near beginning, otherwise in very good condition.



Dental care benefits for Aramco employees

49. [ARAMCO]. Arabian American Oil Company. Dental Assistance Plan.

[San Francisco], (Aramco, 1983). 8°. Original printed wrappers.

€ 250

Rare information booklet for Aramco workers, outlining the dental care expense benefits extended to the company's full-time salaried or retired employees and their dependents under Aramco's dental insurance plan.

Well preserved.

“Under no conceivable circumstances are workmen to be struck or cursed”

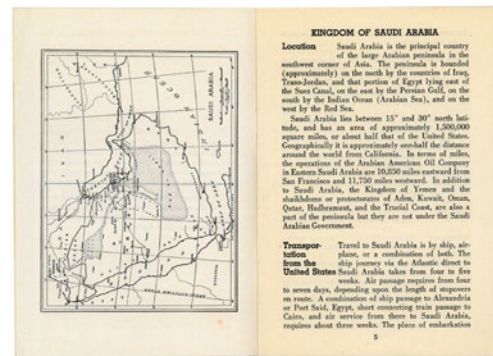
50. [ARAMCO]. Saudi Arabia.

San Francisco, Aramco, 1946. 8°. Original printed wrappers.

€ 850

First edition. – “The contents of this booklet are designed to give American employees entering foreign service some knowledge of both working conditions and living conditions with this company in Saudi Arabia” (Foreword). Includes details on climate, religion (“The religion of the country is Islam and its followers are called ‘Moslems’”), and the company's centres of operations (Dhahran, Ras Tanura, Bahrein), life in Saudi Arabia, “liquor regulations”, housing (“living quarters are air-cooled”), national laws (“Any violation of the laws of the Saudi Arab Government by any American will be sufficient cause for dismissal, and the violator may, in addition, be subject to extreme punishment under the laws of the country”), treatment of Arab workmen (“Under no conceivable circumstances are workmen, or other inhabitants of the country, to be struck or cursed”), clothing and toilet articles to bring along, etc.

Well preserved.



Pre-dating the official renaming of “Aramco”

51. [ARAMCO]. The U.S. Dollar Permanent Total Disability Plan (1942). – Overseas Annuity Plan (1942/1943). – The U.S. Dollar Group Life Insurance Plan (1942/1945). – Personnel Regulations (1946).

San Francisco, Aramco, 1942–1946. 8°. All bound in original printed wrappers.

€ 1250



A rare collection of Aramco booklets outlining the employees' annuity plans, job security regulations, and benefit plans from the earliest days of the company under its now-famous name: officially, it was only in 1944 that the “California-Arabian Standard Oil Co.” changed its designation to “Arabian American Oil Co.”. Includes information on job security, salaries and allowances, working schedules and holidays, disability benefits, medical care, accident prevention, travel and transportation, family regulations, etc.

Well preserved.

*Second edition (one year after the first, both very rare)
of a classic on falconry and hawking by King Henri IV's falconer*

52. ARCUSSIA, Charles d'. La fauconnerie ... Divisee en trois livres. Avec une briefve instruction pour traiter les autours, sur la fin de l'oeuvre, ...

Paris, Jean Houzé, 1599. 8°. With Houzé's woodcut device, 6 full-page engravings of birds of prey (12.5 × 8.5 cm) plus 3 (of 5) repeats and all on integral leaves. Red goatskin morocco, signed in the foot of the front turn-in by M[arcel] GODILLOT (active as bookbinder 1938–1975), with wide gold-tooled turn-ins and gold fillets on board edge. € 18 000

Very rare second edition, one year after the equally rare first edition, of one of the earliest French treatises on falconry and hawking, by Charles d'Arcussia (1554–1628), falconer to King Henri IV (and later to Louis XIII), who dedicates it to the king. "The work is much esteemed on account of its originality and the amount of information it contains" (Harting), "the outcome of long practice and an astonishing amount of research work in every subject connected with [Arcussia's] favourite sport [hawking]" (Schwerdt). Jean Tholosan published the first edition at Aix-en-Provence in 1598, but the USTC records only 3 copies of each, all in French libraries except for a copy of the present edition at the Wellcome Library in London. The six birds of prey illustrated are described as: De l'espece du faucon premier de noz oyseaux, Du Lanier Nyais, Du sacre, Du Gerfaut, De l'Emerillon and De l'Autour Nyais.

With an 18th-century endleaf, a ca. 1800(?) monogram stamp on the title-page and a modern armorial bookplate. Washed and lacking F8 (supplied in facsimile), but that leaf contains only repeats of 2 engravings plus their captions and a 4-line verse, with no other text. Three other plates are slightly shaved, affecting the tip of one bird's tail (present in the repeat plate), the beak of another and a small bit of foliage in a third plate, a corner torn off 1 leaf (affecting one shoulder note), a small hole in another, a worm hole in the foot margin of the last few leaves and a faint water stain in the fore-edge margin of a few leaves. Still generally in good condition, the binding fine. Very rare classic of falconry and hawking.

Harting, *Bibl. accipitraria* 153 note; Nissen, *IVB* 35; Ronsil 3120; Schwerdt, p. 41; Souhart, col. 16; Thiébaud, col. 28 & supp. col. 1050; USTC 20901 (3 copies); Wellcome I, 388; cf. Lindner, *Bibl. Jagdliteratur* 11.0077.01; for the binder Godillot: Fléty, p. 82.



Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

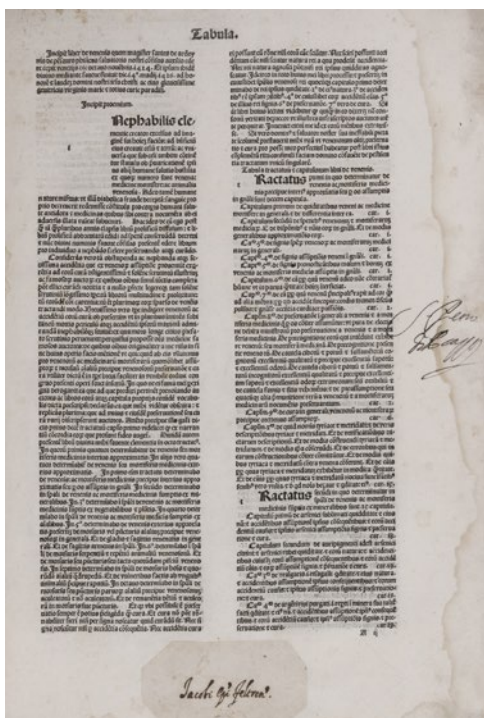
53. ARDUINO, Sante. [Incipit:] Incipit liber de venenis ...

(Colophon: Venice, Bernardino Rizzo, 1492). 2° (42 × 28 cm). Modern black- and gold-tooled calf. € 45 000

First edition of a work on poisons, compiled by Sante Arduino (or Ardoini) of Pesaro. "... the 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, Albucahis (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.

BMC STC Italian, p. 927; Thorndike III, p. 545; USTC (no copies listed).



The most important source for the Moluccas in the early colonial period

54. ARGENSOLA, Bartolome Leonardo de. Conquista de las islas Malucas.

[Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1609]. Small 2° (22 × 30 cm). With an engraved architectural title-page showing an allegorical scene (the Moluccas represented by a native woman with feather headdress, cornucopia and sword, riding a crocodile, with the Spanish royal coat of arms in the sky) and a sleeping lion (representing the author?) in a separate cartouche below. Early 18th-century richly gold-tooled red morocco, each board with a large centrepiece a petit fers made partly with pointillé stamps. € 35 000

First edition of the author's principal work, in the original Spanish, dedicated to King Philip III of Spain, whose father had untied the Portuguese and Spanish crowns in 1580. It centres on the Philippines and the Moluccas, but also discusses China, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon, and even "los estrechos Persico y Arabico" (p. 12). The Portuguese naval commander Afonso de Albuquerque had conquered Malacca by 1511, a few decades after Arabic merchants introduced Islam there. This provided a base to quickly establish Portuguese influence over the islands of the region. "Few narratives are written with so much judgment and elegance ... One of the most important works for the history of the Philippine islands ... The book also contains matter relating to Sir Francis Drake and American voyages, and to the history of Spanish and Portuguese exploration in the Indies" (Cox). "For the compilation of this work, the author had the command of all authentic manuscript relations, which were either in official custody, or in private hands, besides the testimony of such persons then living as had been eyewitnesses to any part of what he delivers" (Griffin).

With the engraved armorial bookplate of Jeremiah Hill (ca. 1820). Later in the celebrated library of Sir Thomas Phillips (1792–1872), then the library of Philip Robinson. The imprint of the engraved title-page appeared below the thin-rule border at the foot and is usually shaved or (as in the present copy) wholly lost, along with part of the foot border itself but the title-page is otherwise complete and intact. A few leaves have marginal chips repaired at an early date or small worm holes in the head margin unobtrusively repaired, and one has a small hole repaired slightly affecting 4 words of text. A few leaves are slightly browned or show some spots or smudges, but the book is otherwise in good condition. The hinges are worn, with a few small cracks, and the head and foot of the spine slightly damaged, but the binding is otherwise good, with nearly all of the tooling very good. A beautifully bound copy of an essential source for any study of the Moluccas and the Philippines in the early Portuguese (from 1580 also Spanish) colonial period.

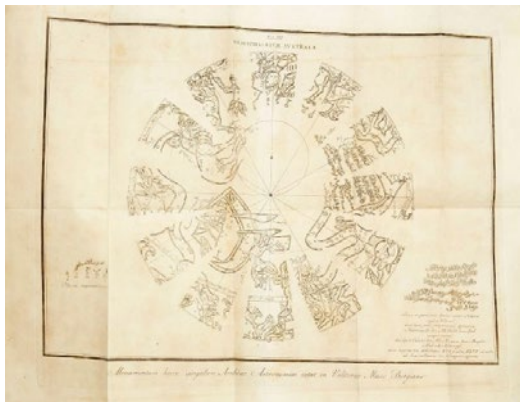
Cox I, p. 284; Griffin & Phillips, Philippine Islands 23; Medina, Hisp.-Amer. 551; Palau 16089; Sabin 1946.



Rare study describing a celestial globe with Cufic lettering

55. ASSEMANI, Simone. Globus caelestis Cufico-Arabicus Veliterni Musei Borgiani [...] illustratus. Praemissa ejusdem De Arabum astronomia dissertatione et adjectis duabus epistolis Cl. Josephi Toaldi.

Padua, typis Seminarii, 1790. Small 2° (21.5 × 29.5 cm). With 3 large folding engraved plates. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and marbled covers. € 28 000



Only edition of this rare study describing a celestial globe with Cufic lettering in the Borgia Museum at Velletri. The book also contains a dissertation on the astronomy of the Arabs, with Arabic excerpts from the works of Ahmed al-Farghani (Alfraganus; cf. GAL I, 221), one of the most famous medieval Muslim astronomers. 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 Naniiana in Venice (cf. Fück 125).

Calf somewhat worn at spine-ends and hinges. Old library shelfmark label pasted on inside of upper cover. A fine copy.

Brunet VI, 8185. DG 7.9265. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, no. 13 (with full-page illustration).

*Three rare studies
falling within “the rarely-entered territory of Muslim archaeology”*

56. (ASSEMANI, Simone). Spiegazione di due rarissime medaglie cufiche della famiglia degli Ommiadi appartenenti al Museo Majnoni in Milano.

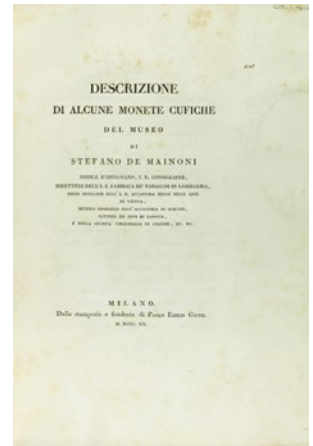
Milan, Giulio Ferrario, 1818. With 2 engravings (one in the text, one on the title).

Bound after:

(2) (SCHIEPATI, Giuseppe / ASSEMANI, Simone). Descrizione di alcune monete cufiche del Museo di Stefano de Mainoni. Milan, Paolo Emilio Giusti, 1820. With 3 engraved plates.

(3) REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Lettre à M. le baron Silvestre de Sacy sur la collection des monuments orientaux de [...] comte de Blacas. Paris, Firmin Didot, 1820. 8° in original pink printed wrappers.

2° (244 × 341 mm). All three within contemporary green boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 3500



Collection of three rare studies falling within “the rarely-entered territory of Muslim archaeology” (cf. Fück, p. 153), comprising the two final works of Simone Assemani and the first publication of Joseph Toussaint Reinaud.

In 1818, the orientalist Assemani, well known as an authority on Kufic coins through his “Museo Cufico Naniano” (1787) and, more recently, his treatise “Sopra le Monete Arabe effigiate” (1809), published his “Spiegazione”, a discussion of two rare Cufic coins in Stefano de Majnoni’s collection. Subsequently, Majnoni called on Assemani to identify several additional coins and in 1820 requested him to check a catalogue of his collection compiled by Giuseppe Schiepati. When Schiepati published the second work here included, “Descrizione di alcune monete cufiche”, it was found to contain many unacknowledged contributions by Assemani, as well as extracts from his “Museo Cufico Naniano”. Also, Schiepati’s historical comments relied on, and indeed summarized, C. O. Castiglioni’s “Monete Cufiche dell’ I. R. Museo di Milano” (1819). A controversy arose, in the course of which Schiepati was accused of plagiarism – a matter exacerbated by the fact that Assemani had died in early 1821.

The third work in the volume is a slim octavo brochure, composed by Reinaud as a letter to his teacher Silvestre de Sacy reporting on the Islamic collection of the French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre de Blacas (1771–1839). Eight years later Reinaud would publish his famous, lavishly produced two-volume catalogue “Description des monumens musulmans du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas”, which made his name. Occasional insignificant browning; Reinaud’s work untrimmed, the folio works printed on large paper retaining very wide margins. From the library of Jean-Baptiste Alexandre Billard de Saint-Laumer (1814–92) with his collection drystamp to title-page of “Descrizione”; the three plates interleaved with smaller sheets bearing numbered annotations, likely in his hand.

(1) *Leitzmann 5. Achat 11216. OCLC 84477158.* – (2) *Leitzmann 124. Brunet V, 199. Graesse VI, 301; I, 240. OCLC 52651290.* – (3) *Leitzmann 114. OCLC 229903535.*

A guide to the Muslim monuments of Istanbul

57. AYVANSARAYI, Hafiz Huseyin. Hadikat ul-cevami [Garden of the Mosques].

Istanbul, Matbaa-I Amire, 1281 H [= 1864 CE]. 8°. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf over green and marbled boards with gilt spine and handwritten spine-labels. € 2800



A guide to the Muslim monuments of Istanbul: perhaps the most important Ottoman literary source for the Islamic landmarks of the capital. Long recognized by Turkish scholars as a unique source for the city’s architecture and urban form, the text, which was completed in 1195/1780 and revised and enlarged between 1248/1832–33 and 1253/1838 by Ali Sati, contains separate descriptions of each of Istanbul’s more than 800 mosques, plus accounts of its medreses, tombs, tekkes, and other monuments.

From the library of John R. Walsh (1919–93), Professor of Turkish Studies at Edinburgh University, with many neat marginal notes, a few underlinings and a few notes loosely inserted or tipped in, most of which appear to be in his hand. A Turkish newspaper clipping from 1950 glued in vol. 1.

Covers rubbed and bumped at extremities, but firm. Internally very good.

Özege 6565. Cf. Faeuk Sumer, *i. A. fās.* 59, pp. 386–388.

Important work on Arabian horses

58. AZPEITIA DE MOROS, Luis. En busca del caballo árabe. Comisión á Oriente. Turquía. – Siria. – Mesopotamia. – Palestina.

Madrid, Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, 1915. 8°. With photo illustrations in the text throughout. Red half morocco over cloth boards with giltstamped spine title. Top edge red. Marbled endpapers. € 2800

Rare first edition of this important work on Arabian horses. “Spanish commission sent to observe Arabian horses in Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Palestine [...] Used as a reference source by Gladys Brown Edwards in ‘The Arabian: War Horse to Show Horse’” (Boyd/P., p. 11). An English translation (“In Search of the Arabian Horse”) appeared in 2001; an Arabic one (“al-Bahth `an al-husan al-`Arabi”) was published in Riyadh in 2007. A fine copy with the bookplate of José Luis Marín-Sánchez to half-title.

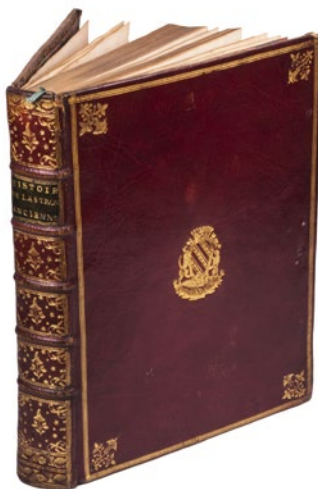
Boyd/Paul 10. OCLC 49468733.



Important history of ancient astronomy, with chapters on Egyptian, Chaldean and Persian astronomy

59. BAILLY, Jean-Sylvain. Histoire de l’astronomie ancienne, depuis son origine jusqu’a l’établissement de l’École d’Alexandrie.

Paris, Debure brothers, 1775. 4°. With 3 numbered folding engraved plates. Beautifully bound in contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, each board with coat of arms of Simon-Pierre Merard de Saint-Just in the centre, marbled endpapers. In modern slipcase covered with marbled paper. € 25 000



First edition of a history of astronomy from prehistoric times to the Alexandrian school in the third century BC, by Jean-Sylvain Bailly. It covers not only European and biblical sources but also the cosmographical concepts of Chinese, Egyptian, Persian and Chaldean astronomers. Some of the surviving artefacts that provided a basis for his studies are illustrated in the plates, which are designed to fold out so that one can view them while paging through the text.

This copy was originally owned by and bound for Bailly’s most important contemporary biographer, his friend Simon-Pierre MÉRARD DE SAINT-JUST, who published *Eloge historique de Jean-Sylvain Bailly* (1794). His arms appear on the binding. In very good condition, with only a few minor spots. The binding also very good, only slightly worn around the corners and hinges. An important work on ancient astronomy, beautifully bound for the author’s biographer.

DSB I, pp. 400–402; Houzeau & Lancaster 22; Smith, “Jean-Sylvain Bailly; astronomer, mystic, revolutionary”, in: *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s. 44 (1954), pp. 427–538.

First printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

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

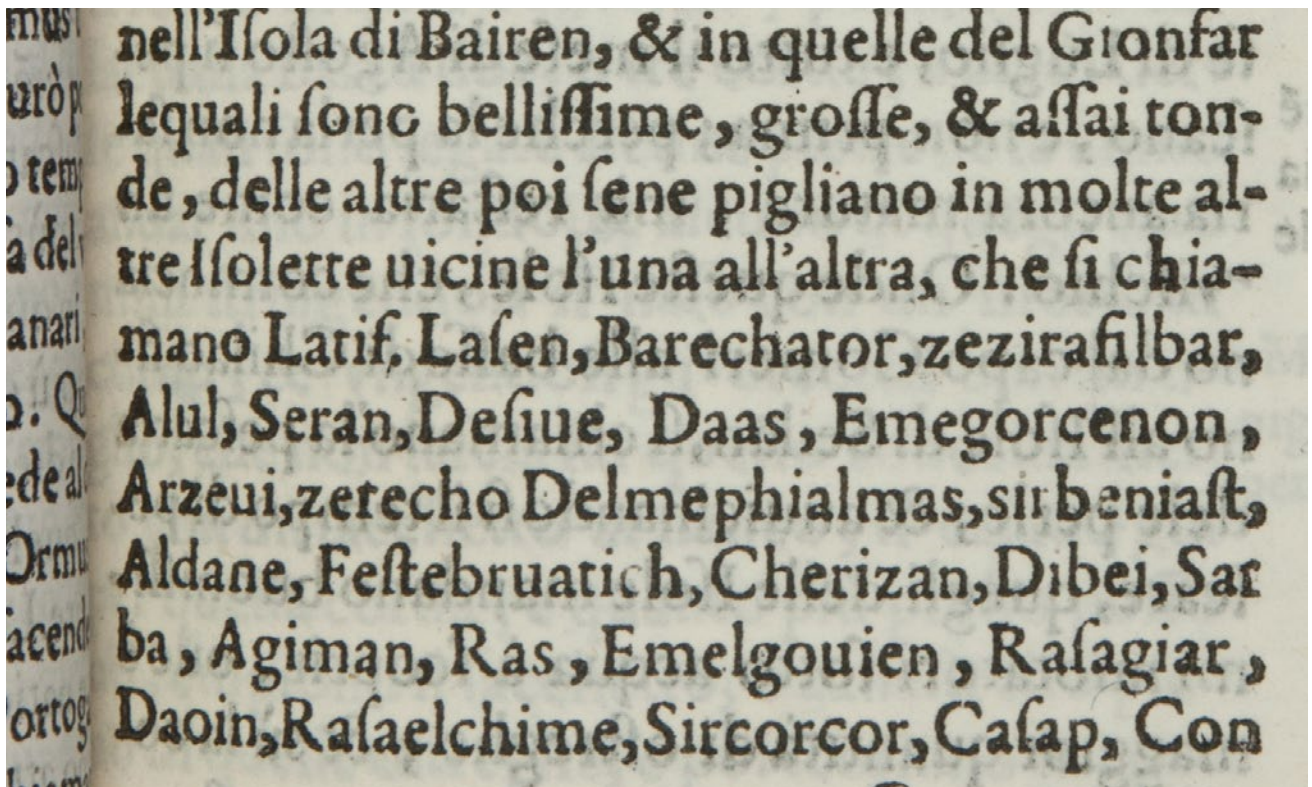
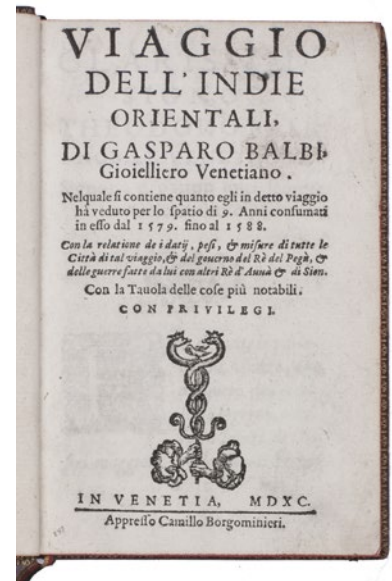
Venice, Camillo Borgominieri, 1590. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page and navigational diagram on leaf 144. 19th-century polished tan calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 150 000

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

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

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

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



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

61. [BALBI]. DE BRY, Johann Theodor. Petits Voyages. Pars I–XII.

Including: **BALBI, Gasparo.** Navigationis ex Alepo ad regnum Pegui usque, novem continuis annis [...] absolutae descriptio.

Frankfurt, Erasmus Kempffer, 1601–1628. 2° (220 × 317 mm). 12 books bound in 4 volumes. With 10 engraved title-pages, 252 engraved illustrations, 3 engraved views, 17 engraved maps, and 3 armorial engravings. Bound at the end are 5 extra maps and views (including a world map and a view of Jerusalem) from Marino Sanuto's 1611 "Liber secretorum fidelium crucis". Slightly later Spanish limp vellum with ms. title to spine. Ties. € 125 000

All twelve books of Théodore de Bry's "Petits Voyages", the greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies and considered unique in its extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material on Africa, India, and South Asia. Notably, book 7 includes Gasparo Balbi's groundbreaking account of the Middle East, first published in 1590 as "Viaggio dell' Indie Orientali" – a mere 16 years before this present issue, making this the second appearance in print altogether and the first Latin translation. Balbi travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. While in the Gulf, he studied the pearl industry, noting that the best pearls were to be found at Bahrain and Julfar. He refers to islands in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (including Sir Bani Yas and Das) and to several coastal settlements that were to become permanently established, such as Dubai and Ras al Khaima. Balbi was the first to record the place names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Practically "none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century" (Slot).



Practically "none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century" (Slot).

A composite set, nine books in their first, the remaining three in their second edition. As several of the travellers were Protestants and their works banned by the Catholic church, this set was censored by the Spanish inquisition of Granada in 1708. Condemned authors are identified on the title-pages, and various passages considered too crude or suggestive have been stricken out or obliterated. In vol. 10, a marginal note on p. 27 attempts to refute an account denouncing the cruelty of the Spanish in America.

Last in the library of Jean-Paul Morin, with his bookplate on the first flyleaf. Rather browned throughout, with occasional slight edge defects; two title-pages are repaired. Wants a total of 11 plates, as well as the appendix on the Congo in vol. 2 and the Notice to the Reader in vol. 4. Balbi's section is complete and well preserved, with only two minor censorship marks. The only comparable copy in recent trade history is the Macclesfield set in contemporary gilt calfskin, auctioned off at Sotheby's in 2007 and currently offered by a U.S. dealer consortium for \$ 150 000: that copy, however, is incomplete, wanting the final volumes 11 and 12 – the latter of which is "so rare that even Church lacked much of the text".

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

Trade in Arabian silk

62. BARROS E SOUSA, Manuel Francisco de, Visconde de Santarem. De l'introduction des procédés relatifs à la fabrication des étoffes de soie dans la Péninsule hispanique sous la domination des arabes.

Paris, Maulde & Renou, 1838. 8°. Burgundy paper spine.

€ 1500



First and only edition. Discusses trade in silk and attempts at silk production in various parts of the Iberian Peninsula, including Portugal, Valencia, Murcia, etc., from ancient times until the 1820s, with some emphasis on the efforts of the Arabs. The second Visconde de Santarém (1791–1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortese, *History of Portuguese Cartography* I, 23); in fact, it was Santarém who coined the term “cartographia”. He travelled to Brazil with the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts; he also served as Keeper of the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for political reasons. Although he spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications, and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return to Portugal. Porbase locates copies at the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Innocência V, 435–438. OCLC 458944557.

Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf

63. 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). De Barros (1496–1570), head agent for the Portuguese overseas trade authority “Casa da Índia”, managed to persuade King João III to commission from him a history of the Portuguese in India (including Asia and southeast Africa). The result, published between 1552 and 1563, earned him renown as one of the first great Portuguese historians, and the title of a “Portuguese Livy”. The ‘Decades’ contain “the early history of the Portuguese in India and Asia and reveal careful study of Eastern historians and geographers, as well as of the records of his own country. They are distinguished by clearness of exposition and orderly arrangement. They are also lively accounts” (Enc. Britannica). Books 2 and 3 of the “Decada Segunda” (fols. 21 ff.) offer a detailed narrative of Afonso de Albuquerque’s expedition to the Arabian Gulf and his conquest of Ormuz in 1507; the island remained under Portuguese occupation from 1515 to 1622. As vassals of the Portuguese state, the Kingdom of Ormuz jointly participated in the 1521 invasion of Bahrain that ended Jabrid rule of the Arabian archipelago. From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban (their engraved armorial bookplate on the pastedowns); old shelfmark on flyleaves. Occasional slight browning, but a very good set.



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

Celebratory poems in 21 languages and typefaces

64. BARTH, Johann August. Universitati litterariae Viadrinae post tria saecula gloriose peracta Francofurti Wratislaviam translatae et cum Leopoldina [...] feliciter junctae die novae sedis ineundae solemniter XIV calend. novemb. MDCCCXI [...] documentum extet [...].

(Breslau), Typis Universitatis, 1811. 2° (220 × 355 mm). Partly hand-coloured. Original wrappers with mounted armorial engraving in original colour on the upper cover. € 3500

An unusual, typographically ambitious publication commemorating the merger between the University of Breslau and the Protestant Viadrina University, previously located in Frankfurt an der Oder, re-established at Breslau on 3 August 1811 as the “Königliche Universität zu Breslau – Universitas litterarum Vratislaviensis” after the defeat of Prussia by Napoleon and the subsequent reorganisation of the Prussian



state. The 21 celebratory poems in different types and languages (including Arabic, Yiddish, Hebrew, Russian, Dutch, Latin, German, French, Spanish, English, and various Slavic languages) all praise the university. The specimens in Arabic type boast coloured borders and ‘unwan headpieces; an example inspired by mediaeval manuscripts has a coloured initial with pretty tendril designs. The printer, typographer and publisher Johannes Augustus Barth (1765–1818) was based at Breslau; after the defeat of Napoleon he would publish another work with multiple languages and types, “Pacis annis MDCCCXIV et MDCCCXV foederatis”, issued in 1818 with 63 poems in 99 languages. Margins show small tears (partly restored). Wrappers stained and with soft folds; interior slightly age-toned and dusty in the margins, but text clean and in good condition. Rare.

Erman/Horn II, 2027. OCLC 14198089.

A classic description of Islam

65. BAUDIER, Michel. Histoire generale de la religion des Turcs. Avec la naissance, la vie, & la mort, de leur prophete Mahomet; et les actions des quatre premiers caliphes qui l'ont suivy.

Paris, Jean Guignard, 1632. 8°. With the controversial half-page engraved portrait of Muhammad. 17th-century(?) vellum, later endpapers. € 2750

Second edition of “the most complete treatment of Islam up to its time in France” (Atabey). Written by Micheal Baudier (ca. 1589–1645), historiographer to the Court of France. The book is presented as a history of the religion of the Turks, who controlled, at that time, a large part of the Islamic world, and gives a detailed description of Islam and its prophet Muhammad.

Bottom of title-page restored, covering a fraction of a millimetre of the date in the imprint, and a small corner torn off, another corner torn from leaf K3, just touching the text. Further some thumbing, several wormholes and a few water stains. Still a good copy of a classic description of Islam.

WorldCat (9 copies); cf. Atabey 73–74 (1625 & 1641 eds.); not in Blackmer.



The most illustrious of all celestial atlases



66. BAYER, Johannes. Uranometria, omnium asterismorum continens schemata, nova methodo delineata, aereis laminis expressa.

Ulm, Johannes Görlin, 1639. 2° (31.5 × 41 cm). With engraved architectural title-page and 51 full-page engraved star charts (with constellations) by Alexander Mair. Contemporary vellum. € 28 000

Famous first accurate celestial atlas by Johann Bayer (Rain 1572–Augsburg 1625), originally published at Augsburg in 1603, just before the invention of the first practical telescopes. It was the first of its kind and the first atlas to cover the entire celestial sphere. It represented a tremendous leap forward both aesthetically and for its astronomical content, opening a new age in the history of astronomy, and became the standard for all later celestial atlases. The beautiful engravings, together charting more than 2000 stars, were made by Alexander Mair (ca. 1562–ca. 1617). With bookplate of M.A. Colson and manuscript owner’s entry facing title-page. With some slight staining on binding; plates bear traces of former center folds. Fine copy of an astronomical milestone.

Brown, Astronomical atlases, pp. 19–25; DSB I, pp. 530–531; Warner, The sky explored, pp. 18–19, no. 1a; Zinner, Astron. Instrumente, p. 172.

*112 photographs of Cairo and Egypt
by two of the most distinguished photographers of the Muslim world*

67. BÉCHARD, Henri and Pascal SEBAH. [Binding title:] Egypten.

[Cairo & Istanbul, ca. 1870–1880]. 3 oblong photo albums (31 × 45 cm), containing 112 stunning photographs of Egypt (mostly measuring: 20.5 × 26.5 cm, some slightly smaller: 20 × 25 cm and some slightly larger: 26.5 × 21 cm), all mounted paperboard leaves measuring 30 × 42 cm. 49 photos are signed, in the negatives, by Béchard, 35 by Sebah and 28 are unsigned, and several have numbers and titles as well. The photographs in each volume are numbered in a later hand on the leaves (48, “19” [=21], 43). Near contemporary gold-tooled black half morocco; kept in matching half morocco boxes. € 95 000



An extensive set of stunning photographs of Egypt by two of the most distinguished photographers of the Islamic world: Henri Béchard and Pascal Sebah. The collection is very well preserved and unusual in its scope. The volumes are thematically divided: the first album shows Cairo and daily life in the city, the second shows antiquities outside the city (pyramids, temples, funeral chambers, hieroglyphics etc.), and the third shows cities other than Cairo, e.g. Karnak, Louqsor, Bal el Molouk, Thebes, Edfou, Assouan, etc., along with ruins and other sites from those places. The photographs therefore not only show us the famous views and antiquities, but also give an acute portrayal of Egypt as a country and its everyday life at the time, which is not common in the usual touristic photo albums.

Henri Béchard (active 1870–1880) was awarded the Gold medal at the Universal Exposition in 1878. His studio was in the Ezbekiyeh Gardens, Cairo. “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” (Perez).

Pascal Sebah (1823–1886) was a leading photographer based in Constantinople, who catered to the Western European interest in the exotic “Orient” and the

growing numbers of tourists visiting the Islamic world who wished to take home images of the city, ancient ruins in the surrounding area, portraits, and local people in traditional costumes. “Sebah rose to prominence because of his well-organized compositions, careful lighting, effective posing, attractive models, great attention to detail, and for the excellent print quality” (Saretzky).

Only an occasional speck on the album leaves, otherwise a fine copy, with the photographs of a very high quality. The bindings also fine, only the boxes have some very minor wear along the extremities.

Cf. N. Perez, Focus East (1988); G. Saretzky, History of photography (online).

60 photographs by Bechard of Egyptians and Nubians

68. BÉCHARD, Henri Égypte et Nubie.

[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.

The astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks

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

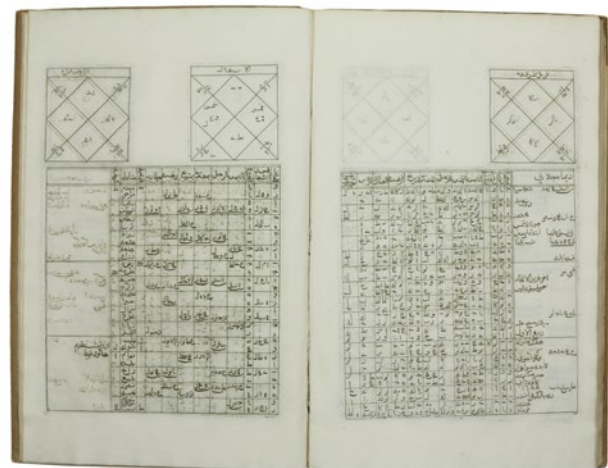
Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer for Lorenz Kroniger and the heirs of Gottlieb Göbel, 1695–1696. 2° (213 × 330 mm). With an engraved headpiece, 27 pp. of engraved astrological charts, 4 engravings in the text. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary unsophisticated boards. € 25 000

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*, 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 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).

First and last leaf somewhat browned, otherwise very clean. Stamp “Eigentum der Stadt Augsburg” to title-page.

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

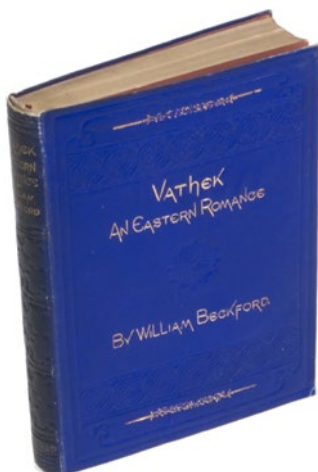


Tale of the Caliph who renounces Islam and engages with his mother

70. BECKFORD, William. *The History of the Caliph Vathek.*

London, Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, [ca. 1900]. Contemporary gold-tooled cloth, gilt edges. € 125

Orientalist tale of Arabia and a Caliph who renounces Islam. Originally published in French and in English anonymously in 1786, here in a printed verbatim from the first edition, with the original prefaces and notes by Henley. Note that the title-page is a rubricated, tissue-guarded facsimile (of an earlier book appearance) that misleadingly shows a facsimile date of 1868. Spine slightly discoloured, front hinge cracked. Otherwise a good copy.



Bellarmino's Arabic catechism with the rare Arabic instructions for confession and communion

71. BELLARMINO, Roberto. [Title in Arabic] | Dichiarazione piú copiosa della dottrina cristiana.

Rome, [Propaganda Fide], 1770. 8°.

With: (2) **BORGIA, Stefano.** Irsad li-ajl al-i'tiraf wa-tanawul al-qurban, ... [= Instructions for confession and communion].

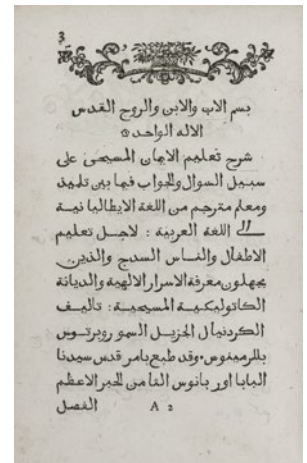
[Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1770?]. Both works are set entirely in Arabic type. 2 works in 1 volume. 8° (18 × 12 cm). Contemporary half sheepskin. € 4500

Ad 1: Third Arabic edition of the complete text of Bellarmino's immensely popular catechism. The catechism was translated into Arabic for the use of Catholic missionaries.

Ad 2: Rare first and only edition of Stefano Borgia's Arabic instructions for confession and communion. Borgia (1731–1804) was appointed secretary of the Propaganda Fide in 1770, the year they published the third Arabic edition of Bellarmino's catechism. He added the present instructions, apparently intending them to be bound with the catechism.

Very good copy, with only a few brown spots and a small hole in p. 337. Binding with a large spot at the first part of the title on the spine and the paper on the sides rubbed, especially at the back cover; but still firm and good.

Ad 1: De Backer & Sommervogel I, col. 1190; ICCU (2 copies); WorldCat (5 copies); Schmurrer 303; ad 2: De Backer & Sommervogel I, col. 1190 note; KVK & WorldCat (4 copies); ICCU (2 copies); Schmurrer 303 note.



First edition of one of the most important natural history books of the Renaissance

72. BELON, Pierre. L'Histoire de la nature des oyseaux, avec leurs descriptions, & naifs portraits retirez du naturel: escrite en sept livres.

Paris, Guillaume Cavellat (colophon: printed by Benoit Prévost), 1555. 7 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With a woodcut portrait on the back of the title-page (apparently of the dedicatee King Henri II, though copied in other books as a portrait of the author), large woodcuts of the skeletons of a man and a bird on pp. 40–41, plus 158 woodcuts (157 birds, 1 bat) in text. Contemporary blind- and gold-tooled calf (rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down). € 29 500

First and only early edition of an extremely important ornithological work in which Belon attempted to match birds named by Aristotle and Pliny with those then current in France. It is one of the first ornithological compendiums to be based, at least in part, on field observations, and “one of the earliest books dealing entirely with birds” (Zimmer). The work is divided into 7 parts, each with its own title-page: the first on the anatomy and physiology of birds; the second on birds of prey; the third on swimming birds; the fourth on shore birds; the fifth on galliformes (fowl); the sixth on crows and similar species; and the seventh on songbirds. The second part also includes a chapter on falconry.

The author was a pioneer of comparative anatomy, illustrating and describing the homologies of human and avian skeletons (he could not have imagined that this would one day lead to Darwin's idea that they were actually relatives), and re-grouping birds according to their anatomy. Many of the woodcuts were taken from actual specimens. In his preface Belon acknowledges the painter Pierre Goudet or Gourdel(le), whose skills he has used most extensively, so he must have drawn the birds illustrated, though the woodblocks were cut by various artists.

With the library stamp of the art collector Candidus Ritter von Engelshofen (1803–66), the bookplate of Franz, count of Thun-Hohenstein-Tetschen and that of Wynne Rice Hugh Jeurwine (1920–1984), author of the 1979 book, *Art and style in printed books: six centuries of typography, design and illustration*. Some faint thumbing on the title-page, a minor waterstain in the gutter/foot margin (not touching the text) and some pages slightly foxed, otherwise still in very good condition. The binding rebacked and restored.

Anker 9; Brunet I, 762; Nissen, IVB 86; Ronsil 189; Zimmer, p. 52.



*First Latin edition, printed by Plantin,
of Belon's illustrated oriental travel account, with 43 woodcuts*

73. BELON, Pierre. *Plurimarum singularium & memorabilium rerum in Graecia, Asia, Aegypto, Judaea, Arabia, aliisque exteris provinciis ab ipso conspectarum observationes, tribus libris expressae.*

With: (2) **BELON, Pierre.** *De neglecta stirpium cultura, atque earum cognitione libellus: edocens qua ratione silvestres arbores cicurari & mitescere queant.*

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1589. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. With Plantin's woodcut compasses device on each title-page, 43 woodcuts in text (6 full-page), woodcut decorated initials. With an unrecorded 2-page corrigenda leaf. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum. € 4750

Belon's account of his voyage through the Levant, here in the first Latin edition, by Christoffel Plantin translated (from Plantin's 1555 edition in the original French) and with a few additional notes by the great botanist Carolus Clusius, formerly director of the botanical garden of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II at Vienna and later that of Leiden University. From 1546 to 1549 the famous French naturalist Pierre Belon (or Bellon, Belon du Mans; 1517–1564) made a journey through Greece, the Greek Islands, Alexandria, Lower Egypt, Judea, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and back to Rome. His original intention was to study the indigenous plants, because he had read much about their medicinal value. He also made notes on the religion and customs of the local population and on ancient buildings and other antiquities. He published his findings under the title *Les Observations de Plusieurs singularitez & choses memorables, trouvées en Grèce, Asie, Judée, Egypte, Arabie, & autres pays estranges ...* (Paris, 1553). The work received wide attention and Plantin published the first edition outside Paris (Antwerp, 1555): one of the first books he published. Pieter van der Borcht and the woodblock cutter Gerard Janssen van Kampen made the present woodcuts for the present edition after those of Plantin's French edition of 1555 (whose woodcuts had been sold at an auction in 1562). They depict plants and trees, animals, a map of Turkey and a view of Alexandria. Plantin's grandson, successor to his Leiden office, published a second Latin edition in 1605. Clusius also translated the second work into Latin, from the first French edition of Belon's *Les remonstrances sur le default du labour et culture des plantes, et de la connoissance d'icelles, contenant la maniere d'affranchir et apprivoiser les arbres sauvages* (Paris 1558). It discusses exotic trees that might be introduced into France.



The present copy has as additional singleton 8° leaf bound at the end, printed on both sides, containing corrections for both works (including those noted in the *Plurimarum singularium's* integral corrigenda), not mentioned by Voet, Adams, Bibl. Belgica, USTC, etc. It shows no watermark, but is set in 16th-century types, probably the roman and italic used for the *Plurimarum singularium's* privilege. With an early Leipzig owner's inscription on the title-page ("David Aich. Heuser") and a 19th-century(?) Transylvanian(?) library stamp (Bibliotheca Cranziana) on title-page, and a modern bookplate on first free endleaf (L. Façee Schaeffer). Vellum slightly stained and curled, top of spine slightly cracked. Otherwise in very good condition.

Ad 1: Adams B566; Bibl. Belg. B123; Index Aurelius 116334; Nissen, ZBI 305; Pritzel 695; USTC 402196; Voet 639. Ad 2: Adams B556; Bibl. Belgica B124; Pritzel 609 note; USTC 402197; Voet 638.



Rare work on falconry and cormorant fishing

74. BELVALLETTE, Alfred. *Traité de fauconnerie et d'autourserie suivi d'une étude sur la pêche au cormoran.*

Évreux, Charles Hérissey, 1903. Large 8° (28.5 × 21.5 cm). With 35 plates and numerous illustrations in text. Modern red half sheepskin, with the original publisher's printed wrappers bound in. € 2750

Rare first and only edition of a work on falconry, followed by a short treatise on cormorant fishing by Alfred Belvallette, "well known in France as a skilful falconer, and he writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject... French falconers apply the term *fauconnerie* only to flights with the long-winged hawks (Peregrine, Merlin, Hobby, and Jerfalcon), flights with the short-winged Goshawk (*autor*) and Sparrow-hawk (*épervier*) coming under the expressive and very convenient

term *autourserie*" (Bibl. accipitraria). The work partly contains original illustrations, including many photographs of falconers in action, but also copies of Schlegel and others.

With only a couple spots, otherwise in very good condition.

Thiebaud, p. 66; WorldCat (9 copies); cf. Bibl. accipitraria 219.

*“On pesche les perles ... dans le Golfe Persique,
principalement ... aupres de Baroyn [= Bahrain]”*

75. BERQUEN, Robert de. Les merveilles des Indes Orientales et Occidentales ou Nouveau traité des pierres precieuses & perles, ...

Paris, Christophe Lambin, 1669 (colophon 1668). 4°. With an engraved portrait of Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans facing the dedication. Contemporary gold-tooled, mottled calf. € 28 000

Second, enlarged edition of a rare work on precious stones and pearls found in what the title calls the East and West Indies (but including the Gulf region). It is most important for the author's new information on diamonds, pearls and pearl fishing, this last with considerable detail on the various pearl fishing sites in the Gulf. The extensive chapter devoted to pearls and pearl fishing notes the Arabian Gulf as the most important source and names specific sites: “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 [= Bahrain], Catiffa, Juffa, Camaron, & autres lieux de ce Golfe ...” (p. 68). The present second edition includes an entirely new 17-page appendix on the history of the Spanish conquest in the New World with further remarks on pearl fisheries, natural history and trade. Several new chapters have also been added, on the pricing of diamonds according to size and quality, on the pricing of pearls, two chapters on alchemy and tables of the fineness of silver and gold. This material, not included in the 1661 edition gives the present second edition its greater value: “In terms of substance, this [second] edition is considerably superior to the first; both are rare” (Sinkankas).



With an occasional faint stain and a couple leaves with very minor foxing, but still in very good condition. The binding is slightly worn, with cracks in the hinges and damaged corners (some repaired), but otherwise good, with most of the tooling well preserved. An important work on gems and pearls, especially interesting for pearl fishing in the Gulf, in an attractive French binding.

Alden & Landis 669/18 (6 copies); Duveen, p. 71; Sabin 4957; Sinkankas 593

Early vernacular edition, splendidly illustrated and coloured

76. BERTHOLDUS. [Horologium devotionis, germanice – Zeitglöcklein des Lebens und Leidens Christi]. Das andechtig zittglögglyn des lebens und lidens christi nach den xxiiij stunden ußgeteilt.

(Reutlingen, Michael Greyff, ca. 1494). 8°. With coloured title woodcut, 25 coloured woodcuts in the text, mostly raised in gilt, coloured title borders, 337 coloured text borders and numerous coloured initials, some heightened in gilt. Contemporary leather over wooden boards, 9 (out of 10) brass fittings, and 2 clasps. All edges goffered. € 58 000

Early vernacular edition of the devotional known as the “Horologium devotionis”, written around 1350 by the Dominican friar Bertholdus and first published in 1488. All German editions are considered extremely rare. GW records no more than five copies in public collections, of which three are also incomplete or mere fragments.

In appealing contemporary colour throughout. Of the 38 fine woodcuts in the text, the present volume contains: circumcision; flight to Egypt; baptism of Christ; washing of the feet; betrayal by Judas; Gethsemane; kiss of Judas; scourging; Christ before Caiaphas; Christ mocked; council of the priests; Christ before Pilate; disrobing of Christ; crowning with thorns; Pilate washing his hands; Simon of Cyrene; crucifixion; Christ on the cross; the same, a different view; fainting of Mary; deposition from the cross; burial of Christ; harrowing of hell; ascension of Christ.

The pretty borders which surround nearly every page are printed from a total of eight wood blocks, showing birds, animals, hunters, puttos, angels, flowers, etc.

Wants 16 ff. Slightly browned and fingerstained; occasional slight paper flaws with insignificant loss to text and images. Bound before and after the printed matter are a total of 22 pages of German prayers written in a slightly later Swabian *bastarda*. The first page has a handwritten ownership by Johann Alois Weinheppel, dated Hochaltingen (near Nördlingen in Swabia), 1786.

Covers somewhat rubbed, showing slight worming. Lacks central brass boss on the lower cover; spine and endpapers repaired by an earlier collector. Front pastedown has autograph ownership by the collector Otto Hupp (1859–1949), inscribed to his wife, dated 1897. Provenance: Hartung & Karl, sale 52 (1986), lot 161.

GW 4170. Goff B-514. BSB-Ink B 394. Schramm IX, figs. 639–683. Schreiber 3450. Not in Hain, Proctor, Oates, Polain; not in BMC or IGI.



The second book printed in Arabic from movable type and a primary source for Columbus's second voyage to America

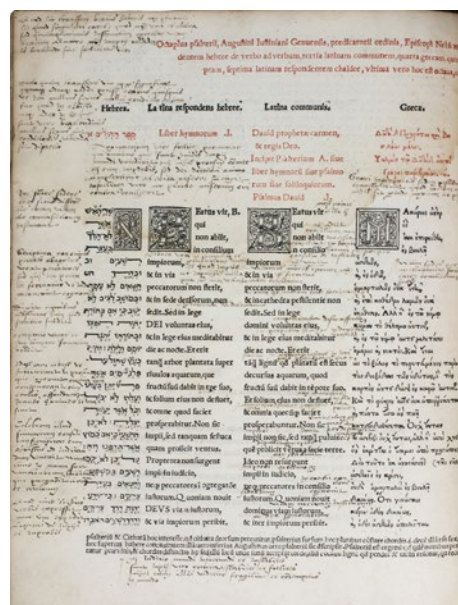
77. [BIBLE–POLYGLOT]. Psalterium, Hebr[a]eum, Gr[a]ecu[m], Arabicu[m], & Chald[a]eu[m], cu[m] tribus Latinis i[n]terp[re]tat[i]o[n]ibus & glossis.

(Colophon: Genoa, Pietro Paulo Porro, November 1516). 2^o (33.5 × 25 cm). Title-page and first double-page opening of the main text printed in red and black, the former with a woodcut arabesque border, Porro's white on black woodcut leek device on the final leaf. With parallel text in Hebrew, Latin (3 versions), Greek, Arabic and Chaldean Aramaic (set in roman, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic type), giving 8 columns to each double-page spread (the 8th for notes) with 41 lines per columns, and 13 woodcut floriated initials (5 Latin, 4 Hebrew, 2 Greek and 2 Arabic). 16th-century blind-tooled brown calf. Rebacked and with later endpapers. € 48 000

First polyglot edition of any part of the Bible, and the first significant polyglot work ever published: a psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Chaldean Aramaic and Latin, and a pioneering work of both biblical scholarship and book production. It is of the utmost importance in several further respects: the second book printed in Arabic from movable type (following Gregorio de Gregorii's *Kitab salat as-sawa'i*, a book of hours for the Lebanese Melchites, printed in 1514), and 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, making it an important Americanum.

With a contemporary owner's inscription and marginal and interlinear manuscript notes. With water stains, mostly confined to quires A, E and F, and an occasional leaf slightly browned. Binding rebacked as noted and carefully restored with the edges and corners repaired. A pioneering work of biblical scholarship, Arabic printing and the study of Christopher Columbus.

Alden & Landis 516/4; Darlow & Moule 1411, 1634 & 2401; Sabin 66468; Smitskamp, *Philologia Orientalia* 236.



“Editio princeps of the Gospels in Arabic” (Darlow/M.)



78. [BIBLIA ARABICA – NT]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Iesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor Evangelistis sanctis, id est Matthaeo, Marco, Luca et Iohanne.

Rome, typographia Medicea, 1590(–1591). 2°. With 149 large woodcuts. Early 19th century auburn morocco with gilt spine, ornamental gilt borders and blindstamped cover ornaments. Marbled endpapers. € 28 000

Rare first edition of the Gospels in Arabic; the first work to be issued from the Medicean Press, directed by G. B. Raimondi. Printed in Granjon’s famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type and appearing here for the first time. Apart from the Latin title and colophon, the book is in Arabic throughout. Also in 1591 an Arabic-Latin edition was issued (see below), more common than the present one and reprinted in 1619 and 1774. Illustrated with 149 large woodcuts from 67 blocks by Leonardo Parasole after Antonio Tempesta.

Some various browning throughout as common; slight waterstaining near end. Old ownership stamps of the “Collegium Missionum Nigritiae” on title-page; includes photocopy of ownership transferral by the Biblioteca Seminario Vescovile of Verona. An uncommonly appealingly bound example. The Hauck copy commanded \$ 75 000 at Sotheby’s in 2006.

Adams B 1822. Mortimer 64. Darlow/Moule 1636. Fück 54. Schnurrer 318. Smitskamp 374.

The first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version

79. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – NT]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Jesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor evangelistis sanctis.

Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1591. 2° (220 × 334 mm). 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 fount, 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.



Rare first re-issue of the first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version

80. [BIBLE-ARABIC-LATIN-NEW TESTAMENT]. Arba`at Anajil Yasu` al-Masih Sayyidina al-Muqaddasah. Sacrosancta quatuor Iesu Christi D. N. Evangelia. Arabice scripta, Latine reddita, figuris[ue] ornata. Rome, Typographia Medicea, (1591)–1619. 2° (26 × 36.6 cm). 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. 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.

As issued in 1591, the work began with page 9,

without a title page or any preliminary matter at all: "the intended prefatory matter was apparently never published" (Darlow/M.). The 1619 re-issue contains 4 pages of preliminary matter (title page and a note "typographus lectori"); there 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.

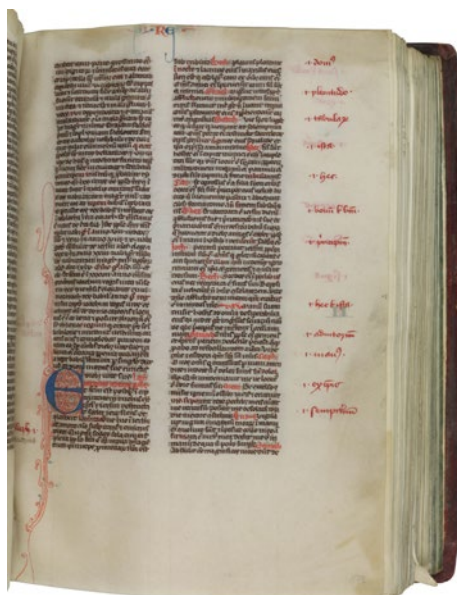


English Bible Manuscript

81. [BIBLIA LATINA]. Latin manuscript on vellum.

Northern France or England?, ca 1300. 4° (150 × 195 mm). 440 ff. 55 lines, 2 columns (written space ca. 75 × 125 mm). Miniscule gothic bookhand in blank ink; emphases in red, page captions, chapter numbers, rubrication and Lombardic initials in red and blue, numerous red and blue initials with elaborate penwork in complementary colours. 16th century auburn morocco on four raised double bands, gilt spine ornaments, both covers with fleurons to corners, multiple rules along the edges, and gilt coat of arms, dated "1587" on upper cover. 4 modern cloth ties. Stored in custom-made half morocco case. € 175 000

A beautiful, complete mediaeval Bible written in a miniscule bookhand on extremely delicate vellum, probably copied in England or commissioned from there. As is common, the Bible is prefaced with the epistle of St Jerome to Paulinus, followed by Jerome's prologue to the Pentateuch; the text of Genesis begins on fol. 4r. The Second Book of Kings is followed by the Book of Isaiah and the Prophets; on fol. 227r follow the Book of Job and the Poetic Books; 287v ff. contain the Books of Chronicles and the historical books to 2 Maccabees; the New Testament begins on fol. 351r.



Some page headings and penwork flourishes slightly trimmed, still an uncommonly wide-margined specimen. Occasional flaws in the vellum were carefully avoided by the scribes. The margins contain numerous contemporary and later annotations in what appear to be four different hands (a number of which are also very slightly trimmed), some exceedingly delicate: one 8-line annotation measures no more than 10 mm! The early marginalia would appear to be in a 15th century English hand; at least one is an extract from the Psalm commentary of the Yorkshire mystic Richard Rolle (d. 1349). Furthermore, the plummet lines along many of the earliest marginalia, but also the order of the Old Testament Books, uncommon for a French Bible, suggest an English provenance. As the continental hands of the later annotations show, the Bible must have reached France or Germany in the later 15th century.

Professional repairs to spine-ends and one corner of the fine Renaissance binding. First and last quires a little browned and dust-stained, very slight worming to beginning, occasional, largely insignificant waterstains to margins, a few edge cuts and cut-out sections in the blank margins. An old edge repair to fol. 155, fols. 310–323 as well as a few others more strongly browned and wrinkled, but generally in fine state of preservation. – Provenance: Karl & Faber, sale 81 (1962), no. 3.



Fine plates of a veiled woman, an Arabic man from Hedjaz, and the Mosques of Abdoulala at Bulaq, Ahmed ibn Tolon and Ibrahim Agha

82. BIDA, Alexandre and Prosper BARBOT. Souvenirs d’Egypte.

Paris, Lemercier, (1850). Large 2°. Lithographed title, 24 tinted lithographs. Contemp. half calf, spine gilt, red title label. € 19 000

First edition of a beautiful album, with 12 views of Egyptian cities and their surroundings and 12 plates of costumes of the region by 2 French orientalist painters, pupils of Delacroix and Watelet.

Beautiful copy.

Colas 326; Chadenat 761; Lipperheide 1600.

The Medici Library’s Oriental Collection – built by Michelangelo

83. BISCIONIO, Antonio Maria. Bibliothecae Mediceo-Laurentianae catalogus [...]. Tomus primus [no more published], codices orientales complectens.

Florence, ex Imperiali Typographio, 1752–(1757). 2° (282 × 410 mm). 2 parts in 1 volume. Title-page printed in red and black. With engraved frontispiece and title vignette, 36 engraved plates, numerous text engravings (one full-page), and several engraved initials, head- and tailpieces. All edges sprinkled in red. Disbound.

€ 6500

First and only edition of this ambitiously conceived catalogue of the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and Greek manuscripts at the Laurentian Library (“Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana”) in Florence. The 9 engraved plates of the first part show the architectural details and ornaments of the library that was planned and partly built by Michelangelo; the plates of the second part show examples from the illuminated manuscripts of the collection – a rich trove of Near-Eastern and Middle-Eastern book art. Antonio Maria Biscionio (1674–1756) was a celebrated scholar and the appointed keeper of the Laurentian Library. “No more published; later catalogues were issued by Biscioni’s successor as librarian, Angelo Maria Bandini. An abridgment appeared in 1757 under title: ‘Bibliothecae ebraicae graecae florentinae, sive Bibliothecae mediceo-laurentianae catalogus’” (OCLC).

Vellum slightly rubbed at extremities; foxing to edges of final pages. Rare; only two copies in international auction records since 1950.

Graesse I, 432. OCLC 6475224.



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

84. 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 the second edition (both 1631) of Blaeu's famous *Appendix theatri*, in the original Latin, an expanded version of his first terrestrial atlas, originally published in 1630 as *Atlantis appendix*, without text and with only 60 maps, initially intended as a supplement to the atlases of Ortelius and Mercator. 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 almost 100 maps and added letterpress descriptions to each map. He published the present second edition in the same year, with the maps in a different order and the text reset. 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.

Blaeu began his career as a globe maker around 1596, moving to Amsterdam in 1599 when he probably began copperplate printing as well. He quickly expanded into separately published maps (especially nautical charts) and into pilot guides that often included a collection of nautical charts. But when Johannes Janssonius published a pirated edition of Blaeu's *Het licht der zeevaart* in 1621, Blaeu may have decided to compete with Janssonius and his brother-in-law Henricus Hondius in the production of terrestrial atlases. He started gathering maps for his own atlas and when Jodocus Hondius junior died in 1629 Blaeu apparently bought the copperplates for his atlas maps. This enabled him to bring out his own modest atlas in 1630, the *Atlantis appendix*. 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; Van der Krogt, Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici 2:022; cf. Shirley T.BLA-1b (variant 1631 ed.).

Magnificent wall map of Asia and the Arabian peninsula

85. BLAEU, Willem Jansz. Nova et exacta Asiae geographica descriptio.

[Paris, Alexis-Hubert Jaillot], 1669. Large engraved wall map of Asia and the Arabian peninsula (total size: 121 × 174.5 cm), with the map image itself on four large sheets (together: 82 × 108 cm), including a decorative border at its foot and the two sides, 4 cartouches, one with the French title “Carte de l’Asie”, mythological figures, sea creatures, ships etc. Around the map within a second decorative border are 16 engraved costume prints (8 on each side) and 12 engraved city views (across the foot), including city maps in the form of bird’s-eye views. The whole is surrounded by a letterpress description of the continent in French and Latin and the main title is printed on separate engraved slips running across the head of the whole assembled map with text. € 250 000



First state of the French edition of Blaeu’s magnificent great wall map of Asia, very rare in any edition or state. It includes the whole of the Arabian peninsula in the southwest and Indonesia in the southeast, and also depicts a big part of the coast line of Africa and the Nile. On the right hand top corner an inset map shows the results of the Dutch voyages of 1594–1596 in search for a north-eastern passage to China and the East-Indies. Korea is shown as an island. Blaeu managed to pack an extraordinary amount of information into the map itself, with a density of topographic names that could never be equalled in a smaller map. The sixteen costume prints, each with several figures, show styles of clothing from sixteen different countries (including Arabs, Syrians and Persians), and the twelve views at the foot show Rhodes, Famagusta, Damascus, Jerusalem, Aden, Hormuz, Goa, Calicut, Kandy, Bantam, Gamalama and Macao.

The map is one of a set of wall maps of the four continents originally published by the great Dutch map publisher Willem Jansz. Blaeu in 1608. They were a major landmark in the publishing house’s cartographic production and are much sought after today. The present edition was made in Paris by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot, who directly copied Blaeu’s map including the decorated borders. Schilder notes only one copy of this first state in the Military Geographic Institute in Florence.

Washed and with some tiny professional restorations to the map, there is more significant loss to the letterpress text (replaced by matching blank paper). A very good copy of a magnificent wall map.

Schilder, MCNV, pp. 213, 5 b. (1 copy of this first state), cf. pp. 208–213 (other states) & pp. 80–83 (original ed.); cf. Keuning & Donkersloot de Vrij 12 (original ed., but noting the French ed.).

First edition of first French translation of Boccaccio's first work, with woodcut illustrations

86. BOCCACCIO, Giovanni. Le philocope ..., contena[n]t l'histoire de Fleury & Blanche fleur, divise en sept livres traduitz d'Italien en Francoys par Adrian Sevin ...

Paris, Jean André, bookseller to the University (colophon: printed by Denis Janot), 1542 (colophon: 24 February 1542). 2° (31.5 × 21.5 cm). With Jean André's woodcut device on the title-page and 15 woodcut illustrations plus 21 repeats in the text (mostly 5.5 × 8 cm, each in any of several 4-piece decorative borders, including 8 foot pieces, each with a different coat of arms; one illustration 13.5 × 8.5 cm with an 8-piece decorative border), 5 woodcut decorated initials (2 series) plus 1 repeat, and many spaces with guide-letters for manuscript initials (not filled in). French calf (ca. 1760?), richly gold-tooled spine, gilt edges. € 12 500

Jean André issue of the extremely influential first French-language edition (by Adrien Sevin) of Boccaccio's first major work, *Il filocolo* (ca. 1336), a prose tale detailing the romantic love and adventures of Florio and Biancafiore (based on the ca. 1160 French verse romance *Floire et Blancheflor*), written at the request of Boccaccio's muse "Fiammetta". Boccaccio's version served as the model for Chaucer's more than fifty years later, but it is a reworking rather than a translation, so it was largely through the present printed translation that *Il philocope*, a precursor of the better known *Decameron*, became known north of the Alps. The fine woodcut illustrations first appeared in Janot's 1540 edition of *Amadis de Gaula*, and after the *Philocope* also for several other romances. The borders used with them in these works are apparently older, for two of the head borders are dated 1520.

King François I of France, who reigned from 1515 to 1547, greatly admired the Italian Renaissance and encouraged Italian influences in many aspects of French culture. The present book reflects that movement both as a model of French Renaissance prose under Italian influence and as an example of book production, using new roman and italic types in the new style introduced under Italian influence in the 1530s.

With the small letterpress bookplate and the armorial bookplate of Charles Bouchelet de Vendegies, Comte d'Hust (1772– 1851), and a later bookplate of the Swiss collector Albert Natural. With a few mostly marginal defects and early repairs, but with three repaired tears in the text (one also in a woodcut, but so skilfully repaired that it is barely visible in the woodcut).

One of the repeated woodcuts has a small abrasion. Otherwise in good condition. The binding has restorations to the hinges and corners and the spine shows some superficial cracks and flaking, but nearly all of the tooling remains clear. The very influential first French edition of Boccaccio's first major work, with excellent woodcut illustrations.

BMC STC French, p. 71 (Janot issue); *Brun, Le livre français illustré*, p. 158; *Mortimer (French) 105 (Janot issue)*; *Rawles, Denis Janot ... (1976 PhD thesis) 164*; *Renouard, Imprimeurs Parisiens 155*; *USTC 37796 & 92444 (8 copies; see 37799, 65503 & 92444 for the other issues)*; cf. *Adams B2169–2171 (Italian eds.)*.



Important travelogue on Persia, with 15 plates and 2 maps



87. BODE, Clement Augustus de. Travels in Luristan and Arabistan.

Including: BODE, Clement Augustus de. Observations on the march of Timur ... and on the probable course pursued by Alexander the Great, on his expedition from Susa to Persepolis.

London, J. Madden and Co., 1845. 2 volumes. 8°. With a wood-engraved illustration on the title-page to each volume, 15 plates, 2 folding engraved maps and 3 wood-engraved illustrations in text. The 15 plates (4 tinted lithographs and 11 wood engravings) consists of 2 frontispieces, a folding plate, a double-page plate and 11 single-page plates. Modern half calf, marbled (Period Binders, Bath, England). € 8500

First edition of an important travelogue on Persia, giving detailed accounts of its history, antiquities and archaeological sites. It was written by Clement August de Bode, member of the Russian legislation at Tehran.

“The author travelled in 1841 from Tehran to Esfahan, Persepolis, Shiraz, Kazeroun, Shushtar, Dezfúl, Susa, Khorramabad, Boroujerd and back to Tehran. It [this work] is mostly a travel book, however, the author gives a good picture of tribal life and especially the political situation in Fars; principally the hostility between the Qashqai tribe which controlled the countryside and the Qavam ol Molk family which controlled Shiraz. There are also descriptions of historical sites and monuments along the way” (Ghani). “It is with the view of rescuing from a second oblivion this once classical ground that the author has endeavoured to draw aside a corner of the veil which still covers this mysterious region” (preface).

With views showing the interior of an Arab tent near the tomb of Cyrus, a mosque at Natens, the ruins of a bridge over the Táb near Arreján, the pavilion of Finn near Kashan, bas-reliefs, a Sasaian toll-gate in the Bakhtiyari mountains, Iliyats milking their sheep and churning butter, the tomb of the prophet Daniel at Súsa, Cufic inscriptions at Khorremabád and much more. The maps illustrate de Bode’s routes from Kazeroun to Shushtar and from Shushtar to Búrújjird.

In a supplement, he published his observations on the routes of Timur and Alexander the Great, who crossed southwestern Persia during their conquering marches.

Ghani, Iran and the West I, p. 93; Houtsma, E.J. Brill’s first encyclopedia of Islam, 1913–1936, volume V, p. 52; not in Diba; on the author: Howgego, 1800–1850, G2.

100 original photographic portraits of Berber men, women and children in Algeria

88. BONAPARTE, Roland. [Collection anthropologique du Prince Roland Bonaparte: Afrique du Nord].

[Paris (photographs taken in Algeria), ca. 1889]. 2 volumes. Two albums (41 × 34 cm), each containing 50 photographic portraits (21 × 15.5 cm), each photograph mounted over a brown-gold tint block on a thick paperboard leaf, with “Collection du Prince Roland Bonaparte” printed in script lettering in the foot margin below. Contemporary and uniform black half sheepskin. € 18 000

A pair of albums containing 100 original photographic studio portraits of at least mostly Algerian Berbers, some variously described elsewhere as “Arabes et Touaregs” or “Algériens et Kabyles”. They were made by and/or under the direction of Prince Roland Bonaparte, most or all in one studio that he set up, probably in Kabylíë, a mountainous region in northern Algeria, east of Algiers, though the sitters could be ethnic Tuaregs, whose traditional lands in the Sahara included southern Algeria. Bonaparte presented many of these photographs at the Exposition Universelle held at Paris in 1889. Kabylíë had remained largely independent when most of Algiers was governed by vassals of the Ottoman Empire and was one of the last regions conquered by the French in 1830.

Prince Roland Bonaparte (1858–1924), grandson of Napoleon’s brother, was a geographer, ethnologist, member (from 1910 to his death president) of the Société de Géographie, and photographer, though many photographs that appeared under his name were taken by photographers whom he hired and directed, including Felice Beato (1832–1909). In what Bonaparte and his crew intended as scientific studies, they photographed and measured indigenous peoples in or from many regions around the world. For the 1889 Exposition Universelle at Paris Bonaparte published several small collections of his photographs under the title *Collection anthropologique du Prince Roland Bonaparte* with subtitles indicating the cultural group shown, but except for a larger collection of Hottentot (Khoikhoi) portraits they contained only 22–31 photographs each. One of these published collections shows «22 phot. anthropologiques d’habitants de l’Afrique du Nord».

Three photographs in the first album are somewhat spotted, and the sitters in one of them and one other portrait are slightly blurred, apparently because they moved during the exposure, but the prints are otherwise in very good condition, with only some slight fading. One of the mounts is foxed and another shows a fold, neither affecting the photographic prints. The bindings show a few scuffs but are still in good condition.

For Bonaparte: Encyclopedia of nineteenth-century photography, vol. 1, pp. 172–173.



The first Western account of khat



89. BOTTA, Paul-Émile. Relation d'un voyage dans l'Yemen, entrepris en 1837 pour le Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.

Paris, (Dondey-Dupré for) Benjamin Duprat, 1841. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped red label to gilt spine. All edges red; marbled endpapers. € 4000

First edition. – The naturalist Botta (1802–70) had served as army physician to Mehmed Ali in Egypt before accepting a commission by the Paris Museum of Natural History to explore the coasts of the Red Sea. His expedition, lasting from 1836 to 1839, was much aided by the fact that he was fully fluent in Arabic. He visited Jeddah before landing in Hodeida in 1836, proceeding to Bet el-Fakih, Sebid, and Hais, Djebel-Ras, Maammara, Cahim, Djennat and Haguef, visiting Tihama and the highlands under the protection of Ibrahim Pasha and Sheikh Hussein Bin Yahia. “Botta’s foremost deed in the Yemen was the ascent and exploration of the 3 006 metre Djebel Sabor, south of Taizz, a climb which Forskal had vainly desired to undertake [...] Botta was the first to provide details on the cultivation of and trade in the drug khat” (cf. Henze).

Old ownership stamp erased from title-page, otherwise an excellent copy, appealingly bound. Rare.

Gay 3675. Henze I, 308. OCLC 28330825.

Eyewitness account of a 1570 diplomatic mission to the Ottoman court, with 28 fine original colour drawings and samples of Turkish decorated paper

90. [MANUSCRIPT]. BRAECKLE, Jacques de. Memoires du voiage de Constantinople de Jacques de Braclé seigneur de Bassecourt.

[Various places, 1570 or very soon after]. 4° (main text & decorated paper) & 8° (transcription & drawings) (21.5 × 14.5 cm). 90 ff. Manuscript in French, written in brown ink on paper in a Flemish bastarda gothic hand, with about 26 lines per page. With 8 contemporary half-sheet specimens of Turkish decorated “silhouette” paper (folded to make 16 leaves in 2 quires), a series of 28 drawings in brown ink and coloured gouaches, highlighted in gold (mostly costume figures, some showing the Sultan and other leading figures, others showing anonymous types from various ethnic and religious groups), plus a ca. 1800 transcript of the complete text and biography of the author (with his arms in colour). Modern sheepskin parchment. € 250 000

A unique, fascinating and unpublished manuscript containing the account of a diplomatic mission to Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire in the year 1570. De Braeckle (1540–1571), a Flemish physician, assisted Charles Rijm (Karl Rym), Baron de Bellem (ca. 1533–1584), Maximilian II’s ambassador to Constantinople, probably as his secretary. He wrote an account of his journey, which contains fascinating details about the places he visited, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, incidents, etc. Leaving Prague on 13 March 1570, the delegation passed through Vienna, Hungary and Czechoslovakia before entering Ottoman territory, where they visited the mosques and caravanserais (inns) of Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (ca. 1505–1579), Grand Vizier of Sultan Selim II (1524–1574) who ruled the Turks at the time of Rijm and Braeckle’s journey. From 31 May to 12 August 1570 they stayed in Constantinople, where De Braeckle describes several monuments and works of art. He returned via Bulgaria, Serbia (the party was held in Belgrade for nearly a month) and Hungary, arriving on 23 October 1570. He died shortly afterwards, in 1571.

The set of 28 beautiful original drawings in pen, coloured gouaches and gold begins with a view of the caravanserai for the ambassadors to Constantinople, then shows mostly costume figures. Although similar illustrations were sometimes made for sale to travellers in Constantinople or passed on to western merchants, the inclusion of the delegation’s caravanserai suggests this set was produced to illustrate Charles Rijm’s diplomatic mission, described in the accompanying text.



Each of the 8 half-sheet specimens of Turkish decorated “silhouette” paper has four vertical rectangles in reddish brown in the centre (perhaps intended for two columns of written text on each page) and yellow-green plant silhouettes around the margins. Haemmerle shows a similar example in a book of Turkish costume drawings from ca. 1580, also with the silhouette paper folded to make two leaves. Only three manuscript copies of the present travelogue are recorded, probably intended for members of De Braeckle’s family. In very good condition.

S. Yerasimos, *Les voyageurs dans l'Empire Ottoman (XIVe-XVIe siècles)*, (1991), pp. 286–187.

A witty discussion of medical syrups

91. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. *Examen omnium syruporum, quorum publicus usus est. Omnia ab authora recognita. Cum Indice.*

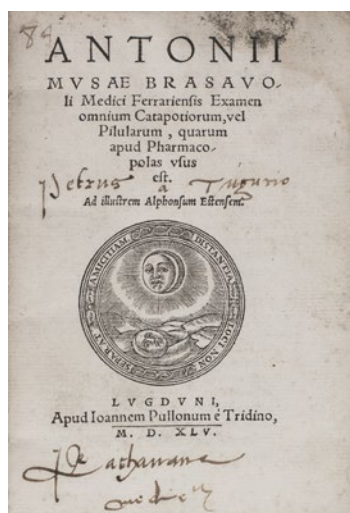
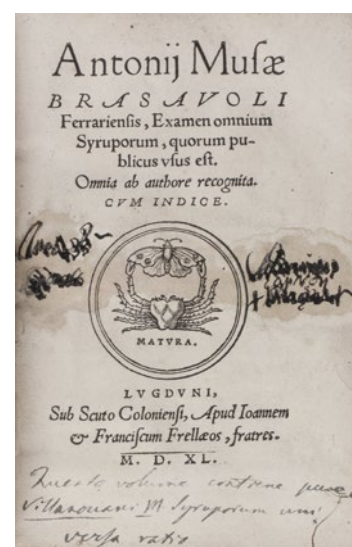
Lyon, Jean & François Frellon (colophon: Jean Barbou), 1540. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 3500

Second or third edition of a medical treatise, discussing many types of syrups then in common use and providing numerous recipes from various sources. Brasavola’s previous work, *Examen omnium simplicium*, proved so popular that he wrote a series of similar dialogues about nearly every type of medicine sold in the drugstores of his native city, Ferrara. The present work is “in the form of a dialogue with an Apothecary, who commences by giving a whimsical account of the manner in which he treated his wife: stating that as soon as they had retired to their chamber, he threw down a pair of inexpressibles on the floor, and, giving his wife a stick similar to one he kept for himself, insisted on her contending with him, as to who should have the privilege of wearing them; and that, having gained the victory, he had resolutely maintained his authority ever after. The Doctor, after reproving his guest the Apothecary, concludes with giving him some judicious advice as to his future conduct” (Hamilton).

Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), an Italian botanist and physicist, who also held doctorates in law and theology, was a pupil of the famous medical humanist Niccolò Leonicensio. He served as the personal physician to several popes and emperors and wrote some seventy books and articles, including an authoritative concordance of Galen.

With a short manuscript index on a flyleaf, and old owner’s inscription (struck through) on title-page, and a few manuscript annotations and underscoring throughout. Minor waterstain on title-page and slightly browned, but internally otherwise in very good condition. Binding a bit soiled, with some minor damage along the spine, and with the front hinge detached from the bookblock, but otherwise still good.

Durling 685; *USTC 147813*; cf. Hamilton, *Hist. of med., surg., and anat., ... II* (1831), pp. 27–28; *Heirs of Hippocrates 229*.



Examination of medical pills, heavily influenced by Galen

92. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. *Examen omnium catapotiorum, vel pilularum, quarum apud pharmacopolas usus est.*

Lyon, Jean Pullon, 1545. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and some woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum. € 8500

Rare second edition of an examination of all the pills that were commonly used in apothecaries, written by Brasavola and dedicated to Alphonso d'Este, then the son of the duke of Ferrara, Italy. The first edition was published in 1543 in Basel. 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 for Islamic medicine.

Waterstain in upper outer corner and lower margin, and minor foxing. Binding slightly soiled. Overall a good copy.

USTC (3 copies); not in Adams; Durling.

*Imaginary dialogue between an old man and a physician,
heavily influenced by Galen*

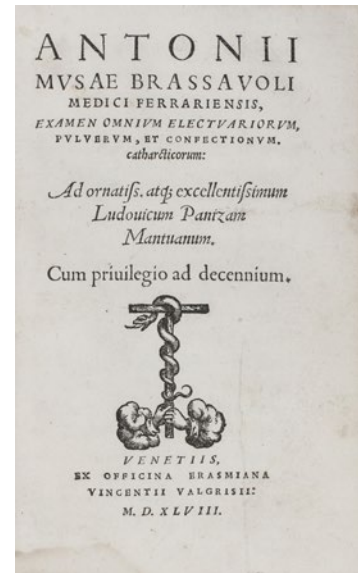
93. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium electuariorum, pulverum, et confectionum.

Venice, Vincent Valgrisi, 1548. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and enlarged on last page. Later stiff paper wrappers. € 9500

First edition of a work on different medications, including powders, written in the form of an imaginary dialogue between Brasavola and *senex*, the old man. 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 for Islamic medicine.

Waterstain in lower margin, not affecting text, otherwise in good condition.

Adams B-2685; Durling 677.



Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen

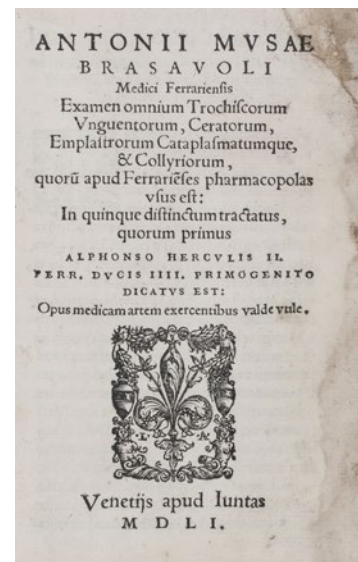
94. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium trochiscorum, unguentorum, ceratorum, emplastrorum, cataplasmatum, & collyriorum : quorum apud Ferrarienses pharmacopolas usus est : ...

Venice, (colophon: Lucas Antonius Juntas), 1551. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary limp vellum, restored. € 9500

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 for 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.



The greatest map of Paris, 240 × 316 cm, here with the 20 sheets and key map bound as an atlas in contemporary gold-tooled morocco with the Paris city arms

95. BRETEZ, Louis. Plan de Paris commencé l'année 1734. Dessiné et gravé, sous les ordres de Messire Michel Etienne Turgot, Marquis de Sousmons ... Achevé de graver en 1739.

[Paris, 1739]. Grand-Aigle 2° (56 × 45.5 cm). An enormous engraved map of Paris in 20 numbered sheets plus a key map, at a scale of about 1:2000, each segment measuring 55 × 84 cm (plate size 51.5 × 80.5 cm; image 48 × 79 cm) which would give an assembled map with image size about 240 × 316 cm! The key map is slightly larger than the segments and folds out at the head. Bound as an atlas (but with segments 18 and 19, containing the cartouche, assembled to make a long fold-out) in contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, each board with as centrepiece the Paris coat of arms (a ship with chief a field of fleurs-de-lis). € 25 000

An extraordinary engraved map of Paris and surroundings in 20 enormous sheets, showing the city and its buildings in a bird's-eye view (the buildings in an orthographic projection, nearly isometric, but mostly from a slightly higher angle, around 45°). It covers the area within about 3 kilometres of the centre of Paris at a scale of about 1:2000, showing every house and every other building in great detail with windows and doors, as well as the layout of gardens, parks and orchards, boats in and beside the rivers, and in the surrounding countryside also topographic features. No map gives a clearer idea of what Paris looked like ca. 1740. Michel Étienne Turgot (1690–1751), “prévôt des marchands” of Paris (more or less the mayor) and one of the most powerful men in France, ordered its production, which occupied the years 1734 to 1739. It was surveyed and drawn by Louis Bretez, engraved by Claude Lucas, and the lettering executed by “Aubin”. A note on the key map indicates the main map was sold both assembled as a wall map and bound in segments as an atlas. It served both practical aims as a reliable guide to the city and showed off the city's glory. The present copy, in its splendid gold-tooled red morocco binding with the Paris coat of arms and the extensive use of French lilies, certainly appears to have been intended as a presentation copy that the city might give to influential people or honoured visitors, but it contains no record of its provenance. Cohen & De Ricci notes that copies in red morocco “de Padeloup” (perhaps merely meaning in the general style associated with Antoine Michel Padeloup, royal binder from 1733) are known with either the arms of Paris or the royal arms.



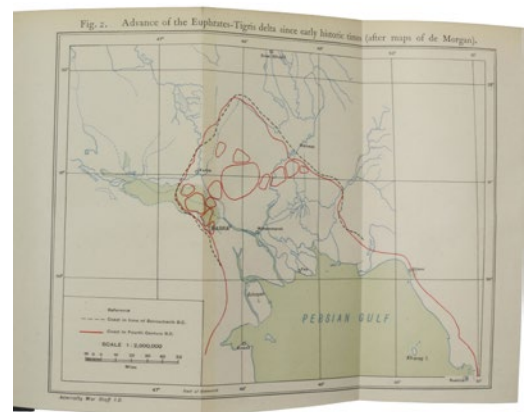
With an occasional small tear, 3 entering 1 to 3 cm into the map image, but all sheets in very good condition. The binding shows minor damage at the corners and slight wear to the hinges, but is also very good. A remarkably well-preserved copy of the most magnificent map of Paris.

BMC maps 3, col. 306; Cohen & De Ricci, p. 807; IKAR (2 copies); for the Paris arms: Olivier 2121 no. 3.

An early estimate of the Arabian Gulf's oil resources

96. [BRITISH ADMIRALTY]. Geology of Mesopotamia and its Borderlands. Compiled by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, Admiralty.

[London], His Majesty's Stationery Office, [ca. 1921?]. 8°. With 5 folding colour-printed maps as issued. Bound in publisher's blue cloth. € 4500



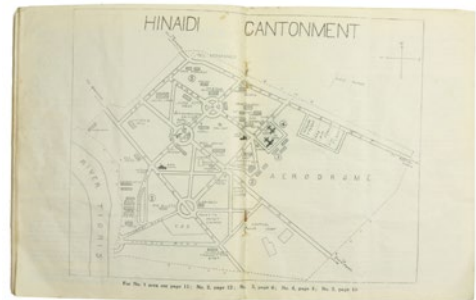
First publicly-issued edition of this internal government document on the topic of Iraq, Iran, the Arabian Gulf, and “the mineral resources and probable industrial development of those countries”. Driven by skyrocketing demand for oil during WWI, interest in the suspected oil-fields of Mesopotamia became a matter of British naval security during this period, thanks to the promised conversion of warships from coal to oil fuel. Published long before the first oil reserves were discovered in Iraq (1927), Bahrain (1932), Qatar (1935), Saudi Arabia and Kuwait (1938), the UAE (1958), and Oman (1964), the present work lays out the state of geological knowledge of the oil-fields at the end of WWI and suggests directions for their exploitation, noting that although “the scattered localities around the shores of the Persian Gulf” are favorably situated for commercial purposes, “they appear to be the least hopeful of yielding oil in quantities of commercial importance” (p. 73). Instead, the authors suggest further exploration of southwest Persia and the “bituminous occurrences” in Kuwait and Bahrain. The folding plate depicting the “Distribution of Oil Springs and Bituminous Deposits of Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf” neatly summarizes the most advanced information available around 1920. A few ex-library markings to pastedown and versos of title-page and folding plates. Very good.

The Iraq Royal Air Force Command of the British forces

97. [BRITISH FORCES IN IRAQ]. An Introduction to Iraq.

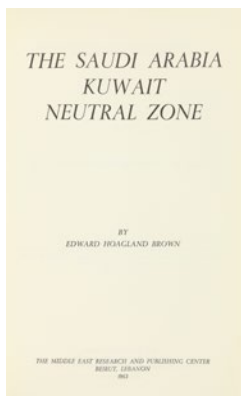
Baghdad, Times Press Ltd., 1935. 8°. With a frontispiece map of Iraq, a double-page plan of Hinaidi cantonment and numerous black and white half-tone photographic illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 950

An exceedingly rare pamphlet commissioned for members of the Iraq Royal Air Force Command, documenting the elaborate structure of this unit of the British forces in Iraq. Apart from listing RAF units and stations, it acquaints the airmen with the geography, climate and recent history of Iraq, as well as with its economy, religious beliefs, popular sports, coinage, and mail service. The plan of Hinaidi Cantonment, where RAF headquarters were moved from Baghdad in 1928, shows facilities including the aerodrome, the wireless transmitting station, rifle ranges and messes, as well as a swimming pool, post office, churches, a British hairdressing saloon and Royal Studios. The half-tone photographic illustrations display RAF squadrons, the armoured car company, wireless stations, the RAF general hospital and the Hinaidi aircraft depot. With a foreword by Air Vice Marshal William Gore Sutherland Mitchell, who was appointed Air Officer Commanding British Forces in Iraq in 1934, and served in WWII as Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Middle East from March 1939, and then as Inspector-General of the RAF, before retiring in 1941.



Foreword (pp. 1–2) erroneously bound after p. 32. The unnumbered pages contain ads. Extremities lightly bumped, wrappers slightly foxed. Paper a little creased; otherwise a good copy.

Oil operations between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait



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

Beirut, The Middle East Research and Publishing Center, 1963. 8°. Black full calf with gilt-stamped spine title. € 1500

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 5770 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*

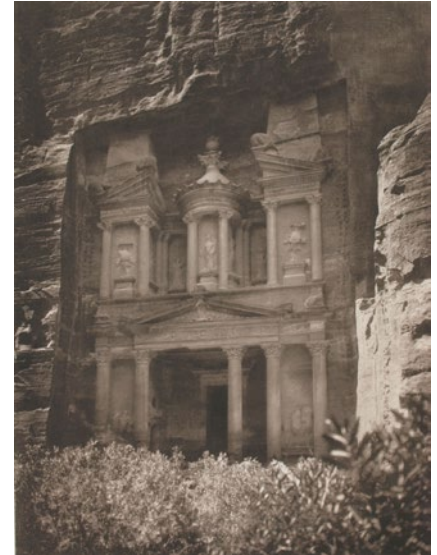
99. BRÜNNOW, Rudolf Ernst / DOMASZEWSKI, Alfred von.
Die Provincia Arabia.

Strasbourg, Trübner, 1904–1909. Small 2° (320 × 246 mm). 3 vols. With heliogravure frontispiece, 1120 illustrations, 53 plates and maps in the text, and 2 extra maps. Publisher's original half vellum and green boards. €25000

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 a thousand half tone illustrations, many full-page, and numerous splendidly produced plates (some folding or double-page, a few coloured). The outstanding feature of the Mshatta palace was the intricately carved decoration on its facade. Today the complete facade, built in the mid-eighth century, exists only in Brünnow's photographs.

Bindings slightly rubbed; upper joints of vol. 3 slightly split; stamp of the Meadville Theological School library to title-page. A good, clean copy.

NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 24223621.



Biblical travels in the form of a travel book

100. BÜNTING, Heinrich and Matthias HASAERT.
Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae. Dat is: het reysboek der Heyligher Schrift.

Including:

— **BÜNTING, Heinrich.** Een besonder tractaet ende onderwijsinghe van de munte ende ghewichtre der Heyligher Schrifturen...

— [**BÜNTING, Heinrich.**] Itinerarium Novi Testamenti. Dat is: een reysboeck, over het Nieuwe Testament. Het tweede deel...

— **BÜNTING, Heinrich.** Harmonia evangelistarum, dat is: eene seer schoone ende eendrachtige over-een-stemminge der heyliger vier evangelisten...

Amsterdam, Hendrik Laurentsz., 1635. 4 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With 5 woodcut and 2 engraved folding maps. Contemporary vellum, modern endpapers. € 1950



Rare eighth(?) edition of the Dutch translation of a work on Biblical travels, written by the German Protestant pastor and theologian Heinrich Bünting (1545–1606), first published in German in 1581 and translated by Matthias Hasaert (1578?–1663). The work proved extremely popular and appeared in almost 80 editions up to the 18th century. “However much a work of the study, this book could be easily taken and read as a travel book. Bünting, although he had never actually visited Palestine, produced an original work by recasting Sacred Scripture into a *Reissbuch*” (Noonan). The work is divided into four parts. The first deals with the travels from the Old Testament, starting with a description and a woodcut plan of Jerusalem. Two other woodcut folding plates show the Temple of Solomon and the

route the Jews took from Egypt to the Holy Land. The second part explains the Biblical currencies and units of measurement. The third part resembles the first, but deals with the journeys from the New Testament. The work closes with a short theological treatise on the four Evangelists.

With an owner's inscription on flyleaf. Browned throughout, some marginal smudges, some occasional small spots and one plate slightly torn along the fold. Binding somewhat soiled, spine restored. Overall a fair copy.

STCN (3 copies); *WorldCat* (1 copy); cf. *Laor, Maps of the Holy Land 139–146, 968* (maps in other eds., 1582–1648); *F.T. Noonan, The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery* (2007), pp. 158–160.

Tribute to Abdulaziz Ibn Saud

101. BUKHARI, Abd-El-Aziz. The Glorious Saudi Era (Realities beyond Mythology).

Cairo, Mondial, [1953]. 8°. With 48 full-page photo illustrations. Original printed wrappers. € 650

First and only edition. – An extremely rare and early tribute to Abdulaziz Ibn Saud and the country he created, and to his son H.M. King Saud, the newly acceded ruler. Contains not only a large number of rarely-seen photo illustrations but also capsule portraits of the most important members of the royal family: Prince Faisal (later, King Saud's successor), Prince Mohammed, Prince Mash'al, Prince Abdulla el Faisal, Prince Tallal, as well as of Mohammed Sourour Sabban, the Royal Counsel and Minister of Finance and Economy.

Slight brown stain to upper cover, otherwise perfectly preserved. Only 3 copies worldwide via OCLC (U.S. Air Force Academy; University of Berne; Osaka University of Economics).

OCLC 48473424. Not in Macro.



Rare introduction to Arabic

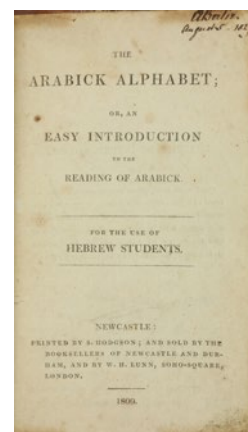
102. [BURGESS, Thomas]. The Arabick Alphabet; or, an easy introduction to the reading of Arabick. For the use of Hebrew students.

Newcastle, S. Hodgson, 1809. Large 12°. Modern half calf over marbled boards with black morocco label to spine, gilt. Padded at the end with 22 sturdy blank leaves with binder's ticket of "Period Binders, Bath". € 6500

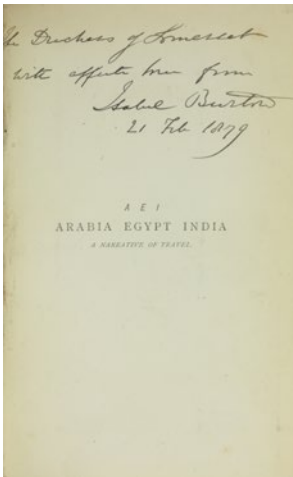
First edition of this rare introduction to Arabic. As the author writes in his dedication to the Rev. John Frederick Usko, "The object of the following pages is to put the Hebrew student in possession of just so much Arabick as may enable him to profit by the illustrations of Hebrew words in the Lexicons 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. Attributed to Thomas Burgess (1756–1837), who served successively as Bishop of Salisbury and St. David's.

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 and ownership inscription to title-page "A Bertiz / August 5, 1829". – Rare.

OCLC 55524381.



Inscribed by the author to the Duchess of Somerset



103. 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. € 7500

First edition. – Lady Burton’s second book, detailing a journey made with her husband Sir Richard Francis Burton to India via Arabia and Egypt between 1875 and 1876. Although the work is predominantly focused on India, there is a chapter devoted to Jeddah and some notes on Trieste, where this particular voyage began.

Provenance: Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset, with the author’s presentation inscription on the half-title: “The Duchess of Somerset with affecti[onate] love from Isabel Burton / 21 Feb 1879”. The beautiful Jane Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset (1809–84), was the granddaughter of the Irish playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Neat restoration to extremities and inner hinges. A fine association copy.

First edition with Palladio’s illustrations

104. CAESAR, Caius Julius. I commentarii con le figure in rame de gli alloggiamenti, de’ fatti d’arme, delle circonvallazioni delle città, & di molte altre cose notabili descritte in essi. Fatte da Andrea Palladio.

Venice, Pietro de’ Franceschi, (1574–)1575. 4° (170 × 225 mm). With woodcut initials and headpieces, 42 engravings (maps and plans) with letterpress captions on versos. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. title to spine, lacking 2 pairs of ties. € 8500

First edition with Palladio’s illustrations. Italian edition of Caesar’s “Commentarii de bello Gallico” and “Commentarii de bello civili”, using Francesco Baldelli’s twenty-year-old translation, with new engraved plates by Andrea Palladio depicting most of Caesar’s campaigns, including the famous siege of Alesia. In his introduction, Palladio notes that while fortifications are all very well, a determined army will always overcome them, and it is better to train an army properly along the lines of the Roman army (as Machiavelli had also stated), just as in architecture the Romans had not been surpassed by later generations.

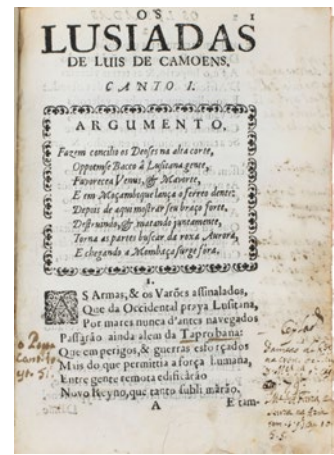
Binding wrinkled with a few slight spine flaws. Foot of title-page excised (just touching date); a few captions shaved. Provenance: extract from English sale catalogue

pasted to front flyleaf. Armorial bookplate of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle (1765–1819), close friend of Admiral Nelson, to pastedown. Latterly in the collection of his descendant Thomas Fremantle, 3rd Baron Cottesloe (1862–1956), commander of the Territorial Army and president of the Society for Army History Research (purchased from Pickering & Chatto, 2 August 1901, 12s).

Edit 16, CNCE 8188. BM-STC Italian 135. Adams C 86. Mortimer, Harvard Italian 97. Schweiger II.1 55. Thieme/Becker XXVI, 165.



Rare collected works of Portugal's greatest poet



105. CAMÕES (CAMOENS), Luis de & João Franco BARRETO. Obras de Luis de Camoës príncipe des poetas Portugueses. Com os argumentos do Lecenceado João Franco Barreto & por elle emédadas em esta nova impressão, que comprehende todas as obras, que deste insigne autor se achãrão impressas, & manuscritas, com o index dos nomes proprios. Offerecidas a D. Francisco de Sovsa capitão da guarda do Príncipe N.S.

Lisbon, Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1666–1669. 8°. With 8 woodcut tailpieces. Later mottled calf, red spine labels, red edges. € 9500

Rare edition of the collected works of Luis de Camões, including *Os Lusíadas* and three *Rimas*. In the same year, Antonio Craesbeeck published another edition with the same title but with less content and with a different frontispiece. This collection of works is made up of separate publications.

Os Lusíadas is the great epic poem of Portuguese exploration, in the original Portuguese, a monument of Portuguese literature that gave a Homeric aura to Renaissance voyages of discovery and colonial conquests, here together with the other works of Camões. Camões's work was first published in Portuguese at Lisbon in 1572.

In the early 1530s the great Portuguese historian, João de Barros, most famous for his *Decadas de Asia*, had called for an epic poem of Portuguese exploration and discovery. Luis de Camões (1524–1580) answered that call four decades later. Camões was educated in a monastic school in Coimbra, and produced poetry and plays at an early age. In his early twenties he was banished from Lisbon after producing a play considered disparaging to the royal family. He served as a soldier in the Portuguese forces besieging Ceuta in North Africa, where he lost an eye. Camões returned to Lisbon in 1550, but found himself in more trouble, and was pardoned by the King on condition that he serve the Crown in India for five years. He arrived at Goa in late 1553 and stayed there briefly before joining an expedition to the Malabar Coast. Later he participated in a campaign against pirates on the shores of Arabia. In 1556 he left Goa again for the East Indies, taking part in the military occupation of Macao, where he remained for many months. On his return trip to India, he was shipwrecked off the Mekong and wandered in Cambodia before reaching Malacca and eventually returning to Goa. He did not return to Lisbon until 1570. The *Lusiads* gives 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 the geography of the region, informed by Camões's own experiences as well as his familiarity with Ptolemy and Barros.

With the bookplate of "Aulo-Gélio", 1961, with a view of Lisbon. First few pages slightly worn with some repairs. Stained throughout. Some contemporary annotations in ink in the margins.

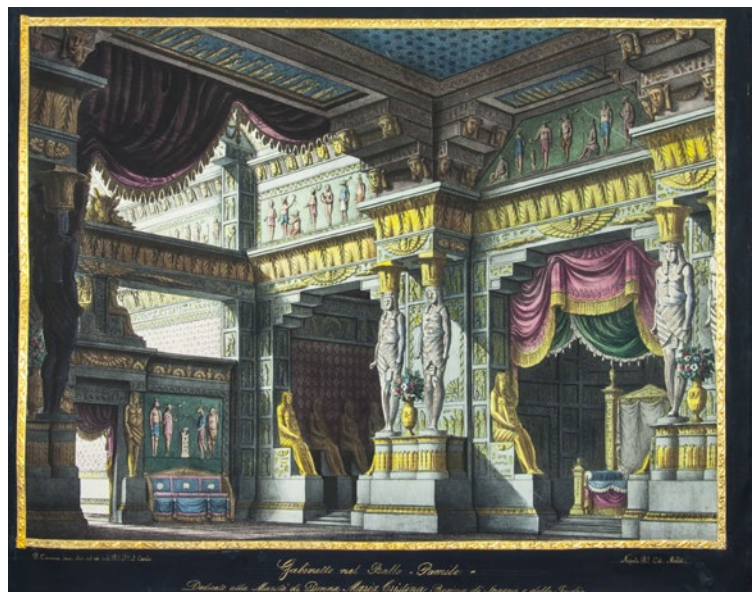
Bibliotheca Lusitana p. 62; *Inocência*, vol. 14, p. 78; *José de Canto*, 37.

Stage design for the Real Teatro di San Carlo at Naples: 18 hand-coloured lithographs

106. CANNA, Pasquale. Raccolta di disegni alla Sacra Real Maestà D.A.M.ria Cristina Borbone Regina di Spagna ed delle Indie.

[Naples, 1828–1831?]. Oblong 1° (39 × 50 cm). One letterpress leaf dated 22 August 1830, mounted on flyleaf, and 18 hand-coloured lithographs, dated from 1828 to 1831, drawn on stone by Angelo Belloni, Federico Gatt, Gaetano Dura and Settimio Severo Lopresti, and printed by the "Reale Litografia Militare". Contemporary green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, front board with letterpress title-label. € 68 500

Extremely rare series of 18 beautiful hand-coloured lithographs showing stage designs for the Real Teatro San Carlo, one of Italy's most famous opera houses.



The striking plates include scenery for *Zelmira* (1822), the acclaimed opera by Rossini, who was the artistic director of the San Carlo from 1815 to 1822. Each lithograph has a hand-written caption and is dedicated to Maria Cristina Ferdinanda di Borbone, principessa delle Due Sicilie (1806–1878).

Pasquale Canina was a distinguished, prolific, neo-classical stage designer who made a career as a painter and scenographer in Parma, Venice, Milan and Naples, working for such famous theatres as La Scala (Milan), the San Carlo and the Teatro del Fondo (Naples). The present brightly coloured plates are an impressive visual record of the eventful history of the San Carlo, published during the great age of Neapolitan opera.

Some spotting, some insignificant waterstains, front inner hinge cracked, binding slightly chafed, otherwise in very good condition.

Enciclopedia dello Spettacolo records copies in Biblioteca Corsini and Biblioteca Bucardo; not in KVK; WorldCat.

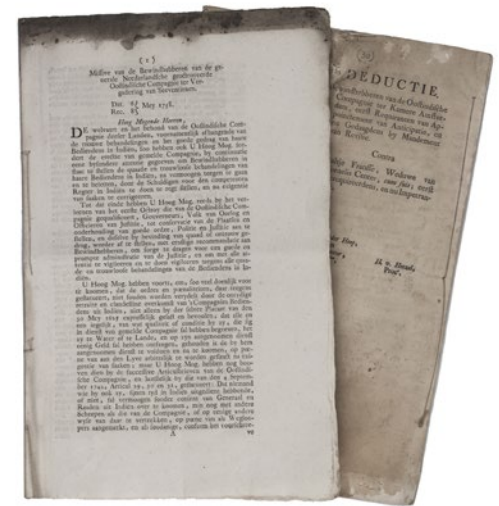
Misconduct at Basra by VOC resident

107. [CANTER, Frans (subject)]. Deductie gedaan ... uit den name ende van wegens bewindhebber van de Oost-Indische Compagnie ter kamer Amsterdam, eerst requiranten van appointement van anticipatie, en nu gedaagdens by mandament van revisie, ter eenre, op ende jegens Aaltje Fransse, weduwe van Cornelis Canter, Jan Canter, en Hendrik van Greuningen, als in huwelyk hebbende Anna Canter, zeggende te zyn moeder, broeder, en zwager respective, van Frans Canter, alle wonende te Amsterdam, ...

[Amsterdam, 1752]. 2° (31.5 × 20.5 cm). Side-stitched.

With: (2) Missive van de bewindhebber van de generale Neederlandsche geocstroyerde Oostindische Compagnie ter vergadering van Seeventien.

[Amsterdam, 1758]. 2° (33 × 21 cm). Side-stitched. € 3500



Rare first and only edition of a legal injunction against the mother, father and brother-in-law of Frans Canter, manager of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) factory at Basra in southern Iraq from 1746 to 1750, who upon a summons to Batavia (apparently regarding misconduct), fled to Europe. Added is an even rarer missive from the directors of the VOC, on the misconduct of the company's personnel, including a summary of the case against Canter. In this period the VOC was plagued by rising debts and corruption.

“The Dutch representatives in Basra had quite a bad reputation with their principals. ... Frans Canter, resident in Basra from 1747 to 1750 seems to have had a bad conscience too. When in 1750, the High Government sent him a successor to Basra, Tiddo Frederik van Knipphausen, Canter did not wait for Knipphausen to arrive and take over his books, but he fled first to Kuwait and from there to Aleppo and finally Holland. There the Company was unable to call him to justice because the Burgomasters of Amsterdam refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Company over one of the citizens of their town while residing under their protection. Of more interest to the history of the Gulf is the fact that the documents on Canter's flight give for the first time explicit proof that caravans from Aleppo used Kuwait as an alternative terminal for Basra” (Slot).

Ad 1: First and last leaf soiled, some marginal thumbing and (water) staining, last leaf (acting as a wrapper) damaged, otherwise still in good condition. Ad 2: Old fold and the head of the first leaf soiled (not reaching the text), otherwise also still very good.

Ad 1: Cat. KITLV, p. 61; Landwehr & Van der Krogt, VOC 1020 (3 copies); STCN (3 copies, incl. at least 1 the same); ad 2: Cat. KITLV, p. 61; NCC (2 copies); not in Landwehr & Van der Krogt, VOC; STCN; cf. Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf, pp. 353–354.

The most extensive Arabic catechism, with more than 1800 pages

108. [CATECHISM–ARABIC–ROMAN RITE]. Catechismus Romanus: ex decreto Concilii Tridentini iussu S. Pii V editus.

[Rome], Propaganda Fide, 1786 [= 1787]–1787. 2 volumes. 8°. With an Arabic title-page on the second page of each volume. Set in 2 sizes of nashk Arabic type, with some preliminary pages set in roman and italic type. Early 19th-century half sheepskin parchment. € 4500



First unabridged Arabic edition of the catechism translated from the Latin version authorized by the Council of Trent and the most extensive Arabic catechism ever published, comprising 1827 pages plus preliminaries. It follows the Roman Catholic rite and was printed and published by the Propaganda Fide in Rome. It is based on the Latin text authorized by the Council of Trent under Pope Pius V, first published in Latin in 1566. While some small Arabic catechisms of a few dozen pages had been printed as early as 1580, only a few more extensive ones had appeared. The present edition is probably the most extensive Arabic work that the Propaganda Fide ever published.

With 19th-century library stamps. With occasional minor and mostly marginal foxing and an occasional quire slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition, with only an occasional tiny hole or small marginal chip. Only slightly trimmed. The most ambitious Arabic catechism produced to this date.

Schnurrer 308; WorldCat (2 copies); not in Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis.

Arabic Neo-Platonism

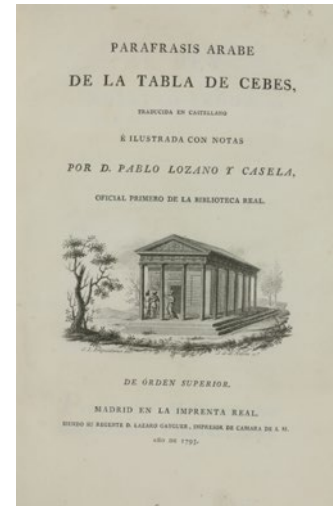
109. CEBES (Pseudo-) / IBN MISKAWAYH. Parafraſis arabe de la tabla de Cebes, traducida en Castellano é ilustrada con notas por D. Pablo Lozano y Casela.

Texto arabe de la parafraſis de la Tabla de Cebes, sin mociones ni version, para exercicio de los principantes. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1793. Large 4° (158 × 240 mm). 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. € 4500

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 AD. 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 British Army’s 1941 campaign in the Middle East

110. CHAIR, Somerset de. The Golden Carpet.

(London), the Golden Cockerell Press, (1943). Large 4°. With a portrait frontispiece. Original green half calf and cream cloth boards. Includes: Autograph letter signed. No place, 29 June 1943. 8°. 2 pp. Additional material. € 2800

First edition. An account of the British Army’s 1941 campaign in the Middle East, advancing from the Mediterranean to Baghdad. Published during the ongoing war, with several poetic pieces about the Middle East appended. Number 45 of 500 copies printed on Arnold’s mould-made paper (nos. 1–30 of which were bound in full morocco). Signed and inscribed by the author to the Anglo-Armenian poet Ernest Altounyan: “for Altounyan / the conversations are resumed (on paper), with the author’s sincere friendship / Somerset de Clair / 21 June 1943”.

Tipped in is a 2-page ALS from the author to Altounyan: “Let me lay the Golden Carpet before you. I have used you in the preface as a link between the Levant fighting in this war and the Revolt in the Desert [...]”. He discusses some “security cuts” made to the ms. before publication, “such as the fact that [...] Glubb had only 150 men with him in the Desert Patrol although he was so much feared by the Iraqis.” – Altounyan, based in Syria, wrote “Ornament of Honour” in 1937 addressed to T. E. Lawrence, written in Aleppo after Lawrence’s death. He had known Lawrence for a long time and wrote the poem as a memorial embodying everything he believed to be their common philosophy of life. Of Altounyan, Lawrence wrote (in a letter to Robert Graves): “I think Frederick Manning, and an Armenian called Altounyan and E. M. Forster are three I most care for since Hogarth died.” – Laid in is an autograph letter signed (21 April 1945, 1 p.) to Altounyan from Col. Franklin Lushington, author of “Yeoman Service: A Short History of the Kent Yeomanry 1939–1945”, returning the volume with thanks. Spine sunned; boards somewhat fingerstained; some browning to de Chair’s ALS, otherwise in fine condition.

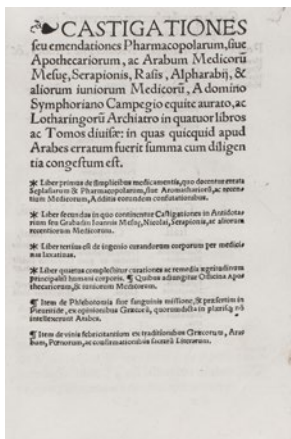
OCLC 7080861.



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

III. CHAMPIER, Symphorien. Castigationes seu emendationes pharmacopolarum, sive apothecariorum, ac Arabum medicorum Mesue, Serapionis, Rafis, Alfarabii, & aliorum iuniorum medicorum...

(Colophon: Lyon, Johannes Crespin, 1532). 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 8°. With armorial woodcut on title-page to the second part (bound as opening title-page), repeated several times in text, and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum, richly blind-tooled in a panel design. € 12 500



First and only edition of a work on the history of medicine by the French doctor Symphorien Champier (1472–1539). During his career Champier switched several times from being appreciative to critical towards Arab authors. In one of his earlier works, he describes Avicenna (Ibn Sina) as “a man of most outstanding genius and certainly the most distinguished of all” (Siraisi). On the other hand, he later criticised Italian doctors, “who allowed their schools to be occupied by ‘Arabs, Persians, Indians and Mahometans’” (Siraisi). In the present work, which he wrote late in his career, he takes a more moderate view, admitting that Arabs indeed made useful contributions to the study of medicine, and calling Avicenna the noblest of them all. The text can be seen as a brief history of medicine, dividing it in three sections: Greek, Latin and Arabic medicine. For the Latin he makes a distinction between *Latini*, those who follow Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat), and *barbari*, those who set out their own path.

With some manuscript annotations in the margins. The two parts bond in reverse order. Very slightly browned and some occasional minor spots. Binding has the corners bumped and the spine soiled. Overall a very good copy.

Durling 930; Parkinson 505; cf. N.G. Siraisi, *Avicenna in renaissance Italy: the canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500* (1987), pp. 71–73.

Napoleon’s Ambitions in the East

II2. CHANLAIRE, Pierre Gregoire & MENTELLE, Edme. Carte du théâtre de la Guerre en Orient.

Paris, Chanlaire & Mentelle, 1798–1799. Original outline colour. Dissected and laid on linen in two sections, 880 × 940 mm & 660 × 940 mm. € 28 000



A two-sheet wall map showing Prussia, Turkey, Egypt and Abyssinia in the west, and the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan, Persia, Arabia and Somalia in the east. Two inset maps show the routes from Siré to Gondar and from Gondar to the sources of the Nile. According to the inscription, the map is based on that of “the late J. B. Laborde” (Jean-Benjamin de Laborde [1734–94], a traveller and musician), with amendments; however we have been unable to trace a map of the region by him.

The vast map was published to satisfy French interest when their seemingly-unstoppable General Bonaparte turned his attention to the conquest of Egypt in 1798. Napoleon had captured Malta en route to Egypt, and the oval title vignette shows him overseeing the burial of the French dead under Pompey’s Pillar after the capture of the important port city of Alexandria (July 1798).

After the defeat of the Mameluk army at the Battle of the Pyramids it was Napoleon’s intention to subdue the rest of the Ottoman Empire before moving to threaten British interests in India. However, as the political situation in Paris was deteriorating, Napoleon decided to leave his army in Egypt in 1799, returning to France to become First Consul. His army was less fortunate, surrendering to the British at Alexandria in 1801.

This map is very scarce: the French citizens’ interest in maps of the Orient evaporated as quickly as Napoleon’s.

*Texts of original documents concerning Charles VIII’s hunting and falconry 1485–1486:
compiler’s presentation copy*

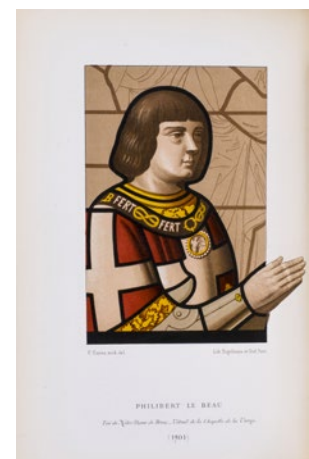
113. CHARLES VIII, King of France, [compiled by Emmanuel Victor POURROY de l’Aubérivière, Comte de QUINSONAS]. *Comptes de la venerie et fauconnerie du Roi Charles VIII. ... 1485–1486.*

Lyon, printed by Louis Perrin [for the compiler], 1860. 8° (24 × 16 cm). With the title-page in red and black with the coat of arms of the compiler, 4 chromolithographed plates showing 3 stained-glass portraits and an architectural elevation, all drawn by P. Giniz and lithographed in Paris by Engelmann & Graf, 2 double-page etched views drawn by J. de Montchalain & Le Bon de Maupetit and engraved by J. M. Fugère, and a lithographic facsimile of a letter written and signed by Margaret of Austria. Half grey-brown cloth (ca. 1900?), top edge gilt, with the publisher’s printed paper wrappers bound in. € 8500

A remarkable bibliophile edition (limited to 50 copies) of financial accounts and other documents concerning hunting and falconry from the archives of King Charles VIII of France in the years 1485 to 1486. These documents are essential primary sources for the history of hunting and falconry, giving detailed and very specific data to throw light on falconry ca. 1485/86. The text was prepared in conjunction with a publication about Margaret of Austria (1480–1530), Duchess of Savoy, and Quinsonas (1818–1901) wrote a brief introductory chapter to the present book, “Documents pour servir à l’histoire de Marguerite d’Autriche”. The chromolithographs show details from two stained-glass portraits of her, one of her husband Philibert and a view of her “tower” in his chateau in Pont d’Ain. The etchings show Pont d’Ain and Louis XIII’s chateau at Poncin. Although the title-page names no compiler and the imprint names only the printer, Quinsonas’s arms appear on the title-page and front wrapper. He was clearly the motive force behind the publication, using the services of the printer Louis Perrin, who pioneered historically allusive book design.

With a presentation inscription from the compiler Comte de Quinsonas to K Mr [Louis] de Mas-Latrie (1815–1897), historian and palaeographer, on the front wrapper. With offsetting of the chromolithographs (in spite of the tissue guards bound in to prevent it), the ribbon marker has left a browned shadow in the gutter margin between 2 pages and the margins of the wrappers have faded to grey-brown, but otherwise in very good condition.

Schwerdt, p. 119; Thiébaud, col. 763.



From surveys made by the officers or the Indian Navy

114. 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 10R/X/3205 within the Qatar Digital Library). “Mesopotamia and its rivers are laid down from Surveys made during the Euphrates Expedition. The Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Southern Coast of Arabia are from those made by the Officers or the Indian Navy. The interior of the peninsula is from various sources, particularly materials furnished for the accompanying work by Aloys Sprenger M.D. and from documents obtained by Dr. Plate” (note). Finely preserved. No copy known outside the British Library.

OCLC 556388606. Not in the Al-Qasimi Collection.

Adventures of a woman in the Middle East

115. [CHÈVREMONT, Jean Baptiste de]. Histoire et les aventures de Kemiski Georgienne. Brussels, François Foppens, 1697. 12°. With an engraved frontispiece, Contemporary calf. € 3500

First edition of the first European rendition of a Middle Eastern story. The author, the abbot of Chèvremont (1640–1702), was a lover of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, especially Georgia. He first wrote another travel book about this region titled *La connaissance du monde, voyages orientaux* (Paris, 1695). The present *Histoire et les aventures de Kemiski Georgienne* is the sequel to that first story. In 1702 he published his *L'état actuel de la Pologne*, a lengthy description of Poland. Maria Kemiski was a Georgian woman who first appeared in the writings of Mehemet Reis Effendi “one of the greatest minds of Asia”. Kemiski was a great beauty, who travelled with the son of the Cherif of Mecca, Alekes, throughout the Middle East. They visited Messina, Morea, Mecca, Turkey and other Arabian lands. With the bookplate of Antoine M. Bélard by R. Thiolloère on paste-down and his name stamped on title-page. Tiny corner torn from the frontispiece (just shaving the border), tiny tear at the foot of the title-page, but internally otherwise in good condition, with just a some occasional spots. Binding worn, hinges weak.



Hayn-Gotendorf III, 536; about Maria Kemiski: Groot algemeen historisch, geografisch, genealogisch, en oordeelkundig woorden-boek 1733. V, p. 78.



First Aldine edition of the collected commentaries on the rhetorical works of Cicero

116. [CICERO, Marcus Tullius]. In omnes de arte rhetorica M. Tullii Ciceronis libros, item in eos ad C. Herennium scriptos, doctissimorum virorum commentaria, ... Venice, sons of Aldus Manutius, 1546. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. 19th-century gold- and blind-tooled red morocco in Renaissance style. € 3500

First Aldine edition of the collected commentaries on the rhetorical works of Cicero: *De oratore*, *De claris oratoribus* (Brutus), *Topica*, *De partione oratoria*, *Rhetorica ad Herennium* (Pseudo Cicero) and *De inventione*. The original was edited by Jacques-Louis Strébéé (Strebaeus) and printed under the same title in 1541 in Basel by Robert Winter and Thomas Platter. A page-for-page reprint of the present edition was published in 1551, also at the Aldine presses.

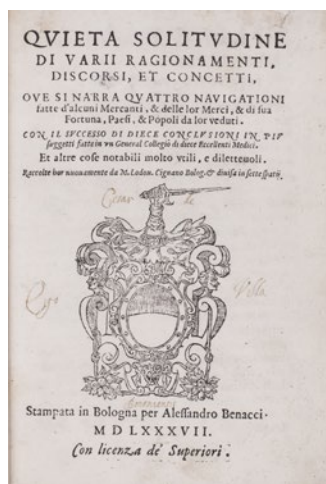
Title-page and last leaf a bit soiled, title-page restored, first and last leaves with insignificant marginal water staining, some marginal worm holes and other minor defects. Spine slightly faded, but the binding otherwise good.

[20] pp, 624 cols.; cols. 1–492, , cols. 493–824[=826] Adams C-1698; Ahmanson-Murphy 353; BMC STC Italian, p. 184; Renouard, Alde, p. 136, 8.

Merchant voyages and trade with Arabia, Egypt, India & China.

117. CIGNANO, Ludovico. *Quieta solitudine di varii ragionamenti, discorsi, et concetti, ove si narra quattro navigazioni ...*

Bologna, Alessandro Benacci, 1587. Small 4° (21 × 15 cm). With a woodcut coat of arms on the title-page. Goatskin morocco (ca. 1870/80?), richly gold-tooled spine and turn-ins, signed in foot of front turn-in by the Paris bookbinders “DARLAUD FRÈRES”, gold fillets on sides and board edges. € 45 000



Rare first and only edition of Italian literary musings concerning merchant voyages, including information about commerce with the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Persia, India and China, with references to Mecca, Constantinople, Cairo and other cities. There are seven numbered chapters (each called a “Spatio”). One discusses a voyage to the East Indies and many refer to real places, but some of the other destinations, as well as the names of some of the people and ships, seem to be allegorical. Chapter one argues for the benefits of travel abroad in general. Chapter 2, discusses the voyage of two ships to the East Indies and mentions many real places along the way and beyond. Chapter 3 concerns the ship *Pistri*. Chapter 4 describes a voyage to “Tana” by “Mandrilio” (a baboon?), “Quintilius” (the unfortunate Roman general?) and “Fausto” (Doctor Faustus?). Chapter 5 concerns the voyage of the ship *Castorea* and mentioning Mecca and Arabic and Persian merchants. Chapter 6 offers advice in the form of ten rules “che gli furno date da Medici”. Chapter 7 names ten (fictitious?) academic doctors and (satirically?) presents the “elegantissime conclusioni con loro dottrina”.

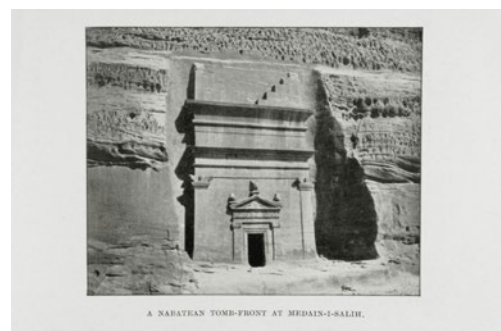
Washed by the 19th-century binder but book and binding in very good condition. A charmingly bound copy of a rare and curious work on the Near and Far East.

USTC 822630 (citing Edit 16); not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*; *Howgego* (neither real nor “invented and apocryphal”); *Mortimer*.

The most iconic archaeological site of Saudi Arabia

118. CLEWOW, Frank G. *A Visit to the Rock-Tombs of Medain-Salih, and the Southern Section of the Hejaz Railway.* [*In*: *The Geographical Journal* Vol. XLII, No. 6].

London, Royal Geographical Society, Dec. 1913. 8°. With a full-page map and 6 photo illustrations on a plate. Original blue printed wrappers. € 580



First printing. – Early account of the now-famous Nabatean necropolis of Mada’in Saleh, by the British physician Clewow (1863–1939), attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople, who travelled on the Hejaz railway as a member of an International Board of Health commission “with the object of selecting the best site for a pilgrims’ quarantine station”. The most iconic archaeological site of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Al-Hijr at Mada’in Saleh with its III monumental tombs was the first in Arabia to be listed as Unesco World Heritage property, in 2008. It is located in the north of Madinah Province, in the area of Al-Ula, where many other fascinating historical sites attest to the thousands of years of human occupation of the area thanks to the underground water available for millennia. Perfectly preserved.

One of only two 19th century English coloured plate books mentioning the Gulf

119. 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 2° (456 × 592 mm). With 9 tinted lithographs on 8 plates (2 on 1 leaf) after Robert Clive. 3 leaves (1 repeat) of letterpress printed on rectos only. Modern half morocco over marbled covers, spine gilt around raised bands with gilt spine title. € 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.*

Idealization of African people to celebrate the first European abolition of slavery

120. COLIBERT, Nicolas after Louis FRÉRET. Habitation des negres. ... Le culte des negres. ... Le mariage des negres. ... Arrivée des Europeens en Afrique.

Paris, Depeüille, [1795]. Oblong 1° (full-sheet leaves) (41 × 49.5 cm). Hand coloured etched and aquatint print series, each print with a caption in script lettering and text in 2 columns. € 3950

Complete set of 4 prints by Nicolas Colibert (1750–ca. 1806), each with its own caption, after the marine painter Louis Barthélémy Fréret (1755–1831), depicting a fantastic romanticized idea of native life in Africa. The African people appear completely at one with nature, enjoying life, living barefoot, smiling, in perfect condition and well fed. The print series celebrates the French Revolutionary National Convention's abolition of slavery in France under Robespierre on 4 February 1794, the first in Europe, hence the unusual idealized depiction of black Africans, while contemporary and earlier depictions portray them as lesser humans. The four prints depict African religion, the merry greeting of the first Europeans in Africa, an African marriage and an African village. The accompanying text further praises the idyllic nature of each scene. The motives for the abolition were not entirely altruistic: the decree helped the French convince rebellious slaves to support their fight against the English and Spanish for control of the colonies in the West Indies. Emperor Napoleon I reinstated slavery in 1802 and the French government abolished it for good only in 1848, after England but before the United States.



Lower margins of some sheets trimmed affecting the imprint. Margins slightly frayed. Paper browned and slightly stained.

Cybèle T. Gontar, *A fashion for abolition: Frédéric Etienne Joseph Feldtrappé's Traite des nègres* (ca. 1825) pp. 10–11. For the artist: *Nagler Künstlerlexicon II*, p. 41; *Saur XX*, p. 248.

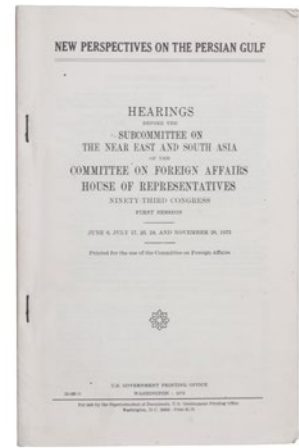
On the sales of arms and arms deals in the Middle East

121. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. New perspectives on the Persian Gulf. Hearings before the subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia of the committee on foreign affairs, house of representatives, ninety-third congress, first session. June 6, July 17, 23, 24, and November 28, 1973.

Washington, U.S. Government printing office, 1973. 8° (23.5 × 15 cm). With a small map of the Arabian Gulf. Original printed paper wrappers. € 2500

Document printed by the government of the United States of America, concerning several hearings of witnesses of events in the Middle East and South Asia, especially concerning “arms sales or pending arms deals with some of the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf, especially Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait ...” (p. 1). Included are a list of witnesses, their statements, tables listing military transactions and import/export numbers, and relating documents, including memorandums, biographies of the witnesses, letters and articles. Inserted is a letter from Eric Barnes to the Congressman Kazen, requesting a copy of the present book.

A very good copy.



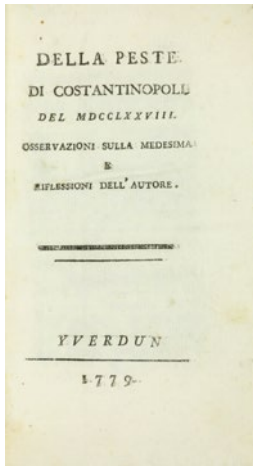
British policy differences with Sheikh Butti bin Suhail Al Maktoum, the ruler of Dubai

122. [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. 2° (216 × 342 mm). 12 parts in one volume. Printed in single columns with blank space left at inner margins for notes. Half sheep over red cloth boards, rebounded, 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 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; 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 rebounded. Extremely rare: no copy traceable in library catalogues internationally.



The Turkish plague of 1778

123. [CONSTANTINOPLE – Plague]. Della peste di Costantinopoli del MDCCCLXXVIII. Osservazioni sulla medesima e riflessioni dell'autore.

Yverdun, no publisher, 1779. 8°. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. € 1500

Very rare study of Constantinople's plague epidemic of the year 1778, by an anonymous eyewitness. Though not himself a medical man (as he confesses in the preface), he feels that most of Europe's learned physicians lack a practical understanding of the illness, for which reason he here sets out his own experiences in writing.

Only six copies in libraries worldwide, mostly in specialized medical research institutions (Wellcome, Institut Pasteur, New York Academy of Medicine, National Library of Medicine etc.).

Binding rubbed and chipped in places, but a very good copy.

Wellcome II, 446. Blake 114.

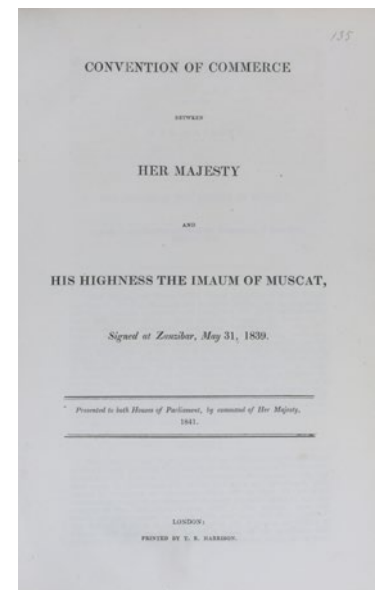
Convention between Queen Victoria and Said bin Sultan

124. CONVENTION of Commerce between Her Majesty and His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, signed at Zanzibar, May 31, 1839.

London, Harrison, 1841. 2° (208 × 324 mm). Modern marbled wrappers. € 2000

Complete English text of the trade convention entered into by Queen Victoria and Said bin Sultan, the Sultan of Muscat, following Said's successful ratification of a treaty with the United States in 1835 and his capture of Mombasa, Kenya, in 1837. As early as 1822, Muscat had agreed to abolish the slave trade with the West.

Removed from an old collection; handwritten page numbers 137ff. on rectos. Well preserved.



28 ancient Coptic textile artefacts: remnants of daily life from a lost world



125. [COPTIC TEXTILES]. [Collection of 28 examples of Coptic textiles].

[Egypt, ca. 300–ca. 650 AD]. 28 examples of Coptic textiles (16 × 6 cm to 36 × 60 cm), mostly linen (many of the colour tapestries incorporating woollen yarn), some with abstract and some with pictorial decoration, some in two colours (usually dark brown and ecru—the unbleached and uncoloured linen) and some in polychrome. All are woven, some including tapestry and perhaps also felted elements. Most items are sealed in clear plastic and some mounted on plain cloth, each in a passe-partout, in 2 clam-shell boxes. € 58 500



Twenty-eight examples of Coptic textiles, mostly burial clothes and other textile goods taken from Egyptian graves excavated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The pictorial decoration includes human faces, full-length human figures, animals (including birds) and trees. One shows what appear to be two angels, another a figure on horseback (St Joseph? a hunter?), another possibly some sort of mythical monster. All are woven, but some include elements made with tapestry techniques and some appear to incorporate felting. The polychrome textiles show red, green, blue, yellow, orange, pink and black, in addition to the brown and ecru of most of the two-colour textiles. Some include clavi (decorative bands).

The Coptic language evolved in Egypt before the spread of Christianity, but as a cultural description the word generally refers to the Christian Egyptian communities that developed in the first centuries of the Christian era. They became well established as the Eastern Roman Empire began to separate from the West around 300 AD but declined after the Islamic conquest of Byzantine Egypt in 641. While Egypt's ancient Coptic sites were studied at various times over the centuries, Albert Gayet's vast Coptic excavations (ca. 1895–1910) and his promotion of them (comparing his site to Pompei) gave new life both to scholarly studies of ancient Coptic civilization and to Coptic influence on the arts, fashion and culture of Western civilization around 1900. Like the

excavations at Pompei ca. 1750 and Napoleon's Egyptian campaign ca. 1800, Gayet's excavations spoke to the imagination of the Western public and infiltrated their popular culture. Unfortunately they also removed thousands of Coptic artefacts from their historical context and dispersed them, some going to public collections but many disappearing from view for decades or (after two World Wars) for ever. One must now attempt to reconstruct their history by collecting, analysing and comparing what survives.

The present collection provides material for such a study: a window offering a view of a lost world. It came from Martin Bodmer (1899–1971) in Switzerland and passed, apparently via the New York bookdealer Hans Peter Kraus (1907–1988), to Martin Schoyer (b. 1940) in Norway. Inevitably these textile artefacts are fragments excavated from burial sites, but thanks to the Egyptian climate and burial conditions they survived remarkably well with the colours mostly still clear. Traces of daily life from the lost world of ancient Coptic civilization.

Authoritative description of life in the service of the East India Company

126. COTTON, Sir Harry Evan Auguste Evan, Sir Cyril Henry PHILIPS & Sir Charles FAWCETT (ed.). East Indiamen. The East India Company's maritime service.

London, The Batchworth Press (printed by James Upton), 1949. Large 8°. With coloured frontispiece showing the company's and other flags flown in eastern seas, and 11 numbered illustrations on 10 plates. Contemporary red cloth.

€ 400

First edition of a description of life in the service of the British East India Company. The chapters include: The men and their ships; Life on board; The Indiamen's sailors; The Company's flag; Voyages out and home; Some famous fights; and Captains ashore. The author Sir Harry Evan Auguste Evan Cotton (1868–1939) was a British Liberal politician with a strong engagement with India. He is well known for his thorough description of Kolkata in *Calcutta old and new* (1907). The present work was published posthumously. Sir Charles Fawcett (1869–1952) edited the text and Sir Cyril Henry Philips (1912–2005) provided it with a foreword. Both men were highly regarded historians of the East India Company. The involvement of these three authors makes this an authoritative handbook.

With several cancelled library stamps and marks of the University of Tasmania. Otherwise in very good condition.



*One of the first European mentions of Chinese Muslims
and the only translation of a lost Hormuz manuscript*

127. 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, Small 4^o in 8s (18.0 × 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 Christian 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 dwells attention to the roots of the Chinese Muslim community, which he traces back to Central Asia.

Comparing the work to the more renowned 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; E. M. Rogers, *Europe Informed*, p. 87; USTC 346100 (5 copies); WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Boxer, *South China in the sixteenth century*.

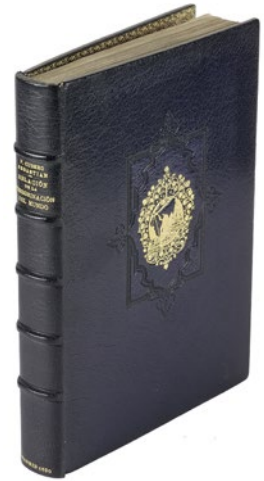
The first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies, by way of Iran

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

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infançon, 1680. Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). With the title-page in a border built up from cast fleurons, woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Charles II of Spain, and some woodcut initials and tailpieces. Gold-tooled morocco, by the leading Barcelona binder Emilio Brugalla (1901–1987), with the arms of the Spanish bibliophile Isidoro Fernandez (1878–1963) stamped in gold on front and back. € 18 000

First edition of an interesting and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies (1671–1680) by the Spanish missionary Pedro Cubero Sebastian. 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 thrown in into prison by the Dutch and later banished from the city. He then proceeded to the Philippine Islands and then, by way of Mexico, back to Europe. “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 and contemporary ownerships inscription on title-page. Some occasional foxing and a small restoration, replacing the outer lower corner of the title-page in a subtle facsimile. With very narrow margins, occasionally just shaving the headlines and quire signatures. Otherwise in very good condition.

Howgego, to 1800, C225; Palau 65756; Sabin 17819; for the author: F.T. Noonan, The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery (2007), p. 104.

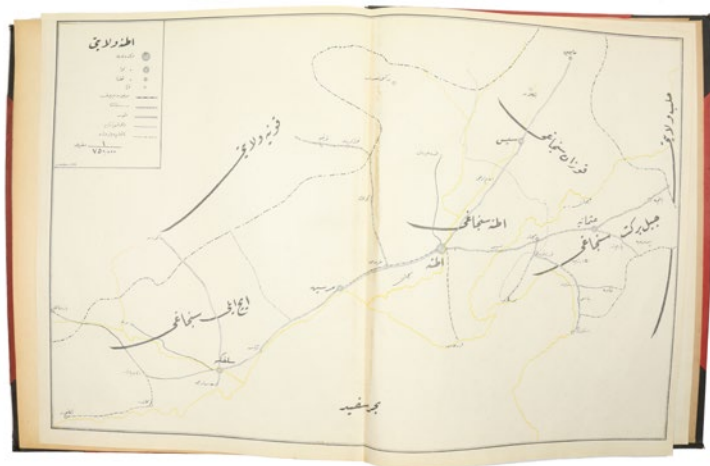


Ottoman Cartography: Mecca, the Hejaz and the Hajj

129. DAKHILIH NAZARATAA ‘UMUR MUHALIYH WILAYAT [Interior Ministry for Vilayets]. Wilayat yawlalaa kharituh sydur [Road Maps of the Vilayets].

Istanbul, Dahiliye Nezareti Umur-Mahalliye-i Vilâyat Müdiriyeti, Hilâl Matbaas, 1329 Rumi Calendar [1913]. Large 4° (260 × 328 mm). 26 bi-chrome lithographed double-page maps (each 485 × 315 mm), with 48 sheets of interleaved text, all contents unnumbered and entirely in Ottoman Turkish. Original half black cloth over red boards with cover bearing the title and the Tughra of Sultan Mehmed V. Reshad in gilt. € 35 000

This is one of the rarest and most extraordinary works of late Ottoman cartography, produced by the Interior Ministry at the behest of the “Young Turks” regime on the eve of World War I. Published with text entirely in Ottoman Turkish, the atlas consists of 26 double-page maps, all of an extraordinary proto-modernist design, accompanied by detailed text explaining all of the road itineraries depicted. All of the maps are original productions, predicated upon the latest official sources supplied by both state engineers and private contractors. Of the maps, eight focus exclusively upon subjects from the Arab world, including a dedicated map of the Hejaz (with the Hejaz Railway and pilgrimage routes), as well as a map focussing upon Mecca and Jeddah. The atlas provides by far and away the most comprehensive and accurate record of the road system throughout the Ottoman Empire, taken in the wake of an unprecedented wave of infrastructure development. Additionally, while not part of the technical remit of the work, the maps also provide a stellar overview of the Ottoman railway system, including the Hejaz Railway and the in-progress Anatolian-Baghdad Railway. The atlas therefore gives the most authoritative historical accounts of the technical nature of the empire’s key corridors of military and commercial movement, as well as the most important routes of the Hajj Pilgrimage, during a critical historical juncture.



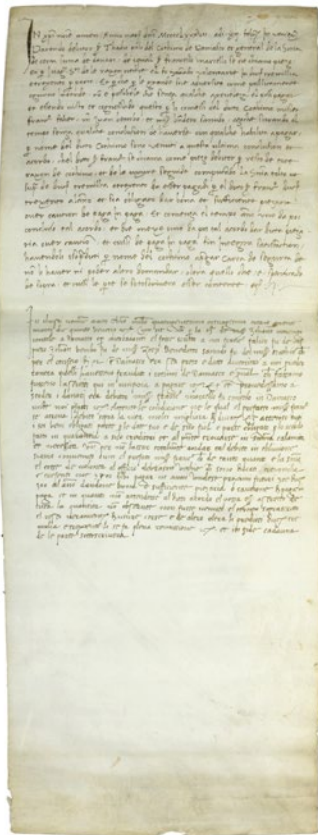
Internally remarkably clean and crisp, just some light natural oxidization of the original glue along the gutters of some leaves and light even toning to text pages, plus a few negligible stains, but overall in a very good condition.

Özege 22737. *Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı – İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi (İSAM) [Turkey Diyanet Foundation – Centre for Islamic Studies, Istanbul] 912.95607 VYL.Y. Dâhiliye Nezareti Umur-ı Mahalliye ve Vilayat Müdürlüğü Evrakı [Archives of the Turkish Interior Ministry, Ankara] DH UMVM 74/31. İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Atatürk Kütüphanesi [Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Atatürk Library] 23589. OCLC 51297423 (listing the work, but not citing the locations of any examples).*

Early Renaissance tax evasion in Damascus

130. [DAMASCUS – VENETIAN TAXES]. Document on vellum.

Venice, 22 Feb. / 5 March 1488. Italian manuscript on vellum (445 × 160 mm). Written space ca. 270 × 140 mm. In a fine cursive handwriting by two hands. € 7500



Written by a notary public of the Much Serene Republic of Venice: a statement of debt for 3300 ducats owed to the main commissioner of Venice by the gentleman Francesco Marcello, for the collection of custom taxes in Damascus. The creditor renounces all other claims, and the debt is to be paid in annual instalments of 300 ducats, beginning the year following the drafting of this document, but after a deposit has been paid the following month: “Parendo debitor ser Thadio Polo del Cothimo de Damasco et general de la soria de certa suma de denari, de i qual ser Francesco Marcello se ne chiama piezo: et per i magnifici siori de le raxon vechie el fo sententiando volontarie in ducati tremillia et trexento per parte. Et perchè per le grande sue adversità come publicamente ognuno intende, non è possibile che senza qualche axeveleza el possi pagar et essendo visto et cognossudo questo per li comessi del dicto Cothimo, misier Francesco Falier, misier Zuan Bembo et misier Benedeto Sanudo, azoché scorando el tempo senza qualche conclusion de haverse con qualche habilità a pagar per nome del dicto Cothimo sono venuti a questa ultima conclusion et acordo chel dicto ser Francesco se chiama come piezo debitor per resto de tute raxon de Cothimo, et de le uxure seguide computando la sententia tolta ut supra de ducati tremillia et trexento da esser pagadi per el dicto ser Francesco ducati trexento alanno et sia obligato dar bona et sufficiente piezarìa over caution de paga in paga. Et comenza el tempo anno uno da poi concluso tal acordo: et die mexe uno da poi tal acordo dar dicta piezarìa over caution, et cussi de paga in paga fin integra satisfactcion havendoli isoproducti per nome del Cothimo a pregar Carta de Segurtà de non li haver ni poder altro domandar [...]”. Immediately underneath this statement is a confirmation by the Damascus consul, ser Giovanni Mocenigo, of the obligation to pay the sum of 3300 ducats in 11 annual instalments, by the Venetian gentleman Francesco Marcello and his son. A remarkable early Renaissance document concerning a legal agreement set up by the three commissioners of the council of the Venetian court known as “Quarantia Civil Vecchia”, commissioned to oversee the correct collection of the customs tax which was to be paid by merchants on goods imported from or exported to Egypt and Syria. Perfectly preserved.

Third copy located of an extremely rare ethnographic photo album

131. DAMMANN, Carl Victor and Friedrich Wilhelm. Ethnologischer Atlas sämtlicher Menschen-Racen in Photographien, . . .

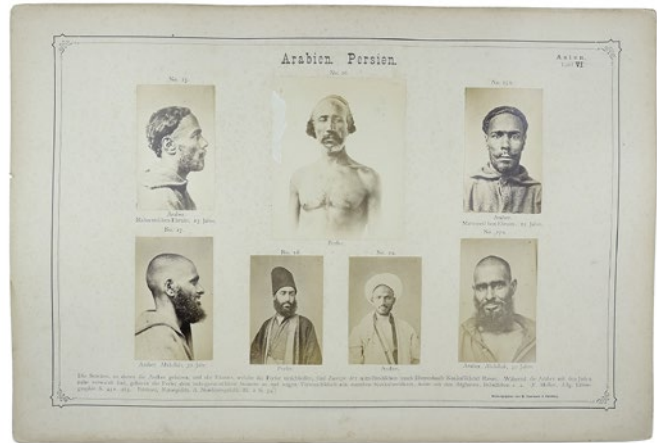
Hamburg, Otto Meissner, [1876]. With letterpress title-leaf and 179 albumen prints mounted on 25 paperboard leaves (31.5 × 46.5 cm), each leaf with a short general description in German, and all photos with irregularly numbered captions. Loose in a modern black half cloth clamshell box, with the original printed title-wrapper mounted on front.

€ 18 000

Extremely rare collection of photographs intended for use at schools, by Carl Victor and Friedrich Wilhelm Dammann, who are best known for their massive photographic work *Anthropologisch-Ethnologisches Album in Photographien* published in instalments between 1873 and 1874. The collection contains photographs of ethnic types from all over the world, including Africans, Arabs, Chinese, Japanese and indigenous Americans, starting with the “civilised” Western-Europeans and ending with Australians, Melanesians and Micronesians.

We have located only two other copies.

With contemporary large bookseller's ticket of “Vetter's plastische leermiddelen” in Rotterdam, specializing in education. Paperboards slightly browned and foxed, some minor stains and occasional damage to the photos. Original wrapper rubbed. Extremely rare photo album.



Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 154; *KVK/WorldCat* (1 copy); cf. *Theye*, “*Einige Neuigkeiten zu Leben und Werk der Bruder Carl Victor und Friedrich Dammann*”; not in *Ferguson*; *Sabin*; *South African Bibliography*; etc.

Beautifully coloured composite atlas

132. [DANCKERTS, ALLARD, VISSCHER, DE WIT, MORTIER and others]. Atlas.

[Amsterdam, Theodorus and Cornelis III Danckerts?, ca. 1706 (dated maps 1694–1706)]. Imperial 2° (53.5 × 33.5 cm). Composite atlas, with an engraved title-page, 43 double-page engraved maps and 4 double-page engraved tables, all beautifully coloured in a consistent and balanced manner by a contemporary hand, probably in the workshop of the publisher. With maps by Johannes, Justus, Theodorus and Cornelis III Danckerts, Carel and Abraham Allard, Nicolaas Visscher I & II, Frederik de Wit, Pieter Mortier, Caspar Specht and even Alexis-Hubert Jaillot in Paris. Modern maroon sheepskin. € 48 500

A splendid composite atlas in a beautiful and well-balanced colouring, probably from a single professional workshop, including the work of Johannes Danckerts, Justus Danckerts, Theodorus Danckerts, Cornelis Danckerts, Carel Allard, Abraham Allard, Nicolaas Visscher I & II, Frederik de Wit, Pieter Mortier, Caspar Specht) and even a map of North America by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot in Paris. The makeup of the atlas resembles that of one published by Theodorus and Cornelis III Danckerts sometime between 1703 and 1713 (Koeman, Dan 4). Not only do 13 of the present 20 Danckerts maps and plates appear in that atlas, but it also apparently begins with the same allegorical title-page, drawn by Gerard van Houten and engraved by Petrus Schenk I and ends with the same plate of flags. Both include Cornelis Danckerts's *Nieuw Aerdsch Pleyen*, a world map in an equidistant polar projection. Although nearly half the maps in the present atlas are by the Danckerts family, several of the most recent maps in the atlas are by Pieter Mortier, but given the strong French flavour of his atlases, the present does not seem to fit into his oeuvre.

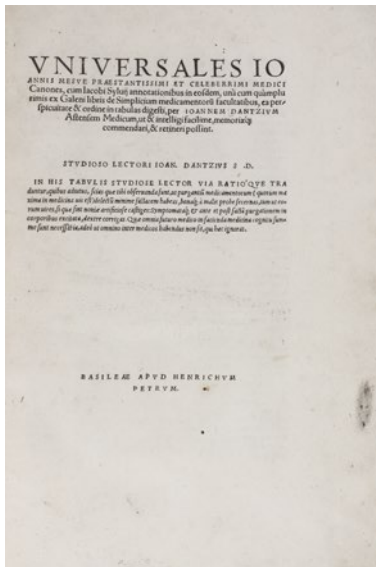
With the title-page somewhat tattered and with a restoration affecting the end of the banderole, but generally in good condition, with occasional minor tears and folds. A composite atlas apparently assembled and coloured by an Amsterdam map publisher ca. 1706.

A complete list of the maps is available on request.

Cf. *Koeman*, *Dan 4*.



Mesue the younger and Galen in tables



133. DANTZIUS, Joannes and Georg PICTORIUS. Universales Ioannis Mesue ... Canones, cum Iacobi Sylvii annotationibus in eosdem, una cum quamplurimis ex Galeni libris de Simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus ... in tabulas digesti ...

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (colophon: 1545). 2°. With a woodcut device on the last blank after the main work, and 5 double-page letterpress tables at the end. Modern half calf. € 15 000

First and only edition of a display in tables of the medical simples from the work of the esteemed Arabic physician Mesue the younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini) as interpreted by Jacques Dubois Sylvlvius (1478–1555) and from the work of Galen, who set the template for Islamic medicine. The tables are made by Joannes Dantzius and Georg Pictorius, who previously did the same for the work of Pliny and Dioscorides.

With owner's inscription on the bottom of the title-page shaved, and a couple small stains; a very good copy.

Adams Y 7; Durling 1097; USTC 607607 (6 copies); VD16 ZV4244 (same 6 copies).

Extensive history of the Portuguese in the East

134. DANVERS, Frederick Charles. The Portuguese in India, being a history of the rise and decline of their eastern empire.

London, W.H. Allen and Co., 1894. 2 volumes. 8°. With a frontispiece in each volume, volume 1 with 10 plates (5 folding or double-page); volume 2 with 9 plates (6 folding or double-page); including several maps. Original publisher's light blue cloth. € 1750

First edition of an extensive history of the Portuguese in the East by the British Frederick Charles Danvers (1833–1906), consisting of two volumes, the first dealing with the years 1481–1571, the second 1571–1894. Chronologically it narrates the expeditions by different Portuguese explorers (Vasco da Gama, João da Nova, Tristão da Cunha, etc.), the discovery of new sea routes, battles at sea and attacks at harbours or trading posts, trade treaties, namely, as the author himself puts it in his introduction, "all the principal events connected with the rise of the Portuguese Nation, and with the development and decline of their Eastern Empire" (p. XXVII). Also included is an extensive account of the campaigns and operations of Afonso de Albuquerque in the Arabian Gulf, which he entered as the first European. Most of the plates (including the frontispieces) are reproductions of older engraved maps, portraits, city views or pictures of ships or sea battles.

Slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition. Bindings rubbed along the extremities and the edges slightly stained, spine discoloured.

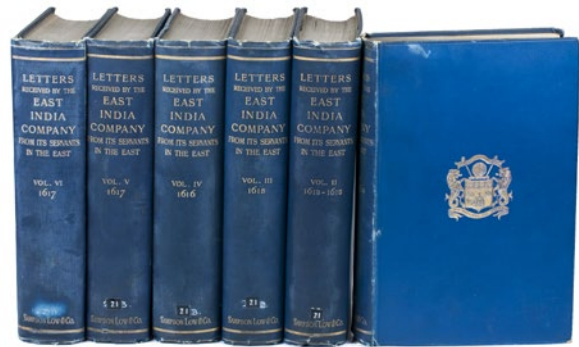


Transcriptions of letters written during first years of the East India Company

135. DANVERS, Frederick Charles (introduction) and William FOSTER. Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East, transcribed from the 'original correspondence' series of the India office records.

London, Sampson Low, Marston & Company, 1896–1902. 6 volumes. 8°. With each title-page printed in red and black. Original publisher's blue cloth. € 4850

Complete set of an extensive work containing transcribed letters from the records of the British East India Company, covering the years 1602–1617, with an introduction by Frederick Charles Danvers (d. 1906). “This collection comprises letters, with enclosures, from their agents and others to the East India Company, and is styled ‘original correspondence’ from India, with collateral documents, originating at any place between England and Japan” (introduction). The letters cover an enormous range of subjects (trade, war, treaties, ships’ logs, diplomacy, etc.) as well as a large area: the English possessions in the East, Asian trade posts, the Near and Middle East, other Europeans active in the East, etc. In his introduction Danvers gives a brief history of the Indo-European trade.



With bookplate and deaccession stamp. And a presentation label on first flyleaf (“Presented by the secretary of state in council of India”). Bindings slightly rubbed, spines slightly discoloured. Overall in very good condition.

B.J. Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf 1602–1784.

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

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

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

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1676. 3 works in 1 volume. 2° (33 × 22 cm). With a richly engraved allegorical frontispiece representing Africa, the title-page printed in red & black, a large folding engraved map of Africa (44.5 × 56 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 coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary vellum at a later date with elaborate blind-tooled decorations, including oriental portraits. With 2 decorated brass clasps, signed B–I. € 85 000

First impression of the second revised Dutch edition of Dapper’s famous description of Africa. The Amsterdam author Olfert Dapper (1636–1689) was celebrated by his contemporaries for his descriptions of far away lands. He started his writing career with a description of Amsterdam, the city where he lived all his 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 appeared in 1676 and was much enlarged.

Dapper’s attention was mainly drawn to the Islamic North of Africa, with extensive and thorough descriptions of the area between Morocco and Egypt (with a magnificent illustration of pyramids) and the Ethiopian Empire (Abyssinia). Its maps of the whole of Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia include the Arabian Peninsula as far as the Arabian Gulf and provide a detailed display of the Red Sea. A highlight is the impressive double-page plate with a view of a Hajj pilgrim caravan from Cairo to Mecca.

Of special interest are the book’s abundant, exact and finely executed illustrations: even more so because in the present copy they are coloured by a contemporary hand, which is extremely rare and perhaps unique for this work. The illustrations



include engraved maps of the states, provinces, and towns, engraved plates and a large number of engravings in the text representing the residents, the lesser known plants and animals.

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

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

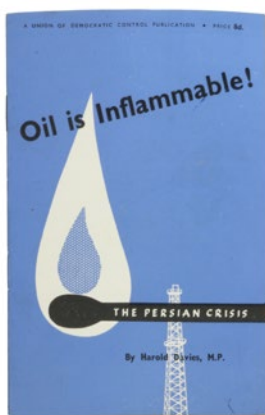
Cox 1, 361; Gay, *L'Afrique*, 219; Mendelssohn I, p. 413–4; Tiele 298.

“May be the cause of World War III and the destruction of our civilisation”

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

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

€ 650



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

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

Well preserved.

OCLC 968490017.

Unpublished account of a journey to Constantinople and back in the 1740s

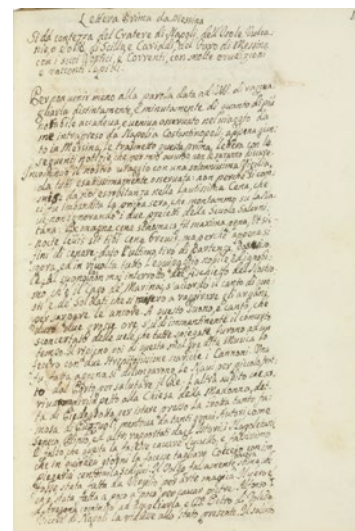
138. DE MATTEIS, Sertorius, Neapolitan Jesuit (1688–1768). Viaggio del P. Sert[ori]o de Matteis d[ell]a Comp[agnia] di Gesù per Costantinopoli.

Constantinople, ca. 1742. Italian manuscript, ink on paper, mostly quite closely written in a small but regular, well-legible hand (ca. 48 lines). Title, two blank ff., 132 [misnumbered: 142], (2) pp., 2 blank ff.

Bound with: (2) **PALLAVICINO, Francesco Antonio, SJ.** Ristretto della vita e virtù di P. Vincenzo De Matteis missionario. Italian manuscript on paper. No place; likely 1743 or soon after. Title; 68 [misnumbered: 67], (2) pp.

4° (140 × 200 mm). Contemporary unsophisticated boards with handwritten title to upper cover. € 15 000

Unpublished, highly interesting account of the journey of the Italian Jesuit de Matteis from Naples via Sicily, the Aeolian and Greek islands to Constantinople and back in the early 1740s, likely in the author's own hand. Divided into 21 chapters, or “letters”, the author gives an account of his sojourn in the East. All but the first and last three letters are written from Constantinople, providing descriptions of the view of the city, of the port, the Palace, Hagia Sophia (“Il ceheberimo Tempio di S. Sofia, giù profanato in Moschea”), the Tombs of the Sultans, and Seraglio. De Matteis elaborates on the city's population and the various ethnicities



that dwell there (“Notizie de’ Franchi, Greci, Armeni, Ebrei, Zingari”), on Turkish costume, law, politics, civil and ecclesiastic government, and describes the religious practice of Islam, the “ippocrisia de’ Turchi, e loro crudeltà”. In spite of the diaristic and epistolary form of his account, the author does not provide any dates; yet intrinsic textual evidence (such as the mention of Maria Theresa’s war against Prussia and the Bavarian Elector, p. 15) places de Matteis’s journey around 1742, and paleographical evidence indicates that the manuscript is contemporary with the trip or not much later.

Sertorio de Matteis, a native of Sulmona, had joined the Jesuit Order at the age of 17. A talented linguist, he became a preacher and missionary; Sommervogel lists three of his works, published in the 1750s (cf. de Backer/S. V, 737). Appended to his travelogue is another manuscript, written in a larger script, but apparently by the same hand: a life of the Jesuit priest Vincenzo de Matteis (1648–1731), an elder relative of Sertorio. The title-page identifies this as a posthumous copy after a manuscript by the Neapolitan Jesuit Francesco Antonio Pallavicino, who had died in 1743; this work would eventually be published in 1883 (cf. de Backer/S. VI, 115).

Boards rather rubbed and waterstained; interior very well preserved with minor browning as common and an unobtrusive wormhole to the blank margin of the first few leaves.

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



139. [DÉCADE ÉGYPTIENNE]. La Décade égyptienne. Journal littéraire et d’économie politique.

Cairo, de l’imprimerie nationale, an VII–VIII [1798–1801]. 3 volumes. Small 4°. Near-contemporary half calf over green papered boards with gilt spines.
€ 85 000

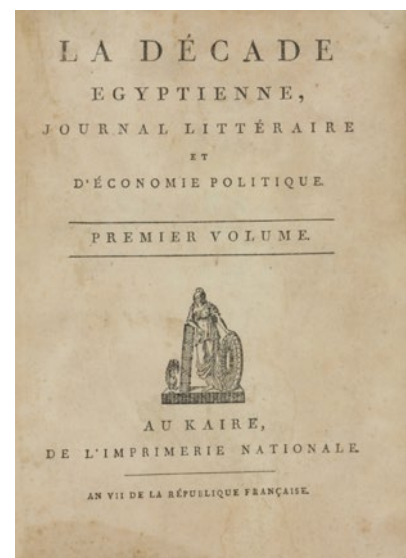
Extremely rare, entirely complete run of this journal, praised by Guérnard as a “truly scientific review” and hailed by Glass and Roper as the first periodical published in the “Arab world”. The 916 pages of these various issues appeared between 1798 and 21 March 1801: first every 10 days, then monthly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

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

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

First and last volume show traces of worming, occasionally touching the text, with additional brownstains in the lower corner of vol. 3 near the end. Bound in the mid-19th century for Gaillardot Bey, with his handwritten ownership “Ch. Gaillardot” on the half-title of the first volume. Later in the collection of the writer André Maurois (1885–1967) with his engraved bookplate to be pasted down.

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.



“The acme of the age of reason”, complete with 3129 plates



140. DIDEROT, Denis & D’ALEMBERT, Jean Le Rond. *Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*, par une Société de gens de lettres.

“Paris” [i. e., Geneva], “1751–1772” [i.e., 1771–1776]. 2°. 17 text vols., 11 plate vols., 5 vols. of supplements. Without the 2 index vols. Altogether 33 vols. with 3129 plates (doubles and triples counted as such) and the engraved frontispiece. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt, with double spine labels. € 75 000

First edition, second printing, issued simultaneously with the final volumes of the original edition and even reproducing its predecessor’s imprint down to the original years of publication. It can be distinguished from the original edition only by the missing accent over the word “Mathématique” and two additional composition errors in the title, for which reason the trade usually offers it as the first edition: indeed, among the more than fifty “Paris” folio editions of the “Encyclopédie” auctioned during the last decades, not a single one is identified as the Geneva reprint, although this edition’s press-run was fully half as great as that of the Paris original.

The supplement volumes, which “had no formal connection with the original ‘Encyclopédie’ and involved a new group of contributors” (Darnton 33), are here present in the 1776–77 edition published in Paris and Amsterdam, which is generally treated as part of the Paris first edition.

Lough 15–21 & 52–110. Darnton 34. Cf. PMM 200.

The first grammar of Persian ever published

141. DIEU, Lodewijk de (ed.) / JAVIER, Jerónimo, SJ. [Dastan-i Masi]. *Historia Christi Persice conscripta, simulque multis modis contaminata.*

Leiden, Elsevier, 1639. 4°.

Including: – [Dastan-i San Bidru]. *Historia S. Petri Persice conscripta [...], Latine reddita [...]* a L. de Dieu. *Ibid.*, 1639.

– **L. de DIEU.** [‘Ansarha-yi zaban-i Farsi]. *Rudimenta linguae Persicae.* *Ibid.*, 1639. All titles printed in red and black. Contemporary brown full calf with gilt spine. € 16 500



First edition of the first Persian grammar ever printed, with two Persian texts edited for the first time from manuscripts. “De Dieu’s most striking performance [...] De Dieu is well aware that he is the first to publish a grammar of Persian. [...] The two chapters from Genesis are taken from a complete translation in Arabic characters [by Rabbi Jacob Tawus] at Istanbul in 1546” (Smitskamp). These are lives of Christ and St Peter, originally written in Portuguese by the Jesuit priest Jerome Xavier (1549–1617) and then translated into Persian at the command of the Mughal emperor Akbar. It was at the Elseviers’ request that De Dieu composed, as an addition, the elementary grammar. The grammars of Ignazio di Gesù (Rome 1661) and of Labrosse (Amsterdam 1684) were largely based on his work. Willems

notes that Raimondi, as early as 1614, produced a grammar in Rome for the use of missionaries which remained virtually unknown in the West, but this existed only in manuscript (cf. Smitskamp).

Occasional slight brownstaining, but a good, tight copy from the library of the Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013).

Smitskamp, PO 310. Willems 490 & 477. Copinger 5255 & 1314. De Backer/S. VIII, 1339, 8 & 9. Rahir 473. Berghman 674. Schwab II, 727. OCLC 6445068, 6445039, 82252380.

Incunable edition of an influential second century description of the antique world, including early mentions of China and Arabia

142. DIONYSIUS Periegetes. [incipit :] ... de situ orbis habitabilis ...

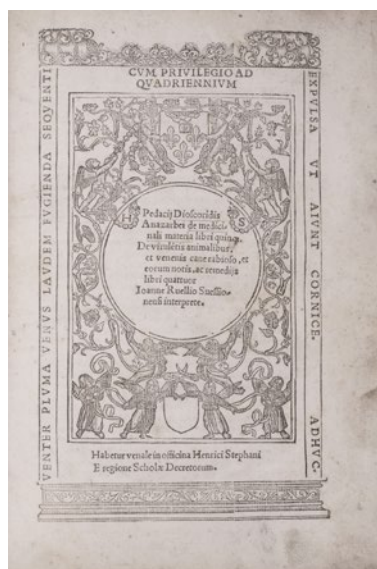
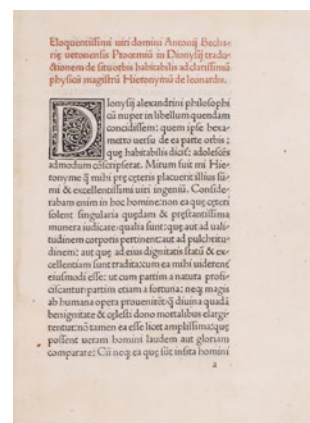
[Colophon:] Venice, Franz Renner, 1478. Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). With the first four lines printed in red and 9 white on black decorated woodcut initials (1 series), plus 1 repeat. Set in roman type, 26 lines to a page, with two words in Greek. Modern blind-tooled calf. € 35 000

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

It was translated into Latin prose by the Veronese humanist Antonio da Beccaria and first published a year earlier by Erhard Ratdolt, the former partner of Franz Renner, two German printers active in Venice. The poem had first appeared in print in a free verse translation in Priscian's *Opera* in 1470. "Until the thirteenth century, Asia beyond India was practically unknown in Europe; only vague references to the Serica or Sinica of the Graeco-Romans helped keep alive a sketchy knowledge of China's existence ...". Mentions here in Dionysius's text referring to "Thina" hark back to the mentions in the Periplus of the 1st century AD, which were the earliest surviving accounts in European literature (Löwendahl).

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

Goff D254; IDL 1556; ISTC id00254000; Proctor 4173; cf. Löwendahl I (1477 ed.); Sarton, *Introduction I*, p. 258; Tözer, *A history of ancient geography* (1897), pp. 281–287.



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

143. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medicinali materia libri quinque. De virulentis animalibus, et venenis canerabioso, et eorum noti, ac remedijs libri quattuor.

(Colophon: Paris, Henri Estienne, 1516). 2°. With the title within a decorative metalcut(?) panel. Set in roman types. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment; rebaked 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. “Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic. ... [It] contains just over one thousand chapters [each dealing with another medicine] and features 794 plants, 104 animals and 105 minerals. Most of the chapters contain the following information: the most common name of the drug and its possible synonyms; a description of the natural element producing the drug (for a vegetal drug, the whole plant); the part used as a drug, possibly with its preparation; the therapeutic properties of the drug; the diseases for which the drug was used, including the preparation and administration of the medicine; when appropriate, the falsifications and methods of authentication of the drug; and other uses of the drug, such as in cosmetics, veterinary medicine, of handicraft” (Glick).

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.

*“Dioscorides was held in great esteem
by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period”*

144. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medica materia libri sex, Ioanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.

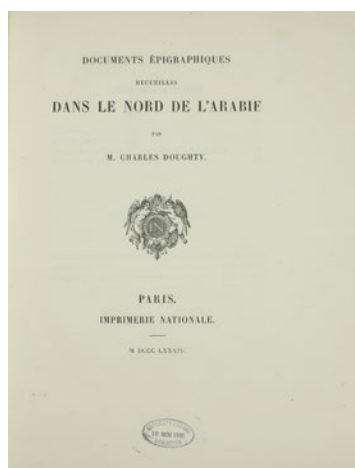
Venice, Domenico Giglio, 1550. 16°. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 4750



First Venice edition of a medical work by the Greek physician and pharmacologist Pedanius Dioscorides (c. 40–90), translated by the French physician Jean Ruel. His *De materia medica*, an encyclopedic work on herbal medicine, was his fundamental work, and can be seen as the precursor of the many later pharmacopoeias. As a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, he 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. “It was the Ketāb al-ḥaḍā’ eš (Book of the herbs), a translation of Dioscorides’ famed treatise on materia medica by Eštefan b. Bašīl and his master the celebrated physician-translator Ḥonayn b. Ešḥāq (b. 192/808 at Hīra), 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 was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period” (Encyclopaedia Iranica).

With the bookplate of Kenneth K. Mackenzie (dated october 1934) on verso side of last blank page and a library stamp on pastedown. First and last few leaves with marginal waterstain, minor browning and some occasional spots. Binding slightly damaged on spine, but overall a very good copy.

Durling 1154; USTC 827015; not in Adams; cf. Garrison, p. 109.



“First fruits of Arabia”: Doughty’s first book on Arabia

145. DOUGHTY, Charles [Montagu]. Documents épigraphiques recueillis dans le nord de L’Arabie.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1884. Large 4° (236 × 290 mm). 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. € 6500

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 first met the great French orientalist and writer Ernest Renan in 1883, and after the failure of his attempt to sell to Berlin the copies of the inscriptions he had made in the region of El-Hejr and Medain Salih, Renan wrote the preface and supervised the publication of Doughty’s work in Paris.

Occasional light foxing, mainly confined to endpapers, but an appealing copy, removed from the University of Lancaster Library with their bookplate to the flyleaf and their stamp to the title-page; additional armorial bookplate to pastedown.

Macro 855.

First edition of a unique classic

146. DOUGHTY, Charles M[ontagu]. Travels in Arabia Deserta.

Cambridge, University Press, 1888. 8°. 2 vols. With a large, cloth-mounted folding map in full colour and numerous folding plates; illustrations and plans etc. within text. Modern green full library cloth with blindstamped covers and giltstamped spines. € 6500

First edition. Doughty’s journey, undertaken between 1875 and 1878, “did much to advance knowledge of north-western and central Arabia” (cf. Henze). He was the first European to see the city of Mada’in Salih, near the northern border of Hijaz, crossed the expanse of Arabia to Jeddah, and returned via Bombay. Doughty’s “unique style of English, which [he] vehemently refused to have edited”, led to four commercial presses turning down his manuscript before the Cambridge University Press agreed to publish it in 1888. “The result was one of the great classics of travel literature which, although exceptionally demanding for the reader, passed through numerous reprintings” (Howgego III, p. 246). The geological and geographical descriptions are of such accuracy and detail that it became a military textbook for the British Army in the final phases of the Arab revolt. The sensitive observation of Bedouin life is unsurpassed, whether describing how scarlet dye is made from toadstools and camels’ urine or the construction of tent ropes. T. E. Lawrence describes Doughty as coming away with “the soul of the desert”.



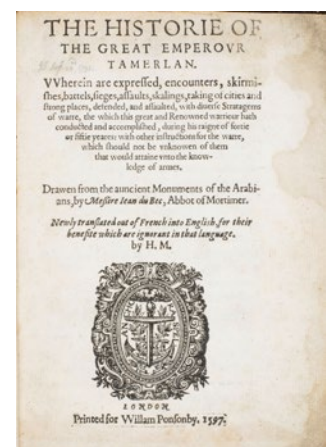
Some occasional edge chipping and paper flaws. Removed from the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn Public Library (Reference Library) with their bindings, bookplates, shelfmarks, and stamps.

Macro 859. Howgego III, D29. Henze II, 88. NYPL Arabia coll. 166. Fück 198.

First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

147. DU BEC-CRESPIN, Jean. The historie of the great emperour Tamerlan wherein are expressed, encounters, skirmishes, battels, sieges, assaults, skalings, taking of cities and strong places, defended, and assaulted, with diuerse stratagems of warre, the which this great and renowned Warriour hath conducted and accomplished, during his raigne of fortie or fiftie yeares: with other instructions for the warre, which should not be vnknown of them that would attaine vnto the knowledge of armes. Drawn from the auncient monuments of the Arabians, by messire Iean du Bec, abbot of Mortimer. Newly translated out of French into English, for their benefite which are ignorant in that language by H.M.

London, R. Field for Willam Ponsonby, 1597. 4°. 17th-century calf with 19th century gold-tooled spine. € 35 000



Very rare first edition of the first English translation 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. In 16th century England Timur was made famous

through Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). Though published later, the original French text by Du Bec-Crespin was the major source for Marlowe's famous play, because Marlowe had access to the manuscript (Martin). The story of Timur was already known in Europe through several authors, but Du Bec-Crespin stands out as the first European author who based his work on an Arabic source, which he calls "Alhacen". Arabic authors were responsible for the survival of the supposed autobiography of Tamburlaine, the *Mulfazat Timury*. The English translation is sometimes credited to Humphrey Mildmay.

This copy was previously in the Sotheby family collection and the Knohl collection.

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". Light stain in the margin of the first and last few pages. Pages 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.

Martin, M.R. (ed.), Tamburlaine the great, pp. 16–18.



*A photographic pioneer in the Middle East:
"the first completely realized photobook"
(Parr/Badger) ever published*

148. 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. 2° (447 × 315 mm). 125 mounted original salt-prints, letterpress captions to mounting leaves and tissue-guards, 3 small engravings to the introductory text, double-page engraved plan of Karnak, single-page plans of Medinet-Habu and the island of Philae. Recent half brown cloth, marbled boards, original spine, brown hard-grained morocco laid down, title gilt direct, low flat bands with dotted roll gilt, double fillet panels to the compartments, new endpapers, original marbled free endpapers retained. € 350 000

Extremely rare first edition complete, illustrated with 125 salt prints from wet paper negatives (Blanquart-Evrard process) mounted one to a page. Maxime Du Camp's monumental survey, "Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie", was the first of its kind, the first travel album to be completely illustrated with photographs of archaeological monuments.

Du Camp learnt the craft of photography from Le Gray in 1849 in preparation for his second journey to North Africa. By the time he came to Abu Simbel in March 1850 to explore the rock-cut temples built by Ramesses II, Du Camp was thoroughly at ease with the medium. With official backing from the French Government, and travelling in the company of the novelist Gustave Flaubert, Du Camp returned with over 200 paper negatives of the antiquities of Egypt and the Near East, of which 125 were published in the present work. The illustrations were produced at the photographic printing works of Louis-Désiré Blanquard-Évrard at Lille and their distinctive cool neutral tones are due to the prints being chemically developed rather than merely printed-out in sunlight.

Distinguished as it was, Du Camp's photographic career was short-lived. After the completion of his magisterial survey of the antiquities of the Near East, he abandoned photography entirely in favour of literary pursuits.

Soundly bound, presenting well on the shelf, front hinge slightly cracked towards the head at the first blank, some foxing throughout, varying from light to moderately heavy but the prints themselves fairly lightly touched when at all, remains very good.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook, I, 73. QNL Inaugural Exhibition (2018), 153.



Photographs of the ruling family of Dubai during a state visit to Pakistan

149. [DUBAI – ROYAL FAMILY]. Photograph album.

Pakistan, early 1970s. 40 photographs (29 in colour and 11 black-and-white). Various sizes (300 × 207 mm to 125 × 125 mm). Includes 51 original colour slides. Stored in large, six-leaf self-adhesive tan leather album (oblong 2°, 43 × 34 cm). € 35 000



A privately assembled photo album showing the ruling family of Dubai during a state visit to Pakistan, apparently in the early 1970s. Pakistan was the first country to accord formal recognition to the United Arab Emirates after the state's emergence in 1971. Nearly half of the images show HH Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–90), the father of the modern Emirate of Dubai, in conversation, at dinners, and relaxing in the garden. Other photos show his sons, the crown prince and later ruler HH Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum (1943–2006), the present ruler HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, and HH Sheikh Ahmed bin Rashid Al Maktoum. The collection was assembled by Azhar Abbas Hashmi, a high-ranking officer of the Pakistani UBL bank (United Bank Limited), founded in 1959 by Agha Hasan Abedi (1922–95), who is seen in seven photographs with HH Sheikh Rashid as well as with his two older sons. While several pictures show the members of the royal family in negotiations with the Karachi banking officials, there are also fascinating images of a falconry tour to the Pakistani countryside (including a fine portrait of HH Sheikh Ahmed with a falcon perched on his arm). The more than fifty original colour slides show other scenes of the same visit; only four of the images are among the prints included in the album. Some occasional creases and even the odd tear, but in general finely preserved. Three photos printed by Karachi's "Eveready Studio", some inscribed in ballpoint with identification on the reverse ("Mr. S. L. Anwar, HH, Mr. Masood Naqvi, Mr. Iqbal Khateeb / Mr. Hashmi showing the prospect drawings"), one in Arabic, another with ownership stamp: "Azhar Abbas Hashmi, Vice President Gulf Operations, International Division, UBL, HO, Karachi". An unpublished set, entirely unknown and without counterparts in the online Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives, from the estate of Azhar Abbas Hashmi (1940–2016), Pakistani financial manager and eminent literary patron with close ties to Karachi University. Long with UBL, Hashmi would serve as the bank's vice-president before founding several important cultural organisations and becoming known as a man of letters in his own right. It was because of Hashmi's close connections to the Gulf states that Abu Dhabi provided funds to build the Karachi University's faculty of Islamic studies, along with Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre and Jamiya Masjid Ibrahi.

From the Library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy

150. DUGUET, [Firmin]. Le pèlerinage de la Mecque au point de vue religieux, social et sanitaire [...] avec une préface de Justin Godart.

Paris, Editions Rieder, 1932. 8°. With 4 plates with 16 photographs, maps. Original printed wrappers. € 3000

First edition of this detailed study of the Hajj by the French doctor and Inspecteur Général du Conseil sanitaire in Egypt, Firmin Duguet. The first part discusses the Hajj from a religious and social point of view, while the second and third parts examine the pilgrimage from a sanitary perspective, focusing on the cholera epidemic of 1865–1930. The work is illustrated with photographs of pilgrims, and of Mecca, Arafat, Mina, and Medina. "The true subject of this book is not named in the title, yet two-thirds of the whole are given up to cholera. To introduce his subject the author gives a description of the pilgrimage which is so readable that it is almost ungracious to say that one or two points are open to criticism [...] In the body of the book the author describes the epidemics at Mecca, the hospitals (!), the development of preventive measures outside the Hedjaz, and his hopes for the future. The policies of the Turks, King Husain, and Ibn Sa'ud, the change in defence from long quarantine to inoculation and disinfection, and the growth of the International Sanitary Conference are explained. He records inhuman wickedness and magnificent courage and generosity. A squeamish layman should not read some of the pages just before dinner or bed [...] The conclusion is that all pilgrims should be protected by inoculation against cholera, plague, and smallpox before leaving their homes [...] A very useful book" (A. S. Tritton, book review in BSOS VII, 1 [1933] 224). Occasional light foxing. Provenance: from the library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, with several underlinings and marginalia (pp. 25, 41, 71, etc.) in the King's hand, showing Vittorio Emanuele's great interest in Arab culture and customs.



Macro 871. OCLC 1931511.

*Portugal's political and economic decline,
with extensive chapters on France and the Umayyad Caliphate*



151. DULAC, Antonio Maximino. Genuina exposição do tremendo marasmo politico em que cahio Portugal, com desenganada indicação dos unicos remedios apropriados a' sua cura radical... Tomo I [-II].

Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1834. 2 volumes bound as 1. 4°. With lithographed frontispiece, and a small woodcut Portuguese royal coat of arms on title-page of each part. Contemporary half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 2800

Rare first and only edition, in Portuguese, of a monograph on Portugal's political and economical decline, in two volumes, by Antonio Maximino Dulac (1768–1850). The author examines the historical, political, agricultural and economic background of Portugal, comparing it to other countries in Europe and elsewhere, and trying to find “remedies” to “cure” the Portuguese state. The first volume includes an extensive discussion of France, and the second of ancient Egypt and the Arabs in the Iberian Peninsula. He gives special attention to the Umayyad dynasty, especially the reigns of Abdullah (855–912) and Abd-ar-Rahman III (889–961).

Some marginal stains and some pages somewhat thumbed. Binding worn along the extremities, especially at the foot of the spine. Overall in good condition.

Porbase (5 copies); WorldCat (4 copies).

Splendidly bound dedication copy for the Duc d'Orleans

152. [DUMAS, Antoine-Joseph]. L'art de la musique enseigné et pratiqué par la nouvelle methode du bureau typographique.

Paris, Sr. Auguste [for the author], [1753]. Large oblong 4° (26 × 33.5 cm). Wholly engraved, including an engraved title-page, two-page engraved dedication, a double-page folding engraved musical table (“Elémens de la musique. Plan général du bureau typographique musical”) and 427 engraved text pages by Mademoiselle Vandôme. Contemporary gold-tooled dark green (goatskin) morocco, richly gold-tooled spine with red morocco title label, gold-tooled boards with the coat of arms of Louis-Philippe d'Orléans (1725–1785) on both sides, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, pink silk endleaves, gilt edges (attributed to Jean-Charles-Henri Lemonnier). € 37 000

Dedication copy of the first and only edition of a beautiful, wholly engraved music guide by Antoine-Joseph Dumas (1705–ca. 1785), the son of teacher and musician Louis Dumas (1676–1744). The present copy comes from the library of the dedicatee Louis-Philippe d'Orléans (1725–1785) and has his arms on its attractive gold-tooled binding. Although the binding is not signed, it was very likely made by Jean-Charles-Henri Lemonnier, documented as bookbinder to the Duc d'Orléans in 1759.

The work explains a method of teaching music based on the “bureau typographique” (the typographic office), a visual and mnemonic game that Louis Dumas had invented earlier, in the 1730s, to teach children French and Latin. Based on this scheme, *L'art de la musique* proposes and explains the principles of music according to three divisions. The first covers solfège and the interrelation of notes and keys. The second presents a three octave range and melodic transpositions for vocal and instrumental students. The third prescriptively elaborates the preceding section in detail. The whole system is based on a unified clef and simplified notation.

A few leaves with some faint foxing, the silk endleaves a bit worn, and the binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, otherwise in very good condition.

Cat. Muziekhist. Museum Scheurleer I, p. 78; cf. Marcel Grandière, “Louis Dumas et le systeme typographique”, in: Histoire de l'éducation, LXXXI (1999), no. 81, pp. 35–62 (esp. p. 42); for the binding: Devauchelle II, pp. 51 & 242; Gruel I, pp. 124–25; Olivier 2572.



First edition of this pharmaceutical treatise in the Arabic tradition

153. 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. € 6500



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.

The revenue, judicial systems, and terminology of British India

154. EAST INDIA COMPANY. The Fifth Report From the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.

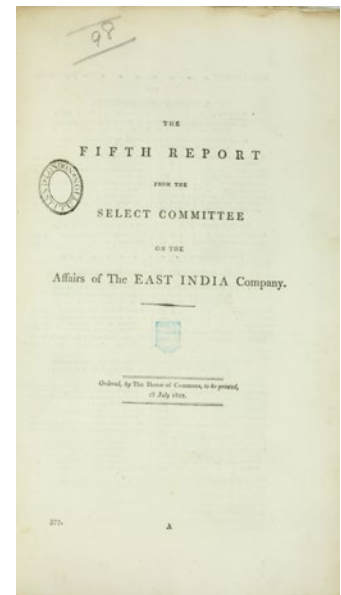
London, House of Commons, 28 July 1812 [and] 12 March 1830. 2° (ca. 232 × 356 mm). (With:) Glossary to the Fifth Report. Ordered to be printed 12th March 1830. Modern half calf over marbled boards. € 4500

Massive report detailing the revenue and judicial systems in British India from the 18th century onwards. It is accompanied by Charles Wilkins’s important (and mostly missing) Glossary, an early attempt to systematize the etymologically complex terminology of Anglo-Indian rule.

The Fifth Report also led to the Charter Act of 1813, which compelled the EIC to let missionaries preach to the masses in India. Previously, the Company had discouraged missionary work in the country, fearing that they might incite religious sentiments which would affect the Company’s business policy and diplomatic role.

The Glossary aimed to demystify the myriad of Anglo-Indian terms used in the Report. In the Preface, the editor states: “The numerous oriental terms used in the Fifth Report and its Appendix have been adopted from most of the languages current throughout India: – from Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindustany, Bengaly, Telinga, Tamul, Canara and Malabar; and a few from Turkish and Malay [...]”. It was issued separately from the Fifth Report and was very quickly sold out. This is the second edition dated 1830. Yule and Burnell note this in their “Hobson Jobson” of 1886 as the edition used.

Removed from London’s Inner Temple Library with their stamps and bookplate.



Secret correspondence between Tipu Sultan and the French, published by the British

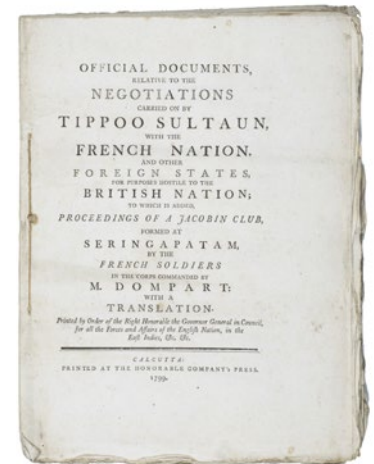
155. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. [TIPU SULTAN, Zaman Shah DURRANI, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and others]. Official documents, relative to the negotiations carried on by Tippoo Suldaun, with the French Nation, and other foreign states, for purposes hostile to the British nation; to which is added, proceedings of a Jacobin club, formed at Seringapatam, by the French soldiers in the corps commanded by M. Dompant, with a translation ... Printed by order of the ... Governor General ...

Calcutta, Honorable Company's Press, 1799. Super Royal 4° (33.5 × 25 cm). Never bound, but side stitched through 3 holes. € 6500

A British propaganda publication, printed in Calcutta, transcribing “secret” documents that the British supposedly found in the palace of Seringapatam: primarily Tipu Sultan’s correspondence with the French, considered a betrayal of the British. Tipu Sultan (1750–1799), ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India, took part in a long-standing military feud with the British, but made peace with them in 1792. When the French under Napoleon made a push for India in 1798 the British attacked Tipu’s forces once again, starting the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War and eventually killing Tipu Sultan in the attack on Seringapatam. He had a fearsome reputation as the “Tiger of Mysore” and the present publication attempts to discredit him as a traitor. His supposed affiliation with the French Jacobin Club would have especially concerned British readers. Most of the correspondence between Tipu Sultan, the French and their allies (including Zaman Shah Durrani, ruler of what was to become Afghanistan) is printed in parallel columns in English and French. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone translated the Persian and G.G. Keble the French.

In good condition. Wholly untrimmed and with most bolts unopened and the point holes present.

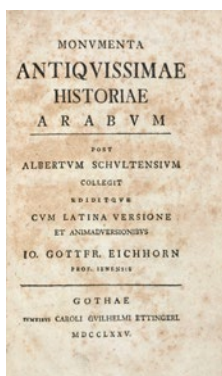
Shaw, Printing in Calcutta, 359; Shaw, SABREB, sab00086.



Sources on ancient Arabic history

156. EICHHORN, Johann Gottfried / SCHULTENS, Albert (eds.). Monumenta antiquissimae historiae Arabum.

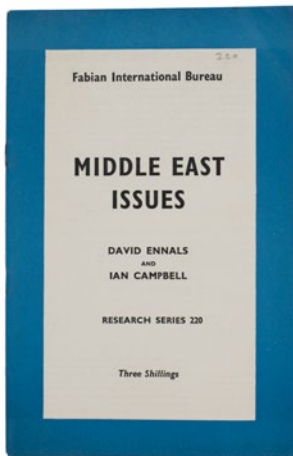
Gotha, (Fickelscherr for) Karl Wilhelm Ettinger, 1775. 8°. With 13 genealogical tables printed on 12 folding plates. Contemporary marbled boards. € 4500



Rare first edition of this corpus of sources on ancient Arabic history. With extensive passages in Arabic, largely presenting excerpts from the historical works of Ibn Qutaybah, the renowned Islamic scholar of Persian origin (cf. GAL I, 120ff.). He served as a judge during the Abbasid Caliphate, but was best known for his contributions to Arabic literature.

Binding rubbed and bumped at extremities. Some brownstaining throughout (more pronounced in title-page). From the collection of the Lower Saxon educator and rector Friedrich Hülsemann (1771–1835) with his ownership to front pastedown (dated 31 July 1799); later in the library of the Badanian rabbi Levi Bodenheimer (1807–67; his ownership on flyleaf; Hebrew pencil note on rear pastedown). Last in the collection of the German zoologists Barbara and Ragnar Kinzelbach (their bookplate).

Macro 888 (“8 volumes” in error for “8°”). Schnurrer 160f. Fück I, 768. NYPL Arabia Coll. 23. Aboussouan 304 & 833. Cf. NDB IV, 377. Not in Smitskamp.



Politics of the Arab World as seen by the Labour Party in 1959

157. ENNALS, David & Ian CAMPBELL. Middle East Issues.

London, Fabian International Bureau, February 1961. 8°. Original printed paper wrappers. € 200

Published by the The Fabian International Bureau, which is part of the The Fabian Society, this is no. 220 of the Fabian Research Series. The Fabian Society is a forum for reearch and discussion within the British Labour Movement. In the present pamphlet letters from the 1959 Middle East studies working party of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party are revised and edited for publication by the Fabian Society members David Ennals and Ian Campbell. The emphasis is on the Arab world.

In very good condition.

The first scientific Arabic grammar written by a European scholar

158. ERPENIUS, Thomas. Arabiae linguae tyrocinium. Id est, [...] grammatica arabica.

Leiden, Jean Maire, 1656. Title printed in red and black with large engraving.

Bound with:

(2) **SENNERT, Andreas.** Arabismus, h. e. praecepta arabicae linguae [...]. Wittenberg, Fincelius, 1666.

(3) **THE SAME.** [Mi'a Matal]. Centuria proverbiorum arabicorum. Ibid., 1658.

4°. Contemporary vellum with ms. title to spine.

€ 6500

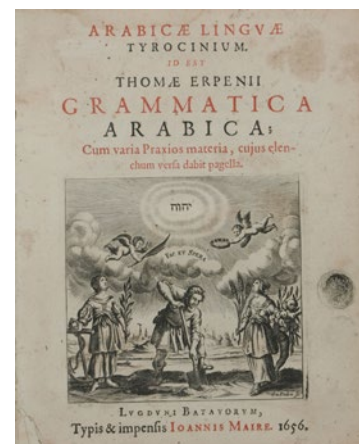
Third, most encompassing edition of the first scientific Arabic grammar written by a European scholar. Erpenius had published his "Grammatica Arabica" in 1613, having completed it four years earlier while staying in Paris with Casaubon. A second edition appeared in 1636 – edited by Anton Deusing, a pupil of Golius – adding the fables of Lokman and Arabic proverbs earlier edited by Erpenius. The present edition was edited by Golius himself, Erpenius's successor to the chair of Arabic. Repeating Deusing's 1636 edition, it now adds a modest Arabic chrestomathy previously edited by Golius's pupil Fabricius. This copy includes the cancel-slip for two lines of text and a catchword on f. *2v. Interleaved between pp. 200 and 201 with five ms. pages by a Swedish scholar (c. 1915).

(2) Second edition of Sennert's Arabic grammar, followed by a concise Arabic dictionary.

(3) Only edition of this rare collection of Arabic proverbs with their Latin translations, also prepared by the German scholar Sennert (1606–89), himself a pupil of Golius and in 1640 Jakob Weller's successor as professor of oriental languages in Wittenberg.

Somewhat browned due to paper, but well-preserved altogether. Several old ownerships on flyleaf, including a note of acquisition dated Wittenberg, 1619, and the ownership of Ernst Friedrich Tobias (dated Feb. 1725).

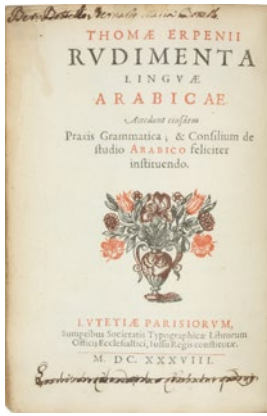
(1) *Smitskamp, BO 72. Schnurrer 81. Juynboll 148f. – (2) Schnurrer 82 (note). VD 17, 12:130977S. OCLC 836692815. – (3) VD 17, 3:313989Z. OCLC 633598572.*



Classic introduction to Arabic

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

Paris, [Vitray], 1638. Large 8°. Title printed in red and black with woodcut vignette in red and black. Contemporary limp vellum. € 2500



“A scholar’s issue, with 5 prefatory leaves” (Smitskamp): the first of three versions distinguished by Smitskamp of the third edition of the “Rudimenta”. As the earlier editions (first: 1620; second, posthumously: 1628), this is printed in the beautiful Arabic type of Savary de Brèves. 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. Old ownership of Bernard Marin Bottelko on title and final page (the latter repaired by a former owner). Occasional insignificant browning and waterstaining to margins.

Aboussouan 310. Goldsmith E 273. CLC.E 524. Duverdiër, Impressions, 201. Schmurrer 69. Silvestre de Sacy 2769. Smitskamp 281.

First edition of the Pentateuch in Arabic

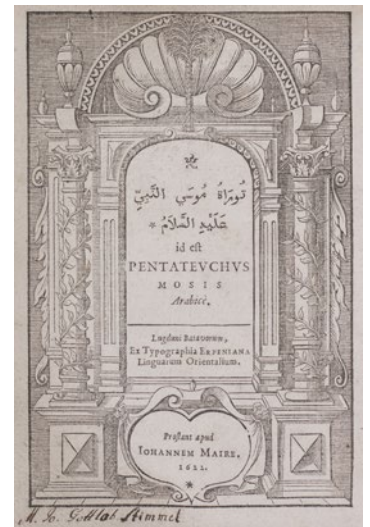
160. ERPENIUS, Thomas (editor). Turat Musa al-Nabi alayhi al-salam id est Pentateuchus Mosis Arabicè.

Leiden, Thomas Erpenius for Johannes Maire, 1622. 4°. With the title in a woodcut architectural frame. Contemporary vellum. € 14 000

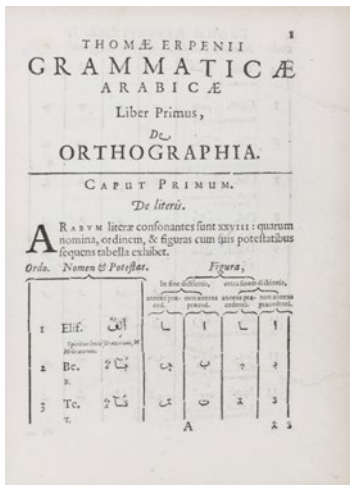
“First printing of the Pentateuch in Arabic characters” (Smitskamp). Edited by Thomas Erpenius and printed with his influential nashk Arabic types, cut under his direction by Arent Corsz. Hogenacker in Leiden. It gives the text of a 13th-century translation of the Pentateuch in the Maghreb dialect (spoken in Mauritania). Erpenius was one of the most distinguished orientalisks and by far the best Arabist of his day. He published an influential Arabic grammar and several excellent critical editions. His own private printing office, equipped with Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic and Turkish type, produced its first works as early as 1615.

With bookplate, owner’s inscription and library stamp of Verplanck Colvin (1847–1920). Occasional spots, some leaves with a minor waterstain in the upper or lower margin, nor affecting the text. A good copy, with generous margins. Binding slightly soiled and with a restoration to the front inner hinge, but otherwise good.

Breugelmans 1622–2; Darlow & Moule 1645; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 86.



Best edition of a classic Arabic grammar



161. ERPENIUS, Thomas. Grammatica Arabica; cum varia praxios materia, cujus elenchum versa dabit pagella.

Leiden, Johannes Maire, 1656. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. Mid 19th-century half tan calf, gold- and blind-tooled spine. € 3500

Third edition, expanded and edited by Jacobus Golius, of Erpenius’s classic Arabic grammar. The present edition is augmented with an Arabic chrestomathy that Fabricius had published in 1638. Erpenius (1584–1624) revolutionized Arabic scholarship in Europe and made the Netherlands the most important European centre of Arabic studies before he died of the plague in 1624. His grammar remained the standard work in the field for two centuries.

With the owner’s inscription on a free endleaf, and a meticulously lettered note on p. 42 of the Lokman fables. Some small defects, but otherwise in very good condition, with only a small marginal tear repaired and the occasional minor and mostly marginal spot or stain. Binding with a restoration at the head and foot of the spine but otherwise good, with slight wear at the hinges and extremities. The best edition of a classic Arabic grammar.

Schnurrer 81 & 220; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 72; STCN (7 copies).

*Exquisitely produced work on falconry and horse riding,
with many coloured illustrations*

162. ES, N.J.A.P.H. van. De hippische sport en het korps rijdende artillerie 1793–1908 ... 1e gedeelte [valkerij]. 2e gedeelte [hippische sport].

Arnhem, Coers & Roest and G.J. Thieme, [1913]. 2 volumes. Large 4° (37.5 × 31 cm). With ca. 80 lithographed plates and numerous illustrations and decorations in text, many beautifully coloured by hand and some highlighted with silver and/or gold. Original publisher's gold-blocked blue cloth, with a coloured hooded hawk on front boards, upper edges gilt, other edges untrimmed. € 18 000

Very rare, limited first and only edition of an exquisitely produced work on falconry and equestrian sports, a showpiece of Dutch art nouveau book illustration. The first volume, on falconry, contains reproductions of the plates from Schlegel and Wulvenhorst's *Traité de fauconnerie* (1844–1853), "the finest work on falconry which has ever been produced" (Harting). The second volume treats the equestrian sports in the Netherlands, England, France, Germany and Belgium, with illustrations of races and hunts.

It is a separately published follow-up to the ten volume set *Het historisch museum van het Korps Rijdende Artillerie* (1898–1904), that was published to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Dutch Horse Artillery Corps (The Yellow Riders). The complete series ranks "among the most beautiful military publications in the world" (Sloos).

With a presentation inscription from the author to Colonel Harhoff dated 1913, in each volume, and with library stamps of the Royal Garrison Library Copenhagen. Bindings only slightly scuffed at the foot of the spine, otherwise in very good condition.

NCC (4 copies); Sloos, *Gewapend met kennis*, pp. 376–379; cf. Harting, *Bibliotheca accipitraria* 194.



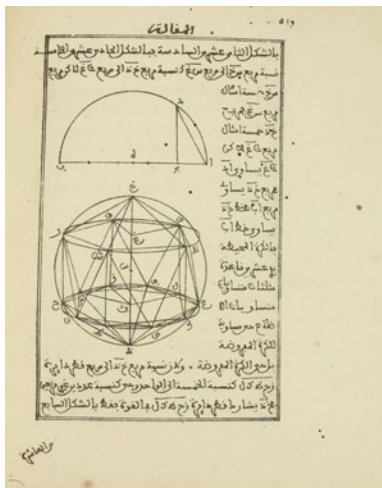
Moroccan-printed Arabic edition of Euclid's "Elements"

163. EUCLID / AL-TUSI, Nasir al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad. Kitab tahrir al-usul li-Uqlidus (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 November 1876 CE]. 4°. 2 vols. Each page with 19 lines of Maghribi script within double rules; numerous diagrams. Lithographed on thick paper throughout. Contemporary red morocco boards with gilt cover decorations and fore-edge flap. Calligraphic title to lower edges. € 18 500

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.



“possibly the most remarkable of all printed editions of Euclid ... in a class by itself”

164. EUCLID. Kitab tahrir usul li-Uqlidus min talif Khawjah Nasir al-Din al-Tusi.

Rome, Typographia Medicaea, 1594. 2°. Title and text within double rules. Two woodcut title vignettes; numerous geometrical figures set within the text. Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders and decorations. All edges red. € 85 000

First Arabic edition of Euclid’s famous “Elements of Geometry”, the “oldest mathematical textbook in the world still in common use today” (PMM). The translation is by the great Persian polymath Nasir al-Din al-Tusi (1201–74), after whom the lunar crater “Nasireddin” is named. Euclid’s bibliographer Charles Thomas-Stanford calls this “possibly the most remarkable of all printed editions of Euclid”, indeed an edition that might belong “in a class by itself”. The Arabic version of Euclid’s thirteen books was “made by the astronomer Nasir al-din in AD 1260 [...]. Printed throughout in Arabic, it is a distinguished product of the Roman press, and a typographical monument of which any press might be proud” (Thomas-Stanford, p. 17). While the work was issued simultaneously with a title-page also in Latin (reading “Euclidis Elementorum geometricorum libri tredecim, ex traditione doctissimi Nasiridini Tusini nunc primum Arabicè impressi”), this issue contains the title-page in Arabic only. There are also copies that contain merely twelve books and have 400 pages (instead of 453, as here). The Sultan’s privilege is signed by Badshah Islam al-Sultan, the son of al-Sultan al-Sultan Murad Khan, and dated Dhul-hijja 996 H in Constantinople. Paged in Arabic throughout, with additional Western-style pagination from p. 25 onwards. One of the most important works to leave the Medicean Oriental Press, founded in 1584 by Cardinal Ferdinando I de’ Medici and directed by Giambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), an able scholar of Arabic. Binding professionally repaired. Interior variously browned due to paper, but a good, complete copy of this rare and important edition.



Adams E 990. Thomas-Stanford 46a. Riccardi (Bib. Euclidea) 15941 (note); BM-Arabic I, 515. Roller/Goodman I, 371. BN 48, 690, no. 69. Mortimer (Italian 16th c.) 175. NUC (pre-1956) NE 0188979. Hoffmann II, 58 (only 12 books, 400 pp.). OCLC 16750170. Cf. PMM 25.



First edition of nearly all Euripides plays, in Aldus’s best and last Greek type

165. EURIPIDES. Τραγωδίαι επτακαιδεκα ... Tragoediae septendecim [recte octodecim], ex quib[us]. quaedam habent commentaria. & sunt hae. Hecuba[,] Orestes[,] Phoenissae[,] Medea[,] Hippolytus[,] Alcestis[,] Andromache[,] Supplices[,] Iphigenia in Aulide[,] Iphigenia in Tauris[,] Rhesus[,] Troades[,] Bacchae[,] Cyclops[,] Heraclide[,] Helena[,] Ion[,] Hercules furens.]

(Colophon to each volume: Venice, Aldus Manutius, February 1503). 2 volumes. 8°. With Aldus’s anchor device on the last page of each volume, printed in Aldus’s beautiful Greek type. Matching limp vellum (made from 2 leaves from a ca. 1560/70? Spanish legal manuscript), constructed or reconstructed ca. 1900. € 40 000

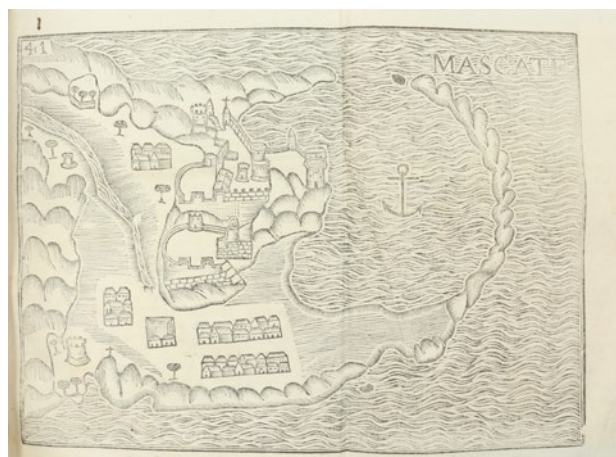
“Exceptionally important” (Lowry) first edition, in the original Greek, of most of the surviving plays of Euripides. It contains 18 plays, fourteen printed here for the first time and four for the second (and in a much more accurate text). This first edition of nearly all his surviving plays (*Electra* remained unprinted until 1545) certainly assured the survival of the greater part of Greek historical drama. Only 4 of his plays had been printed previously, by J. Lascaris in Florence, 1495, also in Greek. In Thomas More’s 1516 *Utopia*, his hero Raphael gives a collection of Greek books to the Utopians: Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, Homer, Aristophanes, Sophocles and Euripides, all in Aldine editions (Lowry, p. 262). Aldus’s first Greek types, in 1495, set the style for the future by following a sloped cursive hand rather than

the rounder upright hand that dominated the incunabula period. The present book is set in the smallest and best of his Greek types, first used in his Sophocles 6 months earlier (Scholderer, *Greek printing types*, no. 25). It is better cut than the earlier ones and has fewer ligatures, making it clear and legible even to a modern eye. It set the style until Garamont's *Grec du Roi* brought extensively ligatured Greek types back into fashion for about two centuries. Aldus introduced the world's first italic type in 1501 and uses it here for the few bits of Latin text. With contemporary manuscript notes, mostly in Greek with a few in Latin, in the first half of volume 1. Bifolia 2N3.6 and 2N4.5 were interchanged by the binder, disturbing the sequence of the pages. In good condition and with large margins (leaf size 16 × 10 cm), with small and mostly marginal worm holes, affecting an occasional letter on the title-page and a few text pages, and a few leaves with minor, mostly marginal water stains. The first edition of most of Euripides's plays and a beautiful early example of Aldus's best Greek type.

Abmanson-Murphy 55/1 & 55/2; Lowry, The world of Aldus Manutius, pp. 142, 145, 151, 262; Renouard, p. 43, no. 10.

The Portuguese dominions in Asia with engravings of Hormuz and Muscat

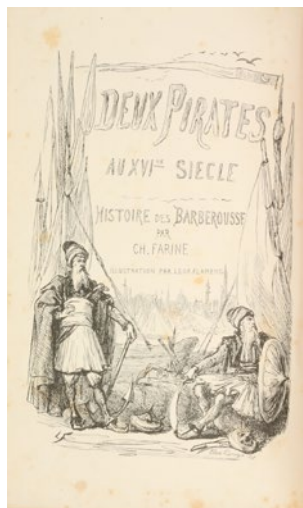
166. FARIA Y SOUSA, Manuel de. *Asia Portuguesa*. Lisbon, H. V. de Oliveira & A. Craesbeeck, 1666–1675. 2° (200 × 285 mm). 3 vols. All title-pages within engraved architectural borders. With 20 (9 engraved, 11 woodcut) folded plates with views and plans, 3 engraved portraits and 50 (some full-page) woodcuts in the text. Attractive 18th-century speckled calf, spines gilt with raised bands and original black leather labels. Edges sprinkled red. € 35 000



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

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

Two Arab pirates of the 16th century



167. FARINE, Ch[arles]. *Deux pirates au XVIe siècle. Histoire des Barberousse*.

Paris, Paul Ducrocq, 1869. 4°. Each chapter with a separate title-page. With half-title, additional wood-engraved title, 32 headpieces, 95 text illustrations (13 of which full-page) and two tughras, one preceding the prelims, the other the table of contents. Contemporary half calf with gilt tughra on upper cover, gilt spine and spine title. All edges gilt. € 1500

First edition. – A combined biography of Baba Aruj (1474–1518) and his younger brother Hayreddin Barbarossa (1478–1546), both Ottoman corsairs and rulers of Algiers, illustrated by the French artist Léopold Flameng (1831–1911). While mostly showing scenes of battle and triumph, the engravings also include sketch views of La Goulette and Tunis.

Pages 361–368 errorously bound after p. 352. Binding waterstained, extremities bumped, a large flaw to the lower right-hand corner of the rear cover. Somewhat brownstained throughout, waterstained in places.

Atabey 415. Not in Blackmer.

Vasco da Gama in Hebrew

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

Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre, 1691.

With: (2) **BOBOWSKI, Wojciech / HYDE, Thomas.** Tractatus Alberti Bobovii Turcarum Imp. Mohammedis IVti olim interpretis primarii, de Turcarum liturgia, peregrinatio Meccana, circumcissione, aegrotorum visitatione etc. Ibid., 1690.

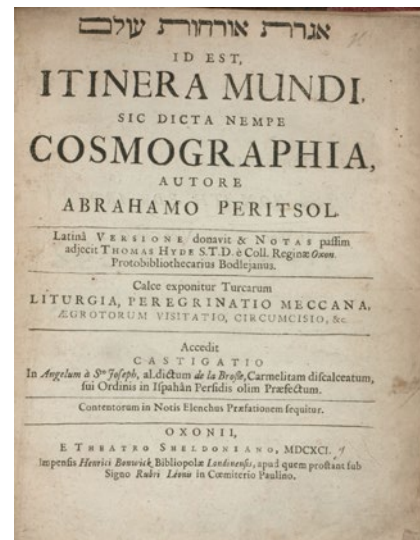
4°. Marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine. Top edge gilt. € 9500

First Latin edition of the cosmographical and geographical work of Abraham Farissol, first published in Hebrew in 1586. Includes the Hebrew text together with the Latin translation by Thomas Hyde and copious notes, including sections in Arabic. Farissol incorporated accounts of Portuguese and Spanish exploration including the New World and Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.

Also includes a contemporary work on Turkish liturgy and the pilgrimage to Mecca by Wojciech Bobowski, a renegade Pole employed as a teacher, interpreter and musician at the Ottoman court of Mahomet IV. Composed at the behest of Thomas Smith (1683–1719) during his tenure as chaplain to the English ambassador at Constantinople, the manuscript was bought back to England and translated into Latin by Hyde.

Binding rubbed and chafed, otherwise in good condition.

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



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

169. FERRARIO, Giulio (ed.). Il costume antico e moderno o storia del governo, della milizia, della religione, delle arti, scienze ed usanze di tutti i popoli antichi e moderni provata coi monumenti dell' antichità e rappresentata cogli analoghi disegni.

Milan, tipografia dell'editore, 1829–1834. 2° (380 × 265 mm). 37 vols. incl. supplements and index. With 7 engraved folding maps, 5 engraved maps, 1619 coloured aquatints (2 double-page-sized), 2 engraved portraits, 2 engraved plates of musical notes, and 4 tables. Late 19th century half calf with giltstamped spine title. Untrimmed. € 280 000

Without question the largest pictorial encyclopedia of the world published during the 19th century, and one of the rarest works to be found complete. Printed in a press run of no more than 300 copies, this set is numbered "12" and was inscribed to a friend of the author ("del socio Signor G. Ferrario"); as such, it was printed on superior paper and coloured particularly carefully (according to Brunet, most of the 300 copies produced were issued entirely uncoloured). The purpose of this 37-volume set in large folio format was to provide a complete account of all known parts of the world not only by describing in detail the various peoples' costumes, governments, religion, habits, military, arts and science, but also by showing them in splendid illustrations, all of which are here individually coloured by hand. The engravings include not only many costumes, but also buildings, objects of religious and of everyday use, monuments, historical scenes and much more. The plates are printed on wove paper and bear the publisher's drystamp. In spite of





the enormous number of plates, the colouring is meticulous throughout.

Initially planned for no more than 13 volumes (1816–27) and also published in French, this present Italian edition is the only one that was issued complete with all supplements and the plates in their impressive folio format.

Of the utmost rarity: we could not trace a single complete copy on the market since 1950. Auction records list only the abridged 8° reprint or single volumes of the present folio edition (Sotheby's, 28 May 2002, lot 426: £8720 for vol. 1, pt. 3 only). Interior shows occasional slight foxing to blank margins. Altogether an excellent, complete set of the luxury edition: uniformly bound, untrimmed and wide-margined.

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

Topography of Palestine

170. FERRARIO, Giulio. Descrizione della Palestina o storia del Vangelo.

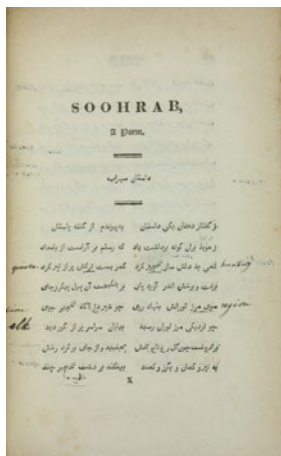
Milano, Società Tipografica de' Classici Italiani, 1831. 4° (193 × 258 mm). With 30 hand-coloured aquatint plates, 1 folding engraved map coloured in outline, 1 hand-coloured engraved plan, 1 uncoloured plate. Modern blue cloth with metal corner-pieces. Top-edge gilt. € 1800

First edition of this fine topography of the Holy Land. "The signing artists include G. Bramati, Citterio, D. Landini, Bonatti, A. Angeli" (cf. Lipperheide). The splendidly coloured aquatints mostly show views (including Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany), costumes, churches, sepulchres, temples, etc. Some foxing to edges and margins as common; very minor clean tear to outer margin of map. A wide-margined copy complete of the map and the hand-coloured plates.

Tabler 217. Lipperheide Lc 10. Roehricht 1757.



One of the earliest English translations of the “Shahnameh”



171. FIRDAWSI, Abul-Qasem / ATKINSON, James (transl.). Sohrab, a Poem. Freely translated from the original Persian of Firdousee, being a portion of the Shahnamu of that celebrated poet.

Calcutta, P. Pereira, 1814. Large 8°. Contemporary marbled half calf with giltstamped spine label and printed library label to upper cover. € 2000

First edition; includes the Persian text in two columns. – An early effort of the versatile surgeon, artist and scholar James Atkinson (1780–1852), attached to the East India Company’s medical service: one of the earliest English translations of a part of Ferdowsi’s “Shahnameh”, the most popular and influential Persian national epic. In 1832 Atkinson would undertake an abridged translation of the entire work for the Oriental Translation Fund.

Binding lightly rubbed; interior foxed and browned; a minor worm track to the upper margin of a few leaves; a mended edge tear to fol. T3. Several contemporary ink annotations to the Persian text. Bound untrimmed. 19th century bookplate of the Warrington Museum lending library to the upper cover; small bookplate of J. O. Edwards to pastedown.

OCLC 6348161. Not in Wilson.

24 highly expressive etchings of horses

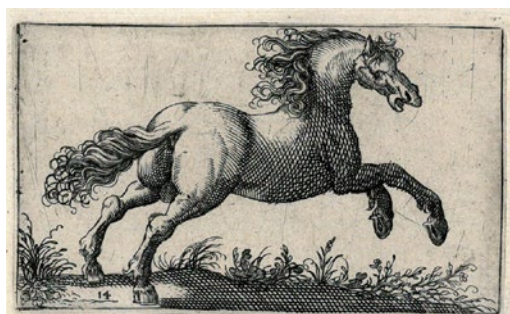
172. FIRENS, [Pierre]. Album of horse etchings.

[Paris, early 17th century]. Oblong 12° (124 × 78 mm). 24 etchings of horses, each ca. 8 × 5 cms, mounted individually on leaves and bound as an album. Modern full vellum using contemporary material. € 4500

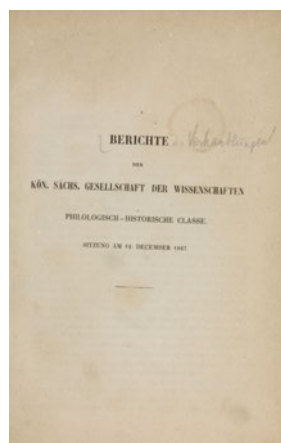
A complete series of 24 highly expressive etchings of horses, each numbered in the plate and bound (somewhat out of order) in an appealing pocket-sized vellum album. The engraver Pierre Firens (also: Fierens, ca. 1580–1636) was of Flemish origin, probably hailing from Antwerp, but settled in Paris in 1604, soon operating as a publisher and engraver mainly of ornaments. This is a charming suite of two dozen portraits showing horses in various attitudes; the first print is signed.

Very finely preserved. Uncommon.

For Firens cf. AKL XL, 251; Thieme/Becker XII, 7.



On textual emendations to Ahmed Mohammed al-Maqqari



173. FLEISCHER, Heinrich Leberecht. (Über Textverbesserungen in al-Makkari’s Geschichtswerke). Berichte der Kön. Sächs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Philologisch-Historische Classe).

(Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel), 1867–1869. 8°. 3 parts in 1 volume.

With: (2) The same. Abdruck aus den Berichten der philol.-histor. Classe der Königl. Sächs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften 1870. Dritte Fortsetzung der Beiträge zur arabischen Sprachkunde.

Contemporary vellum-backed red marbled boards with handwritten spine-title. € 1500

Treatise on textual emendations to the history of Muslim Iberia by Ahmed Mohammed al-Maqqari. Offprints from three volumes of reports of the Scientific Society of Saxony. – Bound with this is the sequel to another essay on Arabic linguistics by Fleischer, “Beiträge zur arabischen Sprachkunde”.

From the collection of the German librarian and oriental scholar Julius Euting (1839–1913) with his ownership in black ink to the flyleaf and with an inscription on the following blue wrapper, summarising the content and with a small stamp of ownership at top right (“J. Euting, Strassburg”).

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

174. FLORUS, Lucius Annaeus. [Epitome rerum Romanarum].

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

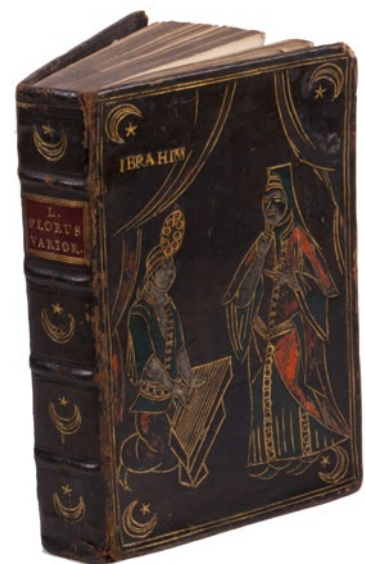
A second-century history, in the original Latin, celebrating the glory of the city, republic and empire of Rome and their people from the city’s mythical foundation by Romulus to the early years of the reign of Augustus (Emperor 27 BC–AD 14). It appears here in the first edition edited by Nicolaes Blanckaert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

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

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

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

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



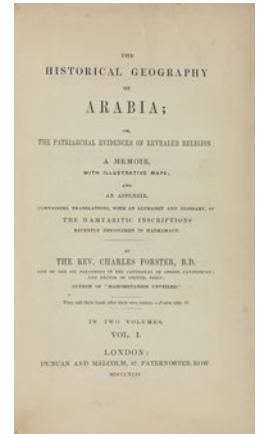
Detailed study of place names and tribal genealogies

175. FORSTER, Charles. *The Historical Geography of Arabia; or, the Patriarchal Evidences of Revealed Religion: a Memoir, with Illustrative Maps; and an Appendix, containing Translations, with an Alphabet and Glossary, of the Hamyaritic Inscriptions recently discovered in Hadramaut.*

London, Duncan and Malcolm, 1844. 8°. 2 vols. With two large folding frontispiece maps of the Arabian Peninsula (56 cm × 41 cm), a large folding chart of inscriptions, 1 engraved plate of inscriptions, and one further folding translation of the same inscription. Apparently never bound with the “vignette plate of Nakab el Hajar” supposed to face p. 335. Repairs to both maps. € 950

Only edition of this detailed study of place names, tribal genealogies, and pre-Islamic inscriptions. “An attempt at the proof of the descent of the Arabs from Ishmael” (Ghani). Includes an interesting attack on Edward Gibbon’s ‘geographical’ explanation for the rise of Islam out of Mecca; Forster denounces Gibbon’s “scepticism” and “artful insinuations” by pointing out some of his errors in historical geography, meanwhile defending the claim of a Scriptural prophecy in favour of the descendants of Ishmael.

Gay 3570. Ghani 136. Brunet 19594. NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 4892705.



Magnificent atlas with 80 mostly coloured manuscript maps and fortification plans



176. [FORTIFICATION ATLAS]. [Collection of 80 manuscript maps and plans of fortifications, fortified towns and fortified estates].

[The Netherlands, ca. 1624–1628]. Large 2° (42.5 × 29.5 cm). With 80 manuscript maps and plans, 75 double-page (2 with a flap folded in), 4 larger folding (including 3 assembled from 1 ½ sheets), and 1 also double-page in size but assembled from 2 smaller sheets. Most include a scale and 71 are coloured, mostly in opaque gouaches. They show plans of fortifications and towns in the Netherlands (51), Germany (16), Italy (3), France (4), Poland (2), Belgium (2), Malta (1) and Brazil (1). Early 18th-century(?) sprinkled tanned sheepskin, rebacked and restored. € 165 000

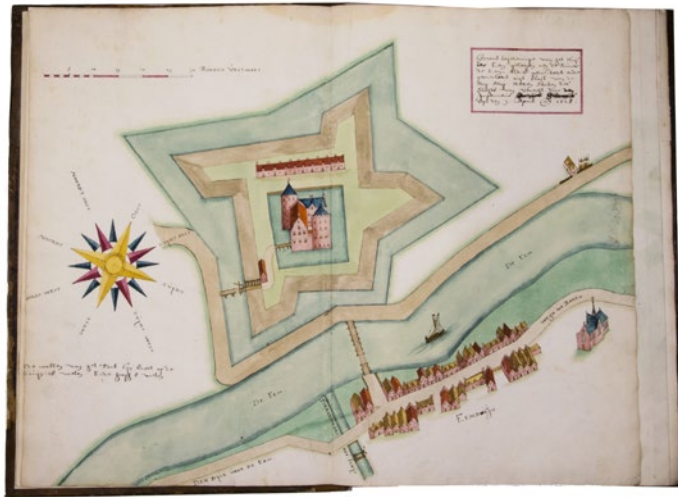
Magnificent atlas containing 80 mostly coloured manuscript maps and plans showing fortifications, fortified cities, fortresses and castles, often representing the situations during sieges in the first decade of the Thirty Years’ War (the later part of the Dutch Eighty Years’ War). Most of the maps were drawn soon after the end of the Twelve Years’ Truce (1609–1621), when the Eighty Years’ War with Spain was resumed.

About 50 of the 80 maps show closely related paper stocks. The fact that so many plans show closely related watermarks suggests that most of the drawings were made together, rather than at the sites during the sieges, but they were probably based on sketches and measurements made at the sites.

Four name the draftsmen, whether of the final plan or of the preliminary one on which it was based. That of Bahia in Brazil is by Goos Coeck, master military engineer; that of Bergen op Zoom by the engineer Tretaran; the 1612 map of Mülheim by Jordan von der Waghe; and that of the 14th-century fortified estate “Huis ter Eem” for the Bishopric of Utrecht by a certain J... .. whose name was deliberately obscured by an early owner who scribbled over it in ink.

From the Blenheim Library, assembled by Charles Spencer (1675–1722), third Earl of Sunderland. With most maps in very good condition, a few with small tears on the edges or along the folds. The binding has been re-backed and shows other restorations. A unique and important primary source for the study of the Dutch fight for independence from Spain, the cities of the period (especially in the Netherlands) and their fortifications at a time when the newly proclaimed Dutch Republic was revolutionizing military engineering.

Puttick & Simpson, London, 19 July 1882 (Earl of Sunderland/Blenheim Library auction), lot 6252.



From the collection of the Princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein

177. FOUILLOUX, Jacques du. *La venerie* [...] de nouveau revue, et augmentée, outre les precedentes impressions.

Paris, Clause Cramoisy, 1624. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. (22.6 × 16.4 cm). With the title-page printed in red and black with woodcut vignette, 57 woodcut illustrations, of which 3 full-page, woodcut musical scores, head- and tailpieces, and initials. 19th-century black morocco, covers and spine blind-tooled with lion motif, gilt turn-ins, red morocco doublures with gilt dentelle borders, red edges [CUYLS], inkstamp of the princes of Öttingen-Wallerstein on title, gilt monogram “AR” on doublure, “Bona fide sine fraude” book label. € 12 500



A sumptuously bound copy of this important illustrated classic on falconry. From the collection of the Princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein, a still extant Southern German noble family, with their inkstamp on the title. First published in 1561, this work remained one of the most popular of its kind until the 18th century; it contains a wealth of interesting observations on the habits of animals since confirmed by naturalists. The woodcuts show a hunting party resting, a hunter being paid for shooting a deer, several kinds of antlers, the training and care of hounds, various tools such as spades, shovels, hoes, etc.; a shepherdess with her flock of sheep, and a three-masted ship with hunters and hounds on bord. Numerous hunting tunes are added as woodcut music in the text. The fine full-page woodcut on the reverse of the title page shows the author presenting his work to King Charles IX.

Outer margin of title reinforced on verso (no loss to image); scattered light spotting, lightly browned. Occasional remarginings. Extremities lightly rubbed. A handsome, well-preserved copy.

The largest photograph in the world: never seen on the market

178. [FRA MAURO MAPPA MUNDI – Carlo NAYA]. Life-size photograph of the Fra Mauro map of the world.

Venice, Carlo Naya, ca. 1871. Hand-coloured photograph, ca. 223 × 223 cm. Mounted and framed. € 280 000

A life-sized, hand-coloured photograph of the famous world map made around 1450 by Fra Mauro, the greatest medieval map of the world: an astonishing accomplishment of art history, cartography, and photography. In its day one of the largest photos ever made, the “Naya Fra Mauro” belongs to a class of colossal early photographs that includes Eadweard Muybridge’s 13-sheet panorama of San Francisco (1878) and George R. Lawrence’s photograph of the Alton Limited on an 8 × 4.5-foot glass plate (1899). It also appears to be the first large-format map produced with photography.

Fra Mauro’s map is “considered the greatest memorial of medieval cartography” (Almagià). Containing hundreds of detailed illustrations and some 3000 descriptive texts, it was the most detailed representation of the world so far produced. It remains one of the most important works in the history of cartography, marking the end of Bible-based geography in Europe and the new embrace of more scientific methods which placed accuracy ahead of religious or traditional beliefs. Strikingly, it is oriented with south at the top, recalling the Arab tradition and more specifically al-Idrisi’s famous 12th century world map, copies of which Fra Mauro may have known: Europe is shown at the bottom, and Africa and Asia dominate the image, with Arabia (not Jerusalem) at the centre. Fra Mauro incorporated “the discoveries of Marco Polo and the Portuguese”, also showing “many countries later known, which the learned monk doubtless shaped after ideas gathered from the oral narratives of occasional travellers” (Müller). Much of the map’s novel information was lost to early modern cartographers when printed Ptolemy atlases proliferated in the final decades of the 15th century, replacing the manuscript mappamundi tradition.

Today the original Fra Mauro Map, drawn on vellum, is held by the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice and shown at the Museo Correr. An impressive manuscript facsimile, now in the British Library, was prepared in 1804 by the British antiquarian William Frazer; a large engraving was made in Paris in 1849, and in 1869 the Venetian bookseller Münster produced the first photographic reproduction, albeit at a much smaller scale, measuring a mere 62 × 68 cm. Carlo Naya’s monumental Fra Mauro photograph renders the map in its full original size. Although it is mentioned in a number of books on early Italian photography, it was always extremely rare: the only photographic copies of the map ever to have surfaced in the trade were that of Münster (lot 1581 at the 1884 sale of the library of Henry C. Murphy, U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands under Lincoln) and the more common four-print photofacsimile published in 1879 by Ongania (E. P. Goldschmidt, London 1930: cat. 22, lot 32). By contrast, Naya’s magnum opus was never sold except through his own concern. The Royal Geographical Society was presented with a specimen in 1873 (the gift of John Benjamin Heath, once Governor of the Bank of England), and the British Library holds another, as does the Marciana (all uncoloured). A very fragile and faded example, cut into 16 sheets and backed onto modern board, is kept at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Carlo Naya (1816–82) was an Italian photographer known for his fine views of Venice. He settled there in 1856, opening a photo studio that catered to Grand Tourists who wished to take home mementoes of the city’s spectacular art and architecture. His “mappa mundi” photograph was prepared around 1871 under the supervision of the Venice-based English historical scholar Rawdon Brown (1806–83), a friend of Ruskin’s. Naya exhibited his photograph at the 1873 World’s Fair in Vienna, winning a medal for it. In the 1880s the Nayas were still advertising the map, the pride of the company, as a “fac-simile of the Planisphere of Fra Mauro A.D. 1459, the largest photograph hitherto made (a square 7 Ft. 4 inch)”. It was priced at a stupendous 200 francs. After Naya’s death, his studio was continued by his wife, then by her second husband, for three and a half decades.

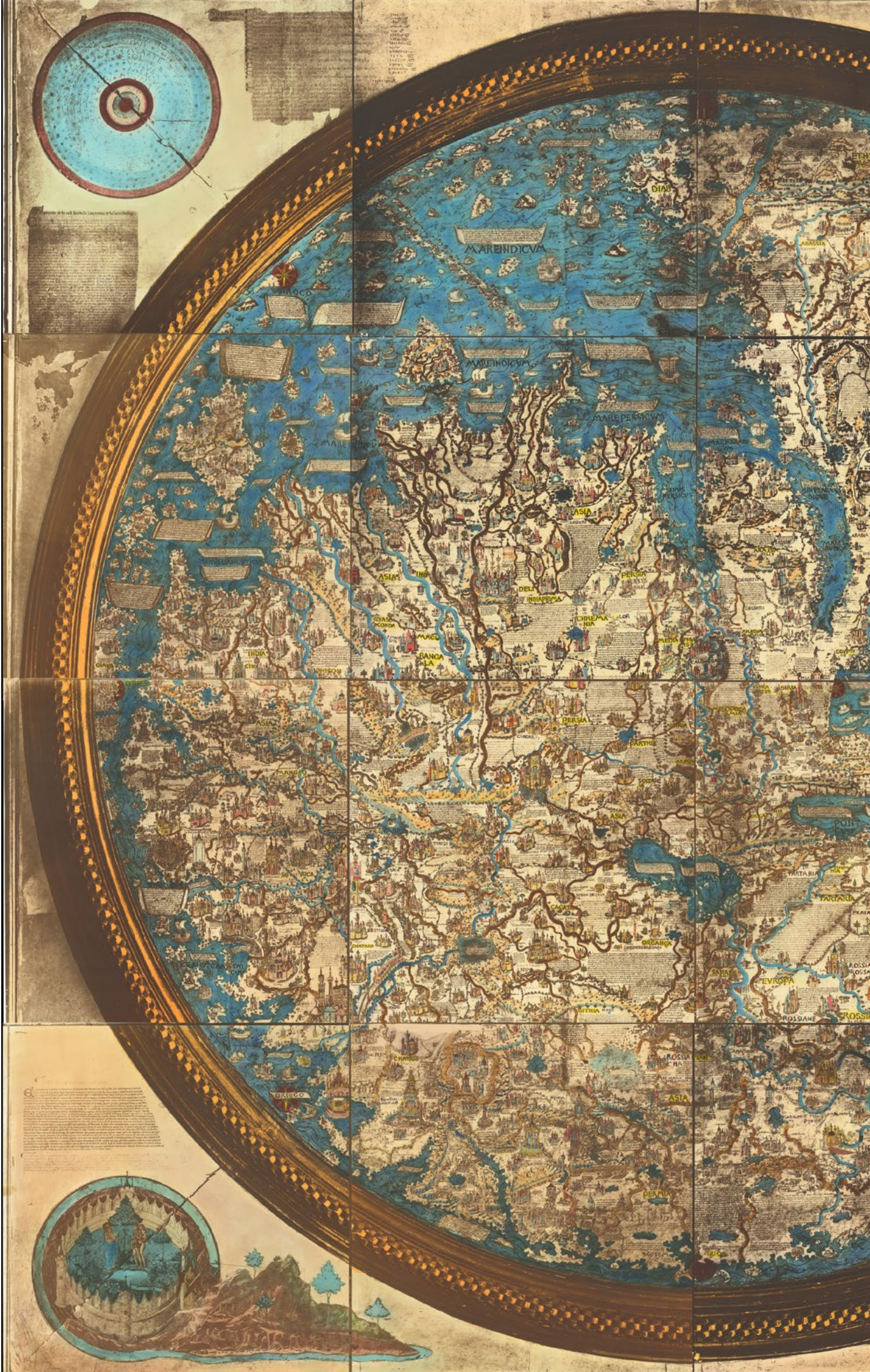
Provenance: the reverse has ink stamps of the publisher Osvaldo Böhm, who bought most of Naya’s archive when the family closed the shop in 1918. Later in the collection of Dr. Edward Luther Stevenson (1858–1944), one of the most important scholars of early cartography active at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. Stevenson was responsible for numerous carto-bibliographic books, including the first translation of Ptolemy into English, as well as a series of impressive facsimile maps. Stevenson, who viewed reproductions as integral to the study of early cartography, committed himself to building an unparalleled collection of photographs of early maps and globes. Much of his collection was donated to Yale University after his death, but the present item comes from a large corpus of photos, manuscripts, and related material retained by the family.

A. Müller, *Venice. Her Art-Treasures and Historical Associations. A Guide to the City (Venice 1873)*, p. 113. I. Zannier, *Venice: the Naya Collection (Venice, 1981)*. P. Becchetti, *Fotografi e Fotografia in Italia 1839–1880 (Roma 1978)*, p. 124. R. Almagià, *Monumenta cartographica vaticana, vol. 1 (Città del Vaticano, 1944)*. P. Falchetta, *Storia del Mappamondo di Fra’ Mauro (Rimini, 2016)*.

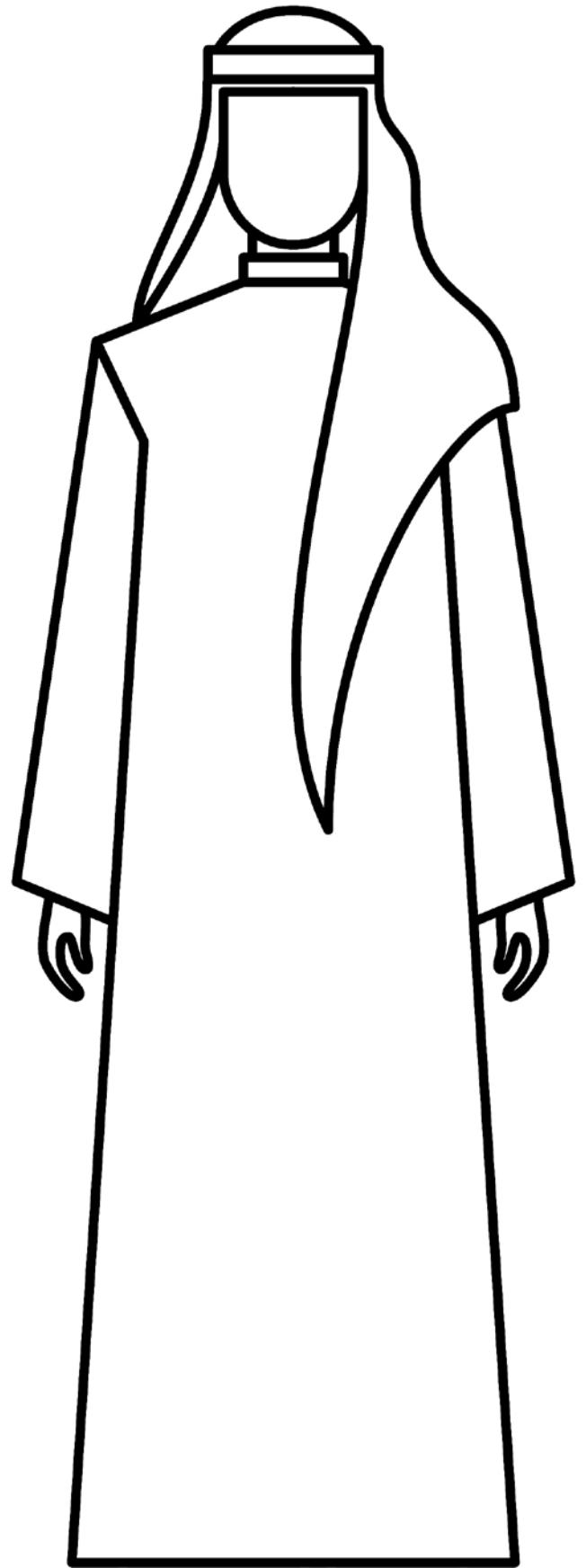




Fragment of text or a small map located below the top-left circular inset.



Fragment of text located below the bottom-left circular inset.



The most extensively annotated edition of the greatest mediaeval work on falconry

179. FRIEDRICH II, Holy Roman Emperor. Reliqua librorum Friderici II. Imperatoris De arte venandi cum avibus. Cum Manfredi Regis additionibus. Ex membranaceo codice camerarii primum edita ...

Including: ALBERTUS MAGNUS. De falconibus asturibus et accipitribus quibus annotations addidit suas Jo. Gottl. Schneider, ... Tomus I.[–II.]

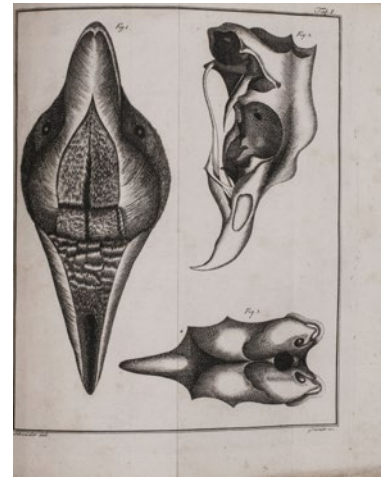
Leipzig, heirs of Johann Georg Müller (colophons vol. I: J.G.I. Breitkopf; vol. II: Christoph Carl Klaubarth), 1788–1789. 2 volumes bound as 1. 4°. With 6 engraved illustration plates (I–VI, including 1 oblong 2° folding). Early 19th-century half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 8500

Important scholarly edition, the first (and only?) edition with the extensive commentaries by Johann Gottlob Schneider (1750–1822), of the most important mediaeval work on hawking, “still one of the best” (Harting), and an important ornithological and zoological work in general, written by the Holy Roman Emperor Friedrich II (1194–1250). “By far the greatest contribution to zoology was due, *mirabile dictu*, to the Emperor Frederick II. His treatise on falconry, *De arte venandi cum avibus*, was completed by 1248. ... It is an astounding work, taking into account the Greek and Arabic literature on the subject, but essentially based upon the author’s own observations and experiments, and upon the information elicited by himself from his Muslim advisers. It set forth a number of new anatomical facts ... and discussed bird migrations and the mechanical conditions of flight. Frederick even instituted experiments to determine how vultures were attracted to their prey. ... I said that Frederick’s knowledge was partly derived from Muslim writings. Indeed an Arabic treatise was translated for him by his astrologer and secretary, Theodore of Antioch, and another in Persian was also known to him” (Sarton).

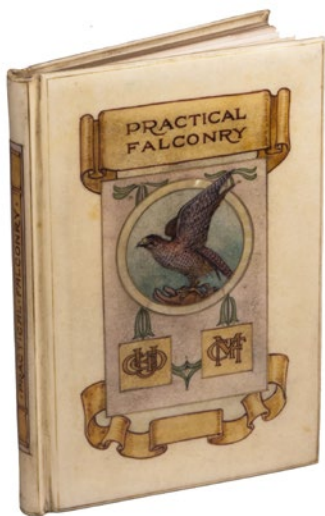
It is followed by another celebrated 13th-century treatise on falconry: Albertus Magnus’s *De falconibus asturibus et accipitribus*. It was originally part of his *De animalibus*, where it comprised more than half of the text. Volume II contains Schneider’s commentaries, with a 6-page Latin-German glossary of the technical terms, a 20-page review of the literature and an index.

With a modern armorial bookplate. Vol. I and the second half of vol. II slightly browned with occasional foxing or spots, but otherwise in good condition. The binding is slightly scuffed, the hinges worn and with some cracks, and the foot of the spine damaged, but the bookblock is structurally sound and the tooling on the spine is well preserved. The greatest early work on hawking and falconry, in its most thoroughly annotated edition.

Harting 308, pp. 168–169; *Lindner* II.0643.02; *Nissen*, IVB 333; *Sarton*, *Introduction to the history of science* II, pp. 516 & 577; *Schwerdt* I, p. 188; *Soubart*, cols. 197–198; *Thiébaud*, col. 432.



Important work on falconry, charmingly bound



180. FREEMAN, Gage Earle. Practical falconry; to which is added, how I became a falconer.

London, Horace Cox, 1869. 8°. Decorated vellum (1908), with a painted illustration of a falcon on the front board and two unidentified cipher monogram below (“CEUD” and “CMF”), gilt edges. € 4750

Charmingly bound edition of two treatises on falconry, by the notable writer on falconry Gage Earle Freeman (1820–1903). “This little book, written from personal experience of the author, has done much to keep alive the traditions of falconry and encourage its modern revival” (Harting). Both treatises were published earlier in the newspaper *The field* under the pseudonym “Peregrine”. With an inscription on the paste-down: “To ‘Charles’ and Mrs Uptow, wishing them a very happy xmas and new year. In memory of our efforts at falconry in South Africa. Huilson(?). Xmas 1908”. The charming binding has two unidentified cipher monograms on the front board: “CEUD” and “CMF”.

Some minor foxing in the margins, primarily in the first few leaves, but otherwise in very good condition.

Harting 71; *Schwerdt* I, p. 188.

Important work on falconry

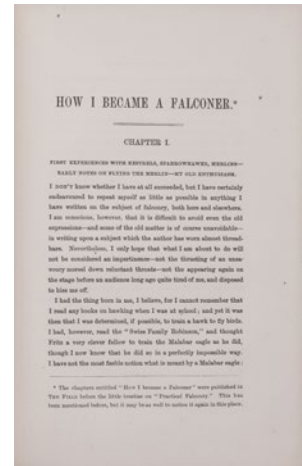
181. FREEMAN, Gage Earle. Practical falconry; to which is added, how I became a falconer.

London, Horace Cox, 1869. 8°. Publisher's blind-blocked dark green cloth. € 1950

Two treatises on falconry by the notable writer on falconry Gage Earle Freeman (1820–1903). “This little book, written from personal experience of the author, has done much to keep alive the traditions of falconry and encourage its modern revival” (Harting). Both treatises were published earlier in the newspaper *The field* under the pseudonym “Peregrine”.

A couple of spots to the first two leaves, some minor restorations to a few corners and the lettering on the spine slightly faded, but otherwise in very good condition.

Harting 71; Schwerdt I, p. 188.



With sketch maps of the Gulf

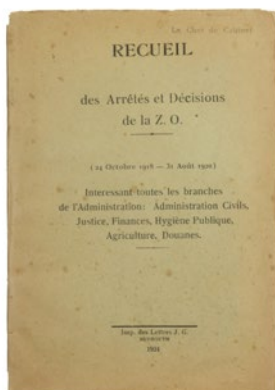
182. [FRENCH INTELLIGENCE on Bahrain]. Original typescript compiled by French Middle East intelligence.

Probably Beirut or Damascus, 1936. 22 typewritten sheets (4°) in carbon duplicates, revised by hand, with two smaller hand-drawn coloured maps of the Arabian Gulf, showing Bahrain and Qatar with the “Pirate Coast”. € 4500

A closely typed report on Bahrain, written in the autumn of 1936, outlining the country's history, situation, population, government, economy, foreign relationships and influences. This is accompanied by two detailed coloured sketch maps of the Gulf, showing Bahrain off the coast of Qatar and the entire Gulf from Kuwait to Oman, with the British and American spheres of interest and the international air routes marked.

During the two years that followed the end of the Great War, the British held control of most of Ottoman Mesopotamia (now Iraq) and the southern part of Ottoman Syria (Palestine and Transjordan), while the French controlled the rest of Syria, Lebanon, and other portions of southeastern Turkey. In the early 1920s, British and French control of these territories became formalized by the League of Nations' mandate system, and in 1923 France was assigned the League of Nations mandate of Syria. It would last until 1943, when Syria and Lebanon emerged as independent countries.

Occasional insignificant edge flaws; rust stains from old paperclips. Holes punched along left edge. A rare survival.



No more than 16 piastres for a litre of wine

183. [FRENCH MANDATE FOR SYRIA AND THE LEBANON]. Recueil des Arrêtés et Décisions de la Z. O. (24 Octobre 1918–31 Août 1920). Intéressant toutes les branches de l'Administration: Administration Civils, Justice, Finances, Hygiène Publique, Agriculture, Douanes.

Beirut, Impimerie des Lettres J. G., 1924. 8°. Original printed wrappers. € 1500

First edition of a collection of laws and regulations for Lebanon (Zone Ouest) passed by the French under their mandate for Syria and the Lebanon from October 1918 until the end of August 1920, two days prior to the declaration of independence of Greater Lebanon. A compact primary source on French administration in the Middle East, this rare manual contains decrees for administrative issues such as the division of Lebanon into three zones, sanitary measures against the plague, but also detailed regulations concerning everything from travel permits and the organisation and surveillance of prisons to the application of the metric system, the trade in carrier pigeons, the prices for ice (2 piastres for 400 grams wholesale, 3 piastres retail), alcoholic drinks (16 piastres for a litre of table wine) and tramway fares, and the circulation of vehicles.

A few marginal flaws to the wrappers, occasional minor edge flaws. A good, clean copy with provenance stamp "Le Chef de Cabinet" on the upper cover.

Official Manuscript of the French Royal Navy of King Louis XV

184. [FRENCH ROYAL NAVY]. [Binding title:] *Abregé de la marine du Roy 1732.*

[Paris?, 1732]. 13.5 × 19 cm. Manuscript in brown-black, red and blue ink on vellum, some of the lettering and borders gilt. With a beautiful frontispiece painting in coloured gouaches (14 × 9.5 cm) pasted on the page facing the opening of the text, showing a small warship at a shipyard in a small harbour being repaired by workmen. Contemporary red morocco, gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled fillets on boards and board edges, richly gold-tooled frame, gilt edges. € 95 000

Splendid vellum manuscript on the condition and organisation of the French Royal Navy of King Louis XV in the year 1732, including maritime data on the French colonies in Canada, Louisiana and the West Indies. The manuscript is beautifully calligraphed in a formal roman and italic in brown-black, red and blue, sometimes with gold covering the ink, with 2 decorated initials in gold over red. The use of the high quality vellum, the fine gouache illustration, the lavishly executed calligraphy and the beautiful contemporary binding indicate that the manuscript must have been produced for an important person, probably a head of the marine or an official at the court. The manuscript gives a complete survey of the size and organisation of the French navy of the Ancien Regime in 1732 and must have been top secret at the time!

From the library of the well-known art historian and book collector Henri Beraldi (1849–1931). The manuscript is generally in fine condition, with only an occasional minor spot or small stain. The binding is slightly worn at the hinges, head and foot of spine and on the raised bands, but is also generally fine. A remarkable and luxurious manuscript providing a wealth of information on the French Royal Navy in 1732.

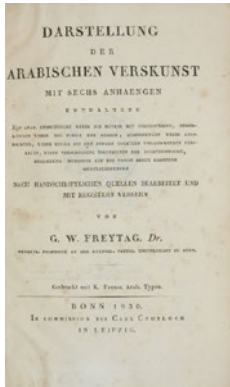
Bibliothèque Henri Beraldi II (Paris, 1934), 168; Sotheby's, London, Sale 16 & 17 december 1963, lot 223.



Arabic versification

185. FREYTAG, Georg Wilhelm. Darstellung der arabischen Verskunst mit sechs Anhängen.

Bonn/Leipzig, in Commission bei Carl Cnobloch, 1830. 8°. German & Arabic text. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped spine label; sprinkled edges. € 2500



First edition of this compendium of Arabic versification. The German classicist and theologian Freytag (1788–1861) studied at Göttingen, but in his final year accepted an appointment as sub-librarian at Königsberg. In 1815 he became a chaplain in the Prussian Army and visited Paris in that capacity. Upon the proclamation of peace Freytag resigned his chaplaincy and returned to his research in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, studying in Paris under Silvestre de Sacy. In 1819 he was appointed to the professorship of Oriental Languages at the new University of Bonn, and he held this post until his death. His principal work was the *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (Halle, 1830–37), an abridgment of which was published in 1837.

Occasional browning; slight chipping to spine; early Swiss ownerships (“Dahler”, “R. Tschudi”, “Meier”) to flyleaf. Stamp of “Stadt-Bibliothek Zürich” on upper cover; deaccessioned from the Zentralbibliothek Zürich (stamp on reverse of t. p.).

Zenker I, 342. Fück 166. Gay 3361.

6 beautiful views made on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses

186. FRISCH, Friedrich. Skizzen aus dem Orient, gesammelt in den Jahren 1840 und 1841. | Esquisses de l'Orient, recueillies dans les années 1840 et 1841.

Darmstadt, Ernst Kern; Paris, H. Gache, 1843. Oblong 1° (48 × 63.5 cm). With 6 tinted lithographed plates by Frisch, with captions in German and French below. The first three in the deluxe issue printed by B. Dondorf, Frankfurt am Main, the last three in the regular issue printed by G. Küstner. Original publisher's letterpress printed wrappers, with a list of subscribers and advertisements on the back of the front wrapper. € 18 000

Extremely rare set of 6 beautifully lithographed plates showing scenes made on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses for the Royal Wuerttemberg stud farms Weil and Marbach, by Friedrich Frisch (1813–1886), court painter in Darmstadt. In 1840/41 he accompanied the Wuerttemberg chamberlain Wilhelm von Taubenheim (1805–1894), the writer Friedrich Wilhelm Hackländer (1816–1877) and the doctor Karl Bopp (1817–1847) on this journey, stopping first at Constantinople, where Sultan Abdülmecid I welcomed them. They continued to Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem, and in Jaffa they met the Ottoman general Ibrahim Pasha.

The set was originally published in two instalments and available in two issues: a deluxe issue printed with a larger tinted background with white highlights (plates 1–3) and a regular issue (plates 4–6). They show: (1) a rider on a dromedary with a letter to Ibrahim Pasha; (2) the camp of Ibrahim Pasha; (3) three Bedouin horse riders; (4) another scene with Bedouins; (5) the group's passage through the Balkans; and (6) a Turkish courier. All views, except the first, include horses.

Hackländer wrote a short text to accompany the set, but it is not included. Two plates slightly soiled in the margins and some tiny tears along the extremities, otherwise in very good condition.

Engelmann, *Bibliotheca geographica*, p. 123; *Thieme & Becker XII*, p. 491; *WorldCat* (2 copies, incl. 1 with text only); not in *Dejager*; *Huth*; *Mennessier de la Lance*; *Podeschi*.



Important and early photobook of the Near East

187. FRITH, Francis. Egypt and Palestine. Photographed and described.

London, James S. Virtue, [1858–1859]. 2 vols. 2° (328 × 447 mm). 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 Haafte-White XII & XV.*

Diplomatic treaty between the UK and North Yemen

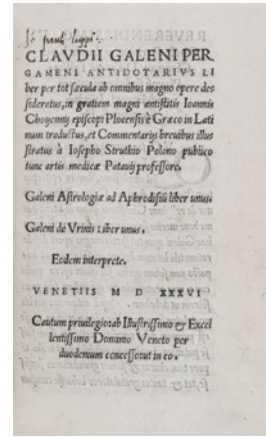
188. FURLONGE, Sir Geoffrey Warren, and Qadi al-AMRI. Exchange of notes regarding relations between the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the government of the Yemen.

London, Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1951. With a woodcut British Royal arms on the title-page. In a blue paper wrapper with a clear plastic front. € 350



Bilateral treaty between the United Kingdom and the government of His Majesty the King of Yemen, presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The negotiations between the governments commenced on 29 August 1950 and ended on 12 October 1950. Some of the terms agreed are: the establishment of diplomatic representation according to normal practice, the settling of incidents and disputes with bordering areas of Yemen, the undertaking of appropriate measures to subdue any propaganda against either government, and more. The main text (with ten numbered points) is signed at the end with the initials of ambassador Sir Geoffrey Warren Furlonge, the UK’s acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the shorter note that follows by “Alkadi” (Qadi) al-Amri, acting Foreign Minister of Yemem. The texts are repeated in Arabic (set in a small Naskh type) before the closing statements. After taking the crown in 1948 Imam Ahmad opened North Yemen to the rest of the world in the 1950s and entered into treaties with many countries. Great Britain had a large hand in the region at that time, controlling South Yemen as the Aden Protectorate, which makes this treaty one of great importance. Today North and South Yemen form the Republic of Yemen. In very good condition. With the date “8 AUG 1952” stamped at the head of the title-page.

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



189. GALENUS, 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

Ad 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.).

Ad 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 Giunto Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving Byzantine medical treatises, and apparently the only surviving published medical treatise by this author. The binding a bit wrinkled. With an occasional manuscript annotation and some minor spots; a very good copy.

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

Medicine from head to foot, first Giunta edition

190. GALENUS, Claudius. De medicamentorum compositione secundum locos, libri decem, nunc primum in lucem editi.

Venice, (colophon: Luca Antonio Giunta), 1536. 8°. With Giunta's woodcut device on title-page and repeated on the otherwise blank last leaf. Modern brown morocco. € 5000



Second edition, the first printed by Giunta, of Galen's “On the composition of medicine according to locality”, edited and translated into Latin by Johann Winter von Andernach (1505–1574). Andernach's translation was first printed in the previous year in Paris by Simon Colines. “There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen ... Written in Greek, this Galenic treasure reached the Latin Western World only through Arabic translations” (Hagelin).

The recipes, mostly taken from earlier authorities such as Andromachus, Asclepiades, Pharmacion, Archigenes and others, are ordered from head to foot, starting with ailments of the hair, head, ears and nose, eyes, face and teeth, and mouth, and continuing down the body through the respiratory tract, stomach and liver, genitalia, kidney and bladder, and ending with sciatica and gout of the feet.

“During the 1530s the eminent printer, Luca Antonio Giunta (1517–1537), decided to publish a comprehensive edition of Galen's works in Latin so that physicians would no longer have to rely on writings from Greek and Arabic sources. Montanus, who led the editorial effort, chose many noted authorities and scholars to aid in the massive undertaking” (Heirs of Hippocrates). Giunta's editions of Galen are considered the most import together with those of Aldus, and together with those Froben considered the most readable.

Some underscoring and early manuscript annotations. Some wormholes through the title-page and smaller ones through a few following leaves, dampstains throughout and one leaf with a tear; a fair copy.

Durling, A chronological census of renaissance editions and translations of Galen 1536.9; Durling 1862; USTC 831429; Wellcome I, 2564; cf. DSB V, pp. 227–235; Garrison, History of medicine, pp. 116–117; Hagelin, Rare and important medical books, pp.12–15; Heirs of Hippocrates 37.

Early French translation of Galen's simples

191. GALENUS, Claudius. Deux livres des simples de Galien.

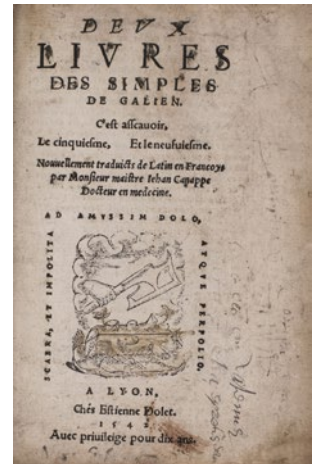
Lyon, Etienne Dolet, 1542. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and a larger version on the last page, both partly coloured by hand. Rubricated throughout. 19th-century vellum. € 6500

First edition of a French translation from the Greek by the French physician Jean Canappe, of two chapters (5 and 9) from Galen's pharmaceutical work later translated into Latin as the *De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*. Canappe would publish a full translation a few years later as *Le livre des simples* (1545).

"There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen... Written in Greek, this Galenic treasure reached the Latin Western World only through Arabic translations" (Hagelin).

With the bookplate of Etienne Récamier (1833–1898), Bibliothèque Lyonnaise 1858–1893, some partly removed owner's inscriptions on title-page and a few other inscriptions throughout. Some occasional smudges and stains, but otherwise in good condition.

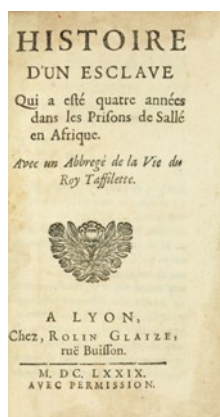
Durling, A chronological census of renaissance editions and translations of Galen 1542.11; Krivatsy, Suppl. 16th century, 86; USTC 24275; not in Wellcome; cf. DSB V, pp. 227–235; Hagelin, Rare and important medical books, pp. 12–15.



Four years a slave

192. (GALLONYÉ, Jean). Histoire d'un esclave qui a esté quatre années dans les Prisons de Sallé en Afrique. Avec un abregé de la Vie du Roy Taffilette.

Lyon, Rolin Glaize, 1679. 12°. Contemporary French full calf with giltstamped title to prettily gilt spine. All edges sprinkled red. € 3500



First Lyons edition. – Jean Gallonyé, from a village near Montpellier, was twenty when captured by Turkish pirates in October 1670 and twenty-four when ransomed. "He had hoped to reach Saint Christopher (now Saint Kitts), where sub-Saharan African slaves were already cultivating sugar cane [...] Gallonyé's account of brute labor, brutal punishment, and bravery through five masters and two failed escape attempts was a paean to his rescuers and a plea 'for true Christians to think occasionally about the infinite number of their brothers who still groan under the same chains and in the same prisons today'" (G. Weiss, *Captives and Corsairs*, p. 64).

This rare Lyonese edition appeared in the same year as that published by Michallet in Paris, with a different page count. It cannot be determined with certainty which is the original edition, but the present one, printed in Lyon, is incomparably rarer; OCLC shows only 2 copies in libraries internationally (BnF; University of Mannheim). A Dutch edition appeared in 1707.

Some browning throughout. Binding professionally repaired at extremities, but overall a genuine copy in excellent condition.

OCLC 664453603. Cf. Gay 1233. Landis, European Americana 679/66 (Paris ed.).

*Well-illustrated encyclopaedia of astronomical and surveying instruments
from the time of Galileo, with a world map in two hemispheres, and 3 volvelles*

193. GALLUCCI, Giovanni Paolo. Della fabrica et uso di diversi stromenti di astronomia, et cosmografia, ove si vede la somma della teorica, et pratica di queste due nobilissime scienze.

Venice, Roberto Meietti, 1598. 4° (22 × 16.5 cm). With engraved title-page, folding woodcut plate, 3 woodcut volvelles with moving parts, and numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Including a world map in two hemispheres (incl. America and a scattering of islands at the location of Australia) on two facing pages, they reappear with volvelle attachments on both sides of leaf 149 and leaf 153. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 35 000

First edition of a well-illustrated encyclopaedia of astronomical and surveying instruments available from classical times to the time of publication, by the Italian astronomer Giovanni Paolo Gallucci (1538–ca. 1621), a well-known private tutor to the Venetian nobility and founding member of the Second Venetian Academy. It gives a comprehensive summary of the knowledge of astronomy, cosmography and mathematics at the time of Galileo. “It describes instruments designed by others (Finé, Apian, Gemma Frisius, etc.) and gives credit to the original inventors. The one exception to this is the Visorio, which Gallucci claims as his own, but an identical instrument by Waldseemüller can be found illustrated in the 1512 edition of *Margarita Philosophica* by Gregor Reisch. Other instruments, such as the Hemispherical Uranico (a complicated device used for computations dealing with the moon, sun and stars), appear to be of Gallucci’s invention. Besides the usual portable instruments, he also includes a simple quadrant and a two-ringed armillary built into the church of Santa Maria Novella in Florence” (Erwin Tomash). For some of the instruments this is the only description available.

The present second issue of the first edition appeared a year after the first.

With the owner’s label of the Capuchin friar and astronomer Agostino da Piacenza (1747–1839) and the related library stamp “Bibliotheca Capucinum Placentiae” on the engraved title-page. A few marginal water stains and some occasional spots, otherwise in very good condition.

Adams G167; Burden 96; Cantamessa 1688; Crone 98; Erwin Tomash 23; Shirley 199.



*A landmark in the literature of Portuguese expansion in the East:
rare, almost all copies having perished in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755*

194. GALVÃO, Antonio. Tratado dos descobrimentos antigos, e modernos. Feitos até a Era de 1550, com os nomes particulares das pessoas que os fizerao.

Lisbon, Officina Ferreiriana, 1731. 2° (202 × 294 mm). Title printed in red and black. With woodcut title vignette and full-page woodcut of the author at the end of the preliminaries. 19th century half cloth. € 9500



Second edition of Galvao’s great history of exploration and voyages, including the Portuguese conquests on the Arabian coast, in the Gulf, and in the Kingdom of Ormus. The first edition, published in 1563, is considered virtually unobtainable, as only some five or six copies are known to exist. “This second edition, says Innocencio, ‘has been equally rare for many years, since almost all copies were lost, in the house of a bookdealer, during the Lisbon earthquake’” (Borba de Moraes). Galvao’s text was translated in 1601 by Hakluyt, who complained about the rarity of the first edition even then, and had to rely on a copy sent from Lisbon.

Born in 1503, Galvao was sent to India in 1527, and after distinguishing 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. “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). Spine worn. Slight spotting and thumbing throughout, slight worming to lower blank margin of first 6 leaves, minor hole to blank margin of fol. M3.

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

The first modern map of Arabia

195. **GASTALDI, Giacomo.** Il disegno della seconda parte dell'Asia.

[Venice, G. Gastaldi, 1561]. Two sheets joined (47 × 74 cm to the neat line, full margins showing the plate mark, overall size 55 × 79 cm). € 150 000



An extraordinary example of “the first modern map of the Arabian peninsula” (Al-Ankary), by far the best copy we have ever handled: the first issue of the first edition, a strong impression on thick white paper with excellent contrast and exceptionally broad margins. “L’opera è dedicata al mecenate Johann Jakob Fugger [...] a firma Giacomo di Castaldi Piamonetse Cosmographo in Venetia” (Bifolco I, 380, for the first state of three).

Still the most sought-after map of the region, Gastaldi’s two page wall-map served as a model for all further mapping of the peninsula until the 19th century. Gastaldi is regarded as “the most important 16th century Italian cartographer. His maps are very rare, as they were issued separately to order and were not part of an atlas” (Al-Qasimi, 1st ed., p. 23). Gastaldi used various sources including Portolan charts of the region drawn by the 16th-century Portuguese explorers. Many details, such as the coastline of the Arabian Gulf, certain coastal towns, or the peninsula of Qatar, are mapped and named for the first time. It is the most valuable of the early maps of the region. “Although the shape of the peninsula is distorted by modern standards, the Qatar peninsula and Bahrain are both shown—details that are missing on some maps produced up to almost 300 years later” (Stuart McMinn Catalogue).

The map covers the modern geographical areas of Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, part of Iraq and Iran, Pakistan and the west coast of India. The travels of Marco Polo, published in Ramusio’s “*Navigazioni et viaggi*”, heavily influenced Gastaldi’s geography of this map, which is considered far superior to all previous maps of Asia. Gastaldi was “cosmographer to the Venetian Republic, then a powerhouse of commerce and trade. He sought the most up to date geographical information available, and became one of the greatest cartographers of the 16th century” (Burden).

Old foliation in brown ink to the upper right margin. Spotless and with tomoins on the right outer edge. An exceptionally fine example.

Bifolco, I, 380f. Tibbets 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.

Treating the plague in Ottoman Turkey, from the library of “le Régent”, Philippe d’Orléans

196. GAUDEREAU, Abbé Martin. Relation des differentes especes 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, Jacques Quillau, 1721. 12°. Contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, with the arms of Philippe d’Orléans (1674–1723) on both boards, richly gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges. € 15 000

First edition of a work on the treatment of the plague in the Middle East, by the French priest Martin Gaudereau (1663–1743). In 1689 Gaudereau went to Persia (Iran) in the company of Bégnine Vachet (1641–1720), a director of the seminary of foreign missions, arriving at Isfahan in 1690. After negotiating a military and commercial alliance between Persia and the French East India Company, Gaudereau started his travels back to Europe in 1703. In 1704 however, on his way from Trabzon to Constantinople, he got terribly ill and nearly died of an infectious disease. He described this “plague” in the present work, with remarks on the nature and symptoms of the disease together with the treatment and the precautionary methods of the “orientals”.

With the arms of Philippe d’Orléans (1674–1723), “le Régent”, on the boards and the bookplate of the French physician Hyacinthe-Théodore Baron (1707–1787), dean of the medical faculty in Paris. Slightly browned with occasional minor foxing, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and with a tiny wormhole in the foot of the spine, otherwise very good as well.

Blake 169; for the arms: Olivier: 2566.1 & 2570.1.



The first edition to contain Dürer’s illustrations

197. GEILER VON KAISERSBERG, Johann. Navicula sive speculu[m] fatuo[rum] [...] in sermones iuxta turmarum seriem divisa: suis figuris iam insignita: a Jacobo Othero diligenter collecta.

Strasbourg, (Johann Prüss), 16 Jan. 1511. With title woodcut and 112 large woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer, the Master of Heintz-Narr and others.

With: (2) **(LILIENSTAYN, Jacob).** Tractatus contra Waldenses fratres erroneos quos vulgos vocat Pickardos fratres sine regula: sine lege: & sine obedie[n]tia [...] Quo[rum] multi sunt in moravia plus[quam] in bohemia. [Nuremberg, Johann Weißenburger, 1505]. 36 (instead of 40) ff.

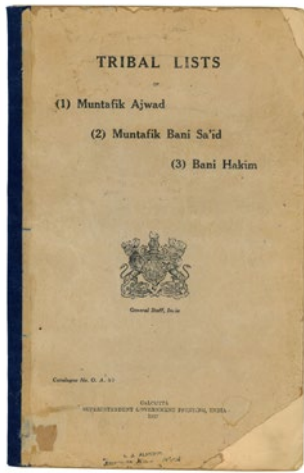
4° (165 × 211 mm). 18th century calf over wooden boards with two clasps. € 14 500

First edition to contain Dürer’s illustrations from Sebastian Brant’s “Ship of Fools”, with the woodcuts from the 1494 edition as well as several taken from the Latin edition. Geiler von Kaisersberg seized upon the human vices denounced in the “Ship of Fools” and treats them from the point of view of Christian philosophy. “Disregarding the Lübeck Bible, this is the most important woodcut cycle published before the Apocalypse [...] The first fully rounded moral genre pictures in history” (cf. Winkler, Dürer und die Illustrationen zum Narrenschiff [Berlin 1951]). The exact extent of Dürer’s contribution to the ‘Narrenschiff’ woodcuts was long a subject of controversy; since Winkler’s work, he is generally regarded as the book’s principal artist (cf. Murray, p. 165; see also Strauss, Albrecht Dürer, Woodcuts and Wood Blocks [New York 1980], pp. 64–81, who attributes several of the woodcuts to the young Dürer).

(2) Bound in the same volume is a very rare polemical work against the Bohemian Brethren. The Viennese scholar Adauctus Voigt called this “one of the most remarkable of books [...] The author, a Dominican and professor of theology, spent nearly three years among the Brethren, probably in disguise, so as to investigate their true religious constitution and customs” (Abhandlungen einer Privatgesellschaft in Böhmen, ed. by Ignaz v. Born, vol. 6 [Prague 1784], p. 344).

Binding somewhat rubbed; spine repaired. Title-page of “Navicula” has old handwritten ownerships (some deleted); numerous old annotations and manicules in the text (mostly slightly trimmed during re-binding in the 18th century). The missing leaves 37–40 at the end of the second work are supplied in photocopy. Two leaves of “Registrum Capitulum” and 1 blank, from another book, are bound between the two works. Altogether a good copy, very slightly browned and stained.

(1) VD 16, G 778; Adams G 316; Dacheux 50; Kristeller 623; Meder S. 274; Müller 21, 89; Panzer VI, S. 54, 232; Proctor/Isaac 9995; Ritter 959; Schmidt 48; STC 335. – (2) Adams L 672 (erroneously dated “c. 1535”). Panzer IX, 108, 12. Proctor/Isaac 11043. BM-STC German 501.



Al-Muntafiq

198. [GENERAL STAFF, India]. Tribal Lists of (1) Muntafik Ajwad (2) Muntafik Bani Sa'id (3) Bani Hakim. Catalogue No. O.A. 83.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1917. 2° (210 × 330 mm). Original printed boards, spine reinforced with cloth. € 3500

Annotated tables of the tribes making up “Al-Muntafiq”, a large Arab tribal league in southern and central Iraq then in struggle against British occupation. Edited from the Basrah Arab Bureau’s confidential British government handbook “The Muntafik” published that same year.

Corners chipped; erased stamps; stamp and handwritten ownership of “Harry J. Almond, Arabian Mission” (American Mission School). Extremely rare; no copies in OCLC or the British Library.

German Experts for the Saudi Autobahn

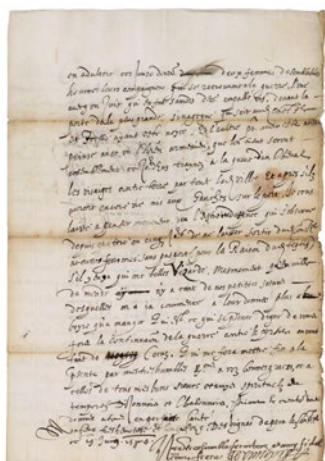
199. [GERMAN EXPERTS COMMITTEE]. Taqir lajnat al-khubara’ al’alman ean ‘iimkaniat al-a’istithmar al-a’iqtsadii lil’mamlakat al-’arabiat al’saudia [Report of the German Experts Committee about economic investment potential for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Supplement.

No place, [1955]. Small 2° (207 × 296 mm). With 7 plans (6 plates, 2 of which folding, 1 hand-coloured in red and blue). Original printed wrappers. € 2500

Printed in Arabic and English throughout, this extremely rare report contains eight independent sections (labeled “supplements” in English, but obviously formal records in their own right) on various aspects of technical modernization planned for Saudi Arabia in the mid-1950s. They include: 1) Report on the Exploration of a Highway Alignment between Jeddah and Riyadh; 2) Road Construction in the Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia; 3) The Saudi Arabian Railways; 4) Possibilities for Improvement of Water Resources in Saudi-Arabia; 5) Report on the Riyadh Water Supply System; 6) Report on Natural Gas Deposits in Saudi-Arabia and Possibilities of Utilization; 7) The Occurrences of Mineral Deposits in Saudi-Arabia; 8) Proposal for Establishing a Geological Survey in Saudi-Arabia.

As the Arabic title states (and the unidiomatic English text confirms), this unique specimen of “grey literature” was compiled by a team of German scientists on behalf of the Saudi government. Several 1954 publications performed by the German geologists Gerhard Richter-Bernburg, Wolfgang Schott, Hans von Gärtner, and Horst Schürenberg are cited as earlier research work performed by the same group, and it is likely that the same scholars were among the unidentified contributors. The plates are captioned in German and English.

Very well preserved.



King Henry’s Ambassador to Constantinople, about a love affair

200. GERMIGNY, Jacques de, French Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire (1534–1592). Autograph letter signed.

Pera les Constantinople, 15 June 1584. 2°. 3 pp. With integral address leaf. € 18 500

Appointed by King Henri III, Jacques de Germigny served as French Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1579 to 1585. He writes to Lieutenant General M. de Montholon, recounting the torment of two Jewish women and their Jewish and Christian lovers: “[...] nous attendons encor de ce coste là le boyteaux avecq les gallères du cappitaine Bassa lequel est Osman Bassa [Assan Bassa, roi d’Alger] sont ycy attenduz en bonne dévotion. Nottamment led. Osman que ce seigneur veult faire triompher à son entrée audid Constantinople pour sa valeur

et ses conquestes qu'il a faites [...]. Et le mesme mofti a envoyé un fetfa ou advis à cedit seigneur portant que si son Altesse lui alloit en personne au devant qu'elle ne feroit chose qui fust contre leurs lois. Et ia esté deffendu par cry publicq à toutes femmes de ne se trouver le jour de lad. entrée par les rues, sous grand peine, ainsi demeurer aux maisons et à venir par les fenestres pour plusieurs respects [...].
 Early diplomatic correspondence relating to the Ottoman Empire, especially on such a delicate matter, is of the utmost rarity.

Gesner's animal history, complete and uniformly bound

201. GESNER, Conrad. *Historiae animalium liber primus* (–liber V).

Frankfurt/Main, (Wechel for) Cambier & Zürich, Christoph Froschauer, 1585–1604 (lib. I–IV) & 1587 (lib. V). 2° (ca. 26 × 39 cm). 5 vols. bound in 3. With a total of 4 title vignettes and more than 1000 woodcuts (some page-sized). Contemporary brown full calf with floral and ornamental cover borders stamped in black between rules; all volumes rebacked. € 65 000

The fundamental zoological work of the Renaissance, “an encyclopedia of contemporary knowledge, intended to replace not only medieval compilations but even Aristotle’s work of the same title” (PMM). For nearly two centuries it survived as the standard reference book; “even Georges Cuvier later delighted in recognizing its enduring interest” (DSB) – a success story also attributable to the fact that the newer, systematic publications of John Ray (1693) and Linné (1735) were not illustrated. “Like contemporary herbals, and some earlier works on zoology, Gesner’s encyclopaedia was enriched by crude but often lively woodcuts. Most were prepared specially for this work; others – like the rhinoceros after Dürer – were borrowed. They are realistic enough to act as a valuable supplement to the text” (PMM). A composite set of the first (lib. V) and second edition (lib. I–IV, the first of the Frankfurt editions). Occasional light browning; almost no staining; a few slight creasemarks. Pages 41f. in lib. I have small tears to upper edge; ff. 1–4 in lib. III and pp. 961 f. in lib. IV show edge tears in the margins. Quire d (pp. 31–38) misbound before c in the appendix to lib. IV. A few edge defects to the final leaves of lib. V. The appealing bindings show a few small cuts and chafe marks, all professionally restored, as are the spines and the upper corner of the lower cover to vol. 3. Altogether a very fine copy.

Provenance: flyleaves of vols. 1 & 2 recto have ownership “A. Van Burch 27 M[arch] 1612”. Flyleaves of all three volumes bear the same seven-line inscription by “G. F. Vander Burch van Wynesteyn” on the verso. Pastedown of lib. III has handwritten ownership “Jannigje Bogaart” (18th c.); all pastedowns bear the bookplate of the Amsterdam physician and bibliophile Bob Luza (1893–1980), whose library was sold by Van Gendt & Co. in 1981. Last at Hartung & Hartung’s sale 94 (1999), lot 342.

PMM 77. Wellisch A 23.2 (dated “1603”, as Nissen), 24.2, 25.2, 26.2 & 27.1 = A 28.2 (entire work, bound chronologically). DSB V, 379. Nissen, ZBI 1549 (I), 1550 (II), 1553 (IV), 1556 (V); IVB 349 (III). VD 16, G 1725 (II), 1731 (III), 1744 (V). Adams G 534 (II), 536 (III), 539 (V). BM-STC G 532 (I), 538 (IV). Rudolphi 827; Vischer C 1093 (V).



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

202. GIORGI, Federico. *Libro ... del modo di conoscere i buoni falconi, astori, e sparavieri, di farli, di governarli, et di medicarli, come nella tavola si puo vedere.*

Venice, Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari, 1547. 8°. With Giorgi’s woodcut phoenix printer’s device on title-page and a stunning larger one at the end. Blue stiff paper wrappers (ca. 1800). € 15 000

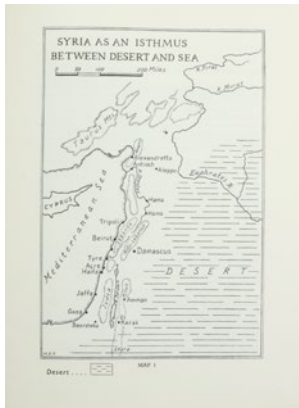
First edition of an early and “esteemed” (Harting) work on falconry, containing detailed information on the breeding and training of falcons, hawks, and sparrow hawks, with notes on their feeding and care. It was an important source for Turberville’s *The booke of faulconrie or hawking*, the best known work on hawking of the 16th century. With a dedication to Marchese Carlo Gonzaga, whom Giorgio appears

to have served as falconer. Carlo Gonzaga was a member of the well-known Italian Gonzaga family, which ruled Mantua from 1328 to 1708. At the Gonzaga court there, falconry was practiced according to ancient traditions and was an important part of the family's favourite pastime: hunting.

With early owner's inscription. Several restorations in the gutter, some spots on the title-page, thumbing in the first couple leaves, and faint dampstains in the margins of the last leaves. Good copy. Some brown specks on the wrappers and the spine slightly soiled, but otherwise good.

Ceresoli, p. 286; Harting 268; Schwerdt I, p. 206; Souhart, cols. 216–217; cf. G. Malacarne, Lords of the sky: falconry in Mantua at the time of the Gonzagas.

Arabian ethnology, discussed by the commander of the Arab Legion



203. GLUBB, J[ohn] B[agot]. The Mixture of Races in the Eastern Arab Countries. A Lecture Delivered at New College, Oxford, on 25th April, 1967.

(Oxford, Hollywell Press), 1967. Small 4°. With 3 sketch maps. Original printed wrappers. € 2.00

First edition, the fourth J. L. Myres Memorial Lecture. Sir John Bagot Glubb (1897–1986), popularly known as “Glubb Pasha”, Commander of the Arab Legion from 1939 to 1956, here revisits Doughty's initial investigations undertaken in the 19th century and sheds more light on the ethnicity of the Arabs, especially in the north east of the Peninsula, and the impact on Pan-Arabism and the border questions at the time.

Well preserved.

OCLC 456284.

Valuable descriptions of Arabia Felix and Arabia Deserta

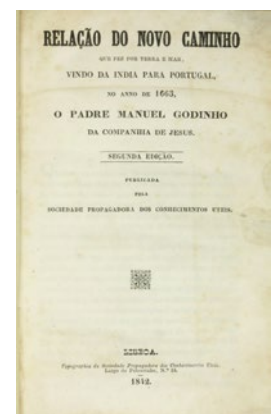
204. GODINHO, Manoel, SJ. Relação do novo caminho que fez por terra e mar, vindo da India para Portugal no anno de 1663.

Lisbon, Typographia da Sociedade Propagadora dos Conhecimentos Uteis, 1842. 8°. Modern marbled boards. € 1500

Second edition of Manuel Godinho's account of his return trip from India to Portugal in 1664 by a new route, particularly important for its observations on India and the Middle East. “A very rare and valuable book of early travel in and near India, of which Brunet remarks that it is so rare as to have been wanting in the best collections of Voyages and Travels sold during many years past” (Quaritch, Bibliotheca Hispana, 210). First published in 1665, this classic of Portuguese travel literature contains valuable descriptions of India, Persia, and the adjacent Turkish Dominions, Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, etc. Godinho (1632–1712) had the spirit of an adventurer rather than a priest, and left the Order on his return to Portugal in 1663. He candidly admits the decline of Portuguese power in India, and the rise of the English and Dutch, especially the former. “His entertaining account of his rush to Europe contains observations of the customs of the Hindus and Muslims, as well as descriptions of the places visited” (Howgego). One of the earliest and most interesting Jesuit accounts of India, dating from the very end of Portuguese domination of the country, written shortly before Bombay was ceded once and for all to the English in accordance with the Anglo-Portuguese peace treaty of 1661.

Without the series title “Coleccão de obras reimpressas de la Sociedad Propagadora”. First pages lightly waterstained in the margins; somewhat foxed throughout.

Brunet II, 1639 (note). De Backer/S. III, 1522 f. Conde do Ameal 1075 (“Relacao muito interessante e curiosa, e muito rara”). Howgego G 54. Palau 103.032. Palha 2326.



On the expediency of British rule in the East Indies

205. GRANT, Robert. The expediency maintained of continuing the system by which the trade and government of India are now regulated.

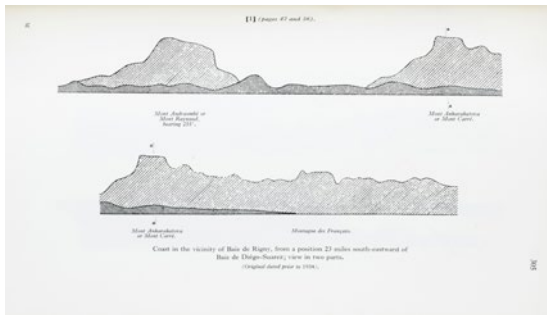
London, printed for Black, Parry and J. Hatchard (back of title-page: printed by Cox and Baylis), 1813. 8°. With 2 letterpress folding tables (1 printed in red and black). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled. € 4500

First and only edition of a history of the relation between Great Britain and their possessions in the East Indies, written by the British lawyer and politician Robert Grant (1779–1838), son of Charles Grant, chairman of the board of directors of the British East India Company. “The projected work was intended to exhibit, first, a historical sketch, derived from authentic sources, of the past proceedings of the East-India Company: in the next place, a correct view of the actual nature and effects of their present system, both political and commercial ... and lastly, an investigation of the objections adduced or adducible against the present system...” (p. II). The main text consists of four extensive chapters, followed by 15 appendices, mostly tables listing officers, troops and commercial details. The work is mostly written in defence on the East India Company’s conduct, believing in “the Company’s ability to improve conditions in India” (Tuck).

Slightly foxed and binding slightly rubbed, otherwise in very good condition.

The Cambridge history of India: British India, 1497–1858, p. 631; Tuck, *The East India Company 1600–1858*, pp. 45, 183.

The British navy's pilot guide for crossing the South Indian Ocean



206. [GREAT BRITAIN, HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT]. South Indian Ocean pilot. Madagascar, Îles Comores, Île de la Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles Group, Chagos Archipelago, and other islands lying westward of Longitude 80° East. Eighth edition.

Taunton, published by the hydrographer of the navy, 1971. With supplement no. 5 (1977). 8°. With 2 small maps, 8 coastal profiles, 9 diagrams and 11 climatic tables in the book and also 1 view of the coast of Marie Louise Islet (1975) in the supplement. Contemporary blue cloth with printed title in yellow. € 600

Eighth edition (1971) with supplement no. 5 (1977) of the standard pilot guide for the South Indian Ocean published by the British admiralty. It provides the latest admiralty sailing directions and information for sailing in the ocean and along and around the coasts of Madagascar and the east coasts of Africa.

The book starts with a foreword by G.P.D. Hall, rear-admiral and hydrographer of the navy. It has 11 chapters. The first chapter includes general information about the South Indian Ocean and vicinity, such as details on the islands’ governments, climate, dependencies, flora, fauna, populations, trade, products, shipping, currency, weights, measures, time and health. The other chapters give detailed navigation details (directions, latitudes and longitudes, shoals, tides, widths, anchorage, dangers) for, as the title says, “Madagascar, Îles Comores, Île de la Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles Group, Chagos Archipelago” and other islands lying westward of 80° East longitude. In the first six chapters in particular the route to Madagascar is described. The other chapters describe the routes to other islands, such as Mauritius, Agalega Island or the Saya de Malha bank. The book ends with a list of publications of the Hydrographic Department. This book, very thorough and detailed, must have been a useful compendium for pilots, because it gives more than just textual information: it contains 8 coastal profiles, namely from the coasts of Madagascar and the east coasts of Africa, 9 diagrams with the predominant currents in the South Indian Ocean and also 11 climatic tables concerning the air temperature, humidity, rain, wind directions and wind speed around the different islands, measured over different periods. The book also has two small maps with red frames and a chapter signing that show which area is described in each chapter. One map depicts the South Indian Ocean, the other primarily one part of Madagascar. The supplement contains a revised version of these maps, as well as what appears to be a photograph from 1975 showing the coast of Marie Louise Islet. The foreword in the supplement is written by another rear-admiral: D.W. Haslam.

In very good condition.

Marking the brief golden age of Christianity in the Arabian peninsula

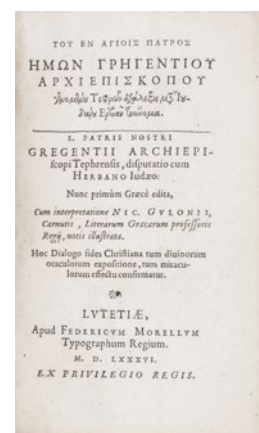
207. GREGENTIUS, Saint. Διαλεξις μετα Ιουδαιου Ερβαν τουνομα ... disputatio cum Herbano Iudaeo: nunc primùm Graecè edita, cum interpretatione ... , notis illustrata. ... Paris, Fédéric Morel, 1586. 8°. With text in Latin and Greek on facing pages. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 6500

First edition of the sole surviving work of Saint Gregentius, the 6th-century archbishop of Zaphar, in modern-day Yemen. It records a dialogue held in Zaphar, between Gregentius and Rabbi Herban, the chief representative of the local Himyaritic Jews. During the debate Christ was said to have appeared, causing Jews in attendance to be struck blind. This miracle spurred mass conversions to Christianity and the afflicted individuals regained their sight upon baptism. Legend has it that the number of Jews converted and baptized in consequence was 5.5 million. This miracle marks the brief golden age of Christianity in the Arabian Peninsula, only decades before Muhammad conquered the peninsula and effectively ended Christianity in the region.

The work is translated and edited by the French humanist scholar Nicolas Goulu (1530–1601).

Slightly browned throughout and the binding with some stains, otherwise in very good condition.

Cionanesco 10933; Lowndes, British librarian 213; USTC 170848.



Carpets and rugs from Turkey and Persia, with 120 colour-printed plates



208. GROTE-HASENBALG, Werner. Der Orientteppich[:] seine Geschichte und seine Kultur.

Berlin, Scarabaeus (colophon: Dr. Selle & Co.), 1922. 3 volumes (26 × 26 cm). The text volume with colour-printed frontispiece, 28 plates numbered I–XXII (13 colour-printed), 139 numbered and 14 unnumbered illustrations in text, and a folding map; the two plate volumes with a total of 120 colour-printed plates mounted on grey-black paper. Original publisher's cloth. € 950

First edition of an extensively illustrated work on carpets and rugs primarily from Turkey and Persia, in three volumes. The first volume contains the general text, giving a description of the 120 colour-printed plates of carpets and rugs. The plates were originally postcards issued by the Berlin rug dealer Von Oettingen, collectively bought by Grote-Hasenbalg after Von Oettingen's business went bankrupt.

Bookplate on front paste-down of each volume, map in vol. 1 slightly frayed in margin. Spines of vol. I & III covered with tape, vol. II top of spine damaged. Otherwise in good condition.

BMC (compact) XI, p. 139.

Luxurious Arabic grammar, intended for native speakers

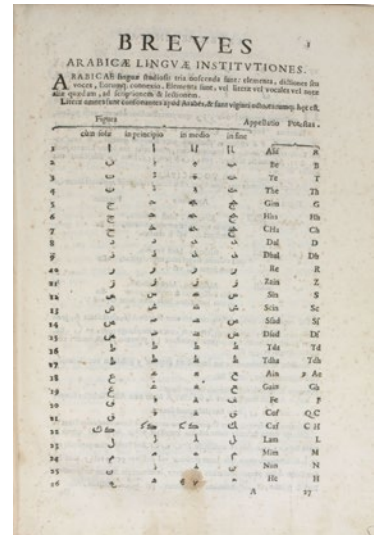
209. GUADAGNOLI, Filippo. Breves arabicae lingua institutiones.

Rome, Propaganda Fide, Joseph David Luna, 1642. 2° (220 × 316 mm). With the Propaganda Fide's woodcut devices on title-page and above the colophon, 1 woodcut tailpiece, 2 woodcut decorated initials (2 series), and numerous decorations built up from cast arabesque fleurons. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type with incidental Hebrew. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine title. € 12 500

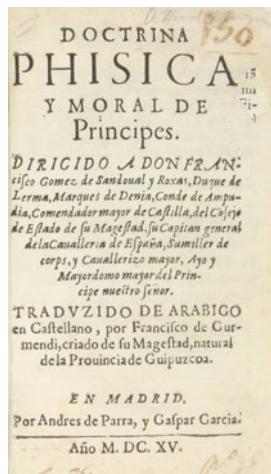
First and only edition of Guadagnoli's Latin grammar of the Arabic language, in a luxurious folio format. In 1632 the Propaganda Fide had begun work on an Arabic Bible that was not to be completed until 1671. Guadagnoli (1596–1656) was one of the correctors for the Bible and in the present grammar, set in the same type, he notes that they have taken special care with their Arabic setting and with the metre to suit them to the desires of native Arabic speakers, though the fact that the text was in Latin and the fact that it must have been an expensive book would have limited the audience: it is not the sort of book that missionaries would give away to common people.

The main text opens with a table of the letters, showing the stand-alone, initial, medial and final forms, along with the name of each letter and its pronunciation. This gives an overview of the new Arabic Bible type. The texts used as examples include the first printing of two poems taken from manuscripts in the oriental library collected by Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) in Rome: the “Carmen Chazregiacum” and the “Carmen de invocationibus”. The Arabic type may have been cut by the Propaganda Fide's in-house punchcutters for their Arabic folio Bible, whose Pentateuch was printed from 1632 to 1635 but distributed only in proof copies until the complete Bible was published in 1671. Occasional lines appear in their other books from 1636, but the present book uses it for the main Arabic text. It was to become the staple of their Arabic printing. Some browning throughout; a few old ink markings to the margins; contemporary ownership “J. Venturi” on title-page. An important Arabic grammar intended for native speakers.

Schnurrer 72. Smitskamp 220. Amaduzzi 11.



Translated from an unknown Arabic source



210. GURMENDI, Francisco de (transl.). Doctrina phisica y moral de principes. [...] Traduzido de Arabico en Castellano.

Madrid, Andres de Parra & Gaspar Garcia, 1615. 8°. Early 20th century half vellum with giltstamped red spine label and marbled blue boards. Edges sprinkled in red. € 3500

First and only edition (not reprinted until 2004) of this rare and little-received example of the “education of princes” genre, translated into Spanish from an unknown Arabic source. “Francisco de Gurmendi learned Arabic in Madrid at the school of Marcos Dobelo, a Syrian who worked for a time as a translator of the ‘plomos’. Gurmendi eventually achieved enough facility with the language to publish ‘Doctrina phisica y moral de principes’ (Madrid, 1615), a translation of an Arabic text” (A. K. Harris, From Muslim to Christian Granada [Baltimore 2007], p. 170). In 2016 the work was the subject of a doctoral thesis at the University of Alicante: M. I. Llopis Mena, “Teoría política árabe y persa en la corte de Felipe III: la Doctrina Phísica y Moral de Príncipes de Francisco de Gurmendi”.

Slight browning; paper flaws to title-page (no loss to text). Exceedingly rare; not a single copy in auction records.

Palau III, 433. OCLC 804490168.

First edition of the first English translation of the poems by the Persian Sufi poet Hafez

211. HAFEZ [Khwaaja Shams-ud-Din Muhammad Hafez-e Shirazi]. The Dīvān, written in the fourteenth century by Khwāja Shamsu-d-Dīn Muhammad-i-Hāfiz-i-Shirāzī otherwise known as Lisānu-l-Ghaib and Tarjumānu-l-Asrār. Translated for the first time out of the Persian into English prose, with critical and explanatory remarks, with an introductory preface, with a note on Sūfiism, and with a life of the author, by: Lieut.-Col. H. Wilberforce Clarke.

Calcutta, Government of India Central Printing Office, 1891. 2 volumes. Large 4°. Titles and mottoes printed in red and black. Original publisher's vellum. € 6500

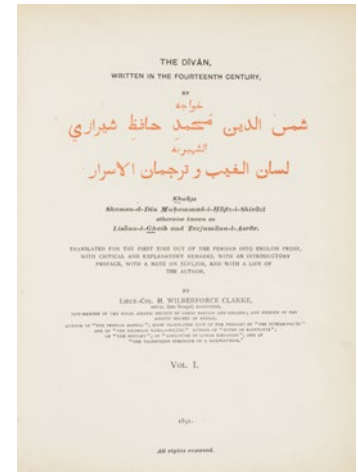
“Very rare” first edition of the first English translation of the poems by Khwāja Shams-ud-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥāfeẓ-e Shīrāzī known by his pen name Hafez, or Hafiz, “the memorizer; the (safe) keeper”; 1315–1390). This critical translation of *The Dīvān of Hafez* is printed at the expense of the translator and editor Henry Wilberforce Clarke (1840–1905) at the Central Press of the Government of India, Calcutta. Clark dedicated his translation to his uncle Henry M. Clarke of the Bengal civil service. In 1974 The Octagon Press published a facsimile edition of Clarke’s translation.

Hafez’s collected works are regarded as a pinnacle of Persian literature and are often found in the homes of people in the Persian-speaking world, who learn his poems by heart and still use them as proverbs and sayings. Hafez wrote primarily in the literary genre of lyric poetry, or ghazals, the ideal style for expressing the ecstasy of divine inspiration in the mystical form of love poems. He is considered one of the early and prolific poets working in and shaping the Sufi philosophy (see the introduction by Gertrude Lowthian Bell to her annotated translation: *Poems from the Divan of Hafiz* (London 1897), esp. pp. 1–63).

Henry Wilberforce Clarke was an officer in the British India corps of Bengal engineers, and the grandson of William Stanley Clarke, director (1815–1842) and chairman (1835–1836) of the East India Company. Clarke also translated poems by other Persian mystic poets including Saadi, Nizami and Suhrawardi, as well as writing some works himself.

In good condition.

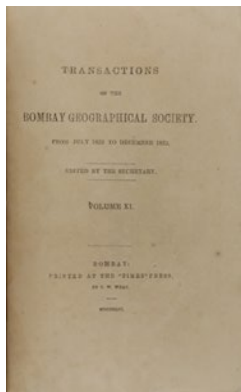
Peter Avery, The collected lyrics of Hafiz of Shiraz (2006); Parvin Loloi, Hafiz, master of Persian poetry: a critical bibliography (2004).



The Arabian coast described by the man who captured Aden

212. HAINES, Stafford Bettsworth. A description of the Arabian Coast, commencing from the entrance of the Red Sea, and continuing as far as Messenaat [...], with some observations relative to its population, government, commerce, &c. (In:) Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. July 1852–December 1853. Vol. XI.

Bombay, printed at the “Times” Press by T. W. Wray, 1854. 8°. With 1 folding chart and 1 folding hand-coloured map; several illustrations within text. Recent half calf over marbled boards with gilt decoration and lettering—piece to spine. € 3500



First printing of this important document of the physical and human geography which the author encountered between Bab el-Mandeb – the strait connecting the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden – and Ras al-Hadd in Oman. The second part (pp. 143ff.) had been previously released in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* in 1839–45.

Captain S. B. Haines (1805–60) led a party aboard the “Palinurus” in the 1830s to survey the almost unknown southeast coast of Arabia; he seized Aden in 1839 on behalf of the East India Company, for use as a coaling station for ships steaming to and from India. Appointed Political Agent by the Bombay Presidency of the EIC, Haines served in this capacity (without a single day’s leave) for the next fifteen years, presiding over Aden’s rapid expansion as a fortress and as a port which by the early 1850s boasted a population of some 20 000.

Bound out of sequence to begin with Haines’s article, with p. 60 on recto. Tears to folding chart with small areas of loss. In all a good copy, untrimmed and largely uncut.

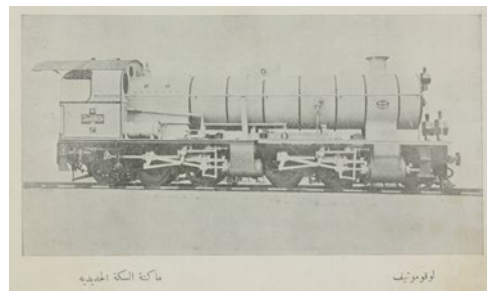
Macro 1100–1101.

For the passengers of the Hejaz railway

213. [HAJJ]. A Pilgrimage Souvenir.

Constantinople (Istanbul), Arckar Garoyan, 1913. 8°. With 1 coloured map and 10 photographic plates. Original green printed wrappers. Stored in custom-made half morocco case. € 18 000

An advertising booklet for the passengers of the Hejaz railway, printed in English, Russian and Arabic. Contains information for the pilgrims to Al-Madinah, the price of a ticket to Al-Madinah on the train from Haifa and from Damascus, the dining and bedding options offered on the train, the stations, and more. The ten photographs show the train station at Haifa (with the monument erected there), Haifa bay, the Prophet's Mosque in Al-Madinah, as well as several views of the railroad cars from the inside. Bound at the beginning is a map of the Middle East, in Arabic, showing the route of the Hejaz railway, including the extension of the railroad track that connected Daraa and Haifa (The Valley Train).



The construction of the Hejaz railway started in 1900, upon the order of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II, and it was officially opened in 1908. The railroad passed through Damascus in Syria and Al-Madinah in Hejaz; an extension of the railroad, which connected Haifa to the Syrian town Daraa, passed through the area of Palestine. The Sultan's plan to continue the building of the railroad until it reached the city of Mecca was never realized.

A few leaves with occasional stains. Trimmed fairly closely, sometimes touching the text. Minor blemishes to cover; altogether in good condition. Extremely rare; not recorded in OCLC.

A 'Zealous Muslim' and a Hajji: Alexander the Great in the Islamic Tradition

214. HAKIM abu Muhammad Ilyas bin Yusuf bin Zaki (known as Nizami Ganjavi). *Eskander-Nama*.

Kashmir, late 18th or early 19th century. 4^o (23 × 15 cm). Persian manuscript on paper, executed in black ink within red- and blue-ruled borders in two columns, approx. 17 lines per page. (415) pp. on 208 ff., with gilt title ornament on p. (1). Bound in 18th or 19th century calf, rebacked in the late 19th century (?), with renewed spine lacking some material as well. Housed in a custom 19th century slipcase. € 7500

Full manuscript, complete in 72 titled stanzas and 6866 verse couplets, of this celebrated Islamic biography of Alexander the Great. The colophon of the present manuscript states that it was composed in the Persian Year 570 (1202 CE), and we suspect that the present copy was executed in Northern India, probably Kashmir (where Alexander is said to have finally halted his campaign, dying soon after), in the late 18th or early 19th century. "The Alexander of the Persian romances is much more colorful than his Western counterpart [...] Nizami celebrates him first as a king and conqueror, then as a sage and a prophet. In 'Iskandarnamah', in addition to being a zealous Moslem, Alexander becomes an ardent lover with numerous wives and concubines" (Southgate, "Portraits of Alexander in Persian Alexander-Romances of the Islamic Era").



Islamic myths about Alexander the Great are thought to have derived in part from Qur'anic references to the "Dhu'l-Qarnayn" ("He of the Two Horns") as well as from the Greek sources in translation. "The principal episodes of the legend of Alexander, as known to the Muslim tradition, are elaborated in the [Eskander-nama]: the birth of Alexander, his succession to the Macedonian throne, his war against the Negroes who had invaded Egypt, the war with the Persians, ending with the defeat and death of Dara and Alexander's marriage to Dara's daughter, his pilgrimage to Mecca. Nezami then dwells at some length on Alexander's stay in the Caucasus and his visit to Queen Nushaba of Barda'a and her court of Amazons; this lady takes over the role of Candace in earlier versions of the Alexander saga. Alexander then goes to India and China. During his absence the Rus (i.e., the Russian Vikings) invade the Caucasus and capture Barda'a (as they in fact did some two centuries before Nezami's time) and take Nushaba prisoner. Alexander's wars with the Rus, which are depicted at considerable length, end with his victory and his magnanimous treatment of the defeated army. The [Eskander-nama] concludes with the account of Alexander's unsuccessful search for the water of immortal life" (Encyclopaedia Iranica VIII, 612–614). Along the way Alexander's conquests of much of Central Asia and the pre-Islamic world are described: Dara (Syria), Ajam (near Kuwait), Kayan (Afghanistan), the Arabian Peninsula, Khorasan (Northern Iran), and so on.

Contents in good order and sound, with a handful of ancient paper repairs to margins throughout. Early (Urdu?) ownership inscriptions on endpapers as well as 19th century English inscription of flyleaf. Bookplate of James Henry Stone (1829–1908) on pastedown. Manuscripts of the "Eskander-nama" are of great rarity on the market: we are aware of no other examples currently offered for sale, and the last we can find in auction records sold at Sotheby's in 1970 (consisting of just 97 ff).

Contents in good order and sound, with a handful of ancient paper repairs to margins throughout. Early (Urdu?) ownership inscriptions on endpapers as well as 19th century English inscription of flyleaf. Bookplate of James Henry Stone (1829–1908) on pastedown. Manuscripts of the "Eskander-nama" are of great rarity on the market: we are aware of no other examples currently offered for sale, and the last we can find in auction records sold at Sotheby's in 1970 (consisting of just 97 ff).

Cf. Sprengler, A Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian and Hindūstāny Manuscripts Vol. 1, #422; Southgate, "Portraits of Alexander in Persian Alexander-Romances of the Islamic Era" Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol. 97 (1977), pp. 278–284.

A primary reference set on the history of travel and exploration

215. [HAKLUYT SOCIETY]. The complete series of the first 200 works issued by the Hakluyt Society. London, for the Hakluyt Society, 1847–1958. 8° (220 × 150 mm). 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, the travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix, and the History of the Imâms and Seyyids of 'Omân by Salîl-ibn-Razîk (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. The “Commentarios” of Afonso de Albuquerque, the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, are present in a careful edition from 1875ff. 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).

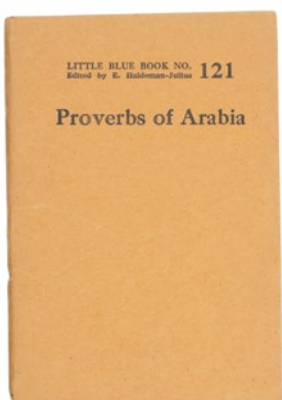
*Incunabular edition of an important Arabic treatise
on the preparation of pharmaceutical drugs*

216. HALAF ibn Abbas Abu al-Qasim Al-Zahrawi. [incipit:] Liber servitoris de preparacionibus medicinarum. [Strasbourg, Johann Prüss, ca. 1483–1484]. Small 2° (205 × 265 mm). With numerous initials filled in by hand in red ink, mostly 3 lines. Modern sheepskin parchment. € 45 000

Early edition of this Latin translation of a treatise dealing with the preparation of pharmaceutical drugs. It is book 28 from the Al-Tasrif, a 30-volume Arabic encyclopaedia on medicine and surgery, written ca. 1000 CE by the Arab physician Abulcasis, the father of surgery. The present translation was first published in 1471 and was for the present edition published together with treatises by Nicolaus Salernitanus and Mesue, not included here.

“Al-Zahrawi was not only one of the greatest surgeons of medieval Islam, but a great educator and psychiatrist as well. He devoted a substantial section in the *Tasrif* to child education and behaviour, table etiquette, school curriculum, and academic specialisation. He encouraged the study of medicine by intelligent and gifted students after completion of their primary education in language, religion, grammar, poetry, mathematics, astronomy, logic, and philosophy” (DSB).

Four leaves misbound, some minor thumbing, one leaf with two restored marginal tears and a stain on the last leaf (also affecting the previous three leaves), but otherwise in good condition.



American edition of Arabian proverbs

217. HALDEMAN-JULIUS, Emanuel (ed). Proverbs of Arabia.

Kansas, Girard, 1924. Orange wrappers.

€ 350

Little blue book no. 121.

Minor wear, otherwise in very good condition.

Unsurpassed standard work

218. HAMMER[-PURGSTALL], Joseph von. Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches, grossentheils aus bisher unbenützten Handschriften und Archiven.

Pest, C. A. Hartleben, 1827–1835. Large 8°. 10 vols. Contemporary marbled half calf with giltstamped spine label. With 10 woodcut vignettes on half-title, 8 engraved maps, and a large plan of Constantinople (rather browned). € 3500

First edition of the author’s principal publication, a standard work unsurpassed to this day. Also discusses the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, which were part of the Ottoman Empire since 1517. Hammer, father of Ottoman Studies and founder of modern orientalist scholarship in Austria, was one of the 19th century’s greatest specialists on the Near East.

The map belonging to vol. 7 is bound at the end of vol. 8 in error. Bindings somewhat rubbed; spines, spine-ends and corners bumped. From the library of the Royal Prussian Hussar Guard Regiment (with their stamps, giltstamped spine labels, and giltstamped shelfmark).



ADB X, 483. Brunet III, 32. Graesse III, 205. Goedeke VII, 765, 75. OCLC 6139878.

*13th-century treatise on falconry, in the original Turkish with a German translation,
with two other early falconry treatises*

219. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Falknerklee, bestehend in drey ungedruckten Werken über die Falknerey. ...

Pest (now part of Budapest), Conrad Adolf Hartleben (verso of title-page: [Vienna], printed by the widow of Anton Strauß), 1840. 8°. With lithographed frontispiece, elaborately decorated Turkish title-page and opening page. Set in fraktur, Arabic and Greek types with incidental roman. With a modern index of ornithological, zoological and botanical names. Later 19th-century half tanned sheepskin, with the publisher's original tinted lithographed wrappers bound in; the modern index is separately bound in modern goatskin, designed to match the main volume. € 8500

First printing in any language of three important manuscripts on falcons and falconry: a 12th-century Turkish treatise on falconry by Mahmud Ibn Mehmed al-Bargini, "Baz nama" [= Falcon book] (in the original Turkish and in German translation); the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I's ca. 1515(?) "Über die Falknerey" in the original German; and a shorter Greek treatise on hawking, "Hierakosophion" [= Hawking apprenticeship] in the original Greek and in German translation, a variant form of part of a 13th-century work by the Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII (1223–1282). Little is known about the author of the Turkish treatise, but he came from Anatolia on the southeastern coast of what is now Turkey, where he apparently worked in service of the Bey of Mentese. He cites another work from 597 AH (1200/01 CE).

Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856), a leading Austrian orientalist with an extensive knowledge of languages, took up a diplomatic position at the Austrian embassy in Constantinople in 1799 and remained in Turkey and the Middle East until 1807. He found the Turkish manuscript on falconry at the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan in 1825 and the other two manuscripts at the Hofbibliothek in Vienna. He not only translated and edited the present texts but also contributed a 32-page introduction and a list of 63 works on the subject of falconry, from the 15th century to his own day. The book, printed in only 300 copies, has been largely overlooked in the literature on ornithology and Islamica, but Schwerdt notes that it is "particularly important to lovers of falconry, its origin and history". It also provides insights into the Turkish language and Islamic culture.

With some modern pencil notes on the flyleaf and in the margins. Somewhat foxed throughout, as usual, but otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed. The original publisher's illustrated wrappers, rarely preserved, show a few small chips, tears and scrapes but are still in good condition. The binding is chipped at the foot of the spine and slightly worn, but still generally good.

Harting 112; Schwerdt I, p. 228; not in Atabey; Blackmer.



Tarikh al-umam and Nihayat al-arab: Lidzbarski copy

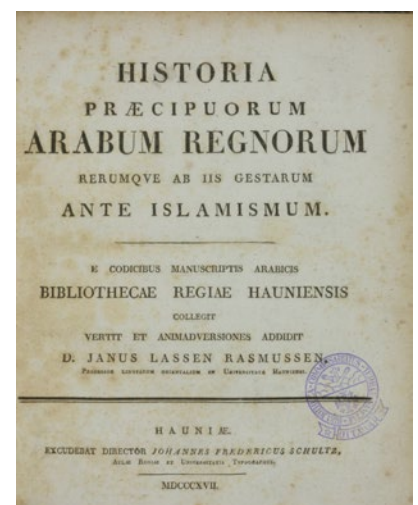
220. HAMZA AL-ISFAHANI, Ibn-al-Hasan / RASMUSSEN, Jens Lassen (ed.). Historia praecipuorum Arabum Regnorum rerumque ab iis gestarum ante Islamismum [...].

Copenhagen, Johannes Friedrich Schultz, 1817. Large 4°. With a folding table. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. Marbled endpapers. € 1500

First edition. – Arabic text, with Latin translation, of chapters 6–7, 9–10, part 1–2, of Hamzah al-Isafahani's "Tarikh al-umam"; and extracts from al-Nuwairi's "Nihayat al-arab" (in Latin only). The folded table presents the "Series regum Hirensum, una cum synchronismo regum Persarum, prouti Hamza Isfahanensis eos exhibuit".

Binding rubbed; some browning to interior, old shelfmark label to pastedown. Provenance: handwritten ownership of the Göttingen-based oriental scholar Mark (Mordechai) Lidzbarski (1868–1928) to flyleaf, with additional Canadian library stamps of the Ottawa Commissariat, Terrae Sanctae. Rare.

OCLC 13131770. For the Danish oriental scholar Jan Larson Rasmussen cf. Fück 156.



12 fine portraits of horses from the stables of Queen Victoria

221. HARVEY, William. Selections from the Royal stud, being portraits taken in October 1837, at Hampton Court, from life by William Harvey. Drawn on stone by and under the direction of R.J. Lane A.R.A. lithographer to Her Majesty.

London, Thomas McLean (printed by Alfred Ducôte and J. Graf), 1838. 1° (55.5 × 38 cm). With lithographed title-page, lithographed list of plates, and 12 tinted lithographed plates by Richard James Lane and W.J. Giles after William Harvey. Contemporary cloth, gold title on front board (“The royal stud at Hampton Court”); rebacked in modern, brown half sheepskin. € 35 000

Very rare series of 12 beautiful large tinted lithographed plates showing the horses from the Royal stud at Hampton Court, after designs by the notable engraver and illustrator William Harvey (1796–1866). They include: an Arabian mare and foal by The Colonel; The Colonel; Nanine; Bay Arabian, “the purest cast, from the Imaum of Muscat”; Wings; Actaeon; Grey Arabian and foals by Actaeon; Black Arabian; Gulnare; Fleur de Lis; Belvoirina; and Maria. The most famous of these is the British-bred The Colonel (1825–1847). The plates show the horses set against an imaginary background and each has a caption giving information on its lineage. We could locate only three other copies, including two in the British Royal collection.



Harvey started out as the (favourite) pupil of the acclaimed Thomas Bewick, who described him as one of “the first in excellence ... who both as engraver & designer stands preeminent at this day” (*Memoir*, p. 200). Highlights of his work include Lane’s translation of *The Arabian nights* (1839–1841), for which he provided some 600 illustrations.

From the library of Patshull Hall with its small bookplate and shelf marks on paste-down. The plates are not uniformly trimmed, leading in a couple cases to some very minimal wear to the extremities of the protruding leaves, also with some faint spots on the title-page, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly worn along the extremities and rebacked.

The British Royal collection, RCIN 817116 & 1070968; WorldCat (1 copy); not in Copac; DeJager; Huth; Mennessier de la Lance; Podeschi.

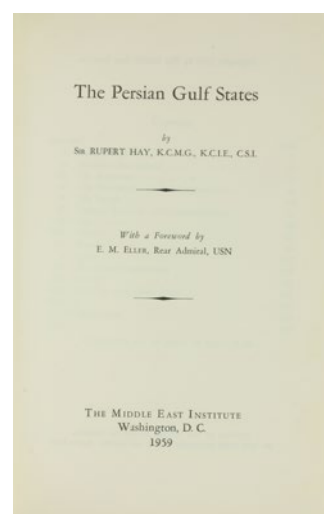
Account of the Trucial Sheikhdoms

222. HAY, Rupert. The Persian Gulf States.

Washington, DC, Middle East Institute, 1959. 4°. With 14 full-page photographic illustrations. Publisher’s green cloth with original dustjacket. € 500

First edition. – A concise account of the Trucial Sheikhdoms along the Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman (now the United Arab Emirates), Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar, given by the colonial administrator Hay, who served as Resident in the Gulf in 1941–42 and again from 1946 to 1953. With separate chapters on oil, general economy, the historical background, the Sheikhs and their administrations, the people, etc. The author of the foreword, Ernest McNeill Eller, Rear Admiral in the United States Navy and Director of Naval History, was appointed Commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean area at the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. Dustjacket has slight creasing and a few small closed tears at top edge, otherwise complete within mylar jacket. An excellent copy.

OCLC 1437737.



Modern Arabic Literature

223. HAYWOOD, John A. *Modern Arabic Literature 1800–1970*. An Introduction, With Extracts in Translation.

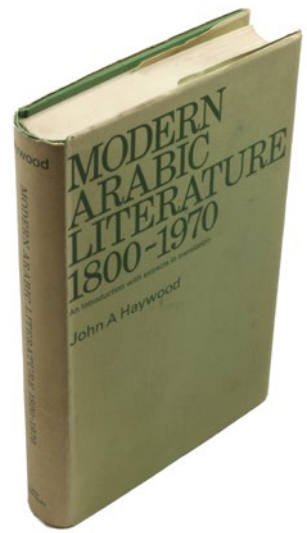
London, Lund Humphries, 1971. 4°. Publisher's green cloth with original dustjacket.

€ 95

First edition. – A useful reference work aiming to familiarize students of Modern Arabic literature with the leading authors and essential dates in this field, including 12 extracts in translation, as well as numerous quotations within the text.

In very good condition.

OCLC 379738.



The Levantine Expedition of Algernon Heber-Percy in Vintage Photographs

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

Syria & Jordan, 1894–1895. 2° (ca. 490 × 610 mm). A total of 174 large black-and-white photographs (14 ca. 95 × 120 mm, the rest ca. 250 × 300 mm). Mounted on cardboard leaves on cloth tabs. Handwritten English captions throughout. Bound for the photographer in two monumental full red morocco albums with giltstamped titles to upper covers. All edges gilt.

€ 95 000

Two monumental albums with photographs from travels undertaken to Bashan, Argob, Moab and Gilead, presently Jordanian and Syrian territories, in the years 1894–95. Mounted on the album leaves are 174 photographs taken by the British officer Algernon Heber-Percy (1845–1911), recording two of his expeditions to the Levant. Most of the photographs show archeological sites, ancient ruins, structures, Druze and Bedouin villages and the residents of the villages that Heber-Percy visited in the course of his travels. The first album, entitled “Argob and Bashan”, contains 86 photographs of sites that are today in Syrian territory, specifically Trachonitis, Bashan and Jabal al-Druze, which the photographer visited together with his spouse and two sons in 1894. The sites include villages in the Trachonitis region (the Lajat) as well as in the cities of Qanawat, As-Suwayda, Bosra and other cities, and the road from Damascus to Beirut. The album also includes photographs of the region's Druze inhabitants.

The second album, entitled “Moab and Gilead”, contains 88 photographs from sites that are today in Jordanian territory, visited by the photographer in 1895, including Beth Ba'al Ma'on, Dhiban, Umm ar-Rasas, Amman, Salt (Al-Salt) and Jerash. The album also includes photographs of the region's Bedouin inhabitants and three photographs showing a travelling circus of trained animals (a monkey, a goat and a bear) encountered by the photographer in the Madaba area. Heber-Percy also published on the expeditions recorded in these photographs: his account of his travels appeared in two books, “A Visit to Bashan and Argob” (London, 1895) and “Moab Ammon and Gilead” (1896), and some of the photographs in the albums were reproduced in these books.

Bound for the owner by Bennion & Horne, Market Drayton (their label to pastedown). Some foxing, mainly confined to flyleaves; occasional slight edge flaws. Bindings slightly scuffed at the extremities, but in all a finely preserved, impressive set.



A wealth of statistics and confidential information on the railway's operations

225. [HEJAZ RAILWAY]. Hicaz Demiryolu'nun 1327 Senesi Istatistik ve Sâiresini Mübeyyin Rapordur [Hejaz Railway Statistical Report of the Board for the Year 1327].

Istanbul, Arsak Garoyan Matbaasi, 1328 Rumi [1912]. 2° (240 × 340 mm). With a full-page graph, 2 large folding tables (each 440 × 745 mm) and 1 large folding colour lithographed map (815 × 570 mm) with additional original hand wash colour. Original staples but unbound as issued. € 28 000

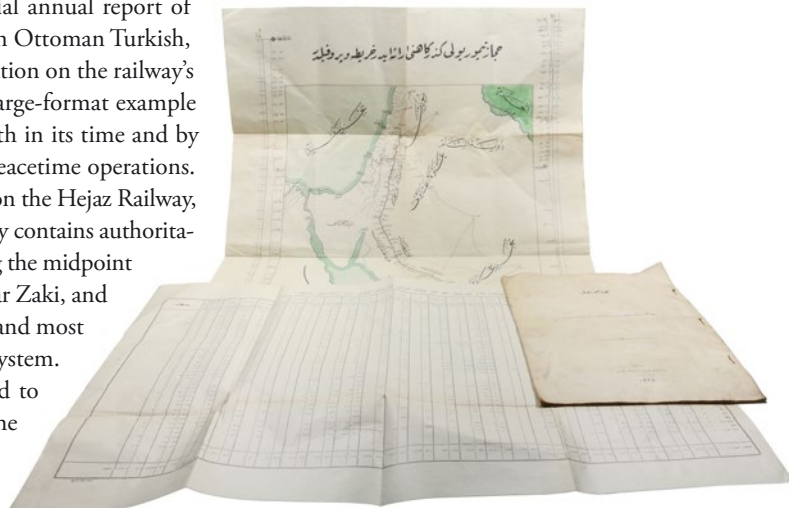
Exceedingly rare and historically important: the official annual report of the Hejaz Railway for the Year 1911, with text entirely in Ottoman Turkish, featuring a wealth of statistics and confidential information on the railway's operations available nowhere else, including a stellar large-format example of the authoritative map of the railway, considered both in its time and by today's historians the seminal source on the railway's peacetime operations. Easily one of the most substantial contemporary works on the Hejaz Railway, this report commissioned by the Directors of the Railway contains authoritative statistics and privileged information captured during the midpoint of its peacetime heyday. The map by Mukhtar Bey, Umar Zaki, and Hasan Mu'ayyin has the distinction of being the finest and most detailed published cartographic representation of the system.

The Hejaz Railway was a legendary project that aimed to complete a fixed link between Damascus and Mecca, the destination of the Hajj. Sultan Abdul Hamid II initiated the endeavour so as to solidify his claim to be the Caliph, the guardian of Islam, by assisting thousands

of the faithful to make the pilgrimage safely, while providing the Ottoman Army with a rapid route to the Hejaz, a region that had long chafed under Turkish rule. The project was funded by subscriptions from Muslims worldwide, but was largely reliant upon German engineering and technology. Construction commenced in 1901, and by 1908 engineers completed the 1 320 km distance to Medina, the second most sacred city in Islam. It was then possible to travel from Damascus to Medina in only 55 hours. While Medina was still 400 km short of Mecca, the final leg could usually be travelled without too much trouble. For a variety of political reasons, the project was terminated in Medina: still, what was achieved should be viewed as great success, as during the next half-decade it allowed hundreds of thousands of pilgrims to make the Hajj with unprecedented speed, safely and comfort.

Condition: very good; title toned and mildly stained with contemporary Ottoman revenue stamp. Text overall bright and clean with some creasing; original staples rusted with final folding chart and map loose and some very minor loss in blank area around staple holes. Map in charming original colour but with light toning along old folds and some stains in lower right quadrant from the natural oxidization of the original glue used to affix it to the pamphlet.

Extremely rare; we can trace only two examples, both held by Turkish institutions.



From the Bohemian mountains to the Arabic Gulf

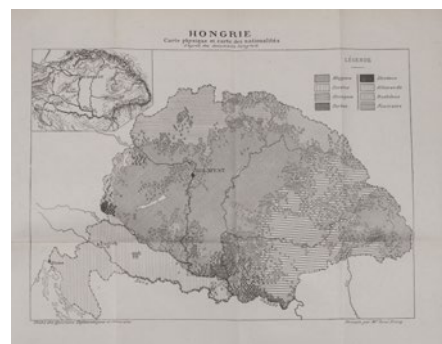
226. HENRY, René. Des monts de Bohême au Golfe Persique ... Deuxième édition.

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

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

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

Al-Khalifa, Bahrain through the ages, p. 192.



French Royal herbal of New World plants

227. [HERBARIUM]. Recueil des simples.

No place, ca. 1770–1780. 2° (260 × 400 mm). 248 unnumbered leaves with ca. 120 mounted plant samples, most of them captioned in brown ink. Contemporary royal green vellum binding with gilt cover rules and gilt fleurs-de-lys in the corners; giltstamped red spine label. Original rope clasps. All edges gilt. € 22 000

A fine herbal from the French Royal collections, dissolved during the Revolution, mostly containing specimens from the American continent. The watermarked paper, the editor's handwriting, and the style of the royal binding and fleurs-de-lys suggest a date of production around the end of the reign of Louis XV or near the beginning of that of his successor, Louis XVI. The "Recueil des simples" (as the spine title reads) was probably compiled by a royal botanist from examples in the Jardin des Apothicaires or the Jardin des Plantes, or even in the course of a trans-Atlantic expedition, as most species appear to originate from the New World. The names and descriptions of the plants are written in Latin, often with abbreviated bibliographical references. Some of these indicate manuscript works by French botanists (such as Feuillée and Plumier) preserved in the royal collections, to which the compiler of this herbarium must have had access. Among the 120-odd specimens preserved here we find such species as *Bignonia americana*; *Verbena mexicana*; *Dracocephalum americanum* (Virginian Dragon's Head); *Bellarnosia canadensis*; *Aristolochia americana* (Pipevine); *Jalapa mexicana*; *Solanum americanum* (American black nightshade); *Fragaria chiliensis* (Chilean or beach strawberry); *Ricinoides americana* (purging nut); *Manihot americana* (cassava); etc. The collection also includes occasional specimens native to the Near East, such as *Phlomis orientalis* (Jerusalem sage).

Some offsetting to blank opposite pages, as common; a very few specimens missing, but in all a very appealingly preserved ensemble. Herbals of this period with royal provenance are very rare in private hands.



Yiddish study of the Prophet Muhammad

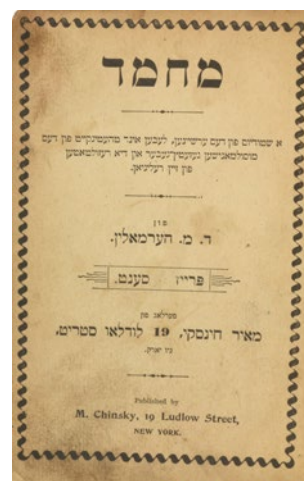
228. HERMALIN, D[avid] M[oyshe]. Muhamad. A shtudium fun dem ershaynen, leben und thetigkayt fun dem Musulmanishen gezets-geber un die resultaten fun zayn religyon.

New York, M[eir] Chinsky, 19 Ludlow Street, (1898). 8°. Contemporary marbled boards with title clipped from the original upper wrapper and pasted on the upper cover; lower wrapper cover bound within. Cloth spine. € 3500

First edition of this Yiddish-language study of the Prophet Muhammad. Includes not only a biography of the Prophet and a discussion of the Qur'an and of Islam, but also chapters with a specifically Jewish perspective, such as on the Jewish population of Arabia (especially in Mecca and Medina), on Muhammad's "dreadful revenge on the Jews", etc. The author published similar accounts on Jesus of Nazareth ("Yeyshu Hanoystri: zayn ersheyenen, leben und toydt: algemeyner iberblik vegen der entshtehung fun kristenthum") and Sabbatai Zevi ("Der Terkisher Meshieh: a historish romantische shtilderung iber dem leben und virken fun Shabtay Tsvi"). The highly versatile journalist, novelist, and playwright D. M. Hermalin (1865–1921) was born and educated in Bucharest, where he worked for various newspapers before being compelled to leave Romania and emigrating to the United States at the age of twenty. Here, he taught French and Hebrew and achieved distinction as a much-admired family page editor for Yiddish newspapers such as the "Folks Advokat", the "Yiddisher Herald", and the "Wahrheit". He wrote thrillers, but also translated Tolstoy, Maupassant, Zola, Bocaccio, and Shakespeare into Yiddish; his 1901 translation of Goethe's "Faust" was the first complete Yiddish version. Binding severely rubbed; extremities bumped. Paper browned and brittle with noticeable fingerstaining. The lower wrapper cover, preserved inside the boards, has an English title: "Mohammed. A Study Of the Advent, Life and Activity of the Mussulman Law-Giver and the Results of his Religion", with the publisher's advert of books on sale on the reverse.

Extremely rare: no copy in trade records; online library catalogues list copies at YIVO, Yale, Harvard, University of California, and Florida Atlantic University, as well as the British Library; several research libraries in the us hold microform copies.

OCLC 122740986.



14 hand-coloured aquatint plates of wonderful racehorses

229. HERRING, John Frederick, Sr. Portraits of the winning horses of the Great St. Leger Stakes, at Doncaster, from the year 1815 to the present year inclusive.



London, S. and J. Fuller (printed by L. Harrison), [1828]. Imperial 2° (60 × 42 cm). With engraved vignette on the letterpress title-page, 14 hand-coloured aquatint plates by T. Sutherland and R. G. Reeve after Herring, each with information on a separate letterpress leaf. Contemporary plain boards with publisher's printed label wrapper-title on front board (rebacked with burgundy half morocco and matching corners). € 95 000

“Extremely rare” (Tooley) 1828 edition of Herring's finest work, the outcome of his fascination with horse racing in general and the St. Leger Stake in particular. “In the writer's estimation, the first series of the St. Leger winners contains the very best of Herring prints . . . they were engraved by Sutherland, a more competent aquatinter and colourist than his successors who handled these race-horses” (Siltzer). This is the second edition of this series of wonderful racehorse portraits.

Very slight offsetting to text. Boards darkened and worn at the edges, internally in fine condition and untrimmed. A rare work with beautiful horse plates and detailed information.

Cf. Podeschi 128 (1824 ed. with different title, with 10 plates plus extra plate for 1825); Siltzer 139–146 (various eds.).

*Post-incunable edition of the travels of “the Dutch Sir John Mandeville”,
visiting Egypt and the lands of Prester John*

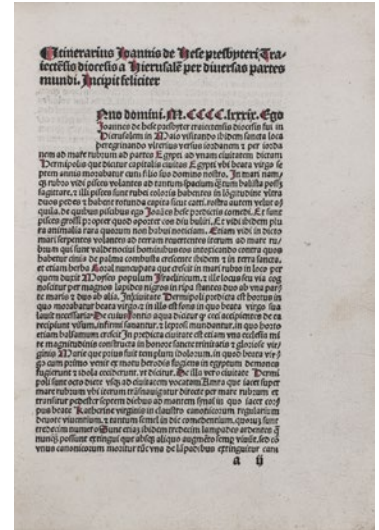
230. HESE, Johannes Witte de. Itinerarius Joannis de Hese presbyteri a Hierusalem describens dispoitiones terra[rum] insular[um] montiu[m] et aquar[um]. Ac etiam queda[m] mirabilia et p[er]icula per diversas p[ar]tes mu[n]di conting[en]tia lucidissime enarrans.

(Colophon: Deventer, Jacobus de Breda, 1504). Small 4^o (20.5 × 14.5 cm). Rubricated throughout with the blank spaces for initials left open. Including the last blank leaf. Modern calf in period style. € 45 000

Rare third Deventer edition, in the original Latin, of a popular account of the fictitious travels supposedly made by one Johannes Witte de Hese, a cleric from the diocese of Utrecht in the Netherlands, often compared to the classic account of the travels of Sir John Mandeville. It was first published at Cologne ca. 1490, but Jacobus de Breda published the second edition at Deventer in 1497. Witte de Hese's travels start in Jerusalem in 1389 (in this edition updated to 1489) when he departs for Egypt, observing many curiosities, including monstrous flying fish in the Red Sea, a hermit feeding on manna, and a unicorn detoxifying a stream poisoned by desert serpents. From Damietta, Egypt, he boards a ship to Ethiopia (“interior India”), meanwhile observing pygmies fighting against storks, one-eyed cannibals and a sea of sand, and he is briefly taken captive. Six weeks later he and his entourage arrive in Prester John's capital of Edissa, and marvel at his enormous palace. During their stay they visit the city of Hulna, with the Church of Saint Thomas, which is a four-day walk from Edissa. Before returning to Jerusalem, Witte de Hese spends more than a year roaming the remotest parts of the seas, during which he visits Purgatory and even catches a glimpse of Eden.

The main text is followed by a treatise on the ten nations of Christianity, a letter from the putative sultan of Babylon “Joannes” — here addressed to Pope Pius II (1458–1464) but actually written at least a century earlier —, a brief papal response to that letter, the popular 12th-century letter of Prester John and an account of his visit to Rome, and two geographical treatises on “India”. Some spots on title-page and minor thumbing in the foot and right margins throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Nijhoff & Kronenberg 1217 (5 copies, incl. 2 lacking final blank); Tiele, Bibl. 480 note; USTC (9 copies, incl. the 5 in N & K); S.D. Westrem, Broader horizons: a study of Johannes Witte de Hese's Itinerarius and medieval travel narratives (2001).



A voyage up the Arabian Gulf

231. HEUDE, William. Reis op de Perzische gulf, en verder over land, van Indie naar Pongland, in 1817.

Amsterdam, G.J.A. Beijerinck, 1820. 8^o. With 4 aquatint plates, including a frontispiece by W.H. Hoogkamp. Original publisher's boards. € 2500



Rare Dutch translation of William Heude's *A voyage up the Persian Gulf*, first published in London in 1819. Little is known about Heude and the present narrative seems to be the only work left by him. Via Malabar and Bombay, Heude travelled to the Arabian Gulf, proceeding to Babylon, Bagdad, Mosul, Mardin and Istanbul. He includes an account of pearl fishery and a noteworthy description of a journey through the mountains of Kurdistan, which is illustrated with 3 of the 4 fine aquatint plates. Typical for British Romantic travel writing, Heude appreciatively describes Bedouin life and the various religious sects he encounters. The last 4 pages with bookseller's stock list. Spine professionally restored. Fine copy, uncut, in original publisher's boards.

NCC (6 copy, including 1 incomplete); Saalmink, p. 842; cf. Blackmer 811 (English edition).

Pocket Atlas of the Ottoman Empire

232. HILMI, Ibrahim. Memâlik-i Osmânîye cep atlası. Devlet-i `Aliye-i Osmânîyenin ahvâl-i coğrafya ve istatistikiyesi.

Istanbul, Ibrahim Hilmi, 1323 Rumi [1907 CE]. Small 8°. With 64 colour lithographed plates of maps and diagrams. Original light brown cloth bearing elaborate Ottoman Art Nouveau designs. € 850

This edition of Hilmi's "Pocket Atlas" captures the Ottoman Empire during the twilight of the Hamidian Era, when it still controlled territories on three continents, extending from Albania to Yemen. With 64 highly attractive colour lithographic plates, the atlas features an especially extensive collation of thematic maps and diagrams, more than we have encountered in other issues, including detailed maps of the empire's various vilayets. Notably, the book's coverage of the Arabian Peninsula is excellent, with a double-page map of the entire peninsula; a custom map of the route of the Hejaz Railway (due to be extended as far south as Medina in 1908); a map of the Basra Vilayet (with southern Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, as well as parts of today's Saudi Arabia); as well as separate maps of Yemen and Asir. Ibrahim Hilmi Cigiracan (1876–1963) was one of the most important publishers and cartographers of the late Ottoman Empire. Born in Tulcea (now in Romania), he founded his first printing shop in Istanbul in 1896, largely producing religious books. Subsequently, Hilmi became interested in military affairs, geography and history. He published about 200 military books, and his atlases (especially his "Pocket Atlas") were among the most popular cartographic items throughout the empire. During WWI, Hilmi gained the affection of the public for his charitable programme of sending free books to poor children in Anatolia. Hilmi's enterprise thrived until Atatürk's Republican regime nationalized the publishing of law and school books in the 1920s, undercutting the most lucrative part of his business. However, Hilmi left an enduring legacy, having published over a thousand books on a wide variety of topics over three decades.

Binding worn with a few chips of minor loss, especially along hinges, but holding firm; old repairs to lower margin of upper cover. Internally light, even toning to text pages and some marginal chips to few leaves and plates, not affecting printed area. Maps generally clean and bright, just some offsetting to 4 maps. A fine edition.

OCLC 1014526531.



Edition of Hippocrates's aphorisms, very popular in the Islamic World

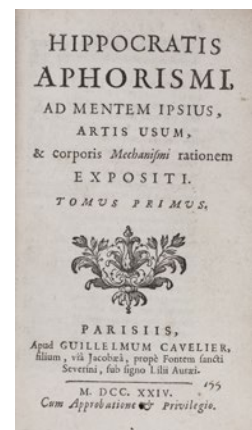
233. HIPPOCRATES (BOQRAT). Aphorismi, ad mentem ipsius, artis usus, & corporis mechanismi rationem expositi.

Paris, Guillelmum Cavelier, 1724. 2 volumes. 12°. With a woodcut device on title-page and a tailpiece on the last page. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine, red edges, marbled pastedowns and endpapers. € 3500

18th-century edition of Hippocrates' *Aphorisms* in Greek and Latin, printed in 1724 in Paris. Hippocrates, in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat, where he is often referred to as "the first codifier of medicine", is often named together with Galen, and their works mainly survived because of the Arabic translations. His aphorisms are a series of observations from which the patient's affliction could be deduced and treatment prescribed. Their broad application made them exceptionally valuable to medical practitioners of the time. These aphorisms were very popular in the Islamic world and they can show us that Arabic-speaking authors critically engaged with Greek heritage in Arab translation. Today, some of these Arabic commentaries on the *Aphorisms* have survived and these sources show us how medicine developed in Europe and Arabia through the ages. Although this edition is a combination of Greek and Latin, the work was very influential for Arabic medical literature, because the *Aphorisms* led to new writings in this genre. The *Aphorisms* are an influential benchmark in the Arabic medical literature.

With an ink inscription of Ludovici Dubois, doctor of medicine. Slightly damaged at lower hinge of the first volume, small wormhole in lower margin of the first volume and some occasional spots. A very good copy.

Blake, p. 213; P.E. Pormann, "The Hippocratic aphorisms in the Arabic medical tradition: in *Aspetar sports medicine journal*."



The History of Arabia, Persia, Turkomania, India, Syria, Egypt

234. [HISTORY OF ARABIA]. A Critical Essay on Various Manuscript Works, Arabic and Persian, illustrating the History of Arabia, Persia, Turkomania, India, Syria, Egypt, Mauritania, and Spain.

London, Oriental Translation Fund, 1832.

Bound after:

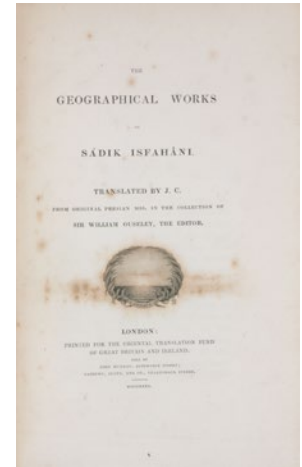
(2) The Geographical Works of Sádik Isfaháni. Translated by J. C. from the Original Persian mss. In the Collection of Sir William Ouseley, the Editor. Ibid., 1832.

(3) A List of the Subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund: With its Officers; and a Catalogue of the Works Published and Printing by the Fund. London: Gardiner and Son, 1832.

Large 8°. Original dark green cloth boards with printed label on spine. € 1500

With lithographed emblem of the Fund on title-page (offset onto preceding blank leaf). Bound with an added lilac-printed engraved leaf recording the copy's presentation to Lady Charlotte Guest, a subscriber to the Oriental Translation Fund. Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Guest (née Bertie, 1812–95), later Lady Charlotte Schreiber, was an English translator and business woman who taught herself Arabic, Hebrew, and Persian. After what may have been a brief flirtation with the future Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, she escaped her unhappy home life through marriage in 1833, which was, however, not a conventional one for her age.

With bookseller's ticket of Edward Purdy of Chancery Lane. Occasional insignificant foxing; on the whole a superb copy, contents clean and fresh.



Secret Naval Intelligence Handbook, compiled by a friend of T. E. Lawrence

235. [HOGARTH, David George (ed.).] A Handbook of Arabia. Volume I: General. Volume II: Routes.

London, H. M. Stationery Office (Frederick Hall, Oxford) and (vol. 2) Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, [1916]–May 1917. 8°. With a total of 24 pp. of plates and 4 folding maps within pouch inside lower cover of vol. 1. Vol. 2 lacks the map, but with a different, supernumerary map. Modern (vol. 1) and original (vol. 2) blue cloth with giltstamped cover and spine titles (vol. 2 with closing fore-edge flap). € 9500

Only edition of this rare, secret Naval Intelligence Handbook, compiled by D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of Antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (and close friend of T. E. Lawrence) for the British Admiralty's new Naval Intelligence Division, intended for the exclusive use of British officers operating on the Arabian Peninsula during the Great War. Although the information contained was classified as confidential, it could "in certain cases be communicated to persons in H.M. Service below the rank of commissioned officer", though officers exercising this power were warned to impart such data only with "due caution and reserve".

As the introductory "Note" informs the reader, "The sources from which this work has been compiled include native information obtained since the outbreak of the war [...] Separate chapters are devoted to each of the great districts of Arabia [...] After the area of the territory under review has been defined, its physical character is described under the subsections of Relief and Climate. Then follow social and political surveys of the district, the former usually arranged under the sub-headings of Population, Life and Appliances, Products and Trade, Currency, and Weights and Measurements, the latter describing the system of Government, Recent History, and Present Politics. The last section of such a chapter is purely geographical and is devoted to the Districts of the territory [...] In a composite chapter, such as that on the Gulf Coast, dealing with several independent territories, the same general arrangement, when practicable, has been followed for each area [...] The plates at the end of each volume have been



chosen to illustrate the varieties of country which are characteristic of Arabia". The second volume is devoted "mainly to detailed routes, preceded by two chapters on methods of transport and lines of communication".

All four maps of the first volume (Districts and Town; Orographical Features; Land Surface Features; Tribal Map) are present as called for; the "Key Map of Routes" in the second volume has been replaced by an orographical map of Palestine and Trans-Jordan (1933). While the first volume (I.D. 1128) has been rebound to style (lacking the half-title noting the confidential character of all information contained), the second volume (C.B. 405) is preserved in its original binding as issued, bearing also the copy number "Copy 117" in gilt on the upper cover. A Note of Confidentiality calls attention to "the penalties attaching to any infraction of the Official Secrets Act". Stamps on flyleaf and pastedown trace its provenance to the Royal Central Asian Society, founded in 1901, and the book remained on the shelf of that Society's secretary when it was renamed the "Royal Society for Asian Affairs" in 1975. This ownership is cancelled in ballpoint, with a note "Sold to Mr. M. Graham" (i.e., Murray Graham, British collector and exploration agent in Arabia, d. 2008). Acquired from the UK trade.

OCLC 29922535, 775016994. Not in Macro.

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

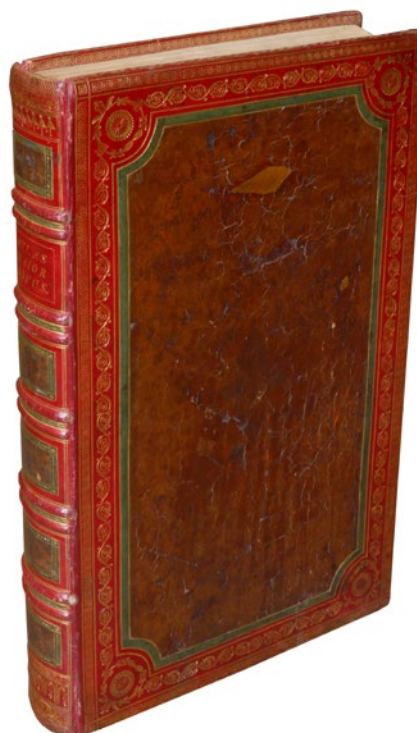
236. HOMANN, Johann Baptist. *Grosser Atlas über die gantze Welt.*

Nuremberg, Homann heirs (printed by Johann Heinrich Gottfried Bieling), 1737[-1762]. 2° (34 × 53.5 cm). Letterpress title-page printed in red and black with an engraved map of the northern hemisphere in a polar projection, engraved frontispiece with a globe and a dozen allegorical figures (with a decorated cartouche at the foot giving the title in Latin), engraved portrait of Homann by Johann Wilhelm Winter after Johannes Kenckel, and 98 engraved maps (93 double-page, 1 larger folding in 2 sheets and 4 half-page together on a double-page plate) many with further inset maps and/or views, all with decorated cartouches, often with pictorial decoration or coats of arms; and 3 double-page engraved tables of topographic data. With the engraved title-page and all maps and tables (except for the small north polar projection on the letterpress title-page) coloured by an 18th-century hand, the maps in part or in outline. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1800?) in a neo-classical style, from the workshop of or in the style of Georg Friedrich Krauss (Vienna).

The Lord Wardington copy of the last edition (1737 with later substitutions by the publisher, probably issued ca. 1762) of Germany's most famous 18th-century world atlas in an exceptionally fine binding, commissioned in Vienna around 1800, and with the frontispiece and all maps coloured by an 18th-century hand. After a 40-page introduction and descriptions by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr, the atlas contains a celestial chart in 2 hemispheres (with pictorial constellations) surrounded by 6 smaller cosmological diagrams; a Copernican solar system; a world map in eastern and western hemispheres plus 4 smaller projections (2 polar and 2 centred on Europe and the South Pacific); the usual maps of the continents and numerous regions in Europe (including postal maps and maps of river valleys); but also maps of the Black Sea and surroundings (including one with the whole of Turkey); Egypt; the Persian (Iranian) Empire; the Ottoman Empire with the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf; China; Mexico, the Caribbean and most of what is now the United States; and 4 half-page maps of British colonies in America (together on a double-page plate).

From the collection of Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, Lord Wardington (1924-2005), Sotheby's 18 Oct. 2005, lot 193. Some maps are bound out of order (5 groups in reverse order, giving 1-51, 62-52, 72-63, 82-73, 92-83, 100-93, plus 30 & 31 interchanged). Without maps 17 and 22 (Orleans and Lyonnais, but with a 1762 map of the latter with a part of the former), 5 maps very slightly shaved at the head or foot (just touching the outside of the border or the top of the lettering above the border at the head, but with no significant loss), a small tear repaired in the letterpress title-page, some edges slightly frayed, but still in very good condition. An outstanding example of Homann's great atlas in an extraordinary binding.

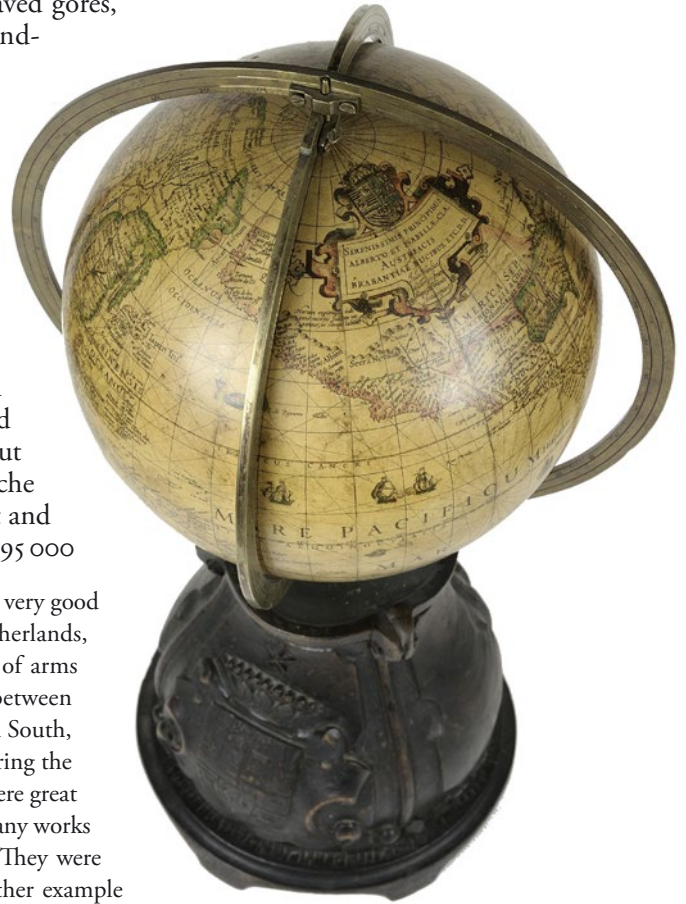
Shirley, pp. 542-565; Tooley, Dictionary of map makers, p. 308; cf. davidrumsey.com (1716 ed., with additions); not in <http://baskes.com>; for the author: Neue Deutsche Biographie.



A Royal globe, presented to Albert and Isabella of Austria

237. [GLOBE–TERRESTRIAL]. HONDIUS, Jodocus. [Terrestrial globe].

Antwerp, Joan Baptist Vrients [produced by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam], 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 50cm. € 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. The Netherlands were split between the independent Northern Provinces and the Habsburg controlled South, with Antwerp being part of the South. The rulers of the South during the production of the Hondius globe were Albert and Isabella. 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 could 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. This may have given him an advantage over his great rival Willem Jansz Blaeu. Denucé notes that Moretus in Antwerp bought Hondius globes from Vrients and that Albert and Isabella bought a terrestrial globe (along with a celestial globe and other items) from Vrients in 1603, so the globe in its present state may date from around that time, even though it retains the original date “1601” (it does show some revisions to the topographic image and the topographic names). 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 mounted into the present base presumably by a later generation of the family. The globe 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); Van der 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.

*1472 incunable encyclopaedia of the world,
containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine and the Saracens*

238. HONORIUS AUGUSTODUNENSIS (HONORIUS OF AUTUN). [Incipit:] ... de ymagine mundi.

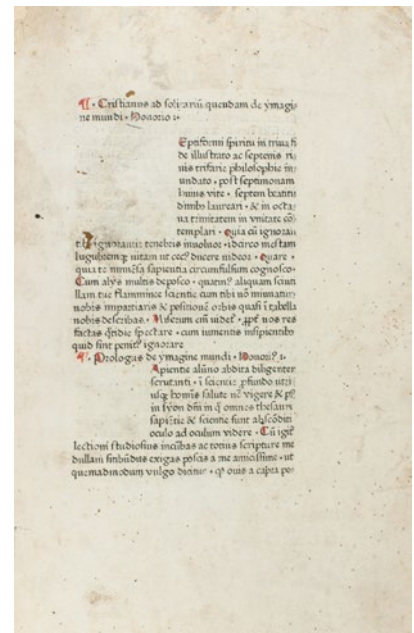
[Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1472(?)]. 2^o (31 × 22 cm). Rubricated throughout and about half of the spaces left for initials filled in by hand in red ink. 19th-century red sheepskin. € 45 000

First edition of Honorius Augustodunensis's (1080–1154) popular *Imago mundi*, an encyclopaedia of popular cosmology and geography combined with a chronicle of world history. He takes the river Nile as the boundary between Africa and Asia and calls the whole latter continent "India". This places Arabia, found in the subsection on Mesopotamia, under "India". Mesopotamia, found along the Tigris and the Euphrates, also includes the Kingdom of Sheba, home of the Queen of Sheba, and is inhabited by the Moabites, Syrians, Saracens and others. After Mesopotamia we find Syria, including Phoenicia, which is followed by sections on Palestine and Egypt

Augustodunensis's *Imago mundi* exemplified the picture of Africa and the Orient prevalent in the West ca. 1100 as lands full of marvels. It is one of the five earliest books printed by the great and prolific Nuremberg printer Anton Koberger.

With bookplate on pastedown and some early manuscript annotations in the margins. Lacking the second of the two last blank leaves. With a few wormholes, a couple leaves attached to stubs, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed.

BMC II, p. 411; Goff H323; Hain 8800; ISTC IH00323000; not in Atabey; Blackmer.



Jewish immigration displacing the Arab population

239. HOPE SIMPSON, Sir John. Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development. [Cmd. 3686.] – Appendix Containing Maps [Cmd. 3687.]

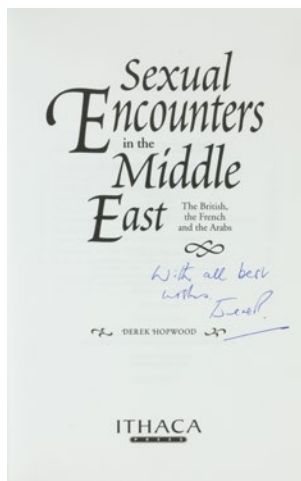
London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. Large 8^o (245 × 155 mm). 2 vols., comprising text volume and appendix of maps: 5 folding maps, all but one colour-printed, folding graph at end of text volume. Original blue-green wrappers. € 15 000

Complete with the very rare appendix of maps. In reaction to the 1929 violent unrest in Palestine, the British government in 1930 sent the Shaw Commission ("Palestine. Statement with regard to British policy", Cmd. 3582) to report on the situation in the Mandate. This concluded that Jewish immigration pressurized and displaced the Arab population, and rejected the view that the Jewish National Home was the principal feature of the Mandate. The Shaw Commission recommended an investigation into Palestine's economic absorptive capacity of Jewish immigration, and the present publication, Sir John Hope Simpson's report, concluded that the increasing number of Jewish land purchases was leading to a growing population of landless Arabs. Hope Simpson's recommendations of reduced Jewish immigration and restrictions on land transfers were adopted that same year.

Maps 1 and 6 with very small holes at some creasefolds and a few very short marginal tears and nicks, maps and accompanying text in appendix with light dog-earing. Map 3 apparently never issued. Wrappers to text volume faintly creased, appendix unevenly faded and extremities lightly rubbed. Extremely rare.

Khalidi & Khadduri 1658. Cf. Bryars & Harper, A History of the 20th Century in 100 Maps (2014), p. 79.





Inscribed by the author

239a. HOPWOOD, Derek. *Sexual Encounters in the Middle East: the British, the French and the Arabs.* Reading, Ithaca Press, 1999. Large 8°. Publisher's dark blue cloth with original dustjacket. € 450

First edition.— An intriguing account of the misunderstandings and fantasies that persisted between northwestern Europeans and Arabs about the prevailing sexual mores and attitudes toward gender in each other's societies in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, discussing, inter alia, Montesquieu, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Voltaire.

In near-mint condition with author's signed presentation inscription: "With all best wishes, Derek".

OCLC 42043272.

Finely illuminated Book of Hours

240. [HORAÆ B. M. V.]. Latin and French manuscript on vellum.

Northern France (Rouen?), last third of the 15th century. 8° (ca. 135 × 180 mm). 110 ff. Textura, 16 lines, black and occasional red ink; some yellow rubrications. 12 ff. of calendar at the beginning written in red, blue, and gold. With 8 miniatures within floral and illuminated borders, 9 floral borders surrounding the text, 17 large initials and hundreds of smaller initials and line-fillers, all in colours and gilt. Early 18th century dark brown morocco with elaborately gilt spine, gilt cover rules and fleurons in the corners. 2 clasps. Vellum endpapers. All edges gilt. Marbled pastedowns. Stored in custom-made half morocco solander case. € 45 000

A meticulously penned and exceptionally finely illuminated livre d'heures from Northern France, possibly written in Normandy: the calendar commemorates St Romanus, the bishop of Rouen, in gilt letters (23 October). The miniatures include: the four evangelists; Annunciation of Mary; Nativity; King David; Crucifixion; Pentecost; burial; Lamentation of Christ. The decorative borders enclosing the miniatures as well as the text are mostly surrounded by rules and show tendril ornaments, flowers and berries; only the Annunciation is enclosed by six small illuminations depicting six scenes from the life of the Virgin (Meeting at the Golden Gate, Marriage, Visitation, Coronation, the Virgin Enthroned, Assumption of Mary) and three angels playing music on a recorder, a portative organ, and a harp.

The appealing binding shows slight traces of worming. Lower spine-end and uppermost spine panel professionally repaired. The interior is wide-margined and clean. Occasional slight rubbing to some illuminations. Insignificant traces of adhesive tape to first and last endpaper (opposite the pastedowns). The two final blank leaves, as well as the vellum endpapers, are covered with genealogical notes on the Dijon-based Bernard family from the 17th and 18th century: by Bénigne Bernard, seigneur de Trouhans (1605–66), councillor in the Dijon parliament; his son Bernard Bernard de Trouhans (1643–1712); and his daughter Olympe, who notes the date of her parents' and her brother's death as late as 1748; also, a coloured and gilt coat of arms, dated 1698.

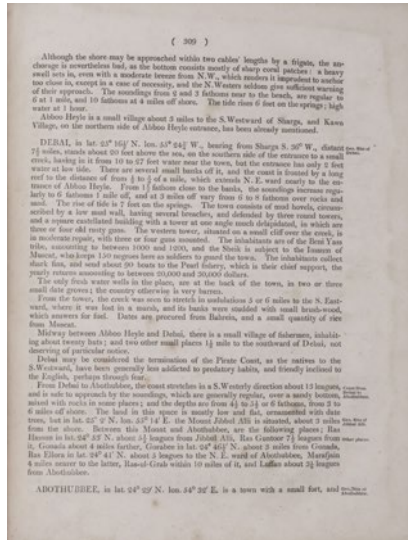
Provenance: Bernard de Trouhans family of Dijon (early 17th through mid-18th century); Hartung & Karl, sale 57 (1988), lot 13.



Massive navigational directory for the East

241. HORSBURGH, James. The India directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports ... third edition.

London, printed for the author and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, booksellers to the East India Company (back of title-page: printed by Plummer & Brewis), 1826-1827. 2 volumes. 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 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.

It was compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762-1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. "As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court" (Cook).

The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay's A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean (1869).

With 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 northeast coasts of Africa and Arabia

242. 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.

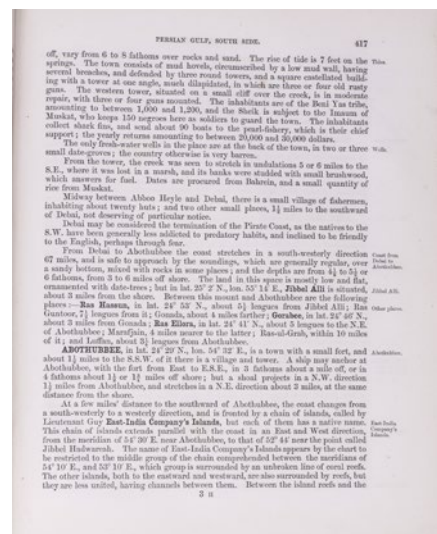
London, Wm. H. Allen & Co. (back of title-pages: printed by Cox and Wyman), 1855. 2 volumes. Large 4° (28 x 23 cm). Contemporary half calf; rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 18 000

Rare revised and expanded penultimate edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi ("Abothubbee") and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc., and shorter entries on islands such Sir Bani Yas, Zirku etc. For this edition expanded from the "extensive surveys along the N.E. coasts of Africa and Arabia, and into the Gulf of Cutch, compiled from the meritorious labours of Captain Haines, Carless, and Sanders, Commander Campbell, Lieutenant Grieve, and other officers of the East-India Company's Marine service" (preface).

It was compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762-1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company.

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.

WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (5th ed.); Sabin 33047 (5th ed.); for the author: Cook, "Horsburgh, James (1762-1836)", in: ODNB (online ed.).



More than 1 000 volumes on horse breeding

243. [HORSE BREEDING]. A library on Arabian Horse Breeding, including Stud Books and General Reference. From the Le Vivier and Marcia Parkinson Collections, with Additions from the Library of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. The largest collection of its kind in private hands. 250 works in more than 1 000 volumes. Mostly original or first editions.

Published in Austin, Cairo, Chicago, Hildesheim, London, Marburg, Moscow, New York, Philadelphia, Riga, Tehran, Warsaw and other places in the years 1746 to 2007. € 380 000

Amassed over the last fifty years and covering four centuries of relevant material, the present collection spans all aspects of the history and development of the breeding of Arabian horses. It comprises within itself many books from the Le Vivier collection: fine press books of racing and thoroughbred literature produced by Eugene Connett's famous Derrydale press, as well as numerous important items from the library of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria (1808–88), himself a great enthusiast of Arabic horses. Including items of exceptional rarity, such as the rare, beautifully illustrated first German edition of Friedrich von Eisenberg's famous riding school (1747), which lauds Arabian horses as "the finest produced by the Orient". Also, we here find the early Arabian Horse Registry of America Stud Books, and many items also bear presentation inscriptions from the authors (Carl Raswan, Gladys Brown Edwards, etc.). The common practice in such a specialized field, most of the publications here were issued for a very limited circulation in runs of 1 000 or fewer individually-numbered copies.

As a reference library for breeding the collection is unparalleled: almost any Arabian horse's forefathers will be found amongst the exhaustive stud books and breeding serials from the 18th to the 20th century, from Australia, Poland, Spain, Russia, the USA, etc., often with accompanying photographs. Perhaps the most famous reference work is the Raswan Index, of which only 380 copies were printed (and many destroyed by a flood). Raswan became an expert on the Arabian breed through his lengthy trips to the desert, where he lived with the Bedouins and learned their language and customs. Several scarce early 20th century works also testify to the Western fascination with the Bedouin and desert roots of the Arabian horse: Homer Davenport's *'My Quest of the Arabian Horse'* (1909) and Raswan's *'The Black Tents of Arabia: My Life Amongst the Bedouins'* (1935).

Alongside modern surveys of the key centres of horse-breeding in the Arab world, the early Western classics are also found here in their scarce first editions. French and German authors are also well-represented, including the text and first French translation of the *'Hilyat al-fursân wa-shi'âr ash-shuj'ân'*, an abridgement of Ibn Hudhail's horse treatise, prepared around 1400. Finally, the owner's collection of notable catalogues and magazines paints a fascinating composite picture of the evolution, and heyday, of Arabian horse-breeding in the Arab world, Poland, America, and the United Kingdom.

Also contained in this magnificent collection are the classic reference works on Arabian and Anglo-Arabian racehorses and their breeding. These standard works and encompassing sets of specialised thoroughbred literature include not only the indispensable guides to horse pedigrees, the Racing Calendar, General Stud Book, Spanish, American and Australian Stud Books, Bloodstock Breeders' Review, and Prior's Register of Thoroughbred Stallions, in near-complete runs stretching back as far as the 18th century, but also British and international horseracing history, and several volumes of exquisite coloured plates.

The size and comprehensiveness of the present collection cannot be overstated; it is safe to say that it represents the largest private collection of its kind which has come up for sale in recent decades. Many of the items found here can be located in just a handful of public institutions worldwide. Such items come into the market so rarely (and have recently, like the Raswan Index and the AHRA Stud Books, commanded prices of five figures) that it would be impossible to build a comparable collection item-by-item; the volumes here represent a lifetime of serious dedication to the task. Yet the value of such a collection lies not simply in its impressive number of important publications, but in the vast amount of practical knowledge contained within. As the introduction to one manual expresses it, "The horses shown and described form the foundation ancestry of a major number of breeding programs being propagated today. They appear in every area of endeavour. Yet pictures and facts are not easy to obtain. A knowledge of what has been and is, what proved successful and what endured, is pertinent to the maintenance of type and quality in the Arabian. Whatever your chosen bloodline this is a worthy study."

👉 *Illustrated catalogue available upon request.*



*In the Indian Ocean
in Ancient and Early Medieval Times*



244. HOURANI, George F. Arab Seafaring: In the Indian Ocean in Ancient and Early Medieval Times.

Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1995. Hardcover with dust jacket. € 125

Expanded edition.
In very good condition.

The Arabian nights fairy tales illustrated with jewel-like images by Edmund Dulac.

245. HOUSMAN, Laurence; Edmund DULAC (ills.). Stories from the Arabian nights.

London, Hodder and Stoughton, November 1907. 4°. With 50 full-page coloured illustrations after drawings by Edmund Dulac, with descriptions on the flyleaves. Original publisher's orange cloth with gilt title in gold on decorated spine and front cover. € 300

Second edition of an illustrated selection from the original Arabic, Persian and other fairy folk tales, such as “The fisherman and the genie”, “Ali Baba and the forty thieves” “The story of the magic horse” and “The story of the princess of Deryabar”, retold by the artist and writer Laurence Housman (1865–1959). The popular Persian fairy folk tales are beautifully illustrated with 50 colour plates, drawn by Edmund Dulac (1882–1953). Dulac assured his status as an artist when he was commissioned by Hodder and Stoughton to illustrate this edition of the Arabian Nights because of his affinity to and skill in oriental design. The book was especially a showcase for the talent of Dulac, who “made a major contribution to the popularity of the Nights and had a strong influence on other illustrators” (The Arabian Nights Encyclopedia). These graceful illustrations and the mysterious fairy folk tales appeal to one’s imagination and so the book became very popular.

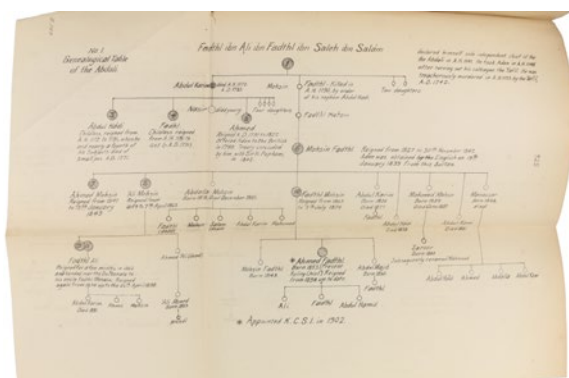
Binding slightly rubbed, spine cracked, but still in good condition, especially the illustrations.

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography; The Arabian nights encyclopedia I, p. 32; The Arabian nights illustrated: Art of Dulac, Folkard, Parrish and others, p. 41; for Dulac and Housman: ODNB.



The Social Structures and Tribes of Yemen

246. 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.

Primary source documents

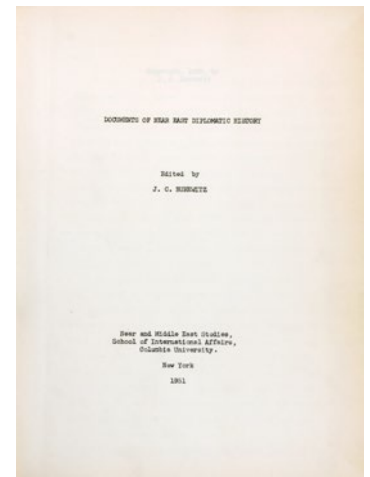
247. HUREWITZ, J[acob] C[oleman] (ed.). Documents of Near East Diplomatic History.

New York, Near and Middle East Studies, School of International Affairs, Columbia University, 1951. 4°. Published as a typescript printed on one side. Original cloth. € 2500

An invaluable collection of primary source documents, mostly in English (a few in French), related to international relations and the Middle East. The volume is composed as an aid to students at Columbia University, using documents available from that library only, covering nearly every nation in the Middle East and their relations with European nations. Topics include the texts of commercial and territorial treaties, Napoleon's proclamation to the Egyptians, territorial negotiations, proclamations of goodwill and protection of foreign merchants, regulations for colonies in the region, the Baghdad railroad, the mandate for Palestine, WWI and WWII regional restructuring discussions, etc. Most documents are from the 19th and 20th centuries, with the earliest being "Capitulation with France of February 1535", and the most recent, "Nationalization of the Oil Industry in Iran, 2–30 May 1951". A brief commentary is provided before each document describing context and significance. These papers represent an enormously important work for scholars, students, historians and diplomats, bringing together core reference material. J. C. Hurewitz (1914–2008) did his graduate work at Columbia, making what was then an unusual decision to concentrate on the Middle East. He worked for the Near East section of the OSS during World War II, then worked successively at the State Department, as a political adviser on Palestine to the President's cabinet and for the UN secretariat. As a Professor, Hurewitz began studying Middle Eastern politics in 1950, before the field had emerged as an academic discipline. From 1970 until his retirement in 1984, he was director of Columbia's Middle East Institute.

Handwritten ownership (dated Washington, October 1952) on half-title; later in the collection of the professor of oriental studies and Brandeis librarian Miroslav Krek (1924–2014), with his ownership stamp on the reverse.

OCLC 5749457.



Well-illustrated gaming handbook from 1694: world board games from antiquity to modern times

248. HYDE, Thomas. De ludis Orientalibus libri duo, ... [volume 1, part 1 title:] Shahiludium traditum in tribus scriptis Hebraicis, ... [volume 1, part 2 title:] Mandragorias, seu historia Shahiludii, ... [volume 2 title:] Historia Nerdiludii, hos est dicere trunculorum; ...

Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre [= University Press], 1694. 2 volumes (vol. 1 in 2 parts), bound as 1. 8° in 4s. With 3 title-pages, 3 folding engraved plates (one 36 × 27 cm), 15 engravings on integral leaves and 16 woodcut figures in the text. With extensive texts in Greek, Hebrew and Arabic and an occasional word in Syriac type, woodcut Armenian, Georgian and Coptic, and engraved Devanagari and Chinese. Contemporary or near contemporary vellum, blue edges. € 6500

First edition, in the original Latin but with quotations in more than a dozen languages, of Thomas Hyde's detailed, scholarly and well-illustrated study of board games from Iran, the Middle East, India, China and elsewhere, from antiquity to his own day. It covers chess extensively, including numerous variant versions or similar games from India, China and elsewhere, but also checkers, backgammon, the ancient Chinese weiqi (now better known by its Japanese name, go), the ancient Indian pachisi (Mensch ärgere dich nicht) with Sanskrit texts, a Chinese game with elements reminiscent of pachisi and the game of goose (the board shown in the large folding plate), the classical Roman game known in English as nine men's morris (plus the variant twelve men's morris), many less familiar board games and a few other games (it discusses and illustrates knucklebones).

Hyde had published the extensive sections on chess at his own expense in 1689 (also printed by the Oxford University Press) but published his accounts of the other games here for the first time. His many sources are quoted in the original languages (usually with a Latin translation added), which required extensive use of Oxford's remarkable collection of non-Latin types, many specially cut for them by Peter de Walpergen in the 1680s.

Thomas Hyde was professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Oxford, and for many years interpreter and secretary in oriental languages to the governments of Charles II, James II, and William III. Besides his "stupendous learning" (Carter) in many oriental languages, Hyde was a leading bibliographer and librarian of his time. With an early owner's inscription, "F. Pedrossy" and the armorial bookplate of Samuel Barrett Miles (1838–1914), who served the British army in India, Arabia and elsewhere, including diplomatic posts in Oman and elsewhere. The parts are bound in reversed order: vol. 2, vol. 1 part 2 then vol. 1 part 1. Browned throughout, a few quires darker than the others, some water stains in the first 2 quires of vol. II, 2 small tears repaired in the large folding plate and an occasional small spot or small marginal tear, but otherwise in good condition. The binding is slightly soiled but still good. An well-illustrated account of board games, managing to be fascinating and erudite at the same time.

ESTC R1348; Carter, *Hist. of the Oxford University Press* (1975), 1694, no. 9 & pp. 228–229; *Term catalogues II* 559, item 2 (June 1695); *Wing* H3875 & 3877.



Second edition of a celebrated work on Persia

249. HYDE, Thomas. *Veterum Persarum et Parthorum et Medorum religionis historia.*

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1760. 4°. With 21 engraved plates (5 folding) by Michael Burghers. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 1800

Second edition of Thomas Hyde's important study into the pre-Islamic religions in Persia. It includes an account of the life of Zoroaster (Zarathustra) and a comparative study of Persian and other oriental languages. Hyde based himself on Latin, Greek and Arabic sources and the few Zoroastrian sources he could find. His many sources are quoted in the original languages, which required the use of Oxford's Greek, Hebrew, Syriac and Samaritan typefaces, as well as the creation of new type for the Avestan language. The many plates illustrate various aspects of the pre-Islamic religions, but also various inscriptions (including Chinese), plants and even Oxford's stuffed Dodo. Included in the appendix is the first Western publication of a quatrain from Omar Kahayyam's famous Rubaiyat.

Thomas Hyde was professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Oxford, and for many years interpreter and secretary in oriental languages to the governments of Charles II, James II, and William III. Besides his great knowledge of many Asian languages, Hyde was a leading bibliographer and librarian of his time. The first edition of his study in Iranian religions had been practically unsellable, but due to an increasing interest in Persia and the Middle East, this second edition sold very well. Somewhat browned and foxed, especially the first 100 pp, and a few small holes in the second title-page. Otherwise in good condition. Binding rubbed at the front top corner, front hinge partly cracked (ca. 20 cm) and the back hinge partly (10 cm).

ESTC T54341; Carter, *Hist. of the Oxford University Press* (1975), pp. 390–391; Stausberg, *Faszination Zarathustra* (1998), vol 1, pp. 680–712.



First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–1368/69), known in the West as the Arabian Marco Polo, 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).

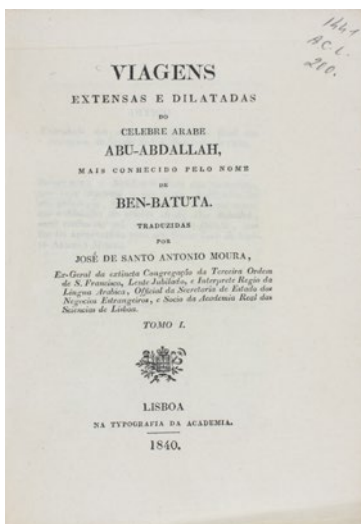
Endpapers, half-title and subscription leaf foxed, some spots on the title-page, otherwise a very good copy, only slightly trimmed leaving generous margins. Binding very good as well.

Howgego, to 1800, B47.

Ibn Batuta's travels through the Islamic world and beyond, with the rare second volume

253. IBN BATUTA and José de Santo António MOURA. Viagens extensas e dilatadas do celebre Arabe Abu-Abdallah, mais conhecido pelo nome de Ben-Batuta. ... Tomo I[–II].

Lisbon, Typografia da academia, 1840–1855. Small 4° (21 × 15.5 cm). Non-matching brown paper wrappers. € 9500



First and only edition of the Portuguese translation (from an Arabic manuscript) of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–1368/69), known in the West as the Islamic Marco Polo. Once little-known, his account of his travels was discovered in the 19th century and has now become a classic of travel literature. At the time of publication, Moura's translation was the most complete edition in any language.

“While on a pilgrimage to Mecca he [Ibn Batuta] 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 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.

The wrapper of volume 2 has some damage to the spine, otherwise good. With only a few spots in one leaf of volume 1 and an occasional spot in volume 2. A very good copy, wholly untrimmed and unopened.

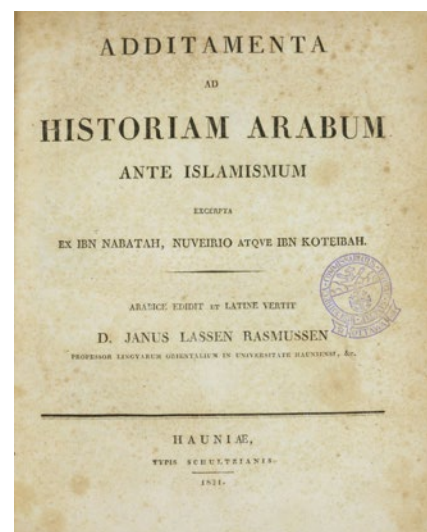
Innocêncio 2613–2614; List NYPL Arabia, p. 167 (vol 1 only); Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 8 (vol. 1 only); cf. Howgego, to 1800, B47.

Muslim historians: Lidzbarski copy

254. IBN NUBATA, Muhammed ibn Muhammed / AL-NUWAIRI, Ahmad ibn Abd al-Wahab / IBN QUTAYBAH, `Abd Allah ibn Muslim / RASMUSSEN, Jens Lassen (ed.). Additamenta ad Historiam Arabum ante Islamismum excerpta ex Ibn Nabatah, Nuveirio atque Ibn Koteibah [...].

Kopenhagen, Johannes Friedrich Schultz, 1821. Large 4°. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. Marbled endpapers.

€ 2500



First edition. – Arabic text, with Latin translation, of excerpts from Muslim historians Muhammed Ibn Nubata, Ahmad al-Nuwairi, and Ibn Qutaybah.

Binding rubbed; some browning to interior, old shelfmark label to pastedown. Provenance: handwritten ownership of the Göttingen-based oriental scholar Mark (Mordechai) Lidzbarski (1868–1928) to flyleaf, with additional Canadian library stamps of the Ottawa Commissariat, Terrae Sanctae. Rare.

OCLC 6675639. For the Danish oriental scholar Jan Larson Rasmussen cf. Fück 156.

Two important Islamic medical works – no copy recorded at auction

255. IBN RUSHD (Averroes) / Abd al-Malik ibn Abi al-'Ala' IBN ZUHR (Avenzoar). Abhomeron Abynzohar. Colliget Auerroys.

[Venice, Gregorius de Gregoriis], 20 Sept. 1514. 2° (213 × 310 mm). Contemporary carta rustica binding. € 50 000

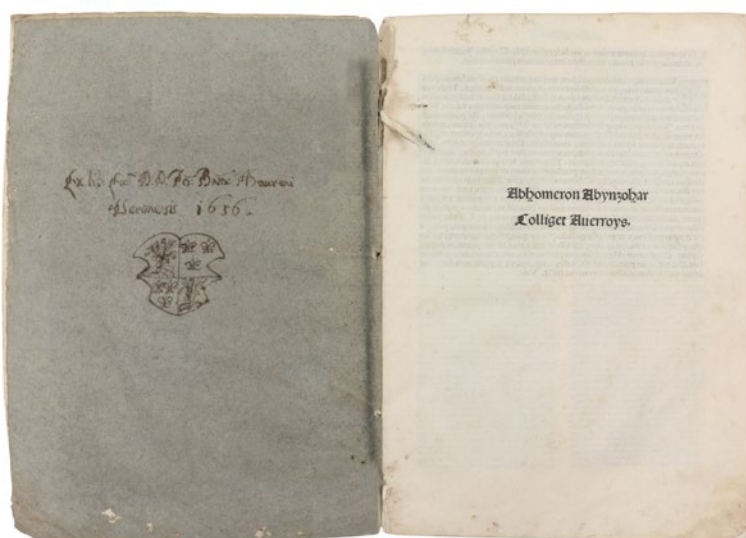
The “al-Taysir” (“Theysir”) of Ibn Zuhr, and the “al-Kulliyat” (“Colliget”) of Ibn Rushd, here edited by Hieronymus Surianus. This is the fourth edition in all, the first having appeared in Venice in 1490. Printed by the press of Gregorius de Gregoriis, which in the same year had produced the first book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

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

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

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

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



Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics

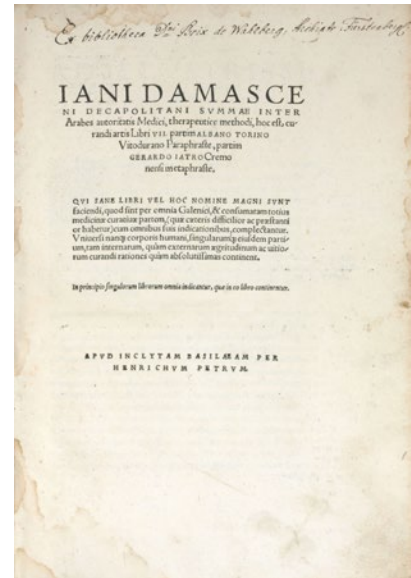
256. IBN SARABIYUN (Serapio maior). Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, therapeutice methodi, hoc est, curandi artis Libri VII. partim Albano Torino Vitodurano paraphraste, partim Gerardo iatro Cremonensi metaphraste.

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (March 1543). 2° (20.5 × 29 cm). 17th century black-tinted vellum binding using an earlier liturgic musical manuscript. € 18 000

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

Slight waterstaining; some unobtrusive worming to upper cover and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremities bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy. Provenance: 1677 ownership of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later in the library of Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg, court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg, in the later 18th century (his ownership on the title page).

VD16, YII; Adams I 14; BM-STC German 932; GAL I, 233 & S 417; Durling 4778; Choulant, Handb. p. 347; not in Waller.



One of the earliest textual witnesses for Ibn Sina's famous treatise: a complete 13th century manuscript, dated and signed by the scribe

257. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Al-Adwiyya al-Qalbiyya [Book on drugs for cardiovascular diseases].

Central Asia, 655 H [= 1257 CE]. Arabic manuscript on paper. 57 pp., 20 lines per extensum, written space ca. 85 × 145 mm. Naskh in brown ink with section titles in red; Several marginal notes. Rebound in early brown Mamluk leather with gilt medallions and fillets to both covers; modern brown calf spine. € 150 000

An exceedingly early manuscript of Avicenna's most important contribution to the field of cardiology, dated and signed by the scribe Ali ibn Muhammad on the 29th of Jumada al-Ula in the year 655 H, placing it among the very earliest witnesses for the received text. The date of the manuscript has been confirmed in a paper analysis performed by Helen Loveday, London (her full report, dated February 2020, is available on request).

Avicenna wrote his highly innovative treatise on cardiac medication in the years following the completion of his iconic “Qanun”. This book is a separate and independent work which is medico-philosophical in character. Owing to its wide acceptance and importance, this treatise was translated into Latin twice, first in the early 14th century by Arnaldo de Villanova under the title “De Medicines Cordialibus”. Two Hebrew translations are known; around 1485 Baruch ibn Ya'ish ibn Isaac composed a commentary of the first one.



The heart diseases here discussed include shortness of breath, palpitation, and cardiac syncope. Avicenna also observes that certain psychological conditions such as depression, stress, and anxiety may be linked to cardiovascular problems and need to be considered in their treatment: “Because the heart is the chief and noble organ, it is necessary that the physician should treat it after careful consideration and with a firm will. It is necessary that he has faith in the success of his course of treatment. The temperament of the patient is considered of fundamental importance in the treatment of heart diseases, and if there is any disharmony or imbalance of any kind, it should be treated.” In the second chapter Avicenna introduces several categories of cardiac medication, including stimulants, diuretics,

and cooling agents. No fewer than 83 simple and 17 compound drugs in the form of electuaries, crushed medications, pills, tonics and syrups derived from animal, vegetable, and mineral sources, their dosage, strength and application are discussed.

Of the six traceable manuscript copies of this treatise, only two are dated earlier (those in the Bibliothèque Nationale Paris and in the Forschungsbibliothek Gotha), placing the present volume among the three or four earliest surviving manuscript witnesses, those in the British Library (Or. 5280), in Berlin (6359 Pm. 62), and in Leiden (Or. 958/820).

Removed from a severely damaged manuscript miscellany of natural scientific writings, of which the present part, complete in itself, was salvaged and rebound in period style for purposes of conservation. Professional repairs; all leaves remargined with occasional Japanese paper restoration, preserving the old collection's pencil pagination, but very clean throughout, finely preserved without any loss to text.

Cf. GAL I, 458. GAL S I, 827. Chamsi-Pasha, Mohammed A R, and Hassan Chamsi-Pasha, "Avicenna's contribution to cardiology", Avicenna Journal of Medicine 4,1 (2014), pp. 9–12. H. A. Hameed, "Avicenna's Tract on Cardiac Drugs and Essays on Arab Cardiotherapy [Risalah Al-Adwiyah Al-Qalbiyah]" (Karachi, Hamdard National Foundation 1983). A. Zargarani, M. Zarshenas, A. Mehdizadeh, G. Kordafshari, A. Mohagheghzadeh, "Avicenna's Concept of Cardiovascular Drug Targeting in Medicamenta Cordialia", in: Journal of Research on History of Medicine 2 (2013), 11–14.

Two complete volumes in contemporary Renaissance bindings

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

Lyon, Jean Trechsel & Johann Klein, 24 Dec. 1498. 2° (ca. 31 × 42 cm). 2 vols. With a 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 'Qanun' [...] contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments" (Sarton, Introduction to the History of Science). "[Avicenna's] Canon is one of the most famous medical texts ever written, a complete

exposition of Galenism. Neuburger says: 'It stands for the epitome of all precedent development, the final codification of all Graeco-Arabic medicine'. It dominated the medical schools of Europe and Asia for five centuries" (Garrison/M. 43).

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 Fritzlär 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.

First edition of an abridgement of Ibn Sina's masterpiece

259. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Flores Avicenne.

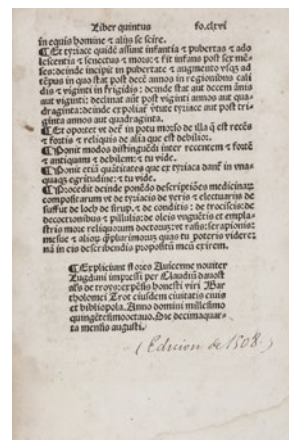
(Colophon: Lyon, by Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 1508). 8°. With several botanical woodcut initials. Contemporary goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design. € 18 000

First edition of Michael de Capella's abbreviation of the greatest work of the esteemed Islamic physician Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), known in Europe as Avicenna, his *Canon medicinae* (Canon of medicine, or in Arabic *Kitab al-Qanun fi al-tibb*), completed around 1024. It is a comprehensive medical encyclopaedia, mixing a thorough compilation of Greek and Islamic medical knowledge (including the work of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen and al-Majusi) with Avicenna's own original contributions. It revolutionized European medicine long before it first appeared in print in 1472.

"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 was compressed from about 550 words in the full Gerard of Cremona version into 53 in the *Flores*" (Siraisi).

With the bookplate of Karl and Thilde Wagner. Binding somewhat worn, especially at the spine. Some spots throughout, ink stains on title-page and a couple minor stains in text; a good copy.

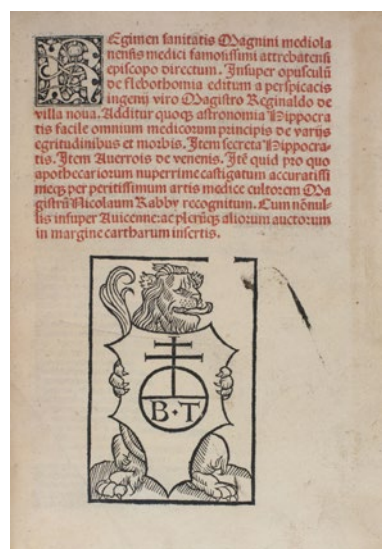
Adams A2319; Durling 411; USTC 143378; cf. N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (2014), p. 132.



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

260. IBN SINA (Avicenna), Maynus de MAYNIS, Arnaldus de VILLANOVA, [Roger BACON] et al. Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis ... Insuper opusculum De flebothomia editum ... Reginaldo de Villa Nova. Additur quoque Astronomia Hippocratis ... de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippocratis. Item Averrois De venenis. Item Quid pro quo apothecariorum ... Nicolaum ... Cum nonnullis insuper Avicenne: ...

[Lyon, Barthélemy Trot] (colophon: Lyon, printed by Jacques Myt, 6 February 1517). Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). With title-page in red and black with Trot's woodcut publisher's device, 12 decorated woodcut initials plus 3 repeats. 17th-century(?) calf, gold-tooled spine; 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, including notes taken from Ibn Sina (Avicenna). 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 (460–377 BC); Johannes de Zantvliete (active 1343–1350), *De dieta*, on food; Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th century), *Quid pro quo*, a list of medicines for numerous ailments; Averroès (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–ca. 1292), *De regimine senum et seniorum*, a treatise on geriatrics, here erroneously attributed to Villanova.

With occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. Leaves 4 and 5 mounted on stubs: 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, p. 431; Durling 3044; USTC 144805 (8 copies); Vicaire, cols. 549–550.

The first illustrated edition of the greatest work of Islamic medicine

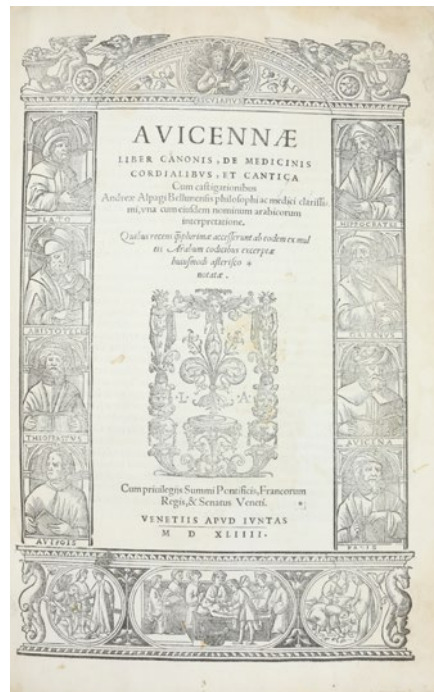
261. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Liber canonicus, de medicinis cordialibus, et cantica. Cum castigationibus Andreae Alpigi Bellunensis [...].

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1544. 2° (260 × 348 mm). Two title pages with printer's devices (another at the end of part 1) and illustrated woodcut borders to main title. With two full-page woodcuts on a single leaf comprising a total of six illustrations showing the practice of osteopathy. Contemporary full vellum with ms. spine title. € 85 000

Very rare and early Venetian edition of what is perhaps the most important medical text of the Middle Ages. This is the true first edition ever to contain illustrations: six meticulous woodcuts of a physician performing chiropractic treatments, usually first credited to Giunta's 1555 edition, in which they were moved from the appendix to the text. Based on the translation of Gerard of Cremona, edited and revised by Andrea Alpago of Belluno, who also included an extensive glossary of Arabic terms (no edition in the original Arabic was printed until 1593). In the illustrated title page, portraits appear of the great classical and medieval Islamic figures of medicine and philosophy: Asclepius, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Rasis, Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus and Averroes.—Ibn Sina's "Keta-b al-qanun fi'l-tebb" ("Canon of Medicine"), hailed as "the most famous medical text ever written" (Garrison/M. 43), was written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and formed the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Completed in 1025, the Qanun is divided into 5 books, devoted to the basic principles of medicine, the Materia Medica (listing about 800 drugs), pathology, diseases affecting the body as a whole and finally the formulary. Ibn Sina (c. 980–1037), known in the Western tradition as Avicenna, was physician to the ruling caliphs. The influence of his Qanun can hardly be overestimated. Translated into Latin in the 12th century, it became a standard textbook of Galenic medicine, influencing many generations of physicians.

A well-preserved copy of a very rare edition: unlike Giunta's more common succeeding issues of 1555 and 1556, the present edition is known to have appeared on the market only once (Swann, 1979: a severely incomplete copy, comprising the first 312 leaves only). Occasional insignificant browning and staining to margins. Spine reinforced with vellum, possibly in the 18th century. Reverse of rear flyleaf covered with notes in a very coarse 18th century Italian hand.

Edit 16, CNCE 3545, Adams A 2325, BM-STC Italian 335, Durling 383, OCLC. Cf. Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. 57.



16th-century collection of nine alchemical tracts, including one by Ibn Sina



262. IBN SINA (Avicenna), Raymond LULL and ARISTOTLE. De alchimia opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens pagella indicabit.

(Dedication: Frankfurt, Cyriacus Jacob, 1550). Part 1 (of 2). Small 4° (19.5 × 15 cm). With a large woodcut illustration on title-page, hand coloured by an early hand, and Jacob's woodcut printer's device on the last otherwise blank page. 17th-century(?) limp sheepskin parchment. € 18 000

First edition of a collection of nine alchemical tracts, including *De tinctura metallorum* by Ibn Sina, known in Europe as Avicenna. Ibn Sina was one of the most significant thinkers and writers of the Islamic golden age and his bibliography comprises nearly 270 titles. "Ibn Sina studied the philosophical and scientific foundations of this subject [alchemy] and even undertook alchemical experiments. His conclusion regarding its validity, however, is negative" (DSB). It also includes two works by Raymond Lull, one of the most interesting scholars of the Middle Ages, one by Aristotle; and five anonymous ones. A second part was published in the same year containing only one work: the famous *Rosarium philosophorum*. It can be regarded as a separate publication and is not included here.

With contemporary manuscript annotations in the margins, underscoring throughout, an early owner's inscription (struck through) and some other notes on the title-page. The annotations slightly shaved, somewhat browned throughout and waterstains in the first half of the book, but otherwise in good condition. Binding very good.

Duveen, p. 11 ("excessively rare"); Ferguson, Bib. chem. I, p. 18; MacPhail I, 20; for Ibn Sina: DSB XV, pp. 494–500.

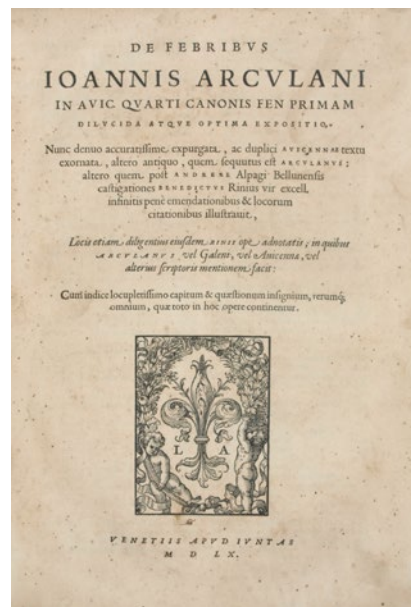
Avicenna on fevers

263. [IBN SINA (Avicenna)]. ARCOLANI, Giovanni. De febribus [...] in Avic[ennae] quarti canonis fen primam. Dilucida atque optima expositio [...].

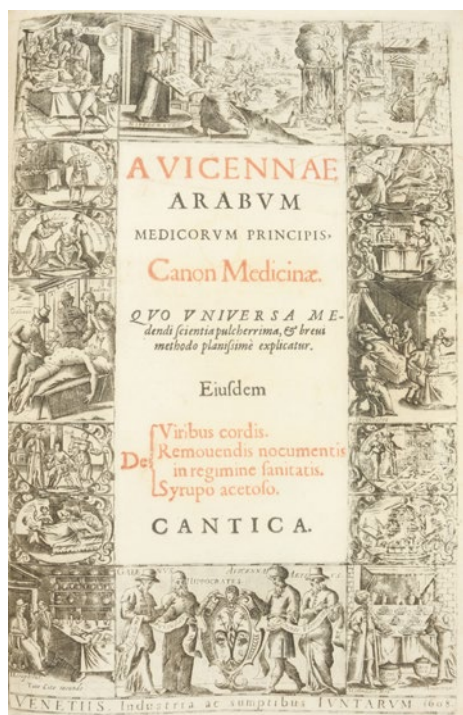
Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1560. 2° (227 × 317 mm). Printer's device on title-page and, in a different version, on the last page. Contemporary vellum. Traces of ties. € 15 000

First issue under this title, previously released as "Expositio in primam fen quarti canonis Avicennae" (1506). A commentary (with the text, in the version of Gerardus Cremonensis) of book four, part (fen) one of Avicenna's systematic "Canon of Medicine", written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. It continues in use to this day in parts of the Arab world. The present part is dedicated to a discussion of feverish illnesses. 17th century ownership "Bernardinus Stadius Phys." on flyleaf. Some brownstaining throughout, as common; some worming to spine. Still a good copy.

Edit 16, CNCE 2345. Adams A 1541. Durling 245. Cf. Wellcome I, 387 (only the Venice reprint). PMM 11.



The greatest work of Islamic medicine, illustrated



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

Venice, Bernardo Giunta & Giovanni Battista Ciotti, 1608. 2° (240 × 350 mm). 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. € 9500

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. 168f. PMM 11.

Avicenna, Hippocrates, Galen in a single handy volume

265. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Avicennae summi inter Arabes medici Fen I lib. I canonis. In usum Gymnasii Patavini, Editio correctior. Padua, Paolo Frambotti, 1636.

Bound with:

(2) Hippocrates. Aphorismorum sectiones VII. Nicolao Leonicensi Vicentino interprete. Accessit octava ex Ant. Musae Brasavoli commentariis. Ibid., 1649.

(3) Galenus. Ars medicinalis. Nicolao Leonicensi interprete. Ibid., 1642.

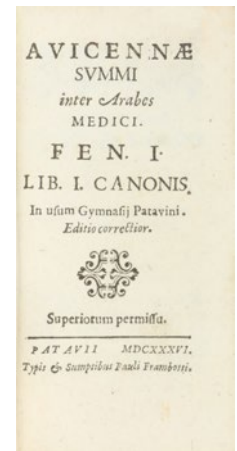
12°. Contemporary limp vellum.

€ 2500

A fine Padovan 17th century manual assembling the great ancient and mediaeval medical works, published separately, in a single handy volume. From the Middle Ages to the Renaissance and beyond, the compulsory teaching matter of Avicenna's monumental "Qanun" always included the part on physiology in the first fen of book I, which expounds the general principles of medicine. The present edition is bound with the principal works of Hippocrates and Galen, both edited by the Italian physician and humanist Niccolò Leonicensi (1428–1524).

Some browning and brownstaining. 18th century annotations to flyleaf; ownership of Antonio Barduni (?) to front pastedown. An appealing pocket-sized set containing in a nutshell the staples of the old medical schools from which European medical training was in the process of breaking free.

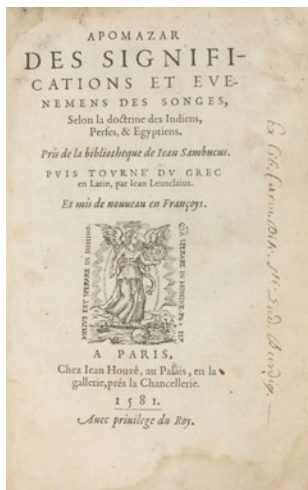
Cf. Krivatsy 499, 4508. Not in Wellcome.



Ibn Sirin's Interpretation of Dreams

266. [IBN SIRIN, Ahmet]. [Kitab al-Jawami – French]. Apomazar des significations et evenemens des songes, selon la doctrine des Indiens, Perses et Egyptiens.

Paris, Jean Houzé (de l'imprimerie de Denys du-Val), (6 Oct.) 1581. 8°. With woodcut device to title-page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 6500



Extremely rare French edition of the "Kitab al-Jawami", an Arabic work on the interpretation of dreams by an "Achmet, son of Seirim" – almost certainly identical with the 8th century Muslim mystic Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Sirin. The work survived in a Greek translation ("Biblion oneirokritikon") prepared in the 12th century. This is the French translation of Leunclavius's Latin edition, published by Wechel at Frankfurt in 1577: Leunclavius had erroneously attributed the work to "Apomazar" (Albumasar, i.e. Ga'far Abu Ma'sar al-Balhi), which mistake he later acknowledged, though it is repeated by the present edition. "The author Ahmed served as interpreter of dreams to Caliph Al-Mamun around 820 [...] The mediaeval conflation of medicine with astrology originated with the Arabs. Through the Salernitanian school, which had many Arabic works translated, the notion reached Europe in the 11th century, where it remained predominant as late as the 17th and 18th century [...] In 1577 J. Loewenklaue published a Latin translation of the Oneirokritiká of Ahmed, whom he calls Apomasar" (cf. Schöll).

Some waterstains and edge flaws, especially to the first and last leaves. 17th c. handwritten ownership of the Discalced Carmelites of Bordeaux on title-page; a few old annotations in ink. Several small defects to the vellum binding have been repaired. While the 1577 Latin edition (which Caillet calls "rarissime") has been auctioned three times since 1959, no copy of the present French edition is known in auction records internationally.

Caillet I, 153 (note). Graesse, Bibl. mag. et pneum. 97 ("1580" in error). OCLC 1218171. Not in Adams or BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 66. Schöll, Geschichte der griechischen Literatur III, 487.

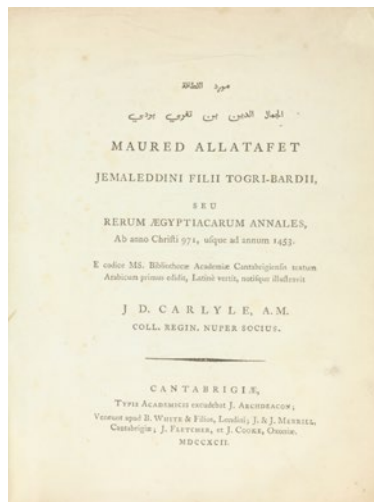
Important works on the interpretation of dreams

267. IBN SIRIN, Ahmet (et al.). [Kitab al-Jawami (and other works) – Greek & Latin]. Artemidori Daldiani & Achmetis Sereimi f. Oneirocritica. Astrampsychi & Nicephori versus etiam oneirocritici.

Paris, Marc Orry, 1603. 4°. 4 parts in 1 vol. Title-page printed in red and black. Greek and Latin text in parallel columns. Contemporary full calf on 5 raised bands with giltstamped spine; gilt fillets and ornaments to covers. € 3500

The rare first collected edition of these important works on the interpretation of dreams, containing Latin translations of Artemidorus (by Janus Cornarius), Achmet (by Johannes Leunclavius), Astrampsychus (by Johannes Opsopaeus), and of Nicephorus (by Nicolas Rigault). “Quite a rare edition, by Claude Morel in Paris. Some copies give M. Orry as the publisher” (cf. Schweiger). Of particular importance for Arabic mysticism is the second work, the “Kitab al-Jawami”. Spine-ends repaired. Some browning throughout; an old stamp removed from the title-page. An appealing copy.

Ebert 1262. Caillet 470. Graesse, Bibl. mag. et pneum. 97. Hoffmann I, 382. Schweiger I, 69. OCLC 14308832. Cf. Schöll, Geschichte der griechischen Literatur III, 487.



Chronicle of Egypt, in Arabic

268. IBN TAGRIBIRDI, Abu-'l-Mahasin Yusuf Ibn-'Abdallah / CARLYLE, J[oseph] D[acre]. Maured Allatafet Jemaledдини Filiј Togri-Bardii, seu rerum Aegyptiacarum annales, ab anno Christi 971, usque ad annum 1453.

London, Cambridge, and Oxford, B. White & Sons, J. & J. Merrill, J. Fletcher & J. Cooke, 1792. 4°. Contemporary vellum. € 2500

First edition of the annals of Egypt written by Jamaleddin Abul Mehassen. Original Arabic text followed by the Latin translation and Latin notes, each with separate pagination. Occasional browning to text. An errata leaf follows the title-page. Old library stamps of the Congregation of the Redemptorists, New York, and the Bibliotheca Mt. St. Alphonsus, Esopus, N.Y. Rare.

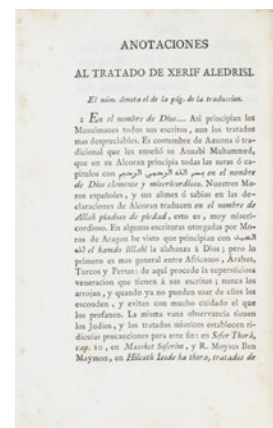
Schnurrer 184. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 25. Gay 2073. OCLC 165551800.

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

269. AL-IDRISI, Muhammad and Josef Antonio CONDE (transl.). Dikru ál-ándalus; ta'lifū s'arif ál-'idris / Descripción de España de Xerif Aledris.

Madrid, D. Pedro Pereyra for the Imprenta Real, 1799. 8°. Contemporary sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled frame on the boards, red morocco spine label, marbled pastedowns and endpapers. € 4500

Rare first bilingual edition of *Dikru ál-ándalus; ta'lifū s'arif ál-'idris* written by Muhammad al-Idrisi (also known as Xerif Aledris, 1100–1165), an Arab geographer and cartographer. This 12th century work is an extensive geographic treatise on Spain and Andalusia. Although not the first edition of the 12th-century work, it is the first bilingual edition in Spanish and Arabic. José Antonio Conde (1766–1820), a Spanish orientalist and historian of the Al-Andalus period (711–1492), came due to his background in contact with the writings of al-Sharif al-Adrisi and translated his description of Spain into Spanish. In this edition,



the original Arabic text from al-Sharif al-Adrisi runs parallel to Conde's translation. Conde also extended the *Descripcion de España de Xerif Aledris* with more than 100 pages of annotations.

With an owner's inscription in ink from 1866 on the first endleaf. Head and foot of the spine damaged, binding slightly worn, but still in good condition.

Schnurrer, Bibliotheca Arabica, p. 526; Zenker, Bibliotheca orientalis, part I, p. 33; Boussange, Barthés & Lowell, Catalogue des livres Français, Italiens, Espagnols, Portugais (1830) 9794; Merlin, Catalogue des livres, imprimés et manuscrits ... Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1825) 1810.

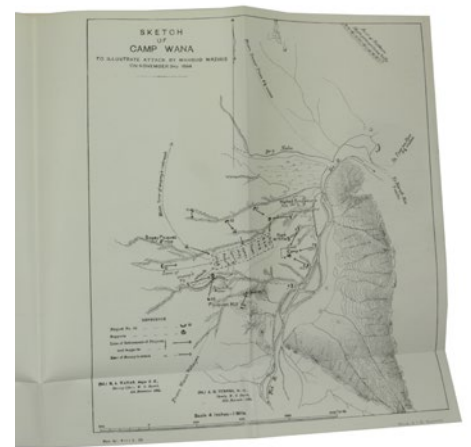
“Confidential”

270. [INDIA–ARMY, GENERAL STAFF BRANCH]. Operations in Waziristan 1919–1920. Confidential. Compiled by the General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1921.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1921. 8°. With frontispiece, 31 plates, 7 maps (3 in lower cover pocket), and 8 panoramas, mostly folding. Contemporary quarter calf over green cloth covers with giltstamped red spine labels. € 2800

First edition. The British-Indian Army's official account of the 1919–20 Waziristan campaign, marked “Confidential” on the title-page. The operations followed unrest that arose in the aftermath of the Third Anglo-Afghan War; they were conducted in the mountainous region of Waziristan (now in Pakistan) by British and Indian forces against the fiercely independent Waziri and Mahsud tribesmen that inhabited it. Since the 1870s, the British government agencies were assiduous in compiling internally published histories of their military frontier operations, with the intention of providing a “valuable guide” to such British commanders and policymakers as “might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours” (as the Punjab Government phrased it in 1866).

Serial No. 1235 stamped to title-page. Occasional light marginal staining. A few edge flaws consistent with army use, repaired by a contemporary owner. In all a well-preserved, complete copy.



A rare pamphlet incriminating the Shah of Iran

271. [IRANIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION NEW YORK]. WANTED. SHAH of IRAN by the Iranian people for the murders committed below (only after 1953).

New York, Iranian Student Association, [ca. 1974]. 2°. With 4 illustrations of the Shah. Pamphlet. € 1250

Very rare pamphlet by the Iranian Student Association in New York against the last Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (1919–1980), who reigned from 1941 to 1979, incriminating him for 58 “murders” between 1953 and 1974. The Iranian Student Association was one of the main anti-Shah propoganda machines, however the Iranian regime violently tried to suppress everyone who dared to challenge the Shah. The pamphlet lists the executions of specific persons (for example the Iranian world wrestling champion Takhti and Premier Mossaddegh's Minister of Justice Dr. Lotfi), but also the imprisonment of more than 25 000 political prisoners and their harassment and torture. In very good condition.

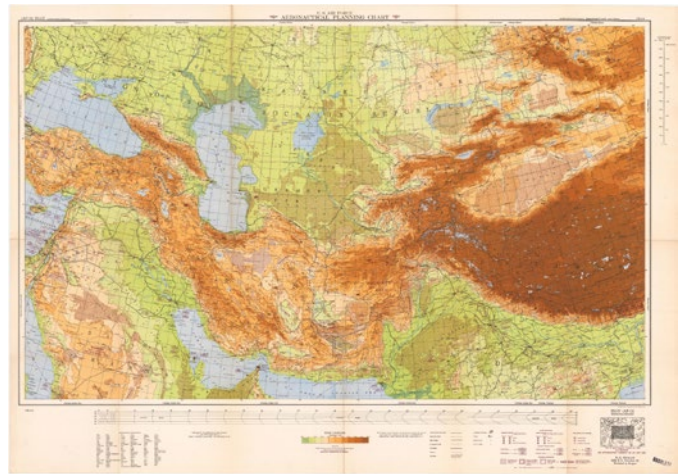
The making of Iran's Islamic revolution: from monarchy to Islamic republic, p. 62

Air map of Iran and the Middle East at the beginning of the Cold War

272. [MAP–IRAN–MIDDLE EAST]. U.S. Air Force Aeronautical Chart Service. U.S. Air Force Aeronautical Planning Chart–(AP–12) Iran.

Washington DC, U.S. Air Force Aeronautical Chart Service, 1950. Colour map, 83 × 119.5 cm (folded 21 × 20 cm). Scale 1:5 000 000. € 950

Detailed map, centred on Iran, covering the areas between the 25th and 100th meridian east and between the 25th and 45th parallel north, which includes parts of the Middle East and Central Asia as well as Ukraine, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Tibet and India. It contains extensive aviation information, indicating locations of items of interest such as aircraft facilities, radio beacons (including those at Sharjah and Bahrein) and no-fly zones. Specific captions mention information such as “Flying is prohibited over Syrian cities”, “flying is prohibited over Saudi Arabian cities”, “flying over Iran is restricted to established routes” and “flying is prohibited over Trans-Jordan between sunset and sunrise”. Although the legend mentions “air information current as of Apr 1950”, the map itself was first published in 1945 and last revised in April 1947. Therefore the political boundaries do not entirely reflect the situation of 1950, with India before its division in August 1947 being the most prominent.



With an “obsolete” and an owner’s stamp at the bottom right. In very good condition.

The Truth about Kuwait

273. [IRAQ, Republic]. Haqiqa al-Kuwait [The Truth about Kuwait] (2).

[Baghdad], Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1961. 8°. Arabic text. Disbound from the original printed wrapper, stapled. € 2500

First edition. – The second of two rare pamphlets published by the Iraqi government, opposing the independence of Kuwait. The first, published in English, outlined Kuwait’s historical connection to Iraq and analysed its “imperialist relations” with Britain. The present 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 62 years as a British protectorate. With a new constitution, it held its first elections in 1963, thereby becoming the first Arab state in the Gulf to establish a parliament. Such political developments, married with growing wealth and modernisations in health, culture, and finance, helped to make Kuwait the most prosperous state in the Peninsula.

The Iraqi government argued that the move toward independence was merely a continuation of Kuwait’s relationship with Britain under a new guise. Furthermore, they felt that the historical links between Iraq and Kuwait entitled the former to control over the latter and, one suspects, a share of its growing wealth. This position, partly detailed in the pamphlet, led to a point of crisis, with Iraq threatening invasion. To the relief of Kuwait, the Iraqis were eventually deterred by the Arab League’s promise of military opposition.

Extremities slightly fragile, first and last leaf a little dust-soiled. Scarce. COPAC locates one copy in the UK at the British Library. WorldCat does not locate any further copies.



The 14 July Revolution



274. [IRAQI COUP D'ÉTAT]. [The Trial of al-Istrabadi].

Baghdad, Abdul Karim Zahid / Dar as-Salam Press, [ca. 1958]. 8°. With 9 black and white half-tone photographic illustrations. Original light red wrappers, staple-bound. € 2500

First edition. – A scarce ephemeron of the 14 July Revolution, which overthrew the Hashemite monarchy in Iraq that had been established by King Faisal in 1921 under the auspices of the British. The Istrabadi family were part of the Iraqi ruling class prior to the 1958 coup and unsuccessfully attempted to deliver the then Prime Minister Nuri al-Said to safety; Bibiya al-Istrabadi was killed in the attempt, while trying to exit Baghdad.

Wrappers sunned and a little dust-soiled, extremities worn. Upper corner of title-page clipped; old ink ownership. A good copy.

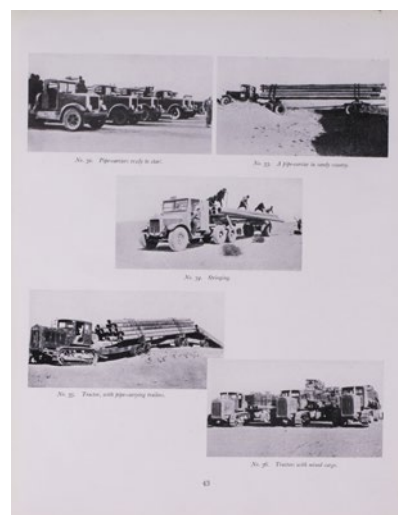
Not in OCLC.

Well-illustrated account documenting the construction of the Iraq-Mediterranean pipe-line

275. [IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY]. The construction of the Iraq-Mediterranean pipe-line. [Second title-page:] An account of the construction in the years 1932 to 1934 of the pipe-line of the Iraq Petroleum Company Limited from its oilfield in the vicinity of Kirkuk, Iraq, to the Mediterranean ports of Haifa (Palestine) and Tripoli (Lebanon).

[London], (colophon: St. Clements press ltd), 1934. 4°. With 4 full-page and 4 half-page portraits, 91 illustrations in text and 6 plans and maps (incl. 2 folding). Contemporary green half sheepskin, with title in gold on front. € 1800

First and only edition of a well-illustrated account documenting the construction of the Kirkuk-Haifa oil pipeline, also known as the Iraq-Mediterranean pipe-line. The pipeline was built by the Iraq Petroleum Company between 1932 and 1934 to get oil from Kurdish Iraq closer to Europe. The pipeline and the Haifa refineries were considered strategically important by the British Government, and indeed provided much of the fuel needs of the British and American forces in the Mediterranean during World War II. Some minor wear to the binding, but internally in very good condition.



“The bulk of the inhabitants of Dubai territory belong to the tribe of Al Bu Falasah, a branch of the Bani Yas”

276. IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY. Handbook of the territories which form the theatre of operations of the Iraq Petroleum Company Limited and its associated companies.

London, Iraq Petroleum Company, 1948. 8°. With a frontispiece (portrait of King Faisal I of Iraq), 27 plates, and 1 folding map. Publisher's original cloth.

With:

(2) [Iraq Petroleum Company]. Iraq Oil in 1954. 34 pp. Original wrappers.

(3) Dinner Dance Documents (guest list, invitation, etc.), 1954.

(4) 2 typed letters signed

€ 4500

First edition, second issue (reprinted February, 1949) of this overview of the Middle Eastern regions emerging as the great oil exporting countries of the century: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, the then Trucial Coast (now the UAE) and Qatar, including the “Hinterland Tribes”, Oman, and Kuwait, as well as Iraq and the Levant. Providing details of the companies, the local geography, climate, culture, and political history, this forms an invaluable compendium on the region and ruling personalities as they presented themselves in the immediate postwar years: “The Trucial Rulers acknowledge the paramount position of H.M.G., represented by the Political Resident, but no restrictions are placed upon their independence provided that they adhere to the various Conventions which they have signed [...] Each of the Rulers [...] is thus in direct treaty relations with the British Government [...] A representative of the Political Resident is now stationed at Sharjah. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century the Jawasim power, with its headquarters at Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah, was paramount along the coast, with the Sharjah Shaikh as the principal ruler. This is no longer the case; the seven States recognised by H.M.G. as independent are now equal in status. The Peninsula of Qatar is historically distinct from the Trucial Coast but its Shaikh, early in the present century, entered into agreements with H.M.G. similar to those of the Trucial rulers [...]. The Shaikhdom of Qatar covers the Peninsula of that name [...] Dohah is the Shaikh’s capital and the only considerable village. The north-western end of the peninsula is claimed by the Al Khalifah as the homeland of the present Bahrain dynasty, and bad relations arising from this have frequently brought the two Shaikhs to the verge of war. Otherwise, the Qatar people have few outside contacts. The present ruler, Shaikh ‘Abdullah bin Jasim al Thani, is very old and was much influenced by his son and heir Hamad, who died in 1948 [...] The Shaikhdom of Abu Dhabi is in size of territory by far the largest of the Trucial Coast [...] The ruler, Shaikh Shakhbut bin Sultan of the Al Bu Falah, is a quiet, nervous personality. He has three brothers, Hazza’, Khalid and Za’id, of whom the last named is probably the outstanding and most influential person in the whole of Trucial Oman [...] The village of Abu Dhabi is situated on a barren island off the coast and is not visited by steamers [...] The bulk of the inhabitants of Dubai territory belong to the tribe of Al Bu Falasah, a branch of the Bani Yas. The Shaikh’s authority of largely confined to the coast. Dubai creek has been used as a landing-place for flying boats [...]”. Profusely illustrated, including “Early Days in Qatar”, aerial photographs of Qatar as well as of Manamah in Bahrain, “Pearl Divers Opening Their Shells”, etc.

The Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) had a virtual monopoly on all oil exploration and production in Iraq from 1925 to 1961. It was involved in other parts of the Middle East, and played a major role in the discovery and development of oil resources in the region. IPC operations were taken over by the Iraq National Oil Company after they were nationalised by the Ba’athist government in June 1972.

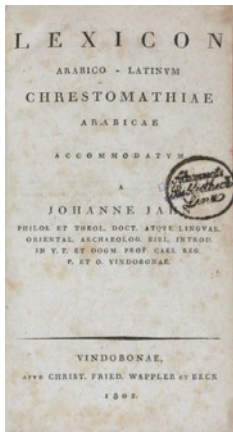
A good copy.



Manuscript map of Palestine

277. IWANTSCHITZ, Johann. Palaestina, in 12 tribus divisa. Palestine, 1852. 47 × 30 cm. Manuscript map in 8 segments, mounted on linen and folded. € 2500

Highly interesting, unique manuscript map prepared by the Presbyterian missionary Iwantschitz, showing the 12 tribes of present-day Israel. While Iwantschitz’s work is clearly based on Johann Christoph Harenberg’s famous map of Palestine, published in Nuremberg a century earlier, he chose a slightly different section which he altered and significantly expanded with detail.



Arabic-Latin dictionary

278. JAHN, Johann. *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum chrestomathiae arabicae accomodatum.* Vienna, Christ. Friedr. Wappler & Beck (printed by Carl Schlotter, Jena), 1802. 8°. Contemporary half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped spine title. All edges red. € 650

First edition of this Arabic-Latin dictionary, prepared to accompany the author's Arabic chrestomathy. While both works were published simultaneously, they were sold separately and hence are not usually encountered together.

The Czech theologian and orientalist Jahn (1750–1816) taught at Olomouc and Vienna, where he also served at Canon of St. Stephan's Cathedral.

Somewhat browned throughout, as common. Old Linz library stamp to title-page (cancelled); ink ownership of Wenzel Hajduk (dated 1826) on flyleaf.

The history, archaeology, and geography of Mesopotamia

279. JONES [Commander James Felix, I.N.] Selection from the Records of the Bombay Government. *Memoirs* by Commander James Felix Jones, I.N.

Bombay, for the Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, 1857. Large 8°. With 27 (of 32) plates, mostly folded and coloured. Modern half calf with marbled paper boards. Red morocco label to gilt spine. € 15 000

First edition, very rare. The volume includes seven important historical, archaeological and geographical essays covering Baghdad, the Nahrwan canal and large parts of Kurdistan, the topography of Nineveh and the old course of the River Tigris. Also included are some 30 maps and plates, many in colour, most notably the ground-plan of Baghdad. Felix Jones first saw service on the Palinurus, surveying the northern part of the Red Sea, whilst a later commission found him engaged on the Arabian survey under Haines. In 1839 he surveyed the harbour of Graine (Kuwait) and this led to an almost continuous period of service in Mesopotamia and the Gulf, ending in 1862 as Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, in which capacity he planned the British invasion of Persia.

Lacks the large maps of the Katul es Kesrawi and River Tigris. Labels to spine chipped, spine faded, occasional blue pencil markings between pages 259 & 288, and between pages 364 & 368. Generally text and plates very clean and fresh, map at page 136 torn at fold with no loss.

No pocket is present in the rebinding nor are the 3 maps which the pocket should contain. Paper slightly browned, otherwise in good condition.



Jordanian magazine for foreigners

280. JORDAN INFORMATION BUREAU. *Jordan* [8 issues].

Washington DC, Jordan Information Bureau, 1982–1985. € 275

Eight issues of the magazine. Issues present are vol. 7, nos. 2–3; vol. 8, nos. 1–2; vol. 9, nos. 2–3; vol. 10, no. 2. Pro-government Jordanian magazine for foreigners, with lavish attention to King Hussein.

In very good condition, address labels on covers.

The complete Arabic text

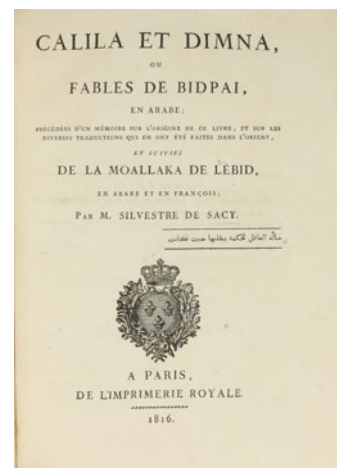
281. [KALILA WA DIMNA]. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). Calila et Dimna, ou Fables de Bidpai, en Arabe.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1816. 4°. 2 parts in 1 vol. 19th century cloth with gilt-stamped spine title. € 3500

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.



A rare Mirror for Princes, illuminated with 17 large miniatures, sumptuously bound

282. KASHFI, Sayyid Ja'far ibn Ishaq. Tuhfat al-Muluk.

Iran, dated “1151” (i.e., 1251 H = 1835/36 CE). 4° (295 × 185 mm). Persian ms. on smoothed paper. 384 unnumbered ff., 21 lines to a page. With decorative, richly coloured ‘unwan headpiece and 17 coloured miniatures, many raised in gilt. Highlighted words written or overscored in red. Contemporary half calf with coloured, lacquered gouache paintings to covers; inside covers show finely excuted floral designs on a red background. € 45 000

Lavishly illuminated manuscript on the knowledge of the world and state philosophy, the title of which might be rendered as “A Gift for Sovereigns”. This important treatise was composed in 1817/18 on behalf of Prince Muhammad Taqi Mirza, son of Fath Ali Shah, the second king of the Persian Qajar dynasty, and is the major work by the Iranian philosopher Sayyid Ja'far ibn Ishaq Kashfi (c. 1775–1850), who lived in Borujerd in western Iran. Prince Muhammad Taqi (c. 1791–1848) was the eighth son of the Shah. He was regent of Borujerd but was imprisoned after the death of his father in 1834. The present manuscript with its rich illumination and magnificent binding was begun during the last years of Fath Ali Shah and not completed until after his death. Peculiarly, the manuscript is written in Naskhi rather than in the usual Persian Nastaliq script. While most Persian calligraphers could prepare their work in Naskhi upon request, this may serve to indicate that the manuscript is not a copy by a professional scribe, but rather the manuscript of a scholar (possibly by Kashfi himself?).

The ms. is dated “1151” at the end of the text, which must mean 1251, i.e. 1835/36 CE. Written on western laid paper with several watermarks, including – in the first half – a prominent one with an eagle above a circle. The typical Qajar enamel binding shows charming cover illustrations of lavish flower bouquets with three birds; the inside covers show more conventional, stylized floral ornamentation. Several late 19th century. ms. notes to reverse of the first leaf. With occasional edge damage professionally repaired or showing repairs by a contemporary owner; colours show some bleeding to reverse. Some rubbing throughout, with the occasional stain.



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

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

Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1697. With woodcut printer's device on title.

Bound after:

(2) **PIRHING, Ehrenreich, SJ.** Facilis, et succincta S.S. canonum doctrina [...]. Venice, Nicolo Pezzana, 1693. Title printed in red and black with two-coloured woodcut vignette.

(3) **MORETTO, Bernardo.** Propugnacolo della cattolica, apostolica, e universale Santa Romana Chiesa alle false obiettoni de scismatici, & heretici contra la parola Romana nella dottrina Christiana [...]. Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1685. With engraved armorial vignette on title.

4°. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards with 2 clasps. All edges red.

€ 12 500

First Italian edition of the “Taqwim al-Tawarikh”, an annalistic chronicle from the creation of Man to the year 1648, when it was composed by the famous Turkish polymath Katib Chelebi (1609–57). This is, at the same time, the first printing of any work of Katib Chelebi’s in any language: the chronicle was not published in the original mixture of Persian and Ottoman Turkish until 1733, by Mütefferika. “[T]he work originated as an excerpt of [Chelebi’s previous effort,] ‘Fazlakat aqwal al-ahyar’, but continued up to Chelebi’s own time [...] Becoming highly popular as an easy reference work, it was continued after Chelebi’s death by several authors, including Hüseyin Hezarfenn, Seyhi, and Ibrahim Mütefferika, who published it as the 12th product of his press [...] Equally popular in Europe as a reference work, it was translated into Latin, Italian, and French. Today, the afterword is the main part of interest, as it contains a brief discussion of the regularities or laws of history, and an initial elaboration of his ideas of causation in history, which are later copies by Na’ima (d. 1128/1716) in his theoretical discussion” (Kafadar, Karateke, Fleischer: *Historians of the Ottoman Empire*, s.v.).

Bound before this are two other rare Venetian works of the late 17th century, namely a single-volume reduction of the “Jus Canonicum” (1674) by the Bavarian Jesuit Pirhing (1606–79), and the second edition of an instructional dialogue between a Catholic and a heretic by the Venetian jeweller Moretto (first published in 1647).

Some brownstaining and waterstaining; a few edge and corner flaws. Last leaves rather wrinkled, lacking lower flyleaf.

(1) Babinger, *GOW*, 197. BN XXIII, 990. *Encyclopaedia of Islam*² IV, 761. OCLC 563174142, 457543094. – (2) De Backer/Sommervogel VI, 854.



Rare first edition of Thomas à Kempis in Arabic

284. KEMPIS, Thomas à. De imitatione Christi libri quatuor, de Latino in Arabicum versi a P.F. Coelestino à S. Liduina [= Petrus Golius]. ...

Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1663. 8°. With the title in Arabic and Latin in a frame built up from cast fleurons, woodcut Propaganda Fide device on the back of the title-page. With the main text set in Arabic type and the preliminaries also in roman and italic. Gold-tooled red morocco (1838?), each board with a large and elaborately decorated cross in the centre, blue watered silk endleaves, gilt edges. € 25 000



First Arabic edition of Thomas à Kempis’ *De imitatione Christi*, translated from the Latin by the Dutch Catholic Petrus Golius (Pieter van Gool) (1597–1672), brother of the Protestant orientalist Jacobus Golius at Leiden University. *De imitatione Christi*, written in Zwolle in the Northern Netherlands ca. 1427, is one of the most important Catholic devotional works of all time, going through thousands of editions and translations into almost every language. Its emphasis on internal spirituality rather than liturgy and ceremony (which it shared with the Islamic Sufism) suited it especially to remote regions but also made it dangerous in some eyes as it was less dependent on central Church authority. It was popular among many splinter groups including some Protestants.

With an Arabic owner’s(?) inscription at the foot of the title-page and on the facing endleaf, that on the title-page struck through and an inscription in Syriac written in instead, owner’s inscription facing the title-page, and an ink stamp on an endleaf. Slightly browned, and the ink of the Arabic inscription has eaten some small holes in the paper of the flyleaf, but otherwise in very good condition. The binding is worn at the hinges but also otherwise very good. Rare first edition of Thomas à Kempis in Arabic.

De Backer, *Essai bibl. ... Imitatione Christi* 2476 (see also 2701); Loop, *Johann Heinrich Hottinger: Arabic and Islamic studies in the seventeenth century*, pp. 114, 146–147; Schnurrer 255; *WorldCat* (3 or 4 copies); cf. Amaduzzi, *Cat. lib. Propaganda Fide* (1773), pp. 11–12 (1742 ed.).

*A landmark of hadith scholarship: rare first English edition of a noted Sunni text,
printed in Calcutta*

285. KHATIB AL-TIBRIZI, Muhammad ibn `Abd Allah / Matthews, Arnold N. (transl.). Mishcât-ul-Masâbih, 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 Muslemâns.

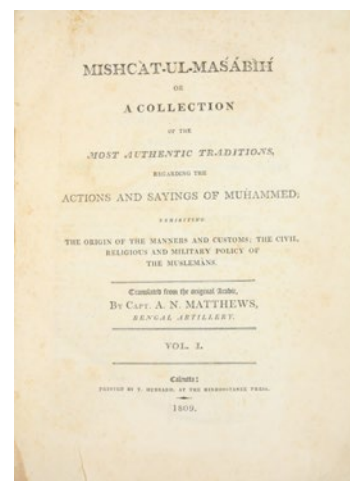
Calcutta, T. Hubbard at the Hindoostanee Press, 1809–1810. 2 volumes. Small 2° (237 × 308 mm). Contemporary full sheep, flat spines with red morocco labels. € 15 000

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. A good copy of this rare Calcutta imprint, bound in India.

OCLC 15466515. BLC v. 229, p. 302.



*First edition of a classic of Islamic mathematics by Omar Khayyám,
now best known for the Rubaiyat works*

286. KHAYYÁM, Omar (Franz WÖPCKE, translator). L'algèbre. Publiée, traduite et accompagnée d'extraits de manuscrits inédits par F. Woepcke.

Paris, Firmin Didot frères for Benjamin Duprat, 1851. Large 8°. Text in French and Arabic, each with its own title-page, with 5 folding lithographic plates (18.5 × 25 cm) containing numerous mathematical figures printed by Charles Barthélémy Lender. Later mottled goatskin with original wrappers preserved. € 4500

First edition, in the original Arabic (from a manuscript at Leiden University) and in French translation, of the pioneering algebra book of Omar Khayyám (1048–1131), written ca. 1079, the last and most important of his three great mathematical works and a precursor of Descartes's analytic geometry. A Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher and poet, Khayyám (al-Khayyám in Arabic) was born in Nishapur, in northeastern Iran, and spent most of his life near the court of the Karakhanid and Seljuq rulers.

The present edition of his algebra is edited by the German historian, orientalist, and mathematician Franz Wöpcke (1826–1864), known for his many editions and translations of medieval Arabic mathematical manuscripts and for his research on the propagation of the Hindu-Arabic numerical system in the medieval era. The present edition can be opened from the right with the Arabic title-page and following pages progressing from right to left, or from the left with the French title-page following pages progressing from left to right and including commentary and notes. The page numbers of the Arabic text are also set in Arabic type. Slightly foxed (not affecting the text), otherwise in good condition.

DSB VII, 323–334 & XIV, pp. 471–472.

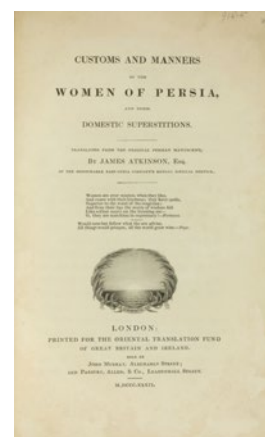


“A specimen of Persian humour, founded upon female customs”

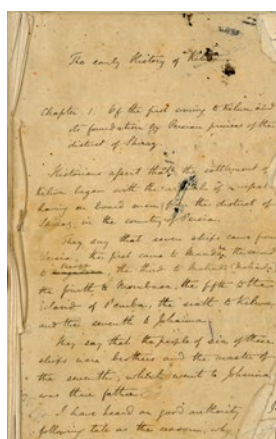
287. [KHUNSARI, Agha Jamal] / ATKINSON, James A. (transl.). [Kitab-e Kulsum Nani]. Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia, and Their Domestic Superstitions. Translated from the original Persian manuscript. London, John Murray et al. for the Oriental Translation Fund, 1832. 8°. With lithographic frontispiece of “A Persian Girl” sketched on stone by the translator, printed by C. Hullmandel. With an inserted slip. Original boards, rebacked with new spine label. € 3500

First English edition: a prose version by the British oriental scholar James A. Atkinson (1780–1852). “This is a specimen of Persian humour, a jeu d’esprit, founded upon female customs and superstitions. It pretends to be a grave work, and is in fact a circle of domestic observances, treated with the solemnity of a code of laws” (preface). With a fine lithographic frontispiece drawn by Atkinson, faithfully depicting a “Persian Girl” in traditional dress, with a lute and hookah by her side, her hair adorned. Provenance: 1) Wilberforce Eames, (1855–1937), U.S. bibliographer and librarian, known as the “Dean of American bibliographers” (his ink ownership to flyleaf); 2) pencil ownership “Wm. Berrian” (?) to flyleaf; 3) bookplate of the Wisconsin Consistory Library to pastedown; 4) Quaritch notation to pastedown (sold by them). A fine copy; scarce.

Wilson 10 & 123. Cat. of the Library of Wilberforce Eames (NY, Anderson Auction, 1905), no. 6247 (this copy).



Chronicle of the Kilwa Sultanate



288. [KILWA SULTANATE]. [Anonymous manuscript titled:] The Early History Of Kilwa.

No place, ca. 1870. 8° (ca. 205 × 130 mm). 44 pp. Stitched manuscript written in a legible hand on the recto of the leaves, without a front cover. € 8500

Historically important chronicle of the Kilwa Sultanate, from the third century to the year 908 H (ca. 10th to 16th centuries CE), drawn from the chronicles collected by the nephew of Fakih Mufalih, a Kilwa dignitary. The chronology of rulers of the Kilwa Sultanate is reported in a chronicle translated into Portuguese in the 16th century, and recorded by the chronicler João de Barros. There is another surviving chronicle by an unknown author, written in the early 16th century, and compiled in 1862 by (or for) sheikh Moheddin (Majid) of Zanzibar. It seems likely that this present chronicle is an early English translation or at least based on the Zanzibar chronicle of 1862.

First page with some toning and a few small ink spots, but overall the manuscript is in very good condition.

Author's presentation copy to the Superior General of the Jesuit Society, sumptuously bound in richly gold-tooled red morocco.

289. KIRCHER, Athanasius. Ars magna sciendi, in XII libros digesta, qua nova & universali methodo ... [vol. 2 half-title:] Artis magnae seu combinatoriae sciendi, ... [titles on the frontispieces:] Ars magna sciendi sive combinatoria [vol. 1] Artis magnae combinatoriae [vol. 2].

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge and the widow of Elizaueus Weyerstraten, 1669. 2 volumes bound as 1. Royal 2° (46 × 30 × 5.5 cm). With 2 richly engraved allegorical frontispieces, an engraved plate with a full-page portrait of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, an engraved plate showing all knowledge of the universe organised as a tree, 2 engraved volvelles (with 4 rotating dials), 20 further engravings on integral leaves and a couple dozen woodcut figures in the text. Contemporary richly gold-tooled red goatskin morocco decorated a petit fers, gold-tooled turn-ins,

board edges and raised bands, giving a total of more than 1500 impressions of about 14 stamps and 3 rolls, edges gilt over red and blue squiggles. Janssonius van Waesberge, who published Kircher's books in Amsterdam from 1664/65 to 1682, arranged to have copies of several luxuriously bound for Kircher to present to leading figures and this is almost certainly one of them, presented to Giovanni Paolo Oliva, Superior General of the Jesuit Society. € 75 000

First edition of a seventeenth-century attempt to organise all knowledge of the universe into a classified system with nine primary categories (represented by icons made for the present edition) and to discover an underlying universal language, the most ambitious work (and one of the most extensive) of the great eccentric Jesuit genius Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680): a bizarre mixture of philosophy, science, religion and fantasy. On 29 July 1661 Kircher contracted to have the Amsterdam bookseller Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge (1616/17–1681) publish his books including new editions of some previously published works as well as works he had not yet written. Kircher also had Van Waesberghe arrange for some copies of the books to be luxuriously bound for presentation to various luminaries.

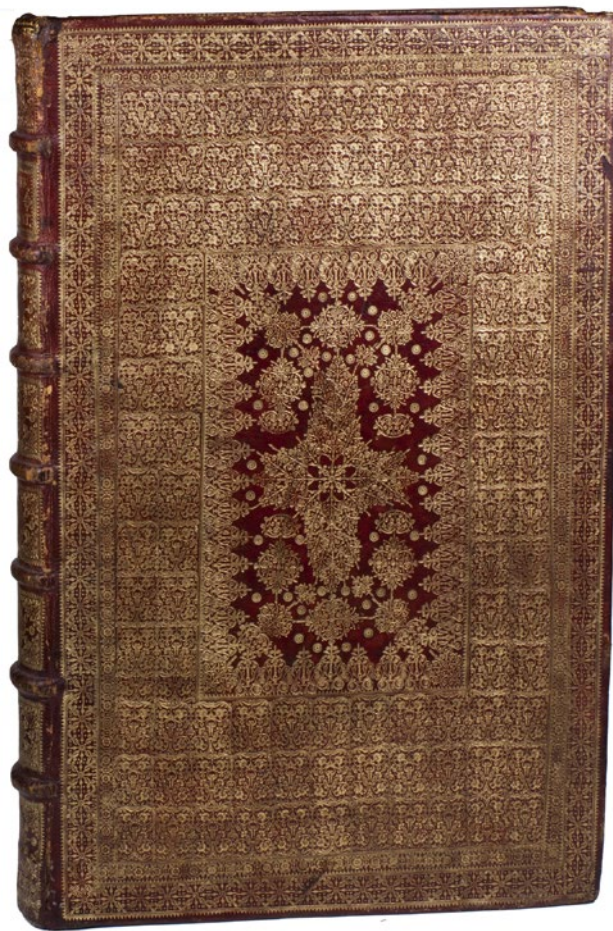
No expense was spared to produce the present binding and it bears the owner's inscription of Giovanni Paolo Oliva (1600–1681), Superior General of the Jesuit Society, who granted the privileges for both volumes. He is an obvious candidate for a presentation copy. Moreover, the binding is nearly identical, using the same tools in a nearly identical arrangement, as that of the Morgan Library's copy of the same edition. So a single binder made at least two virtually identical and extremely luxurious bindings for the same edition, strongly supporting the notion that they were made for Kircher's presentation copies.

In a 1948 Sotheby's catalogue, Anthony Hobson attributes the binding of the copy now at the Morgan Library to the most famous Dutch binder of all time, Albert(us) Magnus (1642–1689), Miner merely notes his attribution and the Library still attributes it to Magnus, but Nixon, discussing other Kircher books bound by Magnus, writes "I am less certain that ... the *Ars magna sciendi* in the Landau-Finally sale ... does come from the same workshop", De la Fontaine Verwey calls the attribution to Magnus "doubtful" and Foot writes that the binding "is decorated ... with closely massed tools, which I have not found on any other Dutch binding of the period".

High quality Dutch bindings in richly gold-tooled morocco from the 1660s to the 1690s were once almost invariably attributed to Magnus, but Foot distinguishes about a dozen different Dutch workshops finishing bindings in this style and notes that some "show the same high level of craftsmanship and are decorated with tools very closely similar to those used by" Magnus. The fact that few of these groups of bindings have so far been linked to named bookbinders takes nothing away from the quality of the work. The present binding represents a workshop of the highest order that has so far been barely studied, and its large number of tools, with more than 1500 impressions of about 14 stamps and 3 rolls, gives a good overview of the workshop's equipment. The paper is of Royal format, probably indicating a large-paper copy, since many copies seem to be 37 to 40 cm tall.

With the contemporary owner's inscription of Giovanni Paolo Oliva at the foot of the title-page and the armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Philosophia Hermetica in Amsterdam. Browned and foxed as usual, a few leaves severely, with the ink of both the letterpress text and the engravings sometimes leaving a browned offset or showing through on the reverse, but otherwise in good condition. The foot of the spine has a crack in the front hinge and a few worm holes and repaired tears in the backstrip (all in the lowest 4 cm); the head of the spine also has a few worm holes but only minor damage. The binding is otherwise in very good condition, with only minor scuff marks around the extremities and with nearly all of the tooling clear and well-preserved. The turn-ins have browned the outer edges of the marbled paste-downs, and the free endleaves are more severely browned than the leaves of the book itself.

*De Backer & Sommervogel IV, cols. 1066–1067 (Kircher 28); Breslauer cat. 107 [1984?], p. 188 (the present copy); Caillet 5771; Dünnhaupt, Bibliogr. Handbuch, Kircher 23; Ferguson I, p. 467; Findlen, Athanasius Kircher, pp. 7, 35, 83–85 & passim; Fletcher, Athanasius Kircher (2011), pp. 415–417, 495, 557–558 & 567 (no. 24); Honeyman 1827 (incompl.); Merrill, Athanasius Kircher 22 (2 copies, 1 lacking 1st frontispiece & 1 lacking portrait); Thorndike VII, p. 567; for the Morgan Library copy in a nearly identical binding: H. de la Fontaine Verwey, "The binder Albert Magnus ...", in *Quaerendo*, 1 (1971), pp. 158–178, at p. 163, note 3; Mirjam Foot, *Henry Davis gift I* (1978), p. 246; Dorothy Miner/Walters Art Gallery, *History of bookbinding* (1957) 434 (ill.); Howard Nixon, *Broxbourne Library* (1956), p. 154; *Sotheby's London*, 13 July 1948 (Baron Horace de Landau coll.), lot 69; *Sotheby's London*, 13 March 1956 (J.W. Hely-Hutchinson coll.), lot 391 (ill.); for Van Waesberge: *Van Eeghen, De Amsterdamse boekhandel IV*, pp. 257–163.*



Important geological classic on the “subterranean world”

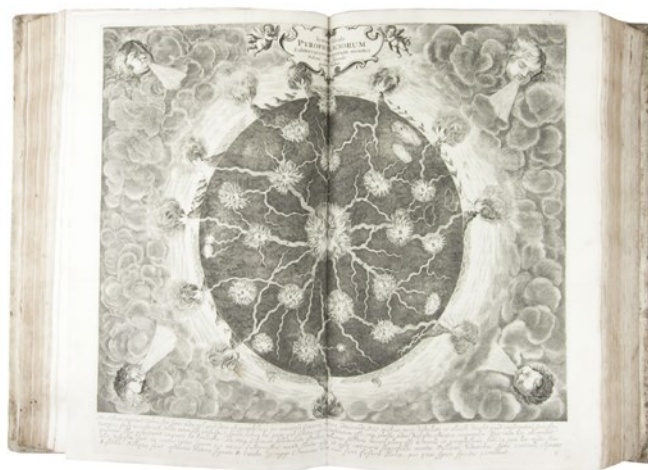
290. KIRCHER, Athanasius. D'onder-aardse weereld in haar goddelijk maaksel . . .

Amsterdam, heirs of Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1682. 2 volumes bound as 1. 2°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved coat of arms of the dedicatee, Thomas Ernsthuys, 15 engraved plates (mostly double-page) and numerous woodcut and engraved illustrations in the text. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, each board with a large centrepiece in a double panel of fillets. € 14 500

First Dutch edition of a major scientific work, covering many branches of science, including physics, geography and chemistry. Kircher's “subterranean world” is an extensively illustrated mixture of odd speculation with genuine insight. It includes chapters on the Andes mountains, the Iroquois Indians in Canada, the Strait of Magellan and gold & silver in America. “Major topics include gravity, the moon, the sun, eclipses, ocean currents, subterranean waters and fires, meteorology, rivers and lakes, hydraulics, minerals and fossils, subterranean giants, beasts and demons, poisons, metallurgy and mining, alchemy, the universal seed and the generation of insects, herbs, astrological medicine, distillation and fireworks” (Merrill).

With three owners' inscriptions on the title-page. Frequent pencil marks, a leaf with contemporary manuscript annotations tipped in and another loosely inserted. With some quires slightly browned and an occasional marginal water stain or similar minor defect, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding soiled, joints and hinges professionally restored.

Alden & Landis 682/99; DSB VII, pp. 374–378; Hoover 483; Sabin 37968; cf. Merrill, Athanasius Kircher 17 (Latin ed.).



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

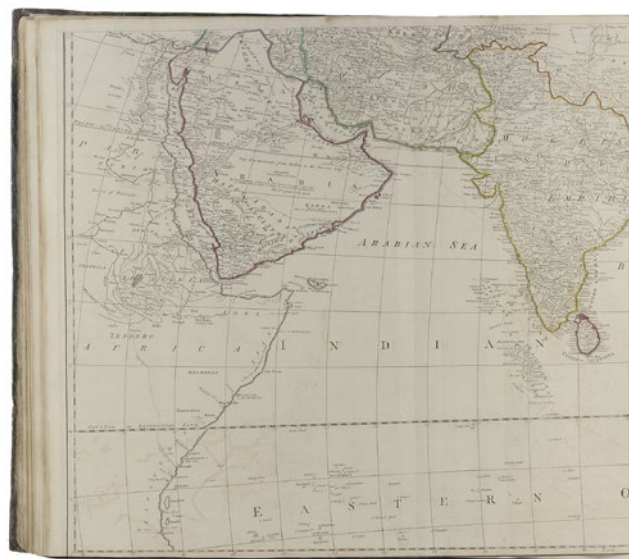
291. KITCHIN, Thomas and others. Kitchin's general atlas, describing the whole universe.

London, Robert Laurie, James Whittle, 1808. Imperial 2° (53 × 39.5 cm). With 28 engraved maps (numbered in 41 parts) assembled from 67 sheets. Most include elaborate cartouches with pictorial decoration. With the maps coloured in outline. Contemporary half calf. € 20 000

Rare revised and enlarged edition of an English world atlas. Eleven of the maps are made from 4 sheets each, each numbered and bound in 2 parts, and the map of Asia with the islands of the Indian Ocean, Arabia, the East Indies, Australia and the Southwest Pacific is made from 6 sheets numbered and bound as 3 parts. The 4-sheet maps include the world in 2 hemispheres, Europe, England & Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Holy Roman Empire, the East Indies, Africa, North America and South America. The extraordinary 4-sheet map of the world by Samuel Dunn, with the routes of various voyages of discovery (the main map after D'Anville), includes an inset map in Mercator projection, celestial hemispheres, the solar system (with orbits of comets) and even a map of the moon, hence the atlas title's reference to “the whole universe”. Kitchin was a cartographer, engraver, and hydrographer to King George III.

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

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



The Royal Württemberg stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe

292. KUNTZ, Rudolf. Abbildungen Königlich Württembergischer Gestütts Pferde von orientalischen Racen.

Stuttgart, [Ebner], 1823–1824. Oblong 2° (550 × 635 mm). Issues I and II (of 3). With 12 (out of 18) tinted chalk lithographs by L. Ekeman-Alleson after R. Kuntz. Wants text and table of subscribers. Stored loosely in 2 original wrappers with title label and green original half calf portfolio with gilt-lettered title and borders. Traces of ties. € 48 000



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

Very slightly stained in places, three plates slightly browned. Of the utmost rarity. This copy removed from the collection of the House of Hanover, dispersed from 2005 (largely through Sotheby's). Includes a publisher's ad (by L. Harrison, Strand) for "A Series of Lithographic Drawings of Celebrated Horses" after James Ward, dedicated to George IV.

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

The principal breeds of horses illustrated

293. KUNTZ, Rudolf. Abbildungen saemmtlicher Pferde-Racen, nach dem Leben gezeichnet, lithographirt und herausgegeben von Rudolph Kuntz mit naturhistorischer Beschreibung von E. d'Alton. 1. bis 4. Lieferung [= all published].

Stuttgart, Georg Ebner'sche Kunsthandlung, [1827–1832]. Oblong royal 2° (536 × 445 mm). Engraved title-page, engraved dedication to Ludwig Wilhelm August, Grand Duke of Baden, 25 plates (= 24 lithogr. plates of horse portraits and 1 anatomical plate). Contemporary half calf with handwritten cover label; publisher's original illustrated lithogr. wrappers bound within. € 18 000

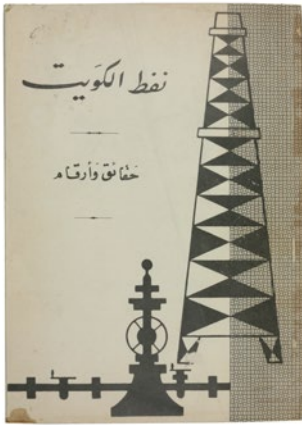
First edition, self-published by the author in Karlsruhe, with Ebner's Stuttgart address pasted on the wrapper's upper cover. All that was published of this splendid and rare work about the principal breeds of horses, issued in what must have been a very small press run by Kuntz (1797–1848), Painter to the Court of Karlsruhe, Baden, who is also known for drawing the full-blooded Arabian horses of the Royal Württemberg Stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe. For the present work Kuntz made extensive travels in Hungary, London and Paris to draw his exquisite portraits of Arabian, Persian, Egyptian, Nubian, English and many other thoroughbred horses from life.

Binding professionally repaired at the edges. Interior somewhat foxed and fingerstained. From the officers' library of the Württembergian Uhlan (light cavalry) regiment no. 19.

Nissen, ZBI 2328. Thieme/Becker XXII, 116. Wells 4313. Graesse I, 87.



The Kuwait Oil Industry



294. KUWAIT – Idarat Shu'un al-Naft al-'Ammah [General Petroleum Directorate]. Naft al-Kuwayt. Haqayiq wa-arqam [Kuwait Oil. Facts and Figures].

Kuwait, i'dad Shu'un al-Naft al-'Ammah, Wizarat al-Maliyah wa-al-Sina'ah (General Petroleum Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Industry), 1963. 8°. With 6 black-and-white photographic illustrations, 3 folding tables, and a large coloured folding map. Original printed wrappers. € 850

First edition of this Government-published overview of the oil industry and trade in Kuwait. In Arabic throughout.

Extremities of lower wrapper a little worn, a few small stains to edges, spine browned. A good copy of an innately fragile booklet. Rare.

OCLC 44659596.

Explorations in Arabia and vicinity, with 69 spectacular plates

295. LABORDE, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard (colophon: printed by the Imprimerie Normale/Jules Didot l'ainé), 1830[–1834]. Royal 1° (42 × 59.5 cm). With lithographic title-page (with a large lithographed title vignette separately printed on “India” paper and mounted on the title-page) and lithographed coat of arms of the dedicatee Wilhelm II of Hesse printed directly on dedication leaf, 69 lithographed plates (3 double-page and 1 larger folding) showing views, maps and plans after Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds, most separately printed on “India” paper and mounted on the leaves. With 1 zoological plate (of a marmot and young: “El Oueber”) subtly coloured as published. Period-style half calf with gilt title to spine. € 45 000



First edition of “an important work” (Blackmer) of a stunning and beautifully illustrated account of some of the earliest explorations in the Sinai, southern Jordan and northwest Arabia, complete with all the magnificent views in extremely large format, the double-page plates measuring about 58.5 × 83 cm and the folding map of the Sinai about 74 × 102 cm. All subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and contained only a few plates based on the present first edition, all in drastically reduced format. The plates show maps, plans of ancient sites, views of ruins and other buildings, coastal and other topographic views, costume plates, hieroglyphic and other inscriptions, flora and fauna. Laborde journeyed to the ancient city of Petra in what is now Jordan with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine's and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. The topographic term “Arabie Pétrée” derives from Ptolemy's division of Arabia into three parts. The maps in the present book show it as the Sinai peninsula, the southern part of what is now Jordan and the northwestern part of the Arabian peninsula. The city of Petra itself is extensively documented in many of the present beautiful plates.

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 in loose sheets, apparently never bound. Rare: the last complete copy came up for auction in 2009 (Christie's, 3 June, lot 120: £23 750).

Blackmer 929; Brunet III, col. 714; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabie* 929; Henze III, 101; Vicaire IV, cols. 758–759; cf. Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian peninsula 1386* (2nd ed.); not in *Atabey*.

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

296. LA BOULLAYE LE GOUZ, Francois 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, Hollandse, grande Bretagne, Irlande, Dannemark, Pologne, isles & autres lieux d'Europe, Asie & Affrique, où il a séjourné, le tout enrichy de figures ...

Paris, Francois Clousier, 1653. 4°. With a woodcut and an engraved author's portrait and 34 woodcut illustrations in text, including several full-page. 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. 1610–1669). The largest part of the book deals with his travels through the Middle East and India, while a smaller part 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. 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 great friends with the Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes (1591–1660). La Boullaye-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. Pages 243–255 deal with plants, fruits and trees in India, including several palm trees, a fig tree, a jack tree and a melon tree. "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).

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

Atabey 645; Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 22; Howgego, to 1800, L4; Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf 1602–1784, p. 410; WorldCat (5 copies).



Arabic inscriptions in Granada

297. 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. 4°. With a folding family tree. With a folding family tree. Near-contemporary full vellum with giltstamped borders and spine title, original 1860 upper wrapper cover bound within. € 6500

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) includes much information from documents he had newly discovered himself. He was "gifted with great erudition and love of scholarship" and 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. The book, reissued in 1860 with no change except for the date on the new wrappers, inspired a new interest in Iberian Arabic poetry, but was largely forgotten by bibliographers of Arabic studies. Near-contemporary handwritten English annotations in ink and pencil to p. 169. Vellum covers slightly warped. Paper evenly browned throughout; slightly foxed in places.



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.



Oghuzname: Turkish history

298. LAGUS, Jacob Johan Wilhelm. *Icmal-i ahval-i Al-i Selcuk ber mucib-i nakl-i Oguzname.* Seïd Locmani ex libro Turcico qui Oghuzname inscribitur excerpta [...]. Helsingfors (Helsinki), Johann Christoph Frenckell, 1854. 8°. 2 parts in one volume. With colour-lithographed title to the Ottoman text. Stitched as issued. € 1500

Lagus's dissertation for the professorship in Helsinki (which he lost to Kellgren). Includes the Ottoman Turkish text.

Some browning. Uncut, untrimmed copy.

Henriksson-Puuponen 78. Marklin 34. OCLC 66728813.

One of 125 copies

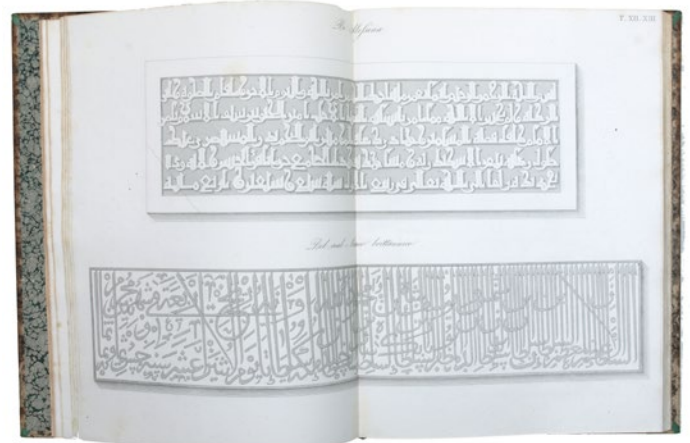
299. LANCI, Michelangelo. *Trattato delle Simboliche rappresentanze arabiche.*

Paris, dalla Stamperia orientale di Dondey-Dupré, 1845–1846. Small 2°. 3 volumes. (2 volumes of text and 1 plate volume). 64 plates. Contemporary half calf on raised bands, red morocco spine labels, black volume numbers. Marbled endpapers. € 35 000

First edition, one of 125 copies. – The learned Italian abbot and orientalist Michele Angelo Lanci (1779–1867) taught Arabic at the Sapienza in Rome. For his “Trattato”, Lanci studied Islamic artefacts such as the famous “Vaso Vescovali” (now in the British Museum), of which he provided the first scholarly account. Includes engravings of inscriptions on talismans, amulets, arms and armour, metalwares and textiles. Some foxing. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d’Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown.

Of the utmost rarity, no copies recorded at auctions since decades. No copy in the us.

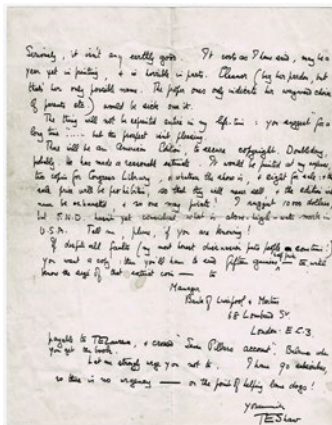
ICCU UBO\3282249. OCLC 41633985. Cf. Gay 2094. Brunet III, 809. Graesse IV, 93 (1846 ed.).



“The writing is pretentious, dull, hysterical, egotistical, & preternaturally long”

300. LAWRENCE, T[homas] E[dward], British explorer, intelligence officer, and writer (1888–1935). Autograph letter signed (“TE Shaw”).

Clouds Hill, Moreton, Dorset, 15 Oct. 1924. 8°. 2 pp. With autograph envelope. Includes typed document signed by G. E. B. Bromley-Martin, of the Bank of Liverpool and Martin, London (dated 22 Dec. 1924). € 25 000



A long letter to Whitney H. Shepardson of New York, who had inquired as to how he might obtain a copy of the “Seven Pillars of Wisdom” when the book was finally published: “[...] Really you know you are foolish to want a copy. [...] Do you feel justified in chucking away so much on an amateur production? The writing is pretentious, dull, hysterical, egotistical, & preternaturally long. No human being has ever been to the end of it. They return it, thumbed

to about half way, with pretty speeches. So long as I hold it secret, the sight of it is a boast, so long it will be praised. Seriously, it isn't any earthly good. [...] If despite all faults (my most honest dissuasion puts people on sometimes!) you want a copy: then you'll have to send fifteen guineas, half price [...] to: Manager / Bank of Liverpool & Martins / 68 Lombard St. / London, E.C.3, payable to TE Lawrence, & 'Seven Pillars account'. Balance when you get the book. Let me strongly urge you not to [...]"

When the book finally appeared in 1926, the cost of each copy to Lawrence was triple the selling price, and it was not until the fourth reprint of the 1927 abridgement "Revolt in the Desert" that his debts were paid off. As the included receipt shows, Shepardson was under-terred and duly transferred the £ 15. 15/- to Liverpool & Martins' (the last copy of the 1926 "Pillars" at auction commanded £ 30 000 at Sotheby's in 2009).

The U.S. businessman Whitney Hart Shepardson (1890–1966), educated at Colgate, Balliol (as a Rhodes Scholar), and Harvard, had served as aide to the State Department at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, where he may have met Lawrence. Between 1925 and 1927 he served as director on J. D. Rockefeller's General Education Board. A leading O.S.S. operative in WWII, he was the first London head of Secret Intelligence and remained with the organization soon to become the C.I.A. until 1946.

T. E. Lawrence's anonymous account of the Arab Movement in the Great War

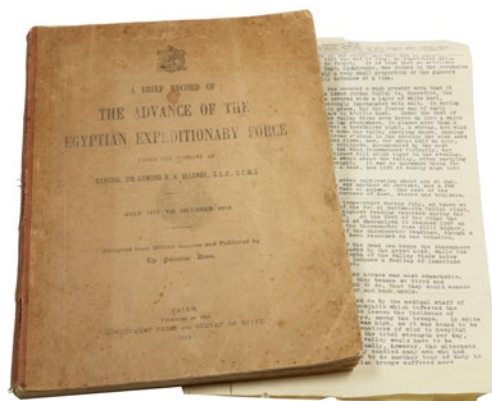
301. [LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward]. Harry Pirie-Gordon (ed.). A Brief Record of the Advance of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force under the Command of General Sir Edmund H.H. Allenby. July 1917 to October 1918. Compiled from Official Sources and Published by the Palestine News.

Cairo, Government Press and Survey of Egypt, 1919. Small 2° (227 × 294 mm). With Allenby's portrait frontispiece on cloth and 56 coloured maps (facing explanatory texts printed on versos). Original printed wrappers with printed cloth spine. € 3000

First edition, edited by Harry Pirie-Gordon as a souvenir album: an account of the 1917–19 campaign in the Middle East. Contains two reports written by T. E. Lawrence: "Sherifian Co-Operation in September" and "Story of the Arab Movement", in which he details the Ashraf contribution to the War effort and narrates his own involvement in a third-person report.

Rubbed and stained, with occasional edge flaws. Endpapers have pencil ownership of O. A. Holstius, attached to Headquarters, 19th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Loosely inserted is a typed extract from "The Honourable Artillery Company in the Great War, 1914–1919" by George Goold Walker (1930), detailing living conditions in the Jordan Valley during the Great War (torn and frayed at edges).

O'Brien A011.

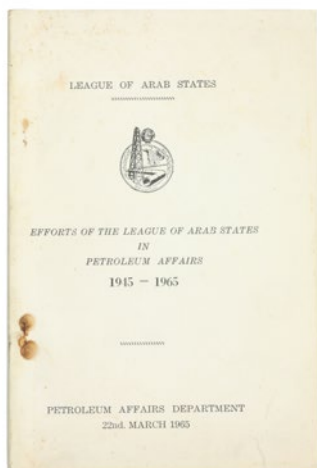


"Petroleum is of the greatest importance to the Arabs"

302. [LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES]. Efforts of the League of Arab States in Petroleum Affairs 1945–1965.

[Cairo], Petroleum Affairs Dept. (Idarat Shuun al-Batrul), 22 March 1965. 8°. With a half-tone portrait frontispiece and photo plate. Original printed wrappers. € 3000

Rare handbook memorializing the achievements of the League of Arab States related to oil exploration and trade during the first two decades of its existence, providing an outlook on future projects. As the League's Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassouna writes in his foreword, "Petroleum is of the greatest importance to the Arabs from the political, economic and social aspects of their life". The booklet discusses the role of the League in the Israel Boycott, the Arab Petroleum Experts Committee, the League's Petroleum Affairs Department, Arab petroleum



congresses and exhibitions, as well as various agreements for the coordination of petroleum policies, for the constitution of Arab pipelines and tankers companies, for the establishment of an Arab oil research institute, etc. Slight ruststains from original staple binding, otherwise fine. Only two copies in institutional collections outside the USA (American University in Cairo and the University of Exeter, UK).

Arab Oil: a Bibliography of Materials in the Library of Congress, no. 125. OCLC 473248.

US oil embargo explained

303. [LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES] More in sorrow than in anger... The Arab case for oil and justice. A message to the American people.

[Including:] Full-page ad from the NY Times.

New York, The Arab Information Center, [1973]. Six-panel brochure. € 125

Pamphlet justifying the oil embargo on the US. "It would be self-defeating for us to ship our oil to fuel America's industrial plants which can turn out war machines to kill our sons and to solidify Zionist occupation of our territories..." Also included is a broadside reproducing a full-page ad from the NY Times containing largely similar text, with the same title, which was placed by the Center as an agent of the League of Arab States. In very good condition.



Drawing of British-Turkish base at Jounieh, Lebanon

304. [LEBANON-EGYPTIAN-OTTOMAN WAR]. HW (monogram). Plan of the camp at Djouni [Jounieh, near Beirut, Lebanon].

Lebanon, [1840]. Oblong 2° (28.5 × 44.5 cm). Manuscript map in watercolour and ink on paper. € 7500

Drawing of the British-Turkish military base at Jounieh, near Beirut, Lebanon. The camp was located at the strategic point of Kaslik in Jounieh as a stronghold. The British had occupied Beirut in 1840 following Egypt's claim on the region made a year earlier. The Ottoman Empire sought to retake control of it with the help of the Anglo-Austrian coalition and thus erected military camps such as the present one along the Levant coast. This dates the drawing 1840 and it was most likely drawn by an eye-witness, who signed with the monogram "HW" (?). It shows a mulberry plantation to the right of the camp, probably for the cultivation of silk worms (in 1876 the city of Jounieh counted 5 silk factories). A Turkish flag is visible in the Turkish quarter of the camp,



which is equipped with a 5 1/2 inch Howitzer canon. The Anglo-Austrian navy was stationed in the Mediterranean just off the coast, and the reach of the canons of the HMS “Princess Charlotte” and “Powerful” and steamers is drawn on the map. No visible remains of the fortress survive today: the site is now the location of the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik. and the surroundings are fully built up. Slightly browned and spotted, slightly frayed. Foot damaged with minor loss and staining.

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

305. LE BLANC, Vincent. De vermaarde reizen van de heer Vincent Le Blanc van Marsilien, die hy sedert d'ouderdom van veertien jaren, tot aan die van zestig, in de vier delen des werrelts gedaan heeft ...

Amsterdam, Jan Hendricksz. Boom, Jan Rieuwertsz., 1654. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With engraved title-page and 7 engraved plates. 19th-century boards. € 4500

First Dutch edition and first illustrated edition in any language of a colourful account of the author's travels through Persia (Iran), Arabia, Burma (Myanmar), the East Indies, and in the second part Morocco, Guinea, the African interior, the Cape, Constantinople (Istanbul), the Middle East, North and South America and even China. It was first published in French as *Les voyages fameux* (Paris, 1648) and here translated by Jan Hendrik Glazemaker (1620–1682). Le Blanc (ca. 1553–ca. 1633), born in Marseille, took to sea for the Middle East at age fourteen and sailed all over the world for 64 years. His stories, a mixture of his genuine experiences with fantasy, were revised for the press by Pierre Bergeron. He and the author present them in an entertaining manner. With two bookplates. An occasional very faint spot or slight browning, but otherwise in fine condition. A feast for the armchair traveller.

Borba de Moraes I, p. 460; Sabin 39592; STCN (9 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 647.



Through the Gulf to India

306. LEGRENZI, Angelo. Il pellegrino nell'Asia, cioè viaggi del dottor Angelo Legrenzi [...]. Con li ragguagli dello stato della Santa Città di Gierusalemme, Bethlemme, Nazareth, & altri luoghi santi, e città maritime.

Venice, Domenico Valvasense, 1705. 12°. 2 parts in one volume. With engraved frontispiece and a full-page woodcut of a Jerusalem cross, a specimen of cuneiform, as well as several floral woodcut tailpieces. Contemporary half vellum over unsophisticated boards with handwritten spine title. € 5000

First and only edition of this travelogue of an extensive journey through the Middle East and India, undertaken in 1671–75 by the young Italian physician Angelo Legrenzi (1643–1708) from Monselice. His manuscript is preserved in the Austrian National Library (cod. 12711 suppl. 315).

Legrenzi, a Venetian surgeon, set out for Aleppo on 15 August 1671, after the end of the Cretan War (1645–69), and spent over 20 years travelling the East. The first volume relates his peregrinations across the Palestine, including visits to Antioch, Tripoli, Acre, Mount Carmel, Bethany, Jerusalem, Nazareth, and elsewhere. The second volume concerns his subsequent travels through Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India, including descriptions of the cities of Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Diyarbekir, Tikrit, Baghdad, Isfahan, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Surat, Aurangabad, Agra and Delhi. A separate chapter describes at length his sea route to Mascat and India via the Arabian Gulf. Legrenzi's account has been compared to the “Viaggi” of Pietro della Valle, but is much rarer, and was never reprinted.

Binding rubbed and bumped. Some browning throughout; a few edge and corner flaws, including a larger paper defect on p. 168, part 2, resulting in a partly unprinted page. Extremely rare; OCLC traces ten copies in libraries worldwide, none in the UK.

Weber II, 385. Röhricht 1158. Tobler 112f. OCLC 47759582. Not in Atabey, Blackmer, Aboussouan, Cobham-Jeffery or Wilson. Not in Henze or Houwegeo.



*First Latin edition
of the most important Renaissance source of information on Africa*

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

Antwerp, Johannes Laet, 1556. 8°. With printer's device on title-page. Later sheepskin, gold-tooled flat spine, each side with blind-tooled coat of arms. € 18 500

First Latin edition of a justly celebrated work on African geography by the Islamic scholar Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-ez-Zayyati (1485–1552), better known under his Latin name Johannes Leo Africanus. His work long remained the principal source of information on the geography of Africa in general and the Sudan in particular. He is thought to have written his description of Africa directly in Italian, although he certainly relied also on Arabic notes, some of which he might have composed while travelling in Northern Africa.

With owners' inscriptions and library stamps. Title-page slightly dirty and the prelims and last leaves with a faint waterstain. Spine slightly damaged and most of the tooling gone, front hinge reinforced, but otherwise in good condition.

Adams L-480; Belg. Typ. 1874; Gay 258; South African Bibliography III, p. 86.



The 1586 Regensburg shooting festival

308. LERFF, Caspar. Das Herrlich Freundlich und Nachbarlich Freyschiessen so die [...] Herren Cammerer und Rath der Kayserlichen Freyen Reichsstadt Regensburg gehalten haben [...].

(Regensburg, Johann Burger, 1587). 4° (160 × 200 mm). With coloured woodcut (coat of arms) to title and 10 full-page coloured woodcuts (costumes). Parchment (using old materials). € 18 000



Very rare description of the Regensburger "Freyschießen" in 1586, a festival featuring a target shooting competition where the winner could "shoot" himself free from taxes, gain prizes or other legal rights, written in humorous verses by the Augsburg Caspar Lerff, one of the fair's "Brutschenmaister" (masters of ceremonies). Five of the beautiful full-page woodcuts, accurately coloured by a contemporary hand, show the standard-bearers Barbara Fugger, Maria Schiltlin, Fides Pichelmayer, Katharina Meisinger and Ursula Förstel. Three woodcuts show the virgins Katharina Waltmann, Cassandra Pürcklin and Susanna Wieland. 2 woodcuts show each two unnamed young boys bearing standards on which different prize monies are noted (100, 80, 60, and 40 guilders). The title-page shows the Regensburg coat of arms with laurel wreath.

Lipperheide mentions one edition in 8° from the same year with divergent collation of which a proof cannot be established.

With sporadic small, partly repaired marginal flaws. With slight staining to title-page, otherwise hardly any browning or staining. Binding ribbons partly preserved.

VD 16, L 1288. BM-STC German 495. Goedeke II, 327, 11. Graesse IV, 171. Schottenloher, Regensburger Buchgewerbe 345. Weller, Annalen II, 327, 11a. See Lipperh. Te 6. Not at Adams, Brunet, Colas, Ebert, Hiler, Lentner or Pfister.

*The first detailed published account of the Ottoman Emperors,
partly translated from a Turkish manuscript*

309. LEUNCLAVIUS, Johannes and Muhammed ibn Hasanjan SAADEDDIN. *Annales Sultanorum Othmanidarum, a Turcis sua lingua scripti: Hieronymi Beck a Leopoldstorf ... diligentia Constantinopoli advecti MDLI, ...*

Including: [PESEL, Paul]. *Historia Viennae Austriacae a Turcis obsessae ...*

Frankfurt am Main, heirs of Andreas Wechel, 1596. Large 2° (32 x 21 cm). With a folding letterpress family tree of ancestors and descendants of Osman I. Modern tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 5000

Latin edition of the most detailed account of the genealogy and history of the Ottoman Emperors to be published in the 16th century. It is based on a manuscript written in Turkish by Muhammed ibn Hasanjan, known as Saadeddin, that gave an account up to the year 1550. Hieronymus Beck brought the manuscript from Constantinople in 1551 and Johann Gaudier translated it into German. Leunclavius (1541–1593?) translated Gaudier's German manuscript into Latin and expanded it greatly, continuing the history to the year 1588. It was in this form that the work was first published, in 1588. Like many Christians of the time, Leunclavius saw the Muslim Ottomans as a dangerous enemy, but for that very reason it was important to understand their history and culture as thoroughly as possible. An appendix provides Paul Pesel's account of the Ottoman siege of Vienna in 1529. The book remains an essential source for the 16th-century history of the Ottoman Empire, and as nearly the only source then available to Europeans it largely determined Europe's view of Ottoman culture.

Foxed throughout and with an occasional defect in the paper, but otherwise in good condition. An essential source for the 16th-century Ottoman Empire and nearly the only source available to Europeans of the time.

Adams 551; Apponyi 1926; Atabey 715; Blackmer 1014; BMC STC German, p. 495; Göllner, Turcica 2203;



First Arabic edition

310. LIGUORI, Alfonso Maria de' (li-Alfunsiyus Likuri). [Kitab al-Isti'dad lil-mawt.] *Apparecchio alla morte ossia considerazioni sulle massime eterne. Utili a tutti per meditare ed ai sacerdoti per predicare.*

Rome, Francesco Bourliè, 1829. Large 8°. With an engraved frontispiece captioned in Arabic. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 2800



First Arabic edition of this classic ascetical work by Saint Alphonse de Liguori (1696–1787), first published in Italian in 1758 and translated by Maksimus ibn Jurjis Mazlum, archbishop of the Melkite Greek Catholic Archeparchy of Aleppo. Printed in Arabic throughout save for the preliminary matter. A second Arabic edition was prepared in 1851 by the Franciscans of Jerusalem.

Old red library stamp of the Roman Jesuit College on the title-page; handwritten ownership on flyleaf opposite: "Dono del medesimo autore alla Bibl. degli scol. teol. del Coll. Rom.". Some occasional brownstaining and loosening of quires, still a very good copy. Only three copies known in libraries internationally (Yale; BSB Munich; Naples).

OCLC 702211341, ICCU NAFEN032122.

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



311. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. *Histoire de la navigation ... aux Indes Orientales ... Avec annotations de B. Paludanus, ...*

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. 2^o (32.5 × 21 cm). With 3 title-pages, 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 (1583–1588/89), 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.

Magnificent world atlas with 119 very large maps, in contemporary colouring

312. L'ISLE, Guillaume. Atlas nouveau, contenant toutes les parties du monde.

With: **SANSON, Guillaume.** Inleidinge tot de geographie.

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens I & Cornelis Mortier, [1741 with additions to 1745]. 3 volumes. Imperial 2°. With an engraved frontispiece drawn and executed by Romeyn De Hooghe, 2 letterpress title-pages in red and black, each with an engraved vignette; 119 engraved maps (plus 1 duplicate), all double-page except for 7 larger folding. With the frontispiece and all but two maps coloured by a contemporary hand, the maps in outline. Contemporary, uniform, mottled and richly gold-tooled calf, each board with a large centrepiece. Some tools appear to match those used by the so-called Waaierbinderij in The Hague, active ca. 1732–ca. 1745. € 65 000

A rare, beautiful, accurate and influential world atlas with 119 very large maps (most 54 × 65 cm & plate size ca. 48 × 60 cm, but a few larger folding), all but 2 coloured in outline by a contemporary hand. Many of the maps include fine pictorial decorations, inset maps or city plans, coats of arms or decorative cartouches. Nearly all are by the great Paris cartographer Guillaume de l'Isle (1675–1726). The present copy includes Philippe Durell's rare 1740 map of the 1739 naval Battle of Portobello in Panama, where British forces defeated the Spanish and took the city of Portobello, giving them control of the strategically important bay. This map does not appear in any of the contents lists for the various editions of the present atlas and Koeman does not record it in any atlas at all, so the atlas's owner probably either acquired the separately published map and inserted it in the atlas or had Covens and Mortier add it to the normal contents.



Henry Popple's six maps of British North America are also of special interest and among the latest maps in the album, not yet included in the list of contents for the 1742 edition but advertised on 6 February 1742 to appear in a few days. The set comprises an overview map, 4 maps that could be assembled to form one large wall map, and a double-page plate with 19 detail maps of ports and islands. In addition to the modern maps, the atlas includes 16 maps at the end that attempt to show the world during antiquity and in the Middle Ages. Romeyn de Hooghe "c[ommissarius] r[egius] et j[uris] u[triusque] d[octor]" originally drew and executed the lovely allegorical frontispiece for Pieter Mortier's atlases in 1694, with a dedication to the Louis, Duke of Burgundy (later known as Le Petit Dauphin). Michael Bischoff singles it out as "an absolutely over-the-top highpoint" of the art of the emblematic frontispiece in early modern atlases. Koeman locates only one copy of the atlas, but notes another in a 1963 auction that might be the present copy (we have not seen the catalogue).

With a tear along the fold at the foot of 1 folding map (running 1 cm into the map image), and a tear in the fore-edge margin of 2 text leaves (just entering the text block) but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, retaining many deckles on the fore-edge and only slightly trimmed at the head and foot. The chemicals used to mottle the calf binding have eaten into the surface of the leather, the hinges are cracked and there are chips (mostly in the spine and at the corners), but most of the tooling remains clear. A magnificent hand-coloured atlas of the world, with 119 very large maps, mostly by De l'Isle.

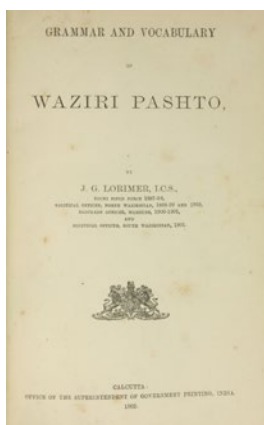


Marco van Egmond, *Covens & Mortier*, pp. 139–142; *Koeman C & M 7* (1 copy located, but noting an unlocated variant that might be the present copy); *Van der Krogt, Advertenties* 848, 882 & 893; *Sijmons* 86; *STCN* (2 copies of the *Geographie*; but only other editions of the *Atlas*); for the frontispiece: Michael Bischoff, "Zinnebeelden op titelpagina's van vroegmoderne atlassen", in: *Caerti-thresoor*, 34 (2015), pp. 3–12, at p. 11 & fig. 19; not in *Landwehr, De Hooghe book illustrator; Landwehr, De Hooghe etcher*.

The first grammar of the Waziristani dialect

313. LORIMER, John Gordon. Grammar and Vocabulary of Waziri Pashto.

Calcutta, Office of the superintendent of government printing, India, 1902. 8°. Half calf over cloth boards. Marbled endpapers. Top edge gilt. € 2500



First edition, one of 400 copies: the first printed grammar and vocabulary of Waziri Pashto, produced to meet the needs of British officers stationed on the North-West Frontier (now Pakistan and Afghanistan), grappling with the bewildering array of tribes and dialects found there. Lorimer based his work on the dialect of the Mohmit Khel Waziris of the Tochi valley in Waziristan, which differed significantly from standard literary Pashto: “The difference between the Waziri and Peshawar varieties of Pashto is hardly less than that which separates broad Scots from cockney English, and like it extends to grammar and idiom as well as vocabulary.” He apologizes for “the bluntness of a few expressions introduced into the vocabulary. which were taken from the lips of living Waziris and are characteristic”.

John Gordon Lorimer (1870–1914), now best known for his monumental “Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman, and Central Arabia” (1908–15), studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, joining the Indian Civil Service in 1891. He largely served in the Punjab and on the North-West Frontier until 1900, thereafter in the Foreign Department of the Government of India at Simla. From 1909 he served as political resident at Baghdad. Calf spotted; light foxing to first and last few leaves. A good, tight copy.

OCLC 18437831. Not in Zaunmüller.

The combat against the Al Qasimi in the Arabian Gulf

314. LOW, Charles Rathbone. Tales of old ocean.

Philadelphia, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, 1869. 8°. With 3 engraved plates (1 loose plate) and a small woodcut piece at the end of the book. Contemporary blue cloth with gold centrepiece of a ship and title on spine. € 4500

Rare first American edition of the tales and anecdotes from lieutenant Charles Rathbone Low (1837–1918) in the Indian Navy, which was published at the same time in London. Lieutenant Low was engaged in suppressing piracy and the slave trade in the Indian Ocean, China Sea, Arabian Gulf, Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa, but as an historian and author of naval fiction and non-fiction he also wrote on the British navy, important officers of the navy and the voyages of the Indian navy round the world. Although these tales are very often classified as one of Low’s three fiction works, the book’s anecdotes actually describe real naval events, retold as heroic tales of adventure in the Indian navy. A number of the stories take place in the Arabian Gulf, where the Indian navy had to combat piracy. One of the most remarkable and dramatic stories is the attack by Jowassamee (Al Qasimi) on Low’s ship, the *Nautilus*. It is important to note the British misinterpretation here of the Al Qasimi, the people and rulers of Sharjah, now one of the United Arab Emirates, as “pirates”. This episode is included in a later, more scholarly work by Low, which is also his best-known work: *The history of the Indian navy* (1877). Low also describes the conflict with John Chinaman and some Malay pirates. While the book presents these events as a series of tales, it also serves as a report on the Indian navy’s voyages under lieutenant Low and shows the British perspective on events concerning these seas, the Arabian Gulf and the Al Qasimi.

With owner’s inscription in ink from Charles E. Kesler, 1873 on the loose plate, which was maybe the plate facing p. 46. Some small stains on the boards and slightly worn at the edges, and some very small stains throughout the book, barely affecting the text. Overall in good condition.



“For the fourth time, then, the ship’s helm was put ‘a starboard,’ and as the gun was brought to bear on the flying banner, a shot was aimed at the rigging, and with stunning accuracy.”—p. 46.

British travel-writing on Oman: orientalism reappraised, p. 122; not in WorldCat; for the author: *The Indian biographical dictionary*, p. 252.

*“The finest general atlas produced in the U.S.”
in the early 19th-century, with 98 large and detailed hand-coloured maps*

315. LUCAS, Fielding, junior. A general atlas containing distinct maps of all the known countries in the world. Baltimore, Fielding Lucas junior, 1823. Small 1^o (39.5 × 31 cm). With an engraved title-page with an allegorical vignette, a letterpress table of contents, a hand-coloured frontispiece view, the same view in outline and uncoloured, a letterpress table giving heights of the mountains and other features in the facing view, an engraved and partly hand-coloured schematic image of rivers of the world, and 98 hand-coloured maps including 13 double-page. Contemporary gold- and blind-tooled red sheepskin. € 18 000

An extremely detailed, accurate and beautiful American world atlas, with all the maps exquisitely coloured for the publisher. It includes maps of the world (Mercator projection), the western and eastern hemispheres, the five continents and the West Indies, and is especially important for the American maps (59 of the total 98), which include a separate map of each of the 24 states in the United States at the time of publication, further maps of the U.S. territories, 20 maps of the West Indies, including a separate map of every major island, and 5 maps of South American countries. Most of the maps (including nearly all of the American ones) were drawn by Lucas himself and include much material taken from new government surveys. Each map includes a grid of parallels and meridians, nearly all include scales and sometimes also a compass rose. An anonymous contemporary reviewer (*North American review*), after praising the unusually detailed and accurate maps, wrote further, “We have seldom seen so good a set of maps of the West Indies”, the maps of South America “present a more full view of the present topographical state of those countries, ..., than is anywhere else to be found ...”, and praised the entire work for “the uncommon beauty and elegance of the mechanical execution” and “exquisite beauty of coloring”, concluding, “no maps have come under our eye, either from abroad or ... in this country, which can claim precedence ...” “if we were to select a single atlas, in which our purpose would be to obtain the greatest amount of matter within the smallest space, ... we should not hesitate to choose this in preference to any we have seen”. This praise has withstood the test of time, David Rumsey calling this atlas, “the finest general atlas produced in the U.S. at that time”, “The quality of the engraving ... is superb, the detail is very fine, and the coloring is delicate and elegant”. Although especially valuable for its American maps, it has been largely overlooked in Americana reference works because of its status as a world atlas. It also includes seven maps of the ancient world (Rome, Greece, Palestine, Egypt).



With 2 maps showing significant foxing, but otherwise in very good condition, most maps fine, with the colours still fresh and bright and only faint offsetting in some of the double-page maps. A magnificent American atlas with 98 beautiful, detailed and accurate hand-coloured maps, more than half covering the Americas.

North American review XVIII, pp. 382, 388–390 (April 1824); *Phillips & Le Gear* 742; *Sabin* 42610 note; *David Rumsey* 4584.

Famous work on the Middle East, illustrated with very early photogravures of the Holy Land

316. LUYNES, Honoré d'Albert de. Voyage d'exploration à la mer Morte, à Petra et sur la rive gauche du Jourdain ... Oeuvre posthume publiée par ses petit-fils sous la direction de M. le Comte de Vogüé.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand (on back of half-title: printed by E. Martinet (vols. 1–2) and Arnous de Rivière (vol. 3)), [1874]. 3 volumes of text and 1 atlas of plates. Imperial 4^o (35.2 × 26.5 cm). With 14 numbered lithographed plates in volume 3 (4 double-page chromolithographed maps, views and geological sections; 2 further geological plates and 8 plates showing archaeological specimens), 85 plates in the atlas volume (including 65 photogravures and double-page chromolithographed maps) and numerous wood-engravings in the text. Set in roman and italic types with occasional passages in Greek and especially Arabic. Text volumes in original publisher's letterpress-printed light blue wrappers, atlas in half cloth portfolio with the original publisher's letterpress-printed paper sides, matching the text volumes; the 4 volumes preserved in 2 modern black half calf clamshell boxes. € 45 000

First and only edition of a monumental, influential and luxuriously illustrated account of an archaeological expedition in the Middle East by Honoré Théodore Paul Joseph d'Albert, Duc de Luynes (1802–1867), famous numismatist who inherited several French titles and an immense fortune. It is especially rich in accounts and illustration (including some of the earliest photographs) of the Dead Sea, Petra (with its extraordinary buildings carved out of the rock cliffs), the east bank of the Jordan, including al-Karak castle. Luynes is remembered best for the collection he gave to the Cabinet des Médailles in 1862.

The work is very rarely found complete: only 2 copies sold at international auctions of the past decades (both incomplete). It is a rare expedition report describing the scientific expedition to Palestine undertaken by the French archaeologist de Luynes in 1864.

Some foxing, mainly in the front wrapper and first leaves of vol. 1, but generally in fine condition and with the text volumes untrimmed and the bolts unopened, giving wide margins. Even the spines of the wrappers show only minor wear and tears. Stunning complete set in the original printed wrappers.

Henze III, p. 312; A. Pariot et al., Le voyage du Duc de Luynes (1980); Parr & Badger, The photobook I, 33; Tobler, p. 203.



*The rarest and most sumptuous publication
marking the Enlightenment of the Ottoman Empire*

317. MAHMOUD RA'IF. *Tableau des nouveaux reglemens de l'Empire Ottoman.*

Constantinople, Imprimerie du Genie, sous la direction de Abdurrahman Efendi, 1798. 2^o (210 × 308 mm). With 27 engraved and etched plates (some double-page). Contemporary speckled sheep. Marbled pastedowns. € 65 000

First and only edition, printed at the second printing press established in Istanbul. “A rare and very interesting work outlining the military reforms and the regulations for the New Troops established by Selim III in 1796/97” (Blackmer). The author, Mahmoud Ra'if, was a member of the reform movement instigated in Turkey by Sultan Selim III, who tried to change the traditional political structures of the Ottoman Empire and replace them with a political state that owed much to his youthful contact with Europe, and more particularly, the influence of the French Revolution. After his succession in 1789, Selim took steps to establish a new state under the Nizam-Jedid (“new order”) regulations – from which the present work derives – underpinning his state with the formation of a new army and military infrastructure. Among moves towards “Europeanisation” were the installation of printing presses at the military engineering school (where the present work, the first from the press in roman types, was printed), and the establishment of Ottoman embassies in the capitals of Europe, including London, where Mahmoud Ra'if served as secretary to the Ottoman Ambassador in the mid 1790s. As outsiders feared, the very reforms which are the subject of his work led to Selim's murder in 1808, while the author himself was “cut to pieces” by the enraged Janissaries whose elite position had been threatened. “The establishment of these troops – the Nizam-Jedid – and the jealousy which this aroused was one of the main factors leading to the revolt of the Janissaries in 1808 which cost Selim, and later the author of this work, their lives” (Blackmer).

Binding very slightly worn, interior clean and flawless throughout. Provenance: armorial bookplate of the Swedish diplomat Johan Henrik Tawast (1763–1841), who was seconded to Constantinople in 1812–13 to help negotiate the Russian-Turkish peace treaty of Bucharest; his autograph note “Scutari, 9 janvier 1813. 16 piastres, 20 paires” inscribed to front pastedown. Latterly in the collection of Thomas Fremantle, 3rd Baron Cottesloe (1862–1956), commander of the Territorial Army and president of the Society for Army History Research.

Atabey 752. Blackmer 1060.



A truly outstanding Cedit in its original binding

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

Üsküdar/Istanbul, Tab'hane-yi Hümayunda / Mühenduishâne Press, 1218 H (April 1803–March 1804). 2° (533 × 363 mm). (3), 79 pp., engraved, illustrated title-page and 25 engraved maps after William Faden, in contemporary hand colour. Contemporary black morocco, richly stamped in silver and blind. Bright yellow pastedowns. Stored in custom-made half-morocco solander case. € 250 000

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

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

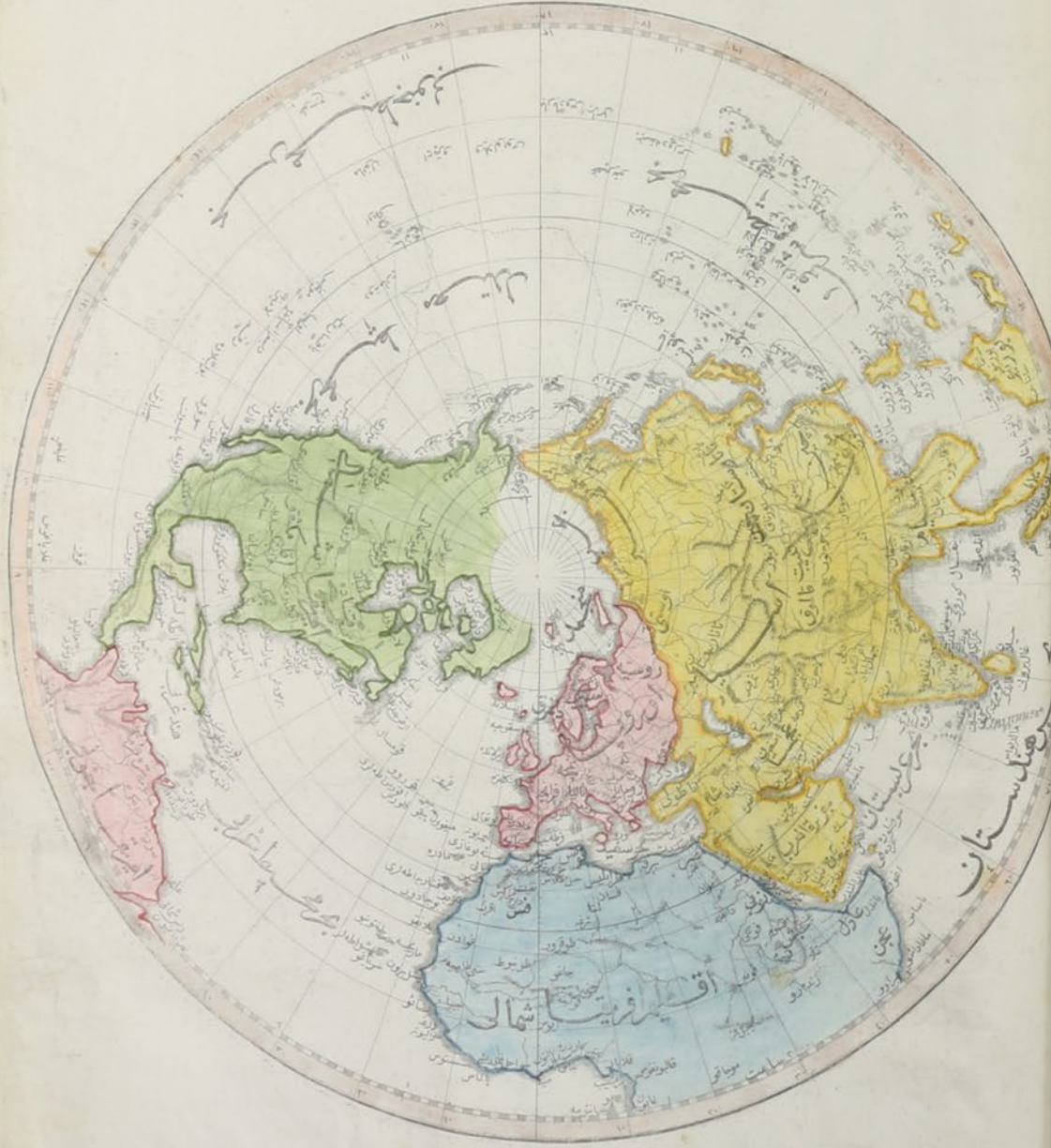
Maps very clean, showing only a few minor stains with several closed tears to folds; a creasemark to map of Africa.

An excellent copy, one of the very few surviving specimens in the beautiful original oriental leather binding (the only other known example was sold through us in 2019). A severely defective copy recently commanded an auction price of USD 118 750 (Swann Galleries NY, 26 May 2016, lot 199).

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



نصف کره شمالی



نصف کره جنوبی



*Discovery of the Canary Islands
in classical Greek and Roman, Arabic and Portuguese sources*



319. MACEDO, Joaquim José da Costa de. Memória em que se pertende provar que os Arabes não conhecerão as Canarias antes dos Portuguezes.

Lisbon, printing office of the Academia Real das Sciencias, 1844. 2°. With a woodcut Portuguese coat of arms on the title-page. Modern brown paper wrapper. € 1500

A detailed scholarly study of ancient sources for the history and geography of the Canary Islands, attempting to prove that the Portuguese discovered them before Islamic explorers, and that Islamic geographers knew them only through classical Greek and Roman sources. The main text is followed by extensive notes from a wide variety of sources and transcriptions of numerous primary sources, some in Greek or Arabic. In passing it also provides a wealth of information about navigation in the Mediterranean and Atlantic by classical Greek and Roman and by Islamic explorers. While Macedo's claim for Malocello's discovery of the Canaries in 1336 is no longer accepted, the Islamic geographer Idrisi noted a Portuguese voyage to the Canaries already before 1154.

In fine condition and wholly untrimmed, giving very large margins. The modern wrapper is slightly tattered.

Porbase (1 copy); cf. Innocência IV, 96 and XII, 80 (issue in proceedings); for the author: Protásio, "MACEDO, JOAQUIM JOSÉ DA COSTA DE (1777-1867)" in: Dicionário de Historiadores Portugueses.

Vattier's French translations of Elmacinus and Ibn Arabshah

320. MAKIN, Jirjis ibn al-'Amid / VATTIER, Pierre (transl.). L'histoire Mahometane, ou les quarante-neuf Chalifes du Macine divisez en trois livres [...].

Paris, Remy Soubret, 1657.

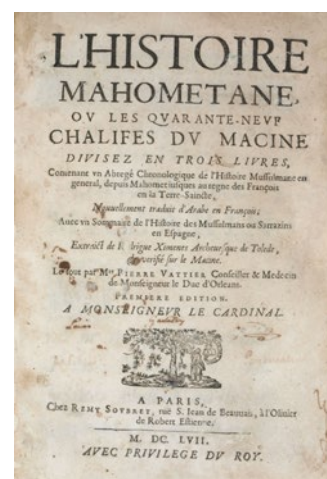
Bound with:

(2) **IBN 'ARABSHAH, Ahmad ibn Muhammad / Vattier, Pierre (transl.).** L'histoire du grand Tamerlan divisée en sept livres. Ibid., 1658.

(3) **THE SAME.** Portrait du grand Tamerlan, avec la suite de son histoire iusques à l'establissement de l'Empire du Mogol. Paris, Vattier, Augustin Courbé & Huart, 1658.

4°. Contemporary vellum. All edges sprinkled in red.

€ 6500



A milestone of French Arabist scholarship in the 17th century. (1) First French edition of the "General History of the World" ("Kitab al-Magmu' al-mubarak") by Girgis al-Makin ibn al-'Amid, known in the Latin tradition as Georgius Elmacinus. Born in Cairo in 602 H (1205 CE) to a Coptic civil servant in the War Ministry, he later served in a similar function in Syria. His chronicle had previously been translated into Latin (by Erpenius) and English (by Purchas); the work "for the first time provided wider circles in the west with an overview of Islamic history from its beginnings to the Crusades and acquainted them with the prime of the Baghdad Califate, previously almost unreceived, through an account ultimately based on Tabari" (cf. Fück).

(2)/(3) First French translation (issued in two parts) of this important critical, at times even satirical eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane (Timur Lenk), the great Turkish conqueror of the 14th century. "A frequently malicious account, in spite of the panegyric form in which it is couched" (cf. GAL). Based on the original Arabic text written in 1437-38 by the Syrian author Ahmad Ibn 'Arabshah who was secretary to Sultan Ahmad of Baghdad. The 17th century western translations of Ibn Arabshah's work "for the first time acquainted the occident with a model of Arabic rhyming prose which also had the power to captivate the reader by its subject, as well as with the elaborate rhetorical style so characteristic of the literary taste of the Orient" (cf. Fück). Pierre Vattier (1623-67), physician to the Duke of Orleans, was the author of several treatises and translations on various aspects of Middle Eastern or Muslim culture. Some browning and occasional inkstaining throughout. Top spine-end repaired. A good copy. The Macclesfield copy commanded £ 3400 at Sotheby's in 2008.

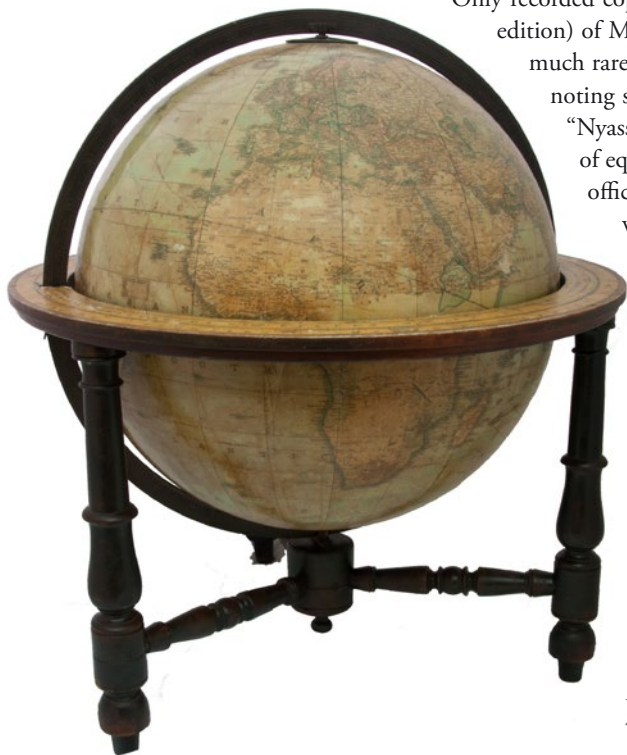
(1) GAL I, 348. Schnurrer, p. 115, no. 155. Gay 3568. Fück 73. Aboussouan 449 ("1558" in error). OCLC 1811219. - (2)/(3) GAL II, 29. Schnurrer, p. 137, no. 167. Fück 82. OCLC 29069177/29069426.



Extremely rare example of the largest globe engraved by Malby (45.5 cm diameter), with lines of magnetic variation, London 1848, showing “Debai” (Dubai)

321. MALBY & CO. Malby’s terrestrial globe.

[London], Malby & Co. (engraved by Chas. Malby), 1 January 1848. Diameter: 45.5 cm (18 inch), height in stand: 64.5 cm. An engraved terrestrial globe with 12 gores and 2 polar caps over a plaster-covered core, and the engraved horizon ring on the wooden stand, all coloured by a contemporary hand. In a contemporary wooden stand with 3 turned legs supporting the horizon ring, and 3 turned stretchers with a cylindrical centrepiece with a knob on the underside. Further with a contemporary brass hour circle and a slightly later iron meridian ring (and probably the axis pivots). € 45 000



Only recorded copy of the 1848 edition (preceded only by one recorded copy of 1846 edition) of Malby’s 18 inch (45.5 cm) terrestrial globe, the largest he engraved and much rarer than his 12 inch globe. It shows small pieces of the Antarctic coast, noting sightings and explorations from 1831 to 1841. In Africa it shows Lake “Nyassi”, discovered by Candido José da Costa Cardoso in 1846, but most of equatorial Africa and the Congo remain uncharted territory. “Oregon”, officially made a United States territory in 1848, shows the boundary with “British America” agreed at the 1846 Oregon treaty. Alaska is still “Russian America”. Texas is part of the United States, as are California and most of Arizona. The Revolution of 1848 has not yet affected the boundaries of the Austrian Empire. “Debai” (Dubai) is shown on the Gulf coast, only 15 years after the al-Maktoum dynasty took charge of it in 1833.

The globe seems to be intended especially for navigational use, with not only a grid of parallels and meridians, but also the irregular curved lines indicating the variation of magnetic from geographic north (“isogones”). Malby seems to be the first and almost the only globe maker to show them.

The horizon ring and globe have a dozen small cracks repaired and a few small gaps in the surface image, some repaired, but are otherwise in good condition. Extremely rare and lovely large globe.

Cf. British Library on-line cat. BLL01013005847; Dekker, GLB0081; Dunn & Wallis, British globes up to 1850 (1999) 209 & 443; World in your hands (Rudolph Schmidt coll.) 7.12 & 7.13; Yonge, Early globes (1968), p. 46.

180 hand-coloured lithographs of China

322. MALPIERE, D. Bazin de. *La Chine, moeurs, usages, costumes, arts et métiers, peines civiles et militaires, cérémonies religieuses, monuments et paysages, d'après les dessins originaux du père Castiglione, du peintre chinois Pu-Qua, du W. Alexandre, Chambers, Dadley, etc.*

Paris, De Malpiere, Goujon & Formentin, and Firmin Didot, 1825–1827. 2 volumes. Large 4° (34 × 25.5 cm). With 180 lithographed plates in publisher's hand-colouring (including a frontispiece to each volume and 1 plan of Beijing), 4 engraved plates (the first with hand-coloured illustration and the other three with musical notation). Lacking 1 plate and its accompanying letterpress description ("Porte-enseigne du corps des archers"), facsimile included. Contemporary half tanned goatskin, gold-tooled spine. € 45 000

First edition of "a huge collection of attractively lithographed copies of scenes from Chinese life of the mid-Ch'ing period" (Lust). The illustrations show scenes of everyday life, ships, views, interiors, (military) costumes and much more, each with one leaf of descriptive text. The plates were issued from 1825 to 1827 in 30 instalments, each consisting of 6 hand-coloured plates, and are seldom found complete. This copy lacks only one plate and description. All the illustrations are lithographed copies of earlier prints, including Alexander's *Picturesque representations of the dress and manners of the Chinese* (1814), Chamber's *Designs of Chinese buildings...* (1757), Mason's *The costume of China* (1800) and *The punishments of China* (1804), the works of Castiglione, and others. A description of Beijing is included in the second volume illustrated with a plan. With the bookplate of Louis Becker, Paris. Binding rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise good. Lacking one plate and text leaf, as noted, foxing throughout, and some occasional browning; a good copy.



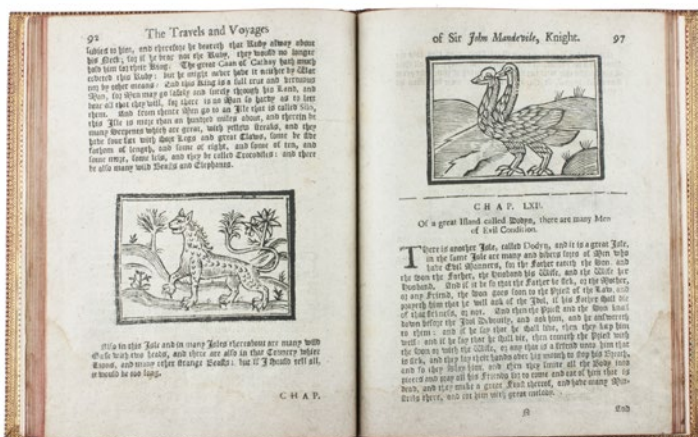
Brunet III, pp. 1346–1347; Colas 1957; Cordier, Sinica, col. 69; Lipperheide 1531; Löwendahl 845; Lust 60.

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

323. 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 (mostly about 5.5 × 8 cm) 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 Mandevile through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. It was originally written in French and is thought to have been compiled from various sources by Jehan d'Outremeuse (1338–1400) of Liege. 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-meter 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 early owner's inscription and 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 dirty, but further in good condition, with a few minor defects. The spine is slightly faded but the binding is still very good.

Arber, Term catalogues II, p. 593, item 8; ESTC R217088 (5 copies); Wing M417 (same 5 copies).

With 122 original pen and ink drawings by Arthur Layard for his 1895 Mandeville

324. MANDEVILLE, John (edited and illustrated by Arthur LAYARD).

The marvellous adventures of Sir John Maundevile Kt. Being his voyage and travel which treateth of the way to Jerusalem and of the marvels of Ind with other islands and countries ...

Westminster, Archibald Constable & Co., 1895. With title-page in red and black, 26 full-page line illustrations (including the frontispiece; image size mostly about 15.5 × 9 cm) plus 102 smaller line illustrations (including tailpieces, small portraits, vignettes and initial letters (all the initials and tailpieces include pictorial decoration, so that they also serve as illustrations).

With: LAYARD, Arthur. [121 (of 128) original pen and black ink drawings to illustrate the 1895 Mandeville plus the drawing for the spine of the binding].

[London, 1894–1895]. Original pen drawings in black ink on fine wove paper, mostly twice the size of the illustrations as printed: 22 (image size about 31 × 18 cm) for the full-page illustrations and 99 smaller, plus the drawing for the gold-blocked spine of the publisher's binding. 8° leaves (printed book) & various sizes (drawings) in a 1° album (54 × 43.5 cm) in 2 volumes. Uniform half green goatskin morocco album (ca. 1913), signed with a stamp on the free end leaf ("Bound by Riviere & son"), gold-tooled spine. € 22 500



A large album in two volumes containing not only all leaves of Arthur Layard's 1895 edition of Mandeville's travels, a bibliophile edition of one of the greatest travel books of all time with 128 beautiful illustrations, but also the gold-blocked cloth from the publisher's binding, 121 of Layard's original pen and ink line drawings for its illustrations (nearly all twice the size of the illustrations as printed) and his drawing for the gold blocking on the spine, with its heraldic and other decoration. In 1894 *The artist*, vol. 15, p. 151, named Layard alongside Aubrey Beardsley and William Rotherstein (and no others) as leading decorative symbolists, but his present drawings for his Mandeville edition proved his crowning achievement. The book's mediaeval subject matter suited it perfectly to the spirit of the time, under the influence of John Ruskin and the gothic revival. It appeared one year before William Morris's Kelmscott Chaucer, but while the Socialist Morris's private press produced luxury books for the wealthy, the more pragmatic Layard worked with a commercial publisher to bring his illustration and decoration to a larger audience.

John Mandeville (active ca. 1321–1358) remains a shadowy figure and scholars continue to debate the authorship of the fantastic stories of travels in exotic lands from 1322 to 1356 that appeared under his name, first known from a 1371 manuscript in French. They clearly combine the story of a genuine voyage to and through the Middle East with stories passed on by word of mouth and sometimes borrowed from earlier publications. The whole is presented as Mandeville's eye-witness account of not only the Middle East but also Ethiopia, India, Tibet, the East Indies and China.

Cecil Sebag-Montefiore (1873–1923) purchased Layard's Mandeville drawings from the publisher. In 1900 they were hanging in his house, where Layard had designed his wood-panelled smoking room. He apparently had Riviere & son bind them with the leaves of the book in the present album around 1913.

The leaves of the printed book and one drawing are very slightly browned and the drawings have occasionally left a faint offset of the facing pages, but the whole album and its contents remain in very good condition, most of the drawings fine.

For Mandeville and the text: Cambridge history of English literature (1976), pp. 78–87; Howgego M39; Mee & Hammerton, The world's greatest books XIX (1910), pp. 210–218; for Layard: The poster: an illustrated monthly chronicle, IV (1900), pp. 16–19, & 43.

A Christian Arabist discussing a planned archaeological expedition to Palestine

325. MANGER, Samuel Hendrik. Oratio inauguralis, de incremento philologiae sacrae ab idonea Arabiae atque Palaestinae exploratione sperando.

Franeker, Willem Coulon, 1762. 2°. With a woodcut coat of arms of Friesland on the title-page. Modern boards. € 1250

First and only edition of an inaugural lecture by Samuel Hendrik Manger (1735–1791), appointed ordinary professor of oriental languages and of Hebrew antiquities at the University of Franeker in 1760. Partly under the influence of the orientalist Albert Schultens, Manger valued Arabic studies for the insights they gave into Old Testament scholarship. In his present inaugural lecture, he discusses the controversial expedition to Palestine that several scholars were planning to make in that year. It shows his interest in archaeological research carried out in expeditions instigated by the German scholar Johann David Michaëlis. Manger believed they would inaugurate a new era in Biblical scholarship.

In very good condition and with very large margins, with only some minor marginal foxing in the title-page and an occasional unobtrusive small stain.

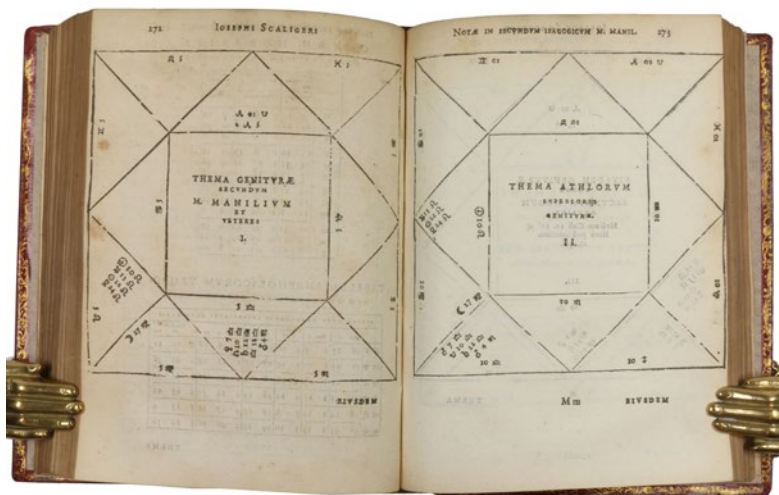
STCN (3 copies); for the author: NNBW IX, col. 644.



Scaliger on Arabic star names

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

Leiden, ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Christophorum Raphelengium (for Johann Commelin [in Heidelberg]), 1600. Small 4° (142 × 188 mm). 2 parts in one volume. With 2 printer's devices and several woodcut diagrams in the text. 19th c. red morocco with giltstamped fillets to spine and covers. Gilt inner dentelle. All edges gilt. € 2500



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).

Commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

327. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico de AUGUSTIS and Paulus de SUARDIS. *Luminare maius quondam elaboratissimis*, ...

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1566. 2°. With woodcut device on title-page (repeated below the colophon). 17th-century sheepskin parchment. € 7500

First edition to be edited by Durastante, with commentary by Nicolai Mutoni, of three important late 15th-century treatises on pharmacology and medical botany. The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco, is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh known in the West as Mesue the elder (ca. 777–857). It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. The third work, *Thesaurus aromatariorum* by Paulus de Suardis (fl. 1479–1481), gives recipes for about 500 aromatic medicines, oils, syrups, etc. The three together formed what was probably the most extensive pharmacological encyclopaedia of its day. With early owner's inscriptions on title-page. First few leaves heavily browned and foxed and the second part of the work with water stains, but otherwise in good condition. The binding has been recased, but retaining the original endpapers and in very good condition.

Durling 2943; ICCU 005328; USTC 840129.



Rare contemporary report of Albuquerque's conquests in India and the East Indies

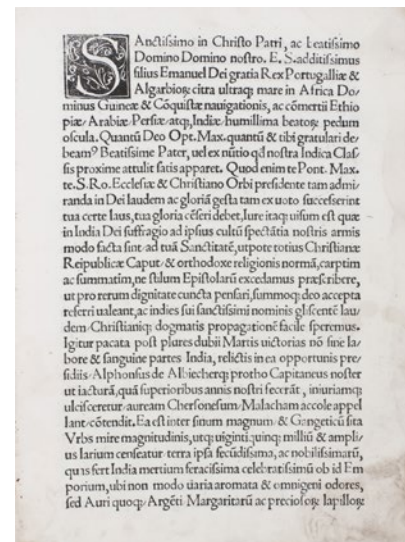
328. MANUEL I, King of Portugal. *Epistola potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae, & Algarbiorum. &c. de victoriis habitis in India et Malacha. Ad. S. in Christo Patre[m] & dominu[m] nostru[m]. Do. Leonem. X. Pont. Maximum.*

(Colophon: Vienna, Hieronymus Vietor & Johannes Singriener, 16 September [1513]). Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). Set in 2 sizes of Venetian-style roman type (in the variant form common in northern Europe). 20th-century dark brown half calf. € 75 000

Rare second(?) edition (published about five weeks after the first) of an extremely important letter by King Manuel I of Portugal to Pope Leo X, proudly reporting the victories of Don Afonso de Albuquerque in India and the East Indies, especially his conquest of Malacca in 1511–1512. Albuquerque (1453–1515) advanced the three-fold Portuguese grand scheme of combatting Islam, securing the Portuguese trade in spices and establishing a vast Portuguese empire in Asia. He was the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first westerner to reach the coast of southeastern Arabia.

With an owner's inscriptions. With some marginal stains and restorations, the stains slightly affecting a word or two in the lower outside corner of some pages, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding fine. Rare and important account of the Portuguese conquests in India and especially the East Indies.

M. Denis, Wiens Buchdruckergeschichte (1782), no. 86 (p. 82); Porbase (1 copy); USTC 651577 (2 copies); VDI6, P4374 ; cf. Houwegeo A43.



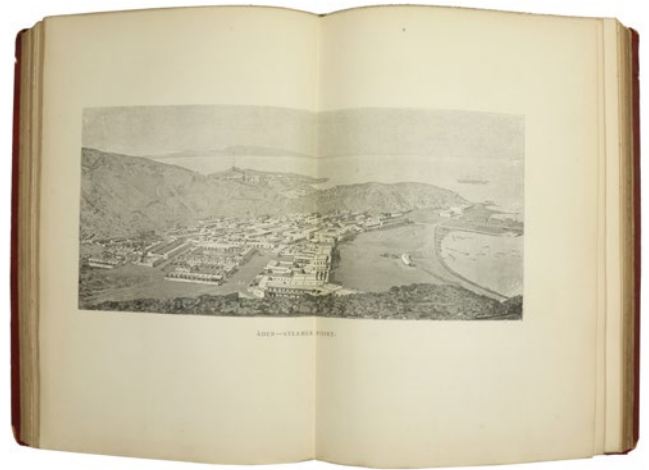
Yemen in the 19th century

329. MANZONI, Renzo. El Yèmen tre anni nell'Arabia felice.

Rome, Tipografia Eredi Botta, 1884. Large 8° (190 × 270 mm). With author's portrait frontispiece and numerous plates and maps (5 folding, 3 coloured and folded and 7 double-page). Original wrappers pasted in red cloth.

€ 3500

First edition of this richly illustrated account on Yemen. Binding a little soiled; occasional light foxing. Rare.



Mediaeval poem on corals and gemstones, attributed to an Arab king

330. [MARBOD OF RENNES]. EVAX, King of Arabia / Heinrich von RANTZAU (ed.). De gemmis, scriptum Evacis regis Arabum.

Leipzig, Georg Deffner, 1585. 4°. With woodcut title vignette and 7 woodcuts in the text (one full-page). Modern calf using the remains of a 16th century binding with blindstamped rules and roll-tools. Edges red. € 4500



Rare 16th century edition of this poem on gemstones, ascribed to the legendary Evax, king of Arabia, and sometimes entered in bibliographies accordingly (cf. *BM-STC* or *Thorndike I*, 776), though in fact written by Marbod, the bishop of Rennes, in the late 11th century. The book, which survives in more than sixty manuscripts, was first printed in Vienna in 1511 as “*Libellus de lapidibus pretiosis*”; the present Leipzig edition is only the third to attribute authorship to King Evax on the title-page. Sources include Pliny, Isidore of Seville, Orpheus, and Solinus. “In short, Marbod’s work briefly describes 60 gemstones, which number includes several that are not now considered to be in that category, and gives for each their magical and medicinal virtues” (*Sinkankas*, p. 665). They include mythical stones, mineral species such as emeralds, onyx, magnets, carbuncles, hematite, asbestos, etc., with numerous varieties of quartz, stones coming from the body of an animal, and several other hard substances that are not really minerals at all, among which is coral, described as “a stone that lives in the ocean, forming branches like wicker”. “One of the questions connected with this work is whether it is by Marbod or by an Arab called Evax. It has arisen because the poem opens with an allusion to a person of that name. Lessing does not see why Evax should not have written a work on precious stones, or why Marbod should have said that his poem was extracted from Evax’s work, if it were not so. Reinesius thinks Marbodus made himself the interpreter of Evax” (*Ferguson*).

Today, all scholars “agree that Marbod was the true author and Evax an invention” (*Sinkankas*). The present editor, the German humanist Henrik Rantzau (1526–98), was an associate of Tycho Brahe. At the end of the book he includes an illustrated genealogy of his own family. He “states that the poems of Marbod are here issued completely for the first time ‘as far as he knows’, although this is not the case” (*ibid.*). Rather severely browned throughout; several 17th century underlinings and marginal annotations. Gutter repaired and completely rebound in the 20th century with modern endpapers but using old material for the covers.

VD 16, M 935 (R 878). BM-STC German 291. Sinkankas 4179. Ferguson II, 74. Not in Adams.

*Unpublished French study of Islamic coins and medals,
with 157 drawings and engravings, many in colour*

331. [MARCEL, Jean-Joseph?]. [Islamic coins and medals].

[Paris?], [ca. 1791–ca. 1817?]. Mostly 2° (31.5 × 21 cm). A manuscript compilation of loose leaves and bifolia, with 104 drawings (some in ink; some in coloured gouaches, many including gold, silver and other metallic colours) and 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 3 that show only one side). Most of the drawings and engravings are on slips attached to leaves with notes in Arabic and French. Loose leaves and bifolia. € 28 000

An extensive study of Islamic coins, medals and seals prepared on loose leaves and bifolia, with 104 drawings (in ink or coloured gouaches, many with gold and/or silver and occasionally copper or metallic blue) and 53 engravings, most drawings and engravings with manuscript notes in Arabic and French. Nearly every drawing and engraving shows both the obverse and 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 cm to about 10 cm, 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(s), Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), grand nephew 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 Campaigns (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 eaten holes in the paper, 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 157 illustrations.

For Marcel: Alain Messaoudi, *Les Arabisants et la France coloniale* (2015), pp. 239–240.



Standard work of reference

332. MARIGNY, [François Augier], Abbé de. Histoire des Arabes sous le gouvernement des Califes.

Paris, Estienne & fils; Desaint & Saillant; Jean-Thomas Herissant, 1750. 4 vols. 8°. Contemporary French mottled calf with gilt spine. All edges red. Marbled endpapers. € 1500

First edition of this history of Arabia, at its time a standard work of reference, covering the years 629 through 1288 AD. German and English translations followed within a few years of publication (the German version was prepared by none other than the great playwright of Enlightenment, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing). Rubbed and bumped at extremities; occasional light browning and insignificant wrinkling to a few pages. A good copy.

Gay 3586. Macro 1538 ("1758" in error). Brunet VI, 28011. Graesse IV, 399. Jöcher/Adelung IV, 724.



Famous hippiatric manual

333. MARKHAM, Gervase. Markham's Maister-Peece, Containing all Knowledge Belonging to the Smith, Farrier, or Horse-Leech, Touching the Curing of all Diseases in Horses [...] Now the seventh time newly imprinted, corrected and augmented [...].

London, William Wilson, 1651. 4°. With additional engraved title-page (frontispiece), 4 full-page text woodcuts (2 folding) and several smaller woodcuts in the text, as well as 1 folding woodcut plate, latterly backed with cloth. Sumptuous mid-19th-century three quarter morocco binding with gilt spine. € 15 000



Extremely rare and early edition of this great English hippiatric manual, first published in 1615, by one of the earliest western owners of and dealers in Arabian horses. A distinctly modern touch is provided by the small woodcut pointing hands scattered about the margins, denoting new cures and "medicines that are most certaine and approved; and heretofore never published". Gervase (Gervais, Jarvis) Markham, as well as his father Robert, a Nottinghamshire MP and Sheriff, was the owner of valuable horses, and "is said to have imported the first Arab. In a list of Sir Henry Sidney's horses in 1589 'Pied Markham' is entered as having been sold to the French ambassador [and it, or a horse of the same name, may have been given to Markham by Sir Francis Walsingham], and Gervase sold an Arabian horse to James I for £ 500" (DNB). Various brownings; occasional corner faults (no loss to text). From the library of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bt. (1800–62), member of an eminent Anglo-Catholic noble family who sat in the House of Commons from 1831 to 1835 (his bookplate on front pastedown; a later bookplate is opposite on the flyleaf).

Wing M659. Poynter 20.7. Wellcome IV, 56 (incomplete). Cf. Mennessier de la Lance II, 156. Huth p. 17 (other editions).

Compendium of texts on Portuguese exploration

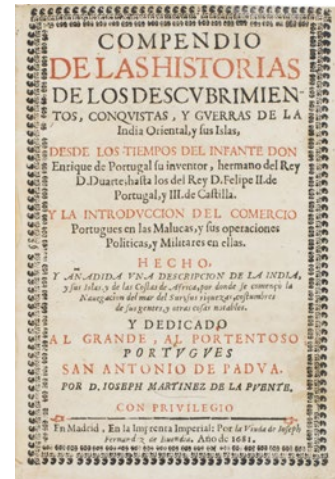
334. MARTINEZ DE LA PUENTE, José. Compendio de las historias de los descubrimientos, conquistas, y guerras de la India Oriental, y sus islas, desde los tiempos del infante Don Enrique de Portugal su inventor, hermano del Rey D. Duarte, hasta los del Rey D. Felipe II. de Portugal, y III. de Castilla. Y la introduccion del comercio Portugues en las Malucas, y sus operaciones politicas, y militares en ellas. Hecho y añadida una descripcion de la India, y sus islas, y de las costas de Africa, por donde se començò la navegacion del mar del Sur; sus riquezas, costumbres de sus gentes, y otras cosas notables. Y dedicado al grande, al portentoso portugues San Antonio de Padua.

Madrid, widow of Jose Fernandez Buendia for the Imprenta Imperial, 1681. 8°. Title in red and black, woodcut decorated initials. Contemporary overlapping vellum with remains of ties, manuscript title on spine, with 2 discarded manuscript leaves used as paste-downs. € 4500

First and only edition of a history of the Portuguese overseas exploration and expansion of territories, from the time of Henry the Navigator (ca. 1450) to the year 1620. It is a compendium of several earlier historical descriptions by Portuguese authors such as Barros, Lopes de Castanheda, San Roman de Ribadeneyra, Escalante, Vartema and others. Although often celebrated for its chapters on the East and West Indies, the book provides a wealth of information on the exploration of the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf. The establishment of trading posts by Afonso de Albuquerque in Hormuz in 1515 and Antonio Correia in Bahrain in 1521 was essential for the further exploration of the Far East by the Portuguese. Especially the final chapter of the first work, describing Asia, discusses the Arabian peninsula at length, naming Aden, Muscat, Mecca, Hormuz, the Red Sea, Medina and Babilonia.

From the library of Basil Hall Chamberlain (1850–1935), the leading British Japanologist and an avid collector of Japanese art and artefacts, now mostly housed in the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford, with his bookplate on the front paste-down and his inscription on the first endpaper. Paper partly browned, one quire nearly detached. Lacking the half-title. Covers slightly soiled and a small piece of the foot of the backstrip loose. Otherwise in good condition.

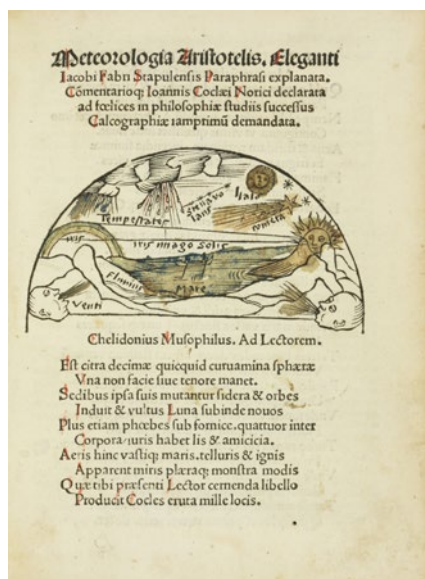
Borba de Moraes II, p. 524; Palau, 155609; Sabin, 44953.



Translated from Arabic, uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions

335. 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. With a woodcut initial coloured in red and green and several diagrams. Rubricated throughout.



Bound with:

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

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

4°. Contemporary wooden boards on three raised double bands with leather spine. Two brass clasps (repaired). € 8500

(1) 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 ‘Ali 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:

(2) 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”, f. 62v). 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 (f. 60v) 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.

(3) 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).

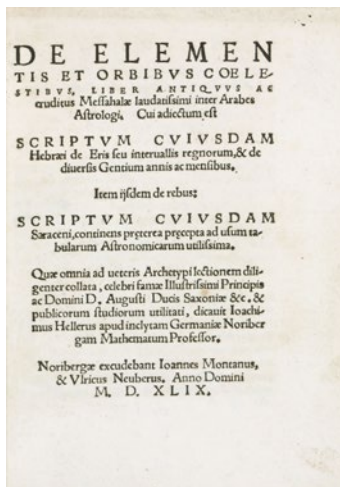
Contemporary marginalia in red, green, and brown ink throughout. Some insignificant browning. The well-preserved binding shows a hunting scene blindstamped into the leather. A fine assembly of important natural scientific works: published by Christian editors and printers in the early Renaissance, they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

(1) *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. – (2) VD 16, L 959. Cranz/Schmitt 13. Hoffmann I, 321. Schweiger I, 60. IA 107.806. Alden/Landwehr 512/1. Zinner 953. Brüggemann/Brunken 29. Spahn, Cochläus, p. 16. – (3) 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.*

Important Latin translation of the lost Arabic original

336. MASHA’ALLAH IBN-ATARI / HELLER, Joachim. De elementis et orbibus coelestibus, liber antiquus ac eruditus Messahalae laudatissimi inter Arabes Astrologi.

Nuremberg, Johann vom Berg & Ulrich Neuber, 1549. 4°. With several woodcut astronomical diagrams in text. Modern marbled boards with morocco label to gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. € 25 000



A collection of astrological writings in Latin translation first published in 1504 as “De scientia motus orbis”. The work provides a comprehensive account of the whole cosmos along Aristotelian lines. The 8th-century Persian Jewish astrologer and astronomer Maṣāʾallah ibn Atārī “wrote on virtually every aspect of astrology [...] His brief and rather primitive ‘De scientia motus orbis’ [or ‘De elementis et orbibus coelestibus’] combines Peripatetic physics, Ptolemaic planetary theory, and astrology in such a way that, in conjunction with its use of the Syrian names of the months, one strongly suspects that it is based on the peculiar doctrines of Harran, to which al-Kindi and Abu Masar were also attracted [...] This important Latin translation by Gerard of Cremona of the lost Arabic original of this exposition was published by J. Stabius (Nuremberg, 1504) and by J. Heller (Nuremberg, 1549)” (DSB).

Bookplate of the Marques de Viana, Conde de Urbasa on front pastedown. In excellent condition.

VD 16, ZV 10470. DSB IX, 160 & 162. Zinner p. 211, 1962. Lalande, Bibliographie Astronomique, p. 68. Sarton I, 531. Graesse IV, 503.

The promise of Arab independence: first official publication

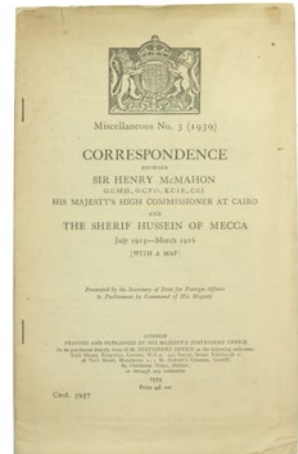
337. [McMAHON-HUSSEIN CORRESPONDENCE]. Correspondence between Sir Henry McMahon, His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo and the Sherif Hussein of Mecca, July 1915–March 1916. Miscellaneous series No. 3 (1939).

London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1939. 8°. With a colour-printed folding map. Wrappers stapled as issued. € 1250

First official publication of the famous exchange of letters written between 1915 and 1916, between the Sharif of Mecca, Husayn bin Ali, and Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner in Egypt, concerning the future political status of the lands under the Ottoman Empire. A special controversy concerned Palestine: Great Britain's pledged support for Arab independence in the region was not to be realized, and the correspondence went on to haunt Anglo-Arab relations for many decades thereafter. Unofficial excerpts from the letters had been circulated in the press as early as 1923; excerpts appeared in the 1937 Peel Commission Report, and the correspondence was unofficially published in George Antonius's 1938 book "The Arab Awakening".

A few slight edge flaws; corner loss to lower wrapper, but still very good copy.

Cmd. 5957.



Catherine de' Medici and the Ottoman Sultan Murad III

338. MEDICI, Catherine de'. [Letter to Jacques de Germigny in Constantinople (Istanbul)].

Chenonceaux, 2 September 1584. 2° (34 × 24 cm). Signed letter in French, in brown ink on paper, written in a clear gothic hand. Folded for sending and addressed on the outside, with a slot for a ribbon and traces of a red wax seal.

€ 12 500



A signed letter written by Catherine de' Medici (1519–1589) from her favourite palace, Château de Chenonceau in the Loire valley near Tours, to Jacques de Germigny (d.1587 or 1596), French ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Catherine, mother of King Henri III, last of the Valois kings of France, was a powerful and colourful figure, often running the government for her son and familiar in literature from the historical novels of Alexandre Dumas. In the present letter she arranges an exchange of gifts with the Ottoman Sultan Murad III (1546–1595). Germigny had written to her on 17 July concerning various items he had selected and she asks him to send [the gifts from the Sultan?] to André Hurault de Maisse (1539–1607) at Venice, who was France's ambassador there. She also suggests a change in one item they are giving the Sultan. She signed it "Catherine" and her Secretary of State Pierre Brulart signed it at the foot.

The letter was stored folded horizontally and eight small worm holes run through the eight layers, but they barely touch an occasional letter of the text. There are also a few small marginal tears. In very good condition and with the whole sheet of paper untrimmed. An informative letter written by Catherina de' Medici concerning the exchange of gifts between France and the Ottoman Sultan.

One of the earliest Chinese texts to be printed in Europe, a landmark in lithographic printing

339. [MENGZI]. Mencius (Chinese).

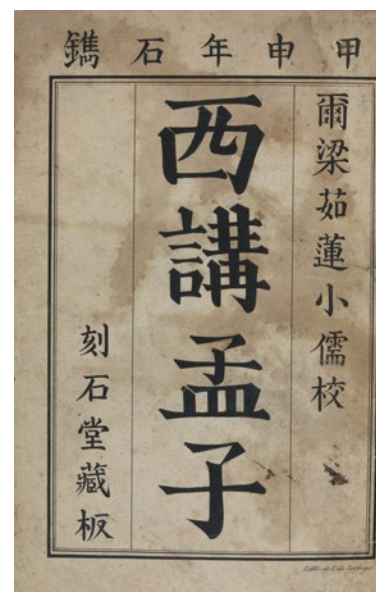
[Paris, Societatis Asiaticae] & C. de Lasteyrie, [1829–1830]. 4°. 2 parts in one volume. Lithographed Chinese text. Bound in sturdy green half calf, ca. 1900. € 6500

The doctrines of the Chinese philosopher Mengzi (fl. 300 BC), the principal successor to Confucius. This is one of the earliest Chinese texts to be printed in Europe and a landmark in lithographic printing. The Chinese text here is complete in two parts. Lasteyrie had produced a Latin translation by Stanislas Julien (1797–1893) in 1824–26 (“Meng tseu, vel, Mencium inter Sinenses philosophos ingenio, doctrina, nominisque claritate Confucio proximum”), and while the Latin text is not particularly rare, the lithographed set (which was to serve as a supplement) is very much so. The plates were lithographed by the Comte de Lasteyrie, Charles Philibert Lasteyrie du Saillant (1759–1849), an innovator in lithographic printing in France. He carried out the work at his own cost.

Title-page browned and laid down, pp. 150ff. have a stain affecting several leaves, p. 162 patched. Much of the text is remarkably fresh and the binding is entirely solid. Incorrectly stamped ‘Confucius’ on the spine.

Provenance: bookplate of George May Elwood (1844–1906) on rear pastedown (designed by Harold M. Ellis, dated 1898), his label on the front pastedown.

Not in OCLC.



Siltation of French ports

340. **MERCADIER, Jean-Baptiste.** Recherches sur les ensablemens des ports de mer, et sur les moyens de les empêcher à l’avenir, particulièrement dans les Ports de Languedoc [...].

Montpellier, Jean Martel aîné, 1788. With 10 numbered folding engraved plates, including 2 plans.

With: (2) **BERTRAND, Philippe.** Mémoire et discussion sur les moyens de rendre le Doubs navigable [...]. Paris, Goeury, 1804. With 1 folding engraved plate.

4°. 19th century half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine.

€ 2500

First edition. – The “excellent treatise” (cf. Schulz) on the siltation of French ports in the Mediterranean by the engineer and composer Mercadier, who was commissioned by the officials of the department of Languedoc to inspect ports in France and abroad as engineer of ports and dikes. He points out the important role of near-shore currents carrying a lot of sand into the harbour basins. The splendid plates, created by Jacques-Bernard Mercadier, the author’s brother, illustrate the process of siltation based on calculations and mathematical functions. The two plans, also by Mercadier, show the coast of the Languedoc.

(2) First edition of this essay about navigation on the river Doubs, an important connection between the Rhône and the Rhine, by the leading engineer of the Rhône-Rhine Canal, Bertrand (1730–1811). The engraved plate shows the sluice constructed in Gray sur la Saône in 1787.

A good, clean copy.

(1) Brunet IV, 5295. Poggendorff II, 121. Schulz, *Versuch einiger Beiträge zur hydraulischen Literatur* I, 61. *Kat. der Commerz-Bibliothek in Hamburg* 360. Rouse, *Historic Writings on Hydraulics* 64. – (2) *Das gelehrte Frankreich* V, 51. Girault de St.-Fargeau, *Bibliographie historique et topographique de la France* 178. For Bertrand cf. Poggendorff I, 170.





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

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

[Amsterdam], heirs of Henricus Hondius, 1630. 2^o (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 & Van der Krogt 1:107.

The most important early Dutch book on hunting

342. MERULA, Paulus. Placaten ende ordonnancien op 't stuck vande wildernissen.

The Hague, Beuckel Cornelisz. Nieulandt, 1605. 3 parts in 1 volume. Small 2° (31 × 20 cm). With attractive engraved title-page (showing Diana, goddess of the hunt, a hunter and a falconer surrounding an elaborate cartouche together with hounds, birds of prey, and prey) and 2 double-page woodcut plates showing the castles of Teylingen and Warmond. Contemporary vellum. € 9500

First edition of the most important early Dutch book on hunting (“das wichtigste Buch der frühen niederländischen Jagdliteratur”, Lindner). It is divided into three “books”, the first on forestry (including regulations for hunting grounds and the preservation of wildlife), the second on hunting and the third on falconry. While the first is an exhaustive collection of laws and regulations, the others give a more general overview of hunting and falconry in the Low Countries.

With a corner cut off a flyleaf removing an old owner’s inscription, minor water stains in the foot margin and some occasional faint browning, otherwise in very good condition.

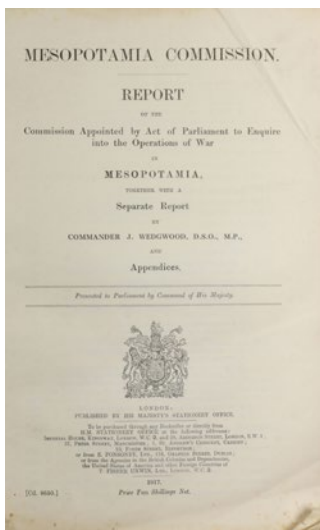
Harting 84; Lindner 11.2447.01; Schwerdt II, p. 24; Souhart, col. 329; for the author: NNBW II, cols. 902–904.



The Siege of Kut Al-Amara

343. MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION. Report of the Commission Appointed by Act of Parliament to Enquire Into the Operations of War in Mesopotamia, Together with a Separate Report by Commander J. Wedgwood [...].

London, His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1917. With 2 (out of 3) lithographed plates (“annexures”), of which 1 folding table showing the movements of all army units from the landing in Suez “up to the present state”. Original blue printed wrappers. € 2000



Official report of the Mesopotamia Commission appointed in August 1916 to investigate the events connected with the Siege of Kut Al-Amara, the worst Allied defeat of the Great War. The Commission’s remit was to enquire “into the origin, inception, and conduct of operations of war in Mesopotamia, including the supply of drafts, reinforcements, ammunition, and equipment of the troops and fleet, the provision for the sick and wounded, and the responsibility of those departments of Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the forces employed in that theatre of war” (p. 3). In the spring of 1916, T. E. Lawrence had been dispatched to Mesopotamia to assist in relieving Kut by either starting an Arab uprising or negotiating a secret deal with Enver Pasha, offering £ 2 million for the free retreat of the troops; the mission produced no useful result, and General Townshend surrendered on 29 April after a siege of 147 days. Some 13 000 Allied soldiers survived to be made prisoners.

Waterstained throughout; edges and corners severely wrinkled, bumped and frayed; traces of dod-earring. Binding soiled; spine chipped.

OCLC 3303415. Cd. 8610.

Field guide for officers during the Mesopotamian campaign (1914–1918), with a folding map

344. [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, 1917. Small 8°. With 1 folding heliozincographed map of “Lower Mesopotamia”, with some routes in red, and three folding letterpress tables. Original green cloth. € 6500



Second edition, considerably expanded, 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. The present edition adds much new information that was not included in the 1915 edition. For example, the “list of routes” in the present guide contains 36 routes between, compared to 14 routes in the 1915 guide. The routes are shown on the folding map. With the owner’s inscription of H.W. Leatham, Lieutenant in the British Royal Army Medical Corps, on the first flyleaf. A few small spots or stains. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

Mesue in Italian – the third known copy

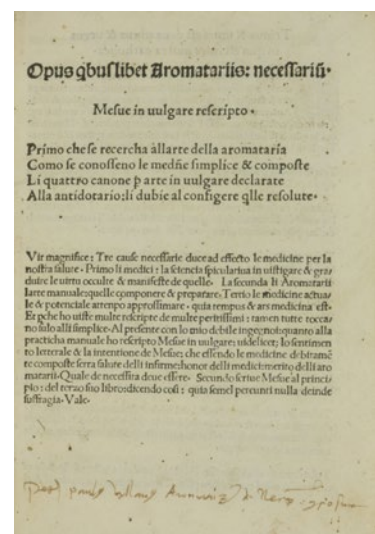
345. MESUE THE YOUNGER (Masawaih Al-Mardini). Opus quibuslibet aromataria: necessariu[m]. Mesue in vulgare rescripto.

[Naples or Venice, ca 1500?]. 4° (145 × 198 mm). Half calf over marbled covers (ca. 1900) with gold-tooled red label to gilt spine. All edges sprinkled red. € 65 000

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.



Early Arabic grammar

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

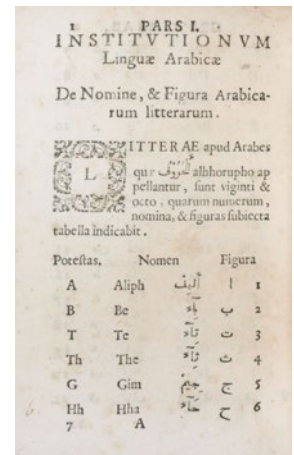
Rome, Stefano Paulini, 1624. 8°. Contemporary limp vellum. Traces of ties.

€ 8500

Rare, early introduction to and grammar of the Arabic language: a compilation based on Arab sources by the Syrian Jesuit Metoscita. “The work again contains laudatory poems in four languages by Donatus. It is dedicated by the publisher Paulinus to Cardinal Francesco Barberini, who as Curator of the Sacra Congregatio had ordered its publication. Paulinus had already recently published two other Arabic grammars in Rome, a large one by Martelotti (1620) and a small one by Scialac (1622). The author, Petrus Al-Matusi, was one of the first pupils of the Maronite College in Rome [...] On p. 227 of the grammar we find one of the first examples of a classical Arabic poem quoted and translated [...] The work is excellently printed with the 16pt Arabic types of Savary de Brèves” (Smitskamp). “This celebrated type-face, which later passed to the Imprimerie Royale, was the mainstay of Arabic typography in France until the late 19th century [...] It likewise influenced the Arabic founts of the Press of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, which had a monopoly of Arabic printing in Rome from 1622 onwards, and at first employed Paulin, the former associate of both Raimondi and Savary de Brèves” (Roper, p. 144–146).

Slight browning and brownstaining throughout due to paper; 18th or early 19th century marginalia and notes on flyleaves; ownership “J. Venturi” to title-page.

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



Erpenius's Arabic grammar – the final edition

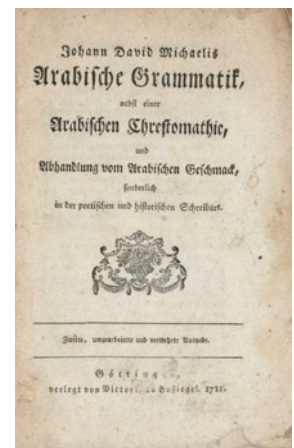
347. MICHAELIS, Johann David. Arabische Grammatik, nebst einer Arabischen Chrestomathie und Abhandlung vom Arabischen Geschmack, sonderlich in der poetischen und historischen Schreibart. Zweite, umgearbeitete und vermehrte Ausgabe.

Göttingen, (Johann Christian Dieterich for) Victorius Boßiegel, 1781. 8°. Contemporary marbled limp boards with ms. title to spine.

€ 1500

The final edition of the venerable Arabic grammar first published by Erpenius in 1613, the work that dominated western instruction in the Arabic language for two centuries. After re-issues (with various amendments) by Deusing (1636), Golius (1656), and Schultens (1748 and 1767), the Göttingen Biblical scholar Michaelis produced a German translation in 1771. “In the long preface [...] Erpenius's grammar is characterised as still the best one in existence for Hebrew and Arabic, and as regards any Oriental language second only to the author's father's Syriac grammar” (Smitskamp, p. 278). This second edition, published a decade later, omits the name of Erpenius: “owing to the many additions (for the greater part unnecessary according to Schnurrer) the work may now be called Michaelis' own” (Smitskamp). It was not until 1810 that Silvestre de Sacy's “Grammaire Arabe” would produce an actual advance in the field. Binding rubbed; occasional brownstaining to interior; several old ownerships and acquisition notes to insides of covers. A good, untrimmed copy.

Schnurrer p. 83f., no. 120. Smitskamp, PO 283. Fück p. 65 & cf. 119f.



An interesting and extensive account of 19th century life in the Middle East

348. MICHAUD, [Joseph Fr.] / POUJOLAT, [Baptistin].
Correspondance d'Orient, 1830–1831.

Paris, Ducollet, 1833–1835. 8°. 7 vols. With a large folding map.
Contemporary green half calf with gilt cover fillets; spines titled in gilt.
€ 2500

Only edition. – The bulk of this work comprises the correspondence between Michaud (the author of “L’Histoire des croisades”) and Poujoulat, who travelled together to Jerusalem through Greece and Constantinople and then separately explored Syria and Egypt respectively. “The letters form an interesting and extensive account of life in those countries at the time” (Blackmer).

Some foxing throughout, as common; lower covers of two volumes slightly sunned, otherwise an appealing, uniformly bound set.

Atabey 807. Blackmer 1121. Weber I, 211. OCLC 580939134. Not in Cobham-Jeffery.



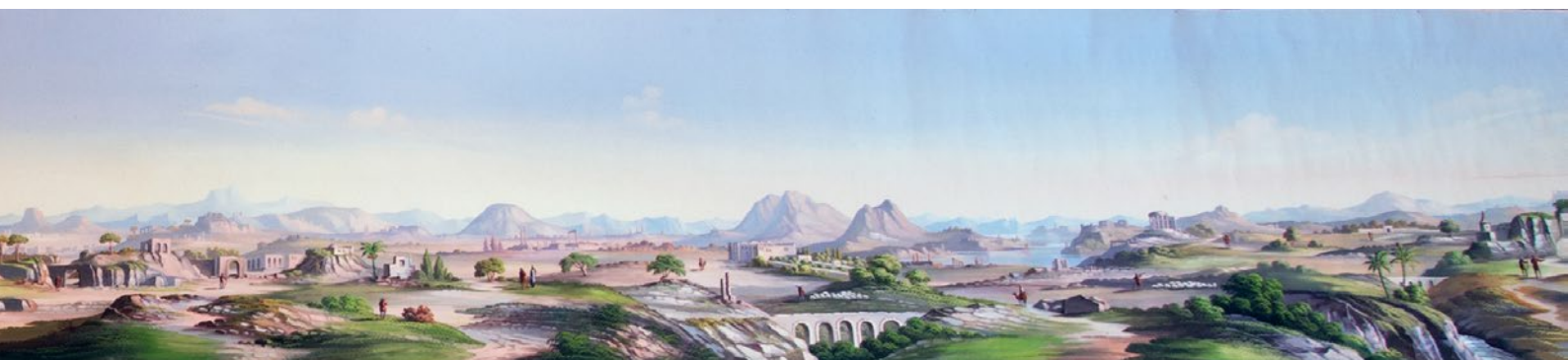
Enormous panoramic Middle Eastern view with ruins, nearly 6 metres long

349. [MIDDLE EAST]. [Mountainous landscape with Middle Eastern and classical Roman ruins, 6 shepherds with their flocks, several figures riding dromedaries and one riding a donkey, (date?) palms, lakes, etc.].

[Palestine?, ca. 1910?]. An enormous panoramic view drawn in coloured gouaches on a single, continuous roll of paper (70 × 583 cm), the drawing running to the edges of the paper.
€ 35 000

A panoramic view of what appears to be a fantasy Middle Eastern landscape, with spectacular mountains in the background, a body of water near each end, and a wide variety of buildings and ruins, some clearly classical Roman and others Middle Eastern. The combination of classical Roman architecture with dromedaries and other Middle Eastern features places it very likely in Palestine, but we have not been able to identify specific buildings. The most distinctive ruin, a round Roman temple with five columns on the viewer’s side, an entablature above them and a vertical base below them, looks more like the Temple of the Vesta at Tivoli than like any known in the Middle East (the columns are not rendered in sufficient detail to determine their order, but they are almost certainly not Ionic and are probably Corinthian). There are also classical Roman aqueducts. The six shepherds with their flocks all wear broad-brimmed hats and have staffs, and two are blowing long, slightly curved horns. Several more figures with broad-brimmed hats and staffs might be pilgrims, one together with what is presumably his wife.

With a 33 cm tear into the left end, a few insignificant and much smaller tears and with pin holes about 1 cm from the edges from mounting on a wall, but otherwise in very good condition and with the colours fresh and bright. A spectacular panoramic view of the Middle East, including many classical Roman ruins.



The Arabian oil fields and pipelines in the late 1930s



350. [MAP-MIDDLE EAST]. Geographical Publishing Company. Arabia and near bordering countries.

Including:

- Palestine
- Iran (Persia) and surrounding territory

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

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

With a few small holes near the inner margin.

98 issues of magazines on the politics of the Middle East in the 70s and 80s

351. [MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE]. MERIP Reports [98 issues].

Washington DC, Middle East Research & Information Project, 1971–1988. 98 volumes. Wrappers, staplebound. € 1500

98 issues of the journal, spanning the period from May 1971 to February 1988. Issues present are Numbers 1–4, after which the publication stopped using volume numbers, 5–16, 18–35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 48–50, 52, 53, 55, 57–69, 71, 73, 75–79, 81, 83–93, 96, 100–107, 110, 114–116, 118, 120–122, 125/126 [double issue], 128, 131, 134, 142, 143, and 150. Topics include the Israeli Black Panthers, Palestine and the PLO, Zionism and American Jews, Iran's revolution, US intervention in the Middle East, and more.

Wrappers worn, most with address label or stamp on rear wraps, some toning, soiling, and small stains, nos. 15 and 21 with lightly foxed wraps, no. 33 with lightly soiled back cover, no. 37 with annotations, nos. 66 and 134 with annotations on back cover, nos. 40 and 116 with price stickers on front cover, no. 88 front cover slightly damaged. Otherwise all in good condition.



Middle East politics of the 70s

352. [MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE]. MERIP Reports [9 issues].

Washington DC, Middle East Research & Information Project, 1973–1976. Original publisher's wrappers, staplebound. € 195

9 issues of the journal, issues present are nos. 23, 24, 32, 33, 41, 49, 50 and 51. Topics include Palestinian issues, the Left in Israel, Arab women workers, Syria's invasion of Lebanon, and much more.

In very good condition.

Complete run for July 1981–August 1983

353. [MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE]. MERIP Reports [17 issues].

Washington DC, Middle East Research & Information Project, 1981–1983. 17 volumes. Original publisher's wrappers, staple-bound. € 295

17 issues of the journal, a complete run for the period between July 1981 and August 1983: nos. 98–116. Topics include Iran, Islam and politics, Reagan's strategy in the Middle East, Egypt, the war in Lebanon, Syria, Israel's occupation of Palestine, and more.

Wrappers slightly worn, some with address label on rear cover, no. 108/109 [double issue] with annotation on front cover. Otherwise all in very good condition.



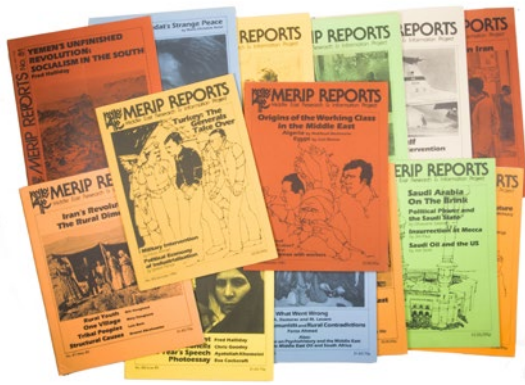
Complete run for October 1979–February 1981

354. [MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE]. MERIP Reports [14 issues].

Washington DC, Middle East Research & Information Project, 1981–1983. 14 volumes. Original publisher's wrappers, staple-bound. € 265

14 issues of the journal, a complete run for the period between October 1979 and February 1981. Issues present are nos. 81–94. Topics include Yemen, women textile workers in Egypt, Palestine and the PLO, Iran's revolution, us intervention in the Middle East, and more.

Wrappers worn, all except no. 94 with address label on rear cover. Otherwise in very good condition.



The Middle East through North American eyes

355. MIDDLE EAST STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA. Middle East Studies Association Bulletin [8 issues].

New York, Middle East Studies Association of North America, 1973–1978. 8 volumes. € 650

Issues present are vol. 7, no. 1; vol. 10, nos. 2 and 3; vol. 11, nos. 1 and 2; vol. 12, nos. 1 and 2; vol. 13, no. 1. Also included are 2 volumes of abstracts from the group's conferences, and a booklet on "American Images of Middle East Peoples: impact of the high school".

Some slight wear, otherwise in very good condition.



Naval commerce between Great Britain and the coasts of Arabia and East Africa

356. MILBURN, William. *Oriental Commerce; or the East India Trader's Complete Guide; containing a Geographical and Nautical Description of the Maritime Parts of India, China, Japan, and the neighbouring Countries, including the Easter Islands, and the Trading Stations on the Passage from Europe; With an Account of their respective Commerce, Productions, Coins, Weights, and Measures; their Port Regulations, Duties, Rates, Charges, &c.*

London, Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, 1825. Large 8°. With 21 folding engraved maps. Contemporary full calf with gilt-ruled covers, spine ornamented in gilt and with gilt-stamped black morocco lettering-piece. € 12 500

Second edition of this extremely rare work on the practicalities of naval commerce between Britain and the coastal societies east of Africa, edited and in some parts also expanded by Thomas Thornton from Milburn's 1813 two-volume edition. Includes a substantial section on the coasts of Arabia and the Gulf: "Ras el Khima" ("the capital of the Pirate Coast, [...] stands on a sandy peninsula [...] There are several castles, one of which is the residence of their Chief"); "Bahreen Islands" ("Manama [...] is large and populous, the buildings are well constructed, and the appearance of it more decent than any in the Gulph [...] The Saikh of Bahreen refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of Persia, and suffers none of the coin in the Islands to bear the titles of the Persian Sovereign"), "El Katif" ("is said to be a good harbour, and a place of trade, but is seldom visited by Europeans"), etc. Kuwait was named "Grane" then, and Milburn, a sea captain serving the East India Company, writes a lengthy section on articles procurable in the Arabian Gulf, ranging from arsenic and lapis lazuli to pearls ("the oyster banks have from 15 to 30 feet water on them [...] The pearls produced here are not so much esteemed in Europe as those of Ceylon, having a yellowish hue; but the natives of India prefer them. They say they always retain their original colour: whereas the white will in a few years become darker, from the heat of the weather, and that of the person wearing them").

Binding rubbed; extremities with some wear. Scattered brown spotting; contemporary ownership inscription cut from upper margin of the title. Rare; the last copy on the market appeared at an auction in 2008.

OCLC 6878156. Cf. Carter, *Sea of Pearls*, 341 (1st ed.).



Queen Charlotte Sophia's copy, with 104 coloured proof plates, 104 uncoloured plates in final form, 4 additional coloured plates and an original dedicatory watercolour drawing



357. MILLER, John. *Illustratio systematis sexualis Linnaei, ...* | An illustration of the sexual system of Linnaeus, ...

London, published and sold by the author at his house ..., [1770–]1777. 3 volumes. Imperial 2° (54 × 38 cm). Richly engraved frontispiece with medallion portraits of Miller and Linnaeus at the head, 3 identical engraved title-pages, 2 series of engraved botanical plates, each series printed from the same 104 plates, but that in volume 1 in proof-states and beautifully hand-coloured, that in volumes 2 & 3 in black and white with titles and imprints, and 4 further plates, numbered I–IV, showing 178 varieties of leaves, finely hand-coloured. With a full-page allegorical dedicatory pen and watercolour drawing for Queen Charlotte of England on the end-leaf before the frontispiece of the first volume, and a professionally lettered index covering all 3 volumes, specially made for this dedication copy, at the end of volume 3. Contemporary uniform gold-tooled mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 60 000

Dedication copy, with a stunning original pen and watercolour drawing in honour of Queen Charlotte of England, of the first edition of a highly esteemed illustrated book on the sexual system of Linnaeus, published in 20 parts from 1775 to 1777, with some plates issued as completed from 1770 onward. Our copy is bound in three volumes, with the volume numbers professionally lettered on the title-pages in ink. Volumes 2 and 3 contain the suite of plates in black and white plus the four hand-coloured plates showing 178 varieties of plant leaves, each plate with an engraved title and imprint. Volume 1 contains a suite of the same 104 plates in proof states with no lettering, all in a fine contemporary hand-colouring.

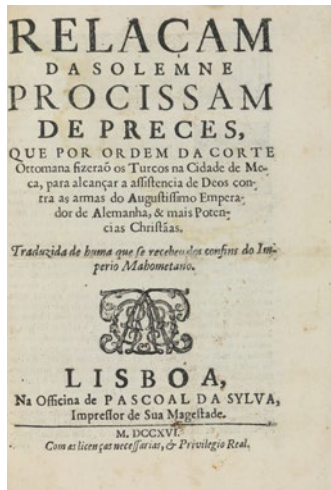
The present copy of this rare and impressive flower book is especially valuable for its beautiful dedicatory watercolour drawing for Queen Charlotte (1744–1818), wife of King George III of England. Probably drawn by Miller himself, it shows Father Time and Britannia seated at the foot of an obelisk looking at the inscription “Charlotta Regina” that an angel just incised on it. A smoking incense burner sits on top of the obelisk, which two putti adorn with garlands while a herald angel blows its trumpet emitting the word “extendo”. The whole is veiled in thick clouds and below it appears the winged decorated royal device bearing the legend “honi soït qui mal y pense”.

Water stain in upper outside corner of one plate and one text leaf in volume 3, and 2 of the plates of leaf varieties foxed, but generally in fine condition. The ink of the uncoloured plates has sometimes caused a shadow on the facing text page. The spine, joints and board edges have been expertly restored, with the loss of much of the gold-tooling on the spine of volume 1.

Blunt, p. 150; GFB, p. 68; Nissen, BBI 1372; Plesch, p. 336.



Account of a pilgrimage to Mecca



358. [MONTERROYO MASCARENHAS, José Freire de]. Relaçam da solemne procissam de preces, que por ordem da Corte Ottomana fizeram os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, para alcançar a assistencia de Deos contra as armas do Augustissimo Emperador de Alemanha, & mais potencias Christãas.

Lisbon, na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°. Marbled boards. € 1500

Account of a pilgrimage to Mecca ordered by the Ottoman court to invoke divine assistance against the Christian forces in the Austro-Turkish War of 1716–18. In fact, the practical value of this pilgrimage turned out to be limited: in August that same year, Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the Turks at Petrovaradin; in 1717 he recaptured Belgrade, defeating the Turkish forces with an overwhelmingly outnumbered army; in 1718 the Treaty of Passarowitz was signed, in which the Ottomans had to surrender large areas to Habsburg Empire, which now reached its greatest territorial expanse in history.

Translated into Portuguese and published by José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670–1760), the polyglot editor of numerous travel accounts and topical pamphlets. Rare; OCLC lists only two copies in America (Yale, Toronto).

OCLC 222370772. Cf. Apponyi 2402, 2405.



Collection of Arabic texts from Oman and Zanzibar

359. MORITZ, B[ernhard]. Sammlung arabischer Schriftstücke aus Zanzibar und Oman.

Stuttgart & Berlin, W. Spemann, 1892. 8°. 2 parts in 1 vol. Publisher's gilt-stamped red cloth. € 1500

First edition, re-issue by Georg Reimer, Berlin (their 1902 publisher's stamp on title-page). Collection of Arabic texts from Oman and Zanzibar, edited in the original language with a glossary by Bernhard Moritz.

An immaculate copy.

Fück 316. OCLC 59217290.

The earliest serial bibliography of Oriental studies

360. MÜLLER, August / Kuhn, Ernst / SCHERMAN, Lucian (eds.). Orientalische Bibliographie. 1887–1911.

Berlin, Reucher & Reichard, 1887–1922. 8°. 25 in 14 volumes. Contemporary brown half library cloth with stamped spine titles and shelfmark labels, but volume 2 bound in full black library cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 4500



The essentially complete, consecutive 25 volume series of the “Orientalische Bibliographie”, “the earliest serial bibliography of Oriental studies” (Marcuse), covering publications from 1887 onwards. “An important annual bibliography, including books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and reviews in the whole field of Oriental studies: language, literature, geography, ethnology, folklore, history, etc.” (Winchell). Together with Zenker’s “Bibliotheca orientalis” (1846–61), the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft’s “Wissenschaftlicher Jahresbericht über die morgenländischen Studien” (1859–81), and Friederici’s “Bibliotheca orientalis” (1876–83), it forms a continuous bibliography of Oriental philology. The 25th volume covers the year 1911; although Besterman states that “no more [was] published”, a final 26th volume (to 1926, not present here) would appear in 1928.

All volumes in good condition, only slight chipping to spine ends of vol. 2, with loose and chipped flyleaves. Removed from the Oriental Institute of Leipzig University with their de-accessioning stamp on title-page, but volume 2 with bookplate of the Columbia classicist and Sanskrit scholar Edward Delavan Perry (1854–1938).

Besterman I, 563. Winchell, Guide to Reference Books (8th ed.), p. 512, DE6. Marcuse, A Reference Guide for English Studies, 237. OCLC 2449338.

The most comprehensive private collection of musical notes

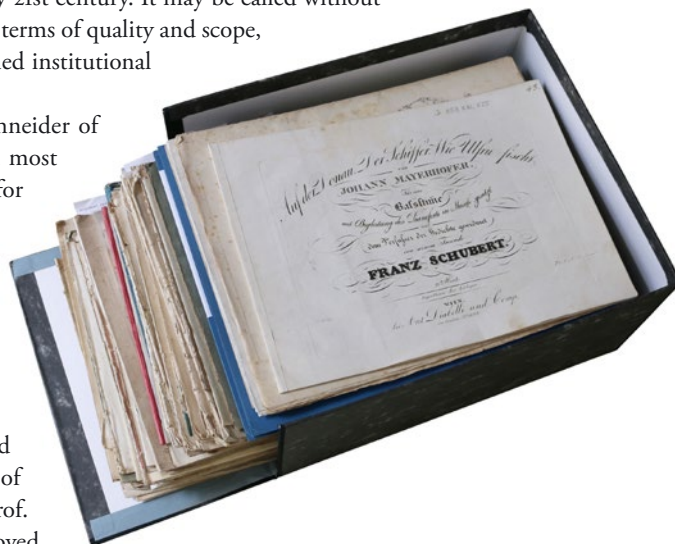
361. [MUSIC]. The Hans Schneider Collection of Sheet Music.

Various places, 1568–2006. A total of 30 107 catalogued units comprising printed and manuscript sheet music. All sizes, but mostly 4° and 2°.

€ 1 750 000

The most comprehensive trove of musical notes in private hands, the Hans Schneider Collection contains in excess of thirty thousand books and brochures of early and original printed music as well as musical manuscripts, spanning more than four centuries from the mid-16th to the mid-20th century and including later material to the early 21st century. It may be called without reservation one of the greatest collections not only for its sheer size, but also in terms of quality and scope, one which can hold its own against some of the most prominent and renowned institutional holdings worldwide.

This vast body of music was compiled by Professor Dr. h.c. mult. Hans Schneider of Tützing (1921–2017), widely hailed as the most prolific, most successful and most prominent publisher, antiquarian bookseller and private collector in the field for the better part of the 20th century (cf. MGG vol. XI, p. 1898f.). Having studied piano at Munich and Innsbruck, Schneider started out as a dealer in early and rare music in 1949. Over the next seven decades he would publish more than 450 sales catalogues, internationally acknowledged for their exacting bibliographical standards. Indeed, a substantial part of the collection here on offer is pre-catalogued, each individual print being described meticulously on cards stating not only all published references but also the precise edition, state, and date for each title, famously difficult to determine in the often undated scores. These cards not only represent the fruit of more than half a century of labour and research, but also give evidence of the scholarly competence of Prof. Schneider and his academic collaborators (at the height of his career, he employed a staff of as many as ten musicologists).



A strong third of the collection (some 12 000 items) comprises piano and chamber music, including Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt, and Chopin, as well as substantial scores by Hindemith, Reger, and Onslow. Another core segment is formed by vocal music: this encompasses nearly 10 000 items (including the complete works of Schubert, Brahms, Bruckner, and Schoenberg), of which almost 4 000 pieces are dedicated to operatic music alone. The last great bloc of the collection is made up by the field of dance music: acquired in this form from the City of Vienna forty years ago, this segment undoubtedly constitutes the most important collection of its kind worldwide, comprising the works of Johann Strauß the Father and the Son, of Lanner, and Ziehrer, to cite but the most famous.

For his achievements Professor Schneider was awarded honorary doctorates by two German universities, and he received the Distinguished Service Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the Bavarian Order of Merit, one of highest decorations to be bestowed by the state of Bavaria. After his passing, his library was acquired directly from his heirs. Its offering on the market as a collection provides a unique opportunity to acquire more or less the complete and uninterrupted published record of period music practice produced during the last centuries.

👉 *A spreadsheet catalogue may be consulted upon application.*



The first scientific account of Petra

362. MUSIL, Alois. Arabia Petraea.

Vienna, Hölder, 1907–1908. 4°. 3 in 4 vols. With 2 folding maps and one folding panorama. Numerous illustrations and plans. Original wrappers. € 9500

First edition of this standard work on the region; the first scientific account of the Nabataean antiquities, including the ruins of Petra. The Bohemian scholar Alois Musil (1868–1944) was fluent in 35 Arabic dialects. In 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built c. 715 CE) in the Jordanian desert north of Amman. During WWI he was sent to the Middle East to thwart British operations against the Ottoman Empire, thus becoming the opponent of T. E. Lawrence. In 1827 he helped establish the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Prague.

With contemporary ownership “Dr. Zweig” on wrapper covers (in Hebrew and German). Some pages uncut; professional repairs to edges. Rare with all 4 volumes; no complete copy recorded at auction during the past decades.



Macro 1667. Howgego III, M103 (p. 664). Fück 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.

The reform of the Ottoman military

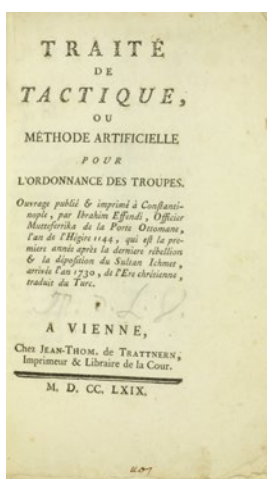
363. [MÜTEFERRIKA] Effendi, Ibrahim. Traité de tactique, ou methode artificielle pour l'ordonnance des troupes. Ouvrage publié et imprimé a Costantinople [...] traduit du Turc.

Vienna, Trattner, 1769. 8°. Modern half calf with giltstamped red spine label. € 1500

First translation (by Károly Comte de Reviczky) of Müteferrika's discussion of the reform of the Ottoman military, which the author himself had published at his own press in 1732. This is the second issue, without the Arabic words “Usul al-hikam fi nizam al-umam” or the word “la” on the title-page and a new page-count (agreeing with the copy in the BSB).

Ownership and bookplate of an Italian collector Antuzzi on flyleaf. Untrimmed; a good copy. Rare, no copy can be traced in auction or trade records.

Seemann (Trattner) 1958. Giese 1005. Petrik II, 200. Kriegsarchiv-Bibliothek Dg. 13. Oravetz, 119. Oravetz S., 25.

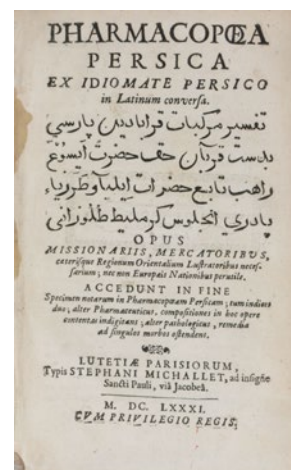


A Persian book on compound remedies

364. MUZAFFAR IBN MUHAMMAD al-Husayni and 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.

A collection of early photographic portraits, sumptuously bound for Ismail the Magnificent

365. [NADAR, Félix, and others]. *Galerie Contemporaine, Littéraire, Artistique.*

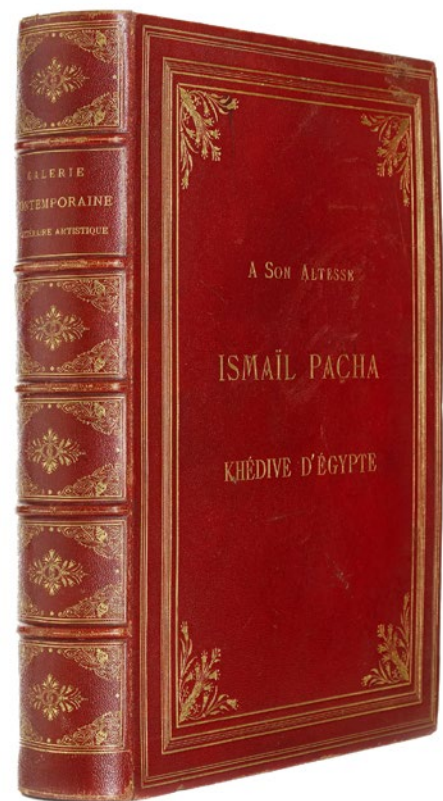
Paris, Ludovic Baschet, 1876–ca. 1878]. 2° (288 × 351 mm). Profusely illustrated throughout, with 48 full-page Woodburytype plates mounted within printed borders on sturdy cardboard, 24 mounted Woodburytype plates in the text, and 2 plates printed in red. Bound in sumptuous red morocco for Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, elaborately giltstamped on spine and both covers. Leading edges gilt, inner dentelle gilt, marbled endpapers. All edges gilt.

€ 18 000

A striking collection of 72 woodburytype portraits of great artists and reproductions of their art, with accompanying biographical sketches, issued in undated instalments, then bound for and dedicated to Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt and Sudan from 1863 to 1879. The portraits include famous authors and officers such as Victor Hugo, Thiers, Georges Sand, Sarah Bernhardt, Alexander Dumas fils, Gounod, Daudet, Erckmann-Chatrian, Mac-Mahon, Coppée, Jules Janin, Velpeau etc. but also Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer whose Suez Canal was constructed and opened under Ismail’s khedivate. The photographs are by Mulnier, Nadar, Carjat, Petit, and others, and printed by Goupil. The woodburytype is a photomechanical process capable of reproducing the continuous tones of photography with pigmented gelatin molded to a varying thickness. The speed and economy of woodburytypes, as well as their permanence (unlike traditional photographic processes that were subject to fading), made them a highly practical substitute for albumen silver prints in book publication or other situations where mass production was desirable.

Occasional slight foxing, but very well preserved altogether. The upper cover of the luxuriant red morocco binding bears the dedication: “A Son Altesse Ismaïl Pacha Khédive d’Égypte”. Sharing the ambitious outlook of his grandfather, Muhammad Ali Pasha, Ismail greatly modernized Egypt and Sudan during his reign, investing heavily in industrial and economic development, urbanisation, and the expansion of the country’s boundaries in Africa.

*OCLC 17984963. Cf. Lucien Goldschmidt and Weston J. Naef, *The Truthful Lens* (1980).*



An executive order in Napoleon's hand, with a substantial letter in Arabic

366. NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). Autograph executive order, signed twice (“Bonaparte”). [Cairo], 29 Brumaire [19 Nov. 1798]. 2° (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 Üleieh, 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 Abdullaha 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 Üleieh: “[...] 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 Poussielle, 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.

Archaeological search for the biblical Exodus

367. NAVILLE, Edouard. The store-city of Pithom and the route of the Exodus.

London, Messrs. Trübner & Co. (colophon: printed by Gilbert and Rivington), 1885. With a frontispiece, 12 plates (2 folding) and 2 maps. Modern half cloth with the original publisher's printed wrappers mounted on the boards. € 250

First edition of an account of archaeological excavations by the Egyptologist Édouard Naville (1844–1926) in search of the route of the Exodus and the biblical city of Pithom. Pithom was one of the two storage cities which the Egyptians, according to the Book of Exodus, forced the Israelites to build. Naville went to Egypt at the end of 1882 and started excavating at Tell el-Maskhuta in the Wadi Tumilat in January 1883, which he identified as Pithom after finding an inscription mentioning Pi- or Per-Atum (“House of Atum”) and discovering that some of the bricks of the houses were made without straw (as is mentioned in the Bible). In 1884 he further investigated the route of the Exodus. All these findings were published as the first volume in a series of publications by the Egyptian Exploration Fund, which had funded the expedition.



Édouard Naville was a Swiss archaeologist and biblical scholar. Between 1882 and 1914 he led numerous excavations in Egypt. As an excavator of large sites and great monuments, Naville cared little for small objects and findings and was criticized by more modern archaeologists such as Flinders Petrie.

With half of a stamp on the front and a bookplate on the pastedown. Originally wrappers discoloured; a very good copy.

Hall, “Édouard Naville” in: *The journal of Egyptian archaeology* XIII, no. 1/2 (1927), pp. 1–6; Holladay Jr, “Pithom”, in: *The Oxford encyclopedia of ancient Egypt* III, pp. 50–53; Lesko, “Naville, Édouard”, in: *The Oxford encyclopedia of archaeology in the Near East* IV, p. 113.

Second series of excavations in search of the biblical Exodus

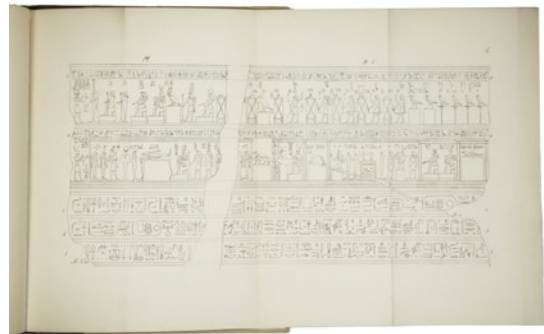
368. NAVILLE, Edouard. Goshen and the shrine of Saft el Henneh (1885). Fifth memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

London, Messrs. Trübner & Co, 1887. With 11 plates (6 folding). Modern half cloth with the original publisher's printed wrappers mounted on the front and back boards. € 250

First and only edition of an account of archaeological excavations by the Egyptologist Édouard Naville (1844–1926) in search of the route of the Exodus. Naville had started excavating in the Wadi Tumilat in 1883, where he believed he found the biblical city of Pithom, and returned to the site in 1885. He identified this region as the biblical “Land of Goshen”, where Jacob and his family had settled. Naville's identifications were later criticized by the Egyptologist Alan Gardiner, who believed Naville was naively using the Bible to find the Exodus-sites.

With a bookplate on the paste-down and a correction of the title on the front board. The original wrappers slightly worn. With a large water stain at the head throughout, but still in good condition.

Hall, “Édouard Naville” in: *The journal of Egyptian archaeology* XIII, no. 1/2 (1927), pp. 1–6; Lesko, “Naville, Édouard”, in: *The Oxford encyclopedia of archaeology in the Near East* IV, p. 113; Van Seters, *Changing perspectives* I, pp. 125–128.



Excavating a Jewish cemetery in Egypt, from ca. 300 BCE

369. NAVILLE, Edouard. The mound of the Jew and the city of Onias. Belbeis, Samanood, Abusir, Tukh el Karmus. 1887. Seventh memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund (extra volume for 1888–9).

Including: **GRIFFITH, Francis Llewellyn.** The antiquities of Tell El Yahûdiyeh and miscellaneous work in lower Egypt during the years 1887–1888.

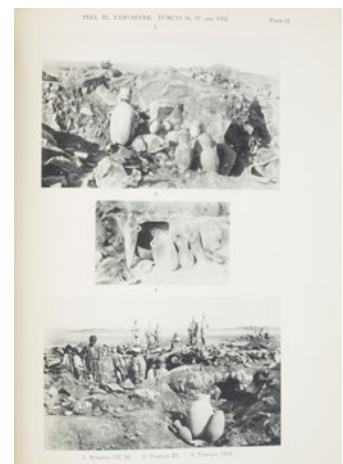
London, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, 1890. 2 parts in 1 volume. With a frontispiece and 26 plates and a second copy of the frontispiece loosely inserted. Modern half cloth with the original publisher's printed wrappers mounted on the front and back boards. € 250

First and only edition of an account of archaeological excavations by the Egyptologists Édouard Naville (1844–1926) and Francis Llewellyn Griffith (1862–1934) in the Egyptian site of Tell el Yahudiyeh, known for its distinctive ceramic ware. “Leontopolis”, as it was named in Greek, was the location of a large Jewish temple, modelled after the temple in Jerusalem, that was built by the exiled Jewish priest Onias. Although little time was available for the excavations in 1886–1887, Naville and Griffith were able to unearth a Jewish cemetery, now dated to the 3rd or 4th century BCE. The resulting publication contains a broad overview of the site by Naville and a more detailed archaeological description by Griffith.

Francis Llewellyn Griffith was a British Egyptologist. As a student he worked for the Egypt Exploration Fund, first training under Finders Petrie and later working with Naville. He was Professor of Egyptology at the University of Oxford from 1924 until 1932.

With a bookplate on the paste-down. Plate 21 lightly soiled and thumbed; a very good copy.

Hall, “Édouard Naville” in: *The journal of Egyptian archaeology* XIII, no. 1/2 (1927), pp. 1–6; Holladay Jr, “Yahudiyya, Tell el-”, in: *The Oxford encyclopedia of ancient Egypt* III, pp. 527–529; Lesko, “Naville, Édouard”, in: *The Oxford encyclopedia of archaeology in the Near East* IV, p. 113.



1952 mission to the Arabian Gulf

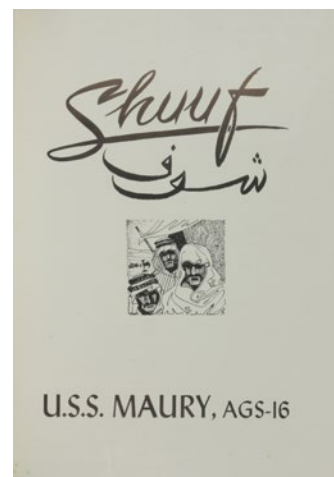
370. NESVIG, Milton L. (ed.). *Shuuf*. U.S.S. Maury, AGS-16.

[Norfolk, VA], The Ship, 1953. 4°. Illustrated throughout by photographs as well as sketch illustrations by Sal Fossaceca. Publisher's original illustrated hardcovers. € 650

Commemorative publication of the U.S.S. Maury's 1952 mission to the Arabian Gulf, where the ship conducted hydrographic surveys ("Unknown shoals and rocky pinnacles lurked beneath the surface of the lovely blue-green waters. Sounding these treacherous, uncharted waters called for great caution and seamanship as the ships and boats felt their way through the unknown"). Contains rarely-seen photographs of Arab dignitaries who visited the ship, including "Salman bin Hamad al Khalifa, son of the Sheikh of Bahrein", "Mohammed Al Kuwaiter, Amir of Ras Mishab", and "Abdul Muchsin, Amir of Dammam". Other illustrations show Thanksgiving Day Derby at Ras Mishab and bowling as well as a Christmas party at Ras-Tanura.

A good, unmarked copy. Rare: only five copies in libraries internationally, all in the U.S.

OCLC 6490018.



Turkish costumes after the famous series by Nicolas Nicolay

371. [NICOLAY, Nicolas]. Plusieurs descriptions des accoustremens, tant des magistrats et officiers de la Porte de l'Empereur des Turcs, que des peuples assujectis à son Empire. Avec les figures des representant le tout au naturel, tirees des medailles antiques & descriptions de ceux qui ont frequenté parmy ces nations, ou des bons auteurs qui en ont escrit.

Including: THOMAS, Artus. Tableaux prophetiques des empereur severe et leon, avec leurs epigrammes predisans la ruine de la monarchie des Turcs.

[Paris, widow of Abel L'Angelier, 1620]. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With 79 engraved plates, including 62 costume plates (ca. 27.5 × 17.5 cm) after Nicolas Nicolay. With an additional loosely inserted engraving of a "Marchant Juif". All the plates have explanatory texts on the versos of the preceding plates. 19th-century green half morocco. € 13 500



Nicolay's series of engravings of Turkish magistrates and officers (including descriptions) followed by Thomas' collection of emblems, prophesying the fall of the Ottoman empire, as published in the 1620 edition of Laonikos Chalcocondyle's *L'Histoire de la décadence de l'Empire Grec*. It doesn't have any date or publisher's information itself, but has the same pagination errors described in the copy of Chalcocondyle in the Staatsbibliothek Berlin ("Bl. 32 als 23 gez. und Bl. 64 doppelt gez."). This history concentrates on the later period of the Byzantine empire and was first published in Latin in 1556. The enlarged French translation with additions by Artus Thomas first appeared 1612 and was possibly reissued in 1616 and 1620.

The original costume plates by Nicolas Nicolay were first published in Nicolay's work *Les navigations peregrinations et voyages, faicts en la Turquie* (Lyon, 1567). It was translated into various languages and left a deep mark on later publications on the same topic. Its success was largely due to the 60 (later expanded to 62) illustrations of the different costumes worn in the area Nicolay visited. Subsequent works on the Turcs also included Nicolay's illustrations, in woodcuts or engraved after the originals as in the Chalcocondyle's edition of 1612.

Binding very slightly rubbed and on leaf somewhat loose. Very good copy.

Cf. Atabey 214 (Chalcocondyle 1662), 871 and 872 (Nicolay 1576, 1586); Goldsmith, BMC STC French C-594 (Chalcocondyle 1620); Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 9 (Nicolay 1576) and 23 (Chalcocondyle 1662); Hiler, pp. 656-657 (several Nicolay editions).

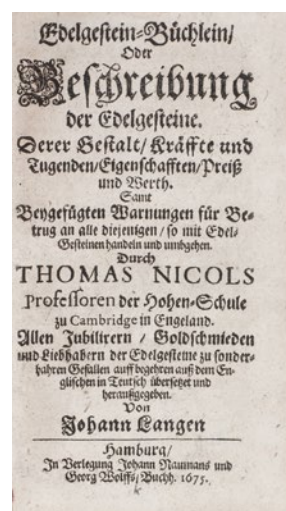
*The first independent gemological book by a British author,
including gems in the Arabian Peninsula*

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

Hamburg, Johann Naumans and Georg Wolff, 1675. 8°. Paper covered vellum. € 2750

First edition of the German translation of *A lapidary or, the history of precious stones*, first published in English in 1652 and compiled by Thomas Nicols: "the first independent gemological book by a British author ... based firmly upon Boetius de Boodt" (Sinkankas). Nicols lists all the true gems, but also covers fossils, coral, pearls, amber, etc. For each he discusses the forms, appearance, properties (diligently but somewhat sceptically reporting magical, mystical and medical claims), origins, classification, uses, prices, engraving on gems, etc. For pearls he informs us that "the best are found in the Persian Gulf" (English edition), especially near what is now called the Strait of Hormuz (Ormus). He also mentions several other spots in the Arabian Peninsula and Egypt where various gems can be found. Nicols makes an intelligent synthesis of the earlier literature, as well as original contributions primarily in practical aspects related to jewellery, such as enhancing stones with reflective foils or dyestuffs, hardening softer stones, and the related subjects of falsification and adulteration. Browned throughout, otherwise a good copy.

Ferguson, Bib. Chem. II, p. 138 note; Sinkankas 4757; VD 17, 3:302273B.



The first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia



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

Copenhagen, Nicolaus Möller, 1774–1778. 4°. 2 vols. With 125 plates and maps (one folding). Contemporary vellum with title to spine. € 5800

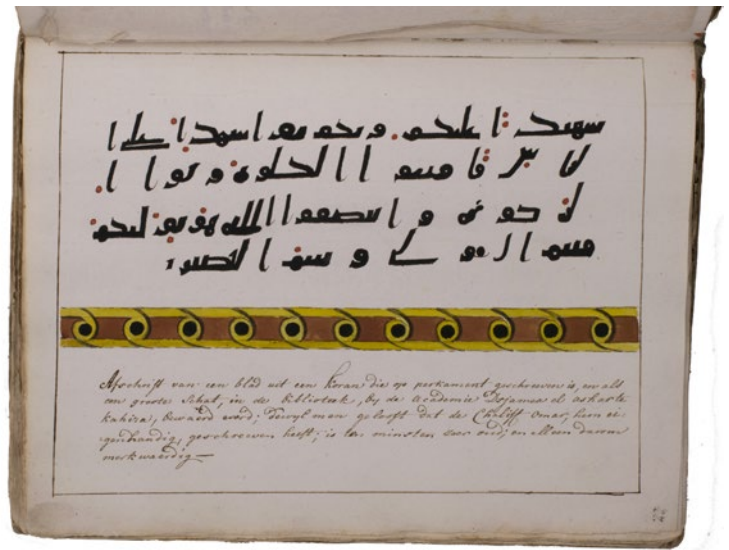
First edition. – Niebuhr's "work on Arabia was the first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia, its people and their way of life. He amassed a vast quantity of factual information which he relates in a simple unrheterical fashion, distinguishing clearly between things observed personally and 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).

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

374. NIEBUHR, Carsten, and others (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. 2^o (29 × 22 cm). 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 (1735–1798), 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, 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 (1776–1778) of the German *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien ...* (1774–1778), 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 Bernard Bredembach, *Peregrinatio in Terra Sanctum* (1486); Heinrich Buenting, *Itinerarium scripturae* (1581); Fredrik Hasselquist, *Travels in the Levant* (1766); J.F. Martinet, *Historie der waereld* (1780–1787) and Joseph de la Porte, *Nieuwe reisiger, beschryving van de oude en nieuwe weerdlt* (1766–1791).

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 bookblock and the free endleaf at the back torn out. A good example of the fascination of leading figures in the voc and wic with the Arabian peninsula and vicinity and with Islamic culture.

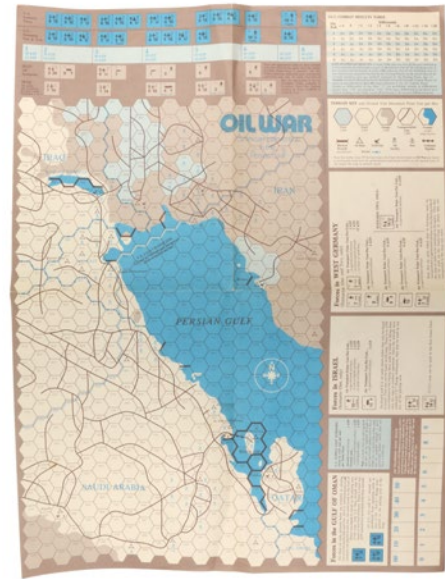
For Niebuhr and his accounts of Arabia: Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 48; Howgego, to 1800, N24; for Gerlagh: Katalogus ... tekenwerk-schilderwerk van Johann Louis Gerlagh (1987); A. Romeijn, De stadsregering van Tholen (1577–1795) (2001), pp. 229–230.

American Intervention in the Persian Gulf

375. [OIL WAR GAME]. Oil War: American Intervention in the Persian Gulf. Strategy & Tactics nr. 52.

New York, Simulation Publications, 1975. Large 4°. With a loosely inserted folding board game. Original printed wrappers. € 2500

A curious two-player game on the oil conflict in the Gulf, published in *Strategy & Tactics*, the magazine of conflict simulation: “Oil War’ is a simulation of a brigade/squadron level of a hypothetical attempt by the United States and various other nations to take over the oil-producing areas of the Middle East. The simulation is primarily of land and air conflict. The game covers an arbitrary period of conflict (sixteen days), in which the issue would be decided. A total of three scenarios are available from which the Players may choose [...]”. A remarkable echo of the 1973/74 oil crisis which followed the oil embargo declared by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, targeting nations perceived as supporting Israel during the Yom Kippur War. By March 1974, the price of oil had risen nearly 400%, from \$3 per barrel to nearly \$12 globally; U.S. prices were significantly higher. The crisis demonstrated to the industrialised countries their extreme dependency on fossil fuels and even sparked notions such as this of a Western military intervention in the Middle East to secure access to the industry’s lifeblood.



Rare and detailed history of the doctrines of Islam

376. OOMIUS, Simon. Het geopende en wederleyde Muhammedisdom of Turckdom.

Amsterdam, Willem van Beaumont, 1663. 8°. 2 parts in one volume. With additional engraved title-page. Early full vellum over boards, yapp edges, spine lettered in an early hand. € 3500

First edition of this rare and detailed history of the doctrines of Islam by the noted Dutch theologian Oomius (1630–1706). Includes an early Life of the Prophet. Meant to inspire increased religious zeal in the Christian reader, the book is on the whole rather severely critical of the tenets it discusses. Japanese owner stamps in red ink to title-page; Arabic bookplate to pastedown. A short tear in the margin of one index leaf, but a very good copy.

Chauvin XII, 1235 (c. XI, 637). OCLC 799724699 (a single copy in Strasbourg; none in America).



An excellent copy of this standard work

377. OPPENHEIM, Max von. Die Beduinen.

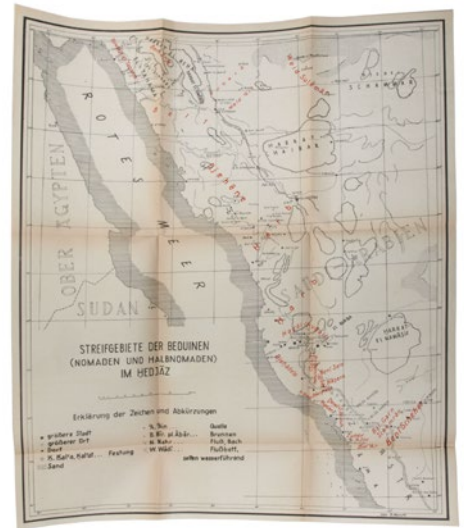
Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1939–1968. 4°. 5 parts in 4 volumes. With 3 frontispieces, 32 plates with photograph reproductions, several folding tables and maps in texts, and a total of 6 folding maps, some in end-pocket. Uniform green cloth. € 4500

First edition of an elaborate work on Bedouin tribes in the Arabian Peninsula, written by the German orientalist and archeologist Max von Oppenheim (1860–1946) in collaboration with Erich Bräunlich and Werner Caskel. Von Oppenheim made various travels to the Middle East in the early 20th century, where he observed and analyzed the lives and cultures of various Bedouin tribes. “Fascination with a society seemingly still free of the constraints of ‘civilization’ and still governed by a shared traditional code of behaviour underlies

the admiration for the Bedouins that Max von Oppenheim shared with many of his predecessors and contemporaries” (Gossman). He gathered his information during nearly forty years, and the first volume of his ethnographic study appeared in 1939, dealing with Bedouin tribes in Mesopotamia and Syria. In 1943 the second volume was published, which dealt with the tribes in Palestine, Hejaz, Transjordan and the Sinai Peninsula. The last two volumes were posthumously published and edited by Caskel (1896–1970) comprising the tribes in Iraq, Iran and north and middle Arabia. Most of the tables show family trees, and tribe members are shown on the plates, along with their names and the year the photo was taken. “Perhaps the most comprehensive work on the locations, genealogies, and interconnections of the Arab Bedouin” (Sweet).

In very good condition, only very slightly browned.

Macro 1720. Henze III, 650. L. Gossman, *The passion of Max Von Oppenheim: archaeology and intrigue in the Middle East from Wilhelm II to Hitler* (2013), p. 18; L. E. Sweet, *The central Middle East: a handbook of anthropology and published research on the Nile Valley, the Arab Levant, southern Mesopotamia, the Arabian Peninsula, and Israel* (1971), p. 157.



*The learnedness of Middle Eastern rulers:
forty dissertations*



378. [ORIENTAL STUDIES IN SWEDEN]. [A collection of 40 theses].

Copenhagen, Lund, Uppsala and other places, 1747–1842. 40 volumes. Mostly 4°. € 18 000

Mostly printed in the second half of the 18th century, the present collection includes the works of the principal Swedish orientalists of their time, mainly teaching and publishing at the universities of Uppsala and Lund, many by the great Matthias Norberg (1747–1826). Among the topics covered are medicine in the Middle East, history, linguistics and literature, education, and the learnedness of Middle Eastern rulers.

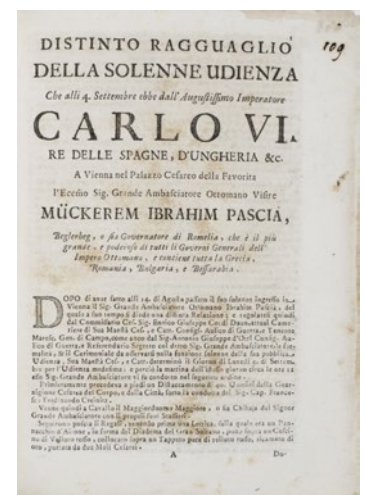
Detailed list of all titles available upon request.

*Ottoman ambassador's audiences
before the Emperor Charles VI and Prince Eugene of Savoy*

379. [OTTOMAN EMPIRE]. [Drop-title:] Distinto ragguglio della solenne udienda che alli 4. Settembre ebbe dall' Augustissimo Imperatore Carlo VI. re della Spagne, d'Ungheria &c. a Vienna nel Palazzo Cesareo della Favorita l'ecc[ellentissi] mo sig[nor]. grande ambasciatore Ottomano visire Muckerem Ibrahim Pascia, ...

Including: Racconto della solenne visita, che alli 7. Di Settembre 1719. Il Sig[nor]. Grande Ambasciatore Ottomano Ibrahim Pascià diede al Seren[issimo]. Principe Eugenio di Savoia, ...

(Colophon: Rome, Giovanni Francesco Chracas, 1719). 4°. With a hatched roman capital used as an initial. Set in roman types with extensive italic. Modern boards covered with chemical-marbled paper, black morocco spine label. € 4500



Extremely rare contemporary account of the audiences of the first Ottoman ambassador to the Holy Roman Empire before the Emperor himself and before Prince Eugene of Savoy, both in the year 1719. This signalled the beginning of the attempted transition from war to negotiation in the ever difficult relations between the great Islamic and Christian powers. The Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI (1685–1740) conducted the successful Austro-Turkish War against the Ottoman Empire in the years 1716 to 1718, lead by Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663–1736). After the Treaty of Passarowitz ended the war on 21 July 1718 the Ottoman Sultan Ahmed III sent Ibrahim Pasha to Vienna to serve as Ambassador and Charles VI sent Count Hugo von Virmont to Constantinople as Ambassador to the Sultan. This exchange of ambassadors was celebrated with a grand ceremony near the border where the two ambassadors met on 15 June 1719. The present publication begins by noting Ibrahim's arrival in Vienna on 14 August and gives an account of his audience before Charles VI on 4 September. The last two pages, with their own drop-title, give an account of Ibrahim's meeting with Prince Eugene of Savoy on 7 September. Both accounts include lists of presents exchanged. Eugene was to receive Ibrahim Pasha again at his newly built Belvedere palace in Vienna on 2 October 1719.

We have located no other copy of the present edition, but the ICCU records one copy of an undated edition. It is also a 4° of 4 leaves, but the fourth leaf is blank and it apparently omits the account of Ibrahim's meeting with Prince Eugene, which appears on the fourth leaf of the present edition. WorldCat records one copy of a German edition of the account of the meeting with Prince Eugene and three copies of a German publication on Ibrahim's arrival in Vienna.

Somewhat foxed but otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed, preserving all deckles. An important document of the Ottoman Empire's relations with Christian Europe and a window into the opulence accompanying the diplomacy.

Cf. ICCU, RMLEo47805 (1 copy of undated ed., omitting meeting with Eugene of Savoy); KVK (same copy); WorldCat (1 copy each of 2 related publications in German); for the background: C. W. Ingrao, ed., The Peace of Passarowitz, 1718 (2011).

The Ottoman-Mamluk war and the conquest of Mecca and Medina

380. [OTTOMAN-MAMLUK WAR]. Omnia que gesta sunt in Oriēte inter Sophi & Maximum Turcarum & Suldanum, & que[m] admodum dux Turcaru[m] caepit Alepum & Damascum & Hierusalem cum om[n]ibus circumiace[n]tibus oppidis, & quo[rum] maximus Turcaru[m] voluit audire una[m] missam apud sanctu[m] sepulchru[m] Iesu Christi.

[Basel, Pamphilus Gengenbach, 1518]. 4°. With woodcut illustration on title-page. 19th-century pink wrappers. € 35 000

Rare 16th-century news pamphlet on the Ottoman-Mamluk War (1516–1517). The booklet relates the events from June 1516 to July 1517, followed by an account of Sultan Selim's visit to Jerusalem. During the Ottoman-Mamluk war the Ottoman Sultan Selim I, known as "the Grim", conquered Syria and defeated the Mamluk Sultan in the Battle of Ridaniya. He subsequently captured and sacked Cairo, thereby placing the holy cities Mecca and Medina under Ottoman rule, which marked the beginning of Ottoman power in Arabia. With two bookplates, some browning, otherwise in very good condition.

Göllner 115; USTC 679549; VD 16, O 738.



Rare counterpart to Lorimer's gazetteer: "For Official Use Only."

381. PAGET, William Henry, MASON, A. H. & others (editors). Frontier and Overseas Expeditions from India. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Divisions of the Chief of the Staff Army Head Quarters India. In six volumes. For official use only.

Simla, Government Monotype Press, 1907–1911. 8 volumes, (6 & 2 supplements). 8°. With 43 maps and 8 plans.

Uniformly bound in contemporary quarter calf over green cloth covers with giltstamped spine labels. € 125 000

An excessively rare counterpart to Lorimer's simultaneously published *Gazetteer of the Gulf*: like it, classified at the time of its issuing as a confidential British government document and still well-nigh unobtainable in the original printing, this third and last issue of Paget's and Mason's "Frontier and Overseas Expeditions" remains the most important single source on Raj-based military frontier operations carried out up to the First World War. The work was first compiled in 1873 by Colonel W. H. Paget as "A Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes", with the intention of providing a "valuable guide" to such British commanders and policymakers as "might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours". It was revised in 1884 by A. H. Mason of the Royal Engineers. Three decades later, the frontiers of British influence had vastly expanded: they now reached to the borders of Afghanistan and Persia, and a newly compiled record of expeditions was urgently required. Under the editorship of Lieutenant C. F. Aspinall and Major R. G. Burton, the work known as "Paget & Mason" was thoroughly overhauled and expanded to six volumes, replete with maps and each dealing with a distinct geographical division, with two supplements. Only a few hundred copies would have been printed for circulation to British government departments, regimental libraries, and agencies.

The present set, issued to the 7th Division Military Society in 1908 (later the Bareilly Brigade Military Library), bears the giltstamped copy numbers 217, 220, 221, 222, 258, 262, and 1134 (supplement). The sixth volume deals in depth with "The Arabian Peninsula and the Islands of Perim and Socotra". It includes a sketch of the geographical situation before discussing in more detail the First Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1809 ("political causes—composition of the force—arrival at Masqat—arrival at Ras-al-Khaimah—description of Ras-al-Khaimah—landing of main body—capture of Ras-al-Khaimah—bravery of enemy—burning of pirate vessels—losses—Lingeh—repulse of the troops—re-embarkation—daring action by Lt. Hall, I.N.—attack on Shanas—desperate resistance"). Corners somewhat bumped, but altogether a tightly bound, handsome and well-preserved set. 1910 and 1911 stamps of the Bareilly Brigade Military Library to most volumes (but stamp of W. B. Salmon to the supplement to vol. 2).

Provenance: 1) 7th Division Military Society, 1908; 2) Bareilly Brigade Military Library, 1910/11; 3) U.S. private collection.



Pakistan landscapes and scenes

382. [PAKISTAN]. Watercolour album.

Pakistan, 1844. Oblong 4° (287 × 195 mm). 23 leaves with 17 watercolours and 4 pencil drawings; a few blanks. Contemporary marbled half calf. € 9500

A fine watercolour album composed by a member of the British Army stationed in Pakistan, shortly after the Battle of Hyderabad in March 1843. The unknown artist (whose name may be indicated by the initials "WME" on the flyleaf) followed the Indus river from Karachi to the northern parts of the Sindh province. Most drawings have pencilled place names; only a few are untitled. The album begins with a watercolour of the tomb of the British officer Bowen, of the 86th regiment, who drowned in an attempt to swim his horse across the river, followed by a watercolour of the spot where the accident occurred. Furthermore, the album contains views of Karachi (3, including a "captured pirate vessel"), Hyderabad (4), Jerruk (Jhirk), Bhaker Fort (3), Sukkur, Soonda (between Makli and Jerruck), and eight unidentified cities and landscapes. A sketch of the "Mess Verandah" at Fort Hyderabad has been removed.



A rare and very interesting manuscript album with fresh and unfaded colours, dating from the early years of the British presence of Pakistan: the British East India Company began its invasion of Sindh in 1839; Karachi was the first area in the province to be occupied. By 1843 most of the province (excepting the State of Khairpur) was added to the Company's territory after victories at Miani, Dubba and Hyderabad.

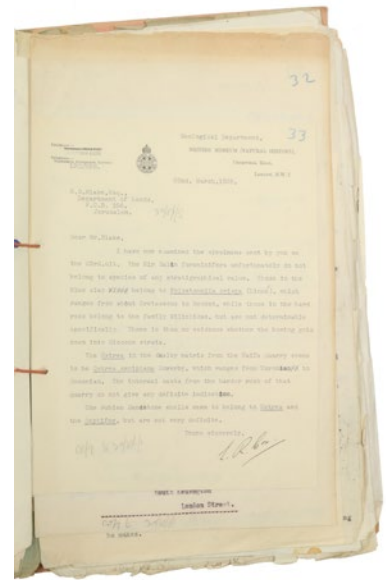
Mesozoic fossils from British Palestine

383. [PALEONTOLOGY–GEOLOGY–PALESTINE]. A collection of original government correspondence.

London & Jerusalem, 1924–1938. 2° (ca. 27 × 36 cm). In pink cardboard portfolio entitled “Fossils Mesozoic-Age (secondary)”.

€ 2800

Correspondence between the Geological Advisor to the Mandatory Government of Palestine, George Stanfield Blake, and the palaeontologist and malacologist Leslie Reginald Cox from the British Museum of Natural History, discussing fossil specimens. During his employment as Geological Advisor from 1922 to 1939, Blake managed to establish the geological cornerstones of Palestine and Transjordan. Includes mostly typescript letters with autograph signatures, as well as a few autograph letters, with additional correspondence by J. Cottreau, M. Dubertret, S. H. Shaw, R. T. Ledger and others.



Souvenir dried flower albums

384. [PALESTINE HERBALS]. Blumen des Heiligen Lande[s]. Flowers of the Holy Land. Fleurs de la Terre Sainte. Tsvety iz' Svyatoy Zemli.

Jerusalem, [ca. 1880]. Small oblong 8° (105 × 170 mm). 2 albums, each with lithographed title-page and 12 plates with mounted flowers, dried and pressed on cardboard with letterpress captions; tissue guards. Original olive wood covers with bevelled edges and cloth spine (giltstamped but oxydized); hand-painted title “Jerusalem” enclosed within inlaid ornamental borders.

€ 2500



Lovely souvenir albums of mounted dried and pressed flowers, sold to tourists of the Holy Land as mementoes of their journey. The displays are painstakingly arranged, either in the manner of still lifes, or the flowers forming various ornaments, including the Star of David, vases, and arches, while several plates also show them entwined around a Christian cross. Each arrangement has a printed caption in English, German, French and Russian, noting the place where the flowers were picked (including Jericho, Bethlehem, and Mount Zion).

A long and narrow splint of olive wood chipped away from the top edge of one album's lower board. Spines a little rubbed, wooden boards slightly scratched in places. A charming, uncommon set.

Cf. OCLC 319258879.

Palestinian coverage of the war in Lebanon

385. PALESTINE INFORMATION OFFICE. Palestine Perspectives [33 issues].

Washington DC, Palestine Information Office, 1978–1982. 33 volumes. Staplebound.

€ 425

Vol. 1, no. 1 to vol. 3, no. 1–7; 9–14. Coverage of Palestinian statehood efforts, diplomatic outreach, and much coverage of the war in Lebanon. In very good condition. Most with address label printed on back.





Palestinian newsletter from California

386. PALESTINE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE. Palestine Solidarity Committee Newsletter [10 issues].

Albany, CA., The Newsletter, 1976–1977. Staplebound. € 295

10 issues of the newsletter, issues present are vol. 2 nos. 1–5, 8–10, and vol. 3 nos. 1, 3. Includes contributions by Palestinian students in the Bay Area. Neatly creased from folding for mailing, with address label on rear panel.

Palestinian state magazine

387. PALESTINE RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER. Palestine Perspectives [31 issues].

Washington DC, Palestine Research and Educational Center, 1983–1988. 31 volumes. Staplebound. € 675

Issues present are nos. 1–25, 27, 29, 30, 32–34. Coverage of Palestinian statehood efforts, diplomatic outreach, and much coverage of the war in Lebanon. This is a continuation of the magazine by the same title that was formerly published by the Palestine Information Office.

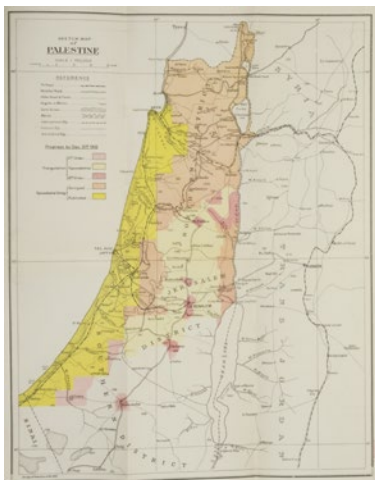
In very good condition. Most volumes with address label on back.



Detailed report on British-controlled Palestine and Transjordan

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

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



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

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

National voices in Jordan: the street and the state, p. 247.

*Four editions (1528–1531) containing six works on pharmacology,
herbal medicine and magical gems (plus a mill-stone!)*

389. PAULUS OF AEGINA (ed. by Otto BRUNFELS and Wilhelm KOPP). *Pharmaca simplicia*, Othone Brunfelsio interprete. Including: *De ratione victus* Gukielmo Copo Basiliensi interprete.

(Strasbourg, Georg Ulricher, September 1531). With a finely executed woodcut on the title-page repeated on the verso of the last leaf

With:

(2) **VALLA, Giorgio.** *De simplicium natura liber unus*. Strasbourg, Heinrich Sybold, (August 1528). With the title in a woodcut architectural frame,

(3) **ODO OF MEUNG (misattributed to AEMILIUS MACER).** *De herbarum virtutibus, cum Joannis Atrociani co[m]mentariis*. Including: *Walafrid Strabo. Hortulus vernantissimus*. Freiburg im Breisgau, (Johann Faber, 1530).

(4) **MARBOD OF ANJOU** (with notes and additions by Georg Pictorius). *De lapidibus pretiosis encheridion, cum scholiis Pictorii Villingensis. Eiusdem Pictorii De lapide molari carmen*. [Freiburg im Breisgau, Johan Faber] 1531. With a woodcut initial with pictorial decoration.

4 editions containing 6 works in 1 volume. 8° (16.5 × 11 cm). Blind-tooled leather (Freiburg or vicinity?, ca. 1570?) over tapered wooden boards, sewn on 3 double supports, laced into the boards, each board with fields edged by multiple fillets, the outer field containing a frame made from a large roll with allegorical female figures representing the four theological virtues. The front board with the owner's initials "AW" and 2 engraved brass fastenings.

€ 45 000



Four editions printed and published in Freiburg and nearby Strasbourg from 1528 to 1531, containing six works of medical and pharmacological interest, all in the original Latin: the first edition of two Byzantine pharmacological works; the first edition of a Renaissance pharmacological work; an 11th-century verse description of nearly a hundred herbal medicines, here in the second edition to include the additions and commentaries of 1527; and the third and best edition of the first lapidary, written around 1100, discussing precious stones, especially the magical and therapeutic properties of gems.

(1) First edition of two pharmacological works by the Byzantine physician Paulus of Aegina (ca. 625–ca. 690). The first, “*Pharmaca simplicia*”, prepared for publication by the great German pioneer of scientific botany Otto Brunfels (1488?–1534), provides brief accounts of the properties and uses of about 750 pharmacological simples, the basic ingredients for preparing medicines, listed mostly in alphabetical order. The second, “*De ratione victus*”, prepared by Wilhelm Kopp (ca. 1461–1532) from Basel, who moved to Paris in 1512 and became personal physician to King Louis XII, describes about 100 medicines, including mushrooms.

(2) First edition of a posthumous pharmacological encyclopaedia by the humanist professor Giorgio Valla (1447–1500) at Venice. It contains brief instructions on the use of hundreds of herbal and other medicines, arranged alphabetically.

(3) A didactic poem in Latin hexameters explaining the therapeutic value of (originally) 77 kinds of herbs, now usually attributed to the French medieval physician, Odo of Meung in the last quarter of the 11th century, but formerly to Aemilius Macer (70–16 BCE) and therefore sometimes called the Macer “*Floridus*”. It was a major influence on the Salerno “*Regimen sanitatis*” and through it on the Nicolai “*Antidotarium*”, making it a central work in the evolution of European medicine. Although first published at Naples in 1477, the present publisher's 1527 Basel edition first combined it with the shorter and more botanical and horticultural poem by Walafrid Strabo (ca. 808–849), first published under the title *Hortulus* at Vienna in 1510, both with important new commentaries and additions by Johannes Atrocianus (ca. 1495?–ca. 1543?), giving nearly a hundred kinds of medicinal herbs.

(4) Third and best edition of the first lapidary, written in verse around 1100 by Marbod of Anjou, Bishop of Rennes. It gives a detailed account of a wide variety of precious stones, especially the magical powers and therapeutic properties of gems. It is carefully edited and annotated by Georg Pictorius, who also added a few verses of his own. “There is a new spirit in his [Marbode's] work, not seen in earlier lapidaries, which emphasizes that the knowledge of stones is useful and a means of power for men. Marbode's lapidary then becomes the model for numerous subsequent treatises” (Schuh).

With a owner's (?) name in red ink at the foot of the title-pages of (1) and (3), and a later owner's inscription at the head of the first title-page, partly erased; several contemporary and later manuscript notes. First title-page slightly dirty, a faint water stain in the second, and minor marginal defects in 3 leaves of (3), not affecting the text, but otherwise in very good condition. The impression of the tooling on the spine is no longer clear and there are a couple small holes and minor wear, but the binding remains in good condition, with most of the tooling on the boards sharp, so that the roll and stamps are very clear.

(1): Adams P 496. USTC 683278. VD 16, ZV 12239. – (2): USTC 659360. VD 16, V 195. Not in Adams. – (3): Adams O 62. Durling 2892. L. Elaut, “*Para-historisch commentaar op ... de Macer Floridus*, in: *Scientiarum historia I* (1959), pp. 149–159, at p. 153. USTC 609421. VD 16, O 270. – (4): *Sinkankas 4170 & 4172*. USTC 674861. VD 16, M 931 & P 2691. Ward/Corozzi 1495. Cf. Adams M 519 (1539 Cologne ed.). Wellcome 4039 (1531 Wechel ed.).

Newspaper for the Palestinian community in North America



390. PCNA. Palestine Congress of North America Newsletter / PCNA Monthly [26 issues].

Washington DC, Palestine Congress of North America, 1982–1985. 26 volumes. € 850

Pro-PLO newspaper for the Palestinian community in North America, covering the Palestinian people's struggle as well as the larger Arab world. 26 issues of the monthly newspaper, spanning the period from September 1982 to October 1985. Issues present are vol. 1 nos. 1–6, vol. 2 nos. 1–2, vol. 3 nos. 4–11, vol. 4 nos. 1–11, vol. 5 nos. 12–1 (double issue for Dec. 1984 and Jan. 1985), 2–3 (double issue for Feb.-March 1985), and 10. Also includes a form letter updating the reader on the PCNA's activities and endorsing an upcoming anti-war action.

All volumes are horizontally creased as issued, most are evenly toned. Vol. 3 no. 9 has an address label and stamp on the front cover. Otherwise all in good condition.

The "Persian Gulf Cable"

391. [PERSIAN TELEGRAPH]. GOLDSMID, Frederic John. Telegraph and Travel. A Narrative of the Formation and Development of Telegraphic Communication Between England and India, [...] With Incidental Notices of the Countries Traversed by the Lines.

London, Macmillan & Co., 1874. 8°. With wood-engraved title vignette, folding map of the Middle East, 3 maps, 4 wood-engraved plates, 1 steel-engraved portrait, and numerous wood-engraved text illustrations. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine title. Marbled edges and endpapers. € 2800



Fascinating account of the work on the submarine telegraph lines from British India to Turkish Arabia, the so-called "Persian Gulf Cable" laid in the 1860s. An extensive section is devoted to the laying of cables in the Arabian Gulf south of Persia, with a separate diagram of the diversion of the "Persian Gulf Cable" from Elphinstone Island off the northern tip of Arabia to Henjam and Jask. The telegraph lines ultimately reached from London via Munich, Vienna, Constantinople, Diarbekr, and Baghdad to Basrah, then continued by the Indian Government to Bushehr, Henjam, Gwdar and Karachi as well as to Tehran. Other cables connected Cairo with Aden and thence with Bombay.

Some brownstaining and edge flaws, otherwise an excellent copy. Inscribed "Thomas Kirk Johnson Dec. 1876 From R. B. Hull".

Howeggo III, G31. OCLC 1283945.



An exceptional series of 50 meticulously executed miniatures

392. [PERSIAN MINIATURES]. A series of miniatures showing Persian scribes.

Persia, mid-Qajar period (1850s). 2° (322 × 212 mm). 50 watercolour miniatures on paper, ca. 9 × 14 cm, pasted on coloured cardboard within multiple gilt and pen-ruled frames, bound as a fan-fold book with cloth hinges.

Near-contemporary black leather covers, stored in blind-stamped black slipcase with top flap. € 75 000

An exceptional series of 50 meticulously executed miniatures, compiled and painted by an anonymous artist. 41 of the delicate watercolours represent famous calligraphers, 5 (1 in grisaille) presumably represent sufis, and one more (not coloured) shows a seated prince, while 3 miniatures (2 in grisaille) depict flowers.

The main series of calligraphers begins with Yaqut al-Musta'simi, who lived in Baghdad under the Abbasid dynasty in the 13th century, and reaches so far as to include artists from the first half of the 19th century (the most recent date of death being that of Aqa Fath-'Ali Sirazi, 1852/53). Their names are captioned under the image, all in the same hand in nasta'liq script (with a single exception in sikasta). Most calligraphers are shown kneeling, with one knee raised on which they rest their paper—the typical posture of a scribe. One is shown writing at a desk, another seated on a low stool; yet another is busy sharpening his pen. The poet Wisal

Sirazi is seen writing on his knee, but has a small table with an inkwell and paper in front of him. Nearly all are depicted holding their reed pen in hand, with various writing implements next to or in front of them, such as inkwells, pen cases, extra pens and paper, pen-knife, and sometimes a hookah (indeed, two scribes are shown smoking). Others have in front of them a candle and teapot, flowers or a bowl of fruit. They are shown wearing different kinds of turbans or a black astrakhan "kulah", the Qajar headdress.

All the miniatures bear numbers between 1 and 50 on the reverse of the mounting boards, though they are not bound in order.

Provenance: apparently from the collection of Paul Manteau, a French (or Belgian?) official in Iran, with a press-copied salary receipt loosely inserted: "Je reconnais avoir reçu de Son Altesse Impériale Djellal-e-Daulet la somme de Soixante Tomans représentant le montant de mes appointements du mois de Châval année 1310. Téhéran le 11 avril 1893. Paul Manteau".

Some of the cloth concertina hinges professionally repaired, but finely preserved altogether.



*"The historic cornerstone
of the study [of mummification] in English"*

393. PETTIGREW, Thomas Joseph. A history of Egyptian mummies, and an account of the worship and embalming of the sacred animals by the Egyptians; with remarks on the funeral ceremonies of different nations, and observations on the mummies of the Canary Islands, of the ancient Peruvians, Burman priests, &c.

London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman (back of title-page and colophon: printed by P.P. Thoms), 1834. 4°. With 13 numbered lithographed plates (the first used as frontispiece), including 3 fully and 1 partly coloured by a contemporary hand, of which 2 highlighted in gold. Contemporary half calf, restored and rebaked with parts of the original backstrip laid down, with new tooling and title-label on spine, cloth sides, later endpapers. € 3000

First edition of "the historic cornerstone of the study [of mummification] in English. For the time at which it appeared, the work was a monumental undertaking. Based on scholarly research and practical experience, Pettigrew's work was a summation of almost all that was known concerning Egyptian funerary practices. He compiled all the ancient sources and commented on them, as well as discussing many examples of mummified remains investigated by or known to him. The work is illustrated by ... Georges Cruikshank (better known for his satirical drawings) that are the product of careful observation" (Peck).

With the bookplate of the British lawyer and politician Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, 2nd Baron Coleridge (1851–1927). Some foxing on the title-page and some spots and marginal waterstains on the plates, touching the last three illustrations, otherwise in good condition. Binding rebaked and restored.

Brunet IV, col. 581; Gay 1565; W.H. Peck, "Mummies of ancient Egypt" in: Mummies, disease and ancient cultures (1998), p. 15.

The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd

394. [PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger]. Iraq in War Time. Al-Iraq fi zaman al-harb.

Basrah, Government Press, [1918]. 2° (257 × 344 mm). More than 200 photo prints. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8500

Intriguing photo publication of both Iraq and Central Arabia during the Great War, brought out by St John Philby at the end of the year 1918, after he had served with the British administration in Baghdad from 1915 to 1917 and then travelled through the interior of the Arabian peninsula as head of a mission to Ibn Saud. Philby completed a great tour of the Nejd in nine months, covering some 4000 kilometres. “Over 600 photographs were taken, some of which were later published in 1918 in ‘Iraq in War Time’, the first photographic book to appear on Najd” (Badr El-Hage, p. 95f.). The book, captioned throughout in English and Arabic (in which Philby was fluent) is divided into four sections: “Groups and Portraits” (43 illustrations); “Local Events” (55 illustrations); “Views” (112 illustrations, including “In Basrah City”, “Amarah”, “Nasiriyah”, “Baghdad”, “Najaf”, “Mosul”, “Suq al Shuyukh”, “In Persia”), and “A Tour through Central Arabia” (24 illustrations). Among these are numerous equestrian images (“The best Arab horse ‘Winchester’ owned by Fahud el Nasar”, “Well-known Basrah Race Horses”, “Arabs competing for a prize offered for the best Arab mare”, “Judging the Arab mares”, “Winner of the Prize for Arab Mares” etc.), and the portrait section contains a veritable gallery of the sheikhs and political officers of the Arabian scene during the Great War. The tour of the Nejd shows fascinating images of Jeddah, Nafudh, Sakha, Madhiq, Riyadh, Al-Hafar, Saqtah Gorge, the Shamsiyah Garden, etc., as well as Arab chiefs and a group portrait with the anonymous tourist Philby himself, surrounded by his Bedouin escort. “Although Philby was an amateur photographer, and the quality of his photographs fails at times to be up to standard, his achievements were remarkable, and his photographs documented many towns and villages for the first time” (Badr El-Hage, p. 114). Near-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.



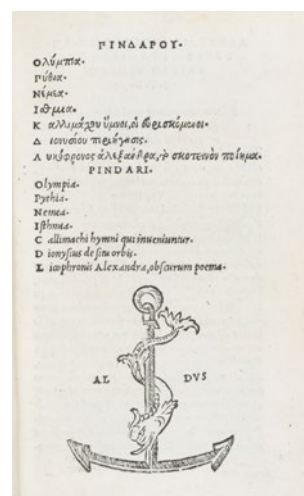
Badr El-Hage, *Saudi Arabia: Caught in Time, 1861–1939*, p. 95. *Imperial War Museum* 29(567)/3–5. OCLC 757755425. Not in Macro or Wilson.

Editio princeps

395. PINDAR. Ολύμπια Πύθια Νέμεα Ἴσθμια. Καλλιμάχου ἕμνοι, οἱ εὕρισκόμενοι · Διονυσίου περιήγησις · Λυκόφρονος Ἀλεξάνδρα, τὸ σκοτεινὸν ποίημα. Olympia. Pythia. Nemesa. Isthmia. Callimachi hymni qui inveniuntur. Dionysius de situ arbis. Licophronis Alexandra, obscurum poema.

Venice, In aedib, Aldi, et Andreae Asulani Soceri, January 1513. Sm.8°. Aldus’ woodcut dolphin and anchor device on title. Full-grained red morocco, spine ribbed with gilt title, richly gilt inner dentelles, g.e. (CHAMBOLLE-DURU). € 18 000

Editio princeps (Brunet: “très recherchée”) of Pindarus’ poetry together with the “Hymns” of Callimachus, Dionysius’s “De Situ Orbis”, and the poem “Alexandra” by Lycophron. The preface by Aldus to Andrea Navagero is of great interest. After giving a survey of the war that ravaged Italy and had caused Aldus to suspend his printing activities, Aldus discusses the work he has already done for literature and reflects on his future plans. We also learn from it that he is already active as a printer for twenty years, so he must have started around 1493.



The editio princeps of Pindarus is one of the most beautiful and important works produced by Aldus Manuzio the Elder. The book is printed in a fine Greek type, slightly larger than Aldus usually chose for his small pocket editions, with 26 lines to a page, and with the headings printed in capitals, as are the titles in between. The pages are numbered on rectos only, skipping a number so counting pages, not leaves.

The collation is—unusual as well—given in numbers. Small guide-letters are printed in the initial spaces. It was also a very good text-edition. The present and the edition of 1515 with the scholia were used for almost all subsequent Pindarus editions. Our copy is furthermore most elegantly bound in gilt red morocco.

Fine copy.

Renouard 64, 9; Adams P 1218; STC Italian 520.

*Only published edition
of the original 1521 text of the navigation book
of the great Ottoman admiral*

396. PIRI REIS (Paul KAHLE, ed.). Bahrije. Das türkische Segelhandbuch für das Mittelländische Meer vom Jahre 1521.

Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1926–1927. 3 volumes. Large 8° (26 × 18 cm). Volume 1 with 137 reproductions of manuscript pages of Ottoman Turkish text and maps and volume 2 with 4 plates. Publisher's original printed wrappers. € 2500

Only published edition of the original version of the *Kitâb-ı Bahriyye* (Book of the sea) by the great Ottoman navigator and cartographer Piri Reis (1465/79–1553). In 1513 he made an important map that still survives, including the European, African and North and South American Atlantic coasts based on numerous sources, including a lost map drawn by Columbus. He then decided to collect “all his own observations and all previous information that he could not fit onto the maps” in a book. “It is basically a naval guidebook with essential data on the most important coastal routes and large maps and detailed charts ... The main portion of the book is devoted to the Mediterranean coasts and islands. ... Piri first gives historical and geographical information and then discusses the necessary practical navigational data. The accuracy of many of his statements is indisputable” (DSB). The final chapter of the book describes the supposed newly discovered continent or island Antilia “the mountains of which contain rich gold ores and in the seas, pearls ... The chapter on the Western Sea contains all that was known about the discovery of America at the time” (DSB). In his 1513 map, Piri had made Antilla, first described in 1424 in the mid-Atlantic, an island off the coast of North America, the earliest of many speculations that it may derive from pre-Columbian voyages to America.

First written in 1521, the manuscript was reworked in 1526 for presentation to Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. This later manuscript was published twice, in 1935 and 1998, but Piri's original version is still available only in the current edition by the German scholar Paul Kahle (1875–1961). The first volume (in two bindings) is a facsimile of a manuscript in Bologna containing Piri Reis's 1521 text, with a few pages added from a manuscript in Dresden. The second volume is an annotated German translation of the text, based on these manuscripts as well as on a manuscript in Vienna. This is still considered the best translation of the *Bahriyye*. Bindings slightly soiled, with the spines discoloured and slightly damaged; covers of the second part of vol. 1 almost completely loose but the bookblock still structurally sound. In good condition, with vol. 2 still unopened.

DSB X, pp. 616–619; Howgego, to 1800, P104; Lepore, Piccardi, Rombai, “Looking at the Kitab-i Bahriyye of Piri Reis”, in: e-Perimetron VIII, no. 2 (2013), pp. 85–94; Lowry, “Piri Reis Revisited”, in: Journal of Ottoman studies XXXV (2010), pp. 7–31.



Detailed studies of plague outbreaks in the Middle East

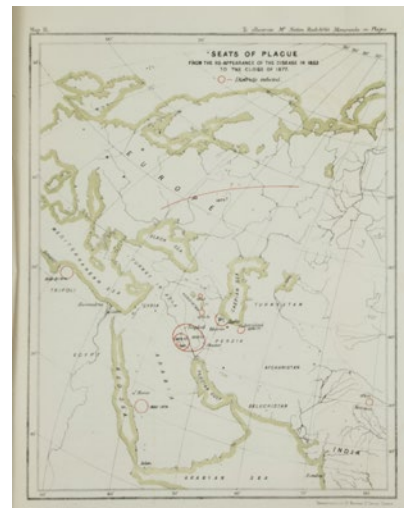
398. [PLAGUE]. Papers relating to the modern history and recent progress of Levantine plague; prepared from time to time by direction of the president to the local government board, with other papers. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1879. C.-2262.

London, George Edward Eyre & William Spottiswoode, 1879. 2°. With two folding lithographed maps, one centered on the Middle East and the other detailing the seats of the plague in Mesopotamia and south-west Persia. Original publisher's blue printed paper wrappers. € 4500

Compilation of observational governmental reports on various outbreaks of the bubonic plague in the Middle East, Persia and Egypt between 1853 and 1877. As stated in the introduction, this publication was compiled to study the epidemic in detail, in the hope that such learning might benefit Great Britain in the event of an outbreak of the plague in its own territories. The information in these reports proved to be of value during the intense study of the plague in the 1890s, which led to the identification of the disease's origin in 1894. The compilation comprises three parts: the first contains extracts from reports of the medical officers of the local government board, the second is a memorandum by Mr. Netten Radcliffe and the last contains a few papers considering the medical aspects of quarantine.

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

Creighton, A history of epidemics in Britain (1965), I, p. 162; Ethnographic plague: configuring disease on the Chinese-Russian frontier, p. 166; Histories of post-mortem contagion: infectious corpses and contested burials, p. 25.

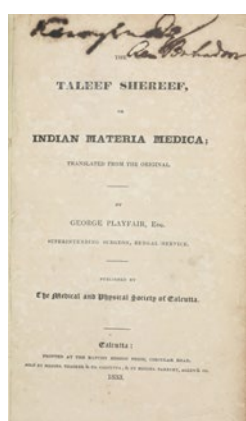


A dictionary of Arabic plants and their medical uses

399. PLAYFAIR, George (transl.). The Taleef Shereef, of Indian Materia Medica. Translated from the original. Calcutta, printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1833. 8°. With an index, mostly of Hindustani and Sanscrit terms. Modern cloth and paper-covered boards. € 4500

First edition. A dictionary of plants and their medical uses, "translated" from the Arabic by an English physician who had at the time practiced 26 years in India. Plant names are given in Arabic and in romanized Hindustani, with the English common name, where Playfair knew one. The Unani medical philosophy of the book is based on the four humours, with Indian and Arabic influences. The author states he prepared this book because "I have often had occasion to regret that I had no publication to guide me, in my wish to become acquainted with the properties of native medicines, which I had frequently seen, in the hands of the Physicians of Hindoostan, productive of the most beneficial effects in many diseases, for the cure of which our Pharmacopeia supplied no adequate remedy". The original source is not identified but is frequently attributed to Muhammad Sharif Khan, a late 18th century Sunni physician. However, David Arnold, in "Colonizing the Body" (UC Press, 1993, pp. 47f.), is less sure: "The manner of the book's presentation is as bizarre as many of its entries. It is said to be 'translated from the original, with additions', but nowhere is the nature of the original text discussed or the name of its author given. Playfair moves in and out of his text like a slippery eel. Sometimes 'I' represents the unnamed author; at other times it heralds Playfair's own editorial interventions". Among the plants discussed is *cannabis sativa*, here listed as "bhang": "promotes appetites, cures disorders of phlegm, produces idiotism, is the cause of foolish speech and conduct".

Title-page laid down on new paper with old ink signature at top; some worming to the margins of the preliminaries; one leaf with a repaired corner; another leaf lacking about one-sixth of the text at the bottom.

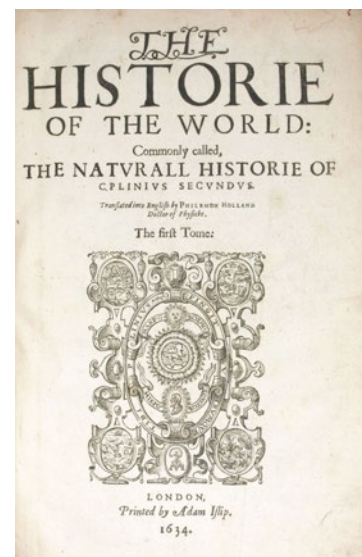


*The second edition in English,
by the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age*

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

London, Adam Islip, 1634. 2 parts in one volume. 2^o (23,5 × 32 cm). Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15 000

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



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

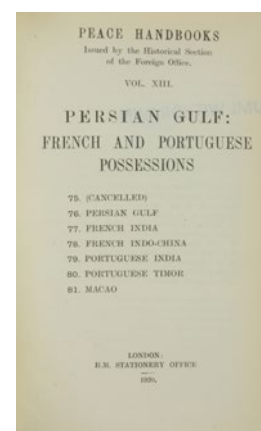
STC 20030. Cf. Pforzheimer 496 (1601 ed.).

First issue "for public use"

401. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]). Arabia. (Peace Handbook No. 61).

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8^o. Publisher's original printed green wrappers. € 2500

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. Includes facts on the trade of the "Gulf States" ("Bahrein, El-Katr, and the Trucial Chiefdoms alike depend on the pearl industry") and a political history of the region ("the five ruling sheikhs of the Trucial coast, long under British influence, have been recognised as autonomous since 1853; and the Sheikhdome of El-Katr has been free from dependence on Bahrein since 1870 [...]; although seldom interfered with in the internal administration of their principalities, they are controlled in all matters of external relations, and to a great extent maintain their dynasties and authority only by grace of their alliance with us"); also, an account of the political conditions of Kuwait, Bahrain, "The Katr Peninsula" ("It is regarded officially as subject to the chief Sheikh of the house of Thani"), and the "Pirate Coast" ("The personalities of the Five Chiefs of the 'Pirate Coast' (or 'Trucial Oman') change very rapidly, expectation of life being short in their communities [...] Sharga, where the British Political Agent resides, is the only one of the Five Chiefdoms which extends across the peninsula or has any provincial dependencies [...]"). Issued as no. 61, the first issue of vol. XI of the "Peace Handbooks" prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office.



Spine chipped; binding slightly faded, showing signs of use. Insignificant rust marks from original staple-binding. – Rare.

OCLC 7333479.

*The Treaties of Peace
signed by all the Sheikhs of the Arab Tribes of the Gulf*

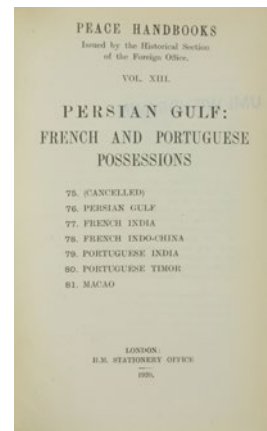
402. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions.
London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8°. Publisher's printed green cloth.

€ 4500

A manual of "geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political" information compiled for the British delegates to the Peace Conference that took place in Versailles in 1919, here issued "for public use" for the first time. The extensive section on the Arabian coastal regions includes not only detailed statistics (giving the population of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah at 6 000, 20 000, and 15 000 inhabitants, respectively), but also, in a separate appendix, the full text of the treaties signed between the United Kingdom and the Sheikhs and rulers of the "Trucial Coast" in 1820 and 1853, including the names of all signatories: Sh. Hassan bin Rahmah for Ras al-Khaimah, Sh. Shakbout for Abu Dhabi, Sh. Zayed bin Syf for Dubai, Sh. Sultan bin Suggur for Sharjah, Sh. Rashid bin Hamid for Ajman, Sh. Abdullah bin Rashid for Umm al-Quwayn, etc. Issued as vol. XIII of the "Peace Handbooks" by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. Comprises in all: nos. 76 (Persian Gulf), 77 (French India), 78 (French Indo-China), 79 (Portuguese India), 80 (Portuguese Timor), and 81 (Macao).

Binding slightly stained. Withdrawn from the University Library of Manchester (their ownership, bookplate, and deaccession stamp to endpapers). – Rare.

OCLC 28122772.



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

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

Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561. 4°. 3 parts in one volume. With a total of 64 double-page engraved maps. Contemporary limp vellum with hand-lettered blue spine label; wants ties.

€ 25 000

First edition of Girolamo Ruscelli's Italian translation of Ptolemy's "Geography": "a new and important edition in Italian, with a new series of maps" (Stevens). Apart from the 27 traditional Ptolemaic maps, this edition boasts 37 new ones, including three maps of the world, showing the earth according to the description of Ptolemy ("tutta la terra conosciuta fin' a tempi di Tolomeo") and as it was viewed after the discovery of America ("Tavola universal nuova", in two hemispheres – "the first time that such a representation had been used in an atlas", Shirley 110), with a separate navigation map ("carta marina nuova tavola"). Among the "new" maps, the most remarkable ones are those of India, South-East Asia and of America, offering some of the earliest depictions of the newly-discovered continent; other maps include Arabia, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and North and South Africa.

Ten of the old Ptolemaic series show Europe, four show Africa, and twelve Asia. Most of the maps are based on the Gastaldi maps from the 1548 Venice edition made by Giulio and Livio Sanuto, but maps not found there include Scandinavia (after Jacob Ziegler, 1532); Brasil (after Ramusio); the Arctic regions; South Africa; and the navigational chart of the World (Shirley 111).

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

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



One of the earliest maps of Arabia, with unique contemporary illumination

404. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. [translated by Jacobus ANGELUS, edited by Nicolaus GERMANUS]. 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. € 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 bihijaratin 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.

Second map of the Arabian Peninsula ever published



405. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Sexta Asiae tabula.

[Rome?, Petrus de Turre?, 1490? (engraved Rome, ca. 1478)]. Engraved map of the Arabian peninsula (topographic image 25.5 × 46 cm) printed, as usual, on two joined folio leaves (together 39.5 × 56 cm). Mounted on paper board, in a modern gilt frame (50.5 × 67 cm). € 50 000

Second map of the Arabian peninsula ever published, in its first state. It was originally engraved as part of the extraordinary 1478 Rome edition of Ptolemy’s *Geographia*, and the map was preceded by only the one published in the less detailed and crudely engraved Bologna edition published in 1477. 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. The map was reprinted unchanged in 1490 and 1507.

These two Ptolemaeus atlases contain the earliest copperplate maps ever produced and the original printer's careful experiments clearly paid off. "Many consider the Rome plates to be the finest Ptolemaic plates produced until Gerard Mercator engraved his classical world atlas of 1578" (Shirley).

Some faint stains along the edges of the paper and in the gutter, small restoration in gutter of the lower margin and a very minor tear near the upper left corner. In good condition.

Al Ankary 3; Nordenskiöld 201.21; Tibbetts 4; for the atlas: Shirley, Mapping of the world 4.

The First Anglo-Afghan War:

an extraordinary snapshot of the North-West Frontier of British India between 1840 and 1845.

406. [PUNJAB-BRITISH SECRETARIAT]. Press lists of old records in the Punjab Secretariat—Volume VII.—North-West Frontier Agency. Correspondence with Government, 1840–1845.

Lahore, printed by the superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, 1915. 1 volume bound as 2. 2°. With an addendum slip facing p. 197. Brown calf, with "Book 1" and "Book 2" in gold on the spines. € 6500

A rare and extraordinary snapshot of the North-West Frontier of British India (now parts of India, Pakistan and Afghanistan) between 1840 and 1845, the period of the First Anglo-Afghan War. It comprises abstracts of official correspondence written during the period and preserved in the Punjab Secretariat, including documents on the 1842 retreat from Kabul, British relations with Dost Mohammed Khan and the Sino-Sikh War of 1841–1842. While much of the focus is military and political, there is also much of interest on legal and financial matters, public health, policing and other matters. The North-West Frontier States Agency was one of the colonial Agencies of British India exercising indirect rule.

Lacking the title-page and pp. 3–4, with pp. 1–2 loose and damaged (with the loss of almost half of their text), repairs to the upper outside corners of pp. 983–993 with some loss of text, slight browning.

Charles Allen, Soldier Sahibs: the men who made the North-West Frontier (2012).

No. and Date of Letter	From	To	Subject	Abstract	Page
57 No. 105 April 1841 N.W.F. Agency	W. Mackenzie Esq., Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Govt. Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Paras for Lathrippa	1841. In reply to his letter of the 10th September 1840 the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, has been directed to forward to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, the following information:—The information has been obtained from the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, that it would be an advantage to have the general arrangement for which the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, is responsible.	197
57 No. 106 April 1841 N.W.F. Agency	W. Mackenzie Esq., Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Govt. Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	History of Kabul	1841. Major-General Ross, Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, has been directed to forward to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, the following information:—The information has been obtained from the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, that it would be an advantage to have the general arrangement for which the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, is responsible.	198
57 No. 107 April 1841 N.W.F. Agency	W. Mackenzie Esq., Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Govt. Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Withdrawal of British Troops	1841. Major-General Ross, Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, has been directed to forward to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, the following information:—The information has been obtained from the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, that it would be an advantage to have the general arrangement for which the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, is responsible.	199
57 No. 108 April 1841 N.W.F. Agency	W. Mackenzie Esq., Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Govt. Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Expenditure of British Troops	1841. Major-General Ross, Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, has been directed to forward to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, the following information:—The information has been obtained from the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, that it would be an advantage to have the general arrangement for which the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, is responsible.	200
57 No. 109 April 1841 N.W.F. Agency	W. Mackenzie Esq., Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Govt. Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Death of Sir John Smith	1841. Major-General Ross, Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, has been directed to forward to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, the following information:—The information has been obtained from the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, that it would be an advantage to have the general arrangement for which the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, is responsible.	201
57 No. 110 April 1841 N.W.F. Agency	W. Mackenzie Esq., Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	Govt. Secy. to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency	History of Kabul	1841. Major-General Ross, Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, has been directed to forward to the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, the following information:—The information has been obtained from the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, that it would be an advantage to have the general arrangement for which the Secy. of State, N.W.F. Agency, is responsible.	202

A kind Muslim, an English mummy snatcher and John Smith before Pocahontas



407. [PURCHAS, Samuel], John SANDERSON, Henry TIMBERLAKE and others. Seer gedenckwaerdige vojagien, van Johan Sanderson, Hendrick Timberly, en Capt. Johan Smith, door Europa, Asia en America. ...

Amsterdam, Joachim van Dyck, 1678. 4°. With engraved title-page, letterpress title-page with a woodcut floral ornament, 4 folding engraved illustration plates (including 1 with 4 small views). 18th-century half vellum. € 4500

First and only Dutch edition of an account of the voyages of three English merchant adventurers: John Sanderson in the Levant, Egypt and Constantinople (Istanbul), presented here as 1671–1676 but in fact describing travels in the years 1584–1602; Henry Timberlake in Jerusalem (1601); and the young John Smith in the Ottoman Empire (ca. 1598–1604) before his more famous voyage to America. All three

are loosely translated from the relevant accounts in *Purchas his pilgrimes*, London, 1625, but the accounts of Sanderson and Timberlake are written in the first person. The present publisher added some texts from other sources, and the frontispiece and other illustrations, etched and engraved in a style sometimes reminiscent of Romein de Hooghe, are also new. Timberlake, though Protestant himself, shocked more narrow-minded Protestants by his accounts of the kindness of a Muslim Moor journeying from Fez to Mecca, who had joined his ship at Algiers and secured his release when he was arrested in Jerusalem.

Slightly browned and with the title-page backed, apparently to strengthen it after a library stamp on the back was erased, minor and mostly marginal smudges or spots and a small marginal tear, but otherwise in good condition and with generous margins. Lacking the final blank leaf. The dedication was supposed to precede the publisher's note to the reader, but is here bound after it. The binding is rubbed and tattered, with most of the title-label gone. First Dutch edition of a fascinating account of English merchant adventurers in the Levant, Egypt and the Ottoman Empire: Indiana Jones ca. 1600.

Alden & Landis 678/140; Sabin 78871; STCN (6 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 955.

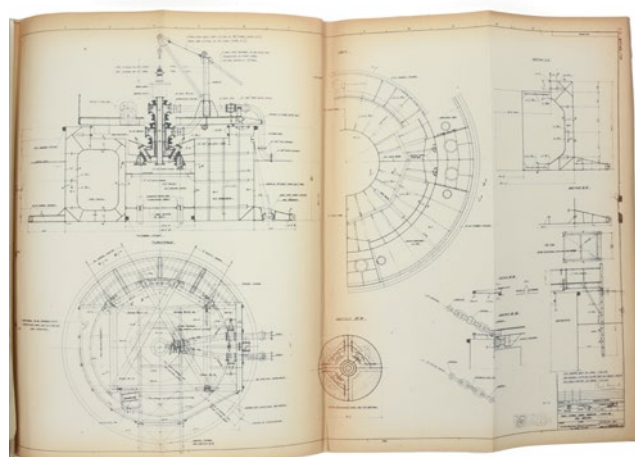
Shell Qatar project

408. [QATAR – ZENATIA]. Storage Tanker “Zenatia”. Project description and proposed operational safety measures.

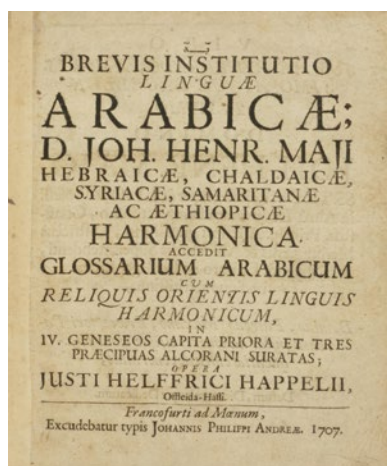
London, 1963. Small 2° (ca. 240 × 300 mm). With 22 plans, all but 2 folded. 2 ff. of corrections loosely inserted. Red cardboard with spiral binding. € 4500

Extensive specifications of an important Shell Qatar project, installing the tanker “Zenatia” as a floating reservoir for storing crude oil. The “Zenatia” was launched following the 1960 discovery of the Idd el-Shargi oilfield, situated about 50 miles offshore from the Qatar Peninsula, when a temporary storage solution was required. Apart from detailed plans of the “Zenatia” itself, including an onboard helicopter platform, the plates display the future production station Idd el-Shargi, strategies and layouts for mooring, and a suitable route for tankers to approach the site, as well as the wind forces and currents in the area. When Shell Qatar, having acquired exploration rights to most offshore territory in 1952, discovered another oilfield, Maydan Mahzam, the need for a more permanent solution grew. In 1966 a new terminal was established on Halul Island, ten miles north of Idd el-Shargi.

Extremities lightly bumped; small flaws to upper board along the spiral binding. A unique survival.



Cf. Al-Kubaisi, Mohammed Ali M. Industrial Development in Qatar: A Geographical Assessment. Durham Theses, Durham University 1984, p. 115. World Petroleum: the Management Publication of the International Petroleum Industry, vol. 36 (New York, Palmer, 1965).



Arabic words from three Qur'an suras

409. [QUR'AN STUDIES]. HAPPEL, Justus HELFRICH / MAY, Johann Heinrich (praes.). Brevis institutio linguae Arabicae. D. Joh. Henr. Maji Hebraicae, Chaldaicae, Syriacae, Samaritanae ac Aethiopicae harmonica. Accedit glossarium arabicum cum reliquis orientis linguis harmonicum, in IV Geneseos capita priora et tres praecipuas Alcorani suratas.

Frankfurt, Johann Philipp Andreae, 1707. 4°. With 1 folding table. Contemporary marbled brown boards, spine reinforced with later brown cloth.

€ 2800

An orientalist dissertation by the Hessian scholar Happel, incorporating a grammar of the Arabic language and a glossary harmonising Hebrew terms from the first four books of Genesis with Arabic words from three Qur'an suras, namely sura 1 (Al-Fatiha), 12 (Yusuf), and 64 (At-Taghabun), previously edited by Erpenius.

Some browning throughout due to paper. Lacks free endpapers; front hinge reinforced. 19th and 20th century ownerships to pastedown.

Schnurrer 87. GV (1700) 56, 6. OCLC 31311242. Not in Fück.

The earliest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular

410. [QUR'AN]. RYER, André du. L'Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d'Arabe en François.

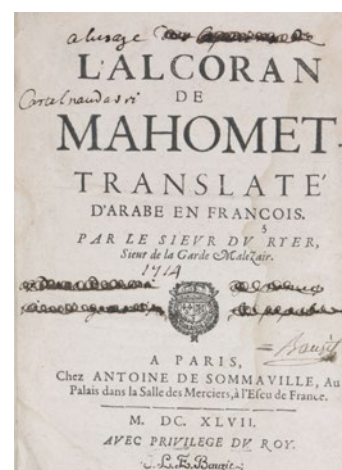
Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1647. 4°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine.

€ 5500

Rare first edition of "the oldest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular" (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an). Du Ryer's work served as the basis for further translations of the Qur'an into English, German, Dutch, and Russian, and was instrumental in introducing Europeans to the tenets of the Muslim faith. Du Ryer was a celebrated linguist and had lived in Egypt and Turkey, where he studied classical Arabic. His introduction briefly summarizes the Muslim religion for Christian readers, noting customs such as Ramadan, circumcision, the practice of having up to 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.

Some waterstaining throughout; occasional worming; more pronounced edge damage near end. Provenance: 1714 ms. ownership (partly stricken out) of the Castelnaudary Capuchins, dissolved in 1789; acquired by the notary J. L. E. Bauzit of Castelnaudary (his ownership on title and flyleaf).

Chauvin X, p. 126. Schnurrer 427. Fück 74. Brunet III, 1309. Encyclopedia of the Qur'an V, 347.



The first edition of the first English translation of the Qur'an

411. [QUR'AN-ENGLISH]. [ROSS, Alexander (translator)]. The Alcoran of Mahomet, translated out of Arabique into French ... and newly Englished, for the satisfaction of all that desire to look into the Turkish vanities.

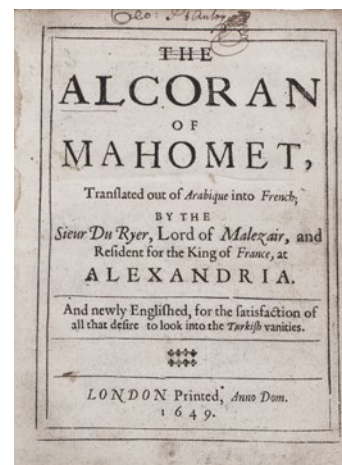
London, 1649. Small 4° (17.5 × 13.5 cm). 18th-century calf, rebaked and with new endpapers.

€ 8500

First edition of the first English translation of the Quran. The translation is generally ascribed to the Scottish clergyman and translator Alexander Ross (ca. 1590–1654), because a short text included at the end bears his name. Ross didn't know Arabic, and based his translation entirely on the French translation of 1647 by the orientalist and diplomat André du Ryer (ca. 1580–1660), thus inevitably incorporating Du Ryer's faults and misinterpretations. The book starts with a preface by the translator to "the Christian reader", followed by the preface of the French translation by Du Ryer and "a summary of the religion of the Turks": a brief treatise on Islamic worship, prayers, pilgrimage and the Ramadan. It continues with some recommendations, a table listing the Quran's chapters, and the full text of the Quran. At the end is added "The life and death of Mahomet" and a text entitled "A needfull caveat or admonition for them who desire to know what use may be of, or if there be danger in reading the *Alcoran*", mentioning Alexander Ross as the author. This text, the preface and even the translation itself are interesting sources of the English and the general western view of Islam in the 17th century.

With marginal annotations and underscoring in black ink in English, and an early owner's inscription (slightly shaved) at the head of the title-page. Title-page thumbed and slightly stained in the gutter margin, slightly browned throughout, margins slightly thumbed, and a tiny wormhole in the margin of the last 50 pages. Overall in good condition. Binding rubbed along the extremities, but still in very good condition.

ESTC R200453; N. Matar, Islam in Britain, 1558–1685, pp. 80–81.





Uncommon Dutch Qur'an

412. [QUR'AN]. RYER, André du. Mahomets Alkoran, door de Hr. du Ryer uit d'Arabische in de Fransche taal gestelt.

Amsterdam, Timotheus ten Hoorn, 1696. 8°. With additional engraved title-page and 6 engraved plates. Contemporary vellum with handwritten spine title. € 3500

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.

First accurate printed Qur'an (both the Arabic text and the Latin translation), with extensive valuable notes from Islamic commentaries and anti-Islamic "refutations" of every sura, plus a life of Muhammed

413. [QUR'AN-ARABIC & LATIN]. 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. 2° (35.5 × 25 cm). 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 anti-Islamic 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.



With the Latin text of Luigi Marracci, the first accurate Latin translation

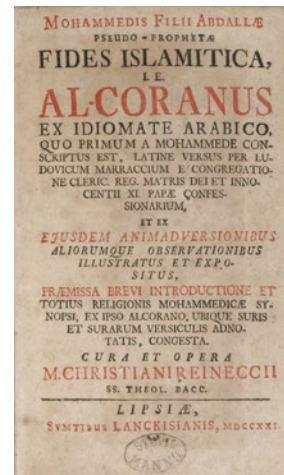
414. QUR'AN. Mohammedia filii Abdallae pseudo-prophetae Fides Islamitica, i.e. Al-Coranus. Ex idiomate Arabico, quo primum a Mohammede conscriptus est, latine versus per Ludovicum Marraccium.

Leipzig, Lanckisch, 1721. 8°. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary full vellum with ms. title to spine. € 3500

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

Some browning throughout, as common; old ownership "Steph. Manno" stamped to title-page. Altogether very well-preserved in an immaculate contemporary full vellum binding.

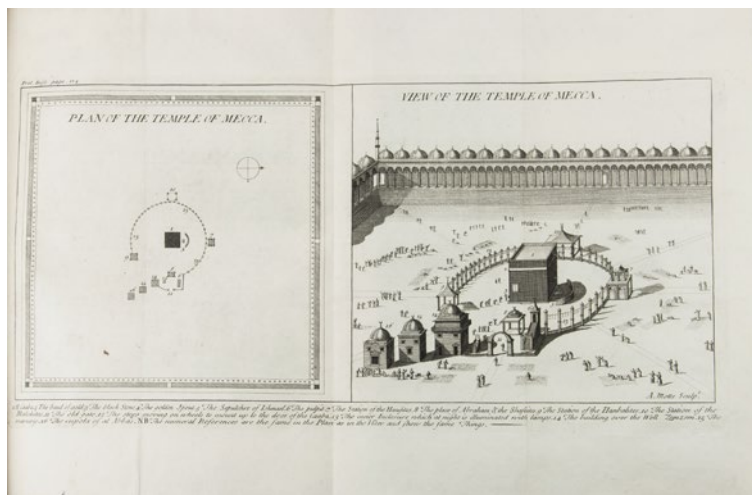
Schnurrer p. 413f. Fück 95, n. 251. BM Arabic I, 896. Enay 164. Zenker I, 1396. Woolworth p. 286.



The first English Qur'an to be translated directly from the Arabic, still highly regarded

415. [QUR'AN-ENGLISH]. SALE, George, trans. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, ...

London, Charles Ackers for John Wilcox, 1734. Large 4° (25.5 × 20.5 cm). With 5 engraved plates: a large folding map of the Arabian peninsula (with an inset view of the "Temple at Mecca"), a folding plan and view of the "Temple at Mecca", and 3 family trees (2 folding). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled board edges. Rebacked. € 9500



First edition of the first English Quran to be translated directly from the Arabic: a landmark not only in efforts to bring an accurate version of the Quran to the English-speaking world, but also in Western Quranic studies in general. It also includes Sale's 7-page note to the reader, with criticisms of earlier translations into English and other languages, his 187-page preliminary discourse bringing together a wealth of information about Islamic culture, and valuable scholarly footnotes, including material from the Islamic commentaries of al-Baydawi and al-Suyuti. 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 ...". Sale's English translation remains highly regarded today.

In fine condition and only slightly trimmed. The binding is rebacked and has several restorations, but is otherwise good and remains structurally sound. A landmark edition of the Qur'an and the first good English translation.

Fück, Die Arabischen studien, p. 104; P.M. Holt, Studies in the history of the Near East (1973), pp. 57–60; Schnurrer, p. 429.

Based on the original Arabic text

416. [QUR'AN]. BOYSEN, Friedrich Eberhard (ed.). Der Koran, oder das Gesetz für die Moslemer, durch Muhammed den Sohn Abdall. [...]. Zweyte verbesserte Ausgabe.

Halle, J. J. Gebauers Wittve & Johann Jakob Gebauer, 1775. 8°. With engraved frontispiece. Contemporary unsophisticated wrappers. € 1500

Second edition of Boysen's German translation of the Qur'an, first published in 1773. This is the second German Qur'an translation based on the original Arabic text, following that of Megerlin in 1772. While Boysen's version is considered more scholarly, more reliable and more readable than Megerlin's, it suffers from a lack of Sura markings, a fact which rendered it a tedious companion for studying the original. The translation was republished, with corrections, in 1828 by S. F. G. Wahl. Pagination of preliminaries agrees with NUC, with pp. 15f. skipped. Binding a little duststained; spine professionally rebacked. Some browning and foxing, with light waterstaining near the end. Includes the frequently lacking engraved frontispiece depicting a Muslim in prayer (stamp of the Vicariate Apostolic of Oslo to verso); title-page has contemporary handwritten ownership "Kath. Bibliothek". An untrimmed, partly uncut and wide-margined copy.

Zenker I, 1400. Schnurrer, p. 431. Graesse IV, 44. Woolworth 285. VD 18, 90017838. Not in Enay.



From a famous private collection

417. [QUR'AN]. [A splendid illuminated Qur'an manuscript].

Iran, AH 1204 [1783 AD]. 8° (14.8 × 9 cm) Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 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.

A 19th century Moroccan Qur'an

418. [QUR'AN]. Two-volume Qur'an with accompanying storage case. Arabic manuscript on paper.

Morocco, (19th century). 2 volumes. Each volume opens with an illuminated panel containing inscription in gold thuluth script. Contemporary red morocco bindings with stamped central medallion and gilt border. Stored in original painted wooden case. € 35 000





A fine example of a manuscript Qur'an from the westernmost parts of the Islamic World. The final decades of the 19th century witnessed a late golden age of Moroccan manuscript production and calligraphy. The heading to Surah 1 (al-Fatiha, the opening) in the first volume of this charming two-volume Qur'an set is illuminated in the "kaleidoscope" style typical of the period, with different coloured sections formed by overlapping semi-circles. The Qur'an is bound in high-quality deep red morocco with gilt decoration and is housed in a charming wooden storage box.

For similar illumination from the same period, see M. Sijelmassi, "Enluminures des manuscrits royaux au Maroc" (Paris, 1987), especially pp. 104, 108, 110f., 113f.

WWII Pilots Navigating the Arabian Gulf

419. [RAF – MIDDLE EAST FORCE]. Air Route books for pilots flying from Cairo to Karachi. Navigation Branch H.Q. 216 Group.

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

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

There is no standard collation for the books, as they were added to with monthly supplements. In some cases, the route books contain different issues of the same document, or earlier issues amended in manuscript. Also present are duplicated typescript or mimeograph additions; the Cairo West book includes information on "Marine Lights in the Persian Gulf".

Some occasional edge tears or chipping, but on the whole well-preserved specimens from wartime Royal Air Force use.



Diplomatic treaty to calm down a dormant conflict between Yemen, Britain and Saudi Arabia

420. RAGHEB-BIN-RAFIQ, Muhammed & Bernard Rawdon REILLY. Treaty of friendship and mutual co-operation between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom and of India and the king of the Yemen (with exchange of notes). London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1934. With a woodcut British Royal arms on the title-page. In a blue paper wrapper. € 950

A very important treaty in the history of British imperialism, which shows the pragmatic approach of the British in Arabia by signing this treaty, and also in the history of Arabia and Yemen. This treaty may have helped precipitate the war between Ibn Saud and the Imam. The Imam felt captured between two parties: the Saudis in the north and the British in the south. He neutralised his relationship with the British by this treaty of friendship and co-operation and although the negotiations for this treaty took very long (from 1919 on), the result of the treaty was a temporarily calming down of events. History shows that the major conflict between the Saudis and Yemenis became, however, inevitable. Nevertheless, this is a very important artefact in the history of Britain, Saudi-Arabia and Yemen. This copy only contains the English text, but originally this treaty was published in a bilingual edition, the English and Arab text alternating. In very good condition.

Le prince de la coiffure: designs for the royal family of Morocco

421. RAIMON, Louis Alexandre, French hairdresser (1922–2008). Collection of 10 autograph designs of hair styles and hair ornaments for the royal family of Morocco, all signed and dated.

Rabat, 16 July 1983. Felt-tip pen drawings, three with coloured pencils on drawing paper (340 × 240 mm), each marked “Palais Royal Maroc” or “Palais Royal Rabat” and dated. € 4500

L. A. Raimon, known professionally as “Alexandre de Paris” and celebrated as the “prince de la coiffure”, was one of the most famous hairdressers of the 20th century. Considered the epitome of French elegance, he closely collaborated with Dior, Chanel, Yves Saint-Laurent, Givenchy, Gaultier, and Lagerfeld. His clients included divas such as Maria Callas, Elizabeth Taylor (for whom he created the famous coiffure in “Cleopatra”, 1963), Greta Garbo, Audrey Hepburn, Lauren Bacall, Sophia Loren, and Romy Schneider, as well as royalty and aristocracy: Princess Gracia Patricia of Monaco, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Farah Diba, King Hassan II of Morocco, or the queens of Jordan and Thailand. His masterpiece was considered to be the coiffure of Begum Aga Khan (Yvette Labrousse) for her wedding with Aga Khan III in 1944.

Occasional insignificant staining.



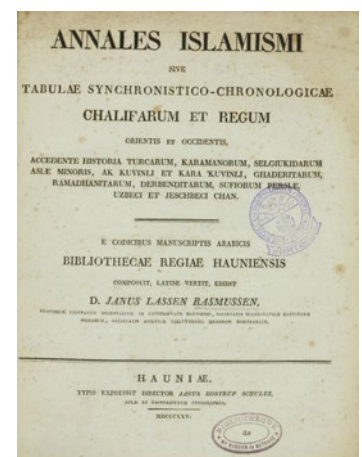
History of the Muslim world

422. RASMUSSEN, Jens Lassen. *Annales islamismi, sive Tabulae synchronistico-chronologicae chalifarum et regum orientis et occidentis, accedente historia Turcarum, Karamanorum, Selgiukidarum Asiae Minoris [...].*

Kopenhagen, Jens Hostrup Schultz, 1825. Large 4°. Contemporary green half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. Marbled endpapers. € 1800

First edition. – History of the Muslim world and its rulers from Muhammad’s flight (622 CE) to the year 1020 H (1611 CE), edited from manuscripts in the Royal Danish Library. The oriental scholar Jan Larson (Jens Lassen) Rasmussen (1792–1826) had studied in Paris with de Sacy (cf. Fück 156).

Binding rubbed and bumped. Some browning and light dampstaining to interior, old shelfmark label to pastedown. Provenance: stamp of the oriental scholar Charles Barbier de Ménéard



(president of the École des Langues orientales from 1898 to 1908) on title, with additional Canadian library stamps of the Ottawa Commissariat, Terrae Sanctae. Rare.

OCLC 953808200.

The only complete set ever to appear on the market

423. RAYMOND, Alexandre. L'Art islamique en orient. I [& II] Partie.

Prague, [1921–1924]. Imperial 2° (360 × 490 mm). In the two original, matching decorative portfolios. Half cloth, boards with illustrated lithogr. title, inside covers and flaps with ornamental decoration printed in gold, green and blue. Green ties. A total of 90 plates in colour (of which 2 are printed in gold on blue paper and 12 are double-page sized). € 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 fetching £ 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.



In defence of the Prophet: Muhammad, the wise “Arabian legislator”

424. REFLECTIONS ON MOHAMMEDISM, and the conduct of Mohammed. Occasioned by a late learned translation and exposition of the Koran or Al Koran.

London, J. Roberts, 1735.

With:

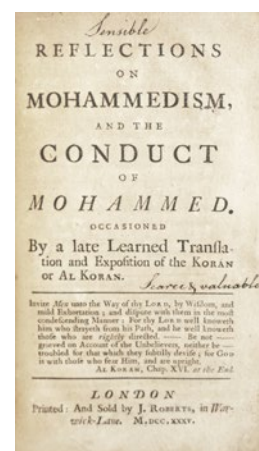
(2) **HENLEY, John.** The Lord, He is God: or, The Atheist Tormented, by Sure Prognosticks of Hell Fire [...]. London, J. Roberts, 1730.

(3) **[LEWIS, Thomas.** The nature of hell, the reality of hell-fire, and the eternity of hell-torments, explain'd and vindicated. London, J. Hooke & T. Bickerton, 1720]. Wanting 4 pp. of prelimns including the title.

(4) **[OAKES, Abraham].** The doctrine of hell-torments distinctly and impartially discussed. London, J. Noon, 1738.

(5) **[FLUDGER, John].** The absolute and proper eternity of hell torments fully proved from scripture, from reason, and from the natural attributes of God. London, T. Gardner, 1739.

(6) **PHILELEUTHERUS DUBLINIENSIS [i.e. PATRICK DELANY].** Reflections upon polygamy, and the encouragement given to that practice in the scriptures of the Old Testament. London, J. Roberts, 1737.



(7) [**BOOTH, George, Earl of Warrington**]. Considerations upon the institution of marriage. With some thoughts concerning the force and obligation of the matrimonial contract. Wherein is considered, how far divorces may, or ought to be allowed. London, John Whiston, 1739.

(8) [**CLARKE, Alured**]. An essay towards the character of her late majesty Caroline, queen-consort of Great Britain, &c. London, J. & P. Knapton, 1738.

(9) [**HILDROP, John**]. A letter to a member of Parliament, containing a proposal for bringing in a bill to revise, amend or repeal certain obsolete statutes, commonly called the ten commandments. London, R. Minors, 1738.

8°. Contemporary full calf, gilt.

€ 8500

Only edition; rare: an apology of Islam and its Prophet, influenced by the writings of Pococke and Reland, and published a year after George Sale's "Koran", the first English Qur'an to be translated directly from the Arabic. The anonymous author counts among those "interested in revising 'imposture' theories by recasting Mahomet in a positive, Greco-Roman republican mold – a wise 'Arabian legislator' [...]. [This work,] occasioned by Sale's translation of the Qur'an, suggests that Islam anticipates the Protestant Reformation: Mahomet 'laid the foundations of a general and thorough Reformation, Conversion, and Re-Union in ages to come'" (H. Garcia, *Islam and the English Enlightenment, 1670–1840* [2011], p. 256). From the beginning the author cautions that "no disputes ought to be conducted with more temper and moderation than those about religion, but, unluckily, none have been managed with such warmth, bitterness, and inequality" (p. 1); he defends the Prophet against unjust accusations levelled against him by his Christian detractors and closes with the admonition that young British scholars of theology would do well "to apply themselves, among their other exercises, to the study of the oriental tongues, which, upon an impartial survey of the present state of religion, seems to claim much of their attention" (p. 53f.). Bound with this are eight other English theological works (all first or only editions) concerned with hell-fire and heresies, several written with a decidedly free-thinking slant.

Binding rubbed and bumped; hinges cracked. Various browned throughout with occasional staining; contemporary handwritten table of contents on loose flyleaf; second flyleaf clipped with a handwritten title "A Vol. of scarce & curious Tracts" on verso; 19th century ownership stamp "R. Blackwell".

ESTC T91614. Chauvin XI, 680 (note).

The greatest shell book of all time, with 12 plates showing about 205 hand-coloured images of 145 shells, presentation copy in a ca. 1758 armorial binding with the Danish royal arms

425. REGENFUSS, Franz Michael, et al. Auserlesne Schnecken Muscheln und andre Schaalthiere auf allerhöchsten Befehl seiner Königlichen Majestät nach den Originalen gemalt, in Kupfer gestochen, und mit naturlichen Farben erleuchtet ... | Choix de Coquillages peints d'après nature gravés en taille douce et illuminés de leurs vraies couleurs ... Publié par ordre du Roi.

Copenhagen, (colophon: printed by Andreas Hartwig Godiche, printer to the Royal University), 1758. Double Elephant 2° (63 × 47.5 cm). With 12 engraved numbered plates (plate size 42 × 28.5 cm) with 67 & 78 numbered figures at the original size, all coloured by hand as published, an engraved frontispiece and 2 engraved views. In this presentation copy the frontispiece and the 2 engraved views are printed in red. Contemporary armorial presentation binding in gold-tooled mottled calf, each board in a panel design with the crowned, supported and mantled coat of arms of King Frederik V. € 225 000

Magnificent and luxurious shell book with 12 enormous plates showing about 205 finely engraved and beautifully and subtly hand-coloured images of 145 shells of snails, mussels and other shellfish (gastropods and bivalves) painted and engraved by Franz Michael Regenfuss from originals in a large number of royal, private and public collections. Regenfuss's wife Margaretha Helena Ludwig executed most of the colouring, with some figures by Gabriel Müller and Johan Maurits Leyh. It too is executed beautifully and accurately. The book is especially rich in Asian shells ("most" according to Van Benthem Jutting) but also includes West Indian, South African and European



examples. They are nearly all marine species, but there is at least one land snail. Van Benthem Jutting notes that the book “appears but very seldom in booksellers’ catalogues”. The entire book is the brain-child of the painter, engraver and print seller Franz Michael Regenfuss (1713–1780) in Nürnberg. He began planning what was to become the present book in 1745. Count Adam Gottlob von Moltke, a shell collector and amateur at the Danish court, brought him in 1754 to Copenhagen, where King Frederik V appointed him engraver to the king (though he continued to work in Nürnberg). The frontispiece and the two vignettes are printed in red, showing that this copy was intended for presentation (the ordinary copies have these engravings in blue). King Frederik V of Denmark had these presentation copies bound with his arms on the boards and spine around the time of publication. Although intended for presentation by King Frederik V ca. 1758, the present copy appears to have remained with the royal family for fifty years until Frederik VI, who bore the same arms, presented it to the Empress Joséphine. The back of each title-page bears the “Huzard de l’Institut” stamp of the Paris book collector, professor of veterinary medicine and member of the Institut de France, Jean-Baptiste Huzard (1755–1838), who tells its earlier history in a note tipped onto an end leaf. In fine condition, with only occasional very slight browning (for example, in the margins of a few plates), and occasional minor offsetting of the text. The chemicals used to mottle most fields on the calf binding have damaged the surface in those areas, affecting much of the tooling, and the boards also show a scuff mark and a few minor scrapes and scratches, the turn-ins slightly browned the edges of the paste-downs and the ribbon marker shows a few bleached spots.



W.S.S. van Benthem Jutting, “On the conchological work of F.M. Regenfuss”, in: *Zoologische mededelingen XXXIX* (1964), pp. 168–179; *Cat. des livres, ... de ... J.-B. Huzard, part 1* (1842), p. 12 (this copy); *Cat. Linnean Soc.* (1925), p. 461 (Linnaeus’s copy); *Dance, History of shell collecting* (1986), pp. 38–39, 247; *Nissen, ZBI* 3338.

*Fundamental work of Renaissance astronomy,
a source for Copernicus and Galileo: wide-margined copy*

426. REGIOMONTANUS, Johannes. In Ptolemaei magnam compositionem, quam Almagestum vocant, libri tredecim [...].

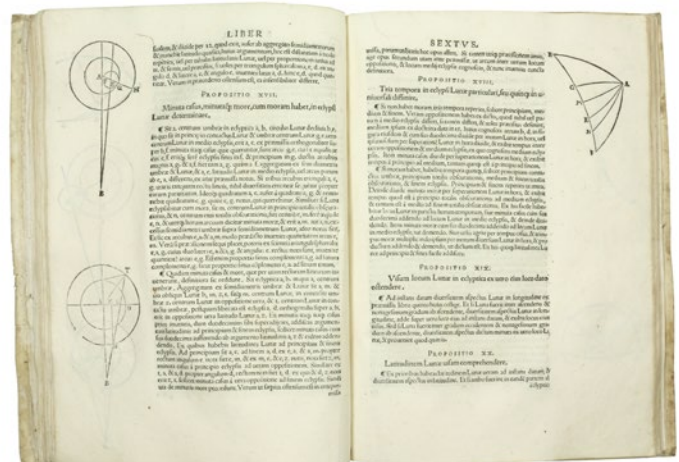
Nuremberg, Johann Berg & Ulrich Neuber, 1550. 2° (220 × 308 mm). Title-page printed in red and black. With woodcut initials, diagrams, and printer’s device. Contemporary vellum using an earlier manuscript page. € 12 500

Second complete edition (the third altogether) of one of the fundamental works of Renaissance astronomy: the “Epitome” of Ptolemy’s Almagest, edited by and with the comments of Regiomontanus and Georg Peurbach, first published in Venice in 1496. This summary of the Almagest, itself one of the most influential scientific texts of all time, was begun by Peurbach at the request of Cardinal Bessarion and completed by Regiomontanus in 1463. It would be used by Copernicus as well as by Galileo Galilei. The editor of the present edition was Erasmus Flock (1514–68), a student of Georg Joachim Rheticus who succeeded his teacher in Wittenberg as lecturer of astronomy and authored two pamphlets on comets.

“The importance of this book lies in the fact that it enshrines, within the editor’s commentary, the first appearance in print, in a Latin translation from the Greek, of the monumental compendium of Claudius Ptolemaeus of Alexandria known as the ‘Almagest’ (an Arabic portmanteau word derived from the Greek for ‘the great astronomer’) [...] The ‘Almagest’ is an encyclopaedia of astronomical knowledge [...] which established astronomy as a mathematical discipline” (PMM).

Title slightly brownstained. Spine restored, rebounded and lacking ties. An unusually appealing, clean and wide-margined copy with all of the diagrams intact.

VD 16, S 6535. Adams R 284. BM-STC German 718. Honeyman 2608. Houzeau/L. 2261. Zinner 1997. Macclesfield 1699 (s. v. Ptolemy). Cf. PMM 40.



Kuwait's 1940 pearl diving law: the first codification of pearling law in the Gulf

427. [REGULATIONS FOR PEARL FISHING IN KUWAIT]. Qanun al-ghawasin fi'l Kuwait ("Manual of the [pearl] divers in Kuwait").

Kuwait City, Sadr government press, 1359 H / 1940 CE. 12°. Publisher's original printed brown cloth. € 8500

An extremely rare survival: the first codification of the laws and regulations governing Kuwaiti pearl divers, dealers, and captains of pearling dhows. At the time, this publication was unique for the entire Gulf region: previously, the organisation of the marine professions, as well as any disputes that arose among them, fell into the remit of an arbitration board known as Al-Salfa. With an ever-increasing demand for ever-scarcer pearls in the early 20th century, the pressures on the Salfa board became too many and too exacting, and in 1940 this first official law was approved by Kuwait's legislative council under the Emir Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah. This 51-article law not only effectively regulated disputes over matters pertaining to the pearl diving and fishing professions, but also ensured the rights of workers and their families, protecting labourers' assets during their lifetime as well as in case of death.

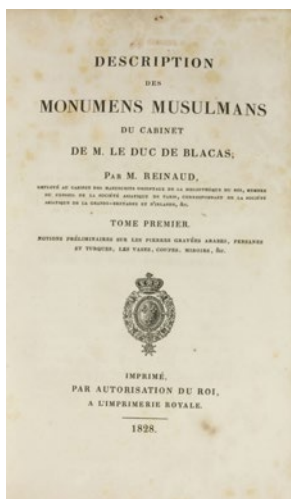
"Kuwait has one of the longest commercial maritime traditions of any Arab Gulf State. From approximately the middle of the 18th century (when the present Ruling Family, the Al Sabah, emerged as Emirs of Kuwait) Kuwait began to develop a commercial trading, fishing and pearl diving fleet of considerable importance to the economy of the Emirate [...] Both, on the one hand, the importance to the Kuwait economy of maritime activity in its various forms and, on the other, the generally somewhat restricted and local nature of such activities are reflected by the first maritime laws enacted in Kuwait – the [fairly detailed 51-article] Law of Pearl Diving [from 1940 ...]. In 1959 a much more modern maritime enactment was introduced in the form of the Maritime Law (Law No. 2 of 1959) of that year" (R. Price, *The Maritime Laws of the Arabian Gulf Cooperations Council States* [1986], vol. 1, p. 32).

Original cloth boards a little rubbed, but clean and unmarked throughout. No copy traced in library catalogues internationally.



Inscribed by the author

428. REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Description des monumens musulmans du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1828. 2 volumes. 8°. With 10 engraved plates, 20 folding. Contemporary quarter calf over mottled boards on four raised bands. Gilt lettering and decoration to spines. Marbled endpapers and edges. € 9500



First edition of J. T. Reinaud's (1795–1867) rare catalogue of the famous collection of Islamic Art amassed by the French statesman Blacas. Most copies have title changed to "Monumens arabes, persans et turcs". This copy is inscribed by Reinaud to the Duc de Luynes, another famous French antiquarian.

The French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre Louis Jean Casimir, prince de Blacas d'Aulps (1770–1839) acted as prime minister to Louis XVIII when he succeeded Napoleon in 1814 and later served as French ambassador to the Holy See. Remaining in Rome for many years, he provided Ingres with a commission and became a patron to the German classicist Theodor Panofka. He worked closely with Italian archaeologist Carlo Fea in the excavation of the Roman Forum, supported the orientalist Jean-François Champollion and created the "Musée Egyptien" within the Louvre. In 1866, his descendants sold most of his collection to the British Museum, where it remains to this day.

The plates show beautiful specimens of Arabic calligraphical art (including many seals). Some browning and staining throughout. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes from the Château of Dampierre with bookplate to pastedowns.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 159. Gay 3592 bis (variant title). Brunet IV, 1198. Graesse VI, 72. Quérard VII, 513. OCLC 39974885. Not in Arntzen/Rainwater.



Fine impression of one of Rembrandt's most famous etchings

429. REMBRANDT van Rijn. [Abraham's sacrifice].

[Amsterdam], Rembrandt, 1655. 4° leaf (16.5 × 14 cm). Etching and drypoint on European laid paper (plate size 15.7 × 13.2 cm). Mounted with 2 hinges on a piece of thick cardboard. € 75 000

A fine impression of one of Rembrandt's most famous prints, "Abraham's sacrifice", illustrating Genesis 22:10–12, where Abraham, after God ordered him to sacrifice his only son Isaac, raises his knife to do so but is stayed by an angel who reveals that it was only a test of his obedience to God. In the Bible, the angel merely speaks to Abraham, but Rembrandt made the scene much more intimate, with the angel reaching around Abraham from behind almost in an embrace, holding his left arm (with the knife), just above the elbow and his right arm (holding Isaac's head) near the wrist. The Dutch States Bible of 1637 does place the angel behind Abraham, but still only speaking to him. Rembrandt made the etching in 1655 and no variant states are known. It differs greatly from his 1635 painting of the same subject, where the figures are not so closely united and neither Abraham nor the angel expresses such tenderness. The present example of the etching retains the finest lines very clearly (for example, in the background along the edge of the angel's left wing, between the highest point of the wing and the top of Abraham's head) and shows considerable burr, giving the scene a powerful richness and contrast. The etching has two collectors' stamps on the back: those of Count Johann Nepomuk Ernst Harrach (1756–1829) and Senator Johann Karl Brönnner (1738–1812). The etching came into the hands of the Dutch Dreesmann family who gave it to the Van Ravesteijn family before 1982 for services rendered. With minor foxing, but otherwise in fine condition. A fine example of one of Rembrandt's most famous etchings.

Hind 283; Laurentius, Rembrandt's etchings 19; New Hollstein, Rembrandt 287; Perlove & Silver, Rembrandt's faith, pp. 86–92; White & Boon, B35.

A monumental description of the archaeological expedition to Lebanon and Syria

430. RENAN, Joseph Ernest. Mission de Phénicie.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale/Nationale, 1864–1874. Altogether 13 volumes (7 text volumes and 7 issues of plates in 6 volumes). 2° (ca. 275 × 365 and 370 × 555 mm). With 70 engraved and lithographed numbered plates, including 1 folded plate, 1 folded map, and 8 plans, 3 of which folded; a few in original hand colour. Contemporary wrappers. Plates stored in two half cloth portfolios. € 25 000

First edition of a very rare complete set of this monumental description of the 1860/61 archaeological expedition to Lebanon and Syria, commissioned by Napoleon III and led by the renowned scholar of Semitic languages, Joseph Ernest Renan. The text volumes give a vivid account of the expedition, its route and findings, and include several illustrations within the text, while the plates provide additional documentation of the visited archaeological sites. Engraved by Jules Penel (b. 1833), Georges Erhard Schièble (1821–80), and others, they include a map of the expedition area, Phoenician monuments at Amrit, Arwad, Byblos, Sidon and other places, as well as a folded plate showing the Kabr Hiram mosaic and 3 folded plans depicting Sidon and the Sidon necropolis. This important work documents the state of the excavations at that time and triggered further research on the Phoenicians. A facsimile edition appeared in 1998.

Text volumes uncut. Some wrappers faded, extremities bumped. Paper somewhat browned as common; plates fresh and clean.

Harris, Lebanon, p. 175. %%%



Only copy located of a hand-coloured print series of Arabian horses, after drawings made in Baghdad

431. RICH, Claudius James and Siegmund Ferdinand von PERGER. Sammlung und Darstellung verschiedener Pferde interessanter Zuchten, Landeskarten und Rassen ...

Vienna, Müllersche Kunsthandlung, 1815. Oblong 2° (31 × 42.5 cm). Engraved print series, including a title-page engraved by Dorneck and 6 numbered engravings of horses engraved by Siegmund Ferdinand von Perger, hand-coloured and loose as issued. € 12 500

Only copy located of the first of two(?) instalments of a hand-coloured engraved print series depicting five Arabian horses and one Hungarian stallion stud. All prints were engraved by the Austrian painter, draughtsman and engraver Siegmund Ferdinand von Perger (1778–1841), at the request of the Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister) Johann Nepomuk Joseph Norbert Grafen zu Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg (1780–1834). The five full-blood Arabian horses are after drawings made in Baghdad by the British merchant and antiquarian scholar Claudius James Rich (1787–1821) of horses in his own possession, with their pedigrees and other details in the captions below. Four of these also include a figure in Arabian garb.

Paper slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition, with a few specks and the edges of a few leaves a bit frayed or with tiny marginal tears (not approaching the plate edge).

Nagler XI, pp. 105–106; Thieme & Becker XXXVI, p. 412; not in Dejager; Huth; KVK/WorldCat; Podeschi.



Birds of prey of German and surrounding countries, with 60 chromolithographed plates

432. RIESENTHAL, Oskar von. Die Raubvögel Deutschlands und des angrenzenden Mitteleuropas.

Cassel, Theodor Fischer (back of title-page: L. Döll), 1876[–1878]. 2 volumes (8° text and large portfolio). Text volume with a few wood engraved illustrations in text (1 full-page) and 5 lithographed plates; portfolio with 60 chromolithographed plates printed by Theodor Fischer after paintings and drawings by the author (paper size: ca. 40 × 29 cm). Original publisher's green blind- and gold-stamped cloth, text volume with the title on spine and front board, portfolio with the title and a bird on the front. € 3500

First edition of a richly illustrated work on birds of prey living in Germany and nearby countries, written by the German forester and ornithologist Oskar von Riesenenthal (1830–1898). The text volume describes various birds of prey, including owls, arranged according to their taxonomic classification and describing their appearances, reproduction, habitat, hunt, etc. The chromolithographed plates depict most of these birds, frequently showing both male and female of a young bird as well, with both their Latin and German name at the bottom. Two plates are devoted to falconry equipment like gloves and head caps.

Title-page browned, occasionally some faint foxing; only a few plates very slightly foxed. Binding of text volume rubbed along the extremities, hinges crack; portfolio somewhat worn along the extremities.

Anker 422; Nissen, IVB 782; Zimmer II, p. 525–526.



Syrian-Lebanese autobiography

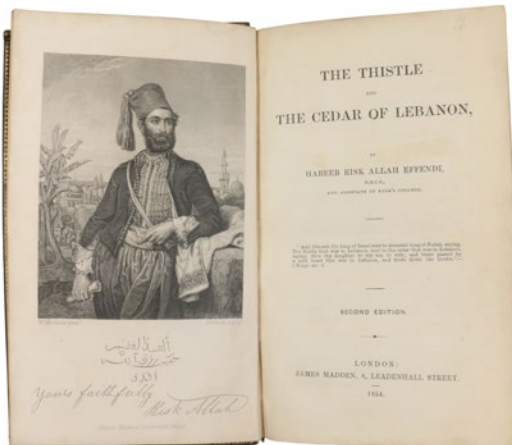
433. RISK ALLAH EFFENDI (Habeeb). The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon.

London, James Madden, 1854. 8°. Contemporary full blue calf, the spine elaborately gilt, blue silk page-marker, all edges gilt. Neat contemporary ownership inscription to front free-endpaper. € 1500

Second edition. “The author, a Christian Arab from Lebanon, gives a very interesting account of life among the native Christian population. The work consists of a mixture of autobiographical anecdotes, travels and information on Syria and Lebanon. There is also an amusing chapter on how a young Syrian sees England, plus a very interesting account of silk-worm culture” (Blackmer, 1427).

Minor wear to extremities of spine, corners slightly bumped, otherwise very good.

Cf. Blackmer 1427 (first edition).



*Influential book on optics by a noted protégé and colleague of Peter Ramus,
based on the work of Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen)*

434. RISNER, Friedrich. *Opticae libri quatuor* ex voto Petri Rami novissimo Fridericum Risnerum per ejusdem in mathematicis adjutorem olim conscripti, ...

Kassel, Wilhelm Wessel (sold by Johann Berner in Frankfurt), 1615. 4°. With numerous optical, astronomical and mathematical woodcut diagrams in text, woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials, and headpieces built up from cast fleurons. 18th-century tan calf, gold-tooled double fillets, re-backed in sheepskin. € 19 500

Second edition of a renowned optical and mathematical work by Friedrich Risner (1533–1580), apprentice and colleague of Peter Ramus, the famous anti-Aristotelian humanist and educational reformer. The first edition appeared in 1606.

Risner's mathematical abilities were highly praised by Ramus, who, in his will, even established a chair in mathematics at the Collège Royal de France with Risner as its first occupant. The first major result of the collaboration between Risner and Ramus was Risner's edition (1572) of two manuscripts discovered by Ramus: the first edition of *Optics* by Ibn al-Haytham (in Latin Alhazen), who worked at Cairo in the first half of the 11th century; and a greatly improved edition of *Perspectiva* by Witelo (in Latin Vitello), a Polish scientist of the second half of the 13th century. Alhazen's work preserved all that was known by the ancients in the field of optics, and Risner's edition and his own observations and corrections helped establish the science upon a new foundation. Risner's present *Opticae*, based partly on Witelo, appeared only posthumously, but was probably outlined by Ramus and further developed by Risner during the early years of their collaboration. It exerted a great influence on Snell and others.

Badly browned, but otherwise in good condition, with an abrasion on the title-page and last text page (probably erasing a library stamp), not affecting the text. Re-backed and with some restorations to the boards.



VD17 12:159504X; cf. DSB 11, p. 468; Poggendorff II, col. 648; not in Honeyman; Houzeau-Lancaster.

*Fantastic (partly true?) adventures in Ottoman Africa,
by an English merchant captured by Barbary pirates in 1648*

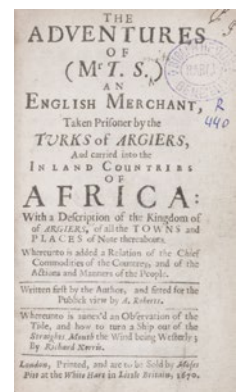
435. ROBERTS, A. The adventures of (Mr T. S.) an English merchant, taken prisoner by the Turks of Argiers, and carried into the inland countries of Africa.

London, Moses Pitt [printed by William Wilson?], 1670. Small 8°. Blind- and gold-tooled calf (ca. 1800). € 9500

First edition of an extraordinary account of an English merchant mariner's capture by Barbary pirates in or soon after 1648 and his subsequent adventures as a slave in Algeria. It is presented as an authentic journal of T[homas?] S[mith?], posthumously prepared for the press by his friend A. Roberts. The author is certainly well-informed on the Ottomans in Africa and his story may be partly based on true events, but many of the details are clearly fantasy, with monstrous beasts and people turned to stone, in addition to tall tales of his own adventures. In the story he sets off from the Thames in the Hamburg merchant ship *Sancta Maria* in July 1648 and the ship is captured by Barbary pirates soon after. As a slave under numerous masters the author tricks his way into employment as cook to the King of Algiers, is then demoted to keeper of the King's bath and secretly fathers a daughter with one of the King's wives. After an unsuccessful stint as a gardener's assistant he journeys in the service of an Ottoman officer, collecting tribute money with the Algerian army, and offers his services as an advisor to the Ottoman governor of Tlemcen (northwest Algeria).

With an owner's initials, manuscript bookplates and library stamps. In good condition, very slightly browned and with a small chip at the head of two leaves, affecting only the page numbers. First edition of an English merchant's marvellous adventures in Ottoman Africa.

Cox I, p. 362; Playfair, *Algeria* 155; Playfair, *Morocco* 244; Wing S152.



247 stunning large tinted, double-tinted and chromolithographic views of the Middle East

436. ROBERTS, David. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia.

Including: Egypt & Nubia.

London, Francis Graham Moon, 1842–1849. 2 complementary works in 6 volumes. Royal 1^o (62 × 47.5 cm). The Holy Land with a lithographic frontispiece portrait of David Roberts, 3 tinted illustrated lithographic title-pages, 60 tinted lithographic plates, 60 tinted half-page lithographs on text leaves; 1 plate with a stone-engraved map, and 1 stone-engraved armorial device on a text leaf. Egypt & Nubia with 2 double-tinted and 1 chromolithographic frontispiece views, 3 double-tinted illustrated lithographic title-pages, 56 double-tinted and 2 chromolithographic plates, 60 tinted lithographic half-page views on text leaves. All or nearly all 247 views also have highlights in white, apparently printed from an additional block. Uniform half red morocco (ca. 1875?), richly gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled rolls on sides, gilt edges. € 115 000

Roberts's two great monumental works on the Middle East, bound as a matching set in 6 volumes with 247 views, 2 maps and the portrait of the artist. Volumes 1–3 (*The Holy Land*) show the 123 views Roberts sketched in situ on his 1839 voyage from Cairo through the Sinai, Palestine and Lebanon; and volumes 4–6 (*Egypt & Nubia*) show the 124 views he sketched in situ mostly on his 1838 voyage down the Nile valley from Cairo to Abu Simbel in Nubia. He was one of the few Europeans allowed to draw interior views of mosques. He worked on his drawings further after returning to England. "One of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing, and ... the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph" (Abbey, who also found justice in Hardie's suggestion that these views "raised lithography to perhaps the highest point it ever attained"). The lithographs reproduce Roberts's drawings at their original size and he supervised their production.

These works, advertised and clearly planned as a matching set, and often bound as a single work as here, together form Roberts's masterpiece, beautifully lithographed by the Belgian-born Louis Haghe, to whom Roberts paid tribute in glowing terms: "Haghe has not only surpassed himself, but all that has hitherto been done of a similar nature. He has rendered the views in a style clear, simple and unlaboured, with a masterly vigour and boldness which none but a painter like him could have transferred to stone." These views are of the greatest importance not only as works of art and fine craftsmanship, but also as an important historical record of Middle Eastern sites in the 1830s: "absolutely careful and faithful ... the first studies ever made conscientiously by an English painter ... to give true portraiture of scenes of historical or religious interest ... beyond any outlines from nature I had ever seen" (John Ruskin, writing while Roberts was making them). Many of the antiquities were later damaged, reworked or lost through the depredations of the elements, looters, war and sometimes even misguided archaeologists. The present views also gave many Europeans and Americans their most extensive and most compelling view of the Middle East, affecting both Victorian attitudes toward the cultures represented and the latest fashions in Western art and design.

With a mostly removed armorial bookplate. With the plates, and the text leaves that include views, somewhat foxed as usual, mostly in the margins, the last preliminary page (facing the first view) slightly browned in vol. 1 of each work, and 1 plate has come loose from its stub at the foot. Otherwise in very good condition, with only an occasional small marginal tear or marginal smudge. The bindings are also very good, with an occasional small crack in a hinge and an occasional small defect in the cloth sides. A stunning set of meticulous views showing the Middle East and the Nile valley as they still survived in the 1830s.

Abbey, Travel 385 & 272; Blackmer 1432; Alastair Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 66; Chr. Thomson, The exotic and the beautiful 160; Tooley, English books with coloured plates 401 & 402; not in Atabey.



*Logbook of the first Dutch expedition to the Arabian Gulf
with maps showing Sir Beni Yas, Abu Dhabi, Dubai & Sharjah*

437. ROOBACKER, Cornelis Cornelisz. (Albert HOTZ editor). Cornelis Cornelisz Roobacker's scheepsjournaal Gamron-Basra (1645); de eerste reis der Nederlanders door de Perzische Golf.

Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1907. 8°. With a folding table and 2 folding maps of the Arabian Gulf. Modern boards. € 750

Journal containing the first and only publication of the original text of the primary logbook of the first Dutch expedition to the Arabian Gulf by Cornelis Cornelisz. Roobacker. Although more logbooks of this mission have survived, this one, the so-called logbook no. 208a, is the only one that has been published. The original logbook was first in possession of Wollebrandt Geleynsz. de Jongh (1594–1674), a Dutch trader and director of the VOC's trading post in Gamron (Bandar Abbas) in the years 1641–1643 and 1645–1647, before it became part of the Dutch General State Archives (now National Archives). The present edition is an offprint of Hotz's edited text of the manuscript in the periodical *K.N.A.G.*, volume XXIV (1907).

The logbook describes the first Dutch expedition to the Gulf, but also the various problems the Dutch faced due to the size of their ships and subsequent navigation errors: "In the year 1645, two small Dutch ships, the Delfshaven and the Schelvis, set out from Bandar Abbas on their first trading mission to Basra. ... As was the custom for shipping to Basra, the Dutch ships took a local pilot on board on Kharg island. The pilot took the ships directly to the Shatt al Arab, but there trouble began" (Slot). At the end the Dutch did reach their destination via the passage for larger ships at Bamishir.

Some small tears in the folding table and folding maps, otherwise in very good condition.



Register K.N.A.G. 1905–1909, p. 33; Slot, The origins of Kuwait, pp. 18–26 (with a translation of a small part of the logbook); Stapel, Geschiedenis van Nederlands-Indië, p. 529; Wink, Indo-Islamic society: 14th–15th centuries, p. 250.

*Arabic grammar to replace Erpenius's,
followed by a lexicon based on Al-Tha'alibi*

438. ROORDA, Taco. Grammatica Arabica, breviter in usum scholarum academicarum conscripta ... Adiuncta est brevis chrestomathia, edita et lexico explanata a P. Cool.

Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtmans, 1835. 8°. With numerous words and passages in Arabic type. Contemporary half cloth. € 750

First edition of an Arabic grammar by the Dutch professor of oriental languages Taco Roorda (1801–1874), followed by a lexicon based on the writer Al-Tha'alibi (961–1038) and an Arabic chrestomathy by P. Cool. A second edition appeared in 1858. Roorda's grammar was published to replace Erpenius's. Gap between front board and bookblock, but the text in very good condition.

Lambrecht 869 & 871; Nat, de studie van Oostersche talen in Nederland, p. 145.



“The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Gulf”

439. [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. € 5000

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.



Sailing routes to in the Indian Ocean and a general information about its weather, currents, etc. with 2 maps showing the Arabian Gulf, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

440. ROSSER, William Henry. Short notes on the winds, weather, & currents, together with general sailing directions and remarks on making passages; to accompany a chart of the Indian Ocean.

London, James Imray & son, 1878. 8°. With 2 folding maps. Original publisher's boards, covered with blue paper. € 1800



Extremely rare edition, probably the fourth, of a handbook for sailing in the Indian Ocean. As the title indicates, it not only contains sailing directions and descriptions of different routes to Singapore and the Arabian Sea, but also gives important notes for sailors concerning the winds, weather and the most important currents when crossing the Indian Ocean.

Rosser apparently meant this work as a kind of epitome with the most important information on the winds, weather and currents in the Indian Ocean, because in his preface, he refers to his earlier, more extensive work, *The Indian Ocean directory* (1867). While the present work has two maps, his more extensive work contains many more charts and plans. The two charts indicate sailing routes and currents in the Indian Ocean, with the coasts of Africa, Arabia, South and Southeast Asia and Australia. They show, for example, the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Aden, Ceylon, the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam.

With James Imray & son's printed catalogue on the back board, listing nautical charts and related books. Slightly frayed, some stains on the paper boards, but still in good condition.

WorldCat (1 copy); cf. Forbes 2812 (1868 ed., also noting 1866, 1871, 1874 & 1880 eds.); Sabin 73416 (1868 ed.).

A colourful mounted Bedouin falconer by a leading orientalist painter

441. ROUSSEAU, Henri-Émilien. [Bedouin falconer].

[Morocco, 1920s]. Oil on wooden panel (21 × 16 cm), signed at the lower left “Henri Rousseau”. Contemporary gilded wooden frame (33 × 28 cm). € 28 000

Colourful panel painting by the leading orientalist painter Henri-Émilien Rousseau of a mounted Bedouin falconer, one of Rousseau’s favourite subjects. While the sport of falconry was an important status symbol in the Middle East and Europe generally, for the Bedouins it was a means of survival.

Rousseau (1875–1933) was a Cairo-born French painter who divided his childhood between North Africa and France, where he studied at the École des Beaux-Arts under the great Orientalist painter, Jean-Léon Gérôme. He broke from the style of his master, however, and started to paint in a more impressionistic style. Between 1920 and 1930 he travelled extensively through the Rif and Atlas mountains of Morocco, where he befriended the chiefs of several nomad tribes. It was probably here that Rousseau fell under the spell of the Bedouin horsemen, which came to characterize his compositions. In 1927 more than 80 of his works from this period were displayed at the gallery of the influential Parisian art dealer Georges Petit. This was followed by an exhibition at the Exposition Universelle of 1931. The panel is cracked in the length, leading to a 4 cm crack in the paint to the right of the rider’s head, a 1 cm crack below the horse’s left hind hoof, and a 7 cm crack from the top left to the horse’s head, but these cracks are only noticeable on close inspection and no paint has been lost. Some minor craquelure in the dark red patch connecting the rider and the saddle. Otherwise a well-executed and clean painting.

For the artist: Thieme & Becker XXIX, p. 113.



Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

442. [ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY]. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. London, John Murray, 1831–1880[–1881]. 56 volumes (vols. I–L in 51 volumes and 5 volumes of indices). Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

With:

(2) Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. London: Edward Stanford, 1857–1878. Vols. I–XXII. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(3) Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography. London: Edward Stanford, 1879–1892. Vols. I–XIV. Title to first volume torn and laid down, map and facing p. 664 of text damaged. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(4) Supplementary Papers of the Royal Geographical Society. London: John Murray, 1886–1890. Vols. I–IV. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(5) The Geographical Journal including the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. London: R.G.S., 1893–1948. Vols. I–CXII only (in 109 volumes). Vols. 1–28: contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt; vols. 29–112: original blue cloth, or contemporary cloth, gilt. Institutional bookplates to some pastedowns; blindstamps to some title-pages; ink stamps to some plates and maps. € 185 000

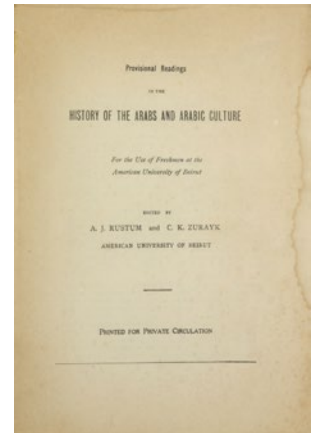
444. RUSTUM, A[sad] J[ibraïl] / ZURAYK, C[onstantine] K. (eds.). Provisional Readings in the History of the Arabs and Arabic Culture. For the Use of Freshmen at the American University of Beirut.

[Beirut], printed for private circulation, [1940]. 8°. With two maps of the Arabian Peninsula. Original plain wrappers. € 1500

First edition. – An expanded and re-written version of Zurayk's "Provisional Readings in the Medieval History of the Near East" (AUB, 1934) with additional sections on the Fatimids, the Mamluks, the Arabs in Spain, and the Arabs in Modern Times (and omitting Barker's paper on the Crusades). "There is as yet no modern, adequate, and attractive history of the Arabs from the earliest times to the present day. This volume [...], intended for the use of the Freshman at the American University of Beirut and affiliated institutions, is a modest attempt to fill this gap. It brings together the studies of some of the most distinguished historians and orientalists, and embraces not only the political but also the economic, social and intellectual aspects of the history of the Arabs" (Foreword).

Title-page a little dampstained; marginal toning to paper. A good copy with underlinings and handwritten annotations in a few chapters. Rare: COPAC locates a single copy, at Durham University, not in SOAS or the British Library.

OCLC 15683051.



Carrier pigeons in the Arabic world



445. 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. 8°. Contemporary wrappers. € 3500

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 dove". 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.

A well-preserved, untrimmed and wide-margined copy.

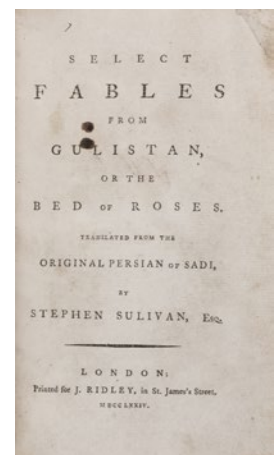
GAL II, 479. OCLC 11618486. Schmurrer BA 426.

First translation into English of stories from Sa'di's famous Gulistan

446. SA'DI SHIRAZI and Stephen SULLIVAN (translator). Select fables from Gulistan, or the bed of roses. Translated from the original Persian of Sadi.

London, J. Ridley, 1774. 8°. Modern half calf (period style), gold-tooled spine. € 3950

First edition of the first English translation of the *Gulistan* (or *Golestan*), written by the Persian poet Sa'di (1210–1291/1292), "probably the single most influential work of prose in the Persian tradition" (Encyclopædia Iranica). It opens with a brief preface, followed by a selection of 62 fables, varying in length. Completed in 1258, Sa'di's *Gulistan*, "the rose garden", is a collection of stories and poems dealing with the major issues in human existence. Together with his *Bustan* ("the orchard") it's Sa'di's most



popular work. Both were standard texts at Persian schools for many years. The *Gulistān* is originally divided into eight chapters, each consisting of several stories and poems addressing a specific theme. The present translation, however, does not maintain this structure, since it only includes a selection of the stories.

Lacking the half-title. With a minor restoration to the upper outer corner of the title-page, an ink stain on the title-page, an owner's inscription on the back of the title-page, some ink in the margins of page 67 and 77, and some faint water stains. Otherwise in good condition.

The bibliographer's manual of English literature IV, p. 2168; ESTC T147765; *Katouzian, Sa'di, the poet of life, love and compassion*, p. 152.

First Spanish edition of a detailed history of the Ottoman Emperors to 1644

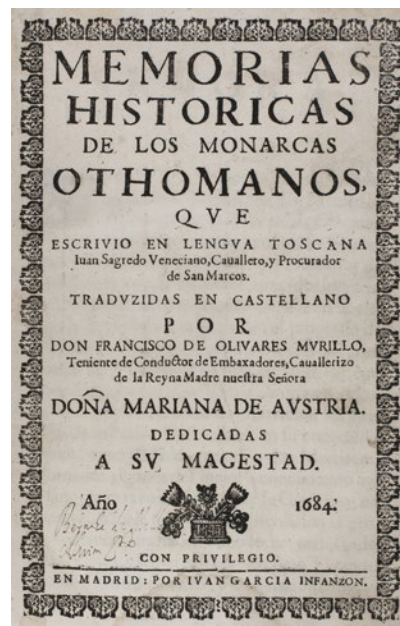
447. SAGREDO, Giovanni. *Memorias historicas de los Monarcas Othomanos, que escriuio en lengua Toscana ... Traduzidas en Castellano por Don Francisco de Olivares Murillo, ...*

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infanzón, 1684. 2^o. 18th-century tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 7000

First Spanish edition of a detailed history of the Ottoman Emperors, by the Venetian historian and diplomat Giovanni Sagredo (1616–1696), first published in Italian in 1673. It is arranged chronologically, covering the Emperors from 1300 to 1644 and is especially valuable for the later period: from Suleiman the Magnificent (ruled 1520–1566) to Ibrahim (ruled 1640–1648). The translator dedicated it to Mariana of Austria (1634–1696), Queen consort of Philip IV of Spain.

With early owner's inscription of Bernate de Mello, "Aluim.", on the title-page and first page of the text. With a tear in 1 leaf repaired and the lost corner of another restored, without loss of text, water stains at the foot of a few leaves and an occasional spot, but generally in good condition and with generous margins. A detailed history of the Ottoman Emperors to 1644.

CCPB 000040713–5; *Palau 284935*; cf. *Atabey 1079* (1673 Italian ed.).



Brodrick's own copy, with three original watercolours



448. SALVIN, Francis Henry / BRODRICK, William. *Falconry in the British Isles.*

London, John van Voorst, 1873. 4^o. William Brodrick's copy with 3 original watercolours by him, heightened with gum arabic. 28 hand-coloured lithographed plates after William Brodrick, some heightened with gum arabic. Contemporary half green morocco, gilt. € 35 000

Second edition, revised and enlarged: the best edition of this handsome work. This copy, with an impeccable provenance, is enriched by the inclusion of 3 fine original watercolours by the eminent William Brodrick (1814–88), falconer, taxidermist, physician, and artist, whose works of avian portraiture set the standard of their times.

Provenance: "Wm. Brodrick, Little Hill, 1873" (ink inscription to front free endpaper, and a partially erased pencil inscription to title).

Occasional spotting, heavier to endpapers and half-title; spine faded to brown, corners worn, rubbed.

Harting 67. Nissen IVB 147. Schwerdt II, 145.

The authority on British falconry

449. SALVIN, Francis Henry and William BRODRICK. Falconry in the British isles.

London, John van Voorst, 1855. 4° (29 × 19.5 cm). With 24 hand-coloured lithographed plates by William Brodrick. Original publisher's blind- and gold-blocked cloth, front board with title and large illustration of a falcon. € 3000

First edition of a complete and important treatise on the art of falconry by Francis Henry Salvin (1817–1904), in which he describes the various species of birds used in England, both hawks and falcons. “The best English book on falconry and a very attractive publication” (Schwerdt). The treatise is illustrated with lithographs by William Brodrick (1814–1888); they show 21 falcons and 5 hawks; plates 22–24 depict equipment used for falconry. The stones for the first edition were destroyed after publication so the plates for the second edition (London, 1873) had to be redrawn. With bookplate. Some pages and plates reinforced, two plates loose, some spotting, but still in good condition. Binding discoloured and slightly worn.

Nissen, IVB 147; Souhart 419; Schwerdt II, p. 145; Wood p. 541; not in Thiebaud.



“It was an expensive book”

450. 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. 2° (335 × 432 mm). 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 Salzmán 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 [...] Salzmán 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 [...] Salzmán himself described his pictures as having ‘a conclusive brutality’, but to modern eyes their poetic aspect seems paramount. It would appear that Salzmán was at one and the same time both expert and layman, dispassionate observer and enthusiast. His pictures have this dual quality, flickering rapidly between documentary and poetry. This, one might suggest, is the ideal goal for any photographer”.

Binding slightly rubbed and chafed in places. Marginal foxing throughout, affecting only a few photographs; insignificant waterstain to edge; old ownerships erased from title, leaving slight traces.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook I, 25. Tobler 181f. Röbriecht 440f. Baier, Geschichte der Fotografie 452f. Gernsheim, History of Photography 186. Witkin/London, Photograph Collector's Guide 86f.

*A missionary tour providing a rare insight into the Jewish communities
of the Arabian Gulf and Iraq*

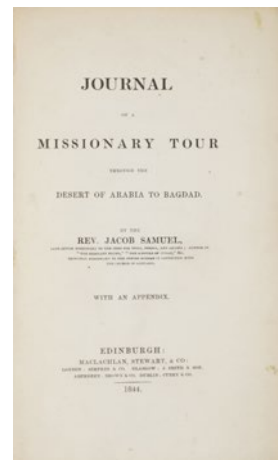
451. SAMUEL, Jacob. Journal of a missionary tour through the desert of Arabia to Bagdad.
Edinburgh, Maclachlan, Stewart & Co, 1844. 8°. Contemporary brown cloth.

€ 6500

First and only edition of a journal of a missionary tour through the Arabian desert to Bagdad, written by the reverend Jacob Samuel, published in 1844. It describes Samuel's missionary tour of 1835 to the Jews in Baghdad and Arabia, to promote Christianity among the Jews. He passed through Madras and Cochin to Bombay, then set out on his missionary tour to Baghdad. First he visits a number of towns and cities around the Gulf: Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Basaidu and Basra. From Basra he crosses the desert to Baghdad, which was an adventurous journey that even involved a meeting with the Sheikh of the Montefik tribe, as he describes in chapter 21. Each chapter describes what he saw on his mission, for example an Arab Boat, Mohammedan pilgrims, pirates in the Arabian Gulf and a Jewish marriage ceremony. He also describes how health declines travelling in the desert, the kindness of Arab women and a collection of Bibles and religious tracts he saw in Baghdad. The book also has an appendix, adding some other documents, such as letters addressed to Samuel and minutes of meetings concerning Samuel's mission. The book also lists its subscribers. Samuel's reports on religious figures, synagogues and customs of the communities he visited during his travels are unique among non-Jewish texts in the mid-19th century, and the Christian Arabian Missions were very important for the Sultan and the Omani people, because they benefitted from the humanitarian medical care of the missionaries.

With some small stains on the boards and edges, overall in good condition.

Christianity in Oman: Ibadism, religious freedom and the church, p. 121; *Christians in Persia*, pp. 97-98; *Historical Muscat: an illustrated guide and gazetteer*, p. 130; *Politics and society in early modern Iraq*, p. 222.



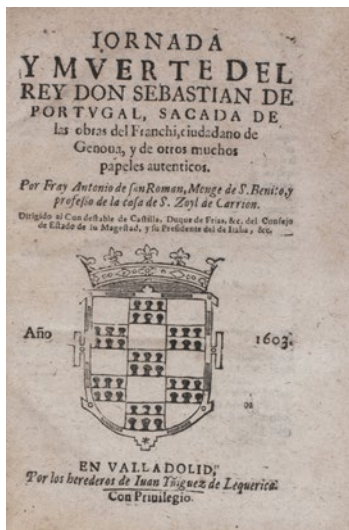
Important account of Muslim-European relations in the 16th century

452. SAN ROMÁN DE RIBADENEYRA, Antonio de. Jornada y muerte del Rey Don Sebastian de Portugal, sacada de las obras del Franchi, ciudadano de Genoua, y de otros muchos papeles autenticos, ...

[False imprint:] "Valladolid" [= unidentified place in Iberia], heirs of Juan Íñiguez de Lequerica [= unknown printer and publisher], Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). Mottled tanned sheepskin (ca. 1800?), red sprinkled edges. € 18 000

Very rare second printing of an important Spanish account of Muslim-European relations. It describes King Sebastião I of Portugal's ill-fated 1578 invasion of Morocco and his death in battle. King Sebastião I of Portugal (1554–1578) combined religious fanaticism with an unbounded admiration for the military, presenting himself as a Christian knight who would fight the "misguided" Muslims in Africa and rescue them from their faith. He got his chance when the deposed Moroccan Sultan Abu Abdallah Mohammed II asked for his help. In 1578 Sebastião invaded Morocco with a large and expensive force, joined by Abu Abdallah's army of Moors and other Muslim opponents of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. Although Ahmad died during the invasion, Sebastião's inexperience and rash attack in the bloody and disastrous Battle of the Three Kings at Alcazarquivir in the north of Morocco led to his own death, that of 8000 Portuguese troops, including much of the Portuguese nobility, and the capture of 15 000 more. Sebastião's body was never found and many supporters refused to believe he had died and awaited his return for decades. Sebastião's death without issue set off a struggle for the succession to the Portuguese crown and after the brief reign of his great uncle as Henrique I, King Phillip II of Spain managed to unite the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580, succeeded on his 1598 death by Phillip III. San Román indicates on the title-page that he made use of Girolami Franchi Conestaggio's 1585 history of the union of Spain and Portugal, but also many other authentic documents.

The present edition has the same collation as the 1603 edition and the only difference in the transcription of the title-page is that the present edition expands a few abbreviations in the two lines noting the dedication to Juan de Velasco. It has always been dated 1603, but is actually much later. The paper unfortunately bears no watermark. We believe it was truly printed in Iberia, but most of the types came from the Low Counties. We have not identified the true printer.



There is an old library shelf-mark on an endleaf. With tears into the text of the last 2 leaves, one crudely repaired with tape, somewhat browned throughout, water stains in the foot margin of several leaves, and an occasional small hole, spot or stain, but with generous margins and most leaves in good condition. The binding with minor damage to the head of the spine and some corners, but otherwise very good. A close copy of the first edition (much rarer than the original) of an important record of the disastrous Portuguese invasion of Morocco in 1578.

“Wonderful reproductions of the best known carpets”

453. SARRE, Friedrich and Hermann TRENKWALD. Alt-orientalische Teppiche.

Vienna & Leipzig, Anton Schroll & Co. and Karl W. Hiersemann for the Österreichischen Museum für Kunst und Industrie, 1926–1928. 2 volumes bound as 4. Imperial 2° (60.5 × 44 cm). With 120 collotype plates (67 colour and 53 black & white, 7 of the latter double-page) by Max Jaffé (1845–1939), and 14 wood-engraved full-page illustrations on the integral leaves. Later half calf with cloth sides. € 7500

First and only edition of “the most important recent publication with wonderful reproductions of the best known carpets” (Ettinghausen 1936), here in very good condition, rebound in 4 high quality half calf volumes. The project was initiated by the Austrian Museum for Art and Industry, that previously published two other works on carpets: *Orientalische Teppiche* (1892) and *Altorientalische Teppiche* (1908). The present work by Sarre & Trenkwald has far more and better illustrations than the earlier works, with 120 fine collotype plates. The authors were highly regarded authorities in the field of Islamic art, especially Friedrich Sarre (1865–1945), “without doubt, one of the most influential figures regarding the scholarly formation of Islamic art” (Kadoi & Szanto). He was the director of the Museum für Islamische Kunst in Berlin and responsible for the formation of the “most comprehensive collection of Islamic art outside the Islamic world”.



The work is characterized by an emphasis on the technique of production. The plates that depict carpets in colour and black & white are preceded by a descriptive page that is sometimes illustrated with a schematic explanation of the knotting technique used for making the carpet. The first part, by Hermann Trenkwald, with 60 plates, is entirely devoted to carpets in the world-renowned collection of the Austrian Museum. The second part, by Friedrich Sarre, also with 60 plates covers the greatest carpets in other collections throughout the world, including private collections such as that of Baron Maurice Rothschild.

In very good condition. Corners slightly bumped.

R. Ettinghausen, Kali (1936), p. 110; Kadoi & Szanto, The shaping of Persian art (2014), p. 227.

“The foundation stone for a revolution in Arabic scholarship”

454. SCALIGER, Joseph Justus. Opus de emendatione temporum.

Including: Computus Arabicus ecclesiae Antiochenae.

Leiden, Franciscus Raphelengius (Officina Plantiniana), 1598. 2° (36 × 24 cm). With woodcut printer’s device on title-page. Set in roman and italic types with long passages in Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan and Ethiopic, shorter passages in Syriac, and zodiac signs, the Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic specially cut for use in the present book. Vellum (ca. 1630?). € 19 500

Third and definitive edition, greatly revised and expanded by the author and printed by Plantin's son-in-law using a wide variety of non-Latin types, of a thorough scholarly study of classical, biblical and "oriental" chronology, by the leading linguist and linguistic scholar of his generation ("the greatest scholar of his age" PMM). Three of the non-Latin types (nashk Arabic, majuscule Samaritan and Ethiopic) were cut especially for this work.

Scaliger and Raphelengius were far ahead of their time in viewing Arabic as an important field of study in its own right, and they showed sympathy for Arabic culture. Like their predecessors, they used Arabic for biblical exegesis, but they also studied the Quran, medical, mathematical and astronomical texts and other works originally written in Arabic. In the present work, Scaliger studied and compared the calendars and historical chronology of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews and others, attempting to link them so that their dates could be related to those of the European calendar. Scaliger's work in this area "towers above that of his contemporaries" (PMM) and served as an essential key to modern historical scholarship. This was the first work ever set in Raphelengius's pioneering Arabic type, which set the stage for the Arabic types of Thomas Erpenius and others in the Netherlands and abroad: "it served as the foundation stone for a revolution in Arabic scholarship" (Lane).

With a piece cut out of the title-page. It has been patched with a paper slip, and with further slips in the endpapers. With water stains in about a dozen leaves and occasional slightly browned patches, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. The binding is slightly dirty, the spine-title faded and the headbands have lost much of their green thread.

Adams S568; Fuks, *Hebrew typography* 15; Lane, *Arabic type specimen of Franciscus Raphelengius*, item 26 & p. xxv; *Typ. Bat.* 4476; cf. *PMM* 98 (1583 ed.); for the Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic types: *Vervliet EXO* 1, 2 & 3.



Comparing the calendars of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews and others

455. SCALIGER, Joseph Justus. *Opus de emendatione temporum: hac postrema ed., ex auctoris ipsius ms., emend., magnaue acces. auctius. Add. veterum Graecorum fragmenta selecta.*

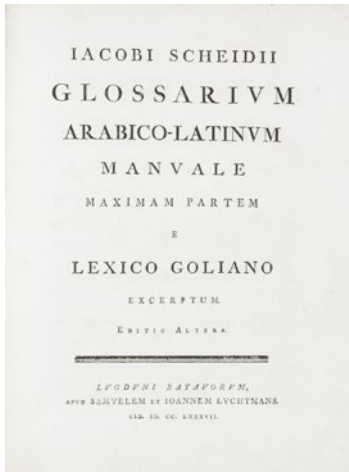
Including: Computus Arabicus ecclesiae Antiochenae.

Geneva, Pierre de la Rovière, 1629. 2°. With title-page printed in red and black and with woodcut printer's device and several woodcut initials. Set in roman and italic types with long passages set in Greek, Arabic and Hebrew and shorter passages in Syriac. The long passages in Samaritan and Ethiopic, printed from meticulous woodblocks. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 8500



Fourth edition, one of two simultaneous issues, of a thorough scholarly study of classical, biblical and "oriental" chronology, by the leading linguist and linguistic scholar of his generation ("the greatest scholar of his age" PMM), the French orientalist Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540–1609). As a devout Christian, Scaliger was certainly no friend to Islam, yet he was far ahead of his time in viewing Arabic as an important field of study in its own right, not just a tool for converting Islamic peoples to Christianity, and he showed sympathy for Arabic culture. Like his predecessors, he used Arabic for biblical exegesis, but also studied the Quran, medical, mathematical and astronomical texts and other works originally written in Arabic. In the present work, Scaliger studied and compared the calendars and historical chronology of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews and others, attempting to link them so that their dates could be related to those of the European calendar, which had itself just been reformed under Pope Gregory. Scaliger's work in this area "towers above that of his contemporaries" (PMM) and served as an essential key to modern historical scholarship. Internally in very good condition, only occasionally a small stain. Binding slightly stained, spine discoloured, but otherwise good.

Alan Crown, *Samaritan scribes and manuscripts*, pp. 276–277; *Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalis* 65.



Abridged version of Golius's Lexicon

456. SCHEIDIUS, Jacob. Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manuale maximam partem en Lexico Goliano excerptum. Editio altera.

Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtman, 1787. 4° (26 × 21 cm). Text set in two columns, with Arabic characters throughout. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides. € 2500

Second edition of an abridged version of Golius's ground-breaking Arabic lexicon *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (1653). It is prepared by Jacob Scheidius (1754–1801) with the assistance of his better-known brother, Everard Scheidius (1742–1794), professor of oriental languages at Harderwijk.

About 20 leaves with a minor waterstain in the foot margin, otherwise in very good condition.

Lambrecht 470; Schnurrer 126; Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalis 316.

The finest and rarest work on Falconry

457. SCHLEGEL, Hermann / VERSTER VAN WULVERHORST, Abraham Henrik. *Traité de Fauconnerie.*

Leiden & Düsseldorf, Arnz & Co., 1844–1853. 2° (556 × 735 mm). Tinted lithographed title with a pictorial border comprising 11 scenes of hawking by J. B. Sonderland, 2 hand-coloured lithographed plates of falconry equipment by Portman and von Wouw, and 10 (of 12) hand-coloured lithographed plates of hawks by Wendel after Joseph Wolf (8 of which mounted on board). Stored loosely in original cloth-backed printed boards. € 75 000

First edition of “the finest work on falconry that has ever been produced; not only on account of the beauty of the plates, wherein the hawks are depicted life-size and of the natural colours, but also for the general accuracy of the letterpress” (Harting). Schwerdt concurs that “the life size illustrations of birds are by far the finest ever produced in any book on falconry. It is impossible to describe the mellowness and beauty of the colourings.” The “*Traité de fauconnerie*” is the rarest, most beautiful and most desirable book on falconry ever published. According to the exhibition catalogue documenting the falconry books in the Dutch Royal Library (The Hague, 1993), probably no more than 100 copies were printed, of which no more than 50 can be located today.

Covers of portfolio somewhat rubbed and stained; spine cloth and extremities professionally restored. Some foxing and browning to plates; several marginal tears and chips professionally repaired and rebacked. Lacks 2 lithographed hawking scenes by J. Dillmann after Sonderland. Still an attractive set, uncommonly encountered in the original portfolio as issued.

Harting 194. Schwerdt II, 150. Thiebaud 833. Nissen IVB 832. Fine Bird Books, p. 105. Zimmer p. 554.



Pioneering work of Arabic bibliography

458. **SCHNURRER, Christian Friedrich von.** *Bibliotheca Arabica.*

Halle, I.C. Hendel, 1811. 8°. Set in roman types, with occasional passages in Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac and Greek. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 2500

First combined edition of a pioneering Latin bibliography of Western Arabic scholarship, describing about 500 editions of Arabic works and books about Arabic language and literature, first published in 7 parts from 1799 to 1806. “The first and only comprehensive bibliography of Arabic texts and books on Arabic language and literature by European scholars” (Breslauer & Floter). The publications are arranged by subject matter and some of the entries include extensive comments (further comments appear at the beginning and end of each part). The seven parts were written and compiled under the guidance of Christian Friedrich Schnurrer (1742–1822) by 31 of his students as theses at the University of Tübingen. He was clearly the spiritual father of the work and is usually regarded as its “author”.

With on the endpapers a long manuscript note in English describing the journey of M. Schulz (probably the German orientalist Friedrich Eduard Schulz, 1799–1829) visiting 30 libraries in the region of Constantinople and the manuscripts he saw there. Of special importance are named those of Ibn Alathir, Ibn Alasakir, Ibn Aladim and Ibn Khaldoun.

Two ink stains on the title-page, foxed and with the front board detached; a fair copy.

Besterman, WBB 453; Breslauer & Folter, Bibliography 119; Fück, Die arabischen Studien in Europa 146; Zenker, Bibliotheca orientalis 1755.



The oceanography and climate of the Gulf

459. **SCHOTT, Gerhard.** *Ozeanographie und Klimatologie des Persischen Golfes und des Golfes von Oman.* In amtlichem Auftrag bearbeitet.

Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1918. With 7 folding plates.

With: (2) *Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie. Zeitschrift für Seefahrt- und Meereskunde.* 46. Jg. Ibid., 1918. With 7 folding plates.

Large 8°. Modern half cloth.

€ 950

Scientific, in-depth study of the oceanography and climate of the Arabian Gulf. Well-preserved. Rare.

Macro 2030. Wilson 204. OCLC 30025495.

Portuguese activity along the south-west coast of Arabia

460. **SERJEANT, R[obert] B[ertram].** *The Portuguese off the South Arabian Coast. Hadrami Chronicles. With Yemeni and European Accounts of Dutch Pirates off Mocha in the Seventeenth Century.*

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1963. 8°. With 14 plates, 2 maps (1 folding) and 2 ground plans (in the text). Fine original navy cloth in a very good dust-jacket. € 750

First edition of a scholarly account of Portuguese activity along the south-west coast of Arabia in the 16th century. “The present volume [...] deals with one of the most dramatic periods of South Arabian history: the exploits of the Portuguese in those parts and their clashes



with the Egyptian Mamluks, the latter's successors, the Ottoman Turks, and in particular with the local rulers and potentates" (BSOAS 27.2 [1964], pp. 441f.).

Spine of dustjacket slightly sunned; very mild foxing to edges.

OCLC 2950399.

Early Egyptian Astronomy in a Deluxe Binding

461. SEYFFARTH, Gustav. Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Literatur, Kunst, Mythologie und Geschichte des alten Aegypten. Erstes Heft: Bemerkungen ueber die Aegyptischen Papyrus auf der Koeniglichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.

Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1826. 4° (225 × 264 mm). With 4 lithographed folding plates.

With: (2) Beitrage [...] Zweites, Drittes, Viertes, Fünftes Heft. Systema Astronomiae Aegyptiacae Quadripartitum.

Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1833. xxx, 445, (10) pp. (series titles and separate half-title for no. 2). With hand-coloured frontispiece and 10 large folding plates, lithographed throughout. Contemporary polished red morocco, spine, leading edges, inner dentelle and covers richly gilt and blind-tooled in the Romantic style. Glazed green endpapers; all edges goffered and gilt. Bound by the Leipzig master Anton Stumme with his label on the first flyleaf. € 18 000

A fine morocco volume comprising the first five of Seyffarth's monographic "Contributions" to Egyptology (apparently all published at the time of binding; two more were to follow by 1840). While the first fascicle contains the earliest catalogue raisonnée of the substantial Berlin collection of papyri, fascicles 2–5 (published with continuous pagination) constitute a bold investigation into early Egyptian astronomy and its all-pervading cosmological cult.

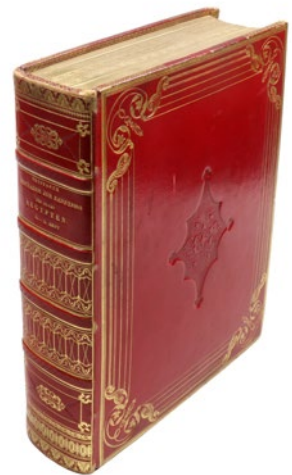
This section includes a hand-coloured frontispiece of astronomical animal forms and ten large folding plates, all lithographed, showing important pieces of archeological evidence: the *Navicula astronomica* (Paris), *Zodiacus Tentyriticus* (Paris), *Zodiacus Taurinensis* (Turin), *Sarcophagus Sethi* (London), *Sarcophagus Ramsis* (Paris), *Monolithus Amosis* (Paris), *Mensa Isiaca* (Rome), and a *Papyrus funeralis* formerly in the d'Hermand collection. The final part is an astronomical lexicon, a typographical masterpiece that fits more than 1300 lithographed hieroglyphs precisely into their letterpress explanations.

Seyffarth, an opponent of Champollion's, emigrated to the U.S. in 1855. His thousands of transcriptions and sketches are preserved in the Brooklyn Museum as the "Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca Manuscripta".

A luxury copy printed entirely on wove paper and bound in elaborate morocco with finely goffered edges (unusual for a secular binding of the time) by the Leipzig master Anton Wilhelm August Stumme (1804–67), who also worked for Robert Schumann.

Minor wear to binding, occasional foxing as typical for wove paper. Coloured frontispiece browned evenly; largely insignificant gutter tears to four folding plates. A crisp, unused copy in a magnificent binding.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 229f.



The foundation of English horse racing: portraits of Godolphin Arabian's direct descendants

462. [SEYMOUR, James, and Thomas SPENCER (artists). Portraits and Pedigrees of the Most Celebrated Racers from Paintings by Eminent Artists, with portraits of the Jockeys].

[Arundel and London, Thomas Butler, 1751–1753]. Oblong 2° (310 × 370 mm). 30 engraved sheets, with 30 (of 34) portraits of thoroughbred race-horses (lacking nos. 10, 15, 31 and 34). Old half calf with marbled covers. € 35 000

A spectacular, exceedingly rare album illustrating the starting point of horse racing in England, when native mares were crossbred with imported oriental stallions. W. S. Sparrow notes, in 1922, “rare, no doubt, because so many copies have been broken up in order that the prints might be sold one by one”. The integral engraved text surrounding the image of horse and jockey provides the history and breeding of the subjects of the portraits. The first three horses depicted in this charming album are direct descendants of the three foundation stallions of the modern thoroughbred, namely the Godolphin Arabian (Bajazet, plate 2), the Darley Arabian (Childers, plate 3), and the Byerly Turk (Old Partner, plate 1). All of the other 23 race horses described here trace back to these three stallions just imported into England from the Middle East, as well. According to Pickerell, “all 500 000 of the world’s thoroughbred racehorses are descended from 28 ancestors, born in the 18th century”, of which, according to Peter Willett, about 50% have Arabian bloodlines, with the remainder evenly divided between Turkoman and Barb breeding.



With armorial bookplate with cipher of George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt (1736–1809) on front pastedown. Some early ms. annotations at beginning, some tears and repairs extending into text, first plate laid down.

Sparrow, p. 77. Cf. Lane *British Racing Prints Seymour 2*, nos. 1–7, 11–18, 20–24, 26, 28–33. Mellon *Sporting and Animal Prints Seymour 13*, nos. 1–7, 11–18, 20–24, 26, 28–33. Cf. Siltzer *British Sporting Prints*, 389.

Complete run for the year 1986

463. SHUR, Chaim. New Outlook Middle East Monthly [9 issues]. Tel Aviv, Tatzpiot Ltd (under auspices of Jewish-Arab Institute at Givat Haviva), 1986. 9 volumes. Original wrappers, staplebound. € 275

9 issues of the magazine, a complete run for the year 1986. Issues present are vol. 31, nos. 1–10 (3/4 is a double issue). All volumes with worn wrappers and address labels on front cover. Otherwise all in good condition.



Complete run for January 1984–December 1985



464. SHUR, Chaim. New Outlook Middle East Monthly [15 issues]. Tel Aviv, Tatzpiot Ltd (under auspices of Jewish-Arab Institute at Givat Haviva), 1984–1985. Original wrappers, staplebound. € 450

15 issues of the magazine, a complete run for the period between January 1984 and December 1985. All with worn wrappers and address labels on front cover, some with annotations, vol. 27 no. 5/6 with annotation on front cover, vol. 27/28 no. 12/1 with some pages discoloured, vol. 28 no. 4 with a small stain on front cover. Otherwise all in good condition.

First edition of the Arabic Infancy Gospel, with text in Latin and Arabic

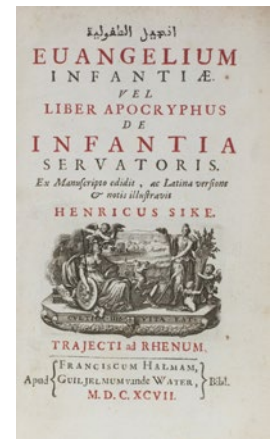
465. SIKE, Heinrich (editor). Evangelium infantiae. Vel liber apocryphus de infantia servatoris. Ex manuscripto edidit, ac latina versione & notis illustravit ...

Utrecht, François Halma, Willem vande Water, 1697. 8°. With the main text in Arabic and a parallel Latin translation on the facing pages. Contemporary vellum. € 4500

First edition of the apocryphal Arabic Infancy Gospel, with the Arabic text on the versos and the Latin translation on the facing rectos. Sike, a noted orientalist from Bremen, based his edition on a manuscript that was formerly owned by Jacobus Golius, and the many notes include excerpts from the Quran and other works. The work narrates miracle stories from the first 12 years of Jesus's life, and probably originated in the fourth or fifth century. The wide range of non-Latin types, with not only Arabic and the more common Greek and Hebrew, but also a few words of Syriac, was unusual at this date.

With shelf number label and a later manuscript presentation inscription. Some foxing, mostly along the margins, otherwise in very good condition. A couple minor stains on the binding, but otherwise also very good.

Schnurrer, Bibliotheca Arabica 412; STCN (8 copies); Zenker, Bibliotheca Orientalis 1239.



Correspondence of the “lord of the naval and commercial conquest of Arabia, Persia and India”

466. SILVA, Luiz Augusto Rebello da (et al.). Corpo diplomatico Portuguez contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. 15 volumes (final volume in 2 parts). Small 2° (22.5 × 28.5 cm). 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 of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited—frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India”—provide substantial information on



the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire's first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers (“the Saracens are thrown into confusion”; “our men attacked and burned maritime towns belonging to the Saracens, situated on the mainland”; cf. vol. I, p. 116f.), and in a Papal Breve, Pius V praises the strengthening of the Maltese fortifications after the Great Siege of Malta (“erit opportunissimum adversus Turcas, et praedones Afros totius christiani populi propugnaculum”, vol. X, p. 226). Many volumes, but VII through XI in particular, contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz): “Ormuz, que he cabeça de todo o Reino de Ormuz [...] e na dita Cidade de Ormuz fortaleza minha com muita gente de christãos portuguezes” (vol. II, p. 374); “o vejo, que se se faz guerra ao Turco e Vossa Alteza quer, sem despesa de quasi nada, o Egipto e Suria e Arabia seraom vossos” (vol. III, p. 243); “e asy mandou que se reteuessem todas as naos, que viessem da India a Judá e a Meca” (p. 397); “se entende hum muito boom socedimento pella armada de Vossa Alteza na ilha de Banrrehem [= Bahrain] de que se deve ter muito contentamento assi pella reputação” (vol. VIII, p. 372); “e depois em Ormuz poderia saber o acontecimento de Baharem” (p. 468); “toda a costa de Melinde ate Moçambique e assi da outra de Adem ate Ormuz quererão por alguma d aquellas tentar ardis [...] A Baçora vai tambem muita somma de especiaria” (vol. IX, p. 110f.); “O negocio he grave e de muita consideração e em ser muita a somma da speciaría que

vem pello mar Roxo ao Cayro e pello de Ormuz a Bacora” (p. 135); “Andre Ribeiro que com João de Lisboa foi cativo em Mazcate” (p. 175); “creo tambem que elles lá ou nos quá não sabemps o que passa em Bacora porque se n aquella ilha creserem galees sem hirem do mar Roxo, como as que ali vierão quando de caminho tomarão Mascate não sey por onde viessem as outras” (p. 305); “pera o resgate dos portugueses que estam cativos no Cayro, e forom presos em Mazcate” (p. 382; cf. p. 485); etc.

Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochín, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan scattered in vols. X–XIV). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “cristãos novos” (both discussed in almost every volume), the Jesuits (vols. V–XV), the Council of Trent (vols. VI–X), Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675 (vol. XIV).

Marginal spotting in vol. XV, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear paste-down of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95; OCLC 55783574.

The antiquities of Persia and the history of the Arabs before Muhammad

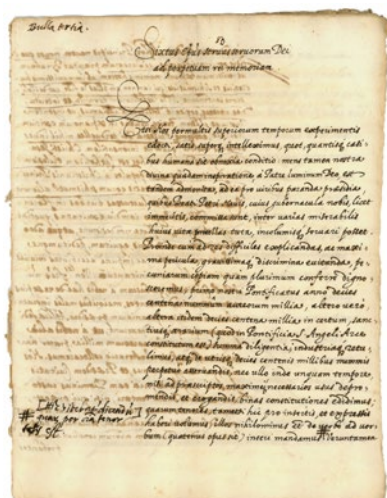
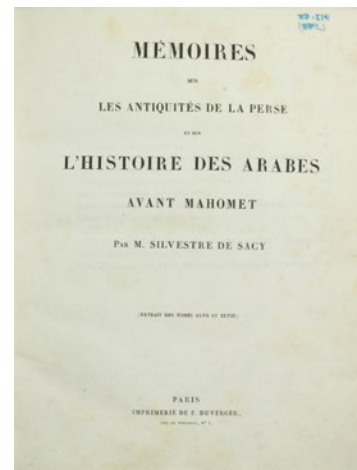
467. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac]. Mémoires sur les antiquités de la Perse et sur l’histoire des Arabes avant Mahomet.

Paris, E. Duverger & J. J. Marcel, Imprimerie Impériale, (1808–1809). Large 4° (220 × 274 mm). With 4 tables. Later red half morocco over marbled boards with gilt title to spine. € 1800

Offprints from vols. 47 & 48 of the “Mémoires de l’Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres” with separately printed title-page. The four “mémoires” which make up the first piece were variously read in public between 1787 and 1791, but published for the first time in 1793; the second, much longer part, was first heard on 5th April, 1785. Includes long extracts in Arabic from Masoudi, Sirat Alresoul, Kitab Aldjouman, Tabari, and others.

Shelfmark to spine, unobtrusive blind library stamp to title & following 2 leaves. Ownership inscription of Col. S. B. Miles to front free endpaper, and his wife’s presentation bookplate (Bath Public Reference Library) to front pastedown.

Wilson 197.



An enormous fleet against the “Tyrant of the Turks”

468. [SIXTUS V, Pope (1521–1590)]. Manuscript draft for an Apostolic constitution regarding his third bull.

Rome, 27 April 1588. Large 4° (274 × 210 mm). 6 pp. on 4 leaves, sewn. Latin chancery manuscript, ink on paper. € 4500

Variouly revised draft for a Papal decree, asking the cardinals and others to raise monies for the Church to fight the Turks as well as other heretics: “Sixtus V, in order to better govern the Church and safely protect it from all dangers, judges that the Church needs a larger amount of money. The first year the pontificate had 100 000 gold coins, as did the second, to make 1 000 000 gold coins to be guarded in the safe of the Castel Sant’Angelo. In order that they be safely guarded, two constitutions have been issued and an enormous fleet is to be prepared, as the Tyrant of the Turks as well as heretics and schismatics are a

threat to the bark of Saint Peter, and large numbers of people are eager in both France and Germany to defend against the enemy. Sixtus V orders his dear brothers, the Cardinals of the Catholic Church, to bring the Holy See another 1 000 000 golden coins, and advises them how to collect the money and the divisions to be made among them for doing so, how often to pay, etc. [...]”. As comparison with the final version shows, the present text underwent further editing, and not all changes here drafted made it into the final text. Occasional slight browning and ink-bleeding, but very well preserved altogether.

Cf. Bullarum diplomatum et privilegiorum Sanctorum Romanorum Pontificum. Taurinensis editio, vol. IX (1865), p. 1–4.

Slatin Pasha – Eleven Years a Captive of the Mahdists in the Sudan

469. SLATIN-PASCHA, Rudolf von, administrator in the Sudan, politician, and adventurer (1857–1932). Archive of first-hand contemporary documents concerning the escape of Slatin Pasha.

Various places, ca. 1895. Autograph document in Arabic. 8°. 1 p. Accompanied by the first published account of Slatin's escape: 3 consecutive issues of the Pall Mall Gazette, 23–25 April 1895 (42 × 37 cm each). Wrapped as a parcel within a bifolium of the Times, inscribed “Slatin Bey's Escape” by Sir Reginald Wingate. € 2800

An archive of first-hand contemporary documents concerning the escape of Slatin Pasha (Major-General Rudolf Anton Carl Freiherr von Slatin, 1857–1932), who was held prisoner for eleven long years by the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad and his successor. The material was assembled by General Sir Reginald Wingate of the Egyptian Intelligence Department, who facilitated the escape and assisted on the perilous three-week, thousand-kilometre journey across the Nubian desert to Aswan, Egypt. “Probably the most famous European in the history of the Sudan, this Austrian survived as a captive of the Mahdi from 1883 until his escape to Egypt in 1895. His knowledge of the Sudan and its people was unrivalled and after the re-conquest he was appointed Inspector-General, second in authority only to the Governor-General, Reginald Wingate, of whom he was a great personal friend” (H. Keown-Boyd, *Soldiers of the Nile* [1996], p. 174).



The archive includes an Arabic document presumed to be written by Slatin Pasha (1 p. on thick handmade paper, 16 × 25 cm). Any writing by Slatin Pasha in Arabic is exceedingly scarce. Also, Slatin Pasha's first published account of his captivity and escape in Sudan, in three consecutive “Special Edition” issues of London's Pall Mall Gazette newspapers, preceding his book “Fire and Sword in the Sudan” by an entire year. Dated 23, 24, 25 April 1895 respectively, each contains 1 of 3 parts of Slatin's account entitled “The Story of My Flight”. Each issue measures 42 × 37 cm. Wear to extremities and folds, otherwise very good. A scarce contemporary report, complete and in original condition.

Wrapped together within contemporary leaves of the Times, forming a parcel and inscribed by Sir Reginald Wingate “Slatin Bey's Escape”, addressed in his secretary's hand to “Miss Campbell, Cawley Priory” – evidently a close friend or relative of Slatin's whom Wingate thought would appreciate knowledge of his safety as soon as possible.

Arabs of the Gulf involved in slavery

470. [SLAVE TRADE]. Report addressed to the Earl of Clarendon by the Committee on the East African Slave Trade, dated January 24, 1870. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. 1870. [C.–209].

London, Harrison and Sons, 1870. 2°. With a full-page lithographed map (“Sketch of the East Coast of Africa”). € 8500

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents on the slave trade, including accounts of the extent to which many Arabs of the Gulf involved themselves in slavery:



“The illegal trade, which is in the hand chiefly of the Northern Arabs, is carried on in the following manner: The Arabs generally arrive at Zanzibar with the north-east monsoon in the early part of the year; their object being to purchase, if they can, and, if not, to kidnap, the slaves they may require, and to export them for sale to Arabia and the shores of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf [...]” (p. 2f.). The map shows the east coast of Africa from Madagascar to the Arabian Peninsula, including the Arabian Gulf and the southern shore of Persia. Disbound from volume of parliamentary papers, a good copy.

Bennett 491. Wilson p. 210.

Hushur bin Maktoum, ruler of Dubai, surrenders seventeen slaves

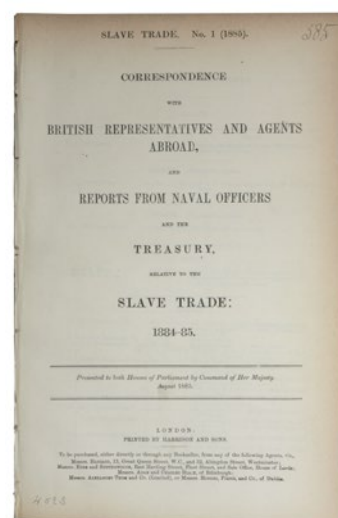
471. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 1 (1885). Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from Naval Officers and the Treasury, relative to the Slave Trade: 1884–85. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. August 1885. [C.–4523].

London, Harrison and Sons, 1885. 2°. Disbound.

€ 9500

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents on the slave trade, including an admiralty report from Bushire that “upwards of fifty freshly imported Africans landed and [were] sold at Debay [Dubai]” in November 1884, in violation of the existing engagements and treaties with the Sheikhs of the Gulf coast (p. 77). Commander V. Anson investigates and soon thereafter reports to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett: “We arrived of Debai, on the Arab Coast, at 2 P.M. on the 27th [of November]. After some delay the Sheikh of that place [Hushur bin Maktoum, ruler of Dubai] surrendered seventeen slaves who had been recently landed in contravention of Treaty [...] Having embarked the British Agent at Shargah [Sharjah], we proceeded on the 28th, and recovered five more slaves at the different towns belonging to the Arab Trucial Chiefs” (p. 78). Includes a list of 22 slaves received from Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, and Umm al-Quwain. More relevant correspondence is to be found under the headings: “Turkey” (pp. 21–32; with references to the trade at Jeddah and Hodeidah); “Turkey. (Consular) – Jeddah” (pp. 33–37), and “Zanzibar” (pp. 39–76; includes a report on Pemba [pp. 48–51] by the Vice-Consul to the Zanzibar Agency, Lieutenant Charles Steuart Smith). Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. Some edge chipping, but a good copy.

Bennett 512.

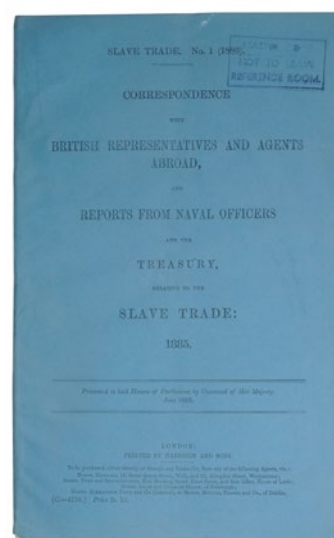


The prevention of the slave trade at Jeddah and in the Hejaz

472. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 1 (1886). Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from Naval Officers and the Treasury, relative to the Slave Trade: 1885. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. June 1886. [C.–4776].

London, Harrison and Sons, 1886. 2°. Publisher’s printed blue wrappers. € 1500

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents and officers on the slave trade, including material on the seizure at Chabahar of a British Indian sailor, a runaway slave en route to Bushire, as reported by the British Resident in the Gulf; the prevention of the slave trade at Jeddah and in the Hejaz (“The garrisons of the Hedjaz are limited to the few towns in it, beyond which the Bedouin reigns supreme. The hundreds of miles of desert sea-coast, hemmed in on the sea-side by dangerous coral reefs, are inhabited, at very large intervals, by small communities of Bedouins, who, to the legitimate occupation of mother-of-pearl divers, unite those of petty pirates, smugglers, and slave-runners”, p. 77); operations of the Gulf division in the Arabian Sea, etc. The relevant correspondence is to be found under the headings “Egypt” and “Egypt. (Admiralty Reports)” (pp. 12–48 & 49–57; includes reports



relating to the trade in the Red Sea Division); “Muscat” (p. 58); “Turkey” (pp. 66–75), “Turkey. (Consular) – Jeddah” (pp. 77–82); “Turkey. (Admiralty Reports)” (pp. 87f.); & “Zanzibar” (pp. 89–154) and “Zanzibar. (Admiralty Reports)” (pp. 154–181).
Stamp to wrapper cover. A very good copy.

Bennett 516.



“Neither will Arabia and the Persian Gulf be contented to forego their usual supplies”

473. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 7 (1874). Further reports on East African Slave Trade. (In continuation of Slave Trade No. 5, 1874.) Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. 1874. [C.–1062].

London, Harrison and Sons, 1874. 2°. With 2 coloured maps (one folding, one full-page). Top edge gilt. Sewn. € 2000

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents and officers on the slave trade: “At Brava and Lamo slaves are in large demand, and Pemba is still unsatisfied; neither will Arabia and the Persian Gulf be contented to forego their usual supplies” (p. 25). The maps show “The slave caravan route from Dar es Salam to Kilwa” and a “Sketch of coast visited by Vice Consul Elton during the months of Dec. 1873 & Jan. Feb. & Mar. 1874”. Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers, otherwise as issued, a very good copy.

Bennett 498.

Treaties with the chiefs of the “independent Arabian States of the Gulf”

474. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slavery (East Indies). Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 February 1841; for, a Continuation, to the present time, of the Papers respecting Slavery in the East Indies, which were printed by the Order of this House on the 31st day of July 1838.

[London], Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 6 April 1841.

Bound with:

(2) Slavery (East Indies). Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 April 1841; for, Copy of the Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 8th of February 1841 (No. 3), with the Report from the Indian Law Commissioners, dated the 15th day of January 1841, and its Appendix enclosed in that Despatch, on the subject of Slavery in the East Indies. *Ibid.*, 26 April 1841.

Small 2° (222 × 334 mm). Later 19th c. buckram-backed marbled boards, spine ownership of the Institute of Historical Research. Labels lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 28 000



Rare British parliamentary papers with “Correspondence on the Slave Trade, and Measures Taken for its Abolition”, including the “Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf; Traffic in Slaves carried on by vessels from the Arabian Coast and the Persian Gulf trading with Bombay; Treaties with the principal Arab States in the Gulf for the suppression of the Slave Trade” (pp. 154–237). As the correspondence shows, Captain Samuel Hennell, the British Resident in the Gulf, had in April 1838 “obtained a written agreement from the chiefs of Shago [Sharjah], Eginan [Ajman], Debage [Dubai], and Aboothabee [Abu Dhabi]”, the “independent Arabian States of the Gulf”, the right to search and detain vessels suspected of having slaves on board (p. 213). On 19 July 1839 he “prevailed upon the four maritime Arab chiefs”, namely “Shaik [Khalifa bin Shakhbut Al Nahayan] of Abboothabee, Shaik Mukhtoom of Debhoy, Shaik Abdoola of Armulgaveen, and

Shaik Sultan Bin Suggur of Raselkhymah”, to enter into engagements “for the suppression of the slave trade within certain limits in the Gulf” (p. 160, quoting the treaty in full).

Relevant sections in the second part regarding “Arabian and African Slave Trade” (pp. 173–182; 564–589) include an account of the conclusion of the famous 1820 treaty between General Keir and “four Arab chieftains of the Gulf, Hasan Bin Ramah, sheikh of Abuthabee, formerly of Rasul Khymah; Karreeb in Ahmud, sheikh of Jomal-al-Kamra; Shakboot, sheikh of Aboo Dabay; [and] Hasan bin Ali, sheikh of Zyah” (p. 173), as well as the text of Hennell’s 1838 treaty and a similar treaty executed by Saeed Bin Sultan, the imaum of Muscat, on 17 December 1839; also, complaints that “Joasmee boats had carried off a large number of girls (233) [...] under pretence of marriage, and had disposed of them as slaves at Ras-ul-khyma, one of the Joasmee ports” (an allegation warmly denied by Sultan Bin Suggur, the al-Qasimi ruler).

Leather corners to the boards rather worn, as are the labels and lettering. A good clean copy removed from the British Public Record Office.

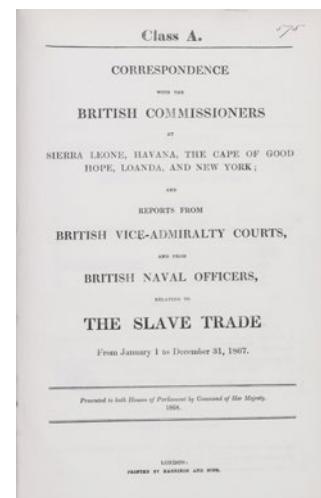
On the suppression of the slave trade in Arabia, Africa and America

475. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class A. Correspondence with the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, the Cape of Good Hope, Loanda, and New York; and reports from British Vice-Admiralty courts, and from British naval officers, relating to the slave trade. From January 1 to December 31, 1867.

London, Harrison and sons, 1868. 2°. Modern blue paper wrappers. € 4500

Official document, as presented to the British Houses of Parliament, containing letters and reports from British commissioners and officers, written in 1867, concerning the suppression of slave trade in Arabia (Aden, Mukalla, Muscat), Africa (Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, Luanda, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Somalia, Mozambique), Asia (Bombay), and America (Havana, New York). The majority of the commissioners briefly state that there hasn’t been any activity in the slave trade in their region. However, at Africa’s east coast, especially around Mozambique and Zanzibar, the reports regularly mention captured dhows with slaves on board, mostly heading for Mukalla, Muscat, Persia or the Red Sea: “a greater part of the slaves exported from the coast of Africa find their way into Persia” (p. 71). Sometimes new laws against slavery and slave trade are included. The reports from the naval officers also deal with commerce, rebellions, politics, etc.

In very good condition.



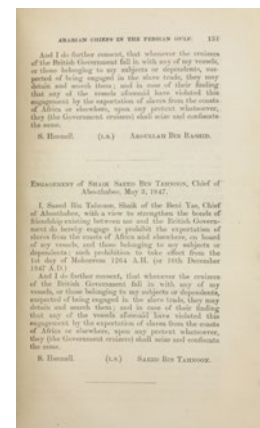
British-Arabian treaties: the emergence of the modern Gulf states

476. [SLAVE TRADE]. Instructions for the Guidance of the Captains and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty’s Ships of War Employed in the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

London, Harrison and sons, 1892. 2 volumes. 8°. Contemporary black half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 35 000

First edition of this rare manual for British naval officers, reprinting in full the texts of all the treaties signed between the Gulf Sheikdoms and the United Kingdom between 1820 and 1847.

The first agreement is the General Treaty with the Friendly Arabs, signed at Ra’s al-Khayman in 1820 (pp. 144–146). Arab signatories include “Sheikh Shakbool”, that is Tahnun b. Shakhbut, Sheikh of the Bani Yas and ruler of Abu Dhabi from 1818 to 1833, “Sultin bin Suggur”, or Sultan bin Saqr al-Qasimi, ruler of Sharjah, and the “Sheikh of Dubey”, who in later agreements is named explicitly as Maktum b. Bati, who announced the independence of Dubai from Abu Dhabi in 1833 and founded the Maktoum dynasty. The treaty binds the Arab sheikdoms to aid the British against piracy in the Gulf, illustrating that the British, despite their naval supremacy, found their interests genuinely threatened by the activities of Arab sailors



in the region. A further set of agreements, signed in 1838, with the chief of Abu Dhabi, now known as “Kaleefa ben Shakbool”, gives the British the right to detain and search any ships entering their ports which are suspected of carrying slaves. The final set of treaties, agreed with the various Gulf sheikhs over the course of 1847, including the chief of Bahrein, Muhammad b. Khalifah b. Subman, gives licence to British cruisers to seize any ships suspected of involvement in the slave trade. These “Instructions” were published in light of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference of 1889–90; the year of publication was also that of the Exclusive Agreement. Rare, and a highly important document of the formation of the modern Gulf States. One of 500 copies printed, a printed issue-slip tipped to the title-page of volume I appearing to indicate that a maximum of 250 copies were actually issued in the first instance, with just six copies now traced in libraries worldwide.

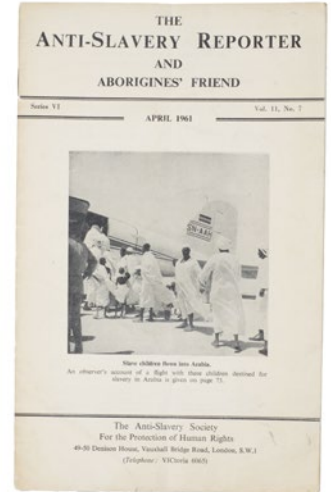
OCLC 17932251.

Nigerian pilgrims

477. [SLAVERY–SAUDI ARABIA]. The Anti-slavery reporter and aborigines' friend Series VI.

London, Anti-slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, 1961. Original pictorial wrappers. € 450

Vol. 2, no. 7 (April 1961). Pamphlet journal which includes obituaries, articles, reports, news and reviews. Cover photo shows Nigerian children boarding a plane for Saudi Arabia, where a story on page 73 states that they are to be sold as slaves to cover the costs of pilgrimage. A vertical crease, some slight wear. Otherwise in good condition.



Newly discovered shells from the Arabian Gulf, Taiwan, China and Japan, with a chromolithographed plate



478. SMITH, Edgar. Descriptions of five new shells from the Island of Formosa and the Persian Gulf, and notes upon a few known species.

Including: BOCK, Carl. Descriptions of two new species of shells from China and Japan.

[London], 18 June 1878. With a chromolithographed plate depicting 14 shells. Modern paper wrappers. € 850

Extract from the 46th volume of the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, dealing with newly discovered shells from Formosa (Taiwan) and the Arabian Gulf and some other, already known, shells. The new shells are the *Melania Formosensis*, *Melania Dicksoni*, *Melania obliquigranosa*, *Melania subplicatula* and the *Bullia Persica*. The British zoologist Edgar Albert Smith (1847–1916) describes the appearance, habitat and measurements of these shells. It also includes one page devoted to two new shells from China and Japan, the *Tellina Wroblewsky* and the *Trochus Yokohamensis*. These shells are depicted together with the Arabian shells on the brightly coloured chromolithographed plate.

First leaf stained at the outer margin and each leaf with a tear at the gutter. Otherwise in good condition.

Journal of conchology (1979), p. 80.

*Presentation copy of the rare 1st edition of an influential work
on early Arabian kinship and marriage*

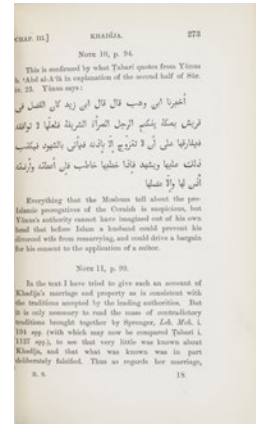
479. SMITH, William Robertson. Kinship and marriage in early Arabia.

Cambridge, C.J. Clay and son, Cambridge University Press Warehouse, 1885. 8°. Contemporary brown cloth, lettering in gold on the spine. € 850

Presentation copy of the rare first edition of William Robertson Smith's influential work of on kinship and marriage in early Arabia. It examines the evidence for a pre-Islamic matriarchal kinship and corresponding laws of marriage and tribal organization that was superceded in Arabia at the time of Mohammed. Robertson Smith, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge, concluded that male kinship had been preceded by female kinship and "drew a line of evolutionary progress in family forms from a totemist matriarchy to exogamy" (Joseph). His work proved very influential, because it was one of the first anthropological analyses of kinship in the Middle East that tried to reconcile conflicting theories on this topic.

With the bookplate of David James Benjamin on the front pastedown and a presentation inscription in ink on the second free endpaper: "with the author's kind regards". In very good condition, only some foxing on the free endpapers and on the last pages of the book.

Arab Family Studies: Critical Reviews, p. 352; *Bahrain Through the Ages—the Archaeology*, p. 407; *Islam and New Kinship: Reproductive Technology and the Shariah in Lebanon*, p. 51; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; *Worldcat* (2 copies).



First English edition

480. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, C[hristian]. Mekka in the Latter Part of the 19th Century. Daily Life, Customs and Learning. The Moslims of the East-Indian Archipelago.

Leyden & London, E. J. Brill & Luzac, 1931. Large 8°. With 20 half-tone plates, folding plan of Mecca, and plan of the Haram. Original blue cloth. € 1250

First edition of the English translation of a book on the holy city of Mecca by the Dutch orientalist and professor Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936). The book is divided into four large chapters, dealing respectively with daily life, family life, learning and the Jāwah in Mecca. Each chapter is illustrated with several photographs, mostly portraits, depicting among others a physician, a merchant with his slave, a bride and groom, pilgrims and the doorkeeper of the Kaabah, and also including a view of the Masjid al-Haram mosque. The book closes with an index and two maps, one showing Mecca. During his travels Snouck Hurgronje took many pictures of the holy city and its inhabitants, which made him the first western photographer in the city. In 1888 he published two volumes in German entitled "Mekka" describing his travels, to which a "Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka" was added in 1888. The present translation is based on the second of the two German volumes from 1888, "which seems likely to appeal to a wider public" (p. V), thus representing a Mecca from nearly fifty years earlier. The two maps included in the first German volume are included here as well, and the 21 reproductions of photographs are a selection from the photographs in the "Bilder-Atlas".

Binding only slightly worn at the top and bottom of the spine. Interior slightly browned, but otherwise a very good copy, clean and well-preserved, with both the text and plates in very good condition.

Macro 1238. D. van der Wal, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje: the First Western Photographer in Mecca, 1884–1885 (2011). OCLC 1088989. Cf. Fück 231.



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

481. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Bilder aus Mekka.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. 2° (282 × 372 mm). 20 collotype prints mounted on 18 sheets loose in red gilt cloth portfolio as issued, complete with the oft-lacking half-title, list of plates, title and preface. € 135 000

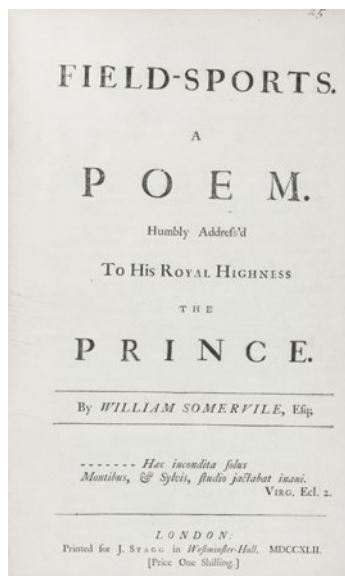
One of the earliest photographic documents of Mecca and the Hajj, preceded only by the photographs of Muhammed Sadiq Bey published in 1881 (Sotheby's, 4 June 1998: £ 1 250 000). Much rarer than the author's similarly titled “Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka”, a portfolio of lithographs to accompany the “Mekka” books which Snouck had published after his return from the Arabian Peninsula. “Following the publication of ‘Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka’, Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught the art of photography. The letter contained new photographs of the hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in 1889 to publish his ‘Bilder aus Mekka’ [...] The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures” (Badr el-Hage, p. 46f.).



“In 1981 F. H. S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures, which without exception had been erased from the plates reproduced by Snouck Hurgronje: ‘Futugrafiyat al-Sayyid ‘Abd al-Ghaffar, tabib Makka’ (The Photography of the Sayyid Abd al-Ghaffar, physician of Mecca). This princely eye surgeon had been host to the young Snouck in Mecca immediately after the Dutchman's conversion to Islam. Snouck claimed to have taught his host how to use a camera and attributes to him (without ever mentioning his name) the pictures reproduced in ‘Bilder aus Mekka’”.

The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally during the past decades (the last, at Sotheby's in 2006, was incomplete, lacking all the text leaves).

Macro 1233. Badr el-Hage. *Saudi Arabia Caught in Time*. Reading, 1997. F. E. Peters. *The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Place*. Princeton University Press 1996.



Laudatory poem on falconry and angling

482. SOMERVILLE, William. Field-sports. A poem. Humbly address'd to His Royal Highness the Prince.

London, printed [by Willam Bowyer] for J. Stagg, 1742. 2°. With large woodcut headpiece and woodcut factotum. 19th-century gold-tooled mottled calf, gold-tooled turn-ins. Rebacked, with the original back-strip laid down. € 2500

First edition of a poem, praising falconry and angling, by the English poet William Somerville (1675–1742). It covers different types of falconry, including chasing stags with eagles “after the manner of the Asiatic princes” and hawking partridges and larks. It is said to be Somerville's last poem, which can be seen as an addition to one of his most popular poems, *The chase* (1735). Only very slightly browned, otherwise in very good condition.

ESTC T139403; Foxon S569; Schwerdt II, p. 168; not in Thiebaud.

15th century manuscript letter from Syria, with a postscript by “Marco Polo”

483. SORANZO, Lorenzo, Venetian merchant in the Near East (fl. 1400). Autograph letter signed.

Homs (Western Syria), 2 Aug. 1407. 4° (175 × 263 mm). Black-brown ink on paper. 1 p. with integral address panel to verso. Stored in custom-made half morocco case. € 45 000

An early 15th century letter from a Venetian merchant based at Homs, a strategic trade centre of the ancient China Silk Road, to his brother Donato Soranzo (Donatus Supantius) in Tripoli, followed by a post-scriptum message from Marco Polo, probably a descendant of the famous traveller.

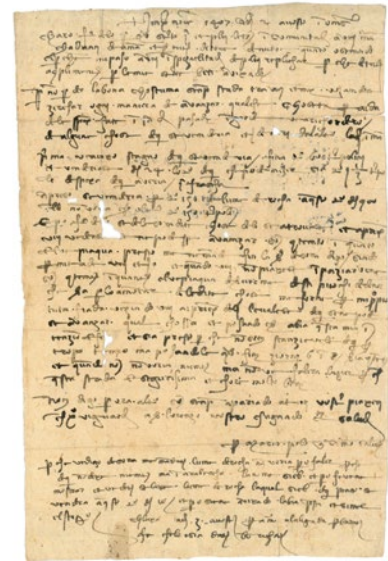
Both the letter and post-scriptum concern goods to be shipped to Tripoli (and thence to Venice): “cotoni de Hama” (cotton from the namesake Syrian city), silk (also with arabesque patterns), and a specific pigment for cloth-dying, “lume di rocca,” produced in the Syrian town of Edessa. An important terminus of the Ancient China Silk Road, Homs is the only natural gateway from the Mediterranean coast to the interior. Homs was the third Syrian station on the Silk Road, after Dura Europos and Palmyra. Homs was particularly well known for silk and wool weaving, especially the alaja, which was mottled muslin run through with gold threads and used in feminine apparel. This silk was exported as far as the Ottoman capital Istanbul.

The addressee, Donato Soranzo, was one of the Serenissima’s most important merchants of his time. Established in 1400, the “fraterna Soranzo”, an association between four brothers of whom he was the eldest, was heavily involved in the cotton trade between Venice and Syria. Their ledgers, preserved in Venice, are famous for being the earliest recorded instances of the double-entry bookkeeping system. The author of the letter calls Donato his “dear brother” and signs himself “Lorenzo, your kinsman”. He was Lorenzo Soranzo, the youngest.

A Marco Polo, probably a great-nephew of the namesake traveller, is recorded among the Venetian merchants based in Hama, doing business with the Soranzos. He was probably Marco, son of Maffeo, son of Marcolino, of the San Giovanni Grisostomo branch of the Polo family – the last male heir, who died circa 1417.

A handful of scattered small holes affecting a few letters, traces of horizontal and vertical folds. Slight soiling to verso, minimal toning, otherwise in very good condition. A remarkable ephemeral witness to the commercial pre-eminence of Venice circa 1400, and its connection to the ongoing silk and textiles trade of the Ancient China Silk Road.

Cf. Jong-Kuk Nam, *Le commerce du coton en Méditerranée à la fin du Moyen Age* (Leiden, 2007). M. Ryabova, “The Account Books of the Soranzo Fraterna (Venice 1406–1434)”, in: *Accounting Historians Journal* 45 (2018), 1–27. A. C. Moule & P. Pellicot, *The Description of the World* (London, 1938).



Well-informed account of the Ottoman government

484. SORANZO, Lazzaro. L’Ottomanno ...

Naples, Costantino Vitale, 1600. 4°. 17th-century limp sheepskin. € 8500

Fourth edition, with an extensive new index, of a detailed account of the Ottoman Empire under the infamous Sultan Mehmed III (reigned 1595–1603), first published by Vittorio Baldini in Ferrara in 1598 (he also published one of two 1599 editions, the other appearing at Milan). It concentrates especially on the Empire’s administrative structure, resources and organization. Little is known about the author, but what are supposed to be two members of his family were Venetian ambassadors to the Ottoman Empire and the book appears to be based on intimate first-hand knowledge of Ottoman affairs.

In very good condition and with ample margins, with a small stain in the first few leaves, occasional, mostly marginal minor foxing, and a small marginal tear. The binding wrinkled and with a few small stains. A contemporary account of the Ottoman government, with much information not found elsewhere.

Göllner, *Turcica* 2452; ICCU CNCE 53796 (5 copies); WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Adams S1462 (1599 Milan ed.); Atabey 1157 (1598 ed.); Blackmer 1575 (1598 ed.).



Moroccan princesses visiting Portugal: a rare eye-witness description

485. SOUSA, João da. Narração da arribada das princezas Africanas ao porto desta capital de Lisboa, seu desembarque para terra, alojamento no palacio das necessidades, hida para Quéluz, seu embarque, e volta para tangere. Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1793. 4°. Marbled paper boards. € 3750

First and only edition of a Portuguese eyewitness description of the visit of Moroccan princesses to Portugal in 1793. In April 1793, Molei Abdessalam, the son of Mahomet XVI, sent his wives, concubines and children on a ship to Salé in north-west Morocco. He gave them instructions that if they could not reach that city, they should go to Portugal. Because of illness and stormy weather, they had to go to Portugal, where they entered the bay of Cascais. The Portuguese sent João da Sousa, the author of this eyewitness description, to meet them. Da Sousa, born in Damascus and the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon, spoke Arabic fluently, so he could welcome them. He gives an account of their stay from their arrival to their departure in August, describing the tours they were given, their introduction to the Portuguese king in Queluz and their entertainment in Portugal. A list at the end notes 221 people on the ship, naming the African princesses and reporting the number of crew members in different categories, such as slaves, a secretary, musicians and the male servants and their wives. Because Da Sousa was so close to these Moroccan princesses and could communicate with them, his book provides a rare and very intimate account of the visit of these Moroccan princesses to Portugal.

With some small stains on the title page and one stain in the lower right corner throughout, not affecting the text, but still in good condition.

Documentos y manuscritos árabes del occidente musulmán medieval, p. 417; WorldCat (2 copies).



A massive map of the Arabian Gulf in its entirety

486. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – Arabian Gulf (1:1,000,000). General'nýi shtab. Abadan, Jel'-Kuvejt, Manama. 14-01-43. And: Bender-Abbas, Maskat. 14-01-44.

[Moscow, General Staff], 1974–1985. 2 topographic maps, colour-printed. Lambert conformal conic projection, scale 1:1 000 000. In Russian (Cyrillic). Ca. 86 × 107 cm each. € 6000

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 1972–1983 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.



Unique: deluxe copy from the collection of the wealthiest man in the Habsburg monarchy

487. SPALOWSKY, Joachim Johann Nepomuk Anton. *Beytrag zur Naturgeschichte der Vögel.* Vols. 1, 4, 5, and 6 (of 6).

Vienna, self-published, 1790–1795. 4°. 4 vols. With 2 watercoloured and 4 coloured engraved coats of arms, 1 coloured engraved dedication plate, 183 (instead of 186) plates of birds, 15 of which in watercolour and 168 on splendidly illuminated engraved plates, partly heightened in gold, silver and copper, with lavish watercolour borders. Contemporary glazed red morocco binding with double gilt engraved spine labels, splendid floral spine and cover gilding. Vols. 4–6 with coloured armorial supralibros to upper covers. Calico endpapers, all edges gilt. € 250 000



Unique copy of one of the rarest works of zoological book illustration, from the library of the banker, art collector, and patron Moritz von Fries (1777–1826), for whom the set was in all likelihood specially produced. Around 1800, Fries was considered without doubt the richest man in the Habsburg monarchy. The splendid engraved plates were elaborately illuminated, each with rich botanical and architectural decoration extending even beyond the engraved matter. In addition, the copy at hand was enhanced by 15 original watercolours (all in vols. 5 and 6), whereas the regular copies include merely prints. The only verifiable complete copies, in the Austrian National Library (ÖNB) and the Bavarian State Library (BSB), show less splendid decoration, with only three watercolours each in the respective volumes and no watercolour borders whatsoever. The Fideicommissum collection in the ÖNB holds 5 illuminated volumes of Spalowsky's work, with volume 5 containing the highest traceable number of watercolours among all copies available for comparison. As the final volume is lacking in the Fideicommissum collection, the eight watercolours and splendid framings of vol. 6 of Fries's copy are probably unique.

Since 1932, the only copies traceable at auction were those at Ketterer, 2017 (vols. 1–4) and Christie's, 2012 (vols. 1–3). The volumes sold in 2017, along with the ones at the ÖNB and BSB, belong to the normal edition without the watercolour embellishment and the artist's colouring, while the copy sold at Christie's would seem to have been at least comparable to Fries's in respect to its décor. However, neither the Christie's copy nor any of the others discussed above include any original watercolours, which are to be found in that of Fries's alone. The splendid avian illustrations surrounded by landscape motifs and architectural decoration are labelled in red ink, identifying the animals' German and scientific names. The labelling is sometimes overpainted, suggesting that the decision to extend the watercolour décor was made at a later stage. The engravings were produced by five artists, among which were Benedikt Piringer and Sámuel Czetter. In vol. 5 of the Fideicommissum copy, Piringer signed one of the watercolours, proving that he provided templates for the engravers and contributed to the colouring.

Spalowsky's "Naturgeschichte der Vögel" was planned as part of a large natural history publication. In a subscription announcement from 1791 the surgeon and army physician advertised the plates showing species "previously not illustrated by any author" and promises the vivid, realistic colour "of the originals". A large proportion of the species depicted, including four falcons, originate from Asia, mostly from India and China, and are not to be found in Brisson's or Buffon's works. The present copy constitutes a special edition of the most expensive version of decoration, priced at 36 guilders – 15 times the cost of the plainest version.



Marginal flaw to armorial supralibros of vol. 5. Lacks 3 plates (plate 2 in vol. 1, plates 6 and 39 in vol. 5). Index and plate 42 in vol. 4 have small flaws. Plate 31 in vol. 1, plate 43 in vol. 4, and plate 44, as well as one armorial engraving in vol. 5 slightly smudged.

Provenance: 1) Maurice count Fries, with his library stamps, "EX BIBL(iotheca) MAVR(icii) COM(es) FRIES" to title-page (verso), now obscured by monogrammed red seals ("MF"); 2) Dorotheum sale, 12 Feb. 1932, lot 44, 75 ATS (description mounted to lower flyleaf of vol. 6); 3) Austrian private collection; 4) Dorotheum sale, 18 Dec. 2019, lot 222, not mentioning the Fries provenance or the 15 watercolours.

Nissen, IVB 888. Schlenker 345.1. Wurzbach XXXVI.56. Sitwell/Buchanan p. 143. Not in Nissen, ZBI. Not in Anker.

*Catalogue of 126 Persian, Arabian,
Turkish, Greek, Latin and other manuscripts and printed books*

488. SPARWENFELD, Johan Gabriel, donor (Eric BENZELIUS & Olaus CELSIUS, comp.). *Catalogus centuriae librorum rarissimorum manuscript. & partim impressorum, Arabicorum, Persicorum, Turcicorum, Graecorum, Latinorum, &c.*

Uppsala, Johan Henrik Werner (printer to the University), 1706. 4°. Later paper wrappers. € 2500

Catalogue of the collection of 126 Persian, Arabian, Turkish, Greek, Latin and other books and manuscripts donated to the Library of the University of Uppsala by the diplomat Johan Gabriel Sparwenfeld (1655–1727). The main series of manuscripts, described in great detail, includes 41 in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, 8 in Greek (one dating back to the eighth century) and 12 in Latin and modern European languages. These are followed by 42 printed books including 2 in Chinese, several in Arabic, the 1581 Ostrog Bible and several other exotic languages. A few more manuscripts (mostly Arabic) are added at the end, plus an unnumbered geographic manuscript in Chinese (3 volumes). This is the earliest catalogue of the Uppsala University Library's collections and it was compiled by the Swedish scholars Eric Benzelius the younger and Olaus Celsius the elder. In very good condition, with only occasional very slight foxing, wholly untrimmed. A remarkable catalogue of an extraordinary library, especially rich in Arabic manuscripts.

Almqvist, Sveriges bibliogr. litteratur 2838; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 113 note.



Ornithological work with a fore-edge painting of a falconry hunting scene

489. STANLEY, Edward. A familiar history of birds.

London, Longmans, Green and Co. (at the end: printed by Spottiswoode and Co.), 1865. 8°. With engraved frontispiece, title-vignette, 2 engraved plates and 102 illustrations in the text. Contemporary gold-tooled calf, probably a school prize binding, with “King Edward’s School Bruton” and its “Sealle of the Skolle of Brew” in a frame, the seal showing a Brewer’s tonne (Brew-ton), richly gold-tooled spine with a red morocco label, edges gilt over a fore-edge painting showing a falconry hunting scene. € 2500

Fifth edition (1865) of a general account of bird life in its various aspects written by Edward Stanley (1779–1849), Bishop of Norwich, first published in 1835. The present copy, probably in a school prize binding, has a charming fore-edge painting of a scene showing a hunt with falcons. The edges have been gilded over the painting, so that the scene appears when the fore-edge is fanned.



Stanley presents various facts and anecdotes about numerous species of birds and their instincts and habits. The preliminary advertisement notes that the book is intended for a class of readers who want to know more about birds, but to whom mere scientific details would be unacceptable. It contains 20 chapters. The first 5 describe the general classification, the external and internal structure of birds, their organs of sound, and their plumage, wings and flight. The last 15 describe different kinds of birds, including eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, birds of paradise, ostriches, water birds, toucans, ducks and penguins, but also the flamingo, albatross and peacock. The book also notes some remarkable facts, for example that hawks were sacred to Egyptians and were often found in mummy pits. The text is illustrated with many images of birds. Sometimes these images just show the appearance of the birds, but sometimes they also show their internal structure, for example the skeleton. Although the classification is obsolete and many statements, presented by Stanley as facts, are inaccurate, this work has some value as a juvenile ornithological work. The present copy is probably in a prize binding from the 16th-century free grammar school, King Edward [VI]’s School in Bruton, but has no certificate or recipient’s name (Longman apparently supplied them: we have seen a notice of their 1861 edition of Macaulay in a prize binding for the same school).

Binding very slightly worn, but overall in very good condition. Juvenile ornithological work with a charming fore-edge painting of a falconry hunting scene.

Mullens & Swan, pp. 556–557; cf. Strong, p. 811 (1848 edition); Zimmer, p. 601 (1880 edition).

Memorial publication of a Royal Navy commission to the Gulf: captain's copy

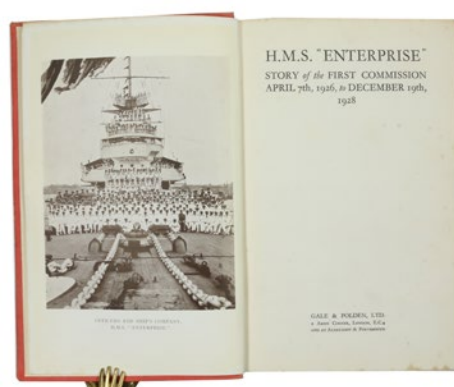
490. [STEVENS, Harold Edward (ed.)]. H.M.S. "Enterprise". Story of the First Commission. April 7th, 1926, to December 19th, 1928.

London, Gale & Polden, [1928]. 8°. With 32 photographic illustrations on plates and a folding map. Original red cloth, gilt. € 1800

Only edition. An account of the first commission of the Royal Navy's H.M.S. Enterprise, an Emerald-class light cruiser launched in 1919 and commissioned in 1926. During this commission, the ship made two cruises in the Arabian Gulf, calling at Khasab on the Musandam Peninsula (1 Dec. 1927), Dubai (2/3 Dec.), Bandar Abbas (3–5 Dec.), Sharjah (6/7 Dec.), and Ras al-Khaimah (7 Dec.) before sailing for India and returning to the Gulf in the spring, staying at Kuwait, Basra, and Abadan from 2 April to 4 May 1928.

Spine slightly sunned, a few light brownstains, very good otherwise. Flyleaf has ink ownership of Admiral Sir Henry D. Pridham-Wippell (1885–1952), then captain of the Enterprise, with additional pencil ownership of Th. H. Shaw-Stanley below.

OCLC 11266508.



Arabians of Lawrence: 14 photographic portraits of sheiks & tribesmen, by Lawrence of Arabia's Chief of Staff

491. STIRLING, Walter Francis. "Arab Types". Album of Arabian portrait photographs.

Syria, ca. 1918. 8°. 15 black and white photographs captioned in white, plus one repeat in a smaller print. Original board album, acquired from "M. Arthur, Beyrouth". Paper label to upper cover: "Arab Types. Syria". € 45 000



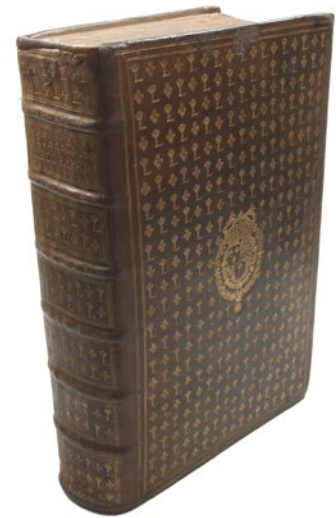
Small but fascinating collection of portrait photographs showing Arabian nobles as well as commoners, all captioned and the subject often identified by name and tribe. The photos, many of which are executed as highly expressive profile studies, were taken and assembled by Lt. Col. Walter Francis Stirling (1880–1958), Chief of Staff to T. E. Lawrence. While the present photographs were taken during his time with Lawrence, whom Stirling revered, it is not his British comrades but rather the striking features of the sheikhs and bedouins on which this collection is focused. Among the images are "Sheik Gawaileh of Nejd, one of Lawrence's Bodyguard", and "Sheikh Hamondi, Friend of Lawrence"; others are more ominously identified as "Yezidi Shepherd, Devil worshipper" or "Bad type of Hadadiyim Tribesman". Of many noble tribesmen here depicted, such as Fauraz ibn Sha'laan, Emir of the Ruwala, or Sheikh Daham al-Hadi, Paramount Sheikh of the Shammar tribe, these probably constitute the only photographic record. Stirling was trained at Sandhurst and served in the Transvaal operation during the Boer War before being seconded to the Egyptian Army in 1906. He spent five years patrolling with an Arab battalion on the Eritrean and Abyssinian borders. Throughout WWI he served at Gallipoli and the Palestinian campaign until he was appointed chief staff officer to Lawrence of Arabia, who called him "Stirling the imperturbable". In 1937, Stirling would reflect on his famous wartime comrade: "From then [early 1918] throughout the final phase of the Arab revolt on till the capture of Damascus, I worked, travelled, and fought alongside Lawrence [...] We sensed that we were serving with a man immeasurably our superior [...] In my considered opinion, Lawrence was the greatest genius whom England has produced in the last two centuries [...] If ever a genius, a scholar, an artist, and an imp of Shaitan were rolled into one personality, it was Lawrence." In 1919 Stirling became advisor to Emir Feisal and Deputy Political Officer in Cairo, then acting governor of Sinai and Governor of the Jaffa district in Palestine before moving to Albania in 1923 to take up a position advising and assisting in the reorganisation of the Albanian Ministry of the Interior.

*The King's Strabo: the Arabian Gulf,
and all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes*

492. STRABO. [Geographia.] Rerum geographicarum libri XVII.

Paris, typis Regiis, 1620. 2° (339 × 225 mm). 2 parts in one volume. Title printed in red and black with engraved vignette showing arms of Louis XIII, initials. Double-column text in Greek and Latin. Contemporary citron morocco gilt, boards of gilt fillets enclosing a semé of fleurs-de-lys, alternating with the kings crowned monogram, enclosing arms of Louis XIII (variant of Olivier 2493, fer 1). Spine in 7 compartments, the second with gilt-lettered title, others filled with the same semé. All edges gilt. € 45 000

Enlarged and corrected second edition (“much more accurate and splendid than the first”, says Dibdin) of Strabo’s “Geography”, one of the earliest and most important scientific treatises of historical geography. Contains the Greek text beside Xylander’s Latin translation, with commentaries by Frédéric Morel and Isaac Casaubon. Together with the works of Ptolemy and Solinus, Strabo’s “Geography” constitutes the first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge. Strabo had visited Egypt and sailed up the Nile in 25 BC. Even in the introductory chapters, the author provides important details on the Arabian Peninsula: “Adjoining the Ethiopians, a needy and nomad race, is Arabia: one part of which is distinguished above all other lands by the title of Felix [i.e., Hedjaz and Nejd-ed-Ared], and the other, though not dignified by that name, is both generally believed and also said to be pre-eminently blessed. Though Homer knew of Arabia Felix, at that time it was by no means wealthy, but a wild country, the inhabitants of which dwelt for the most part in tents. It is only a small district which produces the aromatics from which the whole territory afterwards received its name, owing to the rarity of the commodity amongst us, and the value set upon it. That the Arabians are now flourishing and wealthy is due to their vast and extended trade” (bk. 1); “Arabia Felix is bounded by the entire Arabian and Persian Gulfs, together with all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes. [...] Beside the ocean the country is tolerably fitted for habitation of man, but not so the centre of the country: this for the most part is barren, rugged sand desert. The same applies to the country of the Troglodytic Arabians and the part occupied by the fish-eating tribes” (bk. 2). Furthermore, books 15 and 16 are devoted entirely to the Orient (bk. 16 is on Arabia in particular), while the final book 17 discusses Egypt and Libya. The personal copy of Louis XIII, King of France (1601–43), magnificently bound for him with his arms and monogram. Later in the Jesuit College, Paris (inscription on title-page); in 1624 awarded to the scholar Robert Roussel, College de Clermont, Jesuit College of Paris, as a prize for eloquence in Greek (inscription on preliminary blank). A faint, unidentified stamp on the title-page; stamp of the Bibliothèque Publique of Alençon on J2 and final leaf. Slight edge defect to upper margin of QQq3, affecting a few letters of the headline. A few marginal abrasions to the binding’s edges professionally repaired.



Brunet V, 554. Graesse VII, 604. Schweiger I, 303. Hoffmann III, 454. Dibdin II, 433. Moss II, 620f. Ebert 21809.

*Best edition of Strabo’s “Geographika” including Casaubon’s notes,
with descriptions of the Arabian Peninsula*

493. STRABO. Rerum geographicarum libri XVII.

Paris, typis Regiis [Fédéric Morel], 1620. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With title-page printed in red and black with the engraved coat of arms of Louis XIII, and several woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary gold-tooled parchment, gilt edges. € 8500

Enlarged and corrected second edition of Strabo’s *Geographika* including the notes by the French scholar Isaac Casaubon (1559–1614): one of the earliest and most important scientific treatises on historical geography. It contains the Greek text together with the Latin translation by Wilhelm Xylander (1532–1576) and is followed by Casaubon’s notes. “Casaubon was but 28 years of age when he published his first celebrated edition of Strabo [in 1587]... The [present] second edition, published by Frederick Morel at Paris, is much more accurate and splendid than the first” (Dibdin). Together with the works of Ptolemy and Solinus, Strabo’s *Geographika* constitutes the



first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge. It was first printed in 1516 by the Aldine press at Venice. Strabo visited Egypt and sailed up the Nile in 25 BC. Books 15 and 16 are devoted entirely to the Orient in general and Arabia in particular, while the final book discusses Egypt and Libya.

With two bookplates on paste-down. Title-page browned, with the lower outer corner torn off, a single minute wormhole in the gutter margin through the first half of the book, otherwise in very good condition. Binding rubbed and front hinge partly split, but otherwise good. An essential source for Europe's earliest relations with the Middle East.

Brunet V, col. 554; Dibdin II, p. 433; Graesse VII, p. 604.

*Great hunting print series (including falconry),
with engraved title-print & 104 very large prints, engraved 1578–ca. 1596/1612*

494. STRADANUS, Johannes (Jan van der STRAET). Venationes ferarum, avium, piscium. Pugnae bestiariorum: & mutuae bestiarum, ...

Antwerp, Johannes Galle, ca. 1665/75 [engraved 1578–ca. 1596/1612]. Oblong 1° (26.5 × 36 cm). With an engraved title-print and 104 numbered engraved prints (plate size 21.5 × 29.5 cm; image size 20.5 × 29.5 cm), each with a verse caption in 2 columns in the foot of the plate (mostly 4 lines, occasionally 2 lines). Half parchment (ca. 1880?). € 55 000

Rare complete set of Stradanus's magnificent series of 104 large hunting prints, including falconry, fishing and even bee-keeping, engraved in the years 1578 to ca. 1596 by Philips Galle and others associated with him. It includes scenes of catching birds of prey and of hunting with them, not only hawks or falcons, but also owls. The other hunting prints show the hunting of elephants, various wild cats, wild boars, bears, crocodiles and other big game, apes (putting on boots!), smaller animals such as rabbits, badgers and porcupines, but also unicorns, fauns (playing pan-pipes!), giant snakes, dragons, sea monsters and other mythical creatures. Some scenes are certainly disturbing for anyone who cares about animals: one shows a live elephant with its trunk cut off.

The Belgian Johannes Stradanus "was employed by Duke Cosimo de' Medici in Florence, who commissioned him to make a number of designs for tapestries representing fowling, fishing and hunting scenes, for the adornment of twenty rooms in the Palace of Poggio-a-Cajano. The present set of 'Venationes' was engraved from these beautiful and original compositions" (Schwerdt).

With a ca. 1900 armorial bookplate of C.M. Wakefield. With numerous mostly marginal tears (about 18 repaired with tape), a few running into the caption and about 5 into the print image, one leaf with browned margins and the last sheet cut down close to the plate at the head, fore-edge and foot, stitching holes from a previous binding in the gutter. Each leaf is a full sheet, but about 20 have been backed with half-sheets of 19th-century laid paper. A rare complete set of a magnificent hunting print series, including falconry.

New Hollstein ... Johannes Stradanus 422–464 & 465–526, ... Philips Galle 519–562, ... Collaert dynasty 1491–1529; Thiébaud col. 858; cf. Schwerdt, pp. 226–228; Souhart, col. 446; not in Harting, Bibl. accipitraria.



The genealogy of the Arab peoples, printed in Baghdad: early lithography in the Arab world

495. 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].

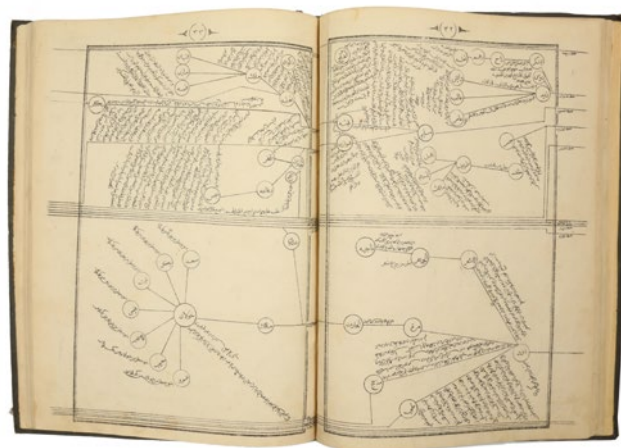
Baghdad, dar al-tiba'ah, dar al-salam, 1280 H [= 1864 CE]. 4° (235 × 325 mm). Lithographed throughout. Contemporary plain black cloth-covered boards with black sheepskin spine. € 15 000

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.

Suwaydi is thought to have commenced preparation of the work as early as 1814, although he did not complete the treatise until 1830 or 1831, shortly before his death. Highly regarded in its time, for some years a small number of manuscript copies circulated in Islamic academic circles. The present publication represents the first printed edition of the work. The second edition was published in Bombay in 1877 (and is likewise rare).

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.*



The chemistry of Hippocrates, in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat

496. TACHENIUS, Otto. Hippocrates chemicus, qui novissimi viperini salis antiquissima fundamenta ostendit ...

Hannover, Thomas Heinrich Hauenstein, 1668. With a woodcut device on title-page and a woodcut endpiece on last page.

With: (2) **TACHENIUS, Otto.** Antiquissimae Hippocratiae medicinae clavis manuali experiential in naturae fontibus elaborate, quaper ignem& aquam inaudita method, occulta naturae, & artis, compendiosa operandi ratione manifesta fiunt, dilucidè aperiuntur. Seneca in epistola.

Frankfurt, Johann Peter Zubrod, 1669. 2 works in 1 volume. 12°. Contemporary vellum. € 3500

Ad 1: second edition of Tachenius's popular work on Hippocratic chemistry. Hippocrates, in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat, where he is often referred to as “the first codifier of medicine”, is often named together with Galen, and their works mainly survived because of the Arabic translations.

Ad 2: first edition of Tachenius's work on acid and alkalies which can be seen as an addition to the work above. Heavily influenced by Hippocrates (Boqrat), he claims that acid and alkalies are the two elements of all things, corresponding to the fire and water that according to Hippocrates are in all things.

Binding damaged with some wormholes. Foxing throughout and wormholes in the endpapers. Overall a good copy.

Ad 1: *Krivatsky 11653; cf. A.G. Debus, Chemistry and medical debate: Van Helmont to Boerhaave (2001), p. 114 et passim; ad 2: Krivatsky 11646.*

Reiske's "groundbreaking" edition of the Mu'allaqat of Tarafah

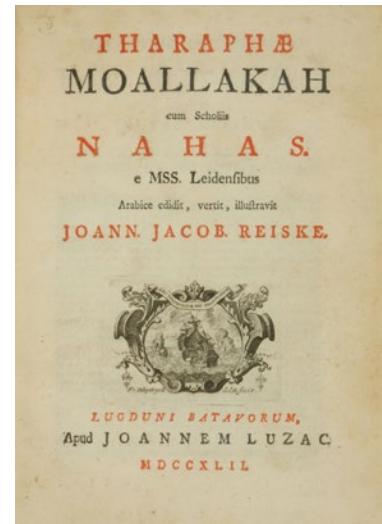
497. TARAFAH IBN AL-`ABD / REISKE, Johann Jacob (ed.). Tharaphae Moallakah cum scholiis Nahas e mss. Leidensibus.

Leiden, (Isaac van der Mijl for) Jean Luzac, 1742. 4°. Title printed in red and black with engraved title vignette. 1 folding genealogical table. Contemporary half calf with gilt spine and spine label (chipped). € 4500

First edition; "a groundbreaking achievement" (Fück, p. III). Reiske's unvocalised edition of Tarafah's text, with a Latin translation on opposite pages and the commentary of Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Nahas. "The appended notes trace the poet's chain of thought and elucidate the various themes with their poetic phraeseology by comparison with parallels in other works [...] A genealogical plate visualizes the kinship between Tarafah and other northern Arabian ports, facilitating the reader's checking the chronological approaches suggested in the prologue" (ibid.). In sharp contrast to his teacher Schultens, the brilliant scholar Reiske (1716–74) was one of the first Arabists whose work was fully independent of the constraints of Biblical exegesis.

The sixth century Arab poet Tarafah was the author of the longest of the seven odes in the celebrated collection of pre-Islamic poetry "al-Mu'allaqat" (Moallakah). Some critics judge him to be the greatest of the pre-Islamic poets, if not the greatest Arab poet. – Very rare.

Schnurrer 202. Fück 110. Graesse IV, 554. Van der Aa VI, 69ff. Encyc. Britt. 26, 415. OCLC 22661575.



Fine illustrations of daily life of English and Indian people in India

498. TAYLER, William. Sketches illustrating the manners and customs of the Indians and Anglo Indians.

London, Thomas McLean, 1842. Large 2° (54,5 × 37,5 cm). With 6 hand coloured lithograph plates and a lithographed title. Contemporary half calf with cloth sides, gold tooled title on front cover. € 12 500



First and only edition of an ethnographic study of native Indian people by William Tayler (1808–1892), who was at that time Acting Salt Agent of the Central Division of Cuttack for the East India Company. He dedicated his work to "Lady William Bentinck" (born Lady Mary Acheson 1809–1850), who was the wife of the Governor-General of India. The illustrations were drawn by Tayler himself, who was an amateur artist and drew much of the Indian daily life that he encountered. He selected the present 6 drawings to be published and had them lithographed by J. Bouvier. The first 3 plates not only show the ways of Indian people, but even more so the luxurious life of the English in India. The first plate, *The Young Civilian's Toilet* shows a young man relaxing while being treated by several servants, who are named *Anglo-Indians*. The room is strewn with objects of leisure. The next 2 plates, *The Young Ladies Toilet & The Breakfast* show equal scenes. The other 3 plates are more ethnographic in nature, showing native Indians in their everyday life: *Women grinding at the mill; the Sunyasees* (Sannyasis) & *The village barber*. Tayler later became a controversial figure for his excessively harsh oppression of Indian people when he was the commissioner of Patna.

Spine and covers slightly worn, pages a little frayed, some foxing on the text pages. Dedication page browned. Plate 2 detached and inserted loosely. Plates in good condition.

Abbey, Travel 465; Bobins I 272; H.K. Kaul, Early Writings on India 454; Prasannajit De Silva, Colonial Self-Fashioning in British India, c. 1785–1845 (2018), pp. 116–119.



Portuguese break 1546 Muslim siege of Diu in Gujarat

499. TEIVE, Diogo de. Com[m]entarius de rebus in India apud Dium gestis anno salutis nostrae M. D. XLVI.

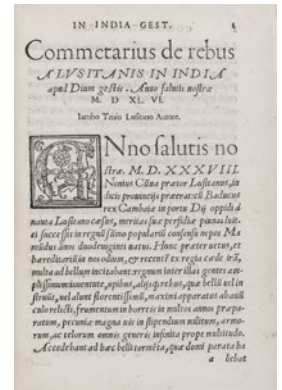
Coimbra, (colophon: produced by João de Barreira and João Álvares, printers to the King), 1548. Small 4° (19 × 13 cm). With woodcut arms of King João III of Portugal on title-page. Set in Peter Schoeffer the younger's Parangon (121 mm/20 line or 18 point) italic and with an extremely early use of Claude Garamont's Canon roman (not previously recorded before 1549). Contemporary richly black-tooled calf, rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 45 000

First edition, in Latin, of a report on the Portuguese in India and especially on their defeat of the Muslim Gujarat Sultanate at the second siege of Diu in 1546, written by the Portuguese humanist Diogo de Teive (ca. 1514–ca. 1570). The book opens with a 4-page dedication to King João III, dated 1 March 1548, and two verses (each occupying a full page), followed by the main text, dated August 1547.

The Portuguese reached India in 1498 (and regarded it as their property under the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas concluded with Spain) but in the early years they met stiff resistance from the Gujarats, supported at various times by the Mamluks and the Ottoman Empire. Although they never penetrated far inland, the Portuguese gradually came to dominate the coastal areas, in particular expanding their territory and power in northwest India from 1509 to 1546. In 1546 the Gujarats under Khoja (or Khwaja) Sofar tried to retake Diu, lost in 1509, but after a seven-month siege they were routed by the Portuguese fleet under João de Castro. This established the European colonial power and the European spice trade in India (including what is now Pakistan), where Portugal was to be followed by the Dutch and especially England before most of India finally gained its independence in 1947.

Only very slightly browned with some occasional, mostly marginal, minor foxing and a few small stains. Binding rubbed along the extremities, slightly damaged at the corners and with a water stain on the back board, rebacked, as noted above. Overall in very good condition.

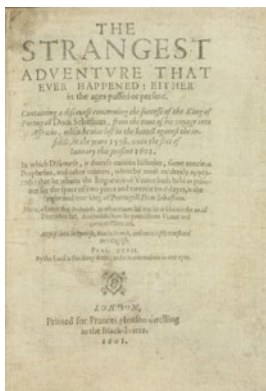
Palau 328839; USTC 343307.



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

500. TEIXEIRA, José / MUNDAY, Anthony (transl.). The Strangest Adventure That Ever Happened. Containing a discourse concerning the successes 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 year 1578, unto the six of January this present of 1601.

London, Frances Henson, 1601. 8°. Small woodcut device on title, woodcut decorations and initials. Fine 19th century mottled calf by Lloyd, with gilt arms of Sebastião Pinto Leite, Conde de Penha Longa (motto "Superabo") to both covers, gilt fillets and faux raised bands to spine, compartments tooled in gilt, two red lettering pieces. Leading edges gilt; inner dentelle gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15 000



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

Sebastian, the 24 year-old King of Portugal, invaded Morocco in 1578 with an army of 18 000 men. The army was crushed by the forces of Marwan Abd al-Malik I Saadi at the battle of Alcacer Quibir and King Sebastian was killed. The fact that he had left no successor paved the way for a series of impostors claiming the throne, only to be captured and executed (ultimately, the Spanish king would accede to the throne of Portugal). Teixeira's work narrates the machinations of the fourth such impostor, a Calabrian by the name of Marco Tullio. Rare at auction, the last copy being sold in 1991.

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

BM-STC 23864. OCLC 32330439.

Mentioning Al-Qatif near Bahrain

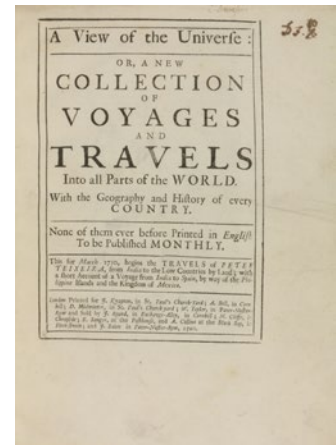
501. TEIXEIRA, Pedro. (The Travels of Peter Teixeira from India to Italy by Land.) *A View of the Universe: or, a New Collection of Voyages and Travels Into All Parts of the World. With the Geography and History of Every Country* [ed. by John Stevens].

London, J. Knapton et al., 1710. 4°. 19th century later half calf over cloth boards with giltstamped title to spine. All edges gilt. € 4500

The account of the 1604/05 return voyage of the Portuguese merchant and adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?), mentioning “Katifa (Al-Qatif) near Barhem (Bahrain)” in the Gulf (p. 15), Basra’s trade with “Barhen, Catifa, Lasan, Persia, Bagdat, and all Arabia” (p. 16), as well as Badawin culture in Arabia (p. 21). Separately issued second part of the second volume of a collection of seven separate travel accounts compiled by John Stevens printed between 1708 and 1710 under the series title of “A View of the Universe”, this one “for March 1710”.

Contemporary handwritten ownership to title-page. Covers rubbed, with flaw to leather of upper cover. Slight, even browning; a good, wide-margined copy.

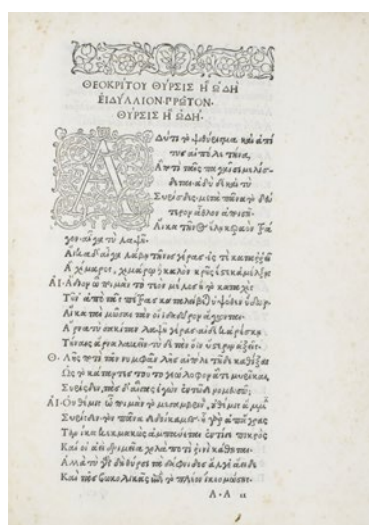
Wiles, Serial Publication in England Before 1750 (1957), p. 272. Howgego, to 1800, T19, p. 1018.



First issue of one of the first and most important books printed by Aldus Manutius, with first editions of Greek texts by Theocritus, Hesiod and others

502. THEOCRITUS, HESIOD, and others. Τὰδε ἐνεστι ἐν τῇδε τῇ βιβλῳ. Θεοκρίτου εἰδύλλια τοῦτ' ἐστὶ μικρὰ ποιήματα τριάκοντα. τοῦ αὐτοῦ Γένος καὶ περὶ ευρέσεως τῶν βουκολικῶν. Κάτωνος ρωμαίου γνώμαι παραινετικαὶ δίστιχοι. Γνώμαι ἐπτὰ σοφῶν. Περί φθόνου. Θεόγνιδος μεγαρέως σικελιώτου γνώμαι ἐλεγιακαί. Γνώμαι μονόστιχοι κατὰ κεφάλαια συντεταγμένοι ἐκ διαφόρων ποιητῶν. Χρυσὰ ἔπη τοῦ πυθαγόρου. Φωκυλίδου ποίημα νουθετικόν. Στίχοι σιβύλλας τῆς ἐρυθραίας περὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Διαφορὰ φωνῆς. Ησιόδου θεογονία. Τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀσπίς ἠρακλεῦς. Τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔργα καὶ ἡμέραι. Haec insunt in hoc libro. Theocriti Eclogae triginta. Genus Theocriti & De inventione bucolicorum. Catonis Romani sententiae paraeneticae Distichi. Sententiae septem sapientum. De invidia. Theognidis megarensis siculi sententiae Elegiacae. Sententiae monostichi per capita ex variis poetis. Aurea carmina Pythagorae. Phocylidae Poema admonitorium. Carmina Sibyllae erythraeae De Christo Jesu domino n[ost]ro. Differentia vocis. Hesiodi Theogonia. Eiusdem Scutum Herculis. Eiusdem Georgicon libri duo.

Venice, Aldus Manutius, February “1495” [= 1496]. 2°. With 8 fine woodcut headpieces (2 by the famous Poliphilus master) plus 29 repeats, and 23 woodcut outline interlaced initials (3 series: 3-line, 5-line and 7-line) plus 16 repeats. Modern red morocco, gold- and blind-blocked. € 39 500



Rare first issue of the first and only edition of a collection of Greek works, many of the individual works appearing here in their first editions: one of the first books produced by the famous printer-publisher Aldus Manutius, published less than a year after his first book. In fact Aldus printed only one complete book before the present edition though he also issued the first parts of two others (all in Greek), and published Bembo’s Latin *De Aetna* in the same month.

The first editions in the present collection include 12 of the Eclogues of Theocritus, Hesiod’s *Theogonia* (or *De generatione deorum*) and selections from the Greek gnomic poets. It is the most interesting of all Aldine Greek editions, containing a wide variety of linguistic forms and packed with mythological or moralizing passages, and as such highly interesting for the history of education and of humanism in general and the beginning of the study of Greek language and literature in particular. There are two issues of the present edition, and the present first issue is the rarer. With armorial bookplate on the last leaf, below the colophon. In very good condition and with large margins, with the first 2 and last 2 leaves somewhat foxed, a few leaves with small marginal worm holes along the foot edge or very faint marginal water stains, none approaching the text. One of the most important books, and nearly the first, printed by Aldus Manutius, in the rare first issue.

Essling 888; Hoffmann III, 473–474; IDL 4302; IGI 9497; Renouard, p. 1495, no. 3 (“éd. très rare”); Sander 7235; UCL A 7.

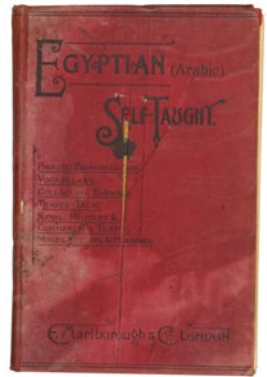
“For the Navy and Army, Travellers, Missionaries, and Traders on the Nile”

503. THIMM, C. A. Egyptian self-taught (Arabic) with the English phonetic transliteration of every word.

London, E. Marlborough & Co., 1897. Small 8°. Publisher’s original printed red cloth. € 450

Rare manual of vernacular Egyptian Arabic, intended “for the Navy and Army, Travellers, Missionaries, and Traders on the Nile, in Alexandria, or in the Sudan [...] By the use of this book, students will find they are quite competent to make themselves clearly understood by all classes of Arabs met with in Egypt, the Sudan, and a considerable part of North Africa”. Includes “colloquial phrases, travel talk, naval, military and commercial terms, money, weights, and measures”, omitting grammar and Arabic characters, instead employing Latin-alphabet transliteration throughout.

Binding loosened; traces of use and moisture. Handwritten ownership of “Alexander Morrison”, dated 1897, to front flyleaf.



A sumptuous copy in luxuriant original colour

504. THOMAS, Corbinian. Mercurii Philosophici Firmamentum Firmianum. Descriptionem et usum globi artificialis coelestis.

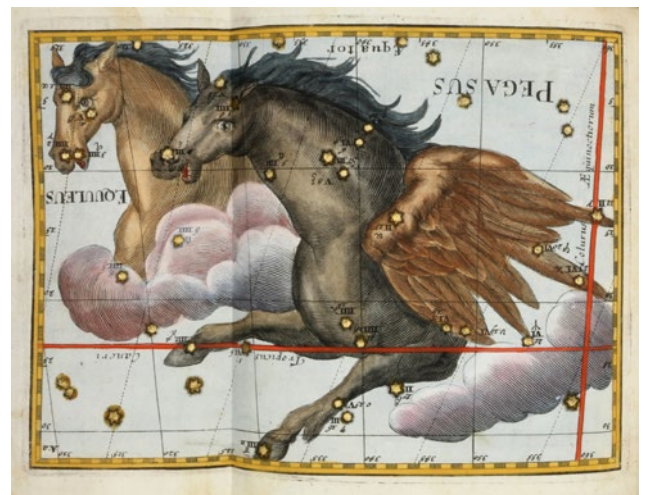
Frankfurt & Leipzig, 1730. Oblong 4° (220 × 167 mm). Plate volume only. 84 engraved plates (13 folding) in original hand colour and gilt throughout. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped red spine label; spine attractively gilt. € 9500

First edition. – A sumptuous copy in luxuriant and meticulous original colour, in nuanced hues with all the stars splendidly gilt. The plates show astronomical instruments, diagrams of cosmological theories, armillary spheres, celestial and terrestrial globes, a compass rose, a sundial, two maps of the moon, a map of Salzburg, and (in 54 engravings) the constellations of both hemispheres, including the zodiac. The Baroque iconography of the plates, mirroring the splendour of the absolutist prince in that of the celestial orb, places the work in the tradition of earlier astronomers such as Johannes Hevelius: Thomas situates a pair of stag’s antlers, the armorial crest of the dedicatee, the prince-archbishop Leopold von Firmian, in the constellation of the Corona Borealis (Northern Garland), rechristening it “Corona Firmiana” in his honour.

The Benedictine monk Thomas (1694–1767) was an astronomer and mathematician, professor (in 1721), later librarian and vice-rector of the University of Salzburg. He taught Exegesis, Biblical Hermeneutics, rhetoric as well as Hebrew.

Covers rubbed; corners and spine professionally repaired using most of the original material, resewn. Endpapers somewhat soiled; handwritten ownership of Alfons Olsson (dated 7 March 1909) to front pastedown. Occasional fingerstaining to margins and a few small edge flaws; repaired tears to the folding “Tabula synoptica” and to the Virgo plate; a corner repair to fol. 12. Altogether very appealingly preserved.

Cf. Wurzbach XLIV, 252. Lalande 392. Poggendorff II, 1096. Zinner (Instrumente) 535 (all citing the 1731 second edition).



First complete edition of the first major Latin publication devoted to falconry: lessons in choosing, training and caring for hunting birds in about 2780 lines of verse

505. THOU, Jacques-Auguste de. Hieracosophioy, sive de re accipitraria libri tres.

Paris, Mamert Patisson, King's Printer "in officina Robert Estienne", 1584. Small 4° (22 × 15 cm). With the late Robert I Estienne's large woodcut device on the title-page. With the poem and Thou's 11-page verse letter to Philippe Huralt in italic type and the preliminaries and some end matter in roman. Half parchment (ca. 1892). € 8000

First complete edition, in the original Latin, of one of the most famous and longest of De Thou's poems, a didactic verse in about 2780 hexameters devoted to hunting with falcons and other birds of prey, composed in three "libri" and addressed to François, Duke of Alençon, Anjou and Brabant (1555–1584), the youngest son of the late King Henri II and Catherine de' Medici, and brother of the reigning King Henri III. It is the first major Latin work on the subject of falconry. Book 1 discusses the various kinds of birds of prey used in falconry and how to choose one, book 2 discusses their care and feeding, training and the practice of hunting with them, and book 3 discusses their medical care. De Thou (1553–1617), not yet thirty when he first published the present poem, is now considered "the most important historian of the French Renaissance".

The poem ends on p. 95, with the next page containing an "important" (Harting) note about the various kinds of prey used for falconry and giving their French and Latin names. The last six leaves contain Thou's 11-page letter to Philippe Huralt (1528–1599), French chancellor under King Henri III, on the subject of falconry, and on the last page the corrigenda. The preliminaries contain laudatory verses by Scévole de Sainte-Martin and Pierre Pithou. Falconry was so popular in France from the reign of François I to that of Louis XIII that it can be considered the national pastime of the French nobility, as well as the prominent clergy, military figures and politicians in that period, 1515–1643.

Formerly side-stitched through 4 holes, visible in the gutter margin, the paper slightly wrinkled, B1 and B4 no longer conjugate but still securely attached, a faint marginal stain in the lower outside corner of the last few leaves and the foot of the title-page slightly thumbled, but still in very good condition and with large margins. The outer free endleaf at front and back slightly browned, but the binding also very good. The important first complete edition of a classic of falconry and a lovely piece of book production.

Adams T657; Harting, Bibl. accipitraria 306; Kinser, Works of Jacques-Auguste de Thou (1966), 7 (pp. 205–207); Souhart, col. 461; Thiébaud, col. 897; USTC 171837; cf. Schwerdt, p. 261 (1582 & 1587 eds.).

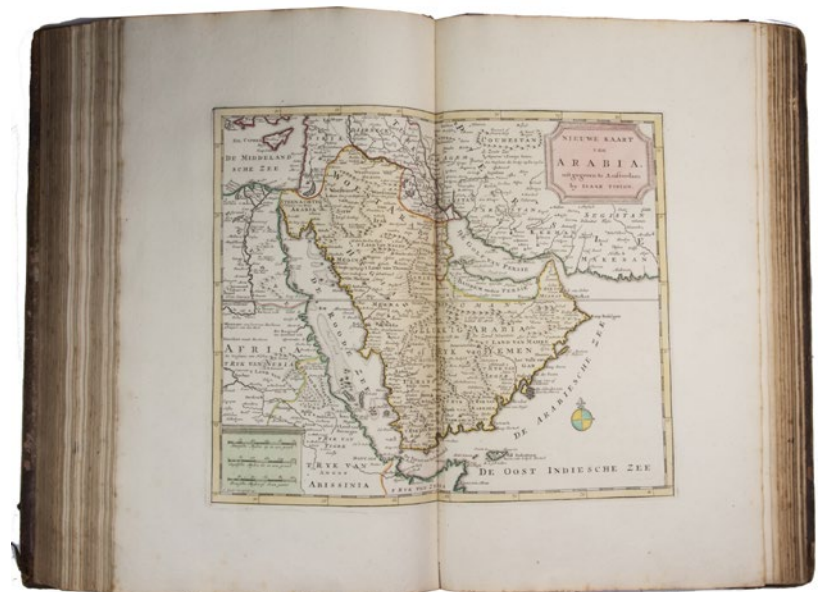


Well-published world atlas with 109 engraved maps, all coloured by hand

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

Amsterdam, [widow of] Isaak Tirion, [1770]. 2° (42 × 26.5 cm). With 109 engraved maps (106 double-page and 3 larger folding; plate size mostly ca. 30 × 34 cm), all coloured as published. Contemporary half calf. € 28 000

Coloured copy of a lovely world atlas by Isaak Tirion: "his maps excel in style and exactness ... [with] a homogeneous character" (Koeman III, p. 126). As noted on the title-page, the maps are largely based on the work of Guillaume De l'Isle in Paris, the greatest cartographer of the early 18th-century. Included are 13 maps of Asia and the Middle East, 5 of Africa, and 15 of America. Noteworthy maps include the general map of Asia and the Middle East, which also includes the most northern part of Australia ("Nieuw Holland"), the very detailed map of Arabia, that



of mainland southeast Asia soon followed by separate maps of its most southern parts and the archipelago. The maps of America are unusually detailed, including separate double-page maps of “California” (the Baha peninsula, here securely attached to the mainland), the area around the future Panama Canal, Salvador and the Baia de Todos os Santos in Brazil, Cayenne and its fortress on the coast of modern French Guiana, the coast of Surinam, Martinique, New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi River, the Saint Lawrence River around Quebec, and many maps of larger areas.

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

Koeman, Tir 4; Van der Krogt, Advertenties 1273; Phillips & LeGear 4282.

A scholar’s handwritten reference manual on Arabic grammar

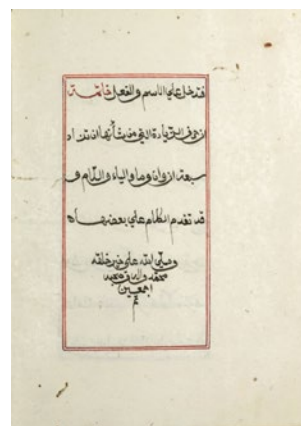
507. [TREATISE ON ARABIC GRAMMAR]. Arabic manuscript on polished paper.

Ottoman Empire, likely 16th century. 4° (160 × 212 mm). (21) ff. Naskh text within double red rules, some words in red for emphasis. 7 lines, written area 71 × 133 mm. Damaged contemporary half calf binding with paper covers and fore-edge flap; lower cover covered with hand-drawn scrollwork ornaments. € 3500

A scholar’s handwritten reference manual on Arabic grammar, dated according to paper and script. Although the manuscript was probably intended to be illuminated, the only decoration that was carried out consists in the red rules that frame the text.

Written on strong, wide-margined laid paper with a crescent watermark not recorded by Piccard or Briquet, but similar to a set of watermarks used throughout central Europe during the 16th century. While a written leaf has been removed from the middle of the manuscript, the text proper is entirely complete according to the catchwords (the missing leaf would appear to have contained some other text, perhaps a commentary). An empty space on the first page has been reserved for an ‘unwan headpiece; at the end there is an undated colophon. On the lower endpaper is a handwritten glossary of Ottoman Turkish words (likely penned somewhat later) with translations into a probably Eastern European language, likewise written in Arabic script – a fact which would suggest that this manuscript originated on the western fringes of the Ottoman Empire. This notion is supported by the binding, whose hand-drawn design of closely meshed tendrils and scrollwork are either of western origin or show western influences.

Binding rubbed and chipped at extremities showing noticeable worming. Some worming to the paper’s margins; occasional brownstaining.



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

508. TUCHER, Hans. Gründtlicher und Eigentlicher Bericht der Meerfahrt [...] gen Venedig, Jerusalem, zu S. Katharinen Berg, Sinay, Alexandria, un[d] wider gen Nürnberg gethan, was wonders er zu Wasser und Land, und was sich die Bilger in dem heyligen Landt, auch in der Wüsten biß zum Roten Meer, leyden müssen, erfahren hat [...].

Frankfurt, Georg Rab & Weygand Han, 1561.

With: (2) **FABRI, Felix.** Eigentliche beschreibung der hin unnd wider farth zu dem Heyligen Landt gen Jerusalem, und furter durch die grosse Wüsteney zu dem Heiligen Berge Horeb Sinay. [Frankfurt, David Zöpffel], 1556. With a title woodcut depicting a pilgrim with two camels.

4°. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards. € 18 500



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

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

Title-page of (1) frayed. Some light staining throughout. Worldcat lists 3 copies of (1) in the US, and 5 copies of (2). Not a single copy of (1) in auction records; a copy of (2) in a modern binding commanded £ 4140 at Sotheby's in 1998.

(1) VD 16, T 2164. Röhricht 390. ADB XXXVIII, 766. – (2) VD 16, F 136. Röhricht 395 ("Ulm").

The first major work of Arabic poetry published in the West

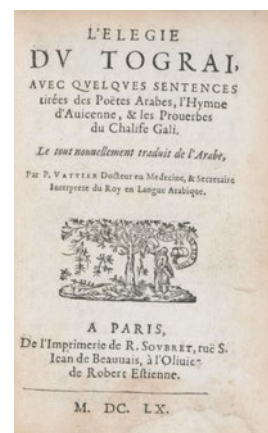
509. TUGHRA'I, al Husayn ibn 'Ali. L'elegie du Tograi, avec quelques sentences tirées des poetes Arabes, l'hymne d'Avicenne, & les proverbes du Chalife Gali.

Paris, R. Soubret, 1660. 8°. 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. Green silk marker. € 9500

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.

Front joint cracked, extremities slightly bumped; title remargined at lower edge. Altogether a fine copy. Provenance: from the collection of the proverb bibliographer P. A. Gratet-Duplessis (1792–1853), recording on the final flyleaf the date of his acquisition (Lyon, 1828) and the price paid. In the sale of his library in 1856, the volume was described as a "joli exemplaire de ce curieux et rare petit volume" (p. 156, no. 969). A slightly later owner has quoted from Duplessis' bibliography 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. Gratet-Duplessis, *Bibliographie parémiologique*, 70. Moll, *Sprichwörterbibliographie*, 7624 ("1640" in error).



An interesting look inside the palaces of the North African Moorish rulers

510. 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. 4°. With engraved coloured frontispiece of Sidy Hassan, "late Bey of Tripoli", folding engraved map (22 x 39 cm) of the regencies of Tripoli and Tunis, 6 full-page plates of the Triumphal Arch of Tripoli, Arabs enjoying music in the desert, a Bedouin woman, officers of the Grand Seraglio, a guard of Tripoli, and an Egyptian puppet show, all engraved and beautifully coloured by hand. Contemporary calf, spine with title lettered in gold, gold fillets on boards, marbled edges. € 2250

Second edition of a collection of letters on Tripoli, containing valuable information on the court of the Bashaw of Tripoli, being one of the few published accounts 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. Edwards, in his Catalogue of books on Africa, attributes the letters to Richard Tully. Her family was very intimate with that of the Bashaw, which gave the author the opportunity to collect a large amount of detailed information. First published in 1816, the letters cover every aspect of life at the court and the life of the ordinary people, with 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. A published facsimile of the present edition appeared in 1983. An Arabic translation was published in 1967.

Re-backed. Very good copy.

Edwards, Catalogue of books on Africa, 322.



Fundamental introduction to oriental numismatics

511. TYCHSEN, Oluf Gerhard. Introductio in rem numariam Muhammedanorum. Rostock, Stiller, 1794. 8°. With 6 engraved plates. Contemporary black cloth with gilt spine title. € 1500

First edition of this fundamental introduction to oriental numismatics. O. G. Tychsen (1734–1815) taught oriental languages at Bützow university and later at Rostock, where he also served as head librarian. He is regarded as one of the founders of Arabic paleography and was one of the first scholars to achieve success in deciphering cuneiform script.

The plates, all showing several coins, were engraved by the author himself. Browned with occasional light foxing. From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban with their etched bookplate to pastedown. Traces of an old stamp (with a deaccessioning stamp) on reverse of title-page.

ADB XXXIX, 46. Hamberger/Meusel VIII, 144 (dated "1793"). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 297. Lipsius/Leitzmann 403. Graesse VII/2, 219.



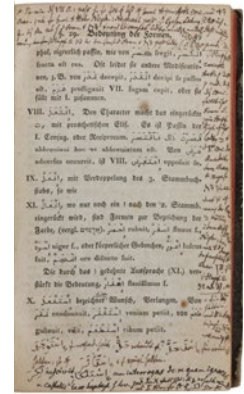
512. TYCHSEN, Thomas Christian. Grammatik der Arabischen Schriftsprache für den ersten Unterricht, mit einigen Auszügen aus dem Koran.

Göttingen, Dieterich, 1823. 8°. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped red spine label. All edges red. € 1500

Only edition. – The principal work of the Göttingen oriental scholar T. C. Tychsen (1758–1834), a grammar of Arabic that replaced that of Michaelis, including a 40-page “Anthologia Coranica” in Arabic which contains suras 1, 68, 91–96 and long excerpts from suras 2, 23, 47, and 5. The instructional text of the present copy has been closely studied, corrected and extensively annotated in German, Arabic, and Latin on more than 70 pages by an unidentified contemporary scholar or student of oriental languages, in a manner often consistent with preparatory notes for a revised edition. Sources cited include Scheidius, Reiske’s Abulfeda, De Sacy, Rosenmüller, and Gesenius; the latest is the third volume of Freytag’s *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*, published in 1835.

Binding rubbed, extremities bumped. Evenly browned throughout due to paper. Formerly in the library of the Gießen-based Arabist Wilfried B. C. Schaum (b. 1943) with his 1970s stamp to the title-page.

Kayser V, 484. OCLC 614537916.



Palestine in 1776, “pestered with the wild and savage Arabs” – no copy at auction in 50 years

513. TYRON, Richard. Travels from Aleppo to the city of Jerusalem, and through the most remarkable parts of the Holy Land in 1776.

London & Edinburgh, no printer, 1781. 8°. Leaves mainly disbound, stored in custom-made black cloth portfolio. € 1500

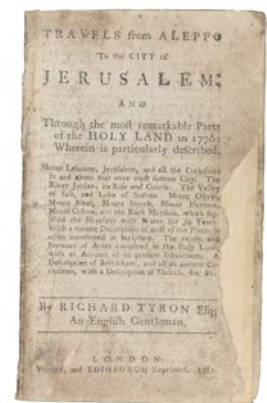
Second recorded copy (all printings are rare) of this little-known travel account of the Holy Land in the late 18th century. Unlike most other examples of this genre, the author was evidently not interested in a refined readership, but chose to publish his work in a popular, brief format. Despite its humble appearance, Tyron’s account is a key contribution to Holy Land travel during this period, and his accounts of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, etc. are both direct and informative.

Tyron was one of three Britons to visit the region during the second half of the 18th century. Tyron’s Protestantism certainly colours his observations; according to Michael Talbot, descriptions such as his “gave further weight to the proof of Biblical prophecy that the Holy Land was desolate and cursed” (p. 43): “A merchant of the Levant Company based in Aleppo, his writing has [...] more of a sense that it was intended to function as a guidebook, with itineraries in various towns and costs of provisions. He also noted the chief economic activities of the region [...] He also continued the theme of a cursed land. Instead of tigers, the barren terrain was ‘pestered with the wild and savage Arabs [...] said to be the descendants of Ishmael’, claiming this was in fulfillment of prophecies in Genesis”.

Talbot mistakenly presumes the first edition of Tyron’s “Travels” from Aleppo as 1785. In fact, all printings of this pamphlet-format work are extremely rare in census. The earliest dated example in the ESTC is from 1780, suggesting that the present work is the second edition. Full census of ESTC worldwide holdings: 1780: Princeton; 1781 (the present edition): National Library of Scotland; 1785: British Library; 1786: National Library of Scotland; 1787: Illinois; 1790: New York Public Library; 1793: National Library of Scotland, Oxford; 1798: University of California, Los Angeles.

A very worn copy, but a rare survival. Repair to blank right margin of title-page, not affecting text; generally browned and duststained; all text present and legible. No copies of any printing are recorded at Anglo-American auctions in the last 50 years.

ESTC T176153. OCLC 316392139. Cf. Weber II, 575 (later ed.: Glasgow, Robertson, 1790); Jain, Four Paths to Jerusalem: Jewish, Christian, Muslim, And Secular Pilgrimages (2006), p. 158; Michael Talbot, “Divine imperialism: the British in Palestine, 1753–1842” in Martin Farr & Xavier Guégan (eds.), The British Abroad Since the 18th Century, vol. II (2013). Not in Röhrich.



With the first European edition of Abulfeda

514. ULUGH BEG ibn Shahrukh and John GREAVES (ed.) Epochae celebriores, astronomis, historicis, chronologis, Chataiorum, Syro-Graecorum Arabum, Persarum Chorasmiorum, usitatae [...].

London, James Flesher for Cornelius Bee, 1650.

With: (2) **ABU AL-FIDA Isma'il ibn 'Ali**. Chorasmiae, et Mawarannahrae, hoc est, regionum extra fluvium Oxum descriptio, ex tabulis Abulfedae Ismaelis, principis Hamah.

London, 1650. Title page printed in red and black. 4°. Includes letterpress tables (several folding) Contemp. English calf with rebaked spine, preserving original giltstamped red spine label. € 15 000

Editio princeps of both works contained. Ulugh Beg (1394–1449), the “Great Prince”, born as Muhammad Taragay, was raised at the court of his grandfather, Tamerlane. From 1409 onwards he ruled Mawara'annahra from Samarkand, where he had a three-story observatory built. “An important result of the scientific work of Ulugh Beg and his school was the astronomical tables called the ‘Zij’” (DSB). The present work offers the calendrical and chronological section of his tables. It was through the works of the Oxford mathematician and oriental scholar John Greaves (1602–52), formerly professor of astronomy, who edited the volume, that Newton became acquainted with the works of Ulugh Beg. The second part of the volume offers the first European edition and translation of any text by the important Arab historian Abu al-Fida (Abulfeda, 1273–1331), ruler of Hamah among the Mamluks: his geography of present-day Usbekistan. Some browning and spotting throughout; old library stamp “chiesa libera” to title and dedication. Binding rubbed; extremities rather severely bumped; spine rebaked.



Wing U-24; I-1073. OCLC 7097287; 4383686. DNB XXIII, 38.—GAL II, 46; Schnurrer, p. 122, no. 159; Fück 86; Zenker I, 984 (Abulfeda only).—Cf. DSB XIII, 535ff. GAL II, 212f.; S II, 298; M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, nos. 52f. (later eds. of Ulugh Beg only).

Addressing the Palestinian issue to the United Nations

515. [UNITED NATIONS – ARAB STATES – PALESTINE]. League of Arab States [18 News Releases].

New York, League of Arab States; office of the Permanent Observer to the United Nations, 1980. Stapled packets, a few single sheets, plus some other leaflets and brochures. € 395



Group of 18 releases, mostly statements by the Arab League’s ambassador to the UN, Clovis Maksoud, with one by Chedli Klibi on the 32nd anniversary of “the creation of the Zionist entity.” Some brochures are from the affiliated Arab Information Center. The vast majority of the statements are connected to Palestinian issues, with some addressing the status of Jerusalem. Included among the other brochures is Arnold Toynbee’s “Samson shakes the pillar,” apologetica for Palestinian suicide bombing tactics. In good condition.

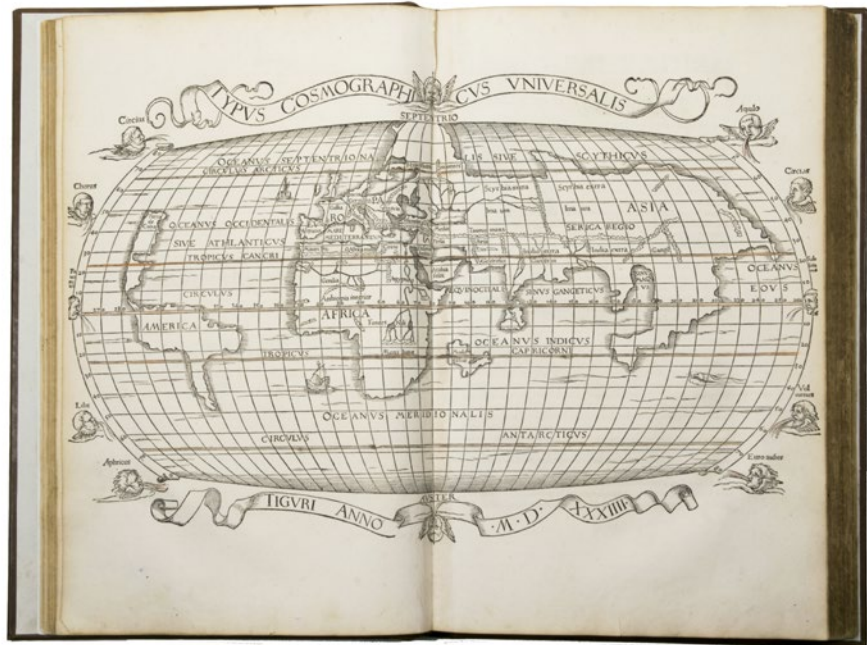
With the famous world map

516. VADIANUS, Joachim. Epitome trium terrae partium, Asiae, Africae et Europae compendiariam locorum descriptionem continens, praecipue autem quorum in actis Lucas, passim autem evangelistae & apostoli meminere. Zurich, Christoph Froschauer, 1534. 2°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, numerous decorated woodcut initials and a double page woodcut world map "Typus cosmographus universalis" after Sebastian Münster. Modern calf. € 38 500

First edition of Vadianus's influential description of the world, with the very important map of the world depicting America for almost the first time, showing the complete outline of South America and according to Sabin "lacking in most of the copies located". The map is a reduced size copy of the world map attributed to Sebastian Münster published in Grynaeus's *Novis orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum* ... (Basel, 1532) itself primarily based on Waldseemüller's map of 1507.

Vadianus describes all the continents, seas and islands, regions, mountains and towns of the world, with separate chapters on Europe, Africa, Asia, Palestine and even Paradise, offering a geographical reading of biblical history. The description of America can be found on pp. 263–273. In the same year an octavo edition was published (without the map), later followed by several other editions. Small worm hole in the outer margin of pp. 175–226. Very good copy.

Alden & Landis 534/31; Harrisse, BAV 189; JCB I, p. 460; Karrow 58/47.1; Sabin 98279 (erroneously dated 1533); Shirley 70; VD 16, V20.



Egypt in 309 beautiful illustrations, many in colour

517. VALERIANI, Domenico and Girolamo SEGATO. Nuova illustrazione istorico-monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto.

Including: Atlante monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto.

Florence, Paolo Fumagalli, 1836–1837 (text) & 1837–1841 (plates). 2 text volumes (8°) and 2 plates volumes (large 2°). With engraved portrait of Segato as frontispiece in the first text volume and the plate volumes with 160 engraved and aquatint plates (7 double-page), including 51 tinted and/or coloured by a contemporary hand; many plates contain multiple illustrations, making 309 illustrations in total. Contemporary green (text vols.) and brown (plates vols.) half morocco. € 18 000

First edition of a beautiful series of illustrations of Egypt and classical Egyptian monuments, with the accompanying text volumes giving detailed information on each illustration. The illustrations show maps, costumes and views of both ancient and modern Egypt. The scientist and Egyptologist Girolamo Segato (1792–1836) began working on a new description and depiction of Egypt, selecting illustrations from the works of Denon, Grau and Rosellini, and also including his own original drawings. After his premature death his collaborator Domenico Valeriani finished the work and provided the accompanying texts.

The text and plates volumes with marginal foxing throughout, minor except in the preliminary leaves. Otherwise in good condition. The binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, damage to the upper right corner of the first plates volume, resulting in a stain on the front endpapers, and the upper half of the sides on the second plate volume faded, otherwise good and structurally sound.

Blackmer, sales catalogue 984 (160 plates); Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p. 301; for Segato: Almagia, "SEGATO, Girolamo" in: Treccani Enciclopedia Italiana (online ed.).

Della Valle's travels in Persia and the Near East: the first illustrated edition in any language

518. VALLE, Pietro della. Vierde[-zeste en leste] deel der voortreffelyke reizen van de deurluchtige reisiger Pietro della Valle, Edelman van Romen, in veel voorname gewesten des werrelts, sedert het jaar 1615, gedaan: namelijk in Turkijen, Egipten, Palestina, Persien, Oostindien, en in verscheide andere lantschappen, daar in hij al 't aanmerkingswaerdige, dat 'er is, naerstiglijk opgespeurt, en naaukeurig aangemerkt, en veel treffelijke dingen, tot noch toe onbekent, ten toon gestelt heeft.

Amsterdam, widow of Jan Hendriksz. Boom, Jan Rieuwertsz and Abraham Wolfgang, 1665. 3 (of 6) volumes bound as 1. 4°. With 3 title-pages, 13 full-page engraved plates (1 crudely hand-coloured). Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine title, later endpapers. € 2500

Volumes 4, 5 and 6 of the first Dutch edition (the first illustrated edition in any language) of Pietro della Valle's account of his travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, Iraq, Persia (Iran) and India. Della Valle, an Italian nobleman, sailed from Venice in 1614 to Istanbul, where he arrived in August 1614, visiting Strofades and Chios en route. He spent a year exploring Istanbul then continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. Rather than return to Istanbul, Della Valle decided at this point to travel to Persia to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He travelled with the next caravan to Baghdad, where he married Ma'ani-Jowayri, daughter of a Nestorian Catholic father and an Armenian mother, and together they continued through snow-covered Kurdistan to Isfahan (Persia), which they reached in March 1617. Della Valle sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. In 1621 he had decided to return to Europe and set off for the Persian Gulf, but the Persian and English blockade prevented his sailing. While waiting his pregnant wife suffered a miscarriage and died shortly afterwards. Della Valle had her body embalmed, determined to bury her in his family sepulchre in Rome. By way of India he finally sailed for Muscat in January 1623 and returned to Europe, where he arrived after a slow and difficult journey in 1626.



The book was rendered in Dutch by the celebrated translator Jan Hendrik Glazemaker. The plates include a hunting scene, a view of Persepolis, illustrations of mummies, an execution, and a sati ceremony in India (the burning of a recently widowed woman). The present first Dutch edition was a joint publication of Abraham Wolfgang, the widow Jan Hendrickz Boom and Jan Rieuwertsz.

Title-page with erased stamp, binding slightly soiled, otherwise in very good condition.

Atabey 1270; Cat. NHSM I, p. 256; Howgego, to 1800, D30; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis II, 232; Tobler, p. 95; cf. Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).

*Della Valle's travels in the Near East, Persia and Arabia:
the first edition in German*

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

Geneva, Johann Hermann Widerholds, 1674. 4 volumes bound as 1. 2°. With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife, by Jean Jacques Thourneyser. Contemporary vellum. € 15 000

First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's deservedly famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and reference to Dikka. Della Valle arrived in Istanbul in August 1614, spending a year to explore the city. He continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. From there he proceeded to Isfahan (Iran) to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. By way of India he sailed for Muscat in January 1623, from where crossed the Arabian Gulf to Basra, continuing overland to Aleppo, arriving in Europe in 1626. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning." (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.

VD17 39:135561Q; cf. *Atabey* 1269–1271; *Blackmer* 1712; Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.).



The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca: the Hakluyt Society's edition

520. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di / JONES, John Winter (transl.). The Itinerary of Ludovico di Varthema of Bologna from 1502 to 1508. Translated from the Original Italian Edition of 1510, by John Winter Jones F.S.A. in 1863 for the Hakluyt Society.

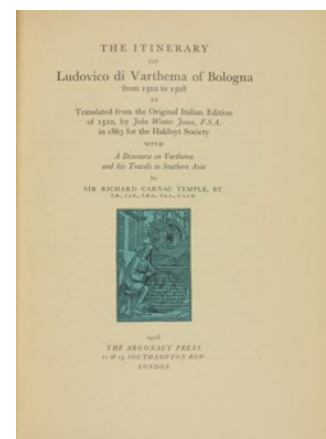
London, Argonaut Press, 1928. Large 4° (203 × 263 mm). With 5 maps and 2 illustrations. Original blue cloth with white cloth spine. € 500

First Hakluyt edition (one of 975 copies, this one unnumbered), reissuing an 1863 translation of the original Italian edition of 1510.

Varthema's "Itinerario" describes the first recorded eyewitness account by a Westerner of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. A gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, the author 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. 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 described not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. After embarking at Jeddah and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, the kind of fruits and animals that are plentiful in the vicinity, and any historical or cultural information deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India.

The present edition is accompanied by a "Discourse" by Sir Richard Carnac Temple, in which he traces Varthema's route and "deals at length with [the] question of Varthema's credibility, and comes to the conclusion that he was truthful, yet capable of making mistakes" (GJ 73.1 [1929], pp. 79–81).

Corners mildly bumped, otherwise fine.



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

521. 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.

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 recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca. His description of the Hejaz is especially valuable as it pre-dates the Ottoman occupation of 1520. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below).

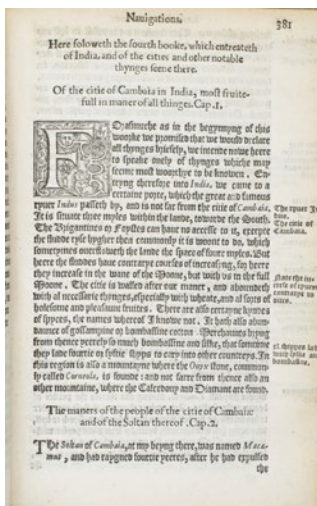
Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: "Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there", he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, "it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple." Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. 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).

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).

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



Very early European eyewitness description of India, confirming Marco Polo's statements



522. VARTHEMA, Ludovico di. The Navigation and v[o]yages of Lewes Vertomannus, Gentelman of the cite 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 historical 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: a highly important and adventurous narrative. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare. Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. "I determined, personally, and with my own eyes", he declares in the prefatory dedication, "to ascertain the situation of places, the qualities of peoples [...] of Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia, remembering well that the

testimony of one eye-witness is worth more than ten hear-says". In 1503 he reached Alexandria, proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia and sailed from Ormuz to India. There he traveled along the entire coast of India from north to south and up to Bengal, passing the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. He made stops at Cambay (Khambhat), Chaul, Dabul (Dabhol), Goa, Bijapur, Calicut (Kozhikode), Cochin (Kochi), Mangalore and many more places, even journeying inland into the Vijayanagara Empire, where he is one of the first Europeans to describe the Hindu caste system and religion. He purports to have made extensive travels further east, around the Malay peninsula and the Moluccas. Whether this is true remains under debate. His next passage on India however is certainly from his own experience. He returned to the great city of Calicut in August 1505, which he describes in detail, more than any other place in the book. There he took employment as a soldier and trader with the Portuguese and played a key role in the war with the Zamorin of Calicut. The Zamorin planned a naval attack on the Portuguese at Cannanore (Kannur) and when Varthema found out he decided to escape Calicut and inform the viceroy Francisco de Almeida (1450–1510) in Cochin. As a result the Portuguese were victorious in the naval battle with the Zamorin, which Varthema describes at length. He was awarded with a knighthood by the viceroy and stayed in his service for a year and a half. He left India in 1508 and made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope. First published in 1510, Varthema's account became an immediate bestseller. "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).

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. 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 2500 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. An excellent copy of the first English edition.

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.

Howgego 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. Not in the Atabey or Blackmer collections.

Pioneering work on Indian languages and society by an "unjustly forgotten" Indologist

523. VESDIN, Filip . Viaggio alle Indie Orientali umiliato alla Santita di N. S. Papa Pio Sesto pontefice massimo ...

Rome, Antonio Fulgoni, 1796. 4°. With 12 engraved illustration plates (6 with 2 illustrations each to make 18 in total), engraved roundel portraits of Pope Pius VI (on the title-page) and the author (above the opening of the main text) and some small woodcut illustrations of "Indian hieroglyphs". Set in roman and italic types with occasional words in Greek, Arabic, East Syriac, Devanagari and more extensive texts in Malayalam, plus a Malabar song with a double staff made with built-up round-head music notes. 19th-century maroon half sheepskin. € 4500



First edition, in Italian, of a pioneering work of Indian linguistics and comparative philology by the Croatian Carmelite monk Filip Vesdin (1748–1806) who took the monastic name Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomaeo, with his 6-page dedication to Pope Pius VI. Although nominally an account of Vesdin's travels as a missionary in southern India, including Pondicherry, Verapoly (Varappuzha) and Kerala, from 1776 to 1789, the book concentrates on religious teachings and practices, society, languages and scripts, taking a comparative approach. He discusses the spread of Muslim influence in northern India and its influence on Sanskrit traditions. He is outspoken in his opinions and clashed with other scholars of his day. Vesdin learned Sanskrit and especially Malayalam, which holds a position of honour in the book. The Malayan type, used most extensively on pages 164–165 and 325, seems to be the first ever made for that script, cut for the press of the Propaganda Fide in Rome, which first showed it in 1772. The East Syriac, Devanagari (used for setting Sanskrit) and Coptic types and perhaps some others were also cut for the Propaganda Fide.

With the engraved bookplate of Gianni Boccoli illustrating a 1567 armillary sphere by Gemma Frisius. With a few leaves slightly browned and with occasional minor foxing, but otherwise in fine condition and only slightly trimmed, preserving some deckles. A pioneering work on Indian languages and society by a Croatian monk.

ICCU, RAVE 004982; Milka Jauk-Pinhak, "Some notes on the pioneer Indologist Filip Vesdin ...", *Scandinavian Conference-Seminar of Indological Studies, XII* (1984), pp. 129–137; A. G. Pattaparambil, *A study of Viaggio alle Indie Orientali (Roma 1796) ...* (2007).

*The first oriental manuscript to be reproduced in facsimile:
an Iranian calendar with Turkish commentary, from Weikmann's Kunstkammer*

524. [Wafa]. WELSCH, Georg Hieronymus (ed.). Commentarius in Ruzname naurus sive tabulae aequinoctiales novi Persarum & Turcarum anni. Nunc prima editae...

Augsburg, Theophilus Goeblius (Gottlieb Goebel) and Joannis Schönigkii, 1676. 4°. With engraved frontispiece and 22 engraved plates by Melchior Haffner. Contemporary calf. € 25 000



First facsimile edition of any oriental manuscript. 16 of the 22 finely engraved plates show a Persian perpetual calendar with Ottoman Turkish “commentarius” and floral borders. Welsch had acquired the ms. from Christoph Weikmann's Kunstkammer in Ulm. The remaining six plates are concerned with Arabian astronomy: astrolabe, orrery, zodiac, circular table of Sundays and names of the months in various languages. The calculation of this calendar is today attributed to the 9th-c. Persian mathematician Wafâ al Buzjâni (cf. BSB München; Humboldt-Universität Berlin). The predominant attribution to one Turkish Sheikh Wafâ had been disputed by Babinger as early as 1927. Abu'l-Wafâ al Buzjâni is regarded as “the last great representative of the mathematics-astronomy school that arose around the beginning of the ninth century, shortly after the founding of Baghdad” (DSB I, 39). His astronomic oeuvre is preserved merely in fragments. The calligraphic commentary, however, is Turkish and (according to Babinger) was prepared by a 17th-c. magistrate, 'Ajn-i 'Alî Mueddinzâde.—Welsch (1624–77) was a physician and “a researcher of the very first magnitude [...] while the works of this polymath were mainly dedicated to the Arabian and Persian sciences, he also has provided proof of his close study of Ottoman Turkish.

In this connexion, his important ‘Commentarius in Ruzname Naurus’ must be cited” (cf. Babinger 1919). Welsch's “Dissertatio” (with Arabic typeface) is aimed at the usefulness of the calendar for relative oriental chronology: he also compares the works of Schall von Bell and Andreas Müller on Chinese astronomy and chronology.

Bookplate of South Library on front pastedown. Occasionally browned.

Zenker, *Bibliotheca Orientalis I*, 1077. Schmurrer 465. Babinger, *Geschichtsschreiber der Osmanen* (1927), 116 & 141. Babinger, *Die türkischen Studien in Europa, in: Die Welt des Islams VII*, 1919, 117. Not in Balagna, *L'Imprimerie Arabe en Europe*.

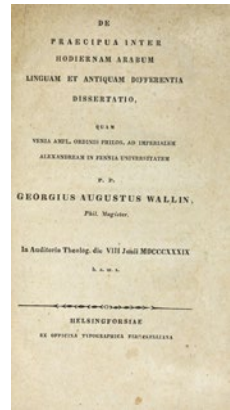
Classical and modern Arabic, compared

525. WALLIN, Georg August (Yrjö Aukusti). De praecipua inter hodiernam Arabum linguam et antiquam differentia dissertatio.

Helsingfors (Helsinki), Frenckell, 1839. 8°. Marbled boards. € 2500

Only edition of Wallin's dissertation, a study of the differences between classical and modern Arabic. Like his more famous contemporary J. L. Burckhardt, the Finnish orientalist Wallin was not only fluent in Arabic, but also capable of passing for a scholarly sheikh. Indeed, the two explorers are often compared: "I see many points of resemblance between them, the same iron constitution, the same versatility, the same indomitable energy, the same imperturbable temper" (H. C. Rawlinson, quoted in Henze). Financially backed by his alma mater, the University of Helsinki, Wallin departed for the Middle East in 1843 and set out on his expeditions from Cairo under the name of Abd al-Wali. "In 1845, proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt" (Howgego). After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors. His notes provide a detailed overview of the political and religious movements and the role of the different tribes in Palestine and especially in Saudi Arabia. Browned as common. An untrimmed, uncut copy as issued. Of the utmost rarity.

K.-E. Henriksson (*A Wallin Bibliography*), in: *Studia orientalia* 17 (1952), p. 13–16, at p. 13. Henriksson/Puupponen 167. Marklin 76.



A Christian legend which survives only in Arabic translation



526. WALLIN, Georg. [Qissat Yusuf an-Naggar] sive historia Josephi Fabri lignarii. Liber apocryphus ex codice manuscripto regiae bibliothecae Parisiensis.

Leipzig, Andreas Zeidler, 1722. 4°. Contemporary full calf.

€ 3500

First edition of the Arabic text of the "History of Joseph the Carpenter", one of the oldest New Testament Apocrypha. A compilation of traditions concerning Mary, Joseph, and the "holy family", it probably was composed in Byzantine Egypt in Greek in the late 6th or early 7th century but is preserved only in Coptic and Arabic versions. The Arabic text was edited by Georg Wallin (1686–1760), the learned Lutheran archbishop of Göteborg.

Some browning, more pronounced in margins of title-page. Binding lightly rubbed at extremities. Old Swedish deaccessioning note ("Duplett") on pastedown. Wants first free endpaper. Rare.

Schnurrer 413. OCLC 165689104.

Pearl fishing, hawks, Arabian horses, and Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab

527. WARING, Edward Scott. A Tour to Sheeraz, by the Route of Kazroon and Feerozabad; with various remarks on the manners, customs, laws, language, and literature of the Persians.

London, W. Bulmer for T. Cadell & W. Davies, 1807. 2°. With engraved frontispiece (Fat'h-Ali Shah Qajar, King of Persia) and engraved portrait plate (Shaknubat, mistress of Kurim Khan), both after Persian originals. Later blue cloth with giltstamped spine title.

€ 3500

First European-printed edition, following an error-ridden edition published at Bombay in 1804. Includes a chapter on Arabian horses, an early account of Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab and Wahhabi Islam, and passages on hawk-hunting and pearl fishing in the Arabian Gulf "from the 56th to the 48th degree east longitude", i. e., essentially the Gulf coast from Ras al-Khaimah to Qatar and Bahrain and on to Kuwait. Early attempt at an encompassing description of Persia, by the Bengal civil servant Edward W. H. Scott-Waring (1783–1821). "Very rare" (Allibone).

Bound without the half-title; bookplate and blindstamps of the Leeds Public Library.

Diba Collection p. 139. Wilson p. 240. Henze IV, 461. Cf. Weber I, 3. Brunet V, 1416. Graesse VII/2, 420 (1st ed. Bombay, 1804).



*Antidotary “covering the entire scope of pharmacy in the 16th century”,
based on many Arab authors*

528. WECKER, Johannes Jacob. Antidotarium generale ... nunc primum laboriose congestum, methodicè digestum. Cum elencho locupletissimo.

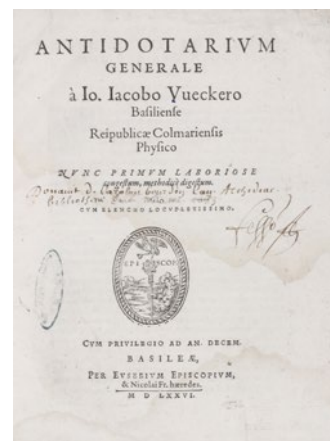
Basel, Eusebius Episcopus and son, 1576. 4°. With woodcut device on title-page and larger variant on last page. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 8000

First edition of a celebrated antidotary by the Swiss physician and philosopher Johannes Jacob Wecker (1528–1586). “In 1557 he became a professor of logic and in 1560 of Latin. He discharged the duties of both offices vigorously, studied medicine, and became a popular physician” (Hagelin). His antidotary, a book on remedies, “contains a comprehensive formulary, directions for preparing galenic and chemical remedies of the time, and instructions on the art of compounding and dispensing prescriptions” (Sonnedecker). The text starts with a two-page list of authors whose works Wecker used for his antidotary. Among the authors are many esteemed Arab authors, including Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Mesue (Masawaih al-Mardini), Rhasis (Razi), and Serapion the younger. Also mentioned are Valerius Cordus, Dioscorides, Fuchs, Galen, Hippocrates (Boqrat) and many more.

Even though animal parts were used for medicinal purposes for centuries, according to Sonnedecker “their bizarre use reached its climax” in Wecker’s *Antidotarium*. The woodcuts show different instruments and other equipment which are necessary for making distillations: pans, pots, ovens, glassware etc., as well as different distillation methods. Wecker became also known for his translation into German and Latin of Alexis of Piedmont’s *Secreti*.

With owner’s annotations on title-page, and a small hole from trying to remove some of the notations. Large waterstains throughout, slightly browned. Vellum with some stains. Overall a good copy.

Durling 4702; G. Sonnedecker, Kremers and Urdang’s History of Pharmacy (1986), pp. 96, 425 & 440; USTC (5 copies).



The only known copy: Ten Years a Slave in Palestine

529. WEISHAUPT, Johann Ehrenfried. Johann Ehrenfried Weishaupt eines Schorsteinfeger-Gesellen aus Liegnitz Nachricht von seinen Schicksalen, 10jähriger Sklaverey in Palästina, und endlich erfolgten glücklichen Befreyung und Rückkehr in sein Vaterland. Von ihm selbst aufgesetzt.

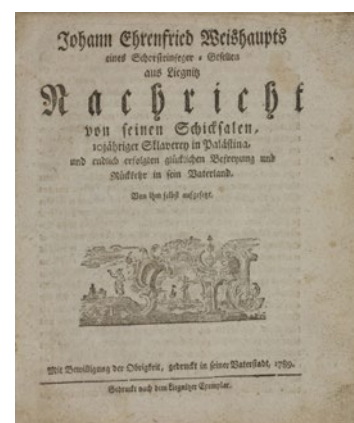
(Liegnitz), no printer, 1789. 4°. With woodcut title vignette. Marbled wrappers.

€ 2000

First edition: the extremely rare quarto issue. Harrowing account of the Silesian chimney-sweep Weishaupt (1757–89), who suffered a decade of slavery near Cana in Galilee. Shanghaied in Rotterdam onto a ship bound for East India, the narrator is captured by Muslim pirates off the African coast and brought to Tunis, then sold into slavery. Weishaupt temporarily falls into madness and thus barely escapes being castrated before being shipped off to Cairo, where a Jewish merchant buys him and takes him “overland through the deserts of Arabia to Palestine”, where he is acquired by a wealthy Turk from the vicinity of Cana. The author gives a detailed account of the sufferings endured by the slaves and the brutality of the slavers, for “the enmity of the Turks against the Christians grows, the more the Christians seek to subjugate them”. In the tenth year of his sufferings, Weishaupt is ransomed by Count van Persie, a Knight of Malta visiting the Holy Land in the guise of a merchant traveller. He returns to his native Liegnitz (now Legnica in Poland) on the 14th of January 1789, thanking the Good Lord for his redemption, as well as his benefactor for his generosity and the good people of Liegnitz who have supported him since his homecoming. A postscript informs the reader that Weishaupt took ill and died on 11 February, while this account was under the press.

Some browning and fingerstaining, but in all a good copy of this rare pamphlet which is known almost exclusively in a 16-page octavo edition; no copy thus in library catalogues internationally. Later editions appeared in 1795 and 1796, while the State Library of Eutin issued a commemorative modern special edition in 1998 (a press-run of a mere 12 copies).

Hamberger/Meusel XXI, 439. Cf. Hohenemser, Slg. Freytag, no. 6257. Skutsch, Bibliotheca Silesia, no. 455.



One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf

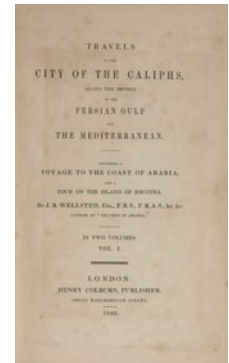
530. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

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. € 6000

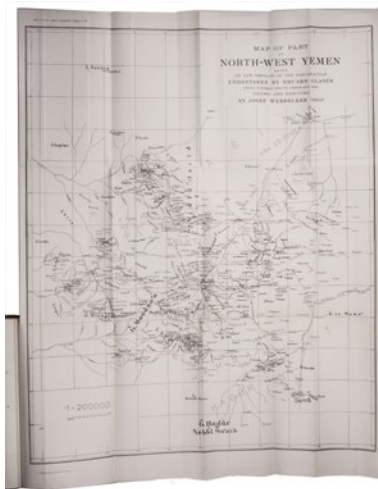
Only edition. One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf. Wellsted's short career was almost entirely devoted to the surveying of the Red Sea, Arabia and Oman, undertaken on a number of expeditions between 1830 and 1837. On board the surveying ship *Palinurus* he was the first 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 £ 3500 at Sotheby's (14 Oct. 1998, lot 1192).

Macro 2283. Howgego III, 635. Weber I, 67. Wilson 242. Henze IV, 476. Not in Gay, Blackmer, or Ghani.



With two large maps of Yemen



531. WERDECKER, Josef. A contribution to the geography and cartography of north-west Yemen (based on the results of the exploration by Eduard Glaser, undertaken in the years 1882–1884).

Cairo, l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, 1939. 8°. With a portrait of Eduard Glaser, 8 numbered plates and 2 large folding maps. Later half cloth, with the original front wrapper mounted on the front board. € 2800

Re offprint of "an extremely important article" (Smith) on the geography of north-west Yemen, based on the results of the unpublished journals of Eduard Glaser, who explored a region that still had to be visited by any other European. It includes a history of exploration of the region, a biography of Glaser, a description of the expedition of his expeditions and two large maps of region (the second a version of the same map in Arabic). The article was originally published in the *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Géographie d'Egypte* XX.

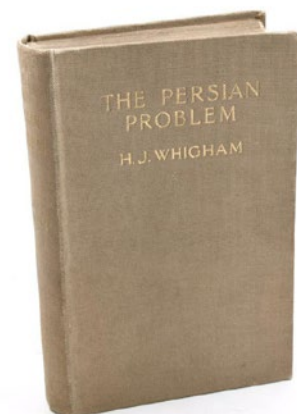
A very good copy.

Smith, The Yemens 40.

Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf

532. WHIGHAM, H[enry] J[ames]. The Persian Problem. An examination of the rival positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia with some account of the Persian Gulf and Bagdad Railway.

London, Isbister and Co., 1903. 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. € 6500



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.

Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

533. 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*, first published by Frederick de Wit ca. 1688, but continued by Pierre Mortier from 1708 (when he bought De Wit's plates) and by Covens & Mortier from 1721, 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 *Depôt de Marine* in Paris. “Although the copies must have been numerous, very few are left.” (Koeman). 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).



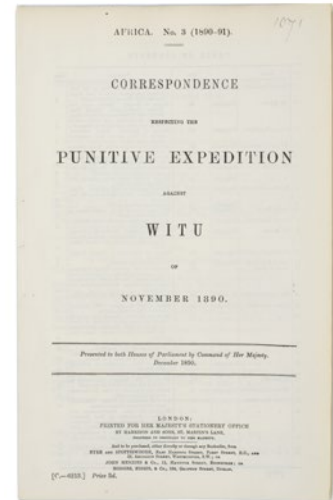
Key official document for the history of the Muslim Witu Protectorate

534. [WITU PROTECTORATE]. Correspondence respecting the punitive expedition against Witu of November 1890. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. December 1890.

London, printed for Her Majesty's stationery office by Harrison and sons, St. Martin's lane, n.d. [presented 1890]. Large 4°. Sewn. € 1500

Part of a series of Official British Government reports and memoranda relating to East, West, South and Central Africa. this is no. 3 (1890–1891). The report was carried out by command of the Queen and presented to both Houses of Parliament. The report counts 29 telegraphed messages on the current affairs in Muslim Witu (now Kenya). Sultan Ahmad ibn Fumo Bakari had agreed upon a protectorate by the Prussians in 1858, which lasted until 1890 when under the rule of his son Sultan Fumo Bakari ibn Ahmad the British took over control with the Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty. Feeling betrayed, the Witu population violently revolted against the Germans. The results of this is reflected in the report, informing of many murders of Germans and looting of German estates and ultimately the capture of Witu by the British.

Pages numbered in ink in top right corner: 1071–1097. Otherwise in very good condition.



18th-century drawing of a lost 16th-century(?) Islamic world map, centred on the Gulf, showing the Great Mosque and Ka'bah at Mecca, the Great Mosque at Medina, and 5 others in Iraq and North Africa

535. [WORLD MAP–ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPT]. [Map of the world centred on the Arabian Gulf, showing at least 7 mosques or minarets].

[Northern India or Kashmir?, ca. 1770/80 copy of a 16th-century(?) original]. Colombier 2° (50 × 42 cm). Oval manuscript map in ink and watercolour (blue, brown, green and red; map image including water 29.5 × 38 cm, the land alone 22 × 30.5 cm) on a half sheet of extremely large European laid paper, with dozens of features labelled in Persian (written in black ink in the nastaliq script) and with animals (including elephants and a dragon), people and 4 European ships. Framed, in a passe-partout. € 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 and eastern India, other animals in Bengal(?), snakes and a dragon 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 features of the present map are the depictions 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 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 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 at least seven mosques or minarets, unlike any other map known to us.

First edition of a great Arabic grammar, with both the original and the revised preface

536. WRIGHT, William. A grammar of the Arabic language, translated from the German of Caspari, and edited, with numerous additions and corrections, ... vol. I[–II].

London, Edinburgh, Williams and Norgate (back of title-page: printed by Friedrich Nies (Karl Berend Lorck), Leipzig), 1859. 8°. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type. Contemporary half mottled, tanned sheepskin. € 2500

First edition of what immediately became the standard English-language grammar of Arabic and one of the most important in any language, still frequently reprinted and remaining in general use. Although the title-page calls it a translation of Karl Paul Caspari's German edition, Wright's claims that he expanded and improved on his model are fully justified. His knowledge of languages extended far beyond Arabic, and his comparative linguistics in the present grammar are one of its remarkable features, offering comparisons not only with Hebrew, but also with Aramaic, Ge'ez and Phoenician, all Semitic languages. In spite of the depth of his scholarship and the grammar's 550-page length, Wright aimed it at beginners. With the stencilled owner's name Kjørbo-Smidth. In very good condition, with only occasional minor foxing and almost untrimmed. The binding is slightly scuffed and worn around the extremities, but still good. First edition of a standard Arabic grammar including comparisons with other Semitic languages.

J. Fück, Arabischen Studien in Europa (1955), pp. 205–209.



Biographical dictionary of 254 Islamic scholars (11th–15th century), their writings and their academies, including a 22-page excerpt in Arabic from Ibn Qadi Shuhba's biographical dictionary

537. WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand and Ibn Qadi SHUHBA. Die Academien der Araber und ihre Lehrer. Nach Auszügen aus Ibn Schohba's Klassen der Schafeiten ...

Göttingen, Vanderhoeck & Ruprecht (colophon: printed by Friedrich Ernst Huth), 1837. 8°. Publisher's original printed wrappers. € 3500



First and only early edition, in German, of an extraordinarily thorough documentation of scholarly academies in the early Islamic world, biographical dictionary of early Arabic scholars and lists of their writings. It is one of the earliest and most important publications of the Göttingen orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld, who based much of it on the ancient biographical dictionaries compiled by Abu-Bakr Ibn Qadi Shuhba and Ibn Khallikan. It covers the 5th to the 9th centuries AH (11th to 15th centuries CE), with accounts of 37 academies in Bagdad, Nishabur, Damascus, Jerusalem and Cairo, and brief biographies of 254 scholars, 187 listed under the academies where they taught and 67 in a separate section at the end. For most he includes a list of their writings. A 22-page appendix gives the original Arabic text of an extract from Ibn Shuhba, *Tabaqat al-shafi'iyya*, published here for the first time.

With minor foxing, mostly in the wrappers and the first and last leaf, but otherwise in very good condition, only slightly tattered at the edges and preserved in the original publisher's printed wrappers, nearly untrimmed and mostly unopened.

Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Paedagogik VIII (1838), pp. 355–356; not in Blackmer; Gay.

The introduction of electricity to the Islamic world: the earliest surviving manuscript

538. YAHYA NACI EFENDI. [Introducing electricity through experiments].

Constantinople, 1227 H (= 1812 CE). 8° (222 × 150 mm). 16 ff., mostly with 24 text lines to each page (text area 155 × 70 mm). Written in excellent Naskh script with black ink on waxed paper. Headings and highlighted words in red. Two (folded) plates on velin paper (watermark: A. Stace 1802). With carefully executed pen-and-ink drawings with notes in red (167 × 194 mm each). Contemporary red half leather. Covered with Ebru paper, with leather edges and marbled endpapers. € 48 000

The original Ottoman Turkish manuscript of one of the most important texts in the history of electrical engineering and science: the complete treatise on electrical fluid, as drafted by the Turkish engineer Yahya Naci the same year. “In the early 19th century, the teaching of science at the Imperial Engineering School in Istanbul was mostly based on the material translated from textbooks compiled for the French ‘grandes écoles’. Translations and compilations were generally made by the professors of the school. Yahya Naci Efendi (d. 1824), a lecturer in French language and sciences, compiled in 1812 a treatise



introducing the properties of electricity through experiments. His aim was also to show that the lightning flash and the thunderbolt were electrical phenomena. Yahya Naci’s main source was the chapter on electricity of Mathurin-Jacques Brisson’s (d. 1795) ‘Traité Élémentaire de Physique’, a popular book of physics in French colleges. This translation is important because Yahya Naci endeavoured to create Ottoman terms from Arabic regarding electricity and because it points to the initiatives in introducing experimentation in the teaching in the Imperial Engineering School” (Günergün, cf. below). The colophon states the name of the scribe as “Yahya Naqi” and the date “Zilqâda 1227 H.”, proving that the present volume contains the author’s long-lost original manuscript.

In very fine condition; only a few insignificant spots.

Feza Günergün, Deneylerle elektrigi tanitan bir Türkçe eser: Yahya Naci Efendi’nin Risale-i Seyyale-i Berkiyyesi. In: Osmanlı Bilimi Anıtları IX/1–2 (2007–2008), pp. 19–50.

Yemen and Egypt photographs

539. [YEMEN AND EGYPT]. Photograph album.

Yemen, Egypt and other places, ca. 1889. An album of 25 albumen prints (vintage), measurements usually c. 200 × 270 mm, one a double-page spread, many captioned in English. Bound in contemporary giltstamped auburn full calf (378 × 280 mm; spine rebacked). All edges gilt. € 4500



Photographic record of a journey begun in Australia and taken, via Aden, through the Suez canal and to the Mediterranean (and then on to England). While the first image shows the steamship R.M.S. Ormuz in the port of Sydney, three images (including a double-page spread) show the port of Aden in Yemen, the famous water tanks, and a native of the Southern Arabian region in a studio portrait. The majority of the album is dedicated to Egypt, showing Arabs on their camels, the Khedive’s Ismailia Palace, the Suez Canal, Port Said, and members the local population, as well as the famous pyramids. The last few photographs show the final leg of the journey: Naples, and ultimately Gibraltar. Among the studios identified in the photographs are those of Hippolyte Arnoux and the Zangaki brothers, based at Port Said. A slightly later inscription on the flyleaf identifies this album as that of Edith Elkington: “Aunt Edith’s voyage home to England about 1889”. Some foxing and waterstaining, but prints largely clean.

Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition

540. 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 with handwritten title label to spine. € 3500

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.

Occasional browning; an irregular paper flaw to the upper edge of the title with slight loss to author's name (apparently removing a contemporary ownership). Binding rubbed; hinges splitting with slight loss to spine. Provenance: 1) an illegible ink ownership, dated 1636, stricken out on front pastedown; 2) another illegible ink ownership, dated 21 August 1818, on lower pastedown; 3) 19th century ink ownership of Arthur Rénaux to front pastedown.

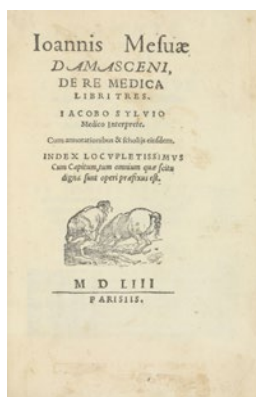
Durling 3144. Wellcome 4280. Brunet III, 1675. Not in BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 232; S I, 416. Hirsch I, 171f.



Anonymously printed edition of Ibn Masawaih's handbook

541. YUHANNA ABU ZAKARIYA IBN MASAWAIH (Mesue). De re medica libri tres. Jacobo Sylvio medico interprete.

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. € 7500

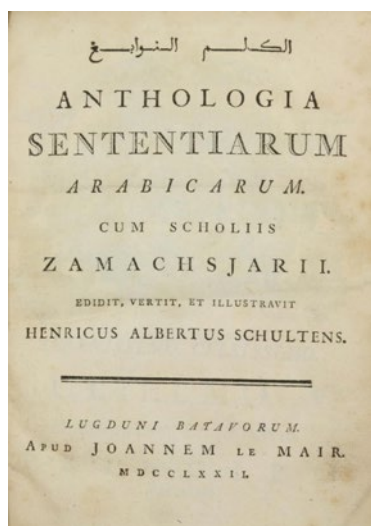


Uncommon and finely produced edition, by an unidentified Parisian printer, of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe.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

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.

Al-Zamakhshari's collection of Arabic proverbs



542. 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 (ex typographia Dammeana), 1772. 4°. With large engraved arms of William V of Orange to dedication leaf. Full vellum with handwritten spine title. € 6500

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

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

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

Schnurrer 215. GAL I, 292, no. XIV (p. 348). Brill's first encyclopaedia of Islam VIII, 1207. OCLC 4522262.

Very rare edition of a satire on 19th-century falconry

543. ZEGGELEN, Willem Josephus. De valkenvangst.

The Hague, W.P. van Stockum, 1841. 8°. With a wood-engraved frontispiece by "I.B." (= Johannes Bosboom). Contemporary boards (rebacked in modern dark brown half morocco). € 1500

Very rare first edition of a poem satirising Dutch practitioners of falconry in the early 19th century, particularly the members of the famous Royal Loo Hawking Club. *De valkenvangst* (the capture of falcons) contrasts the majesty of the falcons, whose manner of hunting is described at the beginning of the poem, with the basal entertainment pursued by the "falconers", who believed that they could easily restore the forgotten art of falconry.

In the poem, a company including the Dutch baron Van Deelen and the Englishman Lord Littlewhit, travels to Norway to capture some falcons, parodying a real-life voyage in 1838. After numerous perils two white gyrfalcons are captured, while the noblemen amuse themselves with hunting and fishing. However, on the return voyage one of the falcons is accidentally shot and the other released by the baron's valet, who then puts a different bird in the cage. As the baron intends to reveal the falcon to his guests, a cockatoo is revealed.

Binding worn at the edges. Foxed throughout and with water stains at the foot.

Huyskens, De vrije vogelvlugt, pp. 84–93; Schwerdt II, p. 307; not in Harting; Lindner.



From the Library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II

Under this heading we offer a special collection of nine books, available individually, removed from the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1842–1918). The last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to exert effective control over the fracturing state, Abdul Hamid II is also remembered as a poet, translator and one of the dynasty's greatest bibliophiles. While his passion for books is memorialized by the many precious donations he gave to libraries all over the world and which mostly have remained intact to this day (including the 400-volume "Abdul-Hamid II Collection of Books and Serials" gifted to the Library of Congress), his own library was dispersed in the years following his deposition in 1909: books were removed to other palaces and even sold to Western collectors; the greatest part of his collection is today preserved in the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin.

The books offered here are mostly inscribed to the Sultan by the author or otherwise dedicated to him. They bear the usual traces of his library's erased stamps, sometimes preserving the original library shelfmarks and labels.

Inscribed by the author to Sultan Abdul Hamid II

544. AUBRY, Paul. Mémoires originaux. Les Hôpitaux, les Asiles d'aliéné et les Léproseries en Orient. Grèce, Turquie, Egypte. (Revue Internationale des Sciences Médicales. Tome IV. No 2. 28 février 1887).

[Paris], Revue Internationale des Sciences Médicales, 1887. 8°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped title to upper cover and spine. Endpapers marbled. All edges gilt. € 9500

Only edition. – Rare account, by the French physician Paul Aubry, of Turkish military and civil hospitals, describing in detail their design and medical capacities, including accurate numbers of beds. An exceptional documentation of health care infrastructure in the Ottoman Empire, mentioning the Yildiz Ambulance, the Haider Pacha military hospital and the Haseki Hospital in Istanbul. The present offprint also contains a medical bibliography of works in German, Danish and Swedish published in 1886–87 as well as several abstracts, including an article on gonorrhoea by the Ottawa physician Coyteux Prévost, published in the "Union Médicale du Canada" in the same year.

Inscribed and signed by Aubry to Sultan Abdul Hamid II on the front flyleaf. Binding slightly rubbed. Small marginal tears to pp. 39–42; last few pages somewhat creased. Library stamps erased from flyleaf and first page.

U.S. Army, Index-catalogue of the library of the surgeon-general's office VII, 393. Wohnlich-Despaigne, Les Historiens Français de la Médecine au XIXe Siècle 59.



Author's dedication copy for Sultan Abdul Hamid II

545. [EGGERMONT, Isidore Jacques]. Le Japon. Histoire et religion.

Paris, Ch. Delagrave, 1885. 8°. With one folding map of Japan. Contemporary gilt full red morocco with the giltstamped inscription "A Sa Majesté Impériale Le Sultan. Hommage de l'Auteur" to upper cover, Ottoman crest to lower cover, and giltstamped spine. Leading edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 12 500

First edition of this synopsis of the political and religious history of Japan, by the Belgian diplomat, photographer and writer Eggermont (1844–1923), who was appointed councillor to the legation of Belgium in Japan from 1876 to 1877. The book's first part discusses Shintoism and Buddhism; the second part presents an overview of Japanese history from the origins of the Japanese people until the 1868 Meiji Restoration.

Author's presentation copy for the Sultan with the dedication giltstamped to the upper cover. Lacks upper half of the title-page; lower half is transposed before the half-title and glued on top of it, thus omitting the author's name. Extremities insignificantly rubbed; paper somewhat foxed throughout. An appealing copy in a finely gilt presentation binding.

OCLC 249076616.



Inscribed by the author to Sultan Abdul Hamid II

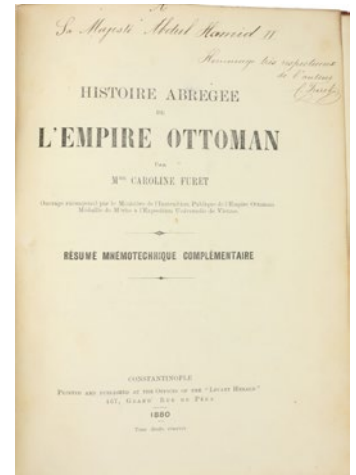
546. FURET, Caroline. Histoire abrégée de l'Empire Ottoman. Résumé mnémotechnique complémentaire.

Constantinople, Levant Herald, 1880. 4° (192 × 251 mm). Contemporary red morocco with gilt spine and cover borders; upper cover giltstamped "Bibliothèque Impériale" and lower cover with gilt ornament. Marbled endpapers. € 9500

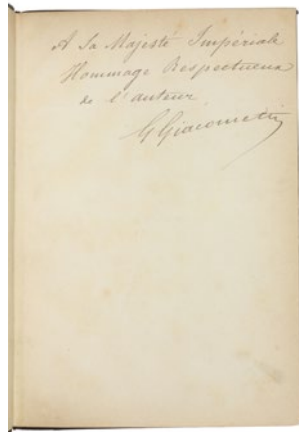
Only edition. – A capsule condensation, for the use of students, of the author's 208-page history of the Ottoman Empire (1869), here written in rhyming verse, published in French and Ottoman Turkish (the latter part lithographed).

Binding a little rubbed, mainly at extremities. Author's handwritten inscription to front flyleaf: "À Sa Majesté Abdul Hamid II / Hommage très respectueux de l'auteur C. Furet".

OCLC 613456710.



Inscribed by the author to Sultan Abdul Hamid II



547. [GIACOMETTI, Georges]. La situation. Décembre 1876.

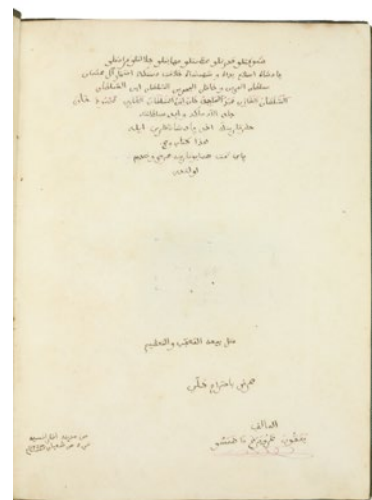
(Constantinople, Imprimerie Kevkeb-Charki, 1876). 8°. Giltstamped purple cloth with white moirée endpapers. € 7500

Extremely rare anonymous pamphlet by the political writer Georges Giacometti about the political position of Turkey during the crisis of December 1876, after the outbreak of the Serbian-Ottoman War that would soon develop into the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. OCLC lists a single copy in public collections (British Library, not identifying the author).

Extremities a little rubbed. Author's handwritten inscription to front flyleaf: "À Sa Majesté Impériale / Hommage Respectueux de l'auteur. G. Giacometti".

OCLC 504499620.

Inscribed by the author to Sultan Abdul Hamid II, in Ottoman Turkish and Arabic



548. GRÅBERG DE HEMSÖ, Jacques. Observations authentiques sur la peste du Levant et sur la vertu spécifique de l'huile d'olive contre cette effrayante maladie [...].

Florence, Guillaume Piatti, 1841. 4°. Contemporary green half calf with gilt-stamped spine and borders. € 12 500

Only edition of this detailed account of the outbreak of the plague in the Levant, describing the situation in Tangier in 1818 and 1819, which Graberg experienced at first hand as Swedish consul. While the first part graphically describes the sanitary crisis in Tangier, distinguishing between cases with or without skin eruption, the shorter second part deals with the occurrence, spread, and extinction of the disease.

Extremities bumped. A fine, wide-margined copy with a full-page inscription by the author on the front flyleaf, handwritten in Ottoman Turkish and Arabic, dated and signed "Min madinat Ifluransiya, fi 5 min Sha'ban, am 1263 / al-mu'allif / Yaqub Grubarg da Hamsu" (i.e., Florence, 19 July 1847, shortly before Graberg's death on 29 November).

Wellcome III, 143. Not in Waller.

Inscribed by the author to Sultan Abdul Hamid II

549. STRECKER, [Wilhelm]. Ueber den Rückzug der Zehntausend. Eine Studie.

Berlin, Mittler & Sohn, 1886. 8°. With one lithographed folding map. Contemporary giltstamped full calf bearing the tughra of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. Leading edges gilt. Endpapers with golden floral pattern. All edges gilt. € 8500

First and sole edition of this historical study of the “March of the Ten Thousand”, the retreat of Greek mercenary soldiers immortalized in Xenophon’s “Anabasis”. The author retraces the mercenaries’ marching route, drawing on his own experience after having spent several years in Armenia. The map shows a portion of Higher Armenia with the author’s own route, as well as that given by Xenophon. Strecker, a former Prussian artillery lieutenant, entered Ottoman service in 1854 and was appointed governor of Bulgaria’s Vidin region from 1864 to 1865, when he was known as “Reshid Pascha”. In later sources he also appears as a leader of the Ottoman militia, going by the name of “Strecker Pascha”.

Spine slightly rubbed, title-page slightly foxed, with traces of a paper label to verso. Inscribed to Sultan Abdul Hamid II and signed in Ottoman Turkish by Strecker (as “Reshid Pasha”) on verso of flyleaf, opposite the title.

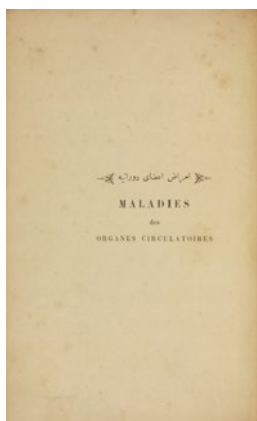
H. Rohrbacher, Georgien. Bibliographie des deutschsprachigen Schrifttums (Wiesbaden 2008), 902.



Diseases of the heart and the arteries

550. STRÜMPELL, Adolf von / FEYZI PASHA (Fezullah Izmidî, transl.). [İlm-i emraz-i dahiliye]. Maladies des organes circulatoires (Knowledge of Internal Medicine. Diseases of the Circulatory System, Part 1, Volume 3).

Istanbul, Mahmud Bey Matbaası, 1305–1308 H [1888–1891 CE]. 8°. With lithographed illustrations within the text. Contemporary giltstamped red morocco binding with the tughra of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, marked as vol. 4, moirée paper pastedowns and endpapers with red cloth gutter. All edges gilt. € 4500



A rare first edition of the Ottoman Turkish translation of this medical textbook on internal diseases, published in instalments between 1888 and 1891. “Lehrbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie der inneren Krankheiten”, written by the German physician Adolf von Strümpell (1853–1925), appeared in two volumes in Leipzig in 1883/84. This volume, with diagrams and one illustration in the index, discusses diseases of the heart and the arteries. The translator was the physician Fezullah Izmidî (1845–1923), known as a researcher of cholera in Damascus during the epidemic of 1903; the Damascus Medical Faculty developed from Feyzi Pasha’s medical office for researches. Endpapers slightly stained, binding slightly scuffed with insignificant chipping to edges and spine. Very rare: we could only trace one complete series of the Turkish translation via Worldcat (Princeton University Library) and no separate volumes.



OCLC 25347275. Özgeçe, Eski harflerle 8853. H. Kadircan Keskinbora, Osmanlinin Suriye’ye son hizmetlerinden san tip fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?

Diseases of the brain

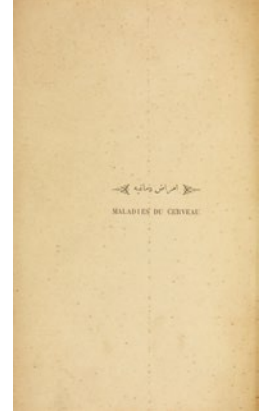
551. STRÜMPELL, Adolf von / FEYZI PASHA (Feyzullah Izmidî, transl.). [Ilm-i emraz-i dahiliye]. *Maladies du Cerveau* (Knowledge of Internal Medicine. Brain Diseases, Part 2, Volume 2).

Istanbul, Mahmud Bey Matbaasi, 1305–1308 H [1888–1891 CE]. 8°. With lithographed illustrations within the text, one printed in red and black. Contemporary giltstamped red morocco binding with the tughra of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, marked as vol. 6, moirée paper pastedowns and endpapers with red cloth gutter. All edges gilt. € 4500

A rare first edition of the Ottoman Turkish translation of this medical textbook on internal diseases. This volume, illustrated throughout showing the mentally ill as well as brain diagrams (one printed in red and black), discusses diseases of the brain.

Endpapers slightly stained, flyleaves with unsophisticated repairs to inner hinges; a tear to the index leaf. Binding slightly scuffed with insignificant chipping to edges and spine. Very rare: we could only trace one complete series of the Turkish translation via Worldcat (Princeton University Library) and no separate volumes.

OCLC 25347275. Özege TBTK 9768. H. Kadircan Keskinbora, *Osmanlinin Suriye'ye son hizmetlerinden sam tip fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?*



Diseases of the kidneys and bladder

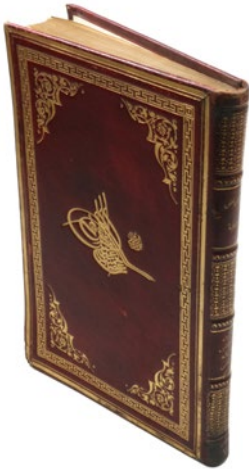
552. STRÜMPELL, Adolf von / FEYZI PASHA (Feyzullah Izmidî, transl.). [Ilm-i emraz-i dahiliye]. *Maladies des Reins, des Bassinets et de la Vessie* (Knowledge of Internal Medicine. Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Part 2, Volume 3).

Istanbul, Mahmud Bey Matbaasi, 1305–1308 H [1888–1891 CE]. 8°. With lithographed illustrations within the text and three lithographed plates. Contemporary giltstamped red morocco binding with the tughra of sultan Abdul Hamid II, marked as vol. 7, moirée paper pastedowns and endpapers with red cloth gutter. All edges gilt. € 4500

A rare first edition of the Ottoman Turkish translation of this medical textbook on internal diseases. This volume discusses the diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

Endpapers slightly stained, inner hinges broken. Binding slightly scuffed with insignificant chipping to edges and spine. Very rare: we could only trace one complete series of the Turkish translation via Worldcat (Princeton University Library) and no separate volumes.

OCLC 25347275. H. Kadircan Keskinbora, *Osmanlinin Suriye'ye son hizmetlerinden sam tip fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?*



553. The Sudhoff Collection of the History of Arabic Medicine, deaccessioned from the Department of the History of Medicine of the University of Leipzig

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, to be sold as a collection, 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. € 95 000

- (1) **Abd-al-Razzak ibn Muhammad, al Jaza'iri / Colin, Gabriel.** Abderrezzâq el-Jezâirî. Un médecin arabe du XIIe siècle de l'Hégire. These présentée et publiquement soutenue à la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier le 9 Mars 1905.

Montpellier, Imprimerie Delord-Boehm et Martial, editeurs de Montpellier Médical, 1905. 8vo. 79, (1) pp. Half cloth with ms. title label.

First edition of the Colin's thesis, rare. With a summary of medicines and drugs mentioned in the medical treatise "Kashf ar-rumuz" ("Revelation of Mysteries"), the principal work of the early 18th century Arab physician Abdarrazzaq ibn Muhammad ibn Hammadush al-Jaza'iri (cf. GAL S II, 713). – Slightly browned throughout.

OCLC 29156016.



- (2) **Abu Mansur Muwaffaq bin Ali Harawi / Akhundov, Abdul-Chalig (ed.).** Die pharmakologischen Grundsätze (Liber fundamentorum pharmacologiae) des Abu Mansur Muwaffak bin Ali Harawi zum ersten Male nach dem Urtext übersetzt und mit Erklärungen versehen.

Halle (Saale), Tausch & Grosse, 1893. Large 8vo. (4), 278 pp. Half cloth with giltstamped title to spine.

First separate printing. – The pharmacological principles of the 10th century Persian physician Abu Mansur Muwaffaq, for the first time translated, with notes, from the Farsi original. His only compilation to have survived, the "Kitab al-Abnyia 'an Haqa'iq al-Adwiya" (Book of the Remedies) is the oldest prose work in New Persian. It deals with 585 remedies (of which 466 are derived from plants, 75 from minerals, 44 from animals), classified into four groups, according to their action. The earliest manuscript copy is kept at the Austrian National Library in Vienna. – Offprint from volume III of "Historische Studien aus dem pharmakologischen Institute der Kaiserlichen Universität Dorpat, hrsg. v. R. Kobert" (1893). Rare.

- (3) **Abu Zaid Hunain ibn Ishaq al-'Ibadi / Bergsträsser, Gotthelf.** Hunain ibn Ishâk und seine Schule. Sprach- und literargeschichtliche Untersuchungen zu den arabischen Hippokrates- und Galen-Übersetzungen.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1913. 8vo. (6), 81, (1), (14) pp. Cloth with marbled boards and ms. title, original wrappers bound within.

Rare first edition of this study on Arabic translations of Hippocrates and Galen, especially with reference to Hunain ibn Ishak and his school. One of the early works by Bergsträsser, considered one of the greatest oriental scholars of the 20th century. – In good condition.

OCLC 15054574.



- (4) **Al Biruni / Schoy, Carl.** Die trigonometrischen Lehren des persischen Astronomen Abu'l-Raihân Muh Ibn Ahmad Al-Bîrûnî. Dargestellt nach Al-Qânûn Al-Mas'ûdî. Nach dem Tode des Verfassers herausgegeben von Julius Ruska und Heinrich Wieleitner.
Hannover, Orient-Buchhandlung Heinz Lafaire, 1927. 4to. XII, 108 pp. With numerous diagrams. Original printed wrappers.
First edition. – Although Schoy finished this work in 1924, it was only published posthumously in 1927. It remains the author's most important work and is fundamental to the understanding of the history of Arabic trigonometry, previously discussed only unsystematically and in passing. Schoy relied mostly on manuscripts of al-Qânûn al-Masûdî in Berlin and London, but also on those in the Bodleian Library. – Wrappers slightly faded.
- (5) **Al Qazwîni / Jacob, Georg.** Ein arabischer Berichterstatter aus dem 10. Jahrhundert über Fulda, Schleswig, Soest, Paderborn und andere Städte des Abendlandes. Artikel aus Qazwîni's Athâr al-bilâd aus dem Arabischen übertragen, mit Commentar und einer Einleitung versehen. Dritte vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage.
Berlin, Mayer & Müller, 1896. 8vo. 77, (1) pp. Half cloth with marbled boards.
The Arab physician, astronomer, geographer and writer Al-Qazwîni (1203–83), hailed as the “Herodotus of the Middle Ages”, transmitted the notes of Arabian travellers, such as the Spanish Arabs Ibrahim at-Tartuschi and Al-Udhri. He describes not only Fulda, Schleswig, Soest, and Paderborn, but also Elvira, Lorca, Guadalajara, Utrecht, Bordeaux, Baku, etc. – In good condition.
- (6) **Al Qazwîni / Ansbacher, Jonas.** Die Abschnitte über die Geister und wunderbaren Geschöpfe aus Qazwîni's Kosmographie zum ersten Male ins Deutsche übertragen und mit Anmerkungen versehen.
Kirchhain, Max Schmiersow vorm. Zahn & Baendel, 1905. 8vo. 44 pp. Original brochure in plain cardboard portfolio.
First edition, rare. – Ansbacher's dissertation translates parts of the 13th century Persian physician, astronomer and geographer Al Qazwîni's popular cosmography into German. His version is mostly based on the 1849 Arabic edition by Ferdinand Wüstenfeld, from which he chose for his own work the sections on spirits and miraculous creatures. Ansbacher, who was a new-orthodox rabbi, was close to the circle around Samson Raphael Hirsch, to whom the “Torah im Derech Eretz” traces back. – A well preserved copy.
- (7) **Alcoatim (Sulayman ibn Harith al-Quti?) / Pagel, Julius Leopold.** Die Augenheilkunde des Alcoatim.
[Leiden, 1896/1897]. 8vo. 57, (1) pp. Original wrappers with handwritten title label.
Very rare editio princeps: Latin version of Alcoatim's important treatise on ophthalmology (book 4), published as an addendum to “Janus”, a journal for the history and literature of medicine. The identity of Alcoatim, a name first appearing in the Erfurt manuscript (Amploniana, 270), remains unclear to this day. The oriental scholar Fuat Sezgin suspects him to be Sulayman ibn Harit al-Quti, who lived in the 12th century. Despite its unclear origin, Alcoatim's ophthalmology was a highly respected and frequently consulted source for mediaeval physicians. Pagel mentions 27 citations in his introduction alone, implying Alcoatim's significance among contemporary scholars and the great value of his ophthalmology. – A very well preserved copy.
- (8) **Alcoatim (Sulayman ibn Harith al-Quti?) / Pagel, Julius Leopold, et al.** Anthology of the editio princeps, latine et germanice, of Alcoatim's ophthalmology.
Berlin, [Leiden], Reimer, 1889–1901. 8vo. 3 vols. 121–194 pp. 57, (1) pp. (302) pp. Contemporary half cloth, 2 over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title and giltstamped title label to spine.
First editions. – An exceedingly rare complete anthology of the prominent treatise on ophthalmology by Alcoatim, in Latin and German translations. Contains books 1–3 of the Latin version of Alcoatim's work (pp. 121–194, 1896), alongside four editions of other mediaeval sources of medical and pharmaceutical history, namely Heinrich von Mondeville's “Anatomy” (79 pp.), a manuscript on surgery by Wilhelm von Congeinna (86 pp.), the 13th century “Areolae” of Johannes de Sancto Amando (XXIV, 141 pp.), as well as his “Concordanciae” (LX, 428 pp. with a 120-page addendum; 1889–94). – (2) The 4th and last book of the ophthalmology in Latin, published as an addendum to “Janus”, a journal for the history and literature of medicine in 4 parts (1896/97). This booklet completes the Latin edition and is almost untraceable in libraries worldwide (one in BSB Munich). – (3) The first German translation of Alcoatim's work, comprising 9 dissertations by some of Pagel's students, each treating a part of the ophthalmology (1898–1901). – Extremities slightly rubbed. An excellent copy.

- (9) **Ali Abbas / Gretschischeff, Xenophon.** Die Augenheilkunde des Ali Abbas (X. Jahrhundert). Zum erstenmal ins Deutsche übertragen.

Berlin, E. Ebering, 1900. 8vo. 33, (3) pp. Contemporary marbled boards with handwritten title label.

First edition, rare. – The first German translation of the passages on ophthalmology of Ali Abbas's famous medical work "El Maliki". Gretschischeff was born in Riasan, where he attended the seminary until switching to the medical school at Tomsk University in 1894. The student riots of 1899 caused him to emigrate to Germany, where he published the present dissertation a year later. – Hinges starting, otherwise a good copy.



- (10) **Al Râzi / Bronner, Wolf.** Die Augenheilkunde des Rhases. Nach dem "Liber medicinalis Almansoris" (ed. 1497); Buch IX, zum erstenmal ins Deutsche übertragen.

Berlin, Buchdruckerei Gustav Schade (Otto Francke), (1900). 8vo. 35, (1) pp. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards and handwritten title label.

First German translation of the ophthalmological sections of a classic of Islamic medicine, the "Kitab al-Mansuri" by the mediaeval Persian physician Ar-Râzi. Bronner's dissertation is based on the Latin translation, the "Liber medicinalis Almansoris" by Gerard de Cremona, a member of the Toledo school of translators, in its 1497 edition.

- (11) **Andrae, Walter.** Alte Feststrassen im Nahen Osten.

Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs Verlag, 1941. 8vo. 56 pp. With 11 plates (some folding). Original wrappers.

First edition. – Study on ancient Near Eastern processional roads in Mesopotamia (Babylon, Uruk, Assur) and in Anatolia (Bogazkoy-Hattusa). The Oriental Society was significantly involved in their discovery. The plates show photos of the sites, ground plans and reconstructions.



- (12) **Berthelot, Marcelin Pierre Eugène / Rubens Duval / Octave Houdas.** Histoire des Sciences. La Chimie au Moyen Âge.

Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1893. 4to. 3 vols. (6), XLVIII, 104, 408 pp. (6), VIII, 453, (1) pp. VI, 255, (1), 208, (4) pp. With several illustrations in the text. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped title label to spine. Bound with the original wrappers at the end.

First edition. – A "splendid work" (Caillet) on mediaeval chemistry, including first prints of several alchemical manuscripts in Syrian or Arabic type with French translations and critical commentary. Rare and sought after, this publication remains an indispensable edition of primary sources to this day. Not only was Berthelot one of the most important chemists of the 19th century, whose work is "astonishing in its volume, originality and importance" (Partington), he also made his mark as a historian, researching the beginnings of alchemy, leading to a growing interest among philologists to study Greek, Syrian and Arabic texts at the time. His journey to Egypt in 1869, the year the Suez canal was inaugurated, triggered his growing fascination for the subject, encouraging him to study hermetic, gnostic, Chaldean, Jewish and Islamic sources, and to learn Sanskrit. In his "History of Sciences" he discusses, inter alia, the Ebers Papyrus, the Hermetic Corpus by Hermes Trismegistus, the works of Pseudo-Aristotle, the oldest manuscripts on alchemy, magical recipes and recipes ascribed to Aristotle, as well as important figures including Albert le Grand, Jacobus Theutonicus, Roger Bacon, Arnauld de Villeneuve and Raymond Lulle, while the text illustrations show various chemical instruments. – Bindings somewhat rubbed, mostly at the spine of vol. 1; hinges starting, otherwise an excellent copy.



Caillet I, 1063. Partington 467. Duveen 73. DSB II, 71. Bolton II, 23.

- (13) **Bertherand, Emile-Louis.** Médecine et hygiène des Arabes. Études sur l'exercice de la médecine et de la chirurgie chez les musulmans de l'Algérie, leurs connaissances en anatomie, histoire naturelle, pharmacie, médecine légale etc., leurs conditions climatériques générales, leurs pratiques hygiéniques publiques et privées, leurs maladies, leurs traitements les plus usités, précédées de considérations sur l'état général de la médecine chez les principales nations Mahométans.

Paris, London, Madrid, Germer Baillière, 1855. 8vo. 574, (2) pp. Contemporary blue half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title; original printed wrappers bound within.

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 theory of old, 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.). – An excellent copy.

OCLC 7369595. *Gay 739 (erroneously citing an edition Lille, 1854).*



- (14) **Budge, Ernest Alfred Wallis.** *Syrian Anatomy, Pathology and Therapeutics or "The Book of Medicines". The Syriac Text, edited from a Rare Manuscript, with an English Translation [...].* Vol. 1: Introduction, Syriac Text. Vol. 2: English translation and Index.

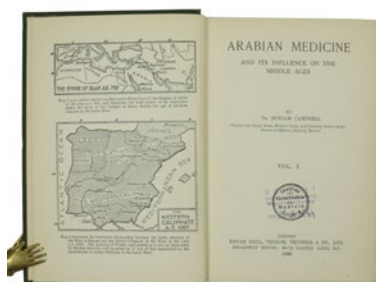
London, Asher & Co., 1913. Small 4to. 2 vols. CLXXVIII, (3), 612 pp. XXV, (1), 804 pp. Contemporary half cloth with giltstamped spine-title and green shelfmark-labels to spine.

First printed edition and translation of a prominent 12th-century Syrian medical manuscript by an anonymous physician, re-issued in 1976. Wallis Budge, an English Egyptologist, orientalist and philologist working for the British Museum, discovered the manuscript during his travels in the Near East in 1894, near Mossul, in the collection of a local scholar, and had it copied at his own expense. The first volume contains the Syrian text, following a manuscript description and some remarks on the medicine practiced in the Near East at the time and the anonymous scribe(s), while the second volume presents an accurate English translation and a keyword register. The Syrian types (in volume I) were printed by Wilhelm Drugulin in Leipzig, a printing office specializing in oriental scripts. – Lower hinge of vol. 1 broken, upper hinge of vol. 2 starting in one place. With a few handwritten annotations. A good copy.

Cf. Bhayrol/Rudolf, 2018.

- (15) **Campbell, Donald.** *Arabian Medicine and Its Influence on the Middle Ages.*

London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1926. 8vo. 2 vols. XV (including 2 maps as a frontispiece), (1), 208 pp. (6), 235, (1) pp. Contemporary cloth with blindstamped emblem of "Trubner's Oriental Series" and gilt-stamped spine-title.



First edition of this standard work on the origins and development of Arabian medicine, in print to this day. The author investigates the relations between Arabic medical scholarship and mediaeval Europe, discussing writers of the Eastern and Western Caliphates as well as the Latin translators at Toledo. Especially useful due to its overview of the authorship and dating of the Latin versions of Galen's works, comprising almost the whole of vol. 2. The frontispiece maps in volume I show the Empire of Islam in 950 as well as the Western Caliphate of the Iberian Peninsula in 1097. Published within the period's most important English language series in Oriental studies, issued between 1890 and 1930. – A few pencil marks to vol. 1. An appealingly bound set.

- (16) **Chérif, Ahmed.** *Histoire de la médecine arabe en Tunisie.* Thèse pour le doctorat de l'université de Bordeaux (...)

présentée et soutenue publiquement le 22 janvier 1908. Bordeaux, Imprimerie Moderne – A. Destout aîné & Cie, 1908. Large 8vo. 102 pp. With a folding plate ("Spécimen du 'Traité des simples' en tableaux synoptique par Abou Saïd Ibrahim Assakali"). Original wrappers bound in contemporary marbled boards.

First edition of this history of Arabic medicine in Tunisia, submitted as a thesis. Rare.



- (17) **Conrady, Ludwig.** Vier rheinische Palaestina-Handschriften des XIV., XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts. Aus den Quellen mitgeteilt und bearbeitet.

Wiesbaden, Feller & Gecks, 1882. 8vo. X, (4), 370 pp. Original printed front wrapper bound in at the end. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped red spine label.

First edition; rare. Contains an edition of the Miltenberg pilgrimage manuscripts, of a 15th century pilgrimage manuscript from the Lower Rhine, of Claes van Dusen's account of his journey from Venice to Jerusalem, and of the Hodoponica of Philipp von Hagen. An appendix contains glossaries as well as medical instructions for the early Renaissance traveller to the Middle East. – Light browning due to paper; binding lightly rubbed but well preserved.

- (18) **Dayeh, Négib.** Étude historique de la Dengue en Syrie.

Paris, Imprimerie de la Faculté de Médecine, Henri Jouve, 1894. 8vo. 43, (1) pp. Slightly later half cloth with typescript title label.

First edition. – Rare and early epidemiological study on dengue fever in the Near East by the physician at the Paris university who also studied at the faculty in Beirut. – Paper evenly browned throughout.



- (19) **Diels, Hermann (ed.).** Beiträge zur Zuckungsliteratur des Okzidents und Oriens. I: Die griechischen Zuckungsbücher (Melampus peri palmon). II: Weitere griechische und aussergriechische Literatur und Volksüberlieferungen.

Berlin, Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1908–1909. 4to. 2 vols. 42 pp. 130 pp. Slightly later half cloth over marbled boards with the original wrappers mounted.

First separate edition. – A rare complete set of this study of the medical literature on “twitches”, a subcategory of prognostics referring to spontaneous, involuntary and uncontrolled convulsions or movements of the human body. First published in the “Abhandlungen der königl. preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften” in 1907, it discusses the common classical texts on this subject, as well as Slavic ones (by Russians, Serbians, and Bulgarians), texts originating from Romania and India, from Arabian and Hebrew writers, Turkish scholars, and European popular belief. Includes the first German translations of the relevant Arabic texts by J. Lippert and F. Kern, based on the manuscripts in the Berlin library from the estate of the oriental scholar and diplomat Johann Gottfried Wetzstein. The sections on Arabic, Hebrew, and Turkish texts are the most extensive ones (pp. 51–112). – Bindings slightly rubbed and duststained; otherwise an excellent copy.

- (20) **Djelal Ed-Din, Abou Soleiman Daoud / Perron, Nicolas.** La Médecine du Prophète. Traduit de l'arabe. Extrait de la Gazette Médicale de l'Algérie.

Algier, Tissier & Paris, J.-B. Baillière, 1860. 8vo. 227, (1) pp. Later half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine.

French translation of this well-known medical text on Islamic medicine. With an introduction by the translator Perron, who taught at the Egyptian Medical School in Cairo. Although first published in the “Gazette Médicale de l'Algérie” in 1859, the edition at hand is the first separate publication.

Garrison/Morton 6504.



- (21) **Ferrand, Gabriel.** Un chapitre d'astrologie arabico-malgache.

Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1905. 8vo. 193–273 pp. *With:* (2) **Boulifa, Said.** Manuscrits Berbères du Maroc. 333–362 pp. (In:) Journal asiatique ou recueil de mémoires d'extraits et de notices relatifs à l'histoire, à la philosophie, aux langues et à la littérature des peuples orientaux. 10^{me} série, tome 6, No. 2: Sept.–Oct., 1905 (entire volume: 193–384 pp.). Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped title-label to spine. Bound with the original wrappers at the end.

First edition of the “Treatise on the science of the stars” drawn from an Arab-Madagascan manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Ferrand, a French orientalist specializing in Madagascar and a renowned expert on the island and its languages, published several articles about the Paris manuscript. – (2) The Algerian Berberologist and teacher Boulifa was born around 1865

in the village of Adni, of the Irjen tribe, within the Berber tribal confederation of At Iraten in Greater Kabylia. He attended the very first school opened in Kabylie in 1875 and quickly committed to a career as a teacher, the only way of promotion that could then be offered to a young Kabyle of modest origin. In 1890 he went on to teach Kabyle at the École Normale Supérieure de Bouzaréah, where he was appointed “instituteur adjoint” a few years later. In 1901 he became a répétiteur of Kabyle at the School of Letters of Algiers, and in late 1904/05 he took part in the Segonzac mission in Morocco from where he brought back his “Textes berbères en dialecte de l’Atlas marocain” (Paris 1908). In his will, dated 20 October 1914, Boulifa presents himself as a “professor of Berber” at the École Normale and the Faculty of Letters of Algiers, which suggests that he was able to reach the rank of Lecturer of the University. Although mainly interested in the linguistics, he also thoroughly studied the literature and history of his native region and developed the first complete teaching method of Kabyle, precociously founded on the principles of the direct language pedagogy. Prior to Boulifa, there were only very classical descriptive grammars, with a limited pedagogical programme.

(22) Fonahn, Adolf. Zur Quellenkunde der persischen Medizin.

Leipzig, Ambrosius Barth, 1910. 4to. V, (1), 152 pp. Contemporary marbled boards with gilt title to spine; original wrappers bound within.

First edition. – Essential bibliography on the history of Persian medicine. – The Norwegian physician, medical historian and oriental scholar Adolf Fonahn (1873–1940) is remembered not only for his studies in early Persian and Arabic medical literature, medical history and Asian languages, but is best known for his work on Tibetan Buddhism and Leonardo da Vinci’s anatomical drawings (he was one of the first to interpret Leonardo’s mirror writing).

(23) Fournier, Rene Louis Pierre. La médecine égyptienne. Des origina à l’école d’Alexandrie. Préface de M. le Professeur Creyx.

Bordeaux, Librairie Delmas, 1933. Large 8vo. VIII, 84 pp. Half cloth.

First edition of this study of Egyptian medicine and the origins of the Alexandrian school. – The volume ends with a bibliography, including 62 works.



(24) Galen / Simon, Max. Sieben Bücher Anatomie des Galen.

Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs’sche Buchhandlung, 1906. 4to. 2 vols. LXXXI, (1), 362 pp. LXVIII, 366, (2) pp. With 2 plates. First volume contains Arabic, second volume German text. Contemporary half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped title to spine.

Editio princeps in Arabic of the last seven books of Galen’s anatomy, preserved in two Arabic manuscripts (the Greek original is lost). Although they became known to scholarship as early as 1844 and several attempts were made to publish a translation, these important manuscripts on medicine and anatomy were first edited by Simon. – Spine of second volume damaged, bindings rubbed.

(25) Georgiadès, N[icolas]. La Pharmacie en Egypte.

Cairo, F. Diemer, 1906. 8vo. (3)–240 pp. With 4 folding Arabic and French circulars and 47 plates showing diplomas. Original printed front wrapper bound in at the end. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped spine label.

First edition, very rare. – Advertised by the author as the “first survey of the present state of pharmacy and its related branches in Egypt”, providing an historical account of the pharmacy in ancient Egypt as well as in the Ptolemaic Kingdom and among the Arabs. Includes an in-depth study of the various regulatory approaches towards healthcare during the 19th century. The plates depict various diplomas from Egypt, Syria, the Ottoman Empire, Persia, Russia, Romania, Switzerland, Greece, and Tennessee (USA). – Front hinge split, top spine-end chipped.



(26) **Haas, E.** Über die Ursprünge der indischen Medizin, mit besonderem Bezug auf Susruta.

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1876. 8vo. 617–670 pp. (In:) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. 30 (entire volume: [6], [XXVII]–XLVII, (1), [617]–779, [1] pp.). Also contains: (2) **Sandreczki, C.** Die Maltesische Mundart. 723–737 pp. (3) **Müller, David Heinrich.** Himjarische Studien. 671–708 pp. With 3 lithogr. plates. Original printed wrappers, all bound within contemporary marbled boards with gilt-stamped spine title.

First edition of this rare study on the history and origins of Indian medicine, mostly based on Arabic sources (from which extensive excerpts are given), including works by Ibn Abi Useibi'a. Also contains an essay on the extinct Himyaritic language once spoken in Yemen and on Maltese and Maltese folksongs, giving the text in Arabic with transliterations and translations (and even notes). – Binding a little rubbed, but well preserved.

(27) **Hauser, Friedrich** Über das kitâb al hijal – das Werk über die sinnreichen Anordnungen – der Benû Mûsâ. Erlangen, Max Encke, 1922. (4), 188 pp.

Bound with:

(2) **Nolte, Friedrich.** Die Armillarsphäre. 1922. (4), 50 pp.

(3) **Frank, Josef.** Die Verwendung des Astrolabs nach al Chwârizmî. 1922. (4), 32 pp.

(4) **Suter, Heinrich / Frank, Josef.** Beiträge zur Geschichte der Mathematik bei den Griechen und Arabern. 1922. V, (1), 109, (1) pp.

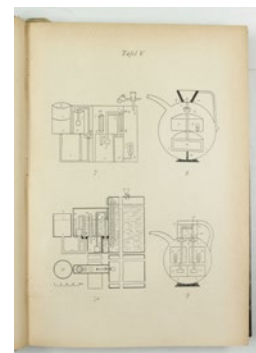
(5) **Wiedemann, Eilhard.** Zur Alchemie bei den Arabern. 1922. 32 pp.

(6) **Schmeller, Hans.** Beiträge zur Geschichte der Technik in der Antike und bei den Arabern. 1922. (4), 47, (1) pp.

(7) **Björnbo, Axel.** Thabits Werk über den Transversalsatz (liber de figura sectoris). Mit Bemerkungen von H. Suter. Hrsg. und ergänzt durch Untersuchungen über die Entwicklung der muslimischen sphärischen Trigonometrie von H. Bürger und K. Kohl. 1924. (6), 90, (2) pp.

Large 8vo. Contemporary library half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title; original printed wrappers bound within.

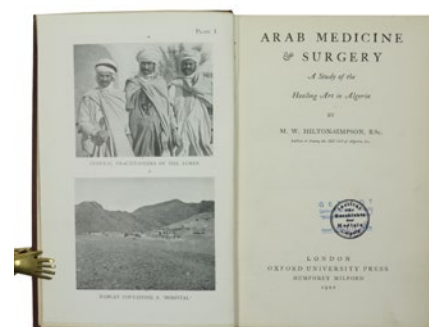
A rare, near-complete run of the short-lived journal “Abhandlungen zur Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften und der Medizin”, edited by the Erlangen-based scholar Oskar Schulz and dedicated to the history of science and technology in the Muslim world. Comprises the first seven of a total of only eight issues published, treating the “Book of Ingenious Devices” by the Persian scholars known as the Banu Musa; the history of the instrument known as the armillary sphere; Muhammad al-Khwarizmi’s astrolabe; Arabian mathematics, alchemy, and technology; etc. A typewritten table of contents is bound at the beginning of the volume. – Wiedemann’s work on Arabic alchemists was published without a title-page proper. A good, only slightly browned collection.



(28) **Hilton-Simpson, Melville William.** Arab Medicine & Surgery. A Study of Healing Art in Algeria.

London, OUP, Humphrey Milford, 1922. 8vo. VI, (2), 96 pp. With 8 plates and several schematic illustrations in the text. Contemporary cloth with giltstamped title to spine.

First edition. – Rare anthropological study on the medical practice of Berbers and Arabians of the Aures mountains in Algeria, especially relevant from an ethno-pharmaceutical point of view. It is based on Hilton-Simpson’s travels and was encouraged by the Canadian physician William Osler, even though Hilton-Simpson was, as an ethnologist and medical layman, not equipped with the set of terminology of a physician. The plates show medical instruments and excavation finds, as well as people recovering from surgery. A fine copy.



(29) Himmet, Hussein. Geschlechtskrankheiten und Ehe im Islam.

Munich, Rudolph Müller & Steinicke, 1917. 8vo. 16 pp. Printed original wrappers.

Rare tract about venereal diseases in the Islamic world, building on the author's dissertation published in the same year. With dedication to Prof. Dr. Assad Pascha, president of the sanitary directorate in Constantinople.

(30) Hirschberg, Julius. Geschichte der Augenheilkunde bei den Arabern. Mit 46 Figuren im Text.

Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1905. 8vo. VII, (1), 243, (1) pp. Illustrated throughout. Half cloth with gilt title to spine. Original wrappers bound within.

First edition of this important historical study of Arabic ophthalmology. – Binding slightly rubbed.

Fück 315.

(31) Hommel, Fritz. Die aethiopische Uebersetzung des Physiologus nach je einer Londoner, Pariser und Wiener Handschrift herausgegeben, verdeutsch und mit einer historischen Einleitung versehen.

Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1877. 8vo. XLV, (3), 166, (2) pp. Modern half cloth with marbled boards.

Editio princeps. – Reconstruction of the Ethiopian “Philologus” in Ge'ez, considered one of the earliest sources of the pre-scientific compendium on the order, wonders and objects of nature. The first work by Fritz Hommel (1854–1936), who later became professor extraordinary of Semitic languages at Munich and whose students include Gershom Sholem and Muhammad Iqbal. – In very good condition.

(32) Hyrtl, Joseph. Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie.

Vienna, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1879. 8vo. XLVII, (1), 311, (1) pp. Half cloth with marbled boards and gilt title label to spine; original wrappers bound within.

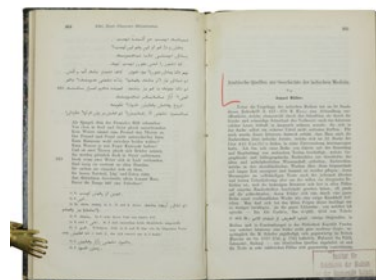
First edition, indispensable to this day. – Joseph Hyrtl (1810–94), professor of anatomy at Prague and Vienna, ranks with Littré as one of the greatest medical scholars. Disregarding his “Onomatologia anatomica”, his present study of Arabic and Hebrew anatomical works is considered his most important contribution to medical history.



(33) Ibn Abi Useibi'a / August Müller. Arabische Quellen zur Geschichte der indischen Medizin.

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1880. 8vo. 465–576 pp. (In:) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. 34.3 (entire volume: [XXXV]–XLII, [415]–588 pp.). Original printed wrappers, bound within contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped spine title.

First edition. – Text of the 12th book by Ibn Abi Useibi'a and the “book of poisons” by the Indian Canakya in Arabic and German.



(34) [Ibn Al-Beitar]. Adolf Fohnan. Den arabiske farmakolog Ibn el-Baitar.

Kristiana (Oslo), 1908. 8vo. 11, (1) pp. Marbled boards with ms. title label, original wrappers bound within.

An overview of the pharmacological work of the Spanish-Arabic scholar Ibn Al-Beitar, using specific examples of drugs and the comparison to the doctrines of other contemporary scientists. Rare offprint from the Swedish “Tidskrift for kemi, farmaci og terapi (Pharmacia)”, no. 15. Inscribed by Fohnan in German to first page: “An das Institut für Geschichte d. Medizin, Leipzig / vom Verf.”, with some autograph notes and corrections.

- (35) **Ibn al-Haytham, Abu ‘Ali al-Hasan (Alhazen) / Baermann, J. (ed.)**. Ibn al-Haytham’s Abhandlung über das Licht.

Halle (Saale), Kreysing, 1882. 8vo. (2), 43, (3) pp. Half cloth.

Editio princeps (published at the same time with a slightly different title in “Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft”, vol. 36), an effort suggested by Moritz Steinschneider. Contains the Arabic text and German translation of Al-Hazen’s “Treatise on Light”, based on the manuscript in the Royal Library of Berlin. – “Ibn al-Haytham’s theory of light and vision is neither identical with nor directly descendant from any one of the theories known to have previously existed in antiquity or in Islam. The first real appreciation of the action of a lens, in particular the ability of a convex form to produce a magnified image of an object, appears to be credited to [him ...]. Ibn al-Haytham made a thorough examination of the passage of light through various media and discovered the laws of refraction. He also carried out the first experiments on the dispersion of light into its constituent colors. Ibn Al-Haytham’s seven-volume treatise on optics, ‘Kitab al-Manazer’ (Book of Optics) [...] has been ranked alongside Isaac Newton’s ‘Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica’ as one of the most influential books ever written in physics, which drastically transformed the understanding of light and vision. [...] In addition to the Book of Optics, Ibn al-Haytham wrote a supplement entitled ‘Risala fi l-Daw’ (Treatise on Light). This supplement contained further investigations on the properties of luminance and its radiant dispersion through various transparent and translucent media” (Tbakhi & Amr, “Ibn Al-Haytham: Father of Modern Optics”, in *Annals of Saudi Medicine* 2007 Nov–Dec; 27[6]: 464–467).

- (36) **Ibn al-Haytham, Abu ‘Ali al-Hasan (Alhazen) / Baermann, J. (ed.)**. Abhandlung über das Licht von Ibn al-Haytham.

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1882. 8vo. 195–237 pp. (In:) *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. 36.2 (total volume: [2], XXI–XXX, 185–383, [1] pp.).

Bound first:

(2) **Wiedemann, Eilhard**. Über “Die Darlegung der Abhandlung über das Licht” von Ibn al-Haytham. Leipzig, Johannes Ambrosius Barth, 1883. (37)–345, (1) pp. Original printed wrappers.

8vo. All bound within contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped spine title.

Editio princeps, an effort suggested by Moritz Steinschneider. Contains the Arabic text and German translation of Al-Hazen’s “Treatise on Light”, based on the manuscript in the Royal Library of Berlin. Inserted by the bookbinder immediately before this is a critical response, with a translation of its own, by the physicist Wiedemann, who based his own work on the Leiden manuscript (Cod. 201 Gol.): an offprint from the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, N.F. XX (1883). These translations, along with the edition of the text, must count as the first publications of the treatise ever. – The volume contains further articles of interest to oriental scholarship, such as “Die persischen Bruchzahlen bei Beladhori” (by M. J. de Goeje) or “Beiträge zur Erklärung des Kitab al-Fihrist” (by Ignaz Goldziher). Binding a little rubbed at extremities, otherwise a good copy.



- (37) **Ibn al-Haytham, Abu ‘Ali al-Hasan (Alhazen) / Schoy, Carl**. Abhandlung des Schaichs Ibn ‘Ali Al-Hasan / Ibn Al-Hasan / Ibn Al-Haytham: Über die Natur der Spuren (Flecken), die man auf der Oberfläche des Mondes sieht. Nach einer bisher unedirten Handschrift in der Bibliothek zu Alexandria aus dem Arabischen zum ersten Male ins Deutsche übertragen.

Hannover, Orient-Buchhandlung Heinz Lafaire, 1925. Large 8vo. XI, (1), 33, (1) pp. Original printed wrappers.

Editio princeps of al-Haytham’s study of the lunar spots, based on a previously unpublished manuscript from the Library of Alexandria. Carl Schoy received a copy from the orientalist M. Meyerhof. “(Schoy) wrote numerous works on the history of mathematics, mathematical geography and mathematical astronomy in the Arabic-Islamic region. While his early studies relied on printed sources, he concentrated on manuscripts after 1918; he acquired his linguistic skills mainly through extensive self-study. Together with Heinrich Suter (1848–1922), Schoy’s achievement has been to make accessible hitherto unknown manuscript sources on the history of Arabian astronomy and trigonometry [...] Schoy’s research focused on methods of geographic positioning and sundials (gnomonics). He was able to prove that already the Arabs used for their sundials pointers (gnoma) that were oriented towards the Earth’s axis [...]” (NDB). – Wrappers slightly faded.

- (38) **Ibn al-Munâsif / Penuela, Joaquin Maria.** “Die Goldene” des Ibn al-Munâsif. Ein Beitrag zur medizinisch-arabischen Lexikographie und zur Geschichte der spanisch-arabischen Literatur im Zeitalter der Almohaden. Rome, Scuola tipografica Pio X, [1941]. 8vo. XIX, (1), 184, (2) pp. Half cloth.

Editio princeps of this important anatomical dictionary by the Spanish-Arabic author Ibn al-Munâsif (1168–1223), whose work is only preserved in few manuscripts. One of them is an autograph manuscript in El Escorial, to which the editor mainly refers in his second dissertation. – A tear to p. 121 (without loss of text).

- (39) **Ibn Gebirol, Salomon (Avencebrol) / Baeumker, Clemens (ed.).** Fons vitae. Ex Arabico in Latinam translatus ab Johanne Hispano et Dominico Gundissalino. Ex codicibus Parisinis, Amploniano, Columbino [...]. Münster, Aschendorffsche Buchhandlung, 1895. XXII, (4), 558 pp.

Bound with:

(2) **Wittmann, Michael.** Zur Stellung Avencebrolis (Ibn Gebirol's) im Entwicklungsgang der arabischen Philosophie. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung seiner Quellen. Ibid., 1905. VII, (1), 76, (2) pp.

(3) **The same.** Die Stellung des Hl. Thomas von Aquin zu Avencebrolis (Ibn Gebirol). Ibid., 1900. (8), 79, (1) pp.

Large 8vo. Contemporary library half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title.

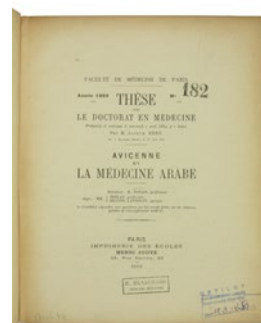
A sammelband of scholarly works on Ibn Gebirol, all first editions. Contains the first critical edition of the mediaeval Latin translation of the “Fons Vitae”. This is the principal work of the Jewish philosopher known as Avencebrol in the Western tradition: a Neo-Platonic dialogue between master and disciple on the nature of creation and how understanding our nature can help us know our purpose. Originally composed in Arabic, the original (“Yanbu’ al-Hayat”) is considered lost. It was preserved by a Latin translation from 1150 by Abraham ibn Daud and Dominicus Gundissalinus, the first official director of the Toledo School of Translators, a scholastic philosopher, and the archdeacon of Segovia, Spain. Only in 1926 was the Latin text translated into Hebrew. – Two further studies on Ibn Gebirol, both by Michael Wittmann, exploring the philosopher’s position within Arabic thinking and in relationship to St Thomas Aquinas, are appended (= Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters. Texte und Untersuchungen. Ed. by Clemens Baeumker. Vol 1, issues 2-4; vol. 5, issue 1; vol. 3, issue 3). An excellent copy.

- (40) **Ibn Sina (Avicenna) / Joseph Eddé.** Avicenne et la médecine arabe. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine présentée et soutenue le mercredi 3 avril 1889.

Paris, Imprimerie des Écoles Henri Jouve, 1889. 4to. 54 pp. Contemporary marbled boards with ms. title label, original wrappers bound within.

First edition of this thesis on Avicenna. The author hailed from Beirut in the Lebanon. – Some browning due to paper. Rare.

Bibliotheca Osleriana 488.



- (41) **Ibn Sina (Avicenna) / Bernikow, Theodor / Uspensky, Paul / Michailowsky, Elias.** Die Augenheilkunde des Avicenna. [Nach dem “Liber Canonis” zum erstenmal ins Deutsche übertragen: Traktat 2–4 des 3. Buches].

Berlin, E. Ebering, 1900 (Uspensky & Michailowsky), Gustav Schade (Otto Francke), (Bernikow). 8vo. 3 vols. 34, (2) pp. (47), (3) pp. 36, (2) pp. Contemporary marbled boards with handwritten title labels.

Three first editions, rare. – First German editions of the ophthalmological writings by Avicenna, predating Hirschberg’s complete edition (1902). The authors were among those students from Tomsk University who emigrated to Berlin during the 1899 student riots in Russia. Each translated one of the four treatises on eye diseases of the third book of Avicenna’s “Liber Canonis Medicinæ” (Uspensky: treatise II, Bernikow: treatise III, Michailowsky: treatise 4). The first, unavailable treatise was published a year earlier by the Peru-born Juan Cueva, also as a dissertation. All of these works were initiated by Julius Hirschberg, an expert on the Arabic mediaeval sciences. In 1902 he published a complete translation of Ibn Sina’s ophthalmology, drawing from these dissertations. – Bindings slightly rubbed, otherwise very good copies.

- (42) **Ibn Sina (Avicenna).** Die Augenheilkunde des Ibn Sina. Aus dem Arabischen übersetzt und erläutert. Leipzig, Veit & Comp., 1902. VIII, 186, (2) pp.

Bound after:

(2) **J. Hirschberg / J. Lippert / E. Mittwoch.** Die arabischen Augenärzte nach den Quellen bearbeitet. In 2 parts: Ali Ibn Isa. Erinnerungsbuch für Augenärzte aus arabischen Handschriften übersetzt und erläutert. XXXVIII, 324 pp. (And:) 'Ammar B. 'Ali Al-Mausili. Das Buch der Auswahl von den Augenkrankheiten. Halifa Al-Halabi. Das Buch vom Genügenden in der Augenheilkunde. Salah Ad-Din. Licht der Augen. Aus arabischen Handschriften übersetzt und erläutert. X, 262 pp. Ibid., 1904–1905.

8vo. All in their original printed wrappers, bound within contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title.

First editions throughout. – A very thorough German translation of Avicenna's work on ophthalmology, with similarly diligent German versions of four other important ophthalmological works by mediaeval Arabic physicians, namely Ali ibn Isa, Abu al-Qasim Ammar ibn Ali al-Mawsili, Khalifa ibn Abi al-Mahasen al-Halabi, and Salah Al-Din ibn Yusuf bi-Hama. All edited by one of the greatest German scholars of Arabic medical history, the ophthalmologist Julius Hirschberg (1843–1925). An excellent copy.



- (43) **Ibn Zuhr, Abu 'l-'Ala / Colin, Gabriel.** La Tedkirâ d'Abu 'l-'Alâ. Publiée et traduite pour la première fois.

Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1911. 8vo. IV, 78, (2) pp. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped label to spine. Original wrappers bound within.

Editio princeps of the Arabic text (with French translation): a collection of medical advice by the Spanish Muslim physician and Vizier Abu 'l-'Ala ibn Zuhr (d. 1131 in Cordoba) given to his son, the more famous physician Abu Marwan Abdalmalik ibn Zuhr (Avenzoar, d. 1162). – Published within the Publications de la Faculté des Lettres d'Alger, bulletin de correspondance africaine vol. 45. Rare.

GAL S I, 486, 13, 2. OCLC 4247406.



- (44) **Ibn Zuhr, Abu Marwan Abdalmalik / Colin, Gabriel.** Avenzoar. Sa vie et ses oeuvres.

Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1911. 8vo. (4), VI, 197, (3) pp. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped spine label; original printed wrappers bound within.

First edition (= Publications de la Faculté des Lettres d'Alger, Bulletin de correspondance africaine; tome XLIV); also published as the author's dissertation. A discussion of the Arabic surgeon Ibn Zuhr and his "Al-Taysir fil-Mudawat wal-Tadbir" ("Book of Simplification Concerning Therapeutics and Diet"), his "Kitab al-Iqtisad", and his "Kitab al-Aghdhiya". – Binding a little rubbed at extremities, otherwise a good copy.



- (45) **Ibn-al-Khatib / Müller, Marcus Joseph.** I. Ibnul-khatîb's Bericht über die Pest. II. Tod des Königs Sebastian von Portugal. III. Ueber die doncella Teodor.

Munich, F. Straub, Commission G. Franz, 1863. 8vo. 147, (1), 48 pp. Contemporary boards with original wrappers bound within.

Editio princeps of this 14th century account of the plague (published in Arabic and with a translation) and of two additional Arabic texts excerpted from related manuscripts. Müller was made full professor in 1847. In 1856 King Maximilian of Bavaria sent him to Spain, where he spent two years researching the Arabic manuscripts in the Escorial (cf. ADB).

- (46) **Jacob, Georg.** Welche Handelsartikel bezogen die Araber des Mittelalters aus den nordisch-baltischen Ländern?

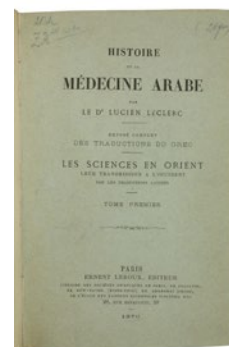
Berlin, Mayer & Müller, 1891. 8vo. (2), 83, (1) pp. Half cloth, with original wrappers bound within.

Second edition. – Rare study on trade routes and wares imported to Arabia from the Northern Baltic states in the Middle Ages. – In good condition.

- (47) **Leclerc, Lucien.** Histoire de la médecine arabe.

Paris, Ernst Leroux, 1876. Large 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. (4), 587, (1) pp. (4), 526, (2) pp. Original wrappers bound in contemporary half calf.

First edition of one of the earliest comprehensive presentations of Arabic medicine. Lucien Leclerc (1816–93) was a French military doctor, translator, and influential early western historian of medicine in the medieval Islamic world. He served as assistant military surgeon in Algeria from 1840 to 1844. – Lacks spine, binding rubbed. Rare.



- (48) **Meyerhof, Max.** Von Alexandrien nach Bagdad. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des philosophischen und medizinischen Unterrichts bei den Arabern.

Berlin, Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Commission Walter de Gruyter, 1930. Large 8vo. 43, (1) pp. Original cloth.

First separate printing. An investigation into the history of philosophical and medical training in the Arab culture. Offprint from “Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-Hist. Classe, 1930, XXIII”. – A few notes in pencil; in good condition.

- (49) **Mieli, Aldo (et al.).** La science arabe et son rôle dans l'évolution scientifique mondiale. Avec quelques additions de Henri-Paul-Joseph Renaud, Max Meyerhof, Julius Ruska.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1938. Large 8vo. XIX, (1), 388 pp. Original giltstamped cloth.

First edition of the standard work. – Cloth slightly rubbed, otherwise in good condition.

OCLC 807490790.

- (50) **Naficy, Abbas.** La Médecine en Perse des origines à nos jours. Ses fondements théoriques d'après l'Encyclopédie médicale de Gorgani.

Paris, Les Éditions Vêga, 1933. Large 8vo. 142 pp. With numerous illustrations in text. Half cloth.

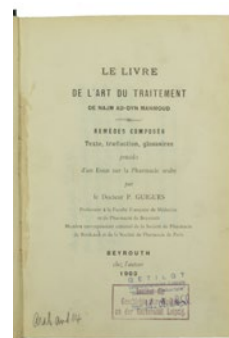
First edition, rare. An historical study of medicine in Persia. Abbas Naficy was son of the doctor and guardian of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi.

- (51) **Najm al-Din Mahmud ibn Diya al-Din Ilyas, al-Shirazi / Guigues, Pierre Paul Emile (ed.).** [Al-Hawifi 'ilm al-tadawi]. Le livre de l'art du traitement de Najm ad-Dyn Mahmoud: texte, traduction, glossaires, précédés d'un essai sur la pharmacopée arabe.

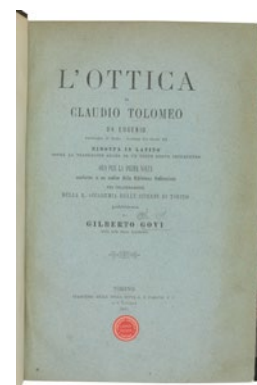
Beirut, for the author, 1903. 8vo. (4), XLIII, (1), 183 (1), 97, (5), 237, (3) pp. Original printed front wrapper bound in at the end. Contemporary blue half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine label. With a frontispiece (Arabic manuscript specimen) bound after the title-page.

Rare: the Arabic text, with a French translation, of parts 4-5 of “Al-Kitab al-hawi fi ‘ilm al-tadawi” by Najm al-Din Mahmud. Also published as a dissertation, dated 1902, this is clearly a re-issue of the publisher's unsold stock, taken over by the author with a new title-page. Najm al-Din Mahmud ibn Ilyas al-Shirazi was a Persian physician from Shiraz. His major composition was a large Arabic medical compendium, “Kitab al-Hawi fi ‘ilm al-tadawi” (The Comprehensive Book on the Art of Curing), whose title often caused confusion with the better-known “Kitab al-Hawi” written four centuries earlier by Rhazes. The treatise cites by name many earlier medical authorities, including Hippocrates and Galen, as well as Arabic writers. Little else is known of his life. – Insignificant browning due to paper. Binding somewhat rubbed and bumped, but well-preserved.

OCLC 23396860.



- (52) **Narbeshuber, Karl.** Aus dem Leben der arabischen Bevölkerung in Sfax (Regentschaft Tunis) [...]. Mit einem Beitrage von Prof. Hans Stumme in Leipzig.
Leipzig, R. Voigtländer, 1907. 4to. 44 pp. Contemporary half cloth with the original wrappers mounted.
First edition. – A lively ethnographic description of everyday life in Sfax by Narbeshuber, who was a physician and Austro-Hungarian vice consul in Tunis, drawn from his own observations recorded in 1903. With several passages in Arabic type, including a song of praise directed at a woman’s sash. – Upper cover slightly warped; otherwise a well-preserved copy.
- (53) **Paret, Rudi.** Zur Frauenfrage in der arabisch-islamischen Welt.
Stuttgart, Berlin, W. Kohlhammer, 1934. 8vo. (2), 70 pp. Half cloth with marbled boards.
First edition, rare publication of the Oriental seminary Tübingen about the role of women in the Arab World.
- (54) **Peters, Emil.** Der griechische Physiologus und seine orientalischen Übersetzungen.
Berlin, S. Calvary & Co., 1898. 8vo. (4), 105, (1) pp. Contemporary marbled boards with ms. title to spine label, original wrappers bound within.
First edition, reprinted multiple times. – Significant early reconstruction of the text of the original “Physiologus”, on the basis of the Ethiopian text and two Arabic manuscripts. With critical footnotes recording departures from the various textual traditions. – Binding slightly rubbed.
- (55) **Pines, Salomon.** Beiträge zur islamischen Atomenlehre.
Berlin, 1936. Small 4to. (4), 149, (1) pp. Later cloth library binding with giltstamped title and shelfmark to spine.
First edition, rare. – One of the author’s most influential works. The first part of his paper discusses the demonstration of the atomic theory of the Kalâm according to the earliest written sources, while in the second part Pines focusses on the physical teachings of Muhammad b. Zakariyya al-Razi and their links to classical theories. The third and final part researches the origin of the Kalâm atomic theory. – First four pages marginally waterstained, otherwise an excellent copy.
- (56) **Pognon, H.** Une version syriaque des aphorismes d’Hippocrate. Texte et traduction. Première partie: Texte syriaque. Seconde partie: Traduction.
Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs’sche Buchhandlung, 1903. 4to. 2 parts in 1 volume. XL, 32, (2), XX, 66, (2) pp. Syriac and French text. Half cloth with marbled boards.
First edition. – Text and French translation of a Syriac version of the Aphorisms by Hippocrates. – Lower spine-end slightly bumped; well-preserved.
- (57) **Ptolemy / Govi, Gilberto.** L’Ottica di Claudio Tolomeo da Eugenio Ammiraglio di Sicilia.
Turin, G. B. Paravia, 1885. 8vo. XLIV, (1), 171, (1) pp. With 9 folding plates. Original wrappers bound in half cloth with marbled boards and giltstamped title to spine.
Editio princeps of the Optics of Ptolemy, the most important source for the Optics of Ibn al-Haitham (Alhazen): “The optics had little direct influence on western Europe. Eugenius’ version was known to Roger Bacon and probably to Witelo in the later thirteenth century, but they are exceptions. It did, however, inspire the great optical work of Ibn al-Haytham (d. 1039). The latter was an original scientist who made some notable advances (of which the most important was his correct explanation of the role of light in vision), but the form and much of the content of his Kitab al-Manazir are taken from Ptolemy’s work; and the inspiration for his remarkable experiments with light must surely also be attributed to Ptolemy. His treatise was translated into Latin and is the basis of the Perspectiva of Witelo (ca. 1270), which became the standard optical treatise of the later Middle Ages. The indirect influence of the Optics persisted until the early seventeenth century” (DSB). – Some brownstaining.



- (58) **Ricque, Camille.** *La Médecine Arabe.* (Revue de l'Orient de l'Algérie et des Colonies. Bulletin de la Société orientale de France. Nouvelle série, tome dix-septième [...]).
Paris, Benjamin Duprat, 1864. 8vo. 168–180 pp. Contemporary marbled boards with handwritten title label.
First edition. – A medical account describing several episodes the author witnessed in his position as surgeon and attaché at the “Bureaux arabes” in Algeria. Furthermore, the volume contains other essays, most of them continued in following issues, including: “Un chapitre de l'histoire de l'Inde musulmane ou chronique de Scher Schah, Sultan de Dehli” by Garcin de Tassy (pp. 181–203). – Spine slightly rubbed, otherwise an excellent copy.
OCLC 457919024.
- (59) **Sachau, Eduard [ed.].** *Inedita syriaca.* Eine Sammlung syrischer Übersetzungen von Schriften griechischer Profanliteratur. Mit einem Anhang. Aus den Handschriften des Britischen Museums.
Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, Verlag der Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses in Halle, 1870. 8vo. XIII, (1), 134 pp. Half cloth with marbled boards, original wrappers bound within.
Rare first edition. – Using manuscripts from the British Museum, Sachau here presents a number of unique Syriac texts translated from Greek: Lucian's On Slander; Themistius' On Virtue (not extant in Greek) and On Friendship (not complete in Greek); (ps.-)Plato's Definitions and Charge to his Disciple; The Sayings of Theono the Pythagorean; Sayings of the Philosophers on the Soul; The Sayings of Menander; The Life of Secundus the Silent Philosopher; and fragments of Galen's *Ars Medica* and On the Powers of Foods. The appendix contains short texts that are related to, but not translated from, Greek texts, namely astronomical fragments from Sergius of Reshaina and Severus Sebokt. The texts are given in Syriac and include a critical apparatus. This volume is foundational for the study of the transmission of Greek literature into Syriac. – Sachau is especially known for his work on Syriac and other Aramaic dialects. He was an expert on Persian polymath Al-Biruni and wrote a translation of *Kitab ta'rikh alHind*, Al-Biruni's encyclopedic work on India. Also, Sachau wrote papers related to Ibadism. – In good condition.
Fück 234.
- (60) **Sandler, Aron.** *Medizinische Bibliographie für Syrien, Palästina und Cypern.*
Leipzig, Kommission K. Baedeker, 1905. 8vo. 131–146 pp. *Also contains:* (2) **Max Blankenhorn.** *Geologie der näheren Umgebung von Jerusalem* (mit einer mehrfach ausfaltbaren und farbig gedruckten, topographisch-geologischen Karte Jerusalems). 75–120 pp. (In:) *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* Hrsg. v. d. geschäftsführenden Ausschluß unter der verantwortlichen Redaktion von Lic. Dr. C. Steuernagel. Vol. XXVIII, issues 2 & 3. Original wrappers bound in marbled boards with giltstamped spine label.
First edition. – The first medical bibliography dedicated explicitly to Syria, Palestine, and Cyprus. Lists 242 works published since the beginning of the 19th century. – Binding slightly rubbed.
- (61) **Schlumberger, Gustave.** *Mélanges d'Archéologie Byzantine.* Monnaies, Médailles, Méreaux, Jetons, Amulettes, Bulles d'Or et de Plomb, Poids de Verre et de Bronze, Ivoires, Objets d'Orfèvrerie, Bagues, Reliquaires, etc. Première série.
Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1895. 4to. (6), 350, (2) pp. With numerous illustrations in the text and 16 partly folded plates. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine title. Bound with the original printed wrappers at the end.
First edition. – Schlumberger was a French historian and numismatist who specialised in the era of the Crusades and the Byzantine Empire. His “*Numismatique de l'Orient Latin*” (1878–82) is still considered the principal work on the coinage of the Crusades. He was awarded the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1903. A large portion of his extensive Crusader coin collection is housed in the Cabinet des Médailles, a department of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris. From 1863 he studied medicine in Paris and served as a medic during the Franco-Prussian War. After returning to Paris he was awarded a doctorate in 1872 for a thesis on the respiratory tract. He started travelling extensively in North Africa, Syria, Asia Minor, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Italy (visiting also Germany) and then turned to research into the history of the Crusader states and the Byzantine Empire. He was elected president of the Société des Antiquaires de France and was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1884. In 1903 he was awarded the Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society. – Spine slightly bumped at the top, otherwise an excellent copy.

- (62) **Steinschneider, Moritz.** Al-Farabi (Alpharabius), des arabischen Philosophen Leben und Schriften, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die Geschichte der griechischen Wissenschaft unter den Arabern. Nebst Anhängen: Joh. Philoponus bei den Arabern, Darstellung der Philosophie Plato's, Leben und Testament des Aristoteles von Ptolemaeus. Größtenteils nach handschriftlichen Quellen.

St. Petersburg, Académie Impériale des Sciences, 1869. Small folio (246 × 316 mm). X, 268 pp. Contemporary half cloth with later typed spine label.

First edition; rare. An early critical appraisal of the life and works of the Persian philosopher and jurist Al-Farabi, who wrote in the fields of political philosophy, metaphysics, ethics and logic. Often called “the Second Teacher” (after Aristotle) in the Islamic philosophical tradition, he is credited with preserving the original Greek texts during the Middle Ages because of his commentaries and treatises, and influencing many prominent philosophers, such as Avicenna and Maimonides. – Steinschneider (1816–1907), the “widest-ranging Jewish scholar of his age” (cf. ÖBL XIII, 198f.), is hailed as the father of scholarly Hebrew bibliography. A substantial part of his work concerned Arabic and Hebrew translations of the classical sources of modern science, for which reason he is regarded not merely as a great philologist but also as a great historian of science. – Published within the “Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de St.-Petersbourg” (VIIe Série, Tome XIII, No. 4). – Binding rubbed, bumped, and chipped at extremities. A good working copy.

OCLC 2981299.



- (63) **Steinschneider, Moritz.** Arabische Ärzte und deren Schriften.

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1877. 8vo. 758–761 pp. (In:) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. 31.4 (entire volume: [4], [XXXIII]–LIV, [563]–799, [3], 8, 8 pp.). Also contains: (2) **Haas, E.** Hippokrates und die indische Medizin des Mittelalter. 647–666 pp. (3) **Socin, A. / Prym, E. / Thorbecke, H.** Die Diwane der Dichter Nbiga, 'Urwa, Hâtim, 'Alkama und Farazdak. 667–715 pp. (4) **Steinschneider, Moritz.** Die “Skiddy” oder geomantischen Figuren. 762–764 pp. Original printed wrappers, all bound within contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped spine title.

First edition. – Steinschneider's important treatise on Arabic physicians and their works. Also contains contributions on Persian grammar by Rückert and A. Mordtmann. – Binding slightly rubbed, otherwise in good condition.

- (64) **Steinschneider, Moritz.** Die griechischen Aerzte in arabischen Übersetzungen. Kritische Bibliographie. In 3 Teilen.

Berlin, G. Reimer, 1891. 8vo. 115–136; 268–296; 455–487 pp. (In:) Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin. Hrsg. v. Rudolf Virchow. Band 124, Folge XII, Band IV. VI, 578 pp. With 6 plates. Half cloth with marbled boards and gilt spine label.

First edition of the author's bibliography of Greek physicians in Arabic translations. – From Steinschneider's “Die arabischen Übersetzungen aus dem Griechischen” from 1886, written for the French Academy of Sciences, which were never published together, but in different journals (cf. Fück). – The volume contains other works by E. Wicklein, Georg Hopper-Seyler, Fritz Günsburg, Alfred Kruse, Leopold Auerbach, etc.

Fück, p. 249 (note).

- (65) **Steinschneider, Moritz.** Die hebräischen Übersetzungen des Mittelalters und die Juden als Dolmetscher. Ein Beitrag zur Literaturgeschichte des Mittelalters, meist nach handschriftlichen Quellen.

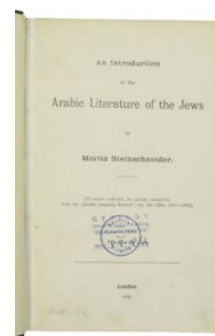
Berlin, Kommissionsverlag des Bibliographischen Bureaus, 1893. Large 8vo. 2 vols. XXXIV, 500 pp; 501–1077, (1) pp. Contemporary green half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title; original printed wrappers bound within.

First German edition; substantially expanded from the French first edition of 1884/86. Rare. – The principal work of the “widest-ranging Jewish scholar of his age” (cf. ÖBL XIII, 198f.). Planned as early as 1849, “The Hebrew Translations of the Middle Ages and the Jews as Interpreters: a contribution to the literary history of the Middle Ages, mostly according to handwritten sources” remains one of Steinschneider's most important original works. While writing on Jewish literature for Ersch and Gruber's “Allgemeine Encyclopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste” (1844–47), he became conscious of the lack of sources on the influence of foreign works on Jewish literature. Steinschneider determined to supplement the monographs of Huet, Jourdain, and Wüstenfeld on the history of translations by one on the Neo-Hebrew literature. When in 1880 the Institut de France offered a prize for a complete bibliography of the Hebrew translations of the Middle Ages, Steinschneider won it with this work. – A well-preserved set.

(66) Steinschneider, Moritz. An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews.

London, Jewish Quarterly Review, 1901. 8vo. 16 parts in one volume. (2), 229–239, 604–622, 119–138, 623–630, 513–540, 115–149, 305–343, 480–489, 585–625, 481–501, 602–617, 114–132, 195–212, 92–110, 296–320, 446–487 pp. Contemporary library half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title.

Extremely rare: first complete edition in book form. One of 20 copies, “collected, for private circulation”, from the Jewish Quarterly Review (vols. IX–XIII, 1897–1901). – In spite of the title, this is not merely a partial English translation of Steinschneider’s “Die Arabische Literatur der Juden” (Frankfurt, 1902), which at the time was nearing completion, but rather an independent treatise on the origin of Jewish names, written in English by Steinschneider, followed by a course of lectures first delivered at the Veitel Heine Ephraim’sche Lehranstalt (Berlin) in 1861, previously unpublished and here rewritten and expanded as an essay published in instalments, translated by the author’s collaborator of many years, Adeline Goldberg (1858–1942, murdered in Theresienstadt). – A well-preserved set.



(67) Steinschneider, Moritz. Die europäischen Übersetzungen aus dem Arabischen bis Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts. Teil B. Übersetzungen von Werken bekannter Autoren, deren Übersetzer unbekannt oder unsicher sind. Vienna, Alfred Hölder, 1905. 8vo. 108 pp. Original half cloth with printed boards.

First edition, rare. Important bibliography of European translations from Arabic up to the mid-17th century. This is Part B, containing translations by known authors but unknown or uncertain translators. Part A was published the previous year. – Some browning due to paper, boards browned.

(68) Suter, Heinrich. Die Araber als Vermittler der Wissenschaften an deren Übergang vom Orient in den Occident. Vortrag, gehalten an der 34. Jahresversammlung des Vereins schweiz. Gymnasiallehrer, in Baden am 30. September 1894.

Aarau, Druck & Verlag H. R. Sauerländer & Co., 1897. 8vo. 32 pp. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with handwritten title label. The original wrappers bound at the end.

Second edition of a lecture about the cross-cultural scientific exchange between Orient and Occident by the Swiss historian of science and teacher Suter, who specialized in Islamic mathematics and astronomy, first published in 1896. Five years earlier, his translation of the mathematically related entries in the Kitab al-Fihrist of Ibn al-Nadim had been published. – Paper evenly browned.



(69) Valentin, Paul-Eugène. Les religions orientales considérées dans leur rapports avec l’hygiène et la prophylaxie des maladies contagieuses. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecin (Faculté de Médecine de Paris) présentée et soutenue 31 Mai 1894.

Paris, G. Steinheil, 1894. 4to. 82, (2) pp. Marbled boards with ms title. Original wrappers bound within.

First edition of this thesis on oriental religions considered in their relation to hygiene and the prophylaxis of contagious diseases. – Slightly browned. Very rare.

(70) Wiedemann, Eilhard. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften.

Erlangen, 1904–1919. 4to. 4 vols. 57 (of about 70) separate publications of one series. Ca. 1300 pp. altogether. With several illustrations in the text. 3 in half cloth, 2 of which with marbled boards, giltstamped spine title-labels and handwritten essay numbers to spine, 1 in original printed wrappers.

First editions, rare and sought after. – An extensive collection of separately published essays on the history of Arabian science by the physicist and university professor, Wiedemann, drawn from the Reports of the Erlangen Physical-Medical Society, volumes 36–51 (of 60, the last one published in 1928). Conveys the historical development of a wide variety of scientific disciplines and research carried out in the Arab World, including chemistry, the determination of specific weights, geometry and geodesy, scales, lamps and clocks, light refraction in a ball according to Ibn al-Haitam and Kamal al-Din al-Farisi, musical automats,



rainbow theory, the camera obscura, dental treatment and zoological topics, as well as abstracts from Archimedes' work on hydrostatics, a work of Ibn al Haitam about shadows, and works of al Gaubari, al Beruni, al Schirazi, al Kindi, al Baigaqi, Fahr al Din al Razi, Nasir al Din al Tusi and many more. – Lacks essay numbers VI, IX, XI, XIV-XVI. 4 numbers in duplicate. With the original front wrappers interleaving or bound at the end. – A larger tear in the spine of one volume, otherwise a very well preserved copy.

Cf. Rescher, Al-Kindi: An annotated Bibliography 36f. Not in DSB.

- (71) **Wiedemann, Eilhard.** Sull' ottica degli Arabi. Traduzione dal tedesco del Dr. Alfonso Sparagna.

Rome, tipografia delle scienze matematiche e fisiche, 1882. 4to. 9, (1) pp. With one lithographed plate. Half cloth with marbled boards, original wrappers bound within.

First separate Italian edition of this study of Arabic ophthalmology. Offprint from "Bullettino di bibliografia e di storia delle scienze matematiche e fisiche, Tomo XIV, Aprile 1881".



- (72) **Winkler, Heinrich August.** Siegel und Charaktere in der muhammedanischen Zauberei.

Berlin & Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1930. Large 8vo. X, (2), 187, (1) pp. With 3 plates and numerous illustrations in the text. Half cloth with marbled boards.

First edition. – A discussion of drawings, geometrical compositions, and letter-like symbols in Arabic magical books. Includes numerous examples with interpretations. – In good condition.

- (73) **Woepcke, Franz.** Über ein in der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin befindliches arabisches Astrolabium.

Berlin, Druckerei der Königlichen Akademie, 1858. 4to. 31, (1) pp. With 3 engraved plates. Modern boards.

First separate printing. – Description of an astrolabe from Toledo, produced in 1030 and given to the Royal Library of Berlin as a present from A. Sprenger. The plates show front and back views of the instrument. – On the initiative of Alexander von Humboldt, the mathematician and physicist Franz Woepcke (1826–64) began studying Arabic manuscripts; he qualified as professor at Bonn in Arabic and Astronomy. – Some slight brownstaining.

- (74) **Wüstenfeld, Ferdinand.** Die Übersetzungen arabischer Werke in das Lateinische seit dem XI. Jahrhundert.

Göttingen, Dieterich'sche Verlags-Buchhandlung, 1877. 4to. 133, (1) pp. Marbled boards, with the original front wrapper bound within.

First separate edition of this study of Latin translations of Arabic works (offprint from "Abhandlungen d. Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen", vol. 22). The great literary historian of Arabic literature studied theology and oriental languages at Göttingen and Berlin. He taught at Göttingen, becoming a professor there (1842–90), and published many important Arabic texts and valuable works on Arabic history. – With notes and underlinings in pencil. Some slight damage to spine.

Fück, p. 194.





Ornith. J. G. S. 1838



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PHISON

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no.

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Falco regulus

Der sibirische Zwergfalke.