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The Islamic World 15

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CELEBRATING ISLAMIC CULTURE AND THE HISTORY
AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE ARAB WORLD

en tout genre. Les Arabes sont les seuls qui se soient
 jusqu'à présent occupés de ce Commerce; les productions leur sont
 apportées par de petites Armées, de tout le golfe Persique, de tout
 de Habeshanidel, Jeddora; de toute la Côte d'Éthiopie et une partie
 de celle d'Afrique Majeure. Partie de ces objets n'est vendue
 et échangée par les Arabians, à des laborieux qui les transportent
 au Coromandel, au Gaage, à Suratte, à Bombay, Cochin, et autres
 endroits de la Côte malabarre. Cette exportation est déjà si
 étendue que malgré les Croisiers établis par les Marattes,
 il y a annuellement un nombre infini de Bâtiments, tant
 Anglois, Portugais & Hollandois qu'Arabes; employés à
 ce transport dont les bénéfices sont jusqu'à présent au profit
 des autres Nations &c.

L'Indus.

Près à vis de Mascate, sur autre bord en remontant
 le Golfe Persique, est le Fleuve d'Judah où l'on peut
 principalement se procurer le Riz et les autres grains que
 le Royaume de Soudy produit en grande quantité.

Depuis l'Isle Kismit jusqu'à Bassora, la rive
 est bordée par différents Ports où le Commerce est en activité.
 Notre pavillon est pour ainsi dire oublié à cette côte, et les Anglois
 ont une petite Loge à Minderik Bouherre, qui a pour principal
 objet la communication prompte des Indes Orientales avec leur
 Métropole par la Caravane qui passe à Bagdad et à Aleandre.
 En fréquentant Mascate et Bassora, nos Navires donneront
 à notre Gouvernement des occasions de leur faciliter d'une prompte
 Correspondance.

Depuis le Cap Jakh jusqu'à la pointe Jakhrette, il y a une
 étendue considérable de côte, où se trouve le Cap Guadel, d'où l'on peut
 tirer une très grande quantité de Salpêtre.

Bassora.

Bassora a considérablement perdu de son Commerce,
 depuis nombre d'années par la difficulté d'y aborder avec de grands
 Vaisseaux; les Bâtes qui se forment journellement sur les bords

de l'Eufrate jus à l'embouchure de la rivière de Bassora, n'en
permettent l'entrée qu'à de petites Batiments. Nous pourrions
aller chercher de la première main, en côtoyant le Golfe les mêmes
objets en droguerie et bois de teinture de pour alimenter
L'Entrepôt de Mascate. L'on y trouveroit aussi du blé en abondance
et au meilleur prix possible.

Les Chays.

Le Commerce de cette partie qui ne s'est fait que par
de petites Batiments, a à souffrir d'une guerre continuelle avec
les chays qui occupent le côté droit de la rivière, et qui obligent les
embarqueurs arabes à se rassembler pour n'aller que par convoi,
malgré la protection accordée par L'Imam qui y séjourne et
Batiments en indienne, pour favoriser le Commerce. Quoique
les Batiments Européens y naviguent avec sûreté, il n'est
pas moins prudent d'être bien armé, et de tenir sur la défensive,
Et il seroit à propos de faire un traité d'amitié avec cette Nation
pour continuer sans aucun crainte, la Navire à établir
sur les côtes du Golfe Persique à Mascate.

Entrepôt de Mascate

Ce dernier lieu devroit donc un Entrepôt indispensable
pour la restauration du Commerce de Bassora qui est tombé presque
entièrement de son ancienne splendeur, et reprendroit son ancienne
splendeur par le soin d'un Agent actif et vigilant à encourager
le Cultivateur, se procurer et rassembler toutes les productions
en droguerie et bois de teinture, et embrasseroit conséquemment
toute la partie du Golfe Persique.

Objet d'importation

On leur porteroit en échange du fer et acier en barre, cuivre
jaune et rouge, en planches, draps et linnage, plomb, Courroie,
Etain, cochonille, Musc de chine, Fil d'argent, Safran, bonnet, papiers
fins de Manille et de Malabar, L'apiagole, aubusier, pistolet,
ballon, pierres à fusil, copper, bolle et assiette de Porcelaine,
miroirs et quincaillerie diverses; clous, unes, et grappe
de Nette, bois de pomme, et bois de laelle de dont on se procureroit
partie en France et partie à L'Isle de France; et les autres

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2022

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FRONT COVER: no. 462 on p. 289.
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TITLE PAGE: no. 209 on p. 143.
PAGE 94: no. 279 on p. 185.
PAGE 320: no. 443 on p. 274.
BACK COVER: no. 517 on p. 317.

I Science

Extensive Arabic astronomical manuscript in seven parts

1. ABD-AL-HALIM AL QAYSARI (Suwaylim-Zadah). Bahghat al-albab fi 'l-asturlab (and other works).

No place, 1146 H [= 1733/34 CE]. 4° (170 × 225 mm). Arabic manuscript on polished paper. 77 ff. Black and occasional red ink, 21 lines, per extensum, extensive marginalia throughout, a few smaller interleaved sheets of commentary. Contemporary brown papered boards with rebacked leather spine. € 6,500

An extensive Arabic astronomical manuscript in seven parts, comprising:

1. (fols. 1-18) a rare treatise on the astrolabe, providing the names of its various parts and segments and instructions as to its use, by Abd al-Hakim al-Qaysari (Sweilam Zadeh, Abdalhalim al-Qaysari Söylemzade).
2. (fols. 19-33) Muhammad Abi Bakr (Sajjili Zadeh), Taeliqat ealaa risalat al-adab 'l-i-Tash Kabry Zadeh (a commentary on Tashkoprizadeh).
3. (fols. 34-42) Ibrahim bin Muhammad bin Arabshah al-Isfara'ini (d. 944 H/1537 CE), Sawf ealaa risalat alayjy.
4. (fols. 43-62) Ahmed bin Omar bin Ali, Hashiat ealaa Tash Kabry Zadeh (brief remarks on Tashkoprizadeh).
5. (fols. 63-66) Ejalat kfayyt liwasayil alssayilin liwazayif alkalam (Sufficient urgency for the questioners' means for speech functions).
6. (fols. 67-71) Sharah alshamsya (Explanation of the sun).
7. (fols. 71-77) Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Qaz Abadi, Sharah risalat al-adab li-'l-Barkawi (Explanation of the commentary on manners by al-Barkawi). Binding a little stained; paper slightly brittle along the edges, but clean.

Cf. GAL S II, 1017.



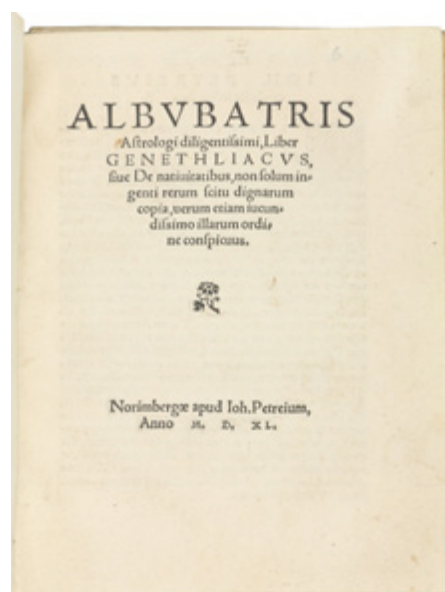
“Liber Genethliacus” of Abu Bakr al-Hasan, from the same press as Copernicus’s “De Revolutionibus”

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

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

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

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



they will be a “hypocrite”; intelligent; gifted with a keen memory; foolish; faithful; generous; greedy; jealous; beautiful; argumentative; a fornicator; a thief; a sodomist (chapters 37 & 38); and prone to chastity or prone to sins against nature.

OCLC shows one copy in US libraries, at Brown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

(I) Edit 16, CNCE 822. Adams A 567. Gaselee, *Early printed books in Corpus Christi Cambridge*, 166. Essling I, 525. Isaac 12913. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 35. Graesse I, 60. Caillet I, 154. *The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures*, p. 5, no. 31, and p. 30. Panzer VIII, 380, 344.

(II) Edit 16, CNCE 823. Adams A 566. Isaac 12926. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 36. Graesse I, 60. Houzeau/L. 3821. IA 102.834. Sander 215. Essling I, 449. Caillet I, 154. Honeyman Coll. 57. *The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures*, p. 5, no. 32 (“Augsburg” in error). OCLC 31479499.



Arabian astrology after a Castilian manuscript

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

Basel, Sebastian Henricpetri, (March 1571). Folio. Contemporary blind-stamped 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.

Two groundbreaking works in the history of medicine

5. **ABULCASIS (Albucasis, Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi).** Liber theoricæ necnon practicae Alsharavii [...]. Augsburg, Sigmund Grimm & Marx Wirsung, 1519. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black; with woodcut title vignette.

Bound after:

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

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

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

First Latin edition of the medical and therapeutic section of “al-Tasrif”, a 30-volume Arabic encyclopaedia on medicine and surgery written ca. 1000 CE by the Arab physician Abulcasis, containing “what is probably the earliest description of haemophilia” (Garrison/M.). Abu al-Qasim, hailed as the “father of modern surgery”, specialized in curing diseases by cauterization. He designed several devices used during surgery for purposes such as inspection of the interior of the urethra, applying and removing foreign bodies from the throat, inspection of the ear, etc. In his “Tasrif” he described how to ligature blood vessels almost 600 years before Ambroise Paré.



II: Second Latin edition of the “Medical Compendium” by the 7th century Byzantine physician Paul of Aegina, first published in Paris in 1532. The “Medical Compendium” in seven books remained a standard text throughout the Arabic world for more than eight centuries. The most complete encyclopedia of medical knowledge of its time, it covers 1) hygiene and dietetics; 2) fevers; 3) topical illnesses from head to toe; 4) skin diseases and ailments of the intestines; 5) toxicology; 6) surgery; 7) the composition of medicines. The sixth book on surgery in particular was referenced in Europe and the Arab world throughout the Middle Ages, and is of special interest for surgical history. Indeed, Paul’s reputation was particularly great in the Islamic world: the Arabic translation of his works by Hunayn ibn Ishaq was widely received, and it is said that he was especially consulted by midwives, whence he received the name of “al-Qawabeli”, or “the Accoucheur”.

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

Some near-contemporary handwritten marginalia in red and black ink. Bookplate of the French neurologist Maurice Villarett (1877–1946), remembered for his studies and experiments involving precision localization of vascular lesions of the brain, to front pastedown. Binding bears blindstamped initials “BF”; the ornaments include floral and tendrill motifs as well as heads and vases. Covers somewhat wormed, slightly rubbed. Interior somewhat wormed throughout, wormholes in the first 21 ff. repaired with Japanese paper. Occasionally brownstained; paper slightly wavy. A good copy of two groundbreaking works in the history of medicine.

(I) VD 16, A 63. Durling 21. Waller 175. Proctor 10896. Wellcome 11. Garrison/M. 3048. Choulant 374, 1. Not in Schnurrer.

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

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

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



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

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

Two esteemed 16th century medical works, originally written in the 4th and 11th century, here issued together in an early printed edition. Especially the second work in this early printed book is important: it is the only exclusively surgical work left by an Arab source. This treatise was written by Albucasis (Abu al-Qasim al-Zahwari) and was translated into Latin at Toledo by Gerard of Cremona. Albucasis, a native of Cordoba in Moorish Spain, was an Arab physician of the 11th century who is sometimes described as “the father of surgery”. The present work, which is the 30th and most popular volume of his 30-volume medical encyclopedia entitled “Kitab al-Tasrif”, can without doubt be regarded as the principal work of Albucasis, which established his authority. It is the first illustrated surgical guide ever written.

Albucasis’ treatise is divided into three books, each treating a different surgical topic: the first, cauterization (a procedure recommended by the Prophet, the medical practice of burning a part of the body to remove or close off a part of it), the second on cutting and bloodletting, and the third on luxations of the limbs. It contains numerous small woodcuts of surgical instruments within the text. The author describes these instruments and how and when to use them. Added to the text of Albucasis are eight rather gruesome full-page woodcuts of specific operations, made by the German renaissance artist Hans Wechtlin (active between at least 1502 and 1526), probably his only surviving work. They show (1) a man wounded by many instruments, (2) a cauterization, (3) an amputation, (4) the extraction of an arrow, (5) bloodletting, (6) a full-page skeleton, and (7 & 8) trepanning operations.

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

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

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

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

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

Ibn Sirin's Interpretation of Dreams

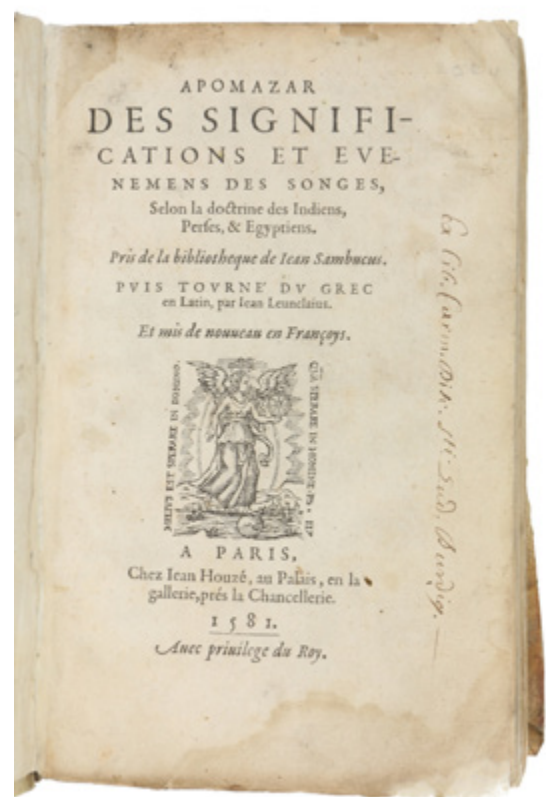
7. [AHMET IBN SIRIN]. [Kitab al-Jawami – French]. Apomazar des significations et evenemens des songes, selon la doctrine des Indiens, Perses et Egyptiens.

Paris, Jean Houzé (de l'imprimerie de Denys du-Val), (6 Oct.) 1581. 8°. With woodcut device to title page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 6,500

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. Loewenklaup 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.



The Interpretation of Dreams: first collected edition

8. AHMET IBN SIRIN (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°. 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. € 3,500

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”: the author “Achmet, son of Seirim”, is almost certainly identical with the 8th century Muslim mystic Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Sirin. The Arabic work survived only in the present Greek translation (“Biblion oneirokritikon”) prepared in the 12th century. “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. Loewenklau published a Latin translation of the Oneirokritiká of Ahmed, whom he calls Apomasar” (cf. Schöll).

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.

Unique, early Renaissance alchemical manual drawing on Rhazes and the Arabic tradition, a source for Hieronymus Bock and Western botany

9. [ALCHEMICAL MANUSCRIPT]. An alchemist’s handbook, in German. Illustrated manuscript on paper.



[Germany, ca. 1480/90]. Small 4° (140 × 195 mm). 91 leaves, 149 written pages in two hands, the main body of the text complete, up to 29 lines per page, ruled space 85 × 155 mm. Rubrics touched in red, calligraphic initials in red and some with flourishing, 25 watercolour illustrations of scientific apparatus, 10 mathematical and architectural diagrams in pen. 15th century German calf over wooden boards, tooled in blind with vertical rows of hunting scenes within a triple-fillet frame, remains of two fore-edge clasps. Stored in custom-made half morocco clamshell case. € 350,000

A Renaissance alchemist’s handbook, quoting Al-Razi by name and deeply rooted in the Islamic tradition of alchemical art. An intriguing manuscript which bears witness to early practical chemistry in 15th century Germany and to the immense influence of Arabic alchemy, illustrated with talented watercolour diagrams of the associated apparatus.

Indeed, the word ‘alchemy’ itself is derived from the Arabic word ‘al-kimia’, and it was Al-Razi who claimed that “the study of philosophy could not be considered complete, and a learned man could not be called a philosopher, until he has succeeded in producing the alchemical transmutation”. Alchemy and chemistry often overlapped in the early Islamic world, but “for many years Western scholars ignored Al-Razi’s praise for alchemy, seeing alchemy instead as a pseudoscience, false in its purposes and fundamentally wrong in its methods, closer to magic and

superstition than to the ‘enlightened’ sciences. Only in recent years have pioneering studies conducted by historians of science, philologists, and historians of the book demonstrated the importance of alchemical practices and discoveries in creating the foundations of modern chemistry” (Ferrario). The quest to transmute base metals into gold and to obtain the Philosophers’ Stone was a practical as well as theoretical pursuit, as attested by the existence of this manuscript.

The main body of the text opens on fol. 5 with an introduction to the art of alchemy. Recipes for the various pigments, solutions, acids and alkalis are listed in groups, before descriptions are given of the planets relevant to the alchemist's art, again with reference to the ancient authorities including Al-Razi, Origen, Aristotle, Albertus Magnus, and Hermes Trismegistus. There follow notes on the ease of obtaining various elements, before lists of alchemical compounds – including 'sal petri' and 'aqua lunaris' – are grouped according to their nature. Practical instructions, organised by chapter, begin on fol. 17v with the manufacture of vermillion and 'spangrün'; the first of the illustrations depicts two vessels for the burning of cinnabar. Further recipes involve the burning of various substances – illustrated with drawings of furnaces, cucurbits and other vessels, and distillation apparatus – before moving on to the manufacture of acids, bases and oils, mentioning the use of quicksilver, then, finally, turning to the manufacture of gold. The end of the text on fol. 69 is marked with the words 'Alchimia & Scientia' in red ink with calligraphic flourishes, above a floral device.

Condition: The binding is sound and intact, but shows significant losses to the upper cover; spine entirely lost. Two leaves loose at the end of the manuscript, outer margins waterstained and tattered, some surface soiling. Occasionally loose and split at gatherings; presence of bookworm damage on some pages; very occasional wax stains.

Provenance: 1) The script, watermark and binding indicate that the manuscript was made in Germany in the final two decades of the 15th century. The watermark visible on certain pages is closest to a motif widely used in Germany around 1480–1500 (cf. Piccard 32464–32481), and the binding is contemporary. The pastedowns, taken from a Litany of Saints, are also roughly contemporary. 2) This compendium of cryptic knowledge seems to have lain undisturbed for many years after its compilation: the contemporary stamped leather binding is preserved and no booklabels or ownership inscriptions mark the manuscript changing hands. 3) Zisska & Schauer, 4 May 2010, lot 6. 4) Braunschweig Collection, Paris.

While the manual at hand never appeared in print, a much later manuscript of the same text, apparently copied by no less an authority than the botanist Hieronymus Bock (1498–1554), survives in Heidelberg's University Library (Cod. Pal. germ. 294). Unlike the vividly coloured and deftly shaded illustrations in the present volume from the 15th century, the unsophisticated pen drawings in the later Palatina manuscript were clearly executed by the scribe himself rather than by a trained artist. Also, our manual contains additional illustrations at the end, showing some of the most necessary equipment on a double-page spread, as well as five additional pages of recipes for "lutum sapientiae", "postulatuz golt" etc., some parts written in a secret cipher, all of which are lacking from Bock's copy.

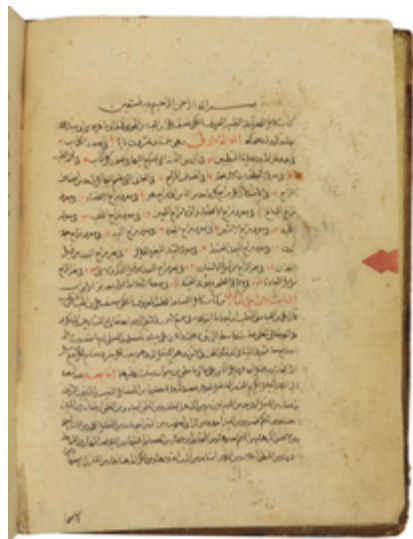
A unique survival: the Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts lists no more than eight 15th century German alchemy tracts in institutional possession worldwide.

Schoenberg Database SDBM_177979. G. Ferrario, Al-Kimiya: Notes on Arabic Alchemy. In: Chemical Heritage, 25 (2007), 32ff.

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

10. ALI IBN AL-ABBAS AL-MAJUSI. Kitab Kamil as-Sina'a at-Tabbaya [The Complete Book of Medical Art].

[Safavid Persia, 990–991 H [= 1582–84 CE]. 4° (180 × 240 mm). Arabic manuscript on cream paper. Two books, each with 10 chapters or Maqalabs, bound in one volume. (614) leaves, lacking one leaf from Book 2 (Maqalah 8, Bab 23) and another leaf from Book 2 (Maqalah 10, Bab 23) replaced in 19th century manuscript facsimile. 21 lines, per extensum, written in black naskh, chapter headings and important sections in red, catchwords throughout, each of the 20 chapters with an index of the 'bab' within and each with a separate colophon. Later brown lacquered leather over pasteboards, faintly pressed central medallions to covers, rebacked. € 175,000



One of the few existing complete copies of this medical milestone. Exceptionally rare: a fundamental medical work from the Golden Age of Islamic scholarship, preceding and influencing Avicenna's Qanun. Monumentally influential not only in Islamic medicine, this work even had profound impact in the West. It was first translated into Latin by Constantinus Africanus in the 11th century for use as a primary text at Salerno's medical school, and then again in 1127 by Stephen of Antioch. By the 14th century knowledge of the work was so widespread that Al-Majusi is mentioned as one of antiquity's great medical scholars in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. The text is divided into two distinct books, each of which comprise ten "maqalas" (sections), subdivided into "babs" (chapters). The first section deals with the theory of medicine, including anatomical structures and the body's physiology; the second examines the practical treatment of medicine, the application of medical treatments and surgery. Indeed, this is the earliest known Arabic medical work to provide detailed instructions on surgical procedure.

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

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

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

Edges a little scuffed; some very minor marginal staining to a few sections, occasional light mottling. A few outer edges repaired (only affecting the text of two leaves). Overall a very clean and attractive specimen. Provenance: sold at Sotheby’s, Arts of the Islamic World sale, 23 October 2019, lot 119 (described without mention of the facsimile leaves).

Astronomical manuscript

II. ALIMUDDIN HUSEYIN BIN TASADDUK HUSEYIN BIN UBEYDULLAH AL-ANSARI AL-AZIMABADI AL-NEKRANHESEVI. Sullam Al-Aflak (Süllemü’l-eflak). [The Stairs of the Orbits].

Probably Northern India, 22nd Jumada al-Thani 1284 H [= 20 Oct. 1867 CE]. Tall 8° (164 × 268 mm). 76 unnumbered pp. (70 written, 6 with borders only). Single column, 16 lines per extensum, black ink with emphases in blue within gilt, black and blue ruled borders throughout. Numerous gilt diagrams and glosses in the text and margins. Contemporary blindstamped full brown calf. € 8,500



Astronomical manuscript for calculating the times of prayer (salat), one of the Five Pillars of Islam. As the length of each lunar cycle varies slightly from the average value and the lunar calendar can take no account of the four seasons of the year, “Ilm al-Falak”, or astronomy, quickly became a respected science within Islam. Accurate calendar calculation was facilitated by government institutions, and court astronomers always occupied high positions within Muslim states.

The present manuscript, comprising a preface, five chapters, and an afterword, is stated to have been written with the aim of “knowing some of the attributes of Allah, who is the creator of the universe, by means of astronomy”. Interestingly, the author makes it explicit that his work is based on mathematical calculations and therefore pertains not to astrology, but to astronomy in a strictly scientific sense. The universe is described according to the geocentric model, and Ptolemy is referenced by name.

The thoroughly annotated illustrations and subjects discussed include geometrical shapes (cones, squares, polygons); the order of planets; horoscopes; the positions of the planets relative to each other; the position of the Moon with respect to the Earth and the Sun; solar and lunar eclipses; perihelion and aphelion; the angles of incidence of the Sun to the Earth at sunset and sunrise on Thursday, Friday and Saturday; and the angle of incidence of the Sun relative to the horizon and geographical directions for determining the time of the morning prayer. Prayer times are calculated for fajr (morning), zuhr (noon), asr (afternoon), maghrib (evening), and isha (night).

Little is known about the author of the manuscript, an Indo-Islamic scholar who spent his much of his life in Mecca and Lucknow (Medina Leknev in Uttar Pradesh), and indeed his byname “al-Azimabadi” points to his origins in Patna (Azimabad) in Bihar, northeast India.

A very pretty and well-preserved scientific manuscript, meticulously illustrated throughout.

Cf. Aydin Sayili, The observatory in Islam and its place in the general history of the observatory (Ankara, 1960). Fuat Sezgin, Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums VI (Leiden, 1978).

“An Innocent Arab Proposing the Destiny of the Universe”

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

[Rennes, Julian Herbert], 1654[–55]. Folio. 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 Wisner, 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.



“Masterpiece of design”

13. ALPHABETUM ARABICUM.

Rome, typographia Medicea, 1592. Small 4°. With printer’s woodcut device on title-page. 19th century red boards.

€ 28,000

Only edition of this early milestone of Arabic typography from the Roman Medici Press, including a Latin treatise on Arabic script. The Medici Oriental Press, the first printing press in Europe dedicated to printing books in an Arabic typeface, was founded in Rome under the direction of Giovanni Battista Raimondi. For the Arabic types, Raimondi commissioned the famous typefounder Robert Granjon. “Because cutting the Arabic typefaces took such a long time, establishment of the Medici Press went slowly. Though the contracts formally setting up the press were signed on March 6, 1584, the first book to bear its imprint did not appear until 1591 [...] Once underway, however, the Medici Press was very productive. In 1592 it issued a prospectus of its Arabic type faces under the title ‘Alphabetum arabicum’ – a 64-page masterpiece of design which not only displays Granjon’s beautiful types, but contains a careful Latin Essay on the Arabic writing system” (Lunde).



Until 1610 Raimondi printed a mere eight works with Granjon's types. Smitskamp cites only four other productions of the Medici Press, but not this exceptionally rare one. One of the only three other copies known to have appeared in the trade was even thought to be incomplete by Sotheby's, since Adams's collation – based on the Trinity College copy – cites a 24-page appendix that is, in fact, an independent Medici Press grammar bound with the Trinity 'Alphabetum'.

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

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

The first European illustration of the coffee plant

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

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



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

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

Edit 16, CNCE 1244. BM-STC Italian 20. Adams A 803. LA 103.853. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Gay 1678. Wellcome I, 233. Durling 179. Nissen 20. Pritzel 111. Mueller 5 (& plate I). Hünersdorff I, 29-32.

Exotic plants

15. ALPINI, Prosper. De plantis exoticis libri duo.

Venice, Giovanni Guerilio, 1656. 4°. Engraved architectural title with portraits of Theophrastus and Dioscorides, 145 finely etched and engraved botanical plates in the text, ornamental initials. Contemporary blind-tooled calf with gilt spine. Edges sprinkled red. € 3,500

Third edition (in fact, a re-issue with changed title page date only) of Alpini's further observations on exotic plants. The specimens here presented were collected primarily in Crete and the Eastern Mediterranean, including many xerophilous plants from Egypt and scores of plants not mentioned in earlier works. The first edition was published posthumously in 1627 and



was edited by the author's son, Alpini Alpini. The work (in all its editions) is much rarer than the author's better-known "De plantis Aegyptii". "Date altered by hand [from 1629] to MDCLVI" (Krivatsy).

Prospero Alpini (1553–1617), an Italian physician and botanist, travelled through Greece, Crete, and Egypt from 1580 to 1583 with the Venetian Consul Giorgio Eno. He worked as a medical advisor and took the opportunity to carry out botanical investigations. His work includes the first European recognition of the medicinal value of coffee and introduced banana and baobab. "Alpini became professor of botany at Padua after having spent three years in Egypt" (Garrison/M., p. 992).

Binding rebaked, showing some light wear to extremities, but a good, clean copy. Provenance: removed from the Large Library at Goodwood House (Chichester, West Sussex) with bookplate on front pastedown; latterly in the collection of Cornelius J. Hauck (his tree bookplate dated 15 March 1944).

Nissen BBI 21. Krivatsy 241 (copy 2). Cf. Pritzel 112. Not in Wellcome, Waller, or Osler.

The first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine

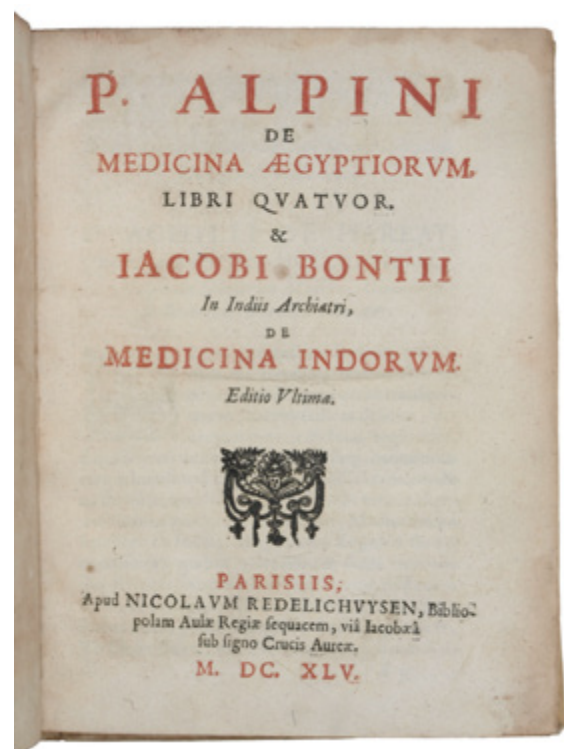
16. ALPINI, Prosper & BONTIUS, Jacob. De medicina Aegyptiorum, libri quatuor. Et Iacobi Bontii In Indiis archiatri, De medicina Indorum. Editio ultima.

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

Somewhat later edition of the first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine. Alpini (1553–1617) was an Italian physician and botanist who spent three years in Egypt studying botany and hygiene as a companion to the Venetian Consul Giorgio Emo. This work is considered "one of the earliest European studies of non-western medicine. Alpini's work dealt primarily with contemporary (i.e. Arabic) practices observed during his sojourn in Egypt. These included moxibustion – the production of counter-irritation by placing burning or heated material on the skin – which Alpini introduced into European medicine [...] Alpini also mentioned coffee for the first time in this work" (Norman). Jacobus Bontius (Jacques de Bondt, 1592–1631), whose work on Indian medicine is included, was a Dutch physician and botanist. He travelled to Persia and Indonesia to study the botany of the area. He was the first to study cholera on the island of Batavia in 1689, before it was known in Europe, and died on Java. His botanic and medical works were published after his death by Pisonius. He "was probably the first to regard tropical medicine as an independent branch of medical science. He spent the last four years of his life in the Dutch East Indies, and his book incorporates the experience he gained there. It is the first Dutch work on tropical medicine and includes the first modern descriptions of beri-beri and cholera" (Garrison/M. 2263, citing the 1642 first edition).

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

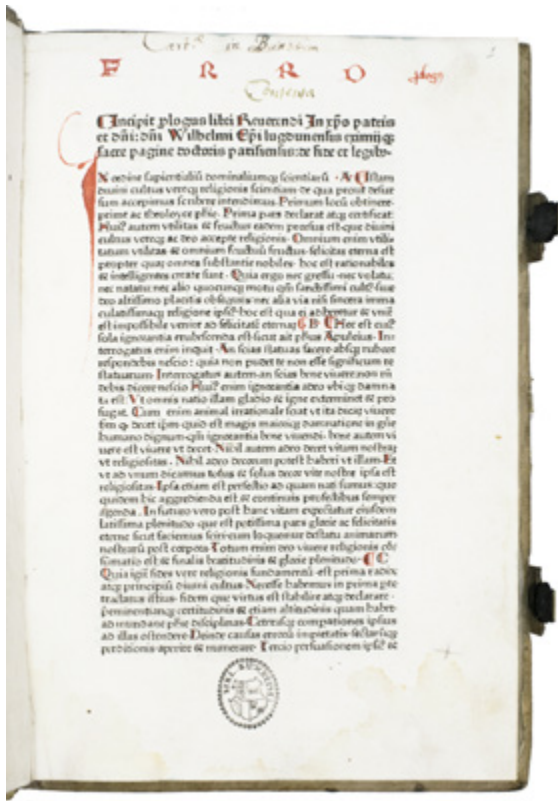
Caillet 230. Krivatsy 236. Wellcome II, 36. Hirsch/Hübötter I, 101 & 627. Hunt 161 (note). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Osler 1796. Waller 12509. Cf. Garrison/Morton 6468. Norman 39 (1591 first edition); Heirs 384 (1646 edition) and 463 (1642 edition).



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

18. 'AMMĀR IBN 'ALĪ AL-MAWṢILĪ; Max MEYERHOF (transl.). Las operaciones de catarata de 'Ammār ibn 'Alī Al-Mausilī.

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

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

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

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



The Sudhoff Collection

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

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

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

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

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

- (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. 8°. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 (Amplonian, 270), remains unclear to this day. The oriental scholar Fuat Sezgin suspects him to be Sulayman ibn Harith 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. Contemporary half cloth, 2 over marbled boards with gilt-stamped 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. 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 Râzî / 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. 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-Râzî. 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. 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. 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, Arnould 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. 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. 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. With 2 maps. Contemporary cloth with blind-stamped emblem of “Trubner’s Oriental Series” and giltstamped 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. 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. 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. 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 Orients. 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. 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) **Djellal 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. 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. *With:* **Boulifa, Said.** Manuscrits Berbères du Maroc. (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. 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. 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 l’École d’Alexandrie. Préface de M. le Professeur Creyx.

Bordeaux, Librairie Delmas, 1933. Large 8vo. 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. 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. 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. 8°. (In:) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. 30
Also contains: **Sandreczki, C.** Die Maltesische Mundart. *And:* **Müller, David Heinrich.** Himjarische Studien.
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:

Nolte, Friedrich. Die Armillarsphäre. 1922.

Frank, Josef. Die Verwendung des Astrolabs nach al Chwârizmî. 1922.

Suter, Heinrich / Frank, Josef. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Mathematik bei den Griechen und Arabern. 1922.

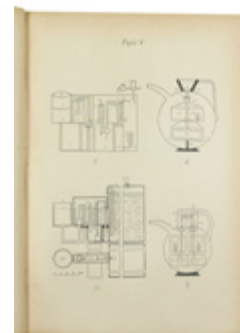
Wiedemann, Eilhard. Zur Alchemie bei den Arabern. 1922.

Schmeller, Hans. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Technik in der Antike und bei den Arabern. 1922.

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.

Large 8°. Contemporary library half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title; original printed wrappers bound within.

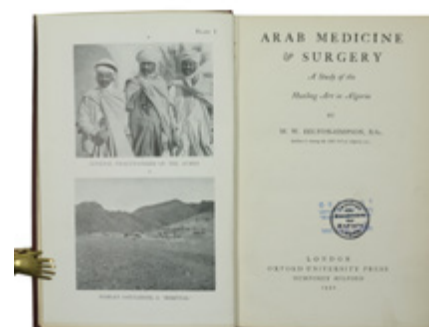
A rare, near-complete run of the short-lived journal "Abhandlungen zur Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften und der Medizin", edited by the Erlangen-based scholar Oskar Schulz and dedicated to the history of science and technology in the Muslim world. Comprises the first seven of a total of only eight 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. 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. 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. 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, verdeutscht und mit einer historischen Einleitung versehen.

Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1877. 8vo. 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. 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. (In:) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. 34.3. 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. 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. 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. 8°. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. 36.2.

Bound first: **Wiedemann, Eilhard**. Über “Die Darlegung der Abhandlung über das Licht” von Ibn al-Haytham. Leipzig, Johannes Ambrosius Barth, 1883. Original printed wrappers.

8°. 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. 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. 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.

Bound with: **Wittmann, Michael.** Zur Stellung Avencebrolis (Ibn Gebirol’s) im Entwicklungsgang der arabischen Philosophie. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung seiner Quellen. Ibid., 1905. (*And.:*) **The same.** Die Stellung des Hl. Thomas von Aquin zu Avencebrolis (Ibn Gebirol). Ibid., 1900.

Large 8°. 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. 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). 8°. 3 vols. 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.

Bound after: **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. (*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. Ibid., 1904–1905.

8°. 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.

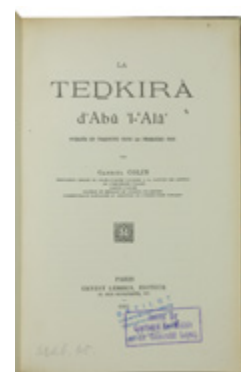


- (43) **Ibn Zuhr, Abu 'l-'Ala / Colin, Gabriel.** La Tedkirâ d'Abu 'l-'Alâ. Publiée et traduite pour la première fois.

Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1911. 8vo. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 4°. 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. 8°. 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. 8°. 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 4°. 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.

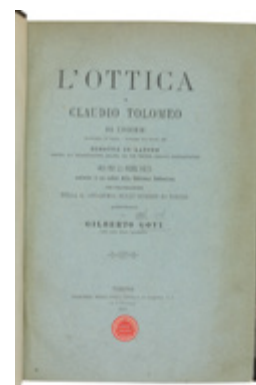
Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1903. 4°. Syriac and French text. Half cloth with marbled boards.

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. 8°. 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. 8°. 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. 8°. 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. 8°. 131–146 pp. *Also contains: Max Blankenhorn.* *Geologie der näheren Umgebung von Jerusalem* (mit einer mehrfach ausfaltbaren und farbig gedruckten, topographisch-geologischen Karte Jerusalems). (In:) *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins*. 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. 4°. 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. 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. 8°. (In:) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. 31.4. *Also contains:* **Haas, E.** Hippokrates und die indische Medizin des Mittelalter. **Socin, A. / Prym, E. / Thorbecke, H.** Die Diwane der Dichter Nbiga, 'Urwa, Hâtim, 'Alkama und Farazdak. **Steinschneider, Moritz.** Die “Skiddy” oder geomantischen Figuren. 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. 8°. (In:) Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin. Hrsg. v. Rudolf Virchow. 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 Günzburg, 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 8°. 2 vols. 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. 8°. 16 parts in one volume. 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. 8°. 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. 8°. 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 médecine (Faculté de Médecine de Paris) présentée et soutenue 31 Mai 1894.

Paris, G. Steinheil, 1894. 4°. 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. 4 . 4 vols. 57 (of about 70) separate publications of one series. 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.

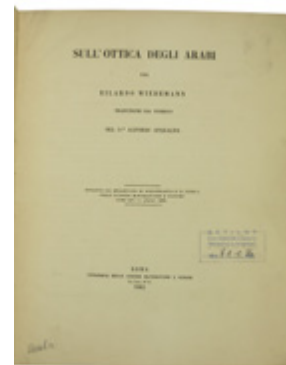
Cf. Rescher, *Al-Kindi: An annotated Bibliography* 36f. Not in DSB.



- (71) **Wiedemann, Eilhard.** Sull' ottica degli Arabi. Traduzione dal tedesco del Dr. Alfonso Sparagna.

Rome, tipografia delle scienze matematiche e fisiche, 1882. 4°. 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 8°. 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. 4°. With 3 engraved plates. Modern boards.

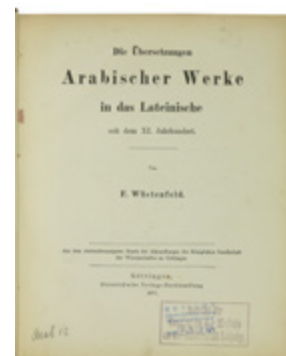
First separate printing. – Description of an astrolabe from Toledo, produced in 1030 and given to the Royal Library of Berlin as a present from A. Sprenger. The plates show front and back views of the instrument. – On the initiative of Alexander von Humboldt, the mathematician and physicist Franz Woepcke (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. 4°. 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.



Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

20. ARDOYNIS, Santes de. De venenis.

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

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

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

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



Exceptionally large armillary sphere

21. ARMILLARY SPHERE with celestial globe. Rotating celestial globe, surrounded by four pivotable concentric rings, the uppermost with ornamental mount.

Arabic, 1125 H [= 1713 CE]. Engraved and etched gilt brass with lettering in Arabic. Total height from ring to base 53 cm. € 135,000

Exceptionally large armillary sphere with rich calligraphical and ornamental decoration as an image of the universe. The celestial sphere is surrounded in the centre by rings with the signs of the zodiac (outside) and various planet symbols. The names of the zodiac signs and months are engraved in Arabic. Signed and dated by the artist, an “Alexander”, in the year H 1125. A nearly identical object is kept at the Globe Museum of the Austrian National Library at Vienna (item GL. 214), there classified as “Persian/Arabic”. While simple celestial globes are not uncommon in the trade, elaborate specimens of the present size (53 cms) are very rare. Slightly soiled and corroded, but almost not rubbed.



Only edition

22. 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 folio. 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 mediaeval Muslim astronomers. Simone Assemani (1752–1821), a great-nephew of Joseph Assemani, the cataloguer of the oriental manuscripts in the Vatican library, is best known for his catalogue of the manuscripts and Cufic coins in the Naniana in Venice (cf. Fück 125).

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).

Astronomical manuscript

23. ASTRONOMICAL MANUSCRIPT IN ARABIC.

No place, ca. 1200 H (late 18th century CE). 4° (170 × 227 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed paper. 42 written pp., 19-24 lines, per extensum, black and occasional red ink with red underlinings. With several astronomical diagrams in the text. Modern brown cloth binding with the original 18th century blindstamped leather covers pasted on the boards. € 6,000



An Arabic astronomical manuscript on quadrants in three parts, comprising:

1. Muhammad ibn al-Sheikh al-Hamid, Risalat al-kura (dhat al-kursi).
2. Sabat Al-Mardini, Risalat mukhtasirat fi aleamal bialrabe alshamalii almaqtue (A brief treatise on the work in the northern quadrant).
3. Sabat Al-Mardini, Risalat fi aleamal bialrabe almajib al-risalat al-fathiati fi al'aamal al-jibia (A treatise on work in the responding quadrant). All parts include detailed astronomical tables and diagrams in ink.

Well preserved manuscript in a professionally restored modern binding.

*Earth's rotation considered before Galilei
in Islamic astronomy*

24. BAHADDIN AL-'AMILI. Tashrih al-aflak [Anatomy of the celestial spheres].

[Central Asia, 18th century]. 8° (160 × 252 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. 12 pp. on 7 ff., ca. 18 lines, per extensum. Black ink with red emphases. With numerous red and black ink diagrams in the text. Contemporary blindstamped full calf, restored and spine rebaked. € 7,500



The “Tashrih al-afak”, known as “general outline of astronomy” or “anatomy of the celestial spheres”, is a summary of theoretical astronomy. The philosopher, architect, mathematician, astronomer and poet Baha’ al-Din (953-1030 H / 1547-1621), a native of Baalbek, relocated to Iran with his father. Having completed his studies, he is said to have travelled for 30 years before settling in Isfahan, where he was highly respected as Sheikh al-Islam at the court of Shah Abbas. In the present treatise he affirmed a view in support of the positional rotation of the Earth. Baha’ al-Din was one of the first Islamic astronomers to advocate the feasibility of the Earth’s rotation in the 16th century, independent of Western influences.

Noticeable duststaining throughout; edges remargined. The restored binding uses the stamped original cover material.

GAL II, 415, 6.

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

25. 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.



Al-Tafsir al-Baydawi

26. AL-BAYDAWI, Abu Muhammad bin ‘Umar bin Muhammad bin ‘Ali. Anwar al-tanzil wa-asrar al-ta’wil.

Safavid Persia, 993 H [= 1585 CE]. 4° (180 × 236 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. 546 ff. (foliated in a somewhat later hand), 23 lines per extensum, written in black naskh, with chapter headings and emphases in red. Contemporary blindstamped full calf, restored and spine rebacked. € 8,500

Rare, complete late 16th century Arabic manuscript of the “Anwar al-Tanzil wa-Asrar al-Ta’wil” (“The Lights of Revelation and the Secrets of Interpretation”), better known as “Tafsir al-Baydawi”. One of the most popular classical Sunni Qur’anic interpretational works (tafsir), it was composed by the 13th-century Muslim scholar al-Baydawi (d. 1319?), who flourished in Persia. The “Tafsir al-Baydawi” is considered to contain the most concise analysis of the Qur’anic use of Arabic grammar and style to date and was hailed early on by Muslims as the foremost demonstration of the Qur’an’s essential and structural inimitability (“i’jaz ma’navi wa-lughawi”) in Sunni literature. Due to its fame and influence, the work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and significant, and many commentaries have been written on Baydawi’s



wok. According to the contemporary Islamic scholar Gibril Fouad Haddad, the work “became and remained for seven centuries the most studied of all tafsirs” and it is to be regarded as “the most important commentary on the Qur’an in the history of Islam”. Paper rather browned; some waterstaining to margins of the first 70-odd leaves and occasionally beyond. The first 130 pages are closely annotated in the margins by a near-contemporary owner with several additional annotated sheets (some folding) pasted in. Old waqf stamps to recto of first leaf. Restored binding uses original cover material, showing traces of worming. Removed from the Kutub Khana-i-Sultani (Sultani Library), one of the libraries the Nawabs of Bahawalpur, established in 1926 at Dera Nawab Sahib in south Punjab.

GAL I, 417.

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

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

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



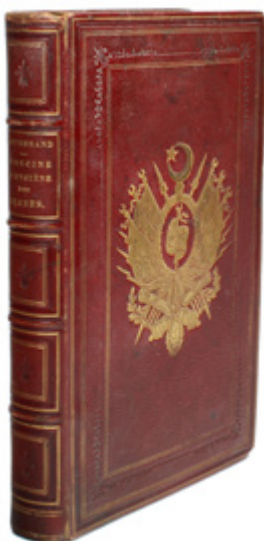
Only edition of this rare treatise on the astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks. Once “said to be the first book printed with Persian characters” (Anderson, *The library of the late George H. Hart of New York City, Part II* [1922], no. 471), it remains an impressive achievement, even if the oriental languages are here in fact rendered in Hebrew letters, while the Persian specimens are engraved. (The first book in Persian characters was produced at Leiden more than a half-century earlier.) – The Swabian theologian Beck (1649-1701) studied history and oriental literature at Jena, soon surpassing his teachers. “The principal object of his studies always remained the oriental languages; and his great knowledge of Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Syriac, Ethiopian, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish gained him such renown that he even drew a pension from the Prussian crown for them” (ADB II, 218).

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

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

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

Royal Provenance



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

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

First edition of this widely received study of medical and sanitary standards in the Arabic countries. The principal work of Bertherand (1821-90), a French physician and medical-legal expert active in Algeria, written in the context of a discussion over assimilation within the French colonial empire. In contrast to Montesquieu’s traditional theory, which explained cultural differences with the climatic zones of their origin, Bertherand attributed them to moral conditions which, in the case of contemporary medicine in the Muslim countries, he associated directly with Islam. His suggestions for colonial

politics are informed by the racist and eugenic theories of his age (cf. Ellen Amster [2014], *Medicine and the Saints: Science, Islam, and the Colonial Encounter in Morocco*, p. 59ff.).

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

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

Commentary on At-Tusi's Tadhkira

29. AL-BIRJANDI, Abd Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Husayn. *Sharh al-tadhkirah*.



No place, 999 or 994 H [= ca. 1585/1591 CE]. Large 8° (146 × 238 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. 865 pp. (paginated in a later hand), 25 lines, per extensum. Black ink with red underlinings and emphases. With numerous diagrams in the text. Contemporary blindstamped full calf, restored and spine rebacked. € 45,000

A rare, complete, and well-preserved late 16th century manuscript of Al-Birjandi's "Sharh al-Tadhkirah", a commentary on the "Tadhkira", the memoir of the Persian polymath at-Tusi (1201-74). As consistent with the Islamic tradition of commentary, Al-Birjandi provides explanations for the reader and provides alternative views while assessing the viewpoints of predecessors.

Abd Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Husayn Birjandi (d. 1528) was a prominent Persian astronomer, mathematician and physicist from Birjand. A pupil of Mansur ibn Muin al-Din al-Kashi, of the Ulugh Beg Observatory, he anticipated notions later developed by Galileo Galilei in the West.

Copied by the scribe Abd al-Wahhab bin Mawlana Baha al-Din. Somewhat browned throughout; some waterstaining to lower half, more pronounced near the end of the volume. The text illustrations show sections, celestial spheres and other astronomical and mathematical diagrams. Old waqf stamp to first leaf. Restored binding uses original cover material.

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

30. BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF SULTAN ABDUL HAMID II. A collection of nine books formerly in the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, mostly presentation volumes inscribed by the authors.

Constantinople, Florence, Berlin, and Paris, 1841–1891. A set of nine volumes, 8° and 4°. € 65,000

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

Of the nine volumes in the present collection, more than half a devoted to medicine. They include a rare account of Turkish military and civil hospitals by the French physician Paul Aubry (1887), constituting an exceptional documentation of health care infrastructure in the Ottoman world. Further, there is a detailed account of the outbreak of the plague in the Levant by the Swedish polymath Jacques Graberg (1841), also describing the situation in Tangier in 1818 and 1819, which the author had witnessed himself. Finally, the collection comprises three rare volumes from the Ottoman Turkish translation of Adolf von Strümpell's medical textbook on internal diseases (1888–91), here focusing on diseases of the heart and the arteries, diseases of the brain, and diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

Additional volumes discuss the political and religious history of Japan, or the Greek Ten Thousand and their march to the Battle of Cunaxa and back in 401 BC. Other titles are more immediately connected with Turkey, giving a capsule history of the Ottoman Empire in French and Turkish verse, or an extremely rare political analysis of the Turkey's position in the critical months preceding the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877/78.

The volumes bear the requisite traces of the Sultan's library marks. All are presentation volumes inscribed to the Sultan by the author (some even inscribed in Turkish and Arabic), or are bound in special presentation bindings, or the in Sultan's personal library bindings with his tughra on the covers.

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

(1) **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.

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.



(2) **[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.

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. Author's presentation copy for the Sultan with the dedication giltstamped to the upper cover. 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. 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.

OCLC 249076616.

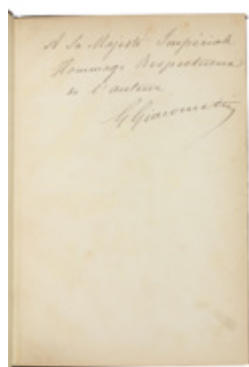
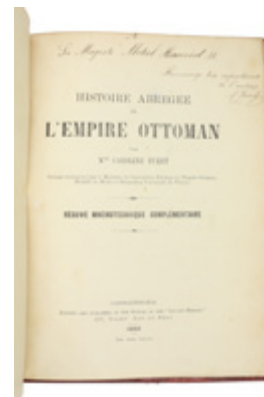
(3) **Furet, Caroline.** Histoire abrégée de l'Empire Ottoman. Résumé mnémotechnique complémentaire.

Constantinople, Levant Herald, 1880. 4° (192 × 251 mm). Contemporary red morocco with gilt spine and cover borders; upper cover giltstamped "Bibliothèque Imperiale" and lower cover with gilt ornament. Marbled endpapers.

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.



(4) **[Giacometti, Georges].** La situation. Décembre 1876. (Constantinople, Imprimerie Kevkeb-Charki, 1876). 8vo. Giltstamped purple cloth with white moirée endpapers.

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. Removed from the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, with traces of requisite marks and the author's handwritten inscription to front flyleaf: "A Sa Majesté Impériale / Hommage Respectueux de l'auteur. G. Giacometti".

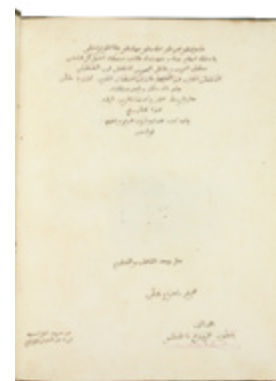
OCLC 504499620.

(5) **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 giltstamped spine and borders.

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.



(6) **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.

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.



(7) **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 Matbaasi, 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.



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. Özege, Eski harflerle 8853. H. Kadircan Keskinbora, Osmanlinin Suriye’ye son hizmetlerinden sam tıp fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?



(8) **Strümpell, Adolf von / Feyzi Pasha (Fezullah Izmidî, transl.)**. [İlm-i emraz-i dahiliye]. Maladies du Cerveau (Knowledge of Internal Medicine. Brain Diseases, Part 2, Volume 2).

Istanbul, Mahmud Bey Matbaası, 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.

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.

OCLC 25347275. Özege TBTK 9768. H. Kadırcan Keskinbora, Osmanlinin Suriye'ye son hizmetlerinden sam tip fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?



(9) **Strümpell, Adolf von / Feyzi Pasha (Fezullah Izmidî, transl.)**. [İlm-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 Matbaası, 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.

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.

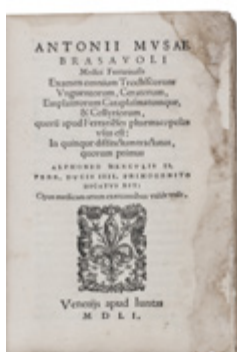
OCLC 25347275. H. Kadırcan Keskinbora, Osmanlinin Suriye'ye son hizmetlerinden sam tip fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?



Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen

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

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



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

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

Durling 687; not in Adams.

First edition of this “first ‘medical dictionary’ – an invaluable storehouse of facts – and fancies” (Wightman)

32. BRUNFELS, Otto. Onomastikon medicinae.

Strasbourg, Johann Schott, (14 April) 1534. Folio. With full-page woodcut on fol. 6v showing Saints Cosmas and Damian, the patron saints of physicians. Contemporary full vellum binding. € 9,500

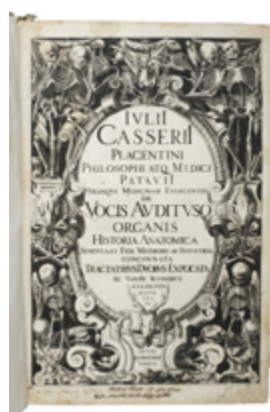


First edition of this Renaissance dictionary of natural science compiled by Otto Brunfels, the “father of German botany”, best known for pioneering the emancipation of that field from mediaeval herbalism. “Brunfels’ passion for compiling and organizing reference material [...] was fully exhibited in his ‘Onomastikón’, a comprehensive dictionary containing a wealth of material related to medicine, botany, alchemy, and metrology” (DSB). Designed “for the use of physicians and apothecaries” (ibid.), the volume bears ample witness to the pre-eminence of Arabic medicine during the Middle Ages and early modern period, including a long discussion of Galenus, whose works were channeled into the West mainly through Arabic scholars, and entries on Ibn Sina (Avicenna), “natione Arabs, [...] a medicis Princeps vocatur”, as well as Ibn Rushd (Averroes), “Avicennae coaeuus, multae eruditionis philosophus et medicus, qui cum maxima laude et ipse Aristotelis libros est commentatus”.

Insignificant browning with very slight brownstaining and worming near end (confined to margins); a few occasional humanist annotations with an 18th century handwritten note of acquisition (purchased from sale of the Wille library in St Petersburg) on the rear pastedown. A good, tight copy.

VD 16, B 8525. Adams B 2928. BM-STC German 156. DSB II, 537. Ferchl 73. Wellcome I, 1106. Wightman 112.

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



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

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

€ 27,500

Beautiful first edition of a ground-breaking work on the anatomy of the vocal and auditory organs, written by the well-known anatomist and surgeon Giulio Casserio (1561?-1616). It was his first publication and contains 2 separate treatises that were issued together, the first on the anatomy of the larynx and the second on hearing and the anatomy of the ear. Although the colophon of the first part is dated 1601 and that of the second part 1600, the second treatise also refers to observations made in 1601. "As did many of the anatomists who preceded him, Casseri followed Galen, noting that the first part of his own method was the true anatomical method, the one Galen treated in the first book and the first passage of *De usu partium*" (Klestinec). Casserio made some important contributions to the science of the anatomy of the sense organs, particularly the vocal and auditory organs. He based much of his work on zoötomie research and many of the 34 large and beautifully designed engravings show zoötomie subjects, including the vocals organs of a grasshopper, a dog, a rat and a frog. His research covered both the superficial and deep muscles and includes the first precise description of the two cricothyroid muscles. With 3 owners' inscriptions at the foot of the title-page, 2 struck through but partly legible and the third reading "ex libri Francisci Ardinone". With some marginal worm holes and a water stain in the gutter margin of the first 3 preliminary quires and an occasional leaf with browned patches, but still a good copy and with large margins. The binding has some stains, minor abrasions, and repairs to the upper part of the spine, but is also still good. An important and magnificent medical work with spectacular anatomical engravings.

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

A medical manual drawing on Avicenna, editio princeps

34. CONCOREGIO, Johannes de. De aegritudinibus particularibus. De curis februum.

Pavia, Antonius de Carcano, 1485. Folio. 2 columns, 48 lines. Large illuminated initial and floral border, an illuminated coat of arms with additional floral border in the lower margin. 2 illuminated initials, lombardic initials, paragraph marks and capital strokes in red and blue, borders ruled in pencil. Blind-tooled dark calf over heavy wooden boards with remains of clasps. € 85,000

Editio princeps and sole incunabular edition of this two-part medical treatise, drawing strongly on the Arabic physicians who dominated the medieval medical schools of France and Northern Italy. It includes the author's treatise on fevers, based on Avicenna, who is variously quoted and is also referenced in the handwritten annotations. Some of the surprisingly modern ailments discussed include tinnitus, diabetes, and manic depression.

"Concoregio, born in Milan around 1380, was made professor in Bologna in 1404 before teaching at the Universities of Pavia, Florence and (in 1439) Milan. His works are composed after the model of the Arabs, without much personal observation, and were published as a collection after his death in Pavia around the year 1440" (cf. Hirsch).

A beautiful copy with a large illuminated initial and floral border, as well as an illuminated coat of arms with additional floral border in the lower margin on A2r. A2 and final leaf show small marginal repairs, quires M and P faintly browned, otherwise mostly fresh, clean and wide-margined with just A2 trimmed at foot into illumination and marginalia trimmed on D6. Remboitage of blind-ruled calf over massive boards, formerly enclosing a Bible, rebacked, covers rubbed and scored, lacking brass fittings and clasps.

Provenance: ink marginalia in an early, probably contemporary, hand. Late 16th or early 17th century ink ownership inscription of Francesco Portidi, physician, on A1r. Evidence of a stamp removed from margin of A2.

Very rare on the market, with only one complete copy selling at auction in the past 50 years (this copy).

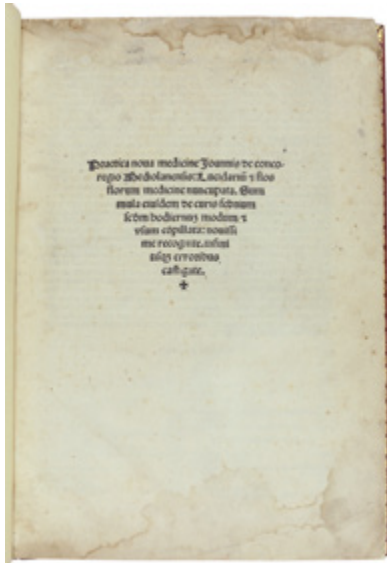
*HC *5615. Goff C-803. GW 7291. BMC VII, 997. BSB-Ink C-505. Bod-Inc C-415. ISTC ic00803000.*



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

35. CONCOREGIO, Giovanni. *Practica nova medicine [...]. Summula [...] de curis februm.*

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



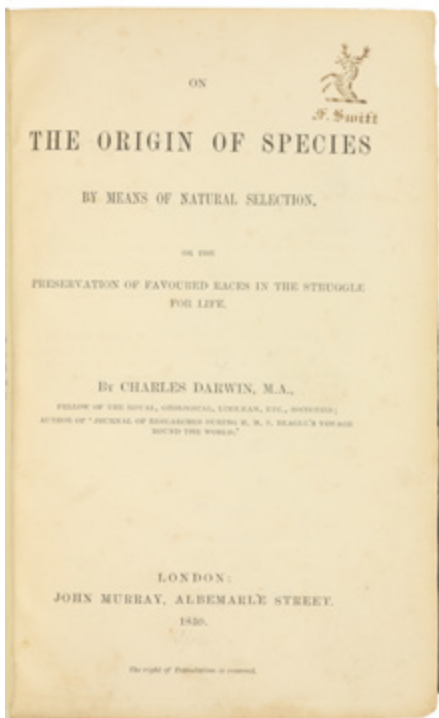
A rare medical compendium drawing strongly on the Arabic physicians who dominated the medieval medical schools of France and Northern Italy, including the author's treatise on fevers, based on Avicenna, who is variously quoted. Some of the surprisingly modern ailments discussed include tinnitus, diabetes,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

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

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

Presentation copy

36. DARWIN, Charles. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life.*



London, John Murray, 1859. 8°. With half title, folding lithographed diagram and publisher's adverts at end dated June 1859. Original green cloth covers bound in as pastedowns, cloth spine mounted on first free endpaper at the end. Modern blue morocco, gilt, marbled flyleaves. Stored in custom-made slipcase. € 175,000

First edition, first issue, of "the most important single work in science" (Dibner), and "a turning point, not only in the history of science, but in the history of ideas in general" (DSB). "No work of science has ever been so fully vindicated by subsequent investigation, or has so profoundly altered humanity's view of itself and how the living world works" (Wilson).

This first impression of the first edition can be distinguished from later impressions of the work through the presence of the misprint "speecies" on p. 20, which was corrected in the second impression. This copy handsomely rebound but still retaining the cloth binding of Freeman's variant b. Of the first edition of 1250 copies, fifty-eight were distributed for review and presentation, this being one of them: the slip of paper "with Mr Darwin's compliments", uncommonly in Darwin's own hand, tipped in at beginning. Small closed tear in the folded table, very light soiling and foxing at the beginning, but a good, clean and uncut copy.

Provenance: small ink stamp of Francis Darwin Swift (1864–1944), grandson of Charles Darwin's uncle Francis Sacheverel Darwin.

PMM 344. Dibner Heralds (1980) 199. Eimas Heirs 1724. Freeman 373. Garrison/Morton (1991) 220. Grolier, Science 23b. Norman 593. Sparrow, Milestones 49. Waller 10786.

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

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



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

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

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

"While Hippocratic and Galenic medical theory and practice were readily adopted by the physicians of the Islamic era—a system that has persisted down to our time in traditional and folk medicine throughout the Near and Middle East, it was the Ketāb al-haoaes

(Book of the herbs), a translation of Dioscorides' famed treatise on materia medica by Estefan b. Basīl and his master the celebrated physician-translator Honayn b. Eshaq (b. 192/808 at Hira), that constituted the original source of knowledge and inspiration for medical and pharmacological writers ... in the lands of Islam in the Middle Ages and afterwards. Dioscorides described approximately 600 plants, mainly of the Mediterranean area, providing for every item equivalent names in some other languages, its provenience, a short morphological description, and then a statement of its medicinal properties and uses. Dioscorides was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period" (Encyclopaedia Iranica).

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

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

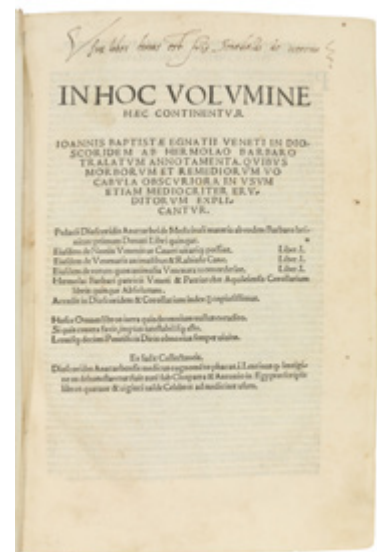
The fundamental work of the Renaissance for the study of medicinal plants

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

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

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

"Dioscorides' work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles" (Garrison/M.). "Very little is known about its author [...], except that he was a Cilician Greek who lived in the time of Claudius and Nero, and that he travelled widely in the Middle East, probably as a physician in the Roman army [...] It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the 17th century [...] all botanical studies were based on this book, and the greater part of any new botanical



matter published during the 16th and 17th centuries was in the form of commentary on Dioscorides [...] It is only with the rise of modern scientific botany in the 18th century that his influence began to wane” (PMM).

Occasional light browning with more noticeable brownstaining to final leaves; a few wormholes (some within the text). A small paper flaw to the lower edge of the last few pages.

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

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

First edition of this pharmaceutical treatise in the Arabic tradition

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

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



Extremely rare: the first edition of this pharmaceutical treatise by the elusive physician Guillaume Dupuis (fl. 1536–51) from Blangy in northern France but long settled in Grenoble. “Il [...] exerça longtemps la médecine avec une grande réputation [...] et] était en même temps professeur à l’université de cette ville” (Hoefler). The work was republished in 1554, with a treatise by Cousinot, under the title “De occultis pharmacorum purgantium facultatibus”.

Like most of its kind, it draws heavily on Galen and the Arabic tradition of Mesue; p. 105 refers to the use of Aloe among the Arab physicians.

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

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

Arabic manuscript of the “Optics”

40. EUCLID. Tahrir kitab al-manazir. [Optics].

[Central Asia, 19th century]. 4° (154 × 230 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. (45) pp., 11 lines, per extensum. Black ink with red emphases. With numerous red ink diagrams in the margins. Later full black cloth. € 2,800



An Arabic manuscript of the “Optics” by Euclid, a work on the geometry of vision. According to Euclid, the eye sees objects that are within its visual cone. The visual cone is made up of straight lines, or visual rays, extending outward from the eye. These visual rays are discrete, but we perceive a continuous image because our eyes, and thus our visual rays, move very quickly.

Incomplete, comprising only the first 23 ff. Paper browned; occasional light brownstaining; a paper flaw to the final leaf has been remargined.

Arabic manuscript of Euclid's "Elements"

41. EUCLID / [AT-TUSI, Nasir al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad (transl.)]. Kitab tahrir usul li-Uqlidus. [Elements].

1063 H [= Central Asia, 1653 CE]. 4° (160 × 244 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. (252) pp., 21 lines, per extensum. Black ink with red underlinings and emphases. With numerous red ink diagrams in the text and margins. Contemporary blindstamped full calf, restored and spine rebacked. € 22,000

A fine mid-17th century Arabic manuscript 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 ad-Din at-Tusi (1201-74), after whom the lunar crater "Nasireddin" is named. Written in Central Asia, this manuscript comprises fifteen books rather than the usual thirteen. Some of the marginal diagrams may have been added later.

Paper browned and somewhat mottled throughout, less so near the end of the volume. The restored binding uses the stamped original cover material.

Cf. GAL I, 510, 23.



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

42. EUCLID / AT-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 Nov. 1876 CE]. 4°. 2 vols. Each page with 19 lines of Maghribi script within double rules. With numerous diagrams. Lithographed on thick paper throughout. Contemporary red morocco boards with gilt cover decorations and fore-edge flap. Calligraphic title to lower edges. € 12,500

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

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

OCLC 83666245. Cf. PMM 25.



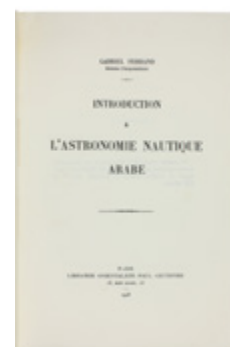
Navigation in the early modern Muslim world

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

Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1928. 4°. With several illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers. € 950

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

OCLC 459543616.



“The Astronomer-Poet of Persia”

44. [FITZGERALD, Edward (transl.)]. Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English Verse.

London, (John Childs & Son for) Bernard Quaritch, 1868. 8°. Original printed paper wrappers. Housed in a full black morocco case with cloth chemise. € 12,500



Second edition of FitzGerald’s translation, substantially expanded and revised. Omar Khayyám was a Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, and poet, famous in his own country and time chiefly for his scientific achievements. He is known to English-speaking readers mostly due to FitzGerald’s translations, which were quite free and liberal in their paraphrasing and would prove to be the “most popular verse translation into English ever made” (Decker, p. xiv).

Five hundred copies of the second edition were printed, with Quaritch selling each at a price of 1s. 6d.; when a copy re-appeared in their catalogue in 1929, it had already reached a price of £52 10s. (Potter, p. 12). FitzGerald substantially revised the text of the Rubáiyát four times, with none of these five versions seen as truly definitive. The first edition had 75 quatrains, while the present second edition, which has 110 quatrains, is the longest of the five.

Some light foxing throughout. Some soiling and creasing to wrappers; contemporary ownership inscription, dated 1869, to upper cover.

Potter 129.

The first world chronicle to include bio-bibliographies of Arab scholars

45. FORESTI DE BERGAMO, Jacobus Philippus. Supplementum chronicarum. (With additions by Barillas Bergomas).



Brescia, Boninus de Boninis, 1 Dec. 1485. Small folio. 49 lines and headlines. Tables in 2 columns, quire register at end in 4 columns, printed marginalia. Capital spaces. Double rules along inner margins of text and between table columns. Lombardic initials supplied in red, capital strokes and paragraph marks. Contemporary alum-tawed blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards, sewn on four double and 2 single cords, bound in the monastic shop of the Würzburg Benedictines, covers panelled with six vertical triple fillets including outer borders and four horizontal triple fillets, decorated with several stamps from that shop (cf. below). Trace of a parchment title label on upper cover, nail holes and discoloration from 10 now-lost metal corner- and centrepieces, pair of chased brass and leather fore-edge clasps. Later shelfmark no. 126 in red ink on plain spine, small 20th c. paper label; 15th c. manuscript waste quire liners. € 65,000

Second edition of a popular world chronicle by an Augustinian cleric, a fine copy in a monastic binding. In his chronicle Foresti proposed to bring together the most important historical facts from each year, starting with Genesis. Although he often placed legend and myth on the same plane as documented history, Foresti’s chronicle was the first world history to include short bio-bibliographies of Arab scholars. These were not taken over from any of the principal sources cited by the author (Vincent of Beauvais, Boccaccio, Platina, and St Anthony of Florence), attesting to the breadth of his scholarship (cf. Hasse, *Success and Suppression: Arabic Sciences and Philosophy in the Renaissance* [2016], p. 32). Six editions of Foresti’s chronicle are recorded from 1483 to 1491, the last an Italian translation, all but the present edition printed in Venice. The author continued to revise and expand on the work: for the 1503 edition he would add an extra book bringing the account up to the present.

Bonino de Boninis de Ragusia, a Dalmatian cleric, had worked in Venice in 1479 before setting up a press in Verona (with Venetian types), then moving to Brescia. His productions were “dominated throughout by Venetian models and methods” (Scholderer, BMC). Beautifully printed, this edition contains numerous aids to the reader, presumably at least in part as instructed by the author. Two tables in quire aa comprise an alphabetical index of passages mentioning famous women (Foresti essentially plagiarized Boccaccio in his own work on the same subject, published in 1497), and an alphabetical index to cities named in the text. A double-rule chronological bar runs along every page, separating two calendars: on either side of the bar is printed, at the head of each annual section, the date since Creation and the Christian year. Finally, the quire register on the last leaf summarizes the contents of each gathering.

Covers rubbed. Top of first blank leaf clipped, sheet a3.7 (a3 signed "a2") on a guard and evidently supplied from another copy, occasional very minor thumb-soiling, foxing to sheet D1.8, minor small marginal dampstains in quire L. Provenance: Würzburg, Benedictines of St. Stephen (contemporary inscription on front pastedown, "Iste liber pertinet ad S. Stephanum In herbipoli"; a few contemporary marginalia, mainly single words in books 2, 9 and 13). Latterly in the collection of the Aschaffenburg scholar and bookseller Bernd Pattloch (1940-2014) with his bookplate.

HC 2806*. Goff J-209. GW M10965. CIBN J-141. Walsh 3401. Bod-inc J-088. BMC VII 969. BSB-Ink I-122. Cf. *Dizionario Bibliografico degli Italiani* 48:801-803.

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

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

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

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

(1) Very rare first edition of Struthius critical translation, of Galen's *Astrologiae ad aphrodisium* (i.e. *Prognostica de decubitu infirmorum*) and *De urinus*. Josephus Struthius (1510–1568) was one of the most famous physicians of the Renaissance. "During his studies, Struthius began translating the works of Galen and Hippocrates, and among many he translated from Greek to Latin was Galen's 'Astrologia ad Aphrodisium'. At the request of the professors of Padua University, Struthius's translation was published. ... Struthius's critical sense, which had a crucial effect on further studies, is best described by the following opinion: "[...] He refers to Galen as an Arab refers to his steed with which he travels through the desert. He judges him, loves him; however, he knows how to use the bridle and say: No, this is the wrong way." This criticism is particularly evident in the rejection of many types of pulse which are distinguished by Galen and Avicenna, and which were not confirmed in Struthius's practical observations" (Grzybowski et al.).

(2) First Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen's *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqrat) 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.

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

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



Astronomical and surveying instruments from the time of Galileo, with a world map in two hemispheres with movable volvelles

47. 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.

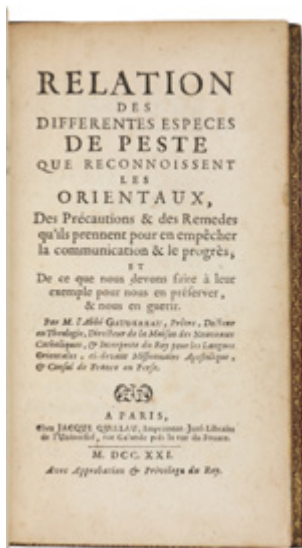
Venice, Roberto Meietti, 1598. 4°. With engraved title-page, folding woodcut plate, 3 woodcut volvelles with moving parts, and numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Including a world map in two hemispheres (incl. America and a scattering of islands at the location of Australia) on two facing pages, 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 since classical history, by the Italian astronomer Giovanni Paolo Gallucci (1538–ca. 1621), a well-known private teacher 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 relating library stamp “Bibliotheca Capucinatorum Placentiae” on the engraved title-page. A few marginal water stains and some occasional spots, otherwise in very good condition.

Adams G 167. Burden 96. Cantamessa 1688. Crone 98. Erwin Tomash 23. Shirley 199. for Gallucci: G. Ernst, “Gallucci, Giovanni Paolo” in: Treccani LI (1998).



Treating plague in Ottoman Turkey

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

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

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

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

Blake 169. OCLC 495355672. Not in Waller or Wellcome.



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

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

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

The rare first edition of this extremely important and early collection of alchemical writings, which unites several first printings of works previously circulated only as manuscripts.

This is first edition to call Geber an “Arab”, the first to use “Summa perfectionis magisterii” on the title-page, and also the first printing of the famous “Smaragdine Table” of Hermes Trismegistus.

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

A complete copy in good condition showing light browning to paper, with wide margins containing extremely extensive early marginal annotations throughout. Stains to outer margin of last several leaves. A tear to the gutter of leaf c2 professionally repaired; old vellum repair to upper cover. A good copy. While the second edition of 1545, also very rare, has made a few appearances on the market, this first edition is extremely scarce.

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

Complete Ottoman medical manuscript, copied during the lifetime of the author

50. HACI PASHA. Teshil (“Facilitation”).

Ottoman medical manual. Central or Eastern Anatolia, 1 Du’l-Higga 810 H [= 28 April 1408 CE]. 8° (155 × 204 mm). Ottoman manuscript on laid paper. 134 pp. on 68 ff., written space ca. 90 × 140–145 mm. 15 lines, per extensum, written in a heavily Persian-influenced naskh style in black ink, gilt (“taddib”) section titles, rubricated and sometimes written in gilt for emphasis, no catchwords, but extensively vocalized Turkish text with Arabic diacritics. Gilt gadval borders around introductory double page, remainder of text within double red rules. Frequent marginalia and occasional glosses, with some prayers and charms. Early full leather binding with fore-edge flap, spine and flap hinges reinforced with later leather. € 58,000

Complete Ottoman medical manuscript, copied by the scribe Celalu’d-din Mehmud al-’Ala’i in 1408 CE, still during the lifetime of the book’s author, the Anatolian religious scholar and physician Haci Pasha (known in the Arabic tradition as Haggi Basha Galalu’d-Din al-Hidr bin ‘Ali bin al-Hattab al-Aydini).

The introduction (1v–2r) sets out the work’s content and structure, presented, with Arabic technical terms adopted into Turkish, as a compendium (“muhtasar”) and facilitation (“teshil”) of medical knowledge, offering a discussion of definitions, medical practices, the administration of solids and liquids, and a description of diseases with their symptoms and related therapies. The following sections treat dietary matters including regimens for exercise (“hereket”), meals (“gazalar”), hot baths (“hammamlar”) and vomiting (“istifrag”), as well as self-medication (4v–15v), fevers (“buhran”, 16r–17r), and the therapeutic and prophylactic properties of various foods (17v–26r). The third and by far the most extensive section (26r–67r) provides definitions and summary descriptions of the most common ailments with their aetiologies (proceeding from symptomological analysis, “alamet”) and treatments. A single final page (67v) entitled “Kitabu’l-Ihtilac” (“Book of attraction or palpitations”) contains apotropaic phrases to be pronounced over the patient and a short poem in 11 couplets, followed by the four-line colophon.

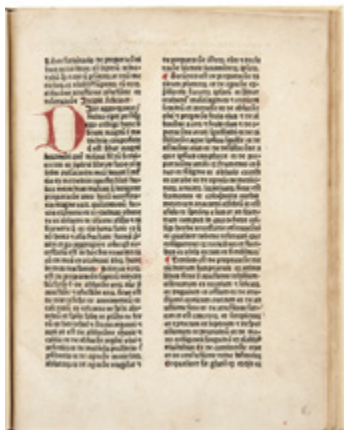
Haci Pasha was a famous 14th century physician from Anatolia who moved to Cairo, then the thriving capital of Mamluk Egypt, to refine his medical knowledge during what is today regarded as the beginning of the most famous period of Ottoman medicine. The present treatise enjoyed significant success for many decades and directly influenced the work of one of the most renowned Ottoman physicians of the 15th century, Serefeddin Sabuncuoglu (1385–1468), who composed the first surgical atlas in Ottoman Turkish. Margins somewhat fingerstained in places with a light waterstain throughout, but generally very well preserved.



*Incunabular edition of an important Arabic treatise
on the preparation of pharmaceutical drugs*

51. HALAF IBN ABBAS ABU AL-QASIM AL-ZAHRAWI. [Incipit:] Liber servitoris de preparacionibus medicinarum.

[Strasbourg, Johann Prüss, ca. 1483–1484]. Small folio. 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 AD 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.

H 11763. Goff N-163. GW M26754. Polain (B) 2842 (Abulcasis). Finger 742. BSB-Ink N-139.

Bound for King Louis XV

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

First edition thus. A highly interesting work comparing the different numerical systems used by various languages and cultures: Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, North and South American Indian cultures, Chinese, Japanese, Tamil, Coptic, Maori, etc. Separate chapters investigate the European adoption of the Arabic system of numerals. The engraved plate shows the shape of numerals throughout the world, while the folding table compares the pronunciation of the word for the number “6” in a wealth of languages.

The Spanish-born Jesuit Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1735–1809) counts as one of the most important authors of the Spanish Universalist School of the 18th century, an enlightened, global, comparative approach to historic and scientific theory. This work also appeared as volume 19 of the author’s monumental 21-volume cosmographical treatise “*Idea dell’ Universo*” (1778–87), being one of five volumes of the series to be issued separately.

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Astronomical manuscript

55. (HUSSEIN BIN IBRAHIM AL-KITBI AL-FALAK. Astronomical manuscript. No place, 1345 H [= 1929 CE]. Small folio (205 × 282 mm). Turkish manuscript on paper. 113 pp., per extensum, with half-page illustrated headpiece and numerous tables. Black and occasional red ink on paper, text ruled in red and green ink throughout. Contemporary black half calf over cloth boards. Decorated paper pastedowns.

€ 2,000

A “brief account of knowledge of some constants” by Hussein bin Ibrahim Al-Kitbi Al-Falak, written in accurate penmanship and containing numerous astronomical tables in black and red ink. Paper a little browned and brownstained. Bookplate on front flyleaf with printed portrait, dated 1342.



Arabic syntax: first edition

56. IBN AL-HAJIB. Kafiya.

[Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1592]. 4°. Printed in red and black throughout. Contemporary yellow boards with restored calf spine.

€ 35,000



First edition. “Editio princeps of this popular short syntax of the Arabic language, written in the 13th century. Two centuries later an Oriental printed edition was published in Istanbul (1786), but in the meantime this edition, printed in Arabic (30 point) throughout, could well have passed for a manuscript [...] To some copies a Latin title page was added bearing the legend: ‘Grammatica Arabica dicta Caphia auctore filio Alhagiabi’” (Smitskamp).

Composed by the Arabian grammarian Uthman Ibn Umar, known as Ibn al-Hajib (1175-1249), and printed at the Medicean Press, founded in 1584 by Cardinal Ferdinando I de’ Medici and directed by Giambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), an able scholar of Arabic.

Some edge faults (professionally repaired), old repairs to title page, with slight loss to letterpress. A wide-margined copy, generously printed in 13 lines per page. An exceptionally appealing typographical achievement.

Edit 16, CNCE 44392. Adams U 102 (both s. v. Uthman). BM-STC Italian 706. GAL I, p. 303. Smitskamp 30. Schnurrer 42.

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



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

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

€ 95,000

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

Ibn al-Haytham (965-c. 1040), known as Alhazen in the Western tradition, has been hailed as “the greatest Muslim physicist and one of the greatest students of optics of all times [...] The Latin translation [...] exerted a great influence upon Western science. It showed a great progress in experimental method. [Alhazen’s book contains] research in catoptrics, [a] study of atmospheric refraction, [a] better description of the eye, and better understanding of vision [as well as an] attempt to explain binocular vision [and the] earliest use of the camera obscura” (Sarton). “This combined edition served as the standard reference work on optics well into the 17th century, influencing scientists such as Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, and Descartes” (Norman).

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

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

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

One of the first defences of Arab influence in Western culture

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

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

First edition of this Latin translation, from the original Arabic, of books II, VI, and VII of the collection of medical texts referred to under the title of “Colliget” (from its Arabic title “Kulliyât”), written by the great Muslim physician Ibn Rushd (1126-98, Averroes in the Latin tradition).

This translation is important not only for being the first Averroes version given by a French translator, but also for containing one of the first defences of the part taken by Al-Andalus Arab intellectuals in the transmission of Greek philosophy in Europe. The first part contains the description of the human body’s functions and organs (with chapters dedicated to the brain and the spinal cord). The second part deals with the rules of healthy life, while the third exposes the principles of curing diseases.

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

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



Two important Islamic medical works – no copy recorded at auction

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

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

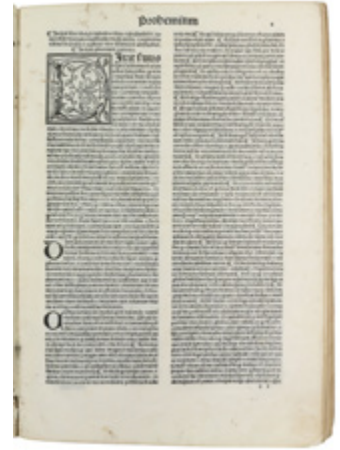
The “al-Taysir” (“Theysir”) of Ibn Zuhr, and the “al-Kulliyat” (“Colliget”) of Ibn Rushd, here edited by Hieronymus Surianus. This is the fourth edition in all, the first having appeared in Venice in 1490. Printed by the press of Gregorius de Gregoriis, which in the same year had produced the first book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



Two complete volumes in contemporary Renaissance bindings

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

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

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

The principal writing of Abu Ali al-Husain ibn Abdullah ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), the “Qanun” is the most authoritative medical text in the Islamic world. Written in Arabic, it was widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and formed the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted “perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker” (PMM).

The present two volumes comprise the complete Third Book, fen 1-12 and 13-22, and thus cover the principal part of the Qanun: special pathology and therapy “a capite ad calces” (from head to toe), including ailments of the ear, nose, and throat, as well as obstetrics. Volumes 1 and 4 (not present here) comprised books I (452 ff.) and book IV, fen 1 (142 ff.); books II and V were not part of this edition.

Both volumes lack merely the final blank leaf, otherwise complete with ample margins showing occasional deckle edges. Some light browning, some waterstaining to edges (mainly towards end of vol. 2), otherwise very little staining; some



worming mostly confined to blank margins. A few contemporary ms. annotations. Both volumes in their original, prettily blind- and gilt-tooled brown leather bindings over wooden boards.

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

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

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

61. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Flores Avicenne.

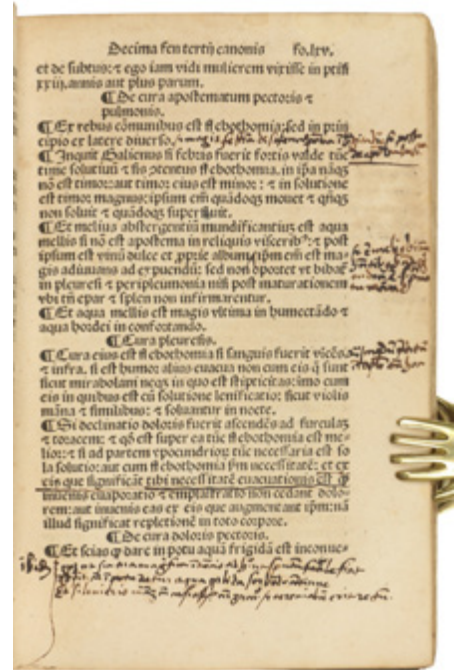
(Lyon, Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 14 Aug. 1508). 8°. With several botanical woodcut initials. Contemporary dark goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design. € 20,000

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

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

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

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



*The first illustrated edition
of the greatest work of Islamic medicine*

62. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Liber canonis, de medicinis cordialibus, et cantica. Cum castigationibus Andreae Alpigi Bellunensis [...].

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1544. Folio. 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. 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. 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).

Edit 16, CNCE 3545, Adams A 2325, BM-STC Italian 335, Durling 383, OCLC. Cf. Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. 57.

The greatest work of Islamic medicine, illustrated

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

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



Rare, early illustrated edition of “the most famous medical text ever written” (Garrison/M. 43). Giunta's was the first edition ever to contain illustrations (six meticulous woodcuts of a physician performing chiropractic treatments, as well as a diagram of the human eye anatomy). The present volume, the first and by far most copious of a set of three commonly bound in two volumes, comprises books 1 through 3 (out of 5).

Some light brownstaining, mainly confined to upper margin. Early 20th century bookplate to front pastedown. Binding uncommonly well preserved; a very appealing copy.

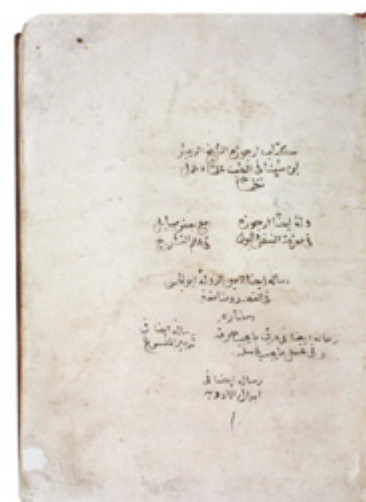
Krivatsy 496, OCLC 4457623. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. 57, no. 23. Norman 1590. N. G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (2014), pp. 140, 165. Garrison/M. 43f. Hayes, Genius of Arab Civilisation, Source of Renaissance, pp. 168-169. PMM II.

Complete collected medical manuscript

64. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Al-Urjuza fi l-tibb [Poem on Medicine] and other medical and alchemical treatises.

[Probably Ottoman Empire, late 17th century CE]. 4° (ca. 160 × 216 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 8 parts. 93 leaves, final blank leaf. Written in black ink throughout with red chapter headings, 19 lines, two columns and single column, on smoothed paper. Contemporary brown leather binding with gilt borders and recessed and gilt central ornament, stamped in relief. € 42,000

A fine, complete collected medical manuscript, including pharmacological and alchemical material. The principal section is formed by the “Urjuza fi l-tibb”, or “Medical Poem” of Ibn Sina, which can be considered a poetic summary in 1326 verses of the author's great encyclopedic textbook, the Qanun. The verse form made it popular as a mnemonic in the process of transmitting the Canon's medical knowledge from master to student. The second part of the work is more directly concerned with anatomical matters, but also discusses the pulse and urine.



The following section is “Al-Maqala al-Aminiya fi ‘l-fasd”, a treatise in ten chapters on phlebotomy. It was written by Abul-Hasan Hibatallah ibn Said ibn al-Tilmidi (d. 1165 CE), the Christian physician to the Abbasid caliph Al-Muqtafi, hailed as one of the greatest medical men of his age.

A subsequent essay treats the refinement of chemical substances by burning and washing, also discussing the characteristics of the combustion of various metals, including gold, silver, steel, copper, and lead. Further parts concern the refinement of medicines (by Al-Hasan ibn Bahram al-Mutatabbib) and the treatment of poisonings in general, but also offering an alphabetical pharmacopoeia. Leather covers professionally restored; modern marbled pastedowns. Internally quite clean; a few leaves show edge tears but without loss to text. Altogether a fine Arabic medical manuscript comprising a wide range of relevant material.

GAL I 457, 81 (“Manzuma fi ‘-tibt”); GAL S I, 823. For al-Maqala al-Aminiya see GAL I, 487.

Commentary on the Qanun

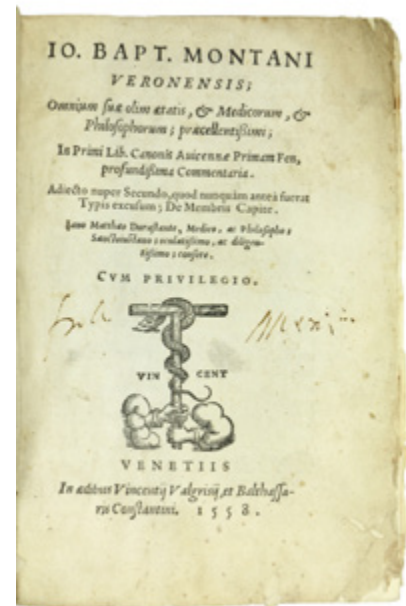
65. IBN SINA (Avicenna) / DA MONTE, Giovanni Battista. In primi lib. canonis Avicenna primam fen, profundissima commentaria. Adiecto nuper secundo, quod numquam antea fuerat typis excusum; de membris capite.

Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi & Baldassarre Costantini, 1558. 8°. Contemporary half vellum over pigskin with handwritten spine title and shelfmark. € 4,500

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

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

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



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

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

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

Rare fourth (?) edition of a collection of ten mediaeval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, several first published in this collection in 1500. They include: Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295–1368?), Regimen Sanitatis, on health; a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de Villanova (ca. 1295–1368?); Astronomia, on astrological influences on health, attributed to Hippocrates; Johannes de Zantvliete (fl. 1343–50), De dieta, on food; Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th

c.), *Quid pro quo*, a list of medicines for numerous ailments; Averroes (1126–1311) on poisons and on theriac, a poisonous concoction used as an antidote to other poisons, especially poisoned wounds; *Secreta*, a short piece attributed to Hippocrates; Villanova, *Tractatus de vinis*, an extensive and important work on wine; and Roger Bacon (ca. 1220–92), *De regimine senum et seniorum*, a treatise on geriatrics, here erroneously attributed to Villanova. Some incorporate notes taken from the works of Ibn Sina (Avicenna). The book ends with an index and table of contents. This collection was first printed at Paris in 1500, some of the works appearing there for the first time, and was reprinted in Lyon editions of ca. 1501 (anonymous, known from a unique copy) and ca. 1502 (by François Fradin). A few of the pieces had been published earlier: Salernitanus (Pavia 1478/79), *De Maynis* (Louvain 1482), both Averroes works together with the *Secreta*, (Bologna ca. 1497/1500).

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

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

Commentary on the “Qanuncheh”

67. [IBN SINA (Avicenna)]. SHAH ARZANI, Muhammad Akbar ibn Muhammad / AL-JAGHMINI, Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Umar. Mufarrih al-qulub. *Sharh-i qanunchah-i Chaghmini*.

[Central Asia], 1119–20 H [= 1707/08 CE]. Tall 8° (150 × 265 mm). Persian manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. (340) ff., 23 lines, per extensum. Black ink with red emphases. Modern red blindstamped full calf, bound to style.

€ 7,500



Expansive commentary on the “Qanunchah” (“Qanuncheh”, “Small Canon”) of Mahmud al-Jaghmini, the important Persian medical compendium based on Ibn Sina’s famous Arabic “Qanun”. Al-Jaghmini’s handbook of medicine was widely used at Eastern Persian schools as an introductory medical instruction manual for at least three centuries. The present commentary by Shah Arzani was copied by Fadhl al-Din in 1119–1120 H. Paper browned and brittle, some edge tears (rarely touching the text). Prettily bound to style in a modern full leather binding with oriental cover decorations stamped in relief.

Illustrated manuscript of the Qanuncheh, or “small canon”: a summary of Ibn Sina’s famous Canon of Medicine

68. [IBN SINA (Avicenna)]. [AL-JAGHMINI, Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Umar and others]. [Qanuncheh (= Small canon)].

No place, 1279 H [= 1862 CE]. 8° (ca. 17.5 × 10.5 cm). Manuscript on paper, written in a cursive, Persian-Arabic script in 15 to 23 lines per page. With 1 leaf containing 8 hand coloured illustrations, with captions, of medical instruments (4 instruments on respectively the recto and verso of leaf 26). Contemporary brown calf, with blind-stamped decorations. € 28,000

Arabic manuscript containing the Arabic translation of Ibn Sina’s *Qanunsab* (“Small canon”), originally written in Persian: a brief medical compendium compiled by the Khwarazmian polymath Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Umar al-Jaghmini based on Ibn Sina’s famous *Qanun*. This abridged manual of medicine is arranged in ten parts (“maqalat”, or “discourses”), each containing several chapters. The first maqalat serves as a general introduction, dealing with the basic concepts of 14th century medical science and illustrating the various physical qualities (al-arkan) and body



constitutions (al-amzīgat), then focusing on the four Galenic humours (al-ahlat) – blood, phlegm, yellow and black bile – before discussing the parts of the body, the senses or faculties (al-quwá), and the preservation of one's natural temper (al-umur at-tabi iya). Further "discourses" treat anatomy, the various "conditions of the human body" ("ahwal badan al-insan"), the pulse, the "tafsira", or urine bottle given to the physician by the patient for inspection, the various aspects of the "wise management of diseases", "head diseases" and "diseases affecting the other body parts", chronic diseases of the various organs, evident defects (or "infirmities") in the external appearance of the body, fevers, and ultimately the importance of food and drink as remedies.

The *Qanuneh* was widely used at Eastern Persian schools as an introductory medical instruction manual for at least three centuries. Slight soiling of the extremities of the leaves, otherwise in good condition.

First French edition of the Kitab al-Najah

69. IBN SINA (Avicenna) / VATTIER, Pierre (transl.). [Kitab al-Najah – French]. La logique du fils de Sina, communément appelé Avicenne, prince des philosophes et médecins Arabes.

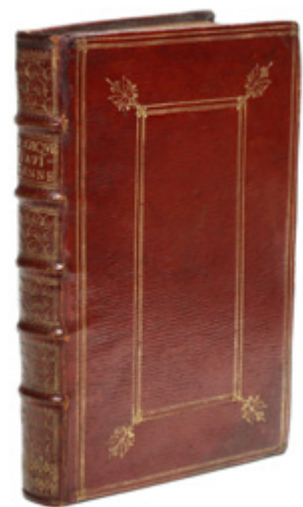
Paris, Vattier, Augustin Courbe & Jean Huart, 1658. 8°. Contemporary full red morocco, both covers, spine and leading edges finely gilt. Marbled endpapers.

€ 15,000

First French edition of the *Kitab al-Najah* ("The Book of Salvation"), the part on logics from Ibn Sina's great scientific and philosophical encyclopedia *Kitab Al-Shifa'* ("The Book of Healing"). Translated by the French oriental scholar Pierre Vattier (1623-67), himself a physician like Avicenna. Ibn Sina's system of logic is known as "Avicennian logic", in contrast to Aristotelian logic. By the 12th century, Avicennian logic had replaced Aristotelian logic as the dominant system in the Islamic world; after the Latin translations of the 12th century, his writings were also an important influence on Western mediaeval writers such as Albertus Magnus.

Light browning throughout; occasional faint waterstains to the lower margin. Very prettily gilt morocco binding; tools attributable to the binders of Macé-Ruette (cf. Esmerian, *La reliure au XVIIe siècle*). From the library of the French neurologist Maurice Villaret (1877-1946) with his memento-mori style bookplate to front pastedown.

OCLC 978575366. Cf. GAL I, 454, 18.



Very early manuscript of the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

70. IBRĀHĪM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname [The Book of Knowledge and Skills].

[Ottoman Empire, ca 1760]. Folio (209 × 318 mm). 459, (2), 14 (but: 13) ff. of index, numerous errors in Arabic pagination, but complete according to catchwords. Ottoman Turkish manuscript on thin, polished, cream-coloured laid paper. Text is in fine naskh script with black and red ink within a red double-lined border, 31 lines of text. Occasional red underlining, sections usually demarcated by a single word of red text on a line with a red border on either side. With 11 full-page colour illustrations of scientific diagrams, 2 full-page coloured world maps, 8 full-page coloured tables, 2 full-page illustrations of Mekka and Jerusalem, 4 coloured half-page diagrams and 1 coloured half-page table, as well as a round, black and red ink diagram. Contemporary full calf, expertly rebacked with six compartments of raised bands and gilt motifs, gilt red title label, all edges speckled red.

€ 35,000



A fine 18th century manuscript copy of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, not printed until 1835 (in Bulaq). The “Marifetname”, or “Book of Gnosis” is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. Ibrahim Haqqi Erzurumi (1703-80) is considered an outstanding figure of 18th century Ottoman Turkey. Based on an immense knowledge of the Sufi branch of Islam as well as his studies in Western science, he devoted himself to the domains of both religion and science, considering both a means of approaching God. Although Ibrahim Haqqi completed his work in 1756, very few surviving manuscripts predate the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The British Library holds a copy (MS.Or.12964) compiled in 1235 H (1820 CE), and the earliest known manuscript copy was long thought to be that in the Khalili collection, dated 1226 H / 1811 CE (J. M. Rogers, *Empire of the Sultans*, 1995, no. 74, pp. 121 & 123), but a copy predating this by seven years was sold by Bloomsbury in 2014 (7 December sale, lot 123).

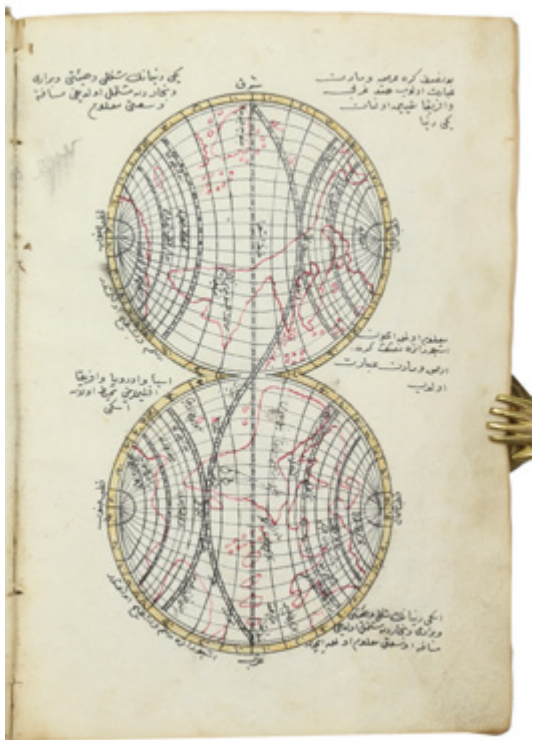
Occasional smudging of ink; minor offsetting on pages facing illustrations, leaves 7-11 with minor waterstains in the upper corner margins, leaves 12-18 expertly reinforced in the upper margin, with rather severe loss to text in upper half of leaves 14v and 15. Text appears to be lost on 378r (faint traces of text still remain). Leaves 343v-350v have dark pink stain in centre of text toward gutter (no loss), likewise on 443v-463v. Leaves 448-454 have had their margins reinforced. Leaves numbered 449 and 450 must be switched, as well as 453 and 454. Altogether a very appealing copy with the numerous illustrations showing fine detail.

Cf. Zenker I, 1709. F. Gülen, “Key Concepts in the Practice of Sufism,” p. 106, n. 69. Z. Virk, “Science and Technology in Ottoman Sultanate”.

Manuscript of the first treatment of Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

71. IBRÂHİM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. [The Book of Knowledge and Skills].

[Ottoman Empire, early 19th century – ca. 1820 CE]. 4° (ca. 175 × 230 mm). Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper. 11-277 numbered leaves (lacking the first 10 ff. from the front of the volume, all likely from the Fihrist), per extensum, 16 lines in black Naskh, words and headings in red throughout, over ten leaves with full-page illustrations and diagrams, some of these in colour, including the double-page illustration of the globe as spheres, many tables and diagrams also appearing throughout the text. Contemporary leather-backed cloth boards, cloth with stamped tughra of sultan to covers (head-over-heels). € 15,000



A fine, still early 19th century manuscript copy of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, not printed until 1835 (in Bulaq). The “Marifetname”, or “Book of Gnosis” is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar, placing the sun at the center of the universe. While this copy of the text is in a relatively informal hand, the diagrams have been executed to an excellent standard. The text and drawings were likely executed in different workshops, as the scribe allocated far more space than necessary for the illustrator, resulting in numerous blank pages throughout the text.

Leather spine worn with slight loss to leather at extremities, cloth also worn with loss. Contemporary foliation throughout, a few scuffs and smudges. Spine cracked with a few individual gatherings becoming loose. Overall a clean copy.

The first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar



72. IBRÂHİM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname [The Book of Knowledge and Skills].

Bulaq, al-Matbaa ül-Kubra, 1255 AH (= 1839/40 CE). Folio. With 13 full-page scientific diagrams, 2 full-page world maps, 8 full-page tables, 3 full-page illustrations of Mekka and Jerusalem, 5 half-page diagrams and 1 half-page table. € 15,000

Second edition of the “Book of Gnosis”, an encyclopedic Ottoman Turkish work by Erzurumlu İbrâhim Hakki (Ibrahim El-Haqqi, 1703-80?) on astronomy, mathematics, anatomy, psychology, philosophy, and Sufi mysticism. Compiled from 400 sources and completed in 1757, the book was written in a layman’s language. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar.

Well preserved in a modern binding.

Zenker I, 1709. OCLC 949546174.

Illustrated astronomical commentary

73. JAGHMINI AL-KHWARIZMI, Mahmud bin Muhammad bin Omar al- / QADIZADE AL-RUMI, Musa ibn Muhammad. Sharh al-mulakhas al-Jaghmini fi al-hay’a [Commentary on Al-Jaghmini’s Summary of Astronomy].

Persia, 16th century [ca. 1590]. 8° (ca. 120 × 240 mm). Arabic manuscript on beige paper. 82 leaves, 21 lines. Black ink in Nastaliq’ script by two hands, important words underlined in red ink; numerous diagrams in red ink. Bound in brown morocco. € 28,000

Illustrated commentary by Qadizade al-Rumi on Al-Jaghmini’s famous astronomical treatise “Mulakhas” (“Summary on the Science of the Authority”), completed in 808 AH. Al-Rumi (1364-1436), known under the name of Salah al-Din Musa Pasha, was one of the principal astronomers at the famous Samarkand observatory. The present treatise is dedicated to his ruler and patron Ulugh Beg. Signs of wear; dampstaining and some edge tears throughout.

Cf. GAL I, 473.



Illustrated astronomical commentary



74. JAGHMINI AL-KHWARIZMI, Mahmud bin Muhammad bin Omar al- / QADIZADE AL-RUMI, Musa ibn Muhammad. Sharh al-mulakhas fi al-hay’a [Commentary on the Summary of Astronomy].

No place, 1096 H [= 1684/85 CE]. 8° (124 × 192 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper in black (and occasional red) Naskh script. 322 pp., frequently interleaved with extensive comments on later paper, prefixed with 6 ff. (some blank). 13 lines, text enclosed within black and gilt rules, gilt headpiece to first page. Numerous coloured diagrams throughout. Contemporary black calf with fore-edge flap, gilt cover borders and central stamped ornaments. Marbled pastedowns. € 35,000

Illustrated commentary by Qadizade al-Rumi on Al-Jaghmini’s famous astronomical treatise “Mulakhas” (“Summary on the Science of the Authority”), completed in 808 AH. Al-Rumi

(1364-1436), known under the name of Salah al-Din Musa Pasha, was one of the principal astronomers at the famous Samarkand observatory.

Binding rubbed and chipped along extremities. A paper flaw to the colophon, repaired with some loss. Some leaves loosed, a few edge defects (more prominent to first leaf) and occasional duststains and fingerstains, but on the whole very well preserved. A valuable copy owned and annotated by Mustafa bin Khalil.

Cf. GAL I, 473.

Inscribed by a Mosul physician in 913 AH (1507 AD)

75. AL-JURJANI, Zayn al-Din Abu Ibrahim Isma'il bin Husayn. Dhakhirah-i Khwarazm-Shahi. [Probably Anatolia, ca. 1490 / 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 blind-stamped with a single tool to form a central motif of three interlocking lozenges, smaller lozenges above and below, blind-stamped corner-pieces. € 65,000



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 and became attached to the Khwarizmshahs Kutb al-Din Muhammad, to whom he dedicated his 'Dhakhirah', and Atsiz b. Muhammad [...] 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 (Avicenna), 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 AH (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 & SI, 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.

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



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

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

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

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

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

Including Trew's magnificent white falcon

77. KNORR, Georg Wolfgang. *Deliciae naturae selectae oder auserlesenes Naturalien-Cabinet welches aus den drey Reichen der Natur zeigt, was von curiosen Liebhabern aufbehalten und gesammelt zu werden verdient [...]* fortgesetzt von dessen Erben, beschrieben von Philipp Ludwig Stadius Müller und in das Französische übersetzt von Matthäus Verdier de la Blaquièrre.

Nuremberg, (1754–)1766/67. Large folio. With coloured engraved title-page (dated 1754), large engraved vignette by Andreas Hoffer after Gottfried Eichler, and 91 (1 folding) coloured or colour-printed engravings by Knorr, J. A. Eisenmann, A. Hoffer and others. Contemporary calfskin binding gilt. € 45,000



First edition of this monumental work of natural history, one of the most splendid zoological works ever produced in Nuremberg. Begun by Knorr as early as 1751, it was continued by his heirs after his death in 1761. The book describes items from the great contemporary natural history collections, including the magnificent white falcon (with hood) from the collection of the famous physician and botanist Christoph Jakob Trew. The illustrations, occasionally printed in colours but mostly hand-coloured in radiant hues, depict birds, exotic mammals, fishes, corals, butterflies and other insects. Occasional insignificant waterstaining to the wide blank margins of the text; a few plates show unobtrusive fingerstaining. A beautiful, very wide-margined copy in excellent state of preservation, printed on good, strong paper. Plates show clean, distinct colours and superior contrast.

Nissen, ZBI 2227. Horn/Schenkling 12038. Hagen I, 426. Dean I, 696. Graesse IV, 35.

“One of the earliest Western documents showing a revival of interest in botany” (Hunt): a magnificent, heavily annotated copy, ex-libris Fairfax Murray

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

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



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

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

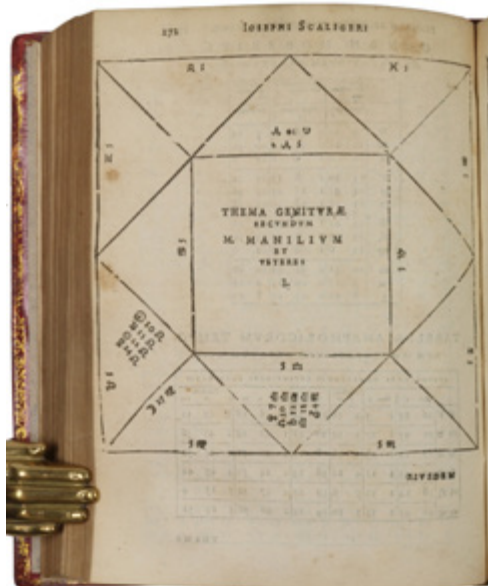
Having belonged to the celebrated collector, art dealer, and Pre-Raphaelite painter Charles Fairfax Murray (1849-1919), the present copy is in a magnificent state of preservation. Relative to the British Library copy, the present copy is much larger (193 × 134 mm vs 183 × 130 mm). It is unwashed, and most of the annotations by a contemporary pharmacist have been preserved almost in their entirety. The Fairfax Murray catalogue describes the binding as “brown morocco extra, gilt edges in rough”; the present copy is cited in most bibliographical studies of “De Viribus Herbarum” including that of Lökkös. Hain, Reichling, and the BMC fail to record the present variant with the error “cognoscere” on the penultimate line of the final leaf. Light spotting throughout; lower blank corner of title-page discreetly repaired. With a handwritten letter enclosed from a curator at the Cambridge University Library, addressed to “Dr. Fleming” and dated 7th March [19]49, discussing this copy.

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

Scaliger on Arabic star names

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

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



Third edition of Scaliger’s famous recension of this instructional poem on astronomy written in the first century. “[Scaliger’s] penetrating scholarship and powerful gift of analysis were magisterially demonstrated in his edition of one of the most difficult of Latin texts, the ‘Astronomica’ of Manilius, and this was a forerunner to his greatest work [namely ‘De emendatione temporum’]” (PMM, p. 59f.). The commentary (pp. 473–510, with letterpress Arabic) contains one of the earliest European studies of Arabic star names (“De quarundam stellarum arabicis appellationibus”). This edition was first published by Estienne in 1579; the first part of the present edition had already appeared in the previous year (cf. Adams M 364, Graesse IV, 364 & Houzeau/L. 1037).

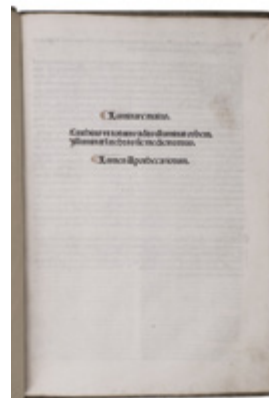
Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Rebound in the 19th century, trimming the edges fairly closely, touching some of the diagrams. Modern endpapers. Occasional light brownstaining; insignificant waterstain to gutter of first few leaves and outer margins. A few early annotations in brown ink.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

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

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

80. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico DE AUGUSTIS, and Paulus DE SUARDIS. *Luminare maius. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas. Lumen apothecariorum.*

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



Seventh known copy of an early edition of an important treatise on pharmacology and medical botany, by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500), first published in Venice 1490 or Pavia 1494 (Sordano records an edition by Octavius Scotus in 1490, but the ISTC records no edition by him until 1496). It is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777–857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who taught at the academy in Gundeshapur, Iran, and was personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The present edition includes Manlio’s preliminary note addressed to Bernardinus Niger, included in the 1494, 1496 and 1499 editions but omitted in many later editions. The title-page indicates that the book also contains “Lumen apothecariorum”, a work by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–97), first published in 1492. But it is not present here or in any of the other seven copies we have traced. The two works were combined in the Venice editions of 1504, ca. 1502/05 and 1506. De Gregori apparently followed one of these editions but did not include the second work. Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?) edited the first two.

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

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

*Mediaeval poem on corals and gemstones,
attributed to an Arab king*

81. [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. € 4,500

Rare 16th century edition of this poem on gemstones, ascribed to the legendary Evax, king of Arabia, and sometimes entered in bibliographies accordingly, though in fact written by Marbod, the bishop of Rennes, in the late 11th century. The book, which survives in more than 60 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. “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” (E3v).



“One of the questions connected with this work is whether it is by Marbodus 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.

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

Translated from Arabic, uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions

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

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

Bound with:

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

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

Contemporary wooden boards on three raised double bands with leather spine. Two brass clasps (repaired). € 85,000

(I) Editio princeps of this “work composed in Arabic probably exactly in the form in which it is preserved in Latin, typical of the encyclopaedic period but limited [...] to certain early sources” (Carmody), uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions. The form, arranged in twelve parts according to each house, is based on the doctrines of Sahl al-Tustari. The various tracts are constructed from chapters compiled systematically from such writers as Mâshâ’allâh (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-Khayyâj.

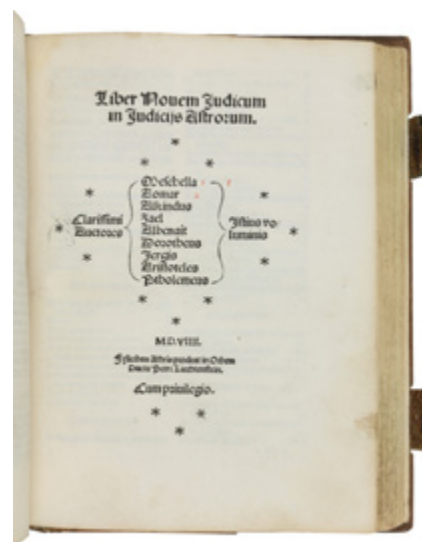
Extremely rare. A very clean copy with only an insignificant inkstain in the lower margin of ff. 12v and 13r and tiny traces of worming in the upper margin of the final two leaves. A few contemporary handwritten marginalia; f. 80v has a contemporary handwritten ownership of Wigand, Baron Redwitz (1476-56),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

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

(II) Aristotle’s “Meteorology”, long known in the West only through a Latin translation based on the Arabic version “al-’Athar al-’Ul-wiyyah”. This is the very rare illustrated first edition of Faber’s expanded translation, including an extensive commentary by Johannes Cochlaeus, who also mentions the recently-discovered American continent (“Nova illa Americi terra”). Comprising the first three of Aristotle’s four books (on the heavens, water, and wind), it also constitutes “one of the main sources of medieval geology” (Stillwell, *Awakening* 577). “Cochlaeus’s discussion of the relationship between motion and heat appears quite modern” (cf. Spahn). The woodcuts, coloured in earth tones or simply accented by the rubricator, show spheres as well as light and cloud phenomena; a large woodcut shows the climate zones of the ancient world.

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

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



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

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

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

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

Astrology, alchemy and mineralogy on the threshold of modern science

83. MAZZOTTA, Benedetto. De triplici philosophia naturali, astrologica, et minerali. In quibus differit cohaerenter de elementis, & variis mixtorum proprietatibus. ... Opus theol. philos. medicis, chymicis, & astrologis jucundum, ac simul utile.

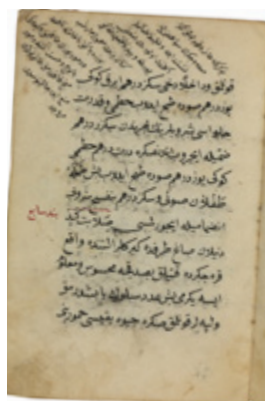
Bologna, Giovanni Baptista Ferroni, 1653. 4°. With an engraved heraldic and allegorical frontispiece drawn and engraved by Bartolomeo Coriolano with the arms of the dedicatee Hipolyto Cattaneo, a full-page engraving (with 7 figures) on an integral leaf, and 2 engraved illustrations and 2 woodcut diagrams in the text. Contemporary boards covered with a vellum leaf from a 16th-century(?) plain-chant manuscript antiphony. € 19,500

First and only edition of a detailed Latin treatise mixing astronomy, astrology, mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, alchemy and gemology, by Benedetto Mazzotta, professor of theology at the University of Bologna and a member of the Benedictine order. Mazzotta belonged to the old school of Bologna scientists, attributing powers to the traditional four elements, the planets and precious stones, and defending the geocentric model of the universe against Copernicus, whose heliocentric model (he notes) had been condemned by the Church. It "beautifully illustrates scientific knowledge on the threshold of modern science, which would increasingly be based on experiments rather than on philosophical speculation" (Schuh). The work seems to have escaped the attention of alchemists, scientists, historians and collectors, perhaps because it falls in the transition from alchemy and astrology to modern science. Of special interest is the engraved frontispiece by Bartolomeo Coriolano (1599–1676), a highly gifted artist and engraver. A great deal of alchemical symbolism has been read into it.

With early owner's inscriptions and a bookplate. The book uses several paper stocks and one (in this copy in quires K-O and V-Z) has browned slightly and there are very minor browned patches or spots in the frontispiece and last 3 leaves, but the book is otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed. Some of the sewing supports have broken at the hinges, the backstrip is damaged and there are some wormholes in the sides. A fascinating view of ideas about natural phenomena during the transition to modern scientific thought.



ICCU NAPE007814 & RLZE024413 (6 copies); Riccardi I, 2, cols. 144–145; Schuh, Mineralogy (2007) II, pp. 1024–1025; Thorndike VII, pp. 643–646.



Turkish pharmacopoeia

84. [MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT]. Tazkirah 'ata' tabib Dari'sh-Shifa'.

Eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire, early 18th century [ca. 1720]. 8°. Ottoman Turkish manuscript, with medical terminology mostly in Arabic. 50 pp. Black (and occasional red) ink on smoothed paper. 19th century marbled wrappers. € 3,500

A traditional pharmacological essay or pharmacopoeia, as well as a description of several ailments and medical conditions (including earache, infection of the larynx, uvular edema, malaria, jaundice, and yellow fever), with their treatment indications. Interestingly, there is a specific reference to opium ("afyon" in Turkish).

The anonymous scribe was very probably a physician or medical practitioner with an imperfect knowledge of Arabic, most likely a Turk. No colophon, but likely written in the early 18th century in an Arabic-speaking Eastern province of the Ottoman Empire. Occasional stains and smudging; some corner and edge flaws throughout with chipping to wrappers.

Anatomical manual in Urdu

85. [MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT – Urdu]. Majmuah Tibb [Compendium of Medicine].

[Delhi or Bombay], 1307 H [= 1890 CE]. 4° (164 × 253 mm). Urdu manuscript on smoothed oriental paper, with several terms written in Devanagari. (1), 333 pp., 1 blank f., 60 pp., ca. 21 lines, per extensum. Black ink with red emphases. With several hand-coloured anatomical pen-and-ink drawings in the text. Modern red blindstamped full calf, bound to style.

€ 12,500



A prettily illustrated late 19th century anatomical manual written in Urdu. The careful illustrations show the human skeleton and its individual parts, the muscular apparatus, the organs, the eye, a fetus in the womb, etc. Paper browned and brittle with a few edge tears, but on the whole very well preserved.

Beautifully contemporary hand-coloured copies of Maria Sibylla Merian's masterpieces on the Surinam and European insects and their plants bound together

86. MERIAN, Maria Sibylla. Over de voortteeling en wonderbaerlyke veranderingen der Surinaamsche insecten ...

Amsterdam, Jean Frederic Bernard, 1730. With an engraved frontispiece by J. Oosterwijk after F. Ottens, with an engraved title vignette and 72 full-page plates of Surinam insects, caterpillars, butterflies, worms, toads, lizards, snakes, spiders, shells and tadpoles and frogs, all coloured by a contemporary hand.

With: (2) MERIAN, Maria Sibylla; Jean MARRET (add.). De Europische insecten, naauwkeurig onderzocht, na 't leven geschildert ...



Amsterdam, Jean Frederic Bernard, 1730. Title-page printed in red and black with an engraved title-vignette by B. Picart and 185 engravings of flowers and insects, each printed from a separate plate of which 184 are printed on 47 inserted leaves and 1 plate printed at the end of the letterpress text, all coloured by a contemporary hand.

2 works in 1 volume. Imperial 2° (ca. 53.5 × 37 cm). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine with red morocco spine label with the author's name in gold, red and blue speckled edges. Preserved in a modern slipcase. € 180,000

The most important works of Maria Sibylla Merian, the most famous female artist on natural history in the 17th and 18th century, on Surinam and European insects, both coloured by a contemporary hand. M. S. Merian (1647–1717) was a German-Dutch painter of plants, flowers and insects. She is often considered to be first to draw insects together with their foodplants and she is also known for the fact that she was the first to depict the different stages of the metamorphosis of caterpillars into butterflies.

The present volume includes Merian's famous important work on Surinam insects, titled *Metamorphosis insectorum Surinamensium*. In 1699 she went to Surinam to study insects and butterflies, including caterpillars. Because of illness, she had to return in 1701. The *Metamorphosis*

insectorum Surinamensium, based upon the notes and drawings she made there contains beautifully executed full-page plates, showing insects and other animals together with their foodplants and flowers, which she studied during her stay in Surinam. It includes among others caterpillars and butterflies and their metamorphosis, worms, toads, lizards, snakes, spiders, shells and the metamorphosis of tadpoles into frogs. It is often considered as her most important and most famous work, because she was the first to show the then unknown metamorphosis of butterflies and beetles from Surinam and because the work also showed other animals as iguanas and snakes besides insects and plants.

The other work in the present volume is Merian's work on European insects is as much as interesting as the first one. It also shows European insects and butterflies and their foodplants, including many flowers. This work consists of smaller plates, printed together with 3 or 4 to a leaf.

Both works are considered to be the most complete editions of her works. Altogether a highly interesting volume, combining Merian's innovating entomological and botanical research together with their talent for engraving in two highly informative and beautifully illustrated works.

Binding restored around the spine and at the corners. With some minor occasional spotting or thumbing and some insignificant foxing. Ad 1 with the upper right corner of the frontispiece repaired, some minor off-setting of the colour of plate 1 to the facing text leaf, a slight vertical crease fold to the dedication leaf and plate 3, two very small repaired marginal tears to pp. 47–48 and with plate 35 printed upside down. Ad 2 with a small marginal tear to p. 47–48 (not affecting the text), some minor off-setting of the colour of plate XCVII to the facing text leaf, some slight creases in the leaf with the plates CXIII–CXVI, pp. 85–86 with 2 repaired holes (barely affecting the text). Overall a very good copy of these botanical and entomological masterpieces by Maria Sibylla Merian with all the plates contemporary hand-coloured

(1) Dunthorne (in note of the 1719 Latin ed.); BM NH, p. 1290; Horn & Schenkling 14992; Hunt 484; Landwehr, Coloured plates 130; Nissen BBI 1341; STCN 297296914 (6 copies of which 3 complete); cf. Pritzel 6105 (other ed.); not in Stafleu & Cowan.

(2) BM NH, p. 1290; Horn & Schenkling 14993; Hunt 483 (in text of the French 1730 ed.); Landwehr, Coloured plates 136; Nissen BBI 1342; STCN 240160576 (8 copies of which 5 complete) cf. Dunthorne 205 (French 1730 ed.); not in Pritzel, not in Stafleu & Cowan.

Mesue in Italian – the third known copy

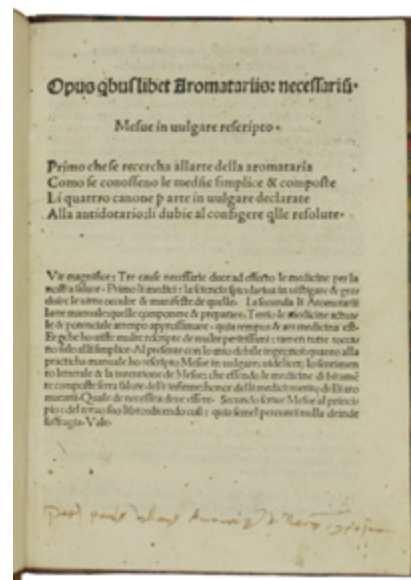
87. MESUE THE YOUNGER (MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI). *Opus quibuslibet aromataris: necessariu[m]. Mesue in vulgare rescripto.*

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was an Ottoman scientist, author, military leader, diplomat and even Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire (in 1912), born in Bursa. He attended, and later taught at, the Ottoman Military College and was praised for his intellect and his military prowess. He was a respected authority on military technology, astronomy and related subjects. He visited the West to learn about new scientific discoveries, which would help with his military modernization plans. Moreover, he was also one of the founders of the (still existing) Darüssafaka Society, a charity providing equal opportunities in education for underprivileged children.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha wrote many works on military and scientific subjects. An example of one of his other influential scientific works is *Islahü't-takvim* (published in 1307 AH / 1890 CE) advocating for the implementation of a uniform Islamic calendar, similar to the Gregorian calendar in the West, in order to better connect Middle Eastern countries with each other.

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

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



A Persian book on compound remedies

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

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

First edition. The editor, Joseph Labrosse, "was born in Toulouse in 1636 and entered a Carmelite order, taking the name of Fr. Angelus of St Joseph. In 1662 he went to Rome and studied Arabic for two years before travelling to Isfahan to study Persian. While in Iran, he used medicine as a means of propagating Christianity and in the process read many Arabic and Persian books on medicine and 'visited the houses of the learned people of Isfahan and paid hundreds of visits to the shops of the druggists, the pharmacists, and the chemists.' After returning to France in 1678 he published his 'Pharmacopoea persica', which consisted of a Latin translation of a Persian book on compound remedies written in the previous century by Muzaffar ibn Muhammad al-Husayni (d. 1556), with additional comments by Labrosse" (in: I. Loudon [ed.], *Western Medicine* [1997], p. 52f.). Hyde (*Biographia Britannica*, cited by Langlès, *Biographie universelle*) asserts that the credit for this work really belongs to Père Matthieu. Insignificant chipping to spine label. Some minor browning and brownstaining. 18th century annotations on first endpaper and engraved bookplate to pastedown. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941-2013).

Wilson 7. OCLC 13058281.

First edition of two of the most important works on twilight and optics

90. NUNES, Pedro. Salacie[n]sis, de crepusculis liber unus, nu[n]c rece[n]s & natus et editus. [Including:] ABU 'ABD ALLAH MUHAMMAD IBN MU'ADH [title-page: Alhazen (Ibn Al-Haytham)]. De causis crepusculorum liber unus, à Gerardo Cremonensi iam olim Latinita te donatus, nunc vero omniu[m] primum in lucem editus.

Lisbon, Ludovicus Rodericus, (January 1542). 4°. With woodcut allegorical and architectural title-page with putti and mythological women holding drapes hanging from an arch and the Royal Portuguese coat of arms at the foot, 40 woodcut (geometrical and optical) figures in text, Rodericus's large full-page emblematic woodcut printer's device and many woodcut initials. Bound in a period-style Italian calf binding, gold-tooled spine, blind-tooled frames on front and back boards and gold-tooled centerpieces on the front and back board with "Petri Nonii" on the front board and "MDXLII" on the back board. € 75,000



First edition of two of the most important and rarest scientific works on twilight and optics. The first is written by the greatest Portuguese mathematician Pedro Nunez (1492–1577), who served as cosmographer royal to the court of João III. His “De crepusculis” discusses new solutions for problems concerning twilight (such as the shortest twilight period) and the refraction of light, and announces his new instrument for measuring exceedingly small angles, now called a “nonius”.

The second work, also entitled “De crepusculis”, was written (according to the title-page) by the greatest Islamic physicist Ibn Al-Haytham (965–1039), from living in the Arabian Peninsula, whose seminal work on optics broke with ancient Greek theories. In fact, the work is now attributed to the great Andalusian father of spherical trigonometry, the 11th-century mathematician and astronomer Abu 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Mu'adh, who was described by Averroës as “advanced and high-ranking” (Sabra, p. 85), but about whom very little is known. His work discusses the density of the atmosphere and establishes a relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude. It also notes that twilight only ceases or begins when the sun reaches 19 degrees below the horizon. This work is one of the artifacts through which Islamic civilisation made significant and crucial contributions to scientific knowledge in the pre-modern age during their golden age of Arabic science, although the Latin translations in this field only provide “a dim reflection of the true splendour of achievements” (Gerli, p. 804).

With an owner's inscription at the head of the title-page and a handwritten impressum on the title-page in the same hand, three faint library stamps (two of a library in Douai) and with marks of an erased bookplate on the front pastedown. Binding very slightly worn around the spine, some small stains on the endpapers, but otherwise a beautiful copy in very good condition.

Adams N 375. DSB X, 160f. Honeyman 2353. Houzeau/Lancaster 1188 & 2473. King Manuel 48. Palau 196.748. Poggendorff II, 305. Sabra, “The authorship of the Liber de crepusculis”, in: Isis 58.1 (1967), pp. 77-85. Stilwell 781 & 863. Cf. Carmody, Arabic Astronomical and Astrological Sciences in Latin Latin Translation; Gerli, Medieval Iberia (2003), p. 804. Not in Vagnetti.

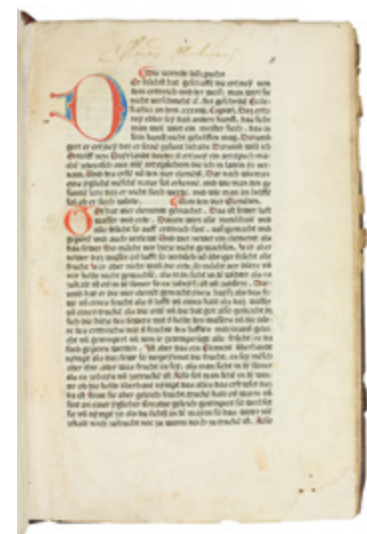
Earliest printing of Arabic physicians in a modern vernacular

91. ORTOLFF VON BAIERLAND (ORTOLF OF BAVARIA). Arzneibuch.

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

One of the earliest medical books in the vernacular and the first printed German Pharmacopea. First dated edition: an undated edition was published at Augsburg in the same year, followed by four more printed editions before 1500. Of the utmost rarity, no copy of the present first edition traceable at auction or in the trade since 1950. Only Lathrop C. Harper offered a copy of the Augsburg edition in 1953, then described as “one of the earliest and rarest medical books of the fifteenth century”.

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



work is dedicated to the prescriptions for remedies used in professional medicine, making his *Arzneibuch* the “first German pharmacist handbook” (Schelenz) ever.

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

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

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



On Astronomy and Signs

92. OTTOMAN MANUSCRIPT. [Book on Astronomy and Signs].

No place, probably later 19th century. 8° (120 × 170 mm). (52) pp., 2 blank ff., (5), 48, (2), (2 blank), (80) pp. Black and red ink on smoothed paper. With numerous full-page colour diagrams (both in coloured ink and coloured pencil), one including a sketch of the Kaaba in Mekkah, and an inserted volvelle on cardboard. Bound in boards (ca. 1900) covered with waste paper printed in Arabic and Armenian. € 3,500

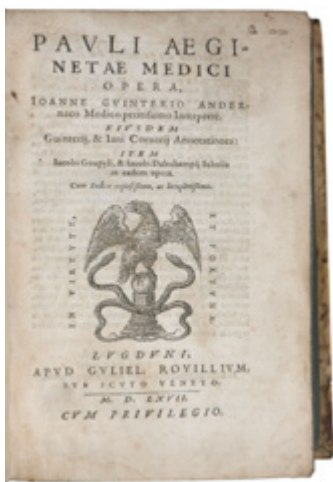
A manuscript on astronomy and its symbolism in Ottoman Turkish.

Various signs of damp- and waterstaining; a few leaves stuck together, damaged or illegible. Binding noticeably stained; spine chipped and frayed.

The Works of Al-Qawabeli

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mediaeval Europe’s authoritative introduction to astrology

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

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

First edition of this important commentary on al-Qabisi’s most influential work, “al-Madkhal” (the text of which is included in the Latin translation of Joannes Hispalensis prepared in 1144): an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology, the astrological science of casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns. The author, known as “Alchabitius” in the Latin tradition, flourished in Aleppo, Syria, in the middle of the 10th century. “Together with the writings of Abu Ma’shar and Sacrobosco’s ‘Sphaera mundi’, ‘al-Madkhal’ became Europe’s authoritative introduction to astrology between the 13th and the 16th century [...] In 1560 the commentary of Naibod (also known as Nabod or Naiboda) appeared in Cologne. This professor of mathematics had previously published the first book of Euclid’s ‘Elementa’ and his own treatise on arithmetics. For his commentary he relies mainly on Ptolemy, Bonatti and Regiomontanus. Its wide circulation bears evidence to the vivid interest which al-Qabisi’s astrology engendered as late as the early 17th century A.D.” (cf. Arnzen, p. 96 & 106f.). Naibod (1523–93) taught at the universities of Cologne and Erfurt, adhering to the Ptolemaic principles. His commentary on al-Qabisi was banned by the Catholic church. Naibod is said to have discovered a new method to prognosticate a man’s fate, but was unable to avert his own murder in spite of his having presaged it (cf. Jöcher III, 806).

Slightly browned but a good copy. Provenance: 1) Contemporary handwritten ownership “Joannis Roberti Aurelii” on the title page, probably by Jean Robert of Orléans who in 1557 published “Sententiarum juris libri quatuor”. 2) Later in the famous collection of the Polish theologian Józef Andrzej Zaluski (1702-74), with his stamp on the title page. With his brother, Zaluski founded the Bibliotheca Zalusiana, 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.

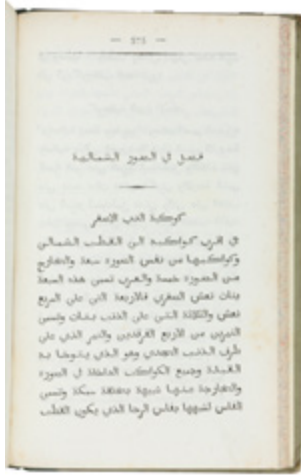
VD 16, N 14. Adams N 3. BM-STC German 642 Houzeau/Lancaster 4882. Zinner 2239. Thorndike VI, 119f. BNHCat N 2. Grassi p. 483. Dewhirst I.1, 781. Hamel II, 187f. Cantamessa 5437. DSB XI, 226. R. Arnzen, “Vergessene Pflichtlektüre: Al-Qabisis astrologische Lehrschrift im europäischen Mittelalter”, in: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



The Arabic origins of the celestial nomenclature

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

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



First edition. – A rare and scholarly investigation of the Arabic origins of star names, incorporating the first edition (with a German translation) of the relevant part of the famous “Aja’ib al-makhluqat” 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.

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

First systematic treatise on occupational diseases

97. RAMAZZINI, Bernardo. De morbis artificum diatriba.

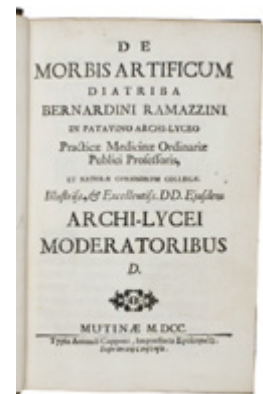
Modena, Antonius Capponus, 1700. 8°. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine. € 9,000

First edition of the first systematic treatise on occupational diseases by Bernardo Ramazzini (1633–1714), practicing physician at Modena in Italy and professor of medicine at Modema and Padua. It is the first work adequately dealing with diseases connected with specific professions, and it earned the author the title of “the father of industrial hygiene”. It deals with miner’s pneumoconiosis and other miner’s diseases, with lead-poisoning of potters, silicosis of stonemasons, eye-trouble of gilders, printers and other graphic artisans, diseases among metal-workers, and even with the ‘diseases of monks, nuns, capitalists and scholars’.

The work was re-published at Utrecht in 1703, and translated into English in 1705. Before the middle of the 19th century some 25 separate editions and translations were published.

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

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



The principal work of Rhazes

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

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

Bound with:

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

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

Contemporary wooden covers with blindstamped leather spine on four double bands. 2 clasps. € 45,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

Surgical instruments illustrated

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

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

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

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

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



The first book on smallpox: first Latin edition

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

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



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

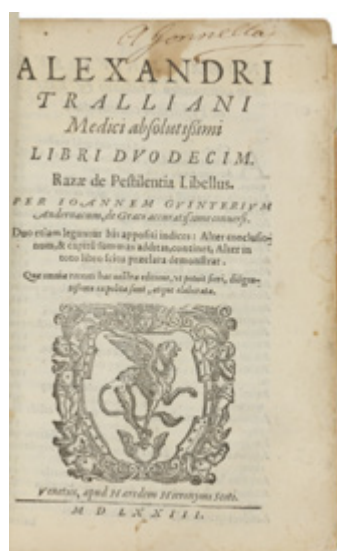
Al-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850-923 or 932) is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

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

VD 16, A 1786. Muller III, 448, 7. Ritter 36. BM-STC German 20. Wellcome I, 209. Durling 148. GAL S I, 419, no. 3. Cf. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, No. 44* (Venice 1955 ed.). Not in Adams.

The first book on smallpox

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



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

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

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

Edit 16, CNCE 1120. Wellcome I, 212. Durling 152. Cf. GAL S I, 419, no. 3. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, No. 44* (Venice 1955 ed.). Not in Adams or BM-STC Italian.

Ridinger's animal world, complete and hand-coloured

102. RIDINGER, Johann Elias. Das in seiner großen Mannigfaltigkeit und in seinen schönen Farben nach Original-Zeichnungen geschilderte Thierreich.

Augsburg, J. J. & M. E. Ridinger, 1768. Folio. With engraved sanguine frontispiece, engraved sanguine title-page, engraved vignette in the text, and 127 hand-coloured engraved plates. Modern full calf, bound to style, in custom slipcase. € 50,000

First edition of Ridingers' last great suite of plates, posthumously completed and edited by his sons Johann Jakob and Martin Elias Ridinger. One of only two series of engravings that Ridinger published with coloured plates; very rarely encountered complete, as in the present specimen.

As always, part I has only a sanguine frontispiece with Ridinger's medallion portrait but no title proper. This is followed by a preface in French and German (with a biography of the artist); the title of the work is not announced until page 9 of the German introduction. Part II has a separate engraved title-page, also printed in sanguine.

Occasional light fingerstaining to the lower margins of some plates, otherwise very clean. Some occasional light foxing to text leaves. Spine a little sunned, front hinge professionally restored. From the collection of the Hessian chemist Waldemar Schwalbe (1882-1943) with his pretty silhouette bookplate, dated 1937.

Nissen 3408. Thienemann/Schwarz 974-1102.



*Influential book on optics by a noted protégé and colleague of Peter Ramus,
based on the work of Ibn al-Haytham (AlHazen)*

103. RISNER, Friedrich. Opticae libri quatuor ex voto Petri Rami novissimo Fridericum Risnerum per ejusdem in mathematicis adiutorem 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

Rare work on optics and mathematics 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.

VD 17, 12:159504X; cf. DSB 11, p. 468; Poggendorff II, col. 648; not in Honeyman; Houzeau-Lancaster.



Astronomy and agriculture

104. AL-SAMLALI, Ahmed bin Abdullah bin Yaqub. Astronomy and agriculture.

[Northern Africa?, 19th century]. 4° (154 × 194 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 120 pp. Black and red ink, 25 lines, per extensum, with several pen-and-ink diagrams in the text, some full-page. Bound in 19th century full leather with blindstamped borders and ornaments. € 4,500



Two works in a single manuscript by a single scribe: one a book on astronomy by Ahmad bin Abdullah bin Yaqub al-Samlali (d. 1093 H), the other a commentary on Al-Senussi the younger. The astronomical work, extensively illustrated with detailed diagrams, also contains horoscopes and information on the best times of the year for cultivating the soil.

Binding rubbed; extremities bumped, chipped and frayed; some traces of worming to upper cover; old repairs to spine. Paper browned and brittle; some brownstaining and occasional worming (mainly confined to margins), a few paper repairs in the margins.

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

105. SANI-ZADE MEHMED ATAULLAH. [Hamse-i Sâ nizade].

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

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

"[B]y and large Ottoman medicine remained [...] attached to its Galenic roots. [...] Real paradigmatic change began to appear only with the upheavals of 19th-century reforms, when translations and adaptations of new European knowledge made their way to the core of the medical profession. One of the first books to spark this revolution was Ataullah Sanizade's compendium 'Hamse-i sanizade', a series of five books published in Ottoman Turkish from 1820 onward, incorporating new medical knowledge from Europe. Sanizade was a

brilliant and innovative physician and theorist (as well as musician, astronomer, and historian) who did much to integrate new medical knowledge with the old. His views on medicine encountered much opposition, mainly because of his support for surgery-based study of anatomy. As a result his request to dedicate his chef d'oeuvre to Sultan Mahmud II was denied. In time, however, the compendium came to replace the earlier canonic texts, and was fondly named 'kanun-i sanizade' (Sanizade's canon), referring, of course, to the old master's 'Qanun'. Although the compendium formally adhered to the humoral system and other concepts of ancient medicine, it was here that blood circulation was mentioned for the first time as a scientific concept and as part of a different medical theory. Some of the terminology included in this book formed the basis for a new medical profession that was beginning to take shape" (D. Ze'evi, *Producing Desire* [2006], p. 20f.). A five-volume Arabic edition appeared at Bulaq in 1828 by direct order of Mehmet Ali.

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

OCLC 608102180.



“Wonderful reproductions of the best known carpets”

106. 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. € 7,500

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.



A lost Arabic text on the use of drugs

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

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

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

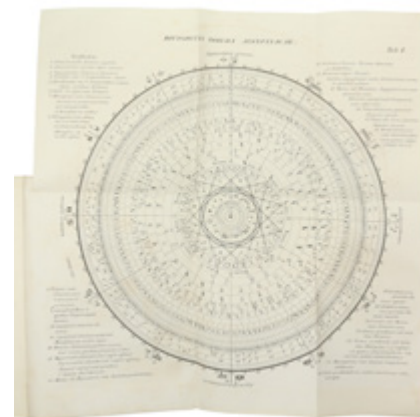
HC 14692*. Goff S468. GW M41691. Proctor 4433. BMC V 255. BSB-Ink S-300. GAL S I, 887. P. Dilg, “The Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus of Pseudo Serapion: An Influential Work of Medical Arabism”, in: *Islam and the Italian Renaissance*, ed. by C. Burnett and A. Contadini, Warburg Institute Colloquia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



Early Egyptian Astronomy in a Deluxe Binding

108. 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°. With 4 lithogr. folding plates. (*And.:*) Beitrage [...] Zweites, Drittes, Viertes, Fünftes Heft. Systema Astronomiae Aegyptiacae Quadripartitum. Ibid., 1833. 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.

Three treatises on astronomy and mathematics

109. SIBT AL-MARIDINI (Badr al-Din Abu 'Abdallah Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Misri al-Dimashqi). A manuscript collection of three treatises on astronomy and mathematics.

Safavid Persia; copied in al-Jauhariyya School, Isfahan, each treatise dated 1029 H [= 1619/20 CE]. 8° (194 × 130 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 90 leaves, 15 lines per page written in more than one hand in cursive script with several words in red; numerous diagrams and tables. Contemporary limp red morocco. € 35,000



The three works comprise:

1. "Al-Durr al-manthur fi'l-'amal bi-rub' al-dustur". A treatise on calculating time with the aid of the sine quadrant, for any region (GAL II, p. 218, 1, attributed by Brockelmann to Sibt al-Maridini's grandfather, the astronomer Abdallah ibn Khalil ibn Yusuf Jamaladdin al-Maridini al-Qahiri, d. 1406).
2. "Raq'iq al-haq'iq fi hisab al-daraj wa'l daq'iq" ("Subtleties of Truths on Arithmetic of Degrees and Minutes"). Instructions for the calculation of celestial motions with the aid of minute proportions (GAL II, p. 217, 11). A commentary on a work by his teacher, the Egyptian mathematician and astronomer Shihab al-din Abu'l-'Abbas Ahmad ibn

Rajab ibn Tibughā ‘Ibn al-Majdi’ (1365–1447), entitled “Kashf al-haqā’iq fi hisāb al-daraj wa’l-daḡ’iq” (“Opening Truths on Arithmetic of Degrees and Minutes”).

3. A commentary, “Risalah [al-Fathiyya (al-Shihabiyya)] fi’l-’amal al-jaybiyya” (“Treatise on [Fath al-Din (Shihab al-Din)]”). Operations with the sine quadrant (GAL II, p. 216f., 7).

Sibt (Ibn Bint) al-Maridini (the Elder, 1423–1506) lived in Cairo and Damascus. He served as the muwaqqit (time-keeper) of the al-Azhar mosque in Cairo, and was a pupil of Ibn al-Majdi. His works are often conflated with those of his grandfather, and with those of his like-named son, who died in 1527 (GAL II, p. 468).

A few old repairs occasionally affecting letters; altogether very well preserved. Provenance: from the property of Dr. Eugene L. Vigil (b. 1941), of Lynden, Washington, USA.

For Sibt al-Maridini see B. A. Rosenfeld & E. Ihsanoglu, *Mathematicians, Astronomers & Other Scholars of Islamic Civilisation and their Works, Istanbul 2003*, pp. 276f., no. 815, and pp. 293–298, no. 873.

Based on Avicenna

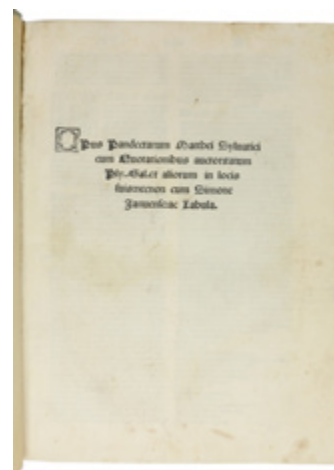
110. SILVATICUS, Matthaeus. Opus pandectarum Matthei Silvatici cum quotationibus auctoritatum Ply. Gal. et aliorum in locis suis: necnon cum Simone Januense: ac Tabula.

Venice, Simone da Lovere, 12 Jan. 1511. Folio. With one woodcut initial. Late 19th c. boards. Edges sprinkled in red. € 7,500

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

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

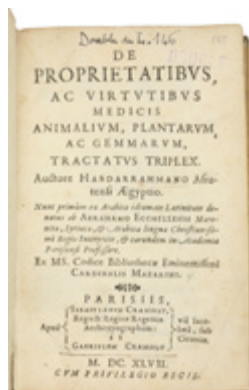
Edit 16, CNCE 69665, Durling 4206. Panzer VIII, 404, 543. Proctor/Isaac 12960. Wellcome I, 5972. Not in Adams, Bird, Lesky, Osler, or Waller.



With notes in Arabic type

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

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



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

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

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

Arabic manuscript of the Sphaerics

112. THEODOSIUS OF BITHYNIA. Kitab al-ukar [Sphaerics].

Kabul, 1327 H [= 1909 CE]. 4to (170 × 254 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. 111 pp. (paginated in a later ballpoint hand), 11 lines, per extensum, black and red ink, written space ruled throughout with several sets of coloured borders. With numerous diagrams in the margins. Contemporary blindstamped full calf. € 6,000

An early 20th century Arabic manuscript of the “Sphaerics” by the Greek astronomer and mathematician Theodosius of Bithynia (ca. 169–100 BCE). Unknown in the West during the Middle Ages, the “Sphaerics” proved instrumental in the restoration of Euclidean geometry to Western civilization when the book was brought back from the Islamic world during the crusades and translated from Arabic into Latin.



The present manuscript was written in Afghanistan under the rule of Habibullah Khan, a reform-minded Emir who attempted to introduce modern medicine and other technology to his country. The prettily blindstamped binding would also appear to be of Afghan origin.

Paper a little browned and brittle; traces of former block-stitching; some of the first few leaves transposed during re-binding, according to the later ballpoint pagination.

Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides, together with three other texts. From the library of the Russian tsars

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

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

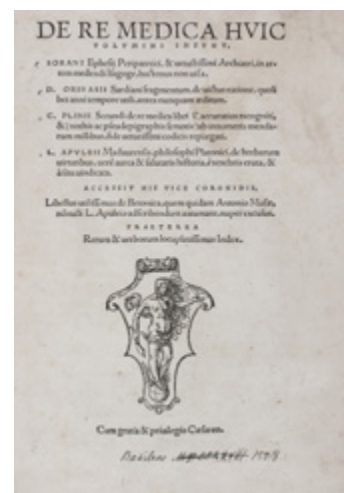
First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of “De re medica”, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder’s “Historia naturalis”. Consisting of five books, it gives various medicines and treatments for different diseases, ailments, wounds, tumours etc. The book also draws heavily from the works of Galen and Dioscorides, all highly esteemed in the Arabic world.

The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. “The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed” (Durling). It starts with an introduction to “the art of healing”, ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BC. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his “Euporista ad Eunapium”. The work closes with a botanical text, “De virtutibus herbarum”, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the 4th century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to the famous Italian physician Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–55), an expert on the works of Galen and heavily influenced by his work.

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

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

Adams S 1461. Durling 4351. Parkinson 2410.



*The birth of modern anatomy: a coloured copy of the first edition,
used by the surgeon of the Duke of Saxony*

114. VESALIUS, Andreas. De humani corporis fabrica libri septem.

Basel, (Johannes Oporinus, June 1543). Large folio. Woodcut pictorial title, author portrait, and printer's device; 7 large, 186 mid-sized, and 22 small woodcut initials; more than 200 woodcut illustrations, including 3 full-page skeletons, 14 full-page muscle men, 5 large diagrams of veins and nerves, 10 mid-sized views of the abdomen, 2 mid-sized views of the thorax, 13 mid-sized views of the skull and brain, and numerous smaller views of bones, organs and anatomical parts. All woodcuts and initials up to page 165 in full contemporary hand colour. Contemporary blind-stamped leather over wooden boards with bevelled edges, on five raised double bands, with two clasps. In custom-made solander box. € 950,000



A truly outstanding copy of one of the greatest and most appealing books in the history of science.

Preserved in its original binding with the blindstamped initials of its first owner, the German physician Caspar Neefe (1514–79), and with his handwritten annotations throughout, the present copy is partly coloured by a contemporary artist (including the iconic woodcut used as title-page and all anatomical illustrations up to page 165). Caspar Neefe, who later served as personal physician to Duke Albert I of Saxony, acquired the precious volume only a year after its publication and obviously consulted it extensively throughout his career as a medical practitioner.

With the publication of “De humani corporis fabrica” Vesalius revolutionized both the science of anatomy and how it was taught. In his preface he describes his disappointing experiences as a student in Paris and Louvain, stating his intention to reform the teaching of anatomy by giving in this book a complete description of the structure of the human body, thereby drawing attention “to the falsity of Galen’s pronouncements”. Vesalius also broke with tradition by performing dissections himself instead of leaving this task to assistants: the striking and dramatic title illustration shows him conducting such a dissection, surrounded by a seething mass of students.

The “Fabrica” is also revolutionary for “its unprecedented blending of scientific exposition, art and typography” (Norman). The woodcuts by artists of the school of Titian are both iconographically and artistically important. The series of fourteen muscle men show landscapes that, when assembled in reverse order, form a panorama of the Euganean Hills near Padua, a scenery well known to Vesalius while he was at work on the Fabrica.

Of the few copies of the first edition to have come to the market in recent decades, only two were in a contemporary binding. Apart from Vesalius’s dedication copy to Emperor Charles V (Christie’s New York, 18 March 1998, lot 213; \$1,652,500), only a single other partly coloured copy was previously known, a list to which ours must now be added as the third known copy in contemporary colour. Acquired in 2017; previously in a Tyrolean private medical collection, where the book rested for three generations (erased circular library stamp in the blank lower margin of the title-page). An outstanding copy hitherto unknown to scholarship (cf. the recent census published by Dániel Margócsy, University of Cambridge, below; further relevant correspondence with Dr Margócsy is available upon request). Occasional waterstaining to margins, the splendid binding a little rubbed and bumped, but altogether a wonderfully crisp, wide-margined copy of the first edition. Unquestionably the most desirable copy of a milestone in the history of science still in private hands, and likely the most important medical book obtainable for decades to come.

PMM 71. VD 16, V 910. Durling 4577. Cushing VI.A.1. Eimas 281. Norman 2137. Wellcome 6560. Graesse VI.2, 289. Cf. D. Margócsy, M. Somos, S. N. Joffe: “Vesalius’ Fabrica: A Report on the Worldwide Census of the 1543 and 1555 Editions”, in: Social History of Medicine Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 201–223. For Neefe cf. A. Lesser, Die albertinischen Leibärzte (Petersberg 2015), p. 71-74.

*The first oriental manuscript to be reproduced in facsimile:
an Iranian calendar with Turkish commentary, from
Weikmann’s Kunstkammer*

115. WELSCH (Velschius), Georg Hieronymus (ed.). Commentarius in Ruzname Naurus sive Tabulae aequinoctiales novi Persarum & Turcarum anni. Nunc primum editae è Bibliotheca, cujus accedit Dissertatio, de earundem usu.

Augsburg, Johann Schönigk for Theophil Göbel, 1676. Small 4to. 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.

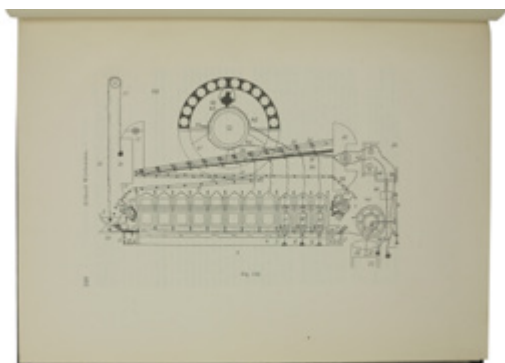
The calculation of this calendar is today attributed to the 9th-c. Persian mathematician Wafā al Buzjāni. The predominant attribution to one Turkish Sheikh Wafā had been disputed by Babinger as early as 1927. Abu’l-Wafā al Buzjāni is regarded as “the last great representative of the mathematics-astronomy 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 ‘Alī Mueddinzāde.

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. Schnurrer 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.

Arabic clock-making



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

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

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

Perfectly preserved in a modern private library binding.

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

The introduction of electricity to the Islamic world: the earliest surviving manuscript

117. 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, Deneylele elektrigi tanıtan bir Türkçe eser: Yahya Naci Efendi'nin Risale-i Seyyale-i Berkiyyesi. In: Osmanlı Bilimi Araştırmaları IX/1-2 (2007f), pp. 19-50.

Arabic medical compendium

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

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



Important Latin edition of this Arabic medical compendium (first printed, also in Latin, in 1479), with additions by Gerard de Cremona. It provides a collection of opinions voiced by Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics. "No Arabic printed edition exists so far" (cf. Choulant). The third-century doctor Yahya bin Sarabiyun, son of a Bagarma physician, wrote his great medical work "Al-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).

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

Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition

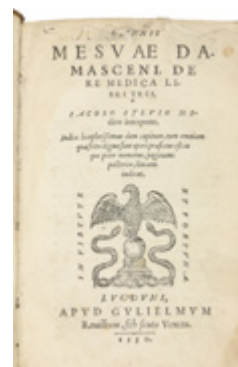
119. YUHANNA (YAHYA) Abu Zakariya ibn Masawaih (MESUE). De re medica libri tres, Jacobo Sylvio interprete.

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

Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe. Although the identity of Masawaih (Mesue) remains unclear, he was likely a Persian Christian physician who headed the Baghdad hospital and served as personal physician to several caliphs (though he may also be a collective pseudonym of several Arabic medical writers of the 10th and 11th centuries). Products of the mediaeval Islamic world, the works attached to his name contained many innovations that provided the basis for the theory and practice of pharmacy for centuries and perfectly met the demands of the developing medical marketplace of mediaeval Europe.

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; spine professionally repaired. 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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



An Arabic source for Copernicus: the first use of decimal fractions in Europe

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

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

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

Bianchini was “the first mathematician in the West to use purely decimal tables” and decimal fractions (Feingold, 20) by applying with precision the tenth-century discoveries of the Arab mathematician Abu'l-Hasan al-Uqilidisi, which had been further developed in the Islamic world through the writings of Al-Kashi and others (cf. Rashed, 88 and 128ff.). Despite the fact that they had been widely discussed and applied in the Arab world throughout a period of five centuries, decimal fractions had never been used in the West before Bianchini.

The present work is today regarded as representative of the scientific revolutions in practical mathematics and astronomy on the eve of the Age of Discovery. For Regiomontanus, who studied under Bianchini, the author of the “*Tabulae*” counted as the greatest astronomer of all time, and to this day Bianchini’s work is considered “the largest set of astronomical tables produced in the West before modern times” (Chabbas 2009, VIII). Even Copernicus, a century later, still depended on the “*Tabulae*” for planetary latitude (cf. Goldstein 2003, 573), which led to Al-Zarqali’s Tables – transmitted in Bianchini’s adaption – ultimately playing a part in one of the greatest revolutions in the history of science: the 16th century shift from geocentrism to the heliocentric model.

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

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

Provenance: 1) Written ca 1475 by Francesco da Quattro Castella (his entry on fol. 150v) for 2) Marco Antonio Scalamonte from the patrician family of Ancona, who became a senator in Rome in 1502 (his illuminated coat of arms on fol. 1r). 3) Later in an as yet unidentified 19th century collection of apparently considerable size (circular paper label on spine “S. III. NN. Bianchinus. MS.XV. fol. 43150”). 4) Robert Honeyman, Jr. (1928–87), prominent U.S. collector of scientific books and manuscripts, his shelfmark “Astronomy MS 1” on front pastedown. 5) Honeyman Collection III, Sotheby’s, London, 2 May 1979, lot 1110, sold to 6) Alan Thomas (1911–92), his catalogue 43.2 (1981), sold to 7) H. P. Kraus (1907–88), sold to 8) UK private collection.

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





II

The World and the Region

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

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

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



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

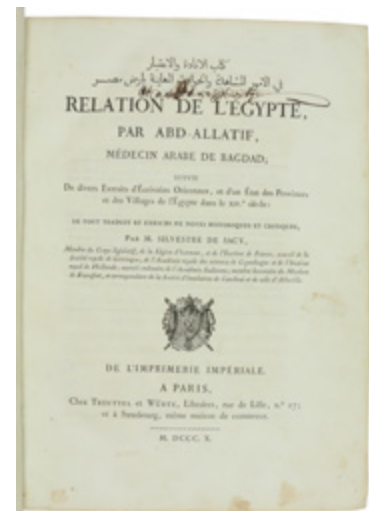
As the large editions of the two volume sets were available on normal paper (80 guilders) and on large paper (100 guilders; Hofstijzer, p. 43), it seems very likely the present set is one printed on large paper. All leaves are unwatermarked and the 1mo leaves are only slightly trimmed (measuring 396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

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

Medieval Account of Egypt

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

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



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

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

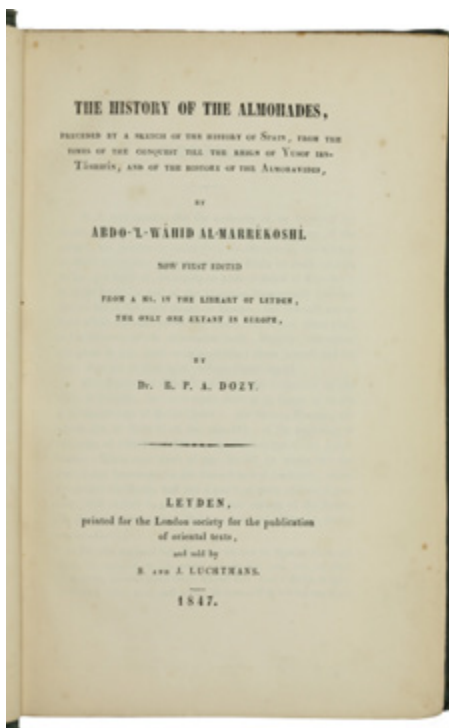
Brunet I, 9. Gay, 1908. Zarkali 4, p. 61. Ellis, Arabic Books in the British Museum I, 48. Cf. Garrison 1768 (cites White’s bi-lingual Arabic/Latin Oxford edition of 1806). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 3. Sarton II, 2, p. 599.

First-hand mediaeval history of Al Andalus

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

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

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



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

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

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

HRH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan visits Pakistan

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



Pakistan, 1967 and 1970. An archive of 183 photographs: 133 loose b/w photos (ca. 30 × 25 cm), 30 smaller photos (ca. 5 × 6 cm) numbered and mounted together on a single sheet of paper, and 20 photos in the album. Original black half morocco, with green cloth sides with title and emblem of Pakistan's United Bank Limited on upper board. Includes numerous rolls of original medium format negatives. € 85,000

A trove of unpublished photographs depicting two official visits to Pakistan by HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan. The earlier one, in 1967, is documented by a separate photo album containing images of the visit to Lahore between 16 and 28 November 1967. (Almost 20 years later, in 1986, Sheikh Zayed would donate a hospital to the city, now the “Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex”, which is one of the premier

medical institutions in the country.) The album opens with a picture of HH Sheikh Zayed arriving in his car; later pictures show him being honoured and presented with an album very similar to the present one, and in the company of officials representing Pakistan's UBL bank (United Bank Limited). The 30 small photographs show an audience with Sheikh Zayed as well as a banquet in his honour, attended by various Pakistani dignitaries including Agha Hasan Abedi (1922–95), the illustrious founder of UBL. These photos, apparently clipped from a set of medium format contact prints, are mounted on a sheet of coated black photographic paper.

The largest set in size and number shows the state visit that took place on 20–22 January 1970 at the invitation of President Yahya Khan (1917–80). It provides extensive documentation of how the large Abu Dhabi delegation is formally received. Many show HH Sheikh Zayed shaking hands with and speaking to President Yahya; others show the airport reception, formal dinners, speeches, but also informal conversations, members of the delegation handling falcons, and numerous high-ranking Abu Dhabi retainers. Among the persons depicted is again Agha Hasan Abedi, but there are also several pictures of Butti Bin Bishr, secretary to Sheikh Zayed, and of Ahmed Bin Khalifa Al Suwaidi, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UAE and the Personal Representative of Sheikh Zayed. President Yahya Khan had been “one of the very first international leaders to reach out to Sheikh Zayed after the UAE had been founded and had, prior to this, in July 1970, been instrumental in creating an agreement to provide technical assistance to the then Trucial States. With the December 1971 union agreement approaching, Pakistan was quick to forge even closer ties, and Khan had been one of the first foreign leaders to offer his congratulations and reiterate his country's support when the UAE was born. Full diplomatic ties were then quickly established, and Pakistan became one of the first to extend recognition to the new country [...] All his life Sheikh Zayed had held a personal affinity for Pakistan. He had hunted there extensively, came to know the people, its culture and lands, and enjoyed close ties with leaders” (Wilson).

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

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

Air services between UK and UAE



127. [AIR SERVICES – UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Treaty Series No. 94 (1972). Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United Arab Emirates for Air Services between and beyond their respective Territories.

London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1972. 8°. Original wrapperless covers. € 850

Agreement between the UK and the Government of the United Arab Emirates regarding the operation of airlines between the two countries. Such an agreement had become necessary following the Emirates' independence in 1971, when the British-Trucial Sheikdoms treaty expired.

Rare news of Albuquerque's conquests in the East

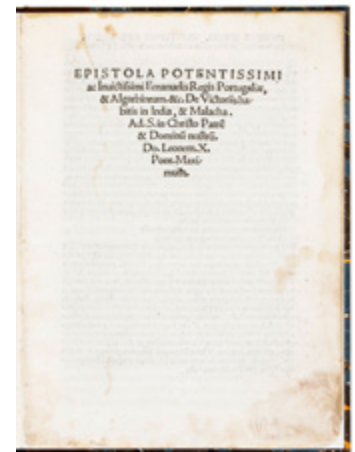
128. [ALBUQUERQUE, Afonso de] – MANUEL I, King of Portugal. Epistola potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae et Algarbiorum etc. de victoriis habitis in India et Malacha.

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

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

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

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



Unaltered vintage print of an iconic image, with the signature of the first Arab photographer of Mecca still present

129. [ALGERIA – TUNISIA – PHOTOGRAPHY] Algeria – Tunisie.

[Tunis, Photographie Garrigues, late 19th century]. Oblong album (32 × 41 cm). Album with 50 photographic prints of various sizes (13.5 × 9.5 to 29 × 21.5 cm, each pasted on thick paperboard. Half black leather with title in gold lettering on front board. € 45,500

Album with 50 albumen prints of scenes in Algeria and Tunisia, made by an unknown photographer. Most of the photographs have a caption naming the place photographed, but only 5 indicate place of production or publication of the photos. These were all produced in Tunis, at least some by the French photographer J. Garrigues, printed and published at his studio. Notable photographs in this album are the first, showing a veiled woman, a barber at work in the streets, riders on their horses, camels with riders and luggage, the Notre Dame d'Afrique in Algiers. Other subjects include city views, (fairly) candid photos of people in the streets, landscapes and the exterior and interior of a mosque.

The most remarkable print in this album actually does not fit in with the other images of places in North Africa. It is a photograph of pilgrims before the Great Mosque and Kaaba in Mecca, modern day Saudi Arabia with a caption in Arabic. This photograph was taken by the first Arab photographer Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Gaffar ca. 1887, making it one of the first photographs of Mecca. The present album contains this picture in its original form, including the Arabic caption. An edited version of the photograph (in which remnants of the Arabic caption are visible) can be found in Hurgronje's *Bilder aus Mekka* (cf. cat. no. 443).

With a small Antwerp bookseller's ticket on the front paste-down. The binding shows some signs of wear, slight foxing/browning of the outer edges of the paper boards (not affecting the photographic prints), some prints have slightly faded edges, which does not interfere with the actual image. Overall in good condition.

The Islamic world's first guide to the Silk Road

130. ALI AKBAR KHITAI. [Ketay-Nama]. [Ketay-Nama]. Tercüme-i târih-i nevâdir-i Çin Mâçîn [Translation of the rare history and descriptions of China]. Istanbul, Tophâne-i Âmire Litografya Destigâhi, 1270 H [= 1854 CE]. 8°. In Ottoman script within rules, lithographed throughout. The heading (serlevha) and borders of the first double page are printed in gilt. Bound in contemporary wrappers, taken from a volume, and stored loosely within protective giltstamped cloth boards. € 9,500

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

The present work, one of the most complete descriptions of Ming Dynasty China in the 16th century, was originally written in Persian in 1516. Completed and issued soon after Khitai reached Istanbul in 1520, it was later translated into Turkish by Hezârfen Huseyin (d. 1691) and became influential also in the Turkish-speaking Muslim world. According to the colophon, the book was finished on the last day or days of Rabî I 922 (3 May 1516), while the preface contains a panegyric on Suleiman the Magnificent (ruled 1520–66).

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

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

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



In Arabia: Jeddah, Aden, Muscat, Ormuz



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

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

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

Peninsula, including the port of Aden, Ras Fartak, Norbat (Ash Shuwaymiyyah) opposite the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Muscat, the Kingdom of Ormuz and other places in the Gulf under Portuguese rule.

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

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

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

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez for the author, sold by Francesco Lopez, 1613. 4 parts in 1 volume. Folio. 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 (1502–57), 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. The majority of the 419 chapters of the book deal with Portugal's overseas possessions and trading posts in the Middle East (Hormuz, Suez, Socotra), India (Diu, Goa, Chaul, Calicut), Africa (Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Mozambique), Brazil, China, Ceylon, the Moluccas, etc. The chapters discuss newly acquired lands, the governors of the regions, voyages and travels, wars, sieges and trade.

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

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.

Portuguese classic of Arabian travel: the rare first edition

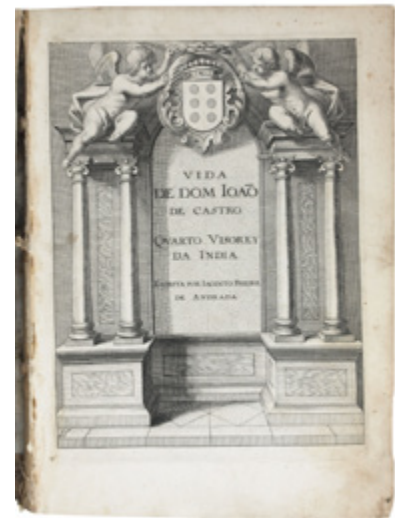
133. ANDRADE, Jacinto Freyre de. *Vida de Dom João de Castro Quarto Viso-Rey da India.*

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

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

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

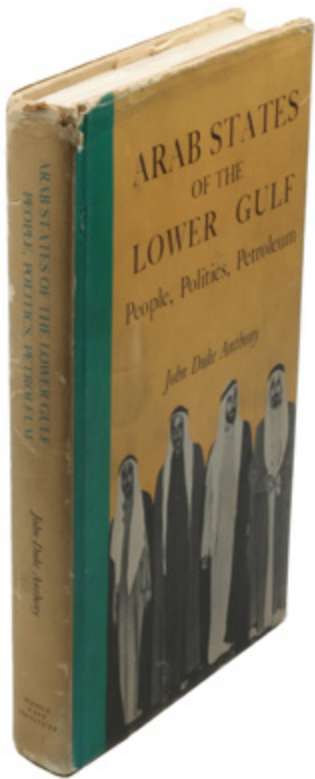
Atabey 462. Brunet I, 263. Graesse I, 118. Pinto de Mattos p.23 (“os exemplares desta edio, so raros e estimados”).



An authoritative handbook on the Arab states of the Lower Gulf

134. ANTHONY, John Duke. *Arab States of the Lower Gulf: People, Politics, Petroleum.*

Washington D.C., The Middle East Institute, 1975. 8°. With two black and white maps on the endpapers. Brown cloth with publisher's illustrated dust jacket. € 250



First and only edition of a thorough description of the history of the nine Arab states of the Lower Gulf, that gained independence in 1971, just four years before the publication of this book. The author has managed to discuss the individual politics of each state and that of the bigger picture, making this a handbook for all who wish to learn more about Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm Al Quwain). The several infographics that are used to explain the political structures are very helpful in this respect. Oil plays a key role in the relationship between the individual states and this is intricately laid out by the American author. Because this book was written in such a key moment in the history of the region, it has gained much importance. The author Dr. John Duke Anthony is a leading figure in United States-Arab relations and has held many influential government positions in this field. Amongst others, he is the founder and president of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations and he is part of the United States Department of State Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy's Subcommittee on Sanctions. He holds a Ph.D. in International Relations and Middle East Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies. In the years leading up to this publication the author has conducted first-hand research on the Lower Gulf region's political and socio-economic structures, obviously with oil playing a major role. The fruits of this research are presented in this book, offering the reader a comprehensive overview of a complex subject. This book was published in The James Terry Duce Memorial Series, which started in 1966. The first and second volumes were on North Africa and Jerusalem respectively, this is the final volume of the series. Ink annotations in the margins throughout. A good copy with the original dustjacket well preserved.

OCLC 1700964.

The climate of the Gulf

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



London, Meteorological office, Air Ministry, 1940. 4°. With map frontispiece and several illustrations and tables in the text. Contemporary printed wrappers. Stapled. € 1,500

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

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

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

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

The Anglo expat oil community in Iraq

136. [BAGHDAD]. **ARNOLD, Ronald Henry,** British oil manager (1903–1979). A collection of private photographs and additional material.

Mainly Baghdad, 1930s to 1950s, with some later material. A collection of 10 vintage gelatin silver prints, mainly ca. 75 × 110 to 110 × 150 mm. Further includes a quantity of personal documents and relevant collections. € 2,000

An interesting collection of photographs showing the Anglo expat oil community in Iraq just before, during, and immediately after the Second World War. Captions on the reverse include “1939 Baghdad Cynthia’s Page wedding”; “I. Red Cross 1944/45”, “Fancy dress ball”, “Dress Display Red Cross Week 10/2/45”, “Bagdad 1949 picnic at Suphi-al-Daftari” etc. (printed by the Antran, Eldorado, and Arshak Studios of Baghdad), as well as a picture of a lady on a horse (possibly taken on a home visit to England).

R. H. Arnold served as Baghdad manager of the Rafidain Oil Company before joining the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Abadan. He went to England in 1940 to take up a commission in the Royal Artillery, returning to the Middle East after the War. In 1946 he married the young widow Izabela Balbina Kronman, née Bialer, who had briefly been a film star in her native Poland (known professionally as “Iza Norska”) before fleeing the Nazi regime to Iraq, where her sister already served as fashion adviser to the court.

Relevant collections further include a page from an 1930s oil journal commemorating the farewell party given for Arnold upon his departure from Iraq after more than six years as Manager of the Rafidain Oil Company; a letter from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, dated 18 May 1940 and marked “Private & Confidential”, trying to persuade Arnold to remain in Baghdad rather than join the war effort in France; and an early 1950s list of salaried employees at the Baghdad company station (Arnold is cited first, as Director).

Additional material collected by Arnold includes two official printed brochures in Farsi, commemorating the 1939 wedding of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Fawzia Fuad of Egypt, an invitation to a 1947 farewell dinner in honour of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi given at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, and the official menu and guest list of the 1956 annual dinner of the Anglo-Iraqi Society, given at Claridge’s, London.



The first printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

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

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

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

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

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

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



Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf

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

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



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

Books 2 and 3 of the “Decada Segunda” (fols. 21 ff.) offer a detailed narrative of Afonso de Albuquerque’s expedition to the Arabian Gulf and his conquest of Ormuz in 1507; the island remained under Portuguese occupation from 1515 to 1622. As vassals of the Portuguese state, the Kingdom of Ormuz jointly participated in the 1521 invasion of Bahrain that ended Jabrid rule of the Arabian archipelago. From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban (their engraved armorial bookplate on the pastedowns); old shelfmark on flyleaves. Occasional slight browning, but a very good set.

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

The most comprehensive work on Portuguese colonial history

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

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

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

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

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



The monuments of Egypt

140. BEATO, Antonio. Vues d’Egypte. Photograph album.

Cairo, ca. 1865. Oblong folio (510 × 385 mm). 25 albumen prints (ca. 260 × 370 mm), loosely mounted on grey leaves, each captioned in French. Green half morocco. € 9,500



Early, uncommonly well-preserved album of photographs showing the monuments of Egypt. Having arrived in Egypt as early as 1859, Antonio Beato (1835–1906) was among the first commercial photographers to make their way to the Middle East in order to capitalise on the increasing demand for souvenir photographs. Beato’s images of Egypt were distinctly different from those of other photographers working in the region (cf. Hannavy).

Binding a little rubbed. Most of the photos signed in the negative, showing fresh and crisp contrast.

Hannavy, J. (ed), Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography (Routledge, 2013), pp. 127f.

First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

141. BEC-CRESPIN, Jean du. The historie of the great emperour Tamerlan ... Drawn from the auncient monuments of the Arabians.

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

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

Jean du Bec (1540–1610), Bishop of St Malo, had visited the Middle East sometime before he became Abbé de Mortemer in 1578 and was so introduced to an Arabic history of Timur by an author referred to as “Alhacen”, which was translated for him by an Arab who knew Italian. In 16th century England Timur was made famous through Christopher Marlowe’s play *Tamburlaine* (1590). Marlowe had access to Bec-Crespin’s French manuscript (Martin), so even though the present English account appeared seven years after Marlowe’s famous play, it translates the French text that served as his main source. The story of Timur was already known in Europe through several authors, but Bec-Crespin stands out as the first European author who based his work on an Arabic source. Arabic authors were responsible for the survival of the supposed autobiography of Tamburlaine, the *Mulfazat Timury*. The English translation is sometimes credited to Humphrey Mildmay.

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

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



Based on an Arabic source

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

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

Rare account of the life of Tamerlane, a later edition in the original French. Old ink ownership and small red Chinese collection stamp to title-page. Front pastedown shows armorial bookplate of the Esterházy de Galántha family’s library at Nordkirchen castle near Münster, owned by the Esterházy between 1833 and 1903. A good, clean copy.

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





*60 photographs by Bechard
of Egyptians and Nubians*

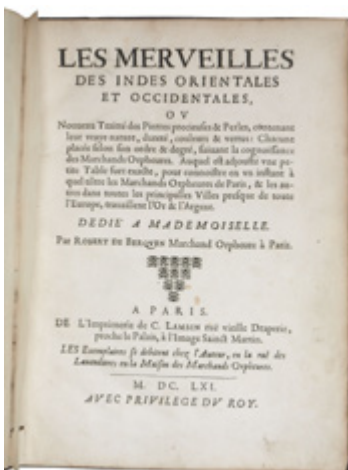
143. BÉCHARD, Henri. Égypte et Nubie.

No place, (ca. 1880). 60 photographs on albumen paper, measuring 28 × 22 cm each, signed and captioned in the plate, numbered 1 through 68. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and title “Égypte & Nubie”, initialed “B.C.D.” on first plate. € 45,000

Large and beautiful photographs by Bechard: excellent vintage prints, mostly in superior condition. They represent the popular Egyptian and Nubian types, frequently in close-ups. Nissan N. Perez states that this part of the work of a photographer specializing in views of sites and monuments “has escaped general attention” (cf. Focus East, p. 123, reproducing the photograph of water carriers resting). Includes: a scribe; a sheikh reading the Qur’an, merchants and grocers, a group of ulemas (religious scholars) reading the Qur’an, an Arab drawing water, whirling dervishes, Arab peasants (a fellah carrying water), a sheikh going to the mosque, a game of Mangala, water carriers, mat manufacturers, Sheikh Sadat, 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.

Bécharde 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.



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

144. BERQUEN, Robert de. Les merveilles des Indes orientales ou nouveau traité des pierres précieuses & perles, contenant leur vraie nature, dureté, couleurs & vertus.

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

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

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

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

First Hebrew edition

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

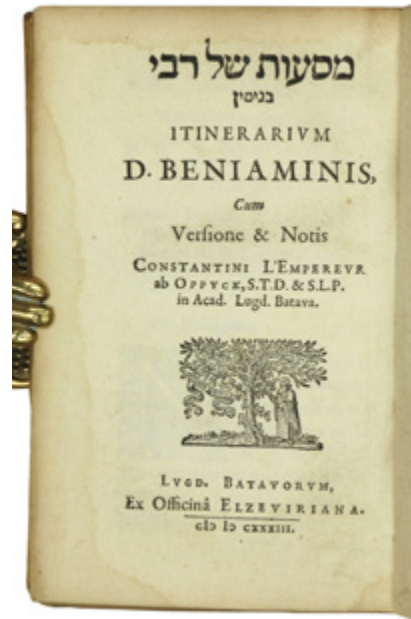
Leiden, Elzevir, 1633. 8°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title. € 12,500

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

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

A clean and well-preserved copy.

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



Classic of travel literature

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

London, John Murray, 1881. 8°. 2 vols. With 2 woodcut frontispieces (included in pagination), 13 woodcut plates, and several woodcut illustrations in the text, as well as 1 folded map of Northern Arabia. Contemporary full cloth, decorated in black and gold on covers and spine. € 2,000

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

Nejd "openly and at leisure", free to map and record geographical and physical features.

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

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

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

A circular world map centered on the Middle East

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

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



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

Slightly later full calf, spine elaborately gilt.

€ 25,000

Only edition of this early, important source book for the history of the crusades and the Kingdom of Jerusalem and its vassal states. The second parts contains the first printing of the much sought-after 14th century maps and plans by the Genoese cartographer Pietro Vesconte, previously available in manuscript copies only. "Four of the maps from Marino Sanudo's early 14th century manuscript atlas were reprinted by J. Bongars in 1611. Sanudo's planisphere [...] is one of the few examples of medieval maps

based on portolano sources in printed form. It is a circular map centered on Jerusalem with the Mediterranean relatively well defined. The ocean surrounds the whole of the known world, the outer parts of which are represented by conjecture. The authorship of Marino Sanudo is not definitely established and the original manuscript has also been attributed to Pietro Vesconte" (Shirley).

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

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

25th anniversary publication

148. [BRANOBEL – Petroleum Production Company Nobel Brothers]. Dvadcatipätiletie Tovarisestva neftânogo proizvodstva Br. Nobel.

St Petersburg, R. Golike & A. Vilborg, 1904. Folio. With 15 plates. Contemporary cloth with title lable removed from original cloth binding to the uper cover. All edges red. € 4,500

Rare, luxurious 25th anniversary publication for Branobel, one of the largest oil companies of the late 19th century, founded by the brothers Ludvig (1831–88) and Robert Nobel (1829–96) in Baku in 1876. The plates include large portraits of the brothers Ludvig and Robert, their father Immanuel Nobel (1801–72), the co-founder Baron Peter von Bilderling (1844–1900), and Ludvig's son Emanuel Nobel (1859–1932) who led the company at the time of the publication. Emanuel's famous uncle Alfred Nobel was the largest individual investor in the company. About 12% of the money he left for the establishment of the Nobel Prize came from his Branobel shares.

Together with the engineer Vladimir Shukov, Branobel in 1878 pioneered the construction of the first oil pipeline in the Russian Empire, near Baku, one of the first in the world. The final unnumbered 17 pp. of the publication contain tables, charts, as well as a map of the west coast of the Caspian Sea, indicating oil wells.

Slightly duststained. Lower right corner of the final leaf clipped.



Sumptuously bound, from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy

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

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

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

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

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



Oil operations between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

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

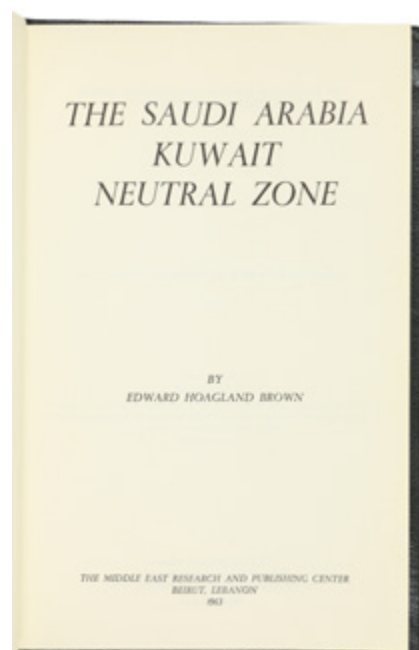
Beirut, The Middle East Research and Publishing Center, 1963. 8°. Black full calf with giltstamped spine title. € 1,500

A history of the creation of the Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, discussing the historical and legal background of both countries, a comparison with the Trucial Sheikdoms, the establishment of the Neutral Zone, and the ongoing oil operations in the Zone, with an appendix of legal documents. Based on an unfinished manuscript left by the author upon his death in 1959, the volume was completed posthumously by staff of the Middle East Research and Publishing Center. Dedicated to John Paul Getty.

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

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

OCLC 32070547.



The only surviving documentation of Mshatta Palace in Jordan

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

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



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

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

NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 24223621.

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

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

Delft, printed by Hendrik van Kroonevelt, 1698. Large folio. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author's portrait, large engraved folding map of the Mediterranean Sea, 103 engraved plates (many double-page and folding, and often containing more than one illustration) and 18 engravings in text (a total of 218 illustrations). 18th century gold-tooled, tanned goatskin, marbled edges; rebacked, with original backstrip laid down and modern endpapers. € 25,000

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

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

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

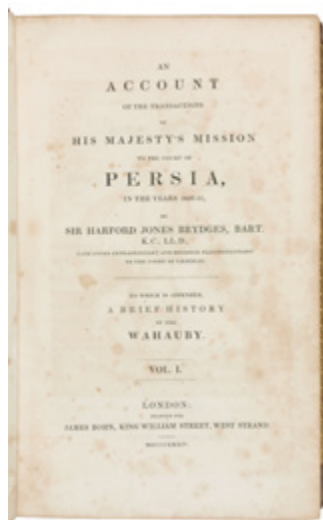
With some occasional spots, some folds and edges of the plates reinforced or mounted on new stubs; a very good copy. The binding rebacked as noted and with some wear to the tooling.

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



Second volume about the “Nedjed Country”

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



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

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

“The first political and commercial treaty between Great Britain and Persia was concluded in 1801, when the East India Company sent John Malcolm to the Court of Fath Ali Shah. Persia undertook to attack the Afghans if they were to move against India, while the British undertook to come to the defence of Persia if they were attacked by either the Afghans or the French. When the Russians intensified their attacks on the Caucasian Provinces in 1803 annexing large territories, Fath Ali Shah appealed to the British for help, but was refused on the grounds that Russia was not included in the Treaty. The Persians thus turned to the French and concluded the Treaty of Finkenstein in 1807. It was against this background that Harford Jones, who was the chief resident at Basra for the East India Company, was sent to Persia by the Foreign Office in 1809 [...] The French who had now entered into a treaty with Russia (the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807) had lost interest in Persia and removed their political and military missions. Thus the British were able to conclude another treaty with Persia (the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, also called the

Treaty of Tehran) which bound Britain to assist Persia in case any European nation invaded her (even if Britain had a treaty with that nation). This treaty was not honoured by the British after the first Persian-Russian War” (Ghani). Volume 2 is devoted exclusively to the Wahhabis, tracing their history from the mid-18th century to their defeat by Egyptian Ottoman forces at the site of the Wahhabi capital, Dariyah (Dereyah), in 1818.

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

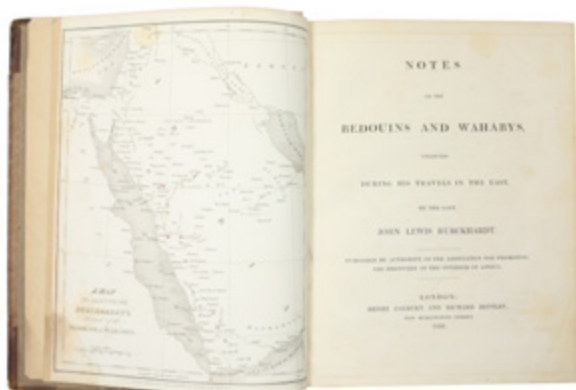
Macro 606. BM IV:457 (941). Wilson 33. Cf. Ghani 53f. (reprint). Diba 79.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

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



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

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

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

Boxford, Suffolk, with his engraved bookplate to the front pastedown. Rare.

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

Burckhardt's journeys between 1810 and 1816

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

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

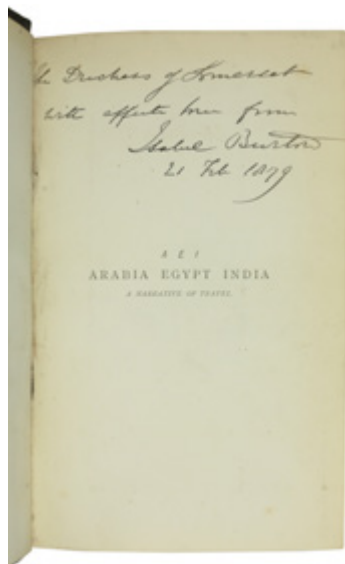
First edition. Posthumously edited by William Leake, these journals describe Burckhardt's various journeys between 1810 and 1816. It was at Aleppo that he studied Arabic in preparation for his later travels (clandestinely, in Arab guise under the cognomen Sheikh Ibrahim) and he toured Syria, the Lebanon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

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

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



Inscribed by the author to the Duchess of Somerset



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

London, William Mullan & Son, 1879. 8°. With coloured frontispiece map and 12 plates. Original dark grey decorated cloth with bevelled edges, ruled and lettered in silver and gold. € 7,500

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

Provenance: Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset, with the author’s presentation inscription on the half-title: “The Duchess of Somerset with 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.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 108. OCLC 64763306.

Classic account

158. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis. Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.

London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1855–56. 3 vols. 8°. 4 maps & plans (3 folding), 5 colour lithographed plates, 8 tinted lithographed plates. Later half morocco over marbled paper covered boards, bound by Zaehnsdorf, spine with raised bands in six compartments, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. € 15,000

First edition of Burton’s classic account of his journey across the Arabian peninsula. In the fall of 1852, Burton first proposed to the Royal Geographical Society an expedition to central Arabia with the intent on visiting the holy cities. His request was denied by the RGS and the East India Company as being too dangerous for a westerner, though he was funded to study Arabic in Egypt. Upon arrival there, in April 1853, disguised as a Pashtun and travelling under the pseudonym Mirza Abdullah, Burton made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. “The actual pilgrimage began with a journey on camel-back from Cairo to Suez. Then followed twelve days in a pilgrim ship on the Red Sea from Suez to Yambu, the port of El-Medinah. So far the only risk was from detection by his companions. Now came the dangers of the inland road, infested by Bedawin robbers. The journey from Yambu to El-Medinah, thence to Meccah, and finally to the sea again at Jeddah, occupied altogether from 17 July to 23 Sept., including some days spent in rest, and many more in devotional exercises. From Jeddah, Burton returned to Egypt in a British steamer, intending to start afresh for the interior of Arabia via Muwaylah. But this second project was frustrated by ill-health, which kept him in Egypt until his period of furlough was exhausted. The manuscript ... was sent home from India, and seen through the press by a friend in England. It is deservedly the most popular of Burton’s books ... as a story of bold adventure, and as lifting a veil from the unknown, its interest will never fade” (DNB). Indeed, the work would be described by T.E. Lawrence as “a most remarkable work of the highest value.”

Abbey, Travel 368. Penzer, pp. 43–50. Macro, 640. Howgego IV, B95.



Beautifully illustrated expeditions searching for ancient Egyptian antiquities

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

Paris, 1823. With 20 plates (including a map of Northern Africa and the region around Siwa). Contemporary half calf, spine richly gilt. Map slightly cropped in right-hand margin, but only touching frame, no loss of picture. A fine, very attractive copy of a particularly scarce work.



Bound after: (II) CAILLIAUD, Frédéric. Voyage a l'Oasis de Thèbes et dans les Déserts situés a l'orient et a l'occident de la Thébaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817 et 1818. Contenant: 1. Le Voyage à l'Oasis de Dakel, par M. le Chevalier Drovetti. 2. Le Journal du premier Voyage de M. Cailliaud en Nubie. 3. Des recherches sur les Oasis, sur les Mines d'émeraude, et sur l'ancienne Route du commerce entre le Nil et la mer Rouge.

Paris, l'Imprimerie Royale, 1821. With 24 (1 colour) plates (including 2 maps). Folio. € 19,500

(I) An important work on Siwa and at the same time the only source on Drovetti's research in the oasis – a particularly rare book! In September 1819, Cailliaud travelled from Fayun westward to Siwa, where he carried out important research which was the foundation of the scientific discovery and exploration of Siwa oasis. In 1820 Bernardino Drovetti arrived in Siwa together with Mehmed Ali's expedition. Accompanied by 2 draughtsmen and protected by the Egyptian troops, Drovetti was able to explore the oasis and to have plans and views drawn. Thus, he managed to supplement the picture Cailliaud had given of Siwa. He was also the first European to visit the village of Agharmi. Drovetti's and Cailliaud's reports were sent to Jomard who edited and published them.

(II) In 1815, Cailliaud travelled to Nubia together with B. Drovetti. When he had returned, Mehmed Ali advised him to explore the adjacent desert regions near Egypt. First he went east through the Arabian desert to the Red Sea. After 7 days he reached the diamond mines at Djebel Subara. From Djebel Kebrit, his easternmost point, he went back to the Nile. In June 1818 he went east of Esna to the Great Oasis (Kharga), which, although Poncet und Browne had already seen it, had still remained unexplored.

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

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

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

(II) Cf. Henze I, 474 ff. Blackmer 268. Gay 1967. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 113. Embacher 66.



A 16th-century voyage around the Arabian Peninsula

160. CASTRO, Dom João de. Naauwkeurig verhaal van een reys door Portugiejsen uyt Indien gedaan na Soez, in de jaaren 1540 en 1541.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1706. 8°. With an engraved folding map of the Arabian Peninsula, 3 engraved folding plates, and an engraved title-vignette. Later full cloth. € 850

Rare first Dutch edition of the travelogue of a 16th-century sea voyage around the Arabian Peninsula. Castro's voyage took him from Socotra up the Red Sea. He landed on both the African and the Arabian coast before reaching Suez; his account includes descriptions of the various ports he encountered en route as well

as observations on the naming of the Red Sea.

Dom João de Castro (1500–48) was a naval officer and later Viceroy of Portuguese India. In 1538 he embarked on his first voyage to India, arriving at Goa and immediately proceeding to the defense of Diu. Castro was responsible for the overthrow of Mahmud, King of Gujarat, whose interests threatened Portuguese control of the Goan coast. Castro died in Goa in 1548 and was initially buried there, but his remains were later exhumed and transferred to Portugal.

Traces of glue near the gutter of the title-page, but a good copy in a modern binding. Only three copies traceable in auction records.

BMC V, 168:149. OCLC 224637211. Cf. Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, DC7. Avila Perez 1562. Welsh 4780 (other eds.).

Geographical description/atlas of the old world, including the Middle East, with 33 maps and bound in well-preserved, gold-tooled contemporary calf

161. CELLARIUS, Christoph. *Notitia orbis antiqui, sive geographia plenior, ab ortu rerumpublicarum ad constantinorum tempora orbis terrarum faciem declarans. ... et novis tabulis geographicis ... illustravit.*

(Volume 1:) Cambridge, John Owen, 1703; (volume 2:) Amsterdam, Caspar Fritsch, 1706. 2 volumes. 4°. With engraved author's portrait, 33 engraved double-page maps and 1 engraved double-page plate. Contemporary calf, richly gold tooled spines and binding edges, double gilt fillets on sides. € 5,000

Second edition of a geographical description/atlas of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and North Africa on the basis of classical and other sources (such as medieval Hebrew), with 33 detailed maps. Volume two opens with a part on Asia, including the Middle East, with chapters describing Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Mesopotamia, each with a detailed engraved map. Sandys considered *Notitia orbis antiqui* Cellarius's most important work. At the end of the second volume there are three pages of American interest, *Additamentum de nove orbe*.

With owner's inscription on flyleaf and title-page. Although the work is slightly browned as usual and contains a few spots and stains, the maps are printed with very crisp impressions; good copy. The binding slightly bumped at the corners and a couple minor spots on the sides, otherwise very good with the tooling very well-preserved.

ESTC T144498; cf. Sabin 11655 (1731-1732 ed.); Sandys I, p. 369.



Presentation copy

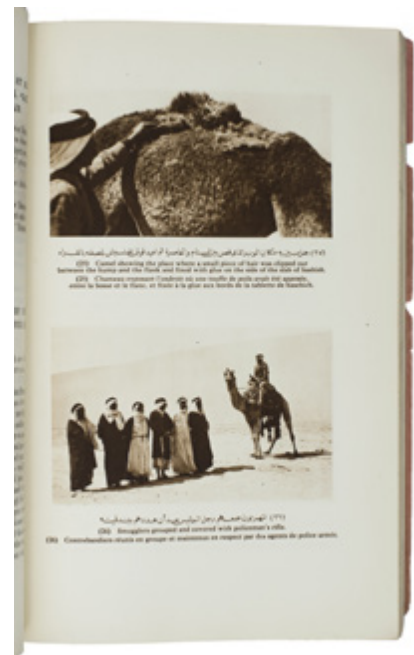
162. (CENTRAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE BUREAU). RUSSELL, Thomas Wentworth (or Russell Pasha). Annual report for the year 1932.

Cairo, Government Press, 1933. Small folio. With 14 sepia photographic plates, 1 folding facsimile letter, 2 folding graphs, a plate with 6 pie charts and 1 illustration (also in red) showing schematically a smuggling box. Original pink paper wrappers. € 8,500

Exceptionally rare work on drug trafficking in Egypt in the 1930s and an important example of the "war on drugs" of the author, who was director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. Thomas Wentworth Russell (1879-1954) was a police officer in service of Egypt who was appalled by the increasing drug trafficking in Egypt and the high amount of drug addicts in the country. He founded the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (CNIB), making it his mission to rid Egypt of especially what he called "white drugs" (cocaine, morphine, heroin), but also of "black drugs" (hashish, opium). Russell can be considered as one of the most important anti-drug campaigners in Egypt in his time and after, as he really raised awareness for the rising problem. In this work, Russell describes how drugs are smuggled in large quantities from abroad to Egypt. In many chapters, he extensively describes the foreign sources of supply (discussing not only important drug barons, but also mentioning specific ships and other means of transport which smuggled drugs), cases in which weapons were used by traffickers, on people involved in the trade, on traffickers and their methods of smuggling (among others in shoes, camel saddles, etc.), on addiction and the social effects and death rates, and many more. It is a scarce and outstanding example of Russell's anti-drug campaign, extensively describing drug trafficking in Egypt in the 1930s, being well-illustrated with photographs of drug barons, users, traffickers and methods of concealment.

Presentation copy to the English poet and dramatist John Drinkwater with an inscription by Russell on the front wrapper ("John Drinkwater / With compliments from the director / Tho Russell / 24/3/33" / [Arabic script]) and his red stamp next to the inscription. Spine worn, front wrapper detached, covers with light residual dampstain. A highly uncommon survival.

Not in WorldCat.



The valuation of pearls

163. [CHAPPUZEAU, Samuel]. Histoire des joyaux, et des principales richesses de l'orient & de l'occident.

Geneva, pour J. H. Widerhold, 1665. 12mo. With engraved additional pictorial title and small woodcut ornament to printed title; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary full vellum. € 24,000



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

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

gaping shells of the pearl oysters" (Sinkankas). Also includes references to mining in Peru and trade from the West Indies and Americas. Spine somewhat dust-soiled; interior shows some browning throughout. Provenance: Contemporary ink ownership "F. Baker" (?) to title-page. Latterly removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their inconspicuous library stamp to the flyleaf. Vastly rarer than the 1671 English edition: no other copy seen in the trade.

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

The best edition

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

London, Henry Lintot & John Osborne, 1744–46. Folio. 6 vols. Title printed in red and black. With 187 engraved plates (many folding) and 9 engravings in the text (showing maps, plans, views, costumes, flora, fauna, scenes, portraits etc., including 2 bound as frontispieces), as well as numerous woodcuts in the text (showing arms, seals, devices, coastal views, details, machinery etc.). Uniform full calf with red labels to spine (gilding oxydized). € 35,000



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

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

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

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

Merchant voyages and trade with Arabia, Egypt & India



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

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 Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Persia, India and China, with references to Mecca, 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.

BMC STC Italian, p. 184; *Edit 16/ICCU 14145* (5 copies); *USTC 822630* (citing *Edit 16*). Not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*; *Howgego* (neither real nor “invented and apocryphal”); *Mortimer*.

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

166. CLIVE, Robert. *A Series of Lithographic Drawings from Sketches by Robert Clive, comprising the undermentioned subjects, lying principally between the Persian Gulf & the Black Sea [...].*

London, Dickinson & Co., [1852]. Large folio. Modern half morocco over marbled covers, spine gilt around raised bands with gilt spine title. 9 tinted lithographs on 8 plates (2 on 1 leaf) after Robert Clive. 3 leaves (1 repeat) of letterpress printed on rectos only. € 18,000

First edition of this rare lithographic plate book of Mesopotamian antiquities and views. The first instalment of a total of three, containing nine lithographs: 1. Sculptures at Nimroud-Lions; 2. Moosul; 3. Hît; 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*.



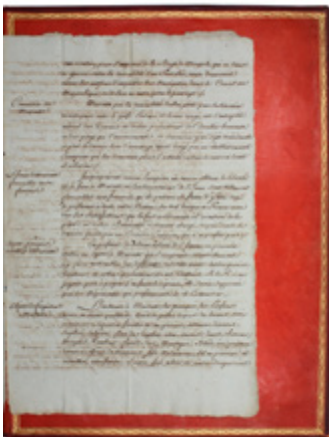
A British surveyor in the Arabian Gulf



167. COLLINGWOOD, William, R.I.N. surveyor (fl. 1840s–1860s). Collection of watercolours showing Indian Navy ships in the Arabian Gulf. Includes Collingwood's original surveying telescope.

[Mostly Arabian Gulf], 1856–58. Three hand-drawn watercolours showing the “Coromandel” (148 × 225 mm), the “Tigris” (178 × 240 mm), and the “Georgiana” (142 × 240 mm), mounted on backing paper, separately matted. With a presentation leather-cased 1½-inch three-draw leather-covered surveying telescope and compass compendium by Andrew Ross, London, contained in 29 cm leather carry case with lid enclosing a lacquered-brass compass, collapsed length 25 cm, expands to 71 cm. € 25,000

A striking collection of original watercolours drawn by Lieutenant William Collingwood, civil engineer in the Royal Indian Navy, during his surveying mission to the Middle East in the mid-1850s. The three ships, all built for the “Honourable [East India] Company”, are the H.C. Screw Troop Ship “Coromandel” (“1112 Tons. Commander C. D. Campbell I.N. London to Madras Aug. to Nov. 1856”), the H.C. Brigantine “Tigris” (“Persian Gulf. Entering “Cheroo” Bay. August 1857”), and the H.C. Schooner “Georgiana” (“Lieut. Collingwood Comd. off ‘Karack’, Feb. 1858”). While the exact location of the “Coromandel” at the time of sketching is not identified (though Collingwood was undoubtedly in the Arabian area at the time), the other two ships are clearly sailing the Arabian Gulf. The “Tigris” is shown entering Cheroo Bay (Chiruyeh, Bandar-e Chiru), on the south coast of Persia, opposite Inderabi Island; the bay was popular with navigators in the region for offering safe shelter from western and northwestern winds, with regular soundings of up to ten fathoms quite near the shore. The “Georgiana” is pictured farther north off Kharg Island, 16 miles from the coast of Bushehr province. Slight loss to upper left corner of all three sheets; some brownstaining and traces of folds, but well-preserved on the whole. The ensemble is neatly complemented by Collingwood's presentation surveying telescope and compass compendium, the telescope being signed and inscribed: “From Comr. Selby, Surveyor in Mesopotamia, to Lieut. W. Collingwood, Asst. Surveyor, in kind remembrance of Services together in Babylonia & Irak Arabia”. Commander W. B. Selby, who dedicated this fine telescope-cum-compass set, began his distinguished surveying career in 1837 when, as a midshipman, he embarked on the expedition first to lay navigation buoys in the mouths of the Indus River and then to chart some coastal areas in the “Horn of Africa”. By 1846 he was back working off the mouths of the Indus, having made his reputation in Mesopotamia (in 1840–41), and thereafter achieved considerable acclaim for his numerous other surveys, including those during the military expedition to Persia in 1856, before returning to England at the end of 1862. He was succeeded as Surveyor of Mesopotamia by his protégé, Lt. William Collingwood (a distant cousin of the Admiral), who had already done much valuable work in the region, including the large-scale, though surreptitious, mapping of Baghdad in 1855, described by him as follows: “The survey of the city of Baghdad was completed entirely by myself and under very unpleasant restrictions [...] The Turkish Government were not to know anything about it [...] and I was left to survey the town as best I could, and under such difficulties that at times I had to note bearings and paces all over my white shirt, where best I could get the pencil at the time [...]”. During this same expedition, Collingwood also surveyed the Shatt-ul-Arab, the city of Bussorah (also by stealth) and much of the country between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, and was undoubtedly one of the most gifted and productive R.I.N. surveyors of his day.



“So far no European has yet obtained the freedom to settle in Muscat [...] The Arabs are the only ones so far occupied in this trade”

168. COMARMOND, Nicolas Hilaire de, French merchant (1737–1792). Mémoire sur le commerce de la côte orientale d’affrique et du Golfe Persique.

“Au Port” [de Saint-Louis Isle de France], 30 August 1788. Folio (225 × 335 mm). 8 pages, 30–35 lines. French manuscript in brown ink on watermarked laid paper, signed and dated by the author. Bound with a blue silk ribbon, loosely stored in a red morocco portfolio (405 × 300 mm) with elaborate giltstamped oriental decoration to upper cover, narrower gilt borders to lower cover, and gilt borders to both pastedowns, finished with a single piece of crimson-coloured calf. € 48,000

One of the earliest primary source documents for the opening of Omani-French trade relations and for the history of Muscat and Oman in the 18th century, hitherto unpublished.

With Muscat becoming an increasingly important port for trade in the Indian Ocean under the rule of the Al Bu-Sa'id dynasty from 1749 onwards, the location quickly caught the attention of French colonial trade policy makers. Although France did not appoint its first consul in Muscat until 1894, Oman decided to grant France the right to appoint a diplomatic representative as early as 1786. It was only the previous year that the French merchant Comarmond, author of the present manuscript, set sail for Muscat on the French frigate 'Venus' to establish a French trade outpost, a mission he had been entrusted with by the French state and on the outcome of which he gives an extensive report in his present "Memoire".

Comarmond underlines the favourable geographical location of Muscat, the goodwill of Imam Hamad bin Said towards the French, and the various goods to be obtained by a trade agent, financed either by the French court or the merchants themselves: "Thanks to the convenience of its port and its advantageous position between the Gulf and the Red Sea, Muscat is the natural transshipment point for the food products and wealth of productions of Arabia Felix and the surrounding lands. This commerce is already considerable and could become even more so if it were conducted by a European establishment [...]. So far, no European has been allowed to settle in Muscat, and the Imam's dispositions are so favourable to the French that they may flatter themselves of there receiving preferential treatment compared to all other nations, especially once the Prince will have received the reparations ordered by the court following the prize of one of his richly loaded ships that was surprised by a European corsair [...]. In profiting from the goodwill of the Imam, it would be possible to install an agent in Muscat [...]. If the King decides against undertaking the necessary expenses, support will be forthcoming from the merchants who shall profit from this trade. One will find in Muscat: rubber, various perfumes in all quantities, oak gall, Levant nut, nux vomica, shellac in leaves and grains, diverse essences, sulphur, saltpeter, powdered sulphur, alum, cowries, donkeys, horses, morphil [?], ambergris, dried fruits [...]. As of now, the Arabs are the only ones occupied in this trade: the goods are brought to them on small boats from all over the Gulf, the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, Socotra and from the entire coast of Ethiopia and parts of the coast of greater Africa" (transl.).

Ultimately, most of the trade within the region and with India would remain in the hands of the local Arabs and their "small boats": the 38-gun frigate 'Venus', on which Cormamond had travelled to the Arabian Gulf, was wrecked on her return journey to France, while the merchant's own commercial ventures failed and he had to file for bankruptcy in March 1790. In 1992, the Omani-French Museum was established in the former residence of the French consul in Muscat by the late Sultan Qaboos bin Said and President Mitterand, bearing witness to the extensive and long-lasting history of the relationship between France and the Sultanate.

A unique document of the highest importance, housed in slightly later oriental-style writing case of French origin. An old label to the top left corner of the inside upper cover, numbered in ink "17" in Arabic and "75" in Western numerals.

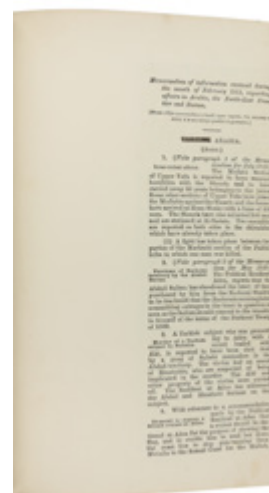
For Comarmond cf. G. Buti, Dictionnaire des corsaires et pirates, Paris 2013.

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

169. [CONFIDENTIAL BRITISH GOVERNMENT MEMORANDA ON THE TRUCIAL COAST]. Memorandum of information received during the month of January [-December] 1911, regarding affairs in Arabia, the North-East Frontier and Burma.

[Calcutta], Foreign Office Press; Simla, G.M. Press, 1911. Folio. 12 parts. Printed in single columns with blank space left at inner margins for notes. Half sheep over red cloth boards, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine. € 25,000

A full year's worth of confidential memoranda issued by Edward Henry Scamander Clarke (1856–1947), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, providing a detailed picture of British relations in Arabia and Asia throughout 1911. The memoranda encompass Arabia (including Aden, Baghdad, Kuwait, Muscat, Bahrain, the Gulf, and the Trucial Coast), Tibet, Bhutan, Assam, and Burma. The numerous and frequently extensive paragraphs dedicated to the "Arabian littoral of the Persian Gulf" not only discuss problems of charting and navigating the coastal waters, but also focus on defending British commercial interests in the region at a moment when the international trade was scrambling to access the Arabian pearl banks, while at the same time British authority was taking a dramatic plunge in the aftermath of the notorious "Dubai Incident" of 24 December 1910, a botched gun raid operation that led to rising tensions between Britain and the people of the Trucial Coast. Items include notes on the desire of the "Wahabi Amir of Nejd", Abdulaziz ibn Saud, to "come into closer relations with His Majesty's Government"; proposed hydrographical surveys of possible approaches to Kuwait and Bahrain; a proposed enquiry into the causes of the depletion of the pearl banks in the Gulf, and the possible attitude of the local Arab tribes as well as foreign agents in the area; an investigation into possible



business residences of Rosenthal Frères in Dubai and Bahrain, and the question of British firms entering into the local pearling business; a proposal to secure written assurances from the Sheikhs of the Gulf not to extend pearl fishing concessions to foreigners; policy differences between Britain and the ruler of Dubai, Sheikh Butti bin Suhail Al Maktoum; piracy committed on a Dubai boat; the proposed establishment of British banks at certain port town along the Gulf coast; a discussion of the need for a treaty with the Qatar Sheikhs; the “question of the sovereignty over Katar”; the cancellation by the Sheikh of Sharjah of an excavation concession granted on Abu Musa island; the replacement of lost light buoys off the Arabian Gulf coast; negotiations with Turkey over territorial differences; Kuwait and the Baghdad Railway; and the Ottoman occupation of Jazirat az Zakhnuniyah (off the Saudi Arabian coast, between Bahrain and Qatar). A few marks to text. Binding rubbed and marked at extremities, spine recently rebacked. Extremely rare: no copy traceable in library catalogues internationally.

The Last Days of Ormuz, With Perspectives on the Current Situation on the Gulf

170. CONTZEN, L(eopold). Die letzten Tage von Ormuz, mit Ausblicken auf die gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse am Persischen Golf. Beiträge zur portugiesischen Kolonialgeschichte. (In:) Königliches Gymnasium zu Bonn. Jahresbericht über das Schuljahr 1902.

Bonn, Carl Georgi, 1903. 4°. Contemporary papered spine. € 850

Rare treatise on “The Last Days of Ormuz, With Perspectives on the Current Situation on the Gulf”, as the director of the royal grammar school at Bonn, the classicist Leopold Contzen (1836–1918), entitled his long essay. Framed as a contribution to the history of Portuguese colonialism, the study explores not only Albuquerque’s role as the first European to enter the Gulf and as founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East Indies, but also discusses the then-current British presence in the Gulf – a situation of which the author is highly critical: “England intends to turn the Gulf into a British lake and has even been quite successful in this plan” (p. 29). Contzen places these developments in the context of the Baghdad railway, then under construction by German engineers, and of the ongoing geostrategic conflicts between Russia and Britain in the Middle East. He also mentions Kuwait (“a small Arabic separate state”), Bahrain, the British telegraph cable through the Gulf, and the pearling industry (“reaching as far as Ras El Keimah”). Edges lightly chipped; light staining; the cover bears the stamp of a school library in Hamburg-Eimsbüttel. A highly interesting study published in a hard-to-find occasional school report.

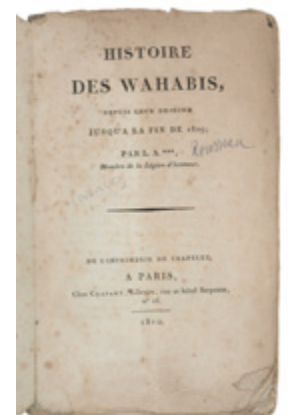


“Ces arabes paroissent destiné à jouer un grand rôle dans l’histoire”

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

Paris, Crapelet, 1810. 8°. Remains of original grey temporary wrappers. Stored in gilt modern quarter morocco box. € 6,500

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



to self-doubt and the challenge of change, the complex attitude adopted by Muslims to Christians and Jews, the status of the Prophet Mohammed within Islam, the reasons for the enduring nature of despotic rule in the Middle East, the significance of the different status afforded men and women [...].”

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

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

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

172. CRUZ, Gaspar da. Tractado em que se co[n]tam muito por este[n]so as cousas da China, co[m] suas particularidades, [e] assi do reyno d[']Ormuz.

Evora, André de Burgos, 1569 (colophon: 1570). Small 4° in 8s (18 × 14 cm). Title-page with woodcut Portuguese royal coat of arms and a 4-piece woodcut border, and further with some woodcut initials. Modern richly gold-tooled red morocco by the Lisbon binder Império Graça, boards gold-tooled in a panel design, with earlier brass clasps and catchplates. € 265,000

Very rare first edition of “the first European book devoted exclusively to China” (Lach). A highly important work, the first printed book published in the West on the subject, serving as the primary source on China for European authors and their readers. Including an account of a chronicle of the kings of Hormuz, based on a Persian manuscript called the *Shahnameh*. This manuscript is now lost, and thus “an irreplaceable source for the early history of the kingdom of Hormuz” (Loureiro).

In 1548 Gaspar da Cruz, along with 10 fellow Dominican friars, departed for Portuguese India with the purpose of establishing a mission in the East. Cruz left China in 1560, sailed to Hormuz and stayed there for three years. While staying in Portuguese controlled Hormuz he serviced the population of ca. 500 Christians and meanwhile learned Persian, enabling him to translate the 14th century manuscript chronicle of the kings of Hormuz that is included in the present publication. The manuscript was written by one of the kings himself: Padeshah Turan Shah I, ruling 1346–1378. Besides a chronological history of the kings, the text provides a wealth of information on the socio-political history of Hormuz and the Gulf region. Cruz’s translation of the manuscript testifies to “the good relations between the Muslim inhabitants and the European 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.

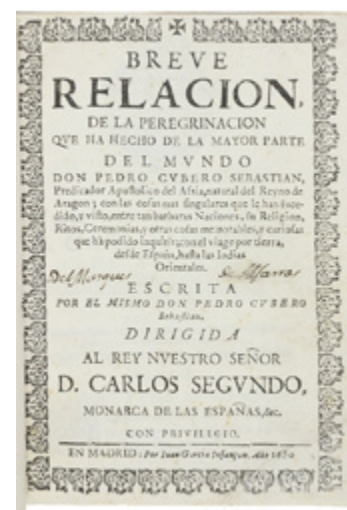
Anselmo, Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no século XVI, no. 390, p. 108; Cordier, Sinica, col. 2063; Lach, Asia and the making of Europe I, p. 330 & 748; Porbase (5 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); R. Loureiro, “ in: Christian-Muslim relations: a bibliographical history VI, pp. 369–375; F. M. Rogers, Europe Informéd, 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*

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

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



First edition of an interesting and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies (1671–80) made by the Spanish missionary Sebastian Pedro Cubero. Interestingly, Cubero covered most of his route by land, as would later Careri, thus constantly being able to observe the customs, religions, ceremonies and costumes of the peoples he visited, describing them in considerable detail. After spending time in Italy, where he was appointed as a missionary to Asia and the East Indies, Cubero travelled by way of Istanbul and Moscow to Iran, visiting Isfahan (“Hispaham”) and Bandar Abbas, after which he finally arrived in India. After crossing to Malacca he was imprisoned by the Dutch and later banished from the city. He then proceeded to the Philippines and ultimately, by way of Mexico, back to Europe. “After a stint as confessor in the imperial army in Hungary, Cubero became one of the notable travellers of the 17th century. What set him apart was the variety of his traveller’s hats. Most obviously a missionary [...], he also became [...] a representative figure of the whole exploratory enterprise. By circumnavigating the globe in his travels, he was recognized in his own time to be another Magellan, Drake, or Cavendish” (Noonan).

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

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

Detailed travel account

174. CUBERO SEBASTIAN, Pedro. Peregrinacion que ha hecho de la mayor parte del mundo [...]. Zaragoza, Pasqual Bueno, 1688. 4°. With woodcut illustration. Later full vellum with handwritten spine-title. € 3,500



Third edition of this interesting and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies.

Limp paper evenly browned throughout; first 30 pp. somewhat wormed; worm holes and some marginal flaws repaired with Japanese paper, entire title-page rebacked thus. Contemporary ownership of the San Juan convent library in Barcelona to title-page. Faded stamp of ownership to title-page and lower flyleaf. The lower flyleaf bears the handwritten ownership of Emanuel Pelegrí Pages and Joan Peregrí, students at San Andrés de la Barca.

Palau 65758. Howgego C225. Sabin 17819. Streit-Dindinger V, 598. Alden 688/64. For the author cf. F.T. Noonan, *The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery* (2007), p. 104.

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

175. CUBERO SEBASTIANO, Pedro. Peregrinazione del mondo.

Naples, Giuseppe Criscolo, 1683. 4°. With additional engraved title and 2 portraits. Original papered boards with handwritten lettering to spine. € 18,000

First Italian edition of this fascinating and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies. Included are three very three very detailed chapters of devoted to China, Tartary and the Chinese-Tartarian wars. Additionally, there are important discussion of Persia, India, Malacca, the Philippines, and Mexico; chapter XX (pp. 136–156) contains an extensive discussion on Islam, the birth and death of Mohamed and Mecca and Medina. Chapter XXXIII (p. 225–229) contains a discussion of the the Kingdom of Ormuz and Bandar Abbas, the city on the Straits of Hormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.



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

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

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

176. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Lybien, Biledulgerid, Negroslant, Guinea, Ethiopiën, Abyssinie.

(Including:) Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche eylanden: als Madagaskar, of Sant Laurens, Sant Thomee, d'Eilanden van Kanarien, Kaep de Verd, Malta, en andere.

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



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

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

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

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

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

Description of the Middle East: first German edition

177. DAPPER, Olfert. Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Asia: In sich haltend die Landschaftten Mesopotamien, Babylonien, Assyrien, Anatolien oder Klein-Asien.

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

First German edition of Dapper's description of the Middle East, including Mesopotamia or Algizira, Assyria, and Anatolia; the second part is entirely devoted to Arabia. Dapper's work is of special importance for its original and new information on Islam, Arab science, astronomy, philosophy, and historiography, as well as for its illustrations. "Dr. Olfert Dapper (1636–89), physician, geographical and historical scholar, was the author of a series of works dealing with Africa, America and Asia. The fine plates [...] are after a number of mapmakers and artists, including Christiaan van Adrichom, Juan Bautista Villalpando and Wenzel Hollar among others" (Blackmer). Includes accounts of Mecca (with a description of the Hajj), Jeddah, Medina, Sana'a, etc. The engravings show costumes, religious rites, specimens of local flora, views, etc., including Aden, Mocha, Maskat, Babylon, Baghdad, Ninive, Ephesus, and Smyrna (re-engraved from the Dutch original edition).

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

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



First printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai: the first Latin edition

178. DE BRY, Theodor / Johann Israel DE BRY / Joris VAN SPILBERGEN. Indiae Orientalis pars septima [...]. Including: Icones, hoc est verae variorum populorum et regum, ceremoniarum item, superstitiosorum rituum et rerum aliarum [...].

Frankfurt, Wolfgang Richter, 1606. Folio. With the letterpress title within an engraved architectural border, an individual letterpress title-page for the Icones, an engraved coat of arms on the dedication leaf, 20 engravings in text and 2 double-page engraved plates. 20th century green half morocco. € 28,000

First edition of the Latin translation of book seven of Théodore de Bry's *Petits voyages*, the greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies, which is considered unique in its extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material. Crucially, this much-sought volume includes Gasparo Balbi's groundbreaking account of the Middle East, first published in 1590 as *Viaggio dell'*

Indie Orientali – a mere 16 years before this present issue, making this the second appearance in print altogether and the first Latin translation. Balbi, a Venetian jewel merchant, travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. 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). The volume also comprises the account of Joris von Spilbergen's voyage to Ceylon in 1601–04 (with excellent plates).

A note with red pencil on the second leaf, browned, some small spots, otherwise in good condition.

Brunet I, col. 1334. Cf. Carter, *Sea of pearls*, p. 79. Howgego, *to 1800*, B7. Slot, *The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602–1784. United Arab Emirates yearbook 2006*, p. 20.



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

179. LA DÉCADE ÉGYPTIENNE. Journal littéraire et d'économie politique.

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

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

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

The journal took its name from the “Décade philosophique”, the publication of the Institut National’s Section des Sciences morales et politiques. At the time of the French capitulation, the first 24 pages of a fourth volume were in the press, but they were never distributed, and the only copy of these sheets remains in the Library of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels (cf. *ibid.*).

First and last volume show traces of worming, occasionally touching the text, with additional brownstains in the lower corner of vol. 3 near the end. Bound in the mid-19th century for Gaillardot Bey, with his handwritten ownership “Ch. Gaillardot” on the half-title of the first volume. Charles Gaillardot (1814–83) served as one of the two vice-presidents of the Egyptian Institute in 1881. A professor of natural history at the National School of Medicine in Cairo and later director of the Cairo medical school, he had created in the Egyptian capital a “Musée Bonaparte” of his personal collections, comprising books, engravings, weapons, and decorative items – keepsakes of the French Expedition to Egypt, today dispersed. Later in the collection of the writer André Maurois (1885–1967) with his engraved bookplate to pastedown.

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



First comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt

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

Paris, C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1820–29. A total of 36 vols.: 26 text vols. (4°) and 10 atlas vols. (elephant folio). With coloured frontispiece and 899 engraved plates and maps, many double-page-sized and folded. Slightly later English half calf, professionally repaired in places. € 185,000

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

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

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



The rare book and manuscript collection of a Franco-Russian oriental scholar, diplomat, and secret agent

181. [DESMAISONS, Jean-Jacques-Pierre]. The collection and research library of Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaisons (1807–1873), oriental scholar, diplomat, secret agent, and writer.



Various places, late 15th century to 1873/74. 193 catalogued items, comprising printed books and manuscripts in 237 volumes. In Arabic, Avestan, French, Greek, Latin, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, Russian, Syriac, and Sanskrit. € 1,050,000

Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaisons (1807–73), known in Russia as Petr Ivanovich Demezov, was a wide-ranging oriental scholar as well as a diplomat in Russian services. Born in the Savoyard city of Chambéry, the son of the French physician Pierre-Jacques Desmaisons and his wife Suzanne Roux, he went to Russia in 1826, aged 19, to study oriental languages at Kazan and St Petersburg. Desmaisons took a doctorate in 1830 and taught Persian and Arabic at the Russian military academy of Orenburg before undertaking a clandestine mission to the Emirate of Bukhara, where he collected valuable commercial intelligence on behalf of Russia – an achievement for which he was decorated by the Czar.

Appointed professor in the Asiatic department of the Russian ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1836, Desmaisons entered the diplomatic service and was repeatedly posted to Tehran in the 1840s. He was a co-founder of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society and received numerous honours from the Russian empire. He retired to Paris in 1857, and it is here where he began work on what is perhaps his most lasting scholarly achievement, a critical edition of the “Kitab-i Shajarah-i Türk” by Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur, Khan of the Uzbek state of Khiva in the 17th century (his personal copy is included in this collection).

Desmaisons passed away in Aix-les-Bains at the age of 66, before having been able to complete his last manuscripts; his translation of the “Shajarah-i Türk” appeared a few months after his death. The manuscript on which his

edition is based survives in the present collection. His “Dictionnaire persan-français”, compiled during repeated visits to Persia between 1858 and 1869, did not see print until 1908. A number of the published sources he cites in his dictionary are present here: among them the great works of Golius, Meninski, and Freytag.

Not only an author and facilitator of scholarly publications, Desmaisons was also an avid collector of books in his elected field. His vast library has survived a century and a half of historical upheavals and is now offered for sale as a collection. It comprises a surprisingly broad range of orientalist works: slight, wrapper-bound offprints of Proceedings of the Russian Archaeological Society which he helped to found; splendidly bound examples of important standard works such as Walton’s great polyglot Bible; a few almost unobtainably rare publications produced for the Greek-speaking markets of the Levant; and, most importantly, a wealth of editions in the original Middle Eastern languages: critical editions by Western scholars as well as some of the earliest editions produced in the East, in Istanbul, Bulaq/Cairo, and Alexandria, in Tehran, Tabriz, Kerbala and other places, sometimes lithographed, more frequently in Arabic letterpress. Several of the printshops here represented made history for being the first presses in the Middle East: J. J. Marcel’s Imprimerie Nationale, set up in Cairo in 1798 for Napoleon, and the famous Bulaq press established in 1235 (1819/20), the first Muslim-run printing press in the Arab world. We here mention only the “Tarikh-i Sami ve Sakir ve Subhi” (1783), the first book from the much-sought second series of Müteferrika’s revived Constantinople press; the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world, the “Hamse-i Sâ nizade” (Istanbul 1820); and both the rare first and the second edition of the first Western historical text ever translated into Ottoman Turkish, the Bulaq-printed “Katerina tarihi” (Life of Catherine the Great) by Jean Castéra, rendered into Turkish by Yakovaki Efendi.

Equally impressive are the manuscripts in Desmaisons’ collection: several Persian manuscripts of Saadi, some dating to the mid-16th century; an early Quran manuscript from Yemen; religious miscellanies of the Hanafite school; and various grammatical and chancery repertoires. Among the volumes offered here is even Desmaisons’ privately compiled Arabic-French vocabulary manual, handwritten by himself in 1826 in the first year of his university studies.

The scope and comprehensiveness of the present collection bear testimony to the broad-minded scholarship of the Franco-Russian oriental philologist Desmaisons. It is safe to say that it represents the largest private collection of its kind which has come up for sale in the last decades, and it would be nearly impossible to build a comparable collection item-by-item. Less than a dozen important titles not preserved in Desmaisons’ collection as it has survived but known to have been used by him intensively have been inserted into this catalogue by the compilers, so as to present more fully the literature he owned, consulted and worked with. The material here offered constitutes a unique opportunity to acquire a vast scholarly trove built essentially over half a century by one of the nineteenth century’s eminent authorities in the field of oriental studies.

A fully illustrated catalogue is available.

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

182. DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES. De situ orbis habitabilis.

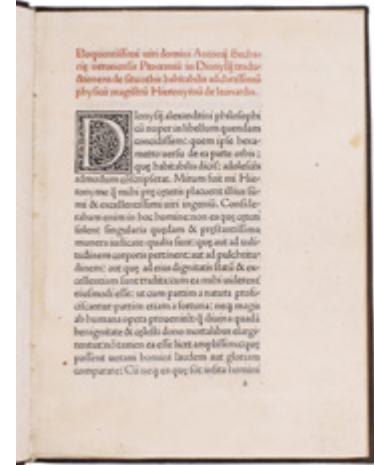
(Venice, Franz Renner, 1478). Small 4°. With the first four lines printed in red and 9 white on black decorated woodcut initials (I series), plus 1 repeat. Set in roman type, 26 lines to a page, with two words in Greek. Modern blind-tooled calf. € 35,000

A famous description of the antique world, originally written in Greek verse around the beginning of the second century AD by Dionysius 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.

“Until the 13th 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 D-254. IDL 1556. ISTC id00254000. Proctor 4173. Cf. Löwendahl 1 (1477 ed.). Sarton, Introduction I, p. 258. Tozer, A history of ancient geography (1897), pp. 281–287.



Archeological sites in the Middle East, with 143 reproductions of photographs

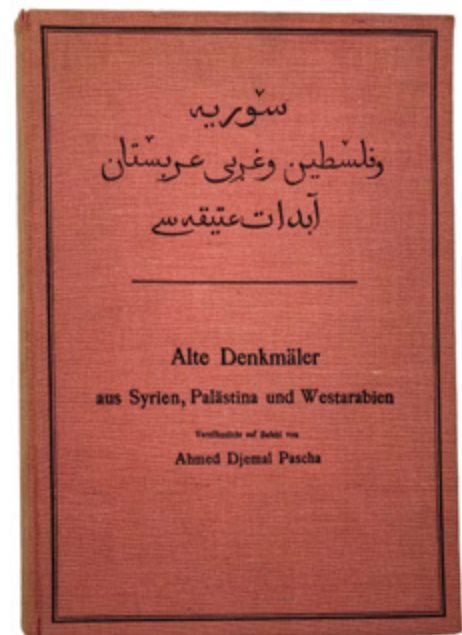
183. DJEMAL (JAMAL) PASCHA, Ahmed / WIEGAND, Theodor. [Suria wa-Falastin wa-garbi ‘Arabistan abidat-i-atigasy]. Alte Denkmäler aus Syrien, Palästina und Westarabien.

Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1918. Folio. With 100 plates (143 reproductions of photographs). Publisher’s original pink cloth with Arabic and German title on upper board. € 4,500

First and only edition of this bilingual work with 143 photographs of Middle-Eastern archeology, compiled by the well-known German archaeologist Theodor Wiegand (1864–1936). The publication was commissioned by Ahmed Djemal (Jamal) Pasha (1872–22), the Ottoman military leader and Minister of the Navy, who also wrote the foreword. The plates show archaeological excavation sites in Aleppo, Amman, Baalbek, Damascus, Gerasa, Jerusalem, Palmyra, Petra, and other places. Each plate is accompanied by a separate leaf explaining the photographs, with the text in both Arabic and German. Some of the photographs are by the Swedish photographer Lewis Larsson (1881–1958), others were taken during the expedition by Otto Puchstein (1856–1911) to the capital of the ancient Hittite Empire, Hattusa, in present-day Turkey.

Only slightly browned. Spine somewhat discoloured. A very good copy.

M. Greenhalgh, Constantinople to Córdoba: dismantling ancient architecture in the East, North Africa and Islamic Spain (2012), p. 478.



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

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

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1884. Large 4°. With 57 plates, mostly heliographed, of archeological inscriptions, sites and maps, 9 folding. Contemporary half calf over cloth boards with red label to richly gilt spine. € 6,500

Only edition: the “first fruits of Arabia” (Hogarth, *Life of Charles M. Doughty*, 1928), and the first publication in English of any account of Doughty’s travels, predating “*Travels in Arabia Deserta*” by four years. (In spite of the French publication, the “*Note de M. Doughty sur son voyage*”, comprising pp. 7–35, is entirely in English.) Doughty (1843–1926) first met the great French orientalist and writer Ernest Renan in 1883, and after the failure of his attempt to sell to Berlin the copies of the inscriptions he had made in the region of El-Hejr and Medain Salih, Renan wrote the preface and supervised the publication of Doughty’s work in Paris.

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.



Finely executed drawings – the majority in colour – of monuments and views in Egypt

185. [DRAWINGS – EGYPT]. [ANONYMOUS]. [Monuments and views in Egypt].

[Egypt?, ca. 1880/81?]. Album (40 × 35 cm). An album with 49 pencil drawings (8.5 × 10 to 25.5 × 35.5 cm), including 29 completed in watercolour, showing Egyptian monuments, scenery, buildings, plants and people, mounted on 36 leaves. Half green cloth, blue paste-paper over boards. € 18,000



Egypt’s monuments and beautiful scenery captured in 49 finely executed drawings, including 29 painted with watercolours (and 5 others highlighted with white gouache). The drawings are mounted on the rectos of the 36 leaves of the album, most with an additional small handwritten label describing the subject in a few words. Paging through the album, one can follow the artist’s journey through Egypt. From north to south and thus from lower Egypt to Upper Egypt: they visited and drew several major, ancient monuments, but also took the time to notice, appreciate and draw Egyptian scenery along the Nile in a more general sense. Some views include people, but among the drawings one finds a detailed sketched portrait of an Arab woman, and three detailed, painted portraits of Ibrahim Ismail the Dragoman (translator), a man (possibly a servant) named Achmed, and a “Nubian sailor”. Unfortunately, the identity of the artist is unknown, but since all descriptions of the drawings are in English, the artist was possibly British and visiting Egypt. The drawings were probably made around 1880 and subsequently placed in the present album. Two contain inscriptions that probably refer to the date of production: “Dec. 81” and “[Jan. 14?] 80” (on leaves

6 and 19 respectively). Furthermore, leaf 19 contains the drawing of the Temple of Kom Ombo before its excavation and restoration. The French mining engineer, geologist and archaeologist Jean-Jacques de Morgan (1857–1924) was responsible for clearing the temple complex of debris and for its restoration in 1893.

Binding is slightly rubbed, leaves are slightly soiled, barely affecting the actual illustrations. Otherwise in good condition.

*Egypt and Nubia in 45 early drawings and squeezes,
preserving images of sculptures and inscriptions*

186. [DRAWINGS – EGYPT]. ROBERTSON, William. [Binding-title:] Egypt & Nubia.

Cairo [and elsewhere in Egypt and Nubia], 1838–39. Double Crown folio (48 × 36.5 cm). Album containing 42 pencil and other drawings (a few partly coloured) and 3 squeezes, some on the album leaves and some loosely inserted, mostly of ancient Egyptian and Nubian architecture, sculpture, bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions, but also with a few botanical drawings and landscapes with buildings. Most have English-language captions in brown ink and are signed and dated 1838 to 1839. New black half morocco, using mid-19th-century marbled paper for the sides. € 45,000



An album of drawings (and squeezes of bas reliefs) made by William Robertson on a journey from Cairo in December 1838 down the Nile into Nubia, reaching as far south as the present-day Egyptian-Sudanese border region, including the temples of Abu Simbel, in January 1839, then returning via Philae, Karnak and other sites to Thebes in February 1839. They give very detailed views of numerous buildings, sculptures, bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions, as well as more distant views of landscapes with buildings and three botanical drawings. Since many of the ancient Egyptian sites have been looted and damaged over the years, these early drawings and squeezes provide an important record of what was there in 1838/39 and how it was situated, before the first photographs were made.

While Robertson made most of his drawings on site, he drew the Temple at Luxor after a drawing by Achille Émile Prisse d'Avennes (1807–79) who began exploring and drawing the ancient Egyptian sites in 1836 and published many of his drawings in 1847.

A few of the original album leaves are now detached and may have been removed by the artist himself. One inserted drawing is severely foxed and one inserted floor plan is rather dirty, but in general the drawings are in very good condition.

*A photographic pioneer in the Middle East, “the first completely realized photobook”
(Parr/Badger) ever published*

187. DU CAMP, Maxime. Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie: dessins photographiques recueillis pendant les années 1849, 1850 et 1851, accompagnés d'un texte explicatif et précédés d'une introduction.

Paris, Gide & J. Baudry, 1852. Folio. 125 mounted original salt-prints, letterpress captions to mounting leaves and tissue-guards, 3 small engravings to the introductory text, double-page engraved plan of Karnak, single-page plans of Medinet-Habu and the island of Philae. Recent half brown cloth, marbled boards, original spine, brown hard-grained morocco laid down, title gilt direct, low flat bands with dotted roll gilt, double fillet panels to the compartments, new endpapers, original marbled free endpapers retained. € 350,000

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

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

Soundly bound, presenting well on the shelf, front hinge slightly cracked towards the head at the first blank, some 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.



Boats and coastal life in and around Dubai's harbour

188. [DUBAI AND SHARJAH]. Collection of six original photographs. Dubai and Sharjah, early 1940s. 6 black and white photographs. 70 × 95 and 60 × 83 mm. Framed and glazed as a set. € 4,500

The photos depict images of boats and coastal life in and around Dubai's harbour, two women wearing abayas with hijabs and niqabs, walking in a desert plain of Sharjah, as well as desert dwellings and ports and boardwalks in Sharjah. This collection gives us a glimpse of the Dubai and Sharjah before the construction boom that started in the 1970s. Overall an intriguing collection in very good condition, capturing the coastal and desert life of a bygone era.



The Trucial States: the relevant treaties published for the first time

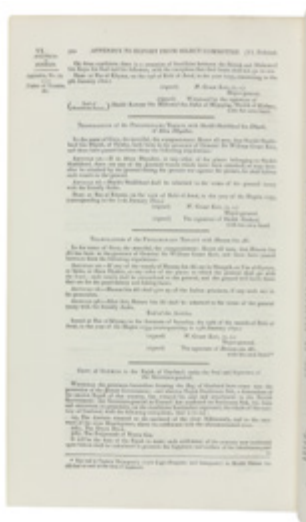
189. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Minutes of evidence taken before the select committee on the affairs of the East India Company and also an appendix and index. VI. Political or Foreign.

London, for the House of Commons, 16 August 1832. Folio. With 1 folding map. Modern half cloth. € 15,000

Includes the first publication of the treaties closed by the British with the Gulf sheikhdoms following General W. Grant Keir's raid on Ras al-Khaimah in 1819/20: the preliminary treaties with Hassan bin Rama (Ras al-Khaimah, 8 Jan. 1820); Sultan bin Sakr (9 Jan. 1820), Sheikh Kameya bin Mahomed bin Jabin al Moyeying, Sheikh of Kishmee, of Dubai (9 Jan. 1820), Sheikh Shakhbool bin Dhyab of Abu Dhabi (11 Jan. 1820), Hassan bin Ali, for Sharjah, Umm al-Quwain, Ajman, and Abu Dhabi (15 Jan. 1830). Also, Sketch of the Articles proposed to H.H. the Imaum of Muscat for the Prevention of the Foreign Slave Trade, in 1822.

Slight waterstaining near beginning, but well-preserved. Rare.

OCLC 45474897.



Extremely rare photographic work

190. ECCLESTON, John. Jerusalem Photographic Album.

Newark, NJ, 1865. Large folio. 12 leaves (22 × 16 inches), each containing a large mounted albumen photograph (ca. 12 × 10 inches) with descriptive letterpress beneath. Original leather-backed marbled boards with gilt-lettered roan label on front cover and leaf of printed introductory text mounted to inside front board. Skilfully rebaked and recorned. Small, unobtrusive 19th century embossed library stamp at lower right blank corner of each mount, minor wear at board extremities and chipping at edge of front endpaper, else an unusually clean and nice copy, with the photographic plates in perfect condition. € 45,000



An extremely rare photographic work, unrecorded in the major scholarly studies of early photography in Palestine. According to the introductory text, "In the winter of 1859 the King of Prussia sent an artist to the Holy Land to procure views for his portfolio. Having reached Jerusalem, whilst the Royal commission was being executed, I was so fortunate as to secure (through the courtesy of Right Reverend Samuel Gobat, of the Anglican and Prussian mission) fine impressions from the most valuable of these negatives [...] they are now published, at the request of many persons [...]"

A gilt frame surrounds each photograph, beneath which is the title of the plate and two columns of letterpress text within a decorative type-ornament border. The titles of the plates are: Garden of Gethsemane; Damascus Gate; Jew's Waling Place; Church of Holy Sepulchre; Mosk El-Aksa / Solomon's Bridge; Valley of the Son of Hinnom; St. Stephen's Gate; Golden Gate; Top View of Jerusalem; Bethany; Via Dolorosa and Ecce Homo Arch; Mount Moriah and the Mosque of Omar.

Though seemingly unknown to scholars working in the field, two copies of Eccleston's book are indeed known: the NUC and RLIN both record one copy, at Yale, and OCLC locates a second copy at the University of Texas. Our copy was given by Eccleston, probably soon after publication, to his local library company; in the 1880s the library company was absorbed by a newly-created public library, from which it was purchased.

Afghanistan and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary and India, with 14 hand-coloured plates, in original wrappers



191. ELPHINSTONE, Mountstuart. Tableau du royaume de Caboul, et de ses dépendances, dans la Perse, la Tartarie et l'Inde, offrant les moeurs, usages et costumes de cet empire, ... traduit et abrégé de l'anglais, par M. Breton.

Paris, Nepveu, 1817. 3 volumes. 18°. With 14 engraved plates depicting various costumes, lords on horseback, etc., all beautifully coloured by hand. Original publisher's printed wrappers, each volume with wood engraved illustrations on front, back and spine. Preserved in a modern gold-tooled green morocco box. € 4,950

First edition of the French translation of one of the first exhaustive works on the kingdom of Kabul, now known as Afghanistan, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary and India. First published in English in 1815, it was written by a British official, Mountstuart Elphinstone (1779–1859). Elphinstone was sent to the kingdom of Kabul by the rulers of British India in 1808, to discuss with the Shah the possibilities of a mutual defence against Napoleonic France. Elphinstone, as a consequence, was the first Englishman to visit Peshawar, the traditional winter residence of the rulers of Kabul, which was

also the terminus of all trade routes from east to west. The meeting was concluded by a treaty of friendship (7 June 1809), the Shah promising to oppose the passage of foreign troops through his country. Before this could be ratified, however, the Shah was driven off the throne by his brother.

The book opens with a short history of Afghanistan that ends with the coming of the English in 1809. It gives a good impression of Afghan society at the beginning of the 19th century, when Afghanistan was still virtually unknown in Western Europe.

Some foxing in text, otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed. Wrappers have only some minor wear to the ends of the spines and some very slight soiling, but are still very good.

Chadenat 822; Colas 961; Lipperheide 1483.

From the first printing press in the Arab world

192. ESTÈVE, Martin-Roch-Xavier. Règlement du payeur général [de l'armée d'Orient] sur les fabriques d'eau-de-vie.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, [ca. 1800]. Folio. Broadsheet. Printed in French and Arabic in two columns. € 7,500

Only known copy of this broadside intended for wall-mounting, printed by the first printing press in the Arab world. Issued by the paymaster of Napoleon's Armée de l'Orient, Martin-Roch-Xavier Estève (1772–1852), it is a proclamation of six articles regulating the production of liquor, mostly from dates, in Cairo, Giza, and Boulaq (now a district of Cairo), including tariffs on the raw materials and final product, a maximum price, and corresponding fines.



Distilleries needed to be registered and marked in capital letters as “Fabrique d’eau de vie” within a fixed period following the proclamation. Inspectors were supposed to make “frequent inspections”, checking, among other things, that the produced liquor had at least 18 per cent by volume and that it be “of good quality and without any kind of adulteration detrimental to health”. The raw materials enumerated in the proclamation include five qualities of fresh dates, dried dates, figs, and raisins.

Small waterstain in the lower edge, traces of folds, otherwise well preserved. No copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France, not recorded in OCLC. The only known documentation for this highly interesting broadside is the sales catalogue for the library of the famous orientalist Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy.

Bibliothèque de M. le baron Silvestre de Sacy, Vol. III, Paris, 1847, p. 461, no. 50. Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182.

Early Turkish voyage and expedition

193. FAIK BEY, Mühendis. Seyâhatnâme-i Bahr-i Muhit.

Istanbul, Mekteb-i Bahriye-i Sâhâne Matbaası, 1285 H [= 1868 CE]. 8°. Ottoman Turkish in Arabic type. Modern blindstamped full calf with the Turkish crescent and star to upper cover, and giltstamped spine. Marbled endpapers. € 9,500

First and only early edition. – An exceedingly rare travelogue of the first ever voyage of the Ottoman navy to the American continent, albeit accidental. Thrown off their course to Basra by a storm on the Atlantic near Cape Verde, the two Ottoman warships Bursa and Izmir were dragged in the opposite direction, to Rio de Janeiro. This lively account by the Turkish engineer and naval officer Faik Bey describes all the stages of the corvettes’ 13-month journey, their voyage from Istanbul across the Mediterranean Sea to Cadiz, on to the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands, and the fierce storm that brought them to the shores of Brazil, where they laid anchor at the port of Rio de Janeiro before setting sail again two months later. They visited many ports and countries including the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Muscat, Bombay, and Iran, before finally reaching Basra in November 1866. Faik Bey gives a personal account of what must have been an exciting but strenuous journey, while also reflecting on the economic conditions in the Ottoman state and the Islamic world at the time.

Extremely rare; we were not able to trace a single library copy. A second edition was not published until 138 years after the first, in 2006 (Istanbul, Kitabevi).

Flaws to upper margins of several pages, rarely touching the text. An intriguing documentation of an unplanned visit to the New World.

TBTK 10454. Özege 17908. Cf. Snowden, Accidental Turks in Brazil and Beyond. Kabacalı, Gezi edebiyati seçkisi (2004). Not in OCLC, Weber, or Cox.



Vasco da Gama in Hebrew

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

Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre, 1691. *With:* **BOBOWSKI, Wojciech / HYDE, Thomas.** Tractatus Alberti Bobovii Turcarum Imp. Mohammedis IVti olim interpretis primarii, de Turcarum liturgia, peregrinatio Meccana, circumcisio, aegrotorum visitatione etc. *Ibid.*, 1690.

4°. Marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine. Top edge gilt. € 9,500

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

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



The world's nations illustrated: one of the greatest publishing ventures ever, the rarest work to be found complete

195. 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, 1829–34. Folio. 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

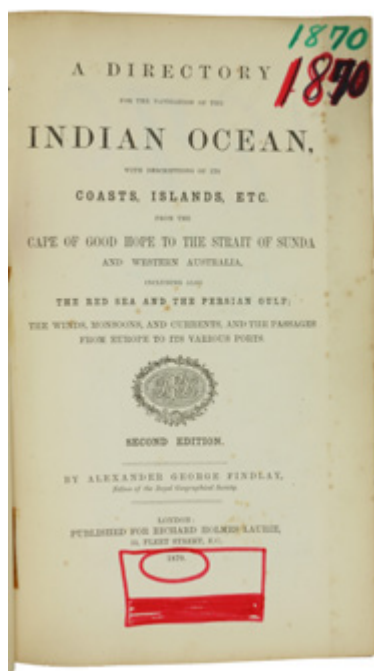
Without question the largest pictorial encyclopedia of the world published during the 19th century, and one of the rarest works to be found complete. Printed in a press run of no more than 300 copies, this set is numbered "12" and was inscribed to a friend of the author ("del socio Signor G. Ferrario"); 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, and historical scenes. 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 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, May 28, 2002, lot 426: £8,720 for vol. I, pt. 3 only). Interior shows occasional slight foxing to blank margins. Altogether an excellent, complete set of the luxury edition: uniformly bound, untrimmed and wide-margined.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 231. Lipperheide Ad 7. Colas 1051. Hiler 311. Brunet II, 1232f.

The chief of Abothubbee considered "very friendly"



196. FINDLAY, Alexander George. A Directory for the Navigation of the Indian Ocean [...]. Second Edition. With Descriptions of its Coasts, Islands, etc., from the Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Sunda and Western Australia, including also the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the Winds, Monsoons, and Currents, and the Passages from Europe to its various Ports.

London, Richard Holmes Laurie, 1870. Large 8°. With 15 (mostly folding) maps (many in colour) and numerous text illustrations. Contemporary giltstamped cloth. € 3,000

Second, enlarged edition of this standard work, first published in 1866. Includes descriptions of the coasts and islands of the Cape Colony; coast of Kaffraria and Natal; Eastern Africa; Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel; the coast of Africa, between Cape Delgado and the Red Sea; the Red Sea, etc.

In particular, Findlay devotes much attention to the coasts of Arabia and onwards to the Arabian Gulf, providing rich detail about the port of Aden, navigating and anchoring around Ras Arah and Ghubbet Seylan, the population of Masirah Island, the climate of the Gulf and its threats to Western health, topography of the coastal settlements, information on the reefs and pearl banks, etc. The discussion of the Gulf ("Our acquaintance with the hydrography of the Persian Gulf is nearly perfect") includes intelligence on Sharjah ("Shargeh"), "the most important town on the coast", numbering 8,000 to 10,000

inhabitants, and on Dubai (“Debay”), “a large town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants” standing “a little back from the shore” and “recognizable as being the last town on the coast, there being not a single date-tree or house from this all the way to Abu Thabi”. The coast is described as “quite barren and uninhabited, throughout very low, with tufts of mangrove bush”, and “so uniform in appearance that the smallest peculiarities are noted by the Arabs, and names given to them”. Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”) is noted as “the most populous town on the coast”, containing “about 20,000 inhabitants” and sending “600 boats to the pearl fishery. The chief is very friendly to the English. Cattle might be obtained here”.

Binding rubbed; hinges split. Some foxing throughout as common; repeatedly annotated quite ungraciously by a 20th century hand in coloured ballpoint and broad felt-tip pen. A later edition (from Humphrey Winterton’s library) commanded £720 at Sotheby’s in 2003.

Mill (Cat. of the RGS Library) 160. OCLC 217065553.



One of 325 copies

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

Paris, de l’Imprimerie Royale, 1819. Text vol. in 8° and atlas in folio. Half-titles in both vols.; 80 lithographed, sepia aquatint or engraved plates and plans, the 8 fine aquatints. Large folding engraved plan at the end of text vol. 19th century marbled half calf with giltstamped title to gilt spine. € 35,000

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

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

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

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



In refutation of Grotius

198. FREITAS, Seraphim de. De iusto imperio Lusitanorum Asiatico.

Valladolid, Hieronymus Morillo, 1625. 4°. Title printed in red and black with woodcut arms of Spain. Modern brown calf, gilt spine in five compartments with two red labels. € 15,000

Rare first edition. The principal printed justification of Portugal’s imperial claims in the East Indies in the face of the attack posed by Hugo Grotius’s “Mare liberum”. Freitas’s treatise is a powerful refutation of Grotius, claiming that the sovereign has the right to refuse admission of commerce or foreigners to his territory and forbid his subjects all trade and intercourse with them.

Calf somewhat worn. Some minor marginal dampstaining and foxing, with some 20 leaves quite heavily browned. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013).

Palau III, 275. Not in Kress or Goldsmiths’.

Important and early photobook of the Near East

199. FRITH, Francis. Egypt and Palestine. Photographed and described.

London, James S. Virtue, [1858–59]. 2 vols. Folio. A total of 76 photographs on plates by Francis Frith (sizes ca. 145–165 × 215–230 mm), each with a separate leaf of text. Contemporary red morocco, spines and covers gilt. Marbled endpapers; all edges gilt. € 40,000

First edition of this important and early photobook on the Near East. During the years 1856–59, Frith (1822–98) made three visits to Egypt and the Holy Land; this selection of his photographs, from wet-collodion 9 × 7 negatives taken with an 8-by-10 inch camera, was published in 25 fascicles of 3 prints each, a work hailed as “one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks” (The Photobook). Most of these images are dated 1857 either in the plate or the printed caption. They include a portrait of the artist in oriental costume and views of Abu Simbel, Aswan, Baalbek, Bethlehem, Damascus, Giza, Hebron, Jerusalem, Karnak, Luxor, Nazareth, Philae, Tiberias, Wadi Kardassy etc. The preliminaries of vol. 1 include title, introduction, table of contents, and subscribers, those of vol. 2 encompass title and contents. Each plate is accompanied by a full-page letterpress description. “Francis Frith is undoubtedly one of the best-known photographers to work in the Near East. His trips to the Levant were a brilliant commercial success as well as an artistic one” (Perez 163).

Some foxing to blank margins, as well as to a few photographs. Modern bookplate of the German anthropologist Jasper Köcke. Bindings very slightly rubbed, but hinges somewhat brittle; unobtrusive chafe-mark to upper cover of vol. 2. Overall a fine, appealingly bound copy.

The Photobook I, 28. *Blackmer* 1942. *Hannavy* 561. *Gernsheim, History* 286. *Perez, Focus East* 165. *Van Haafjen-White XII & XV*.



The first complete copy since the Aboussouan sale

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

Nuremberg, Abraham Wagenmann, (1620–)21. Small 4°. With fine engraved portrait of the author to verso of title, engraved armorial device to verso of dedication f., 6 folding engraved plates, and woodcut printer's device to imprimatur at end. Contemporary limp vellum. € 12,500



First edition, second issue (with title dated 1621). The first complete copy since the Camille Aboussouan sale in 1993. This second issue has two more plates than the first. “Fürer [...] travelled extensively from 1563–66, first in Italy and then to the Ionian Islands, Egypt and Palestine. The work is concerned with the latter, though Fürer does provide some information on Corfu, Zakynthos, Crete and Cyprus. He is the first to give a description of Vesalius’s tomb on Zakynthos” (Blackmer). “Mons Calvarius” plate trimmed just within border at foot; some (mostly light) waterstaining to lower margins, mostly light marginal foxing.

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

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

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

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

Extremely rare first edition of a 1403–06 eye-witness description of the Great Timur's (1336–1405) court in Samarkand (Uzbekistan). This cornerstone travel narrative from Spain to Uzbekistan is considered equal to Marco Polo and Mandeville. In 1402 Timur's ambassador visited the Spanish court to bring news of Timur's victory over the Sultan of Ankara. In response the Spanish king Henry III ordered ambassador Ruy González de Clavijo (died 1412) to venture to the court of Timur in Samarkand. González de Clavijo kept a diary during his travel which is published in the present work for the first time. The successful and barbaric conqueror Timur (Tamerlane) founded the vast Timurid Empire, stretching from Turkey to India. In 1398 he conquered India and sacked Delhi. His offspring Babur was the founder and first Emperor of the Mughal Empire, which formed the foundation of present day India.

The voyage from Spain to Samarkand took the author through the Mediterranean and then Constantinople. From Armenia followed a land travesty across Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Persia. The narrative is precise and detailed, with descriptions of the costumes, animals (ostriches, elephants, giraffes) and manners of the magnificent court, in a clear and straight style. He repeats stories of lands beyond Samarkand that he did not visit himself but was told about during his stay at the court.

Having never suffered a loss, Timur is one of the most successful military leaders in world history. In 16th century Europe Timur became a legendary figure, starting with the present detailed description of his court and made famous by Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). The present work is truly rare, not being offered for sale since 1953, according to RBH.

Faded owner's inscription in ink on title-page, dated 1678. Title-page repaired. Otherwise in very good condition

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



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration

202. [HAKLUYT SOCIETY]. The complete series of the first 200 works issued by the Hakluyt Society.

London, for the Hakluyt Society, 1847–1958. 8°. 210 volumes in 212, comprising a complete run of the first series (vols. 1–100) and second series, part 1 (vols. 1–110). Illustrated. Original green and blue cloth, spines gilt, with giltstamped motif of the ship "Victoria" on the upper covers. € 85,000



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration, including the principal accounts of the great voyages to the Middle East. This is a complete run of the first series and a large part of the second series (with its first part complete), dating from 1847 to 1956, of the publications of the Hakluyt Society. Early volumes of interest to the student of the exploration of the Muslim world, but also of the world's exploration by Muslims, include the travels of Abd-er-Razzak (India in the 15th Century, vol. 22, 1857), the travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix (vol. 32, 1863), and the History of the Imâms and Seyyids of 'Omân by Salîl-ibn-Razîk (vol. 44, 1871, providing the first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English), as well as the travels to Tana and Persia, by Josafa Barbaro and Ambrogio Contarini (with a Narrative of Italian Travels in Persia in the 15th and 16th Centuries, vols. 49a and 49b, 1873). The "Commentarios" of Afonso de Albuquerque, the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, are present in a careful edition from 1875ff. (vols. 53, 55, 62, and 69), while the early 15th century narrative of the "Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger, a Native of Bavaria, in Europe, Asia, and Africa" is the first account by a western Christian to state the true burial place of Muhammad, at Medina. Volumes 72 and 73 (1886) contain accounts of early voyages and travels to Persia, while vols. 84 and 85 (1892) offer the famous "Travels of Pietro della Valle in India". Volume 87 (1893) is a collection of "Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant"; vols. 92 and 93 (1896) constitute the famous description of Africa by Al-Hassan Ibn-Mohammed Al-Wezaz Al-Fasi, also known as Leo Africanus. In the second series, vol. 9 (1901) gives the "Travels of Pedro Teixeira, with his 'Kings of Harmuz', and Extracts from his 'Kings of Persia'"; vol. 16 (1905) is the journal of John Jourdain, 1608–17, describing his experiences in Arabia; John Fryer's "New Account of East India and Persia" (covering his travels made in 1672–81) is given in vols. 19, 20 and 39 (1909–15). Ibn Batuta's great travels are contained in vol. 41 (1916) and 110 (1956), while the itinerary of Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese official in India from 1500 to 1516 (vols. 44 & 49, 1918–21), includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving). The 1496 pilgrimage of Arnold von Harff to Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and Turkey is given in vol. 94 (1946), while the following volume recounts the travels of the Abbé Carré in Syria, Iraq and the Gulf region, 1672 to 1674 (1947).

Founded in London in 1846, the aim of the still-thriving Hakluyt Society is to "advance knowledge and education by the publication of scholarly editions of primary records of voyages, travels and other geographical material". For 170 years the society has published an annual or bi-annual volume of original accounts of such voyages. Their historically significant texts and translations, often appearing in print for the first time, are fully annotated, well illustrated with maps and plates, and conform to the highest standards of scholarship. As such they often represent the last word on the material they embrace, and are widely valued by historians and geographers throughout the world. Full complete sets of the publication are only held in institutional libraries, and this is the largest run to have appeared in the trade in over 40 years.

Some spines and covers chipped or repaired; library marks on spine. Provenance: The Western Reserve Historical Society Library (bookplates).

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

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

London, C. Hitch & A. Millar, 1744. 8°. 2 vols. With a total of 8 folding maps and 11 plates as called for. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped red labels to gilt spine. € 9,500



Second London edition of this important work, first published in Edinburgh in 1727, "which remains to this day one of the most valuable first-hand histories of English merchant shipping in the Indian Ocean and East Indies"

(Howgego). It covers "the whole of the Orient" (Hill) from Ethiopia to Japan and is very strong on India (some 20 chapters, not counting Bengal, which is described separately), but also includes an extensive section on the Arabian Peninsula: chapter IV "gives a little description of the coast of Arabia the Happy, from Mount Sinai to Mocha, with some observations on the religion, customs and laws"; chapter V "gives a description of the Immaum of Mocha's country, particularly its situation, laws, customs and commerce"; chapter VI "contains a description of Aden [...], also an account of the sea-coast of Arabia petraea, as far as Muskat and Bassora", chapter VII "treats of the kingdom and city of Muskat, and of their religious and civil customs [...] and a little account of the sea-coast of Arabia deserta, as far as Bassora", while chapter VIII "gives an account of Bassora City, and that part of Arabia deserta". Includes a rough, but apparently original map of the Gulf, showing "Barreen Island", "Cape Mussendon", and little detail along the Peninsula's northeastern coast in between save for a place labelled "Zoar", here not indicating Sohar in Oman but clearly referencing the area of the present-day

Emirate of Sharjah (even Niebuhr's 1765 map still shows a town named "Seer" – Sir, Julfar – opposite the island of "Scharedsje"). The text mentions the region's trade in horses and pearls, stating, "There are no towns of note between Muskat and Bassora, but Zoar, and but very few inconsiderable villages; but there are two or three pretty convenient harbours for shipping. The southernmost is about 6 leagues to the southward of Cape Mosenden, called Courfacaun. It is almost like Muskat Harbour, but somewhat bigger, and has excellent fresh water from deep wells, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place. The village contains about twenty little houses; yet there are pretty good refreshments to be had there [...]"

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

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

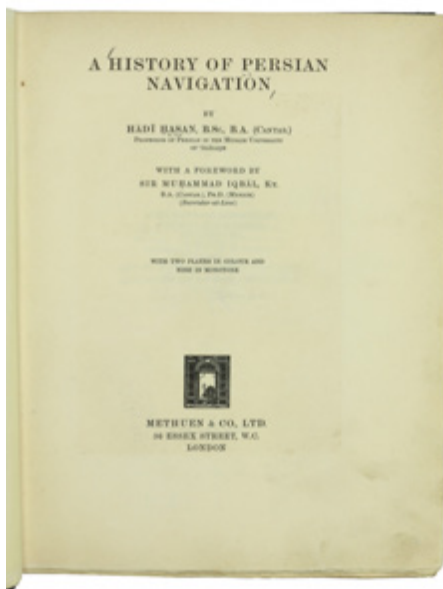
Bindings professionally repaired. Light browning and occasional waterstaining; a few pencil annotations. Provenance: from the collection of the American diplomat Alexander Weddell (1876–1948) and his wife Virginia Chase Steedman Weddell (1874–1948); deaccessioned from the Virginia House Museum, Richmond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

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

One of 250 copies

204. HASAN, HADI. A History of Persian Navigation.

London, Methuen (printed in Cambridge by W. Lewis, at the University Press), (1928). 4°. With 2 colour-printed plates (one bound as a frontispiece) and 9 plates in monotone. Publisher's original blue cloth with gilt title to spine, upper cover stamped in gilt and blind. Top edge gilt. € 3,000



A history of Persian navigation and trade from the earliest times to the sixteenth century. First edition, on hand made paper, one of 250 signed copies (but number and signature erased). With a preface by Muhammad Iqbal.

The Indian scholar Hadi Hasan (1894–1963), a native of Hyderabad, was educated at Cambridge in geology, botany, and chemistry. "On his return to India he played an active role in the freedom movement against British rule and was praised for his work for independence by Mahatma Gandhi" (Encyclopedia Iranica). He subsequently completed a Ph.D. in Persian at the University of London before being "appointed professor and head of the Department of Persian at Aligarh Muslim University, a position he held until 1958" (ibid.).

Occasional insignificant fingerstains; slight paper flaw to title-page from erasure of the number. Binding rubbed and faded, extremities a little bumped, but well-preserved on the whole.

Wilson 88. Encyclopedia Iranica XI, 436f. OCLC 4517880.

Boundary issues – inscribed by the author

205. HAY, Rupert. The Persian Gulf States and Their Boundary Problems. Reprinted from the Geographical Journal, Vol. CXX, Part 4, December 1954.



London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1954. 8°. With a map. Original printed wrappers. Inscribed by the author. Includes an autograph letter signed by the author (Weymouth, 20 Feb. 1955, 2 pp. 8°). € 3,500

Rare presentation offprint of this geographical description of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the seven Trucial Sheikhdoms which today form the United Arab Emirates, and their boundary issues in the early 1950s. Signed and inscribed “To Edward + Irene Skinner with compliments” (20 Feb. 1955). Includes an autograph letter signed by Sir Rupert to “Dear Edward” accompanying the presentation offprint: “I enclose a copy of a recent paper of mine which you may be interested to see. I have finished the first draft of my book on the Persian Gulf but still have a good deal of revising to do [...]”

The Levantine Expedition of Algernon Heber-Percy in Vintage Photographs

206. HEBER-PERCY, Algernon. Argob and Bashan. Moab and Gilead. Photographs from Syria and Jordan. Syria & Jordan, 1894–95. Folio. 174 large black-and-white photographs (14 ca. 95 × 120 mm, the rest ca. 250 × 300 mm). Mounted on cardboard leaves on cloth tabs. Handwritten English captions throughout. Bound for the photographer in two monumental full red morocco albums with giltstamped titles to upper covers. All edges gilt. € 95,000

Two monumental albums with photographs from travels undertaken to Bashan, Argob, Moab and Gilead, presently Jordanian and Syrian territories, in the years 1894–95. Mounted on the album leaves are 174 photographs taken by the British officer Algernon Heber-Percy (1845–1911), recording two of his expeditions to the Levant. Most of the photographs show archaeological sites, ancient ruins, structures, Druze and Bedouin villages and the residents of the villages that Heber-Percy visited in the course of his travels.

The first album, entitled “Argob and Bashan”, contains 86 photographs of sites that are today in Syrian territory, specifically Trachonitis, Bashan and Jabal al-Druze, which the photographer visited together with his spouse and two sons in 1894. The sites include villages in the Trachonitis region (the Lajat) as well as in the cities of Qanawat, As-Suwayda, Bosra and other cities, and the road from Damascus to Beirut. The album also includes photographs of the region’s Druze inhabitants.

The second album, entitled “Moab and Gilead”, contains 88 photographs from sites that are today in Jordanian territory, visited by the photographer in 1895, including Beth Ba’al Ma’on, Dhiban, Umm ar-Rasas, Amman, Salt (Al-Salt) and Jerash. The album also includes photographs of the region’s Bedouin inhabitants and three photographs showing a travelling circus of trained animals (a monkey, a goat and a bear) encountered by the photographer in the Madaba area. Heber-Percy also published on the expeditions recorded in these photographs: his account of his travels appeared in two books, “A Visit to Bashan and Argob” (London, 1895) and “Moab Ammon and Gilead” (1896), and some of the photographs in the albums were reproduced in these books. Bound for the owner by Bennion & Horne, Market Drayton (their label to pastedown). Some foxing, mainly confined to flyleaves; occasional slight edge flaws. Bindings slightly scuffed at the extremities, but in all a finely preserved, impressive set.



The Hashemite Kingdom of Hejaz: from the archive of King Ali's personal physician

207. [HEJAZ]. MAKOWSKI, Max (Pasha), Polish-born physician in the Middle East (1888–1955). A collection of early photographs of Arabia, with additional material.

Mainly Jeddah but also Mecca and Baghdad, early 1920s, with a few addenda to 1955. A collection of 14 vintage gelatin silver prints, mainly ca. 80 × 130 mm to 105 × 160 mm, and one ca. 40 × 60 mm. Further includes a small trove of correspondence and visiting cards (in English, German, and Russian), mainly Jeddah, 1922–25, as well as a quantity of documents, correspondence and newspaper clippings, mainly Baghdad, 1930s to 1950s. € 25,000



An uncommon trove of twelve early, original photographs of the Hejaz while under the short-lived Hashemite Kingdom, removed from an album kept by the Polish-born physician Maksimilian Mordechaj Makowski. One photograph shows the “Kaabah in Mekka” (annotated thus in ink) and another the pilgrims’ tent city before the Masjid al-Khayf at Mina. The remainder mostly show scenes in Jeddah, some annotated thus, others “Servants”, but also “Beduins arm”, “Arab. art[illery]”, and “King Ali of Hejaz” (two photos).

Makowski, a native of Bialystok, had served as medical officer in WWI before installing himself in the Persian embassy at Jeddah as a private practitioner and physician to Ali bin Hussein, King of Hejaz from 1924, and his family. After Ibn Saud conquered the Hejaz in 1925, Makowski followed the Hashemite dynasty to Baghdad, where he continued to serve as private physician to the Iraqi royal family. He died in Vienna following illness and treatment at the Neurological University Clinic.

Among the additional material are letters and cards from several important British, French, Russian, Dutch and Italian political agents in the Arabian Peninsula during the first half of the 1920s, but also additional documents that shed light on Dr. Makowski’s life in Arabia and later in Baghdad. His correspondents in Jeddah include Major William Edward Marshall (1880–1926), British Agent and Consul at Jeddah, former tent-mate of T. E. Lawrence and known as “the fighting bacteriologist” (12 Oct. 1922); Sir Laurence B. Grafftey-Smith (1892–1989), British Vice Consul at Jeddah, later Minister to Saudi Arabia and friend of King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud (4 letters and 1 receipt, April–July 1923); Kerim Khakimov (1890–1938), Bolshevik Consul in Jeddah, known as the “Russian Lawrence of Arabia” (10 Nov. 1924 and 19 March 1925); and Laurent Depui (1878–1947), French consul in Jeddah, known as “Chérif Ibrahim” and “le Lawrence d’Arabie français” (31 Dec. 1924). Two inscribed visiting cards are from the Italian consul in Jeddah, Antonio Fares; two others from the Dutch Vice Consul Raden Prawira di Nata ask Makowski to dine or refer a pilgrim for medical help. During his time in Baghdad, Makowski also corresponded with Sir Reader W. Bullard (1885–1976), former Consul and then Minister in Jeddah and Tehran, in political matters (1 Aug. 1939). Further material is in Arabic: two letters from the Iraqi royal court (1939), and another item inscribed “order Transjordanski” on the envelope. There are also two certified translations into French and English of the document in which King Faisal of Iraq conferred upon Makowski “the rank of Pasha of the First Class” on 9 Jan. 1938. Additional photos from the 1930s or 1940s show Makowski standing before the Lion of Babylon with a Western colleague and two locals, and an Iraqi chauffeur with an elegant motorcar, inscribed on the verso (in German), “for your driver”. A few further items, some pertaining to Makowski’s death, were collected by his wife Paulina, née Bialer, who served as fashion advisor to the Iraqi court.

Several photographs still on their original backing paper; some showing stains, chips or edge flaws, but generally well preserved. Some of the additional material rather wrinkled with punched holes, folds and edge tears. An unusual survival.

Poster-sized lithograph

208. [HEJAZ RAILWAY.] ‘ABD AL-HAMID ZAKI. H.H. Hadji Abbas Helmi II Kedive of Egypt at Madina.

Bologna, A. H. Zaki, ca. 1909. Ca. 658 × 488 cm. Colour lithograph. Framed and glazed (880 × 710 mm). € 3,500



Part of a series of poster-sized lithographs of the holy cities of Islam produced by the Egyptian-born publisher and printmaker ‘Abd al-Hamid Zaki. The print shows the solemn reception of the Egyptian Khedive Abbas II Helmy Bey (1874–1944), the last Khedive (Ottoman viceroy) of Egypt and Sudan, at the gate of Medina’s Al-Masjid an-Nabawi, also known as the Prophet’s Mosque, as part of his 1909 Hajj. The pilgrimage was also undertaken to celebrate the 1908 opening of the Hejaz railway from Damascus to Medina, here represented by a locomotive and several wagons on the right side of the image.

A Hajji himself, ‘Abd al-Hamid Zaki provided a curious European audience with rare images of the closed cities of Mecca and Medina. Several unobtrusive tears, partly restored with adhesive tape and some stains.

The Cairo Punch, No. 63. LoC Call No. lot 8196.

The defining issues of the Gulf region, as studied by one of its most successful early policymakers, a British diplomat who retired in Abu Dhabi under the protection of Sheikh Zayed

209. [HENDERSON LIBRARY]. The working library of the British diplomat Edward Henderson (1917–1995). Various places, 1892–1995. A collection of 17 works in 27 volumes, including Lorimer’s Gazetteer, Aitchison’s Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, and the Buraimi Arbitration memorials. A total of more than 7,500 pp., often profusely illustrated and with rare genealogical tables. € 115,000

A defining ensemble of specialist literature on the Arabian Gulf, assembled as a working library by the noted British diplomat Edward Henderson, himself a renowned scholar of the Arab world and long a prominent figure in the Gulf region, where he spent most of his life furthering Britain’s relations with the United Arab Emirates and other Gulf states.

Notably, the collection includes J. G. Lorimer’s almost unobtainable “Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia”, widely considered the most important single source of historical material on the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia up to WWI. Produced in merely a few dozen copies for internal government



use, this long-classified publication contains some of the earliest photographic images of the region, such as a view of the Sheikh’s Fort at Abu Dhabi, and a genealogical table of the Al Bu Falah (Bani Yas) family of Abu Dhabi. Henderson’s copy is that formerly in the library of the “Political Resident of the Persian Gulf”. A copy of the seven-volume first edition of the Gazetteer’s first Arabic translation is also present.

Further, the collection contains Henderson’s personal copy of the 1955 first edition of the “Buraimi memorials”, similarly published in a small press-run for internal use only and usually accessible only in the Archive Editions facsimile produced in the 1980s. Henderson played a key role in defusing the Buraimi border dispute involving Abu Dhabi, Oman and Saudi Arabia between 1952 and 1955.

Two volumes from Aitchison’s “Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads” cover in detail the various treaties between Great Britain and the Gulf States from the early 19th century to 1922, among them the “General Maritime Treaty” of 1235 H (1820 CE), with an illustration of the Trucial Flag.

Henderson’s years as Britain’s first ambassador to Qatar in the early 1970s are reflected in a special copyright photoreproduction of the 1904 “Precis of Katar Affairs”, an offprint from the Persian Gulf Gazetteer obtained from the India Office Records, Political and Secret Department. Similarly, Henderson owned an excessively rare government-printed volume of extracts from Lorimer’s Gazetteer, undated but apparently produced in the 1950s in a very small press-run (the only other known copy being stored among the British Library’s India Office Records and Private Papers).

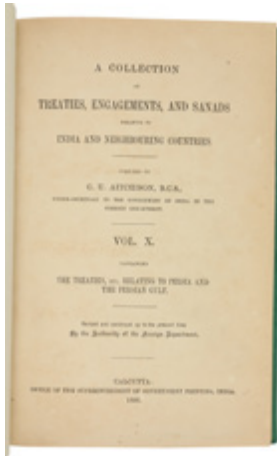
Several volumes in the collection bear evidence of Henderson’s linguistic interests: we find E. De Jong’s guide to the “Spoken Arabic of the Arabian Gulf” as well as Thomas Bertram’s rare 1930 of the “Kumzari Dialect of the Shihuh Tribe” of the Musandam Peninsula, but also a bilingual edition of Ibn Abi Zayd’s “Bakurat al-sa’d”. His library also included the first Arabic edition of George Antonius’s foundational textbook for the history of modern Arab Nationalism, as well as two inscribed works by Falih Hanzal on the history and the local dialects of the United Arab Emirates. Henderson was a good friend of the famous British explorer Wilfred Thesiger (1910–2003), and it is little surprise that his library contains a number of titles by and relating to Thesiger, one a personally inscribed presentation copy. Henderson served in World War II as a member of the Arab Legion before he was seconded to the British foreign service in 1956. He was fully enlisted into the foreign service in 1959 when he was appointed political officer in Abu Dhabi; subsequent posts took him to Jerusalem and Bahrain. He was respected as a non-confrontational negotiator who achieved his goals through a combination of subtlety and sangfroid, harmonizing the aims of Britain with those of the Gulf with regard to oil exploration and the establishment of the local oil industry. Henderson retired from the foreign service in 1974 and went on to teach at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. However, in 1976, he returned to Abu Dhabi to settle permanently at the personal request of Sheikh Zayed. A recent feature in Arab News from September 2021 (see below) celebrated the 100th birthday of his surviving wife, Jocelyn Henderson of Abu Dhabi, and the Hendersons’ close connection to the Al-Nahyan royal family.

Some early titles in the present ensemble of books show condition faults and flaws commensurate with prolonged use in the field, but on the whole the library is very well preserved. A complete list of titles is available upon application.

Cf. Ashleigh Stewart, “Looking Back on the Memorable Life of the Grande Dame of Gulf Expats”, in Arab News, 3 Sept. 2021.

Comprises individually:

(1) **Aitchison, C[harles] U[mpherston] (ed.)**. A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Large 8°. 2 vols.



Vol. X, containing the treaties, etc., relating to Persia and the Persian Gulf. Revised and continued up to the present time by the Authority of the Foreign Department. Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1892. Modern plain green library buckram.

Vol. XI, containing the treaties, &c., relating to Aden and the South Western Coast of Arabia, the Arab Principalities in the Persian Gulf, Muscat (Oman), Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, revised and continued up to the end of 1930 under the authority of the Government of India. Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1933. Brown quarter calf with gilt title stamped to spine in Arabic. Two volumes from Aitchison's "Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads" relating to the historical Gulf States: vol. X of the third edition (1892) and vol. XI of the fifth edition (1933). The first compilation covers various treaties dating from 1763 up to 1883, between Great Britain, Persia and the Gulf States. Included in vol. X are the General Maritime Treaty (1235 H / 1820 CE), signed among others by "Sultan bin Suggur, Chief of Shargah" and the agreement by which "Salim bin Sultan, Chief of Shargah" abolished the slave trade in 1289 H (1873 CE). The combination of these treaties presents a lively image of the rise of the various Gulf States throughout the 19th century. Describing his own time, the compiler notes that the Gulf States "are all now independent, and since the advent of the

Turks and the isolation of the Wahabis in the highlands, have been exempted from the tribute or black-mail for the payment of which they were formerly directly or indirectly liable to the Wahabi Chief of Nejd" (p. 112).

Vol. XI covers Aden and Muscat, but also the Gulf coast of the Nejd, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the "Trucial Shaikhs of Oman", including the agreements and treaties of 1806, 1820, etc., to 1922.

Paper of vol. X somewhat browned as common; title-page of vol. XI with clear adhesive tape repair to foot of inner margin. With ms. ownership by Henderson to the flyleaf of vol. XI.

CBEL III, p. 1078. Cf. Macro 18.

(2) **Allen, Mark**. Falconry in Arabia.

London, Orbis, 1980. Large 4°. Illustrated throughout. Publisher's original cloth with dust jacket.

With a foreword by Wilfred Thesiger. Ms. ownership by Henderson to front flyleaf.

(3) **Antonius, George**. Yaqazat al-'Arab (Arab Awakening).

Dimashq, Matba'at al-Taraqqi, 1365 H [= 1946 CE]. 4°. With 5 folded maps. Original boards.

First Arabic edition of the foundational textbook for the history of modern Arab Nationalism, first published in London in 1938. With Henderson's ownership inscription in Arabic on the title-page.

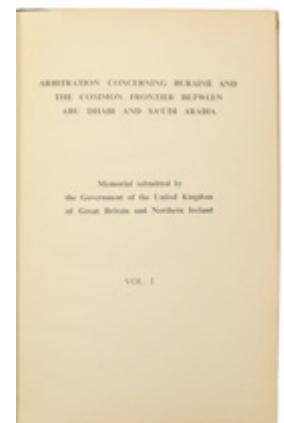
(4) **Asher, Michael**. Thesiger. A Biography.

London, Motivate Publishing, 1994. Large 8°. Illustrated throughout. Publisher's original cloth with dust jacket.

(5) **[Buraimi memorials]**. Arbitration Concerning Buraimi and the Common Frontier Between Abu Dhabi and Sa'udi Arabia. Memorial Submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1955]. Folio. 2 vols. With frontispiece map of Arabia. Lacking the 10 maps and "Gazetteer of Place Names", as common. Original green cloth backed boards.

First edition, published in a small press-run for internal use only; of the utmost rarity and usually accessible only in the 1987 Archive Editions facsimile. Of particular interest are the original documents published in the Annexes, including treaties and engagements, correspondence, and notes on the various tribes, including the Bani Yas, Manasir, Awamir, Na'im, and Dhawahir (with genealogical tables). A copious separate section contains documents from UK government archives relating to the history of the



region, with various mentions of the ruler of Sharjah, Sultan bin Saqr Al Qasimi; another annex even includes the minutes of informal meetings, subjects of which include discussions of the land frontier of Qatar.

The Buraimi Dispute was an early source of tension between Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Abu Dhabi (then a Trucial Shaikhdom), as well as their respective American and British oil backers. In 1949 the Saudis first laid claim to the Buraimi area, believed to be rich in oil deposits, backed by the American company Aramco. A small invasion force occupied the territory in 1952, claiming the Oasis for Saudi Arabia, and the "Buraimi Dispute" made global headlines. A joint expedition of TOS forces from Abu Dhabi and the Sultan's forces from Sohar began to advance on Buraimi, but the Saudis withdrew due to international pressure. As a result of British arbitration, a Saudi police post was permitted to be established in the Oasis in 1954. The following year arbitration broke down, and Britain encouraged the forces of Abu Dhabi and Oman to expel the Saudi police, which was effected without major incident. The dispute had progressively wider ramifications for deteriorating British oil interests in Saudi Arabia, and Emir Feisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, took the conflict as an attack on the Arab League. The front boards of both volumes bear pasted labels with copy numbers 53 and 73, respectively; the publication's internal identification number "48109" is printed throughout the Annexes. Several of the Annexes have printed "Explanatory Notes" pasted at the end of the text. Corrigenda leaf tipped in to Vol. II. Extremities a little rubbed and bumped, but still an excellent copy, the third ever to have appeared on the market (another, auctioned at Sotheby's, commanded \$22,689 in 2009).



(6) De Jong, Everdene. Spoken Arabic of the Arabian Gulf.

Beirut, The American Press for the American Mission, 1958. 8°. Original half cloth with printed cover title.

First edition. A scarce guide to Arabic in the Gulf, published in order to facilitate the teaching of the language at missionary stations. The publisher, The American Mission, was founded by the Dutch Reformed Church of America.

Extremities a little rubbed and bumped, inner hinges reinforced. Toning to endpapers, some marginal toning to leaves. With the stamp "H. M. Political Agency, Abu Dhabi" to front free endpaper, dated 12 Nov. 1958.

(7) Hanzal, Falih. Al-Mufasssal fi tarikh al-Imarat al-'Arabiyah al-Muttahidah.

Abu Dhabi, Mu'assasat Dar al-Fikr lil-Tiba'ah wa-al-Nashr, [1983]. 8°. 2 vols.

First edition of this history of the United Arab Emirates. Inscribed to Henderson by the author.

(8) Hanzal, Falih. Mu'jam al-alfaz al-'ammiyah fi Dawlat al-Imarat al-'Arabiyah al-Muttahidah.

Abu Dhabi, Mu'assasat Dar al-Fikr lil-'iba'ah wa-al-Nashr, [1977]. 8°.

First edition of this philological work about the local dialects in the present-day UAE. Presentation copy from author to Henderson in 1979.

(9) Ibn Abi Zayd al-Qayrawani. First Steps in Muslim Jurisprudence: consisting of excerpts from Bakurat al-sa'd of Ibn Abu Zayd, translated by Alexander David Russell and Abdullah Al-Ma'Mun Suhrawardy.

London, Luzac and Co., 1963. 8°. Original boards.

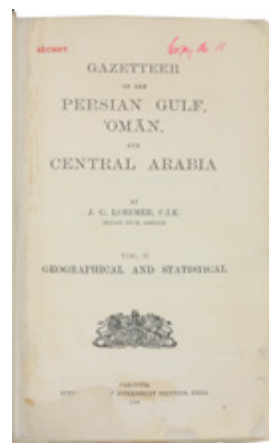
First reprint edition of the 1906 publication. Selections from the instructional Al-Risala, or the Epistle. The Arabic text faces the translation on opposite pages.

Some mild toning to boards & spine. Scarce, has never appeared at auction.

OCLC 1042522.

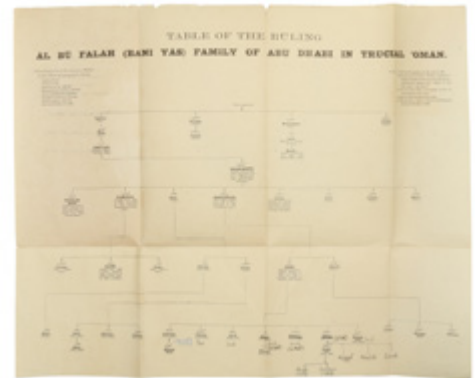
(10) Lorimer, John Gordon. Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1908–1915. 4°. 2 volumes (instead of 4): vol. 1 (Historical, 1915), part 1 (of 3), and vol. 2 (Geographical and Statistical, 1908). With 56 photoplates throughout vol. 2 and 5 (of 17?) genealogical tables (1 in facsimile), originally issued to form part 3 of vol. 1. Vol. 2 bound in original maroon half calf over red cloth; vol. 1 restored with modern cloth and maroon spine lettered by hand in gold ink. Marbled red endpapers.



Classified as a secret document at the time of issue and still almost unobtainable in the original first printing, Lorimer's Gazetteer remains the most important single source of historical material on the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia up to the First World War. The set was compiled with the intention of providing British agents and policymakers in the Gulf, India and London with a "convenient and portable handbook to the places and interests with which they are likely to be concerned". Only a few dozen copies were printed for circulation to British government departments and agencies. The present set, issued for the Political Resident of the Persian Gulf, bears the handwritten copy numbers 43 and 11 inscribed to the title-pages, with the stamp "Secret" in red.

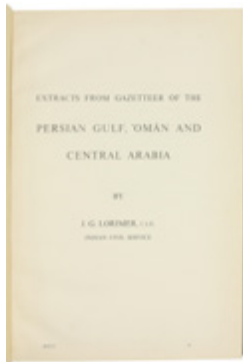
The range of the Gazetteer is extensive and complex. The geographical and statistical section (vol. 2, issued first) describes much that did not change until the profound effects of the oil industry began to be apparent in the 1950s. The historical volume was completed after Lorimer's death in early 1914. While primarily a British official handbook, it contains a sheer mass of factual information which no serious researcher can afford to be without. Many of the photographs here reproduced are among the earliest photographic images of the areas depicted (including views of the Fort of the Sheikh at Abu Dhabi and the Sheikh of Sharjah's Fort, all taken ca. 1905).



Condition: 26 leaves of vol. 1 supplied in photocopy (mostly old double-sided copies bound in). Old marginal clear tape repairs to vol. 1 without loss of text. A few scattered smaller tape repairs, some closed tears to leaves in both volumes, some tears extending into text but without loss. First 3 preliminary leaves of vol. 2 frayed with some loss of title imprint and repairs to title and following leaf half-title. Vol. 1 rebound with binding note dated 1959 at rear, stating that the book was received in an incomplete state at the Foreign Office bindery. Without the second part of vol. 1 (Historical); of the third part (Genealogical tables, maps), four folded tables are present, inserted at the back of vol. 2. 50 pages of vol. 1 have been supplied in sympathetic double-sided photocopies and carefully bound into the text in the correct places. Additionally, the final two pages are supplied loose in more modern photocopies. The flyleaf of vol. 2 includes an accession note dated 10 Aug. 1910, as well as a warning that "this document is the property of the Government of India", issued "for the personal information of the Political Resident, Persian Gulf", who is "personally responsible for its custody" and must keep it "under lock and key when not in actual use".

(11) Lorimer, J[ohn] G[ordon]. Dalil al-Khalij: al-qism al-tarikhi. Doha, Matabi al-Urubah, 1967. 4°. 7 volumes. Original cloth.

Rare first edition of the first Arabic translation of Lorimer's Gazetteer. Printed at the expense of the ruler of Qatar, Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani, on the country's first printing press.



(12) Lorimer, John Gordon. Extracts from Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia.

No place or publisher, ca. 1950. 4°. Contemporary black buckram, title in gilt to spine.

A rare volume documenting 19th century Arabian history, contemporary local geography and demographics. As the Qatar National Library states in the description of its digital reproduction, "The volume consists of approximately forty extracts from Volume I, Parts I and II, and Volume II of John Gordon Lorimer's Gazetteer. The reason for the compilation of this volume of extracts is unclear".

Inner hinges reinforced, boards lightly rubbed. With his ownership inscription to front free endpaper.

(13) (Saldanha, Jerome A. [ed.]). Persian Gulf Gazetteer, Part I. Historical and Political Materials. Precis of Katar Affairs. 1873–1904.

[Reproduction of 1904 Government Printing edition, probably 1970s]. Folio. Bound in modern silver wrappers.

Copyright photoreproduction from the India Office Records, Political and Secret Department, copy no. 16, retaining the original "Confidential" and "Secret" stamps. A modern reissue was produced in 1986 within the Archive Editions series.

(14) Thesiger, Wilfred. Desert, Marsh and Mountain. The World of a Nomad.

London, Collins, 1979. Large 4°. Illustrated throughout. Publisher's original cloth with dust jacket.

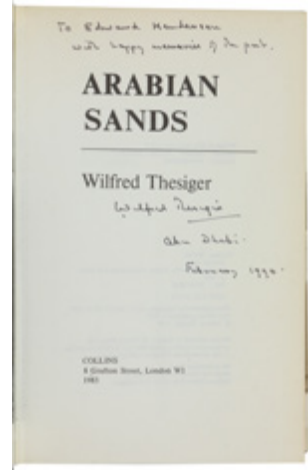
(15) Thesiger, Wilfred. *Arabian Sands*.

London, Collins, 1983. 8°. With folding map and numerous illustrations. Original cloth with printed dust jacket.

Presentation copy to Edward Henderson signed by the author on the title-page.

An important association copy. Posted to Syria in 1942, Henderson served with the explorer Wilfred Thesiger, who, under the command of Col Gerald de Gaury, “was raising a Druze squadron with which to fight the Vichy French and resist an expected German invasion of the region via the Caucasus” (Independent obituary).

Slight rubbing to extremities.



(16) Thesiger, Wilfred. *The Life of My Choice*.

London, Collins, 1987. 4°. Black cloth with original printed dust jacket.

First edition, second issue, signed by Thesiger to title page. With Henderson’s handwritten ownership to flyleaf.

(17) Thomas, Bertram. *The Kumzari Dialect of the Shihuh Tribe, Arabia, and a Vocabulary*.

London, Royal Asiatic Society, 1930. 8°. 70 pp. Original boards.

First book edition. The earliest study of Kumzari, a still-surviving Arabic-Persian compound dialect spoken exclusively by certain coastal elements of the Shihuh tribe, the Kumazara section, who occupy Kumzar at the head of the Musandam Peninsula, and are found at Dibah, Khasab, the coastal villages of Elphinstone and Malcolm Inlets and at Larek Island. Published the same year within the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

Spine with tape repair, rear board with paper cover folded back. Scarce, has only appeared at auction once. With inscription to front free endpaper.

Cf. Macro 2192.

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

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

Paris, Gide fils, 1820. 8°. With 6 hand-coloured engraved plates and a folding engraved map. Contemporary marbled full calf with giltstamped label to gilt spine. Leading edges gilt; marbled edges. € 7,500

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



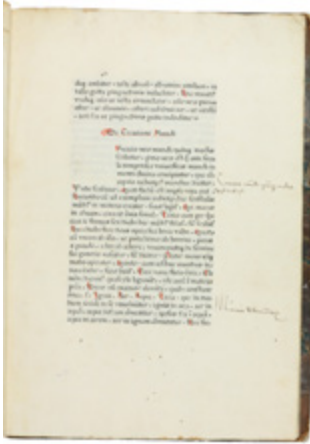
The plates show local costumes, including those of the Bedouin Arabs and of a Dervish of Basra. The large map shows the Middle East from the Dardanelles and Asia Minor to Kuwait and Bushehr. Light brownstaining near beginning and end with more noticeable gluestaining to endpapers. A prettily preserved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

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

*1472 incunabular encyclopedia of the world,
containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens*

211. HONORIUS OF AUTUN (Honorius Augustodunensis). De imagine mundi.

[Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1472]. Folio. Rubricated in red throughout and about half of the spaces left for initials filled in red by hand. 19th century red sheepskin, marbled sides. € 45,000



First edition of the popular “Imago mundi” of Honorius Augustodunensis (1080–1154), an incunabular encyclopaedia of popular cosmology and geography combined with a chronicle of world history, containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens and thus providing one of the earliest mentions of Arabia ever printed. The monk Honorius takes the river Nile as the boundary between Africa and Asia (naming the latter continent in its entirety “India”). Arabia is described in the subsection on Mesopotamia. The description of this country, found along the Tigris and the Euphrates, also includes an account of the Kingdom of Sheba, home of the Queen of Sheba, and is said to be inhabited by the Moabites, Syrians, Saracens and others. After Mesopotamia we find Syria, including Phoenicia, which is followed by sections on Palestine and Egypt.

The “Imago mundi”, which by scholarly consent was not published after 5 February 1473, exemplified the picture of Africa and the Orient prevalent in the West ca. 1100, which were perceived as lands full of marvels. It is one of the five earliest books printed by the great and prolific Nuremberg printer Anton Koberger.

Binding slightly rubbed; a few early manuscript annotations by a near-contemporary humanist in the margins. From the library of the Frankfurt physician Georg Franz Burkhard Kloß (1787–1854), also a noted historian of freemasonry, with his bookplate on pastedown; additional bookplate of Jean R. Perrette. Lacking the second of the two last blank leaves. A few wormholes, a couple of leaves attached to stubs, but otherwise in very good condition.

Hain 8800. Goff H-323. GW 12942. BMC II, 411. Proctor 1974. Panzer II, 234.342. ISTC IH00323000. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

Jewish immigration displacing the Arab population

212. 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°. 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 by the Passfield White Paper (“Palestine. Statement of policy by His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom”, Cmd. 3692) 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.

Massive navigational directory for the East

213. 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 book-sellers to the East India Company, 1826–27. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 15,000

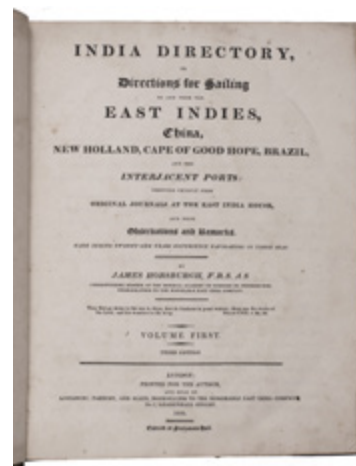
Rare third, revised edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”), Bahrain and Hormuz, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc.

Compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. “As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court” (Cook).

The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay’s *A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

With an inserted manuscript note facing p. 136, vol. 1, and a short manuscript note at the foot of page 501, vol. 2. Some faint thumbing to the title-pages and rebacked, but otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (fifth ed.). Sabin 33047 (fifth ed.). For the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: ODNB (online ed.).



Massive navigational directory, this edition updated with information on the north eastern coasts of Africa and Arabia

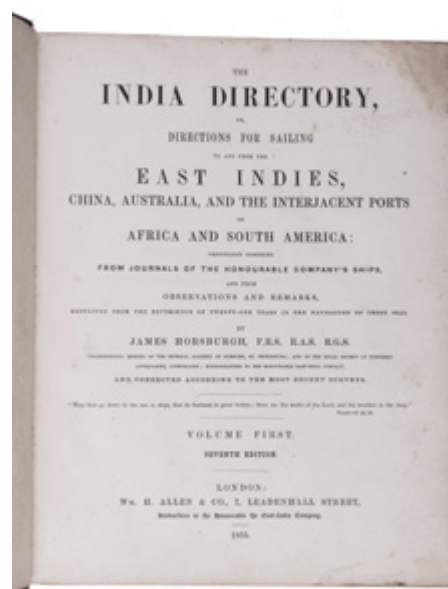
214. HORSBURGH, James. [The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent ports of Africa and South America [...]. Seventh edition.

London, (Cox & Wyman for) Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855. Large 4°. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 18,000

Rare revised and expanded penultimate edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”) and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc., and shorter entries on islands such Sir Bani Yas, Zirku etc. For this edition expanded from the “extensive surveys along the N.E. coasts of Africa and Arabia, and into the Gulf of Cutch, compiled from the meritorious labours of Captain Haines, Carless, and Sanders, Commander Campbell, Lieutenant Grieve, and other officers of the East-India Company’s Marine service” (preface). The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay’s *Directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

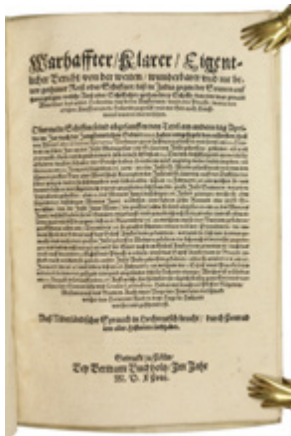
With the seller’s ticket of George Sweetser, “dealer in sextants, quadrants, telescopes and compasses, nautical books & charts, ...” and the early owner’s inscription of “Wm. A. Ordway, Bradford, Mass.”. Some browned corners in the opening leaves and some tiny waterstains in the head margin of volume two, otherwise in very good condition. Bindings rubbed and rebacked.

Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (5th ed.); Sabin 33047 (5th ed.). For the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: ODNB (online ed.).



The earliest obtainable account of the first Dutch voyage to the East Indies, which ushered in the Dutch East India Company and the Dutch spice trade

215. [HOUTMAN, Cornelis de]. Wahrhaffter, klarer, eigentlicher Bericht, von der weiten, wunderbarer und nie bevor getaner Reiß oder Schiffart, biß in India [...]. Aus Niderländischer Sprach in Hochdeutsch bracht, durch Conrad Lew.



Cologne, Bertram Buchholz, 1598. Folio. Recently bound using an old musical manuscript on vellum. € 25,000

Extremely rare account of Cornelis de Houtman's voyage to the East Indies, undertaken in 1595–97: a pioneering enterprise that initiated Dutch presence in the East Indies and set the standard for Dutch exploration, being organized by the “Company of Distant Lands”, the immediate predecessor to the more famous Dutch East India Company (VOC), established in 1602.

This anonymous, first-hand journal, originally published in Dutch as “Verhael vande Reyse de Hollandsche schepen ghedaen naer Oost Indien” (Middelburg, Barent Langenes, 1597), was the first printed account of the voyage. Two versions of the text appeared, of which the “Verhael” was the shorter, but also the earlier (cf. Rouffaer). Two editions of the German translation, by Conrad Löw, were printed in Cologne in 1598. No priority has been established, but both are now extremely rare: four copies of the edition published by Peter Reschedt are listed in USTC, while none of this Bertram Buchholtz imprint are recorded in USTC or elsewhere.

Houtman's voyage was motivated by the precariousness of Dutch access, as a result of the Dutch Revolt, to the largely Iberian-controlled spice and bullion markets. The Dutch therefore examined the possibility of sailing directly to the East in their own ships, and Houtman was first sent to Portugal in 1592 to investigate the spice trade. He returned two years later, urging direct voyages to the East, and in 1595 led the first such venture.

Houtman's fleet crossed the Atlantic to Brazil before rounding the Cape of Good Hope on 7 February 1595, then sailing across the Indian Ocean from Madagascar to the Sunda Straits. En route they touched on Sumatra, traded for a time in Bantam, a famously wealthy spice port, and made several other stops on the north coast of Java and on Bali. On the homeward journey, the fleet sailed along the south of Java. Houtman's brother Frederick, a talented astronomer who also participated in the voyage, greatly contributed (along with the Dutch navigator Pieter Dirkszoon Keyser) to mapping the southern skies, recording a great number of new constellations. “The voyage was not a financial success, and barely recovered its expenses. The nearly empty holds held only 245 bags of pepper, 45 tons of nutmeg, 30 bales of mace, and a selection of Chinese porcelain. The backers were aghast at the terrible loss of life. But the voyage was, in another sense, a resounding success in that it showed to the Dutch that they might successfully reach the Indies. In the following year no fewer than 22 ships distributed over six expeditions ventured out, and the rush to the East had begun” (E. Swart, “Lambert Biesman (1573–1601) of the Company of Trader-Adventurers, the Dutch Route to the East Indies, and Olivier van Noort's Circumnavigation of the Globe”, *Journal of the Hakluyt Society*, Dec. 2007). The Compagnie van Verre, which Houtman helped create, merged to form the Dutch East India Company. Houtman's voyage is now known for providing the initial impetus for the Dutch spice trade and colonization of Indonesia. Rare institutionally, no copy of this edition is listed in any institution. Of the Reschedt edition, there are four copies, according to USTC (Staatsbibliothek Berlin; BSB Munich; Austrian National Library; New York Public Library). A tall copy with light toning. In excellent condition.

Tiele 122. G. P. Rouffaer, ed., *De eerste schipvaart der Nederlanders naar Oost-Indië onder Cornelis de Houtman (3-Gravenhage, 1915–29) II*, pp. xix–xx, 106–109. D. F. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe* (Chicago, 1993) II.1, p. 437f.



A mission to explore the Nejd

216. HUBER, [Charles]. Journal d'un Voyage en Arabie (1883–1884).

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1891. Large 8°. 14 maps, with a further 13 maps, plans & sketches made during the expedition, some of these double-page or folding. Contemporary blue buckram with morocco label, gilt. € 1,500

First edition. The Frenchman Charles Huber, originally from Alsace, lived for many years in Syria. He was commissioned by his government to explore Nejd “in the general interests of science and doubtless the particular interests of his nationality” (Hogarth).

His passage from the Shakik wells to Jubbe was made in 76 hours, some nine hours faster than Palgrave but over a day longer than the fast-travelling Guarmani. He was received by Muhammad ibn Rashid at Umm el-Dulbhan. His second journey was, this time, made with the orientalist Julius Euting, who had been encouraged to join the caravan in order to transcribe inscriptions on the many monuments seen by Huber on his first journey.

Loosely inserted into this copy is an original silver-gelatin photograph of Huber's grave at the Christian cemetery in Jeddah.

Macro 1219.

The Social Structures and Tribes of Yemen

217. 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).

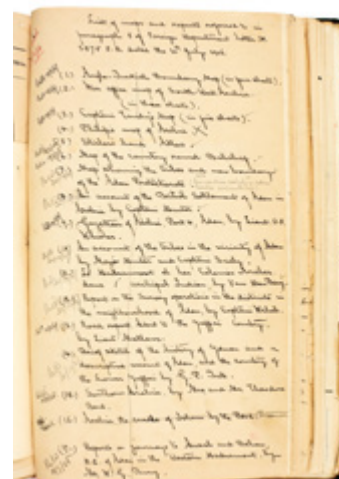
Slightly rubbed and spotted. Old library shelfmarks to upper covers; some contemporary underlinings in coloured pencil. The tables are at the end of the text volume, while the maps are stored loosely in a pocket in a separate volume. Rare. Only two copies traced at auction within the last 50 years, one of which was lacking the maps showing the tribes of Yemen and the boundaries of the Aden protectorate.

Not in Macro.

"Secret" and "Confidential": The making of the most famous map of Arabia

218. HUNTER, Frederick Fraser, British officer and surveyor (1876–1959). Correspondence relating to Fraser's classified map of Arabia and the Gulf.

Mostly Simla and Dehra Dun, 1905–06. Ca. 130 items roughly arranged by correspondent, primarily inbound letters to Hunter but also retained drafts of outbound letters, telegrams, and some copy letters, many items marked "Secret" or "Confidential". Altogether ca. 240 pages, various sizes. With two printed maps and one telegram loosely inserted. Bound in a folio volume of green half calf, spine labelled "Map of Arabia Notes 1905–6 / F. F. Hunter / Vol. 1". € 150,000



This letterbook containing correspondence on the research and preparation for F. F. Hunter's "Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf" (1908) forms an important source that reveals the extensive and detailed work behind the production of a milestone in the mapping of the Arabian Peninsula.

When Hunter joined the Survey of India from the Indian Army in 1905, he was ordered to produce an up-to-date map of Arabia. Hunter was well connected with the political agents and intelligence officers who were at this time highly active gathering new information about a region that was of ever-increasing strategic significance. As this volume of correspondence reveals, reports and maps

coming from this intelligence network provided much new topographical detail for his map. The series of letters by Captain Maurice O'Connor Tandy (1912–86), a key collaborator with extensive experience in the region, is particularly revealing in providing analysis of topographical details obtained from travellers and spies.

Principal correspondents include Col. Francis Becon Longe, Surveyor-General of India, including his letter of appointment (“I want you to compile a map of Arabia & the Persian gulf – in conjunction with Capt Tandy & Mr Lorimer of the Foreign Dept, Capt. Tandy will put you all right professionally & Lorimer will give you all the information. It is strictly confidential [...]”, 7 Aug. 1905); other senior members of the Survey of India such as T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, S. G. Burrard, and W. J. Bythell; but also the Intelligence Branch, the Imperial Library, and representatives of the Indian Foreign Office, Simla (“A great deal of fresh detail of the Arabian Coast in the Persian Gulf from Kuwait to Sazwa Bay including the Country inland [...] has recently been received which shows great alterations & additions to existing maps to be necessary”, Hunter writes to the Assistant Surveyor General, Simla, on 4 Jan. 1906).

There is an extensive series of lively correspondence with Capt. Tandy, for example discussing the explorer and political agent G. W. Bury: “he also undertook two journeys into the interior during which he made the map in 21 sheets, he went disguised as an Arab & is confident that no one suspected that he was anything else, when we were up country however we met chiefs from the districts he had visited & they assured us that they knew all the time that he was a Christian” (15 June 1906).

Another extensive series of more than 50 letters and telegrams from John G. Lorimer focuses on the progress of the project and a controversy over the transliteration of names (“The chief changes from my system are the use of Q instead of K in some cases, the showing of final H even when silent, and the omission of the vowel before or after (‘) where there is no vowel in Arabic”, 7 July 1906), recent travels in Arabia, information supplied by political agents and others, Hunter’s research including maps, charts, and other materials (many of them confidential or secret) supplied to him to produce his map, including Capt. Prideaux’s “Rough map of Katar Peninsula Scale 1 inch = 4 Miles”, the progress of the project including redrawing sections, decisions on typography, and related subjects.

Hunter’s map was produced to accompany Lorimer’s “Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf”, and the two men worked very closely together, meaning that the letters from Lorimer in the current volume give particular insight into the progress of the map-making project. Hunter later reminisced on their time together: “Mr Lorimer, the draughtsman, and myself spent the winter of 1905–6 in the Foreign Office at Simla – a building designed for summer use. We worked from ten to fourteen hours a day, often in overcoats and mittens, with our ink constantly freezing; good draughtsmanship was difficult” (Hunter, “Reminiscences of the Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf”, GJ 54 [1919], p. 356). The disagreements over transliteration delayed publication, but also gave an opportunity to redraw and improve the map, which was finally published in 1908 but, given its use of intelligence sources, was given a “Secret” classification.

Occasional light edge nicks and fraying, more severe in the inserted maps; binding a little rubbed. Very well preserved in all.

With double-page world map



219. IBN AL-WARDI, Umar. *Kitab kharidat al-'Aja'in wa faridat al-gharairib* [The Pearl of Wonders and the Uniqueness of Strange Things].

[Ottoman provinces, late 16th century]. Small folio (215 × 285 mm). Arabic and Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper, 246 ff. 21 lines of black naskh per page (text area 23 × 13 cm), with section titles in red; fol. 1r with an elaborately calligraphed title in black and red, ff. 1v–2r with red, green and gilt frames; ff. 2v–3r with an illuminated world map and fol. 27r with a coloured, marginal illustration of a nilometer in cross-section, and f. 51v with a diagram of the Ka'aba in red and black. Contemporary morocco binding with fore-edge flap, gilt-tooled and blind-stamped, with manuscript Arabic title to lower edge. Pink-dyed European endpapers. 19th century linen pasted over the original binding. € 45,000

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

mediaeval Islamic image of the world: “At the center of the map are the two holiest cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. The map shows China and India in the north and the ‘Christian sects and the states of Byzantium’ in the south. The outer circles represent the seas” (Cat. “World treasures of the Library of Congress: Beginnings” [2002]).

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

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

GAL II, 131.

Renowned Arabic treatise on geography

220. IBN AL-WARDI, Umar. Kitab kharidat al-’Aja’in wa faridat al-gharaib [The Pearl of Wonders and the Uniqueness of Strange Things].

No place, late 16th century. 4° (17 × 25 cm). Arabic manuscript on paper: red, black and brown ink, in an elegant Maghribi script. 184 leaves (with a diagrammatic drawing of the Kaaba on leaf 124), lacking in the final gathering. 19th century red leather Islamic binding with flap, gilt, preserved in a clamshell solander box. € 12,500

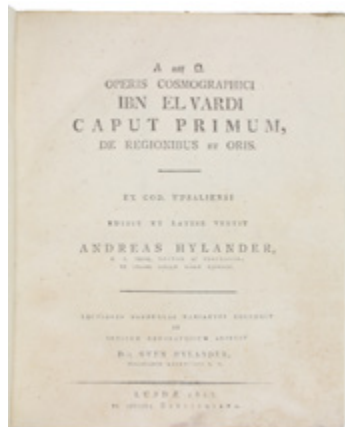
Abu Hafz Zayn al-Din Umar ibn al-Muzaffar Ibn al-Wardi 691–749 H (1291/92–1348/49 CE), known as Ibn al-Wardi, was an Arab historian and geographer. This masterpiece is one of the most renowned treatises on geography in the Arab world of the 13th and 14th centuries. It is a large, rambling Heredotean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

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

GAL II, 131.



Arabic text with Latin translation



221. IBN AL-WARDI, Umar / HYLANDER, Andreas. [Alpha kai omega]. Operis cosmographici Ibn El Vardi caput primum, de regionibus et oris.

Lund, Carl Gustaf Berling, 1823. 4°. Modern boards.

€ 3,500

First edition thus, containing the Arabic text as well as the Latin translation. Based on a series of 39 dissertations received by Hylander in 1784, this is only the second European publication in book form of any extract from the great cosmographic treatise “Haridat al-’Aja’ib wa-Faridat al-Ghara’ib” (“The Pearl of Wonders”) by the Arab historian Ibn Al-Wardi (1292–1349 CE), a compilation largely based on the works of Najmaddin al-Harrani and Al-Maqqdisi’s “Bad’ al-halq”. Arabia is discussed extensively on pp. 176ff. The 40-page index is alphabetized by the Arabic alphabet, from Alif to Ya’.

“Hylander commença la publication de cet ouvrage en 1784 dans des cahiers séparés, dont les 3 premiers (p. 1–32) ne contiennent que la traduction latine, les cahiers 4 et suivantes le texte

arabe avec la traduction latine. Il en a paru 39 jusqu'en 1809, les cahiers 40–44 contenant les registres se sont suivis jusqu'en 1823. Le livre 'Alpha kai Omega' contient le texte arabe des trois premiers cahiers et la fin de l'ouvrage" (Graesse).

Light waterstaining in the lower margin; very light worming to upper gutter of a few quires; trimmed fairly closely at the lower edge. In all a good copy.

GAL II, 131. Graesse III, 406. Brunet III, 397. OCLC 7535239. Cf. Ebert 10444 (32 dissertations only).

First English translation of Ibn Batuta's travels through the Islamic world and beyond

222. IBN BATUTA / LEE, Samuel (ed.). The Travels of Ibn Batuta. Translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, preserved in the public library of Cambridge. With notes.

London, printed for the Oriental Translation Committee (J. L. Cox for) J. Murray, Parbury, Allen & Co. and Howel & Stewart, 1829. Large 4°. With various passages including the original Arabic text. Also with a subscription leaf for the Marquess of Lansdowne ("this copy was printed for the most noble the Marquess of Lansdowne"), printed in black and blue, with wood-engraved illustration, in a cast floral border printed in red. Later half calf. Top edge gilt. € 17,500



First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–68/69), known in the West as the Arabian Marco Polo, with extensive footnotes. "While on a pilgrimage to Mecca he made a decision to extend his travels throughout the whole of the Islamic world. Possibly the most remarkable of the Arab travellers, he is estimated to have covered 75,000 miles in forty years" (Howgego). His journeys included trips to North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa and Eastern Europe in the West, and to the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

The account, known as the Rihla, is esteemed for its lively descriptions of his travels, giving notable information on the history, geography and botany of the countries and cities Ibn Batuta visited. He describes, for example, the city of Aden as follows: "From this place I went to the city of Aden, which is situated on the sea-shore. This is a large city, but without either seed, water, or tree. They have, however, reservoirs, in which they collect the rain-water for drinking. Some rich merchants reside here: and vessels from India occasionally arrive here. The inhabitants are modest and religious" (p. 55).

Endpapers, half-title and subscription leaf foxed, some spots on the title-page, otherwise a very good copy, only slightly trimmed leaving generous margins. Binding very good as well.

Howgego, to 1800, B47.

Original Joint Venture Agreement

223. [IRAQ OIL EXPLORATION] – Iraqi Drilling Company (IDC) / Mesopotamia Petroleum Company (MPC). Joint Venture Agreement.

Baghdad, 26 Feb. 2009. Folio. Contemporary brown leatherette binding with giltstamped cover-title. € 5,000



The original Joint Venture Agreement between the state-owned Iraqi Drilling Company (IDC) and the Mesopotamia Petroleum Company (MPC), with the autograph signatures of Idriss Muhsen Al-Yassiri, General Director of IDC, Stephen Remp, Director of MPC and its associate Ramco Energy, and Peter Redman, Director of Midmar Energy and Firstdrill, other associate companies of MPC.

This joint venture, known as the Iraqi Oil Services Company LLC (IOSCO), was created with the objective of drilling 60 new wells each year in the Republic of Iraq, thus significantly increasing oil and gas production. This groundbreaking deal was the first joint venture of its kind between the

Iraqi Ministry of Oil and a foreign oil company since the fall of the regime of Saddam Hussein in 2003. On 7 July 2009, IDC terminated the agreement after MPC failed to fulfil financial obligations. MPC was unable to confirm funding of \$44.1 million to meet the initial capital commitments to preserve its 49 percent stake in the venture.

Handwritten addition by Stephen Remp on fol. 4 specifying the territory of the joint venture: “(i.e. Missan Province or any other Provinces to be mutually agreed by The Parties.) [...]”.

In mint condition.

Sensitive Portraits of Iraqi Citizens

224. [IRAQ – WARREN, Christopher (attrib.)]. A collection of photographs, taken by a British Intelligence Officer in Iraq.

[Iraq, but some printed in London, ca. 1930s]. 36 vintage small format silver gelatin photographs, plus a photographic postcard of Faisal II as a boy. € 1,500

A small collection of highly accomplished amateur photos of inter-war Iraq. With a handful of exceptions, the photographs show the local population, often children, recorded with a sensitive and sympathetic eye.

Though there is no material evidence to support the attribution, they came from a collection of similar material said to belong to Christopher Warren, who worked as an Intelligence Officer in Iraq, Lebanon and Kuwait in the 1930s. Other photographs, offered for sale at the same time as these, show that he was active in those locations and was, at one point, based at Dar Al Qamar (Moon House), Karradat Mariam, Baghdad.

The many intimate and beautiful portraits would suggest the photographer spoke Arabic and understood enough about his subjects to foment the mutual comfort necessary for such candid images. Several show young people from both the city and the countryside: the sons of shop-owners at ease in the hustle and bustle of Baghdad and children gathering crops, hunting and playing reed flutes in the open expanse of the desert. Some, such as the portrait of a suited young man in a local boat, potentially imply a professional relationship. Viewed together, the images express a peacefulness far removed from the tensions of the interwar period, in which protests against British influence were common, even after the independence of the country in 1932. Only a photographic postcard, present with the images, reminds one of the broader historical context: a portrait of Faisal II, still a child but standing upright in military dress.

All photographs clearly removed from an album, with residual scraps of brown album paper to versos.



“Ode to the Gulf”

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

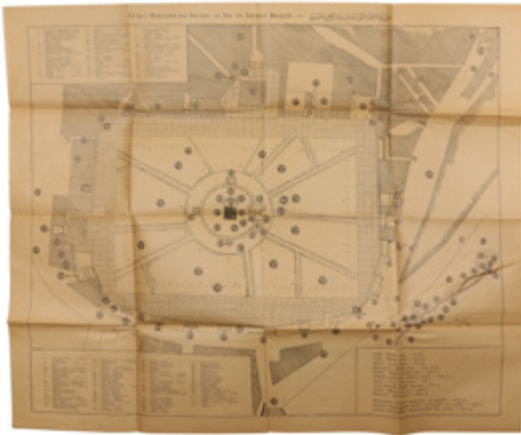
London, J. Dodsley, 1780. 4°. With 3 folding maps and 3 plates. Contemporary full calf, spine elaborately gilt, leading edges gilt, red morocco label. € 12,500

Second edition (the earliest mentioned). Irwin relates the series of misadventures which occurred on his journey back from India after his dismissal from the East India Company.



Following the near wreck of his ship he was taken prisoner by Arabs who took him to the Nile, whence he travelled to Cairo on his release. The East India Company servant Eyles Irwin, born in Calcutta in 1751, was appointed to survey the Black Town in 1771 and “was made superintendent of the lands belonging to Madras [...] In 1776 he became caught up in the political storm that overtook the governor of Madras, George Pigot, who was placed in confinement by members of his own council. Irwin supported Pigot, and in August he was suspended from the company’s service. Early in 1777 he left India in order to seek redress in England. Irwin later published an account of his journey home, which was entitled ‘A series of adventures [...]’. In this he displayed his classical education and described his experiences and observations during the journey, which lasted eleven months [...] Irwin returned to India in 1780 as a senior merchant and his route was again overland, but this time via Aleppo, Baghdad, and the Persian Gulf” (ODNB). The author recounts his imprisonment in Yanbu, Arabia, and further voyage to Jeddah, as well as his adventures in Egypt, his journeys through the Peloponnesus and Balkans as well as Persia. He includes an “Ode to the Persian Gulf”, which extols the beauties of Bahrain. In 1802, Irwin was to produce a musical play, “The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert: a Comic Opera in Three Acts” (1802), which played in Dublin for three nights. The plates include views of the town of Mocha (al-Mukhah) on the shore of the Red Sea in Yemen, including its early mosques, and of the Straits of Bab al Mandab (“Babelmandel”). Also shown is a detailed view and chart of Yanbu, the port giving access to al Medina. Macclesfield bookplates to front pastedown and free endpaper. Plates somewhat toned and offset, otherwise an excellent copy, sumptuously bound.

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



Hejaz guide

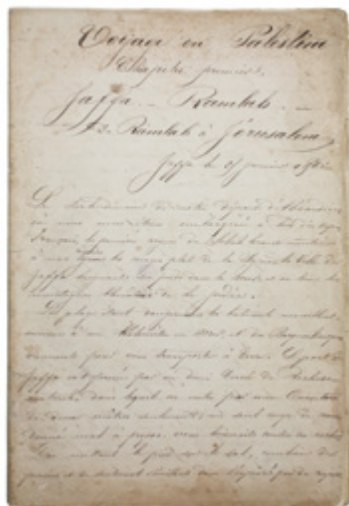
226. ISLAMIN NURU [The Light of Islam]. Hicaz Rehberi. Haccin, Faydalarini, Yollarini, Tarifelerini, Dualarini planla ve Cedvellerle gösterir [...].

Istanbul, Ismail Akgün Matbaasi, 1952. Small 8°. With several black and white illustrations; 2 large folding maps inserted in a paper pocket on the inner side of the rear wrapper. Original printed wrappers. € 2,500

Rare “Hicaz Rehberi” (Hijaz guide): a detailed Turkish-language guide to the Hajj and the Hejaz region, including maps of Mecca and Medina as well as instructions for the routes, for prayers and tariffs, and other various

useful tips for pilgrims. The two folding maps are “Ravza-I Mutahhara’nin Plani” (The Map of the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi) and “Kâbe-i Muazzamanin Haritasi ve Hac ile Umrenin Menâsiki” (The Map of the Kaaba and the Place of Worship of Hajj and Umrah). Original seller’s label pasted to back cover. Old ink ownership, dated 1958, to title-page. Slightly age-toned and stained. Extremely rare: no institutional copies recorded in OCLC or KVK.

Original manuscript of a travelogue of Egypt and the Levant



227. JACQUESSON, Ernest, French civil engineer (1831–1860). “Voyage en Égypte et en Palestine: notes et souvenirs”. Autograph manuscript.

No place, 1856–57. Folio (ca. 200 × 292 mm). French manuscript on lined paper with calligraphed title. (174) pp. on 90 ff. in two loose fascicles (45 ff. each). Stored together with a 1920s typescript copy of the same text, 62 ff., in modern half-calf portfolio with gilt title to spine in a cardboard slipcase. € 12,500

The original manuscript of Jacquesson’s travelogue of Egypt and the Levant, written in connection with the preparations for the building of the Suez Canal (1859–69) and published in 1857. The civil engineer Ernest Jacquesson had travelled to Egypt together with Ferdinand de Lesseps, the father of the Suez Canal, and other members of the “Commission Internationale pour le percement de l’isthme de Suez” founded in 1855.

In the preface, Jacquesson announces that he shall not write about the Canal project, as his friend, the politician and journalist Jules Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, has already published “a series of highly interesting articles” on the subject, but will rather focus on “observations of the country, the mores and customs of its inhabitants, and on gathering interesting peculiarities” that he personally witnessed. The subsequent trip to Palestine is set in a context with the Crimean War: “At the current moment all eyes are directed towards Egypt [...] and towards Palestine considering the reforms that the new state of affairs, resulting from the Crimean War, will bring there imminently”. The journey lasted from November 1855 to April 1856, leading from Alexandria to Cairo, Upper Egypt, Nubia, via Alexandria to Jaffa, Ramla, Jerusalem, Jericho and back to Paris via Jerusalem and Marseille. Jacquesson and his company visited the most important monuments of Egypt and the Holy Land. On 30 November 1855 they enjoyed an audience in Cairo with Mohamed Sa’id Pasha of Egypt, who held a military parade in honour of his French guests. According to Jacquesson, de Lesseps introduced him and his companions individually to Sa’id Pasha.

As Jacquesson states in the preface, his notes had been previously published in the “Journal de la Marne” between June and September 1856, dating the present fair copy to between late 1856 and 1857.

Both covers somewhat dusty and soiled. The first fascicle shows a very minor waterstain affecting the right margin of a few pages; the cover leaf has several tears (partly affecting the title), some of which are restored. Some browning and stains overall, minor tears to the margins. The accompanying typescript is on French typewriter paper watermarked “Johannot et Cie Extra Strong”, produced between ca. 1913 and 1936, showing punched holes and occasional light staining. Altogether in excellent state of preservation.

E. Jacquesson, Voyage en Égypte et en Palestine: notes et souvenirs (Paris, J. Best, 1857).

First explicit statement of the principles of pearl valuation

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

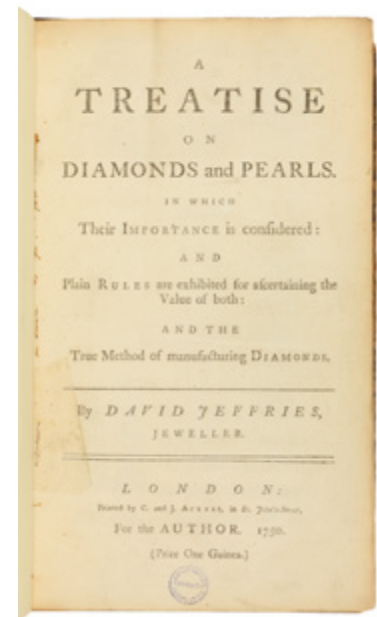
London, C. & J. Ackers, for the author, 1750. 8°. With 30 engraved plates (some depicting cuts of diamonds) and tables. Contemporary mottled calf with gilt dentelle border and corner fleurons (rubbed); modern spine on 5 raised bands.

€ 18,000

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

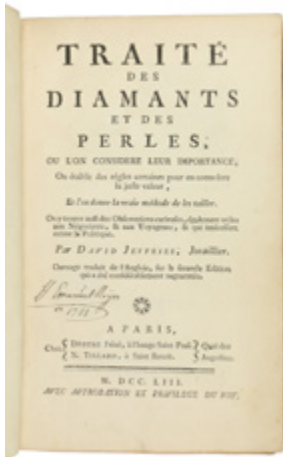
“The text explains the [diamond] cutting procedure, how the evaluation rules were derived, the importance of imperfections and flaws as affecting price, notes on rough diamonds [...] and finally, a somewhat similar procedure for the valuation of pearls, with highest values accorded to pearls of closest approach to spherical perfection, luster, etc. The mathematical rule used for the pearl is known as the ‘square of the weight’ multiplied by a per-carat base price” (Sinkankas). Includes a list of subscribers in the preliminaries. Occasional spotting, a few small stains. Small tape repair to title, plates 5 & 6 with short repaired tears (no loss). Professional repairs to corners; modern spine (repairs including the first inch of the covers); modern endpapers. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their library stamp to the title-page.

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



First explicit statement of the principles of pearl valuation: first French edition

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

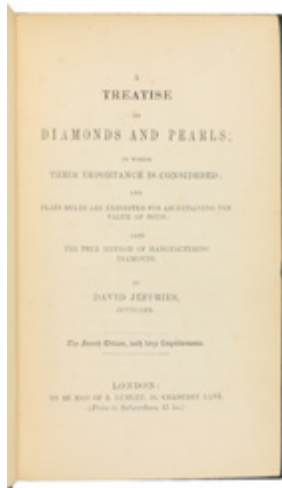


Paris, Debure & N. Tillard, 1753. 8°. With engraved dedicatory headpiece and 10 engraved plates (some depicting cuts of diamonds) and tables. Contemporary French mottled calf with red giltstamped label to prettily gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 6,500

First edition in French of this early book describing “how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut” (Sinkankas). This French edition is much scarcer than the expanded second English edition, on which it is based. It is dedicated by the translator (the Royal librarian Chappotin S. Laurent) to the sixteen-year-old Louis Joseph de Bourbon, prince de Condé, on the occasion of his marriage to Charlotte de Rohan.

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

Sinkankas 3198. Cf. Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 83, 125f., 251. Goldsmiths' 8500. Hoover 453. Roller/G. II, 10.3.



The art of pearl valuation

230. JEFFRIES, David. *A treatise on diamonds and pearls. In which their importance is considered; and plain rules are exhibited for ascertaining the value of both. The fourth edition, with large improvements.*

London, E. Lumley, [1871]. 8°. With 30 plates. Contemporary blue cloth, covers blind-stamped and upper cover gilt, title gilt to spine. € 1,800

A 19th century edition of the “first book in English to describe how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut” (Sinkankas).

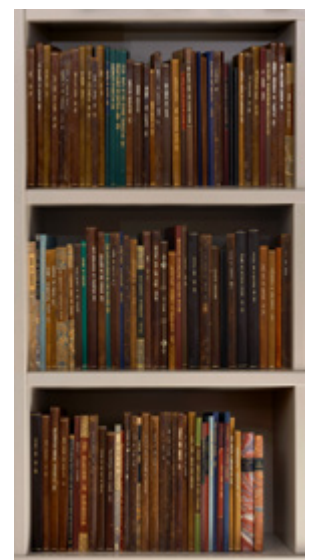
Insignificant browning. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their library stamp to the flyleaf.

OCLC 31561438. Cf. Sinkankas 3195. Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 83, 125f., 251. Goldsmiths' 8500. Hoover 453 (note). Roller/G. II, 10.

107 scientific volumes on Western & Central Asia and India

231. [JOURNALS – Western and Central Asia; India]. Olaf CAROE, Aurel STEIN, Richard TEMPLE, Francis YOUNGHUSBAND etc. A large collection of journal articles about the scientific exploration of Western and Central Asia and India. Includes: (I) Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. (II) Geographical Journal. (III) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (IV) Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society. (V) Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. (VI) Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. (VII) National Geographic.

London, Calcutta and other places, various publishers, 1837–1981. 107 volumes, many containing multiple articles. 8°. Some illustrated with plates and maps. Half calf with marbled sides and gilt lettering on spine or cloth with marbled sides and label on spine. € 35,000



Handsomely bound, extraordinary collection of important scientific journal articles by 19th and 20th century Western explorers of Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India (including Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, and Punjab), Karakoram, Pakistan (including Sindh), and Tibet, with content covering anthropology, archaeology, exploration, geography, geology, glaciology, history, language and grammar, mountaineering, and politics. At the time these were the far outskirts of the world for Western science, where a lot was yet to be learned. Often the maps in these journals are the first modern maps of such regions and findings were the first to be scientifically published.

Generally in very good condition. Please inquire for a full list of contents.

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

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

Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1697. With woodcut printer's device on title.

Bound after:

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

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

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 twelfth product of his press [...] Equally popular in Europe as a reference work, it was translated into Latin, Italian, and French. Today, the afterword is the main part of interest, as it contains a brief discussion of the regularities or laws of history, and an initial elaboration of his ideas of causation in history, which are later copied 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.

(II) *De Backer/Sommervogel* VI, 854.



Afghan Wars

233. KRUSINSKI, Judasz Tadeus / MÜTEFERRIKA, Ibrahim / CLODIUS, Johann Christian. [Tarikh-i Sayyah] hoc est: Chronicon peregrinantis seu historia ultimi belli Persarum cum Aghwanis gesti [...].



Leipzig, Johann Friedrich Gleditsch, 1731. 4°. 19th century blindstamped full calf with blindstamped spine-title. € 3,500

Rare Latin edition of a contemporary history of the Afghan-Persian wars of the Safavid era. This is a Latin retranslation of Müteferrika's 1729 Turkish edition ("Tarih-i seyyah der bayan-i zuhur-i Agvaniyan ve-inhidam-i devlet-i Safeviyan"), which was itself a translation of a work by the Polish Jesuit Judasz Tadeus Krusinski. The present Latin version is the work of the German linguist Johann Christian Clodius.

Krusinski lived in the Safavid Empire from 1707 to 1725/28. He acted as an intermediary between the Papacy and the Iranian court and also functioned as court translator. Proficient in Persian and well acquainted with the nation and its people, he lived in the Safavid royal capital of Isfahan and was a first-hand witness to the sack of the city by the rebellious Afghans in 1722. Krusinski's accounts make him an important primary source on this particular period of the Safavid era.

Binding rubbed and lightly scuffed, upper board loose. Paper evenly browned and brown-stained throughout due to stock; several pages slightly wrinkled. Provenance: from the library of the British Indian civil servant and member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Thomas Newnham, with his ownership to title-page, stricken out, and with his ca. 1840 gift note to flyleaf: "Presented to the Royal Institution by Thomas Newnham Esq.". Faded library stamp to title-page and last page. A 19th century English handwritten genealogy of the Safavid dynasty is loosely inserted.

Bibliothèque de Baron Silvestre de Sacy, III, 5310. Ebert 4844. De Backer/S. IV, 1264. Brunet II, 579. Zenker 929 & 939. OCLC 85075897.

Thirteenth century history of Sindh

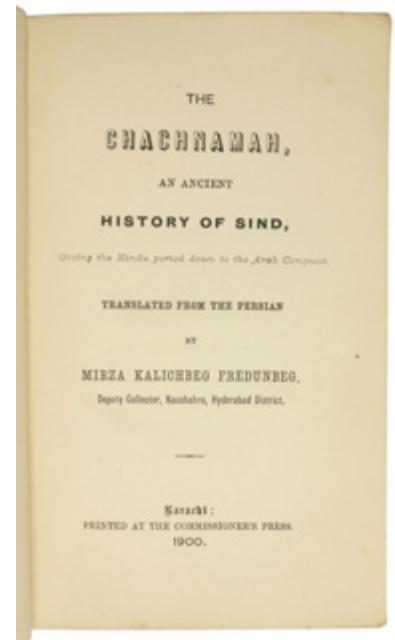
234. [AL-KUFI, 'Ali Ibn-Hamid] / KALICHBEG Fredunbeg, Mirza (transl.). The Chachnamah, an Ancient History of Sind, Giving the Hindu Period down to the Arab Conquest [...].

Karachi, Commissioner's Press, 1900. 8°. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers. € 2,800

First complete English edition. – One of the few written sources about the Arab conquest of Sindh (now in Pakistan) and the origins of Islam in India, translated from a 13th century Persian text by Ali, son of Muhammad Kufi, itself the translation of an undated Arabic manuscript. A chronicle of the Chacha dynasty, following the demise of the Rai dynasty and the ascent of Chach of Alor to the throne, down to the Arab conquest by Muhammad bin Qasim, it narrates the Arab inclusions into Sindh of the 7th to 8th centuries, concluding with an epilogue on the tragic end of the Arab commander Muhammad ibn al-Kasim and of the two daughters of Dahir, the defeated king of Sindh. Co-opted by various interest groups for centuries, the Chach Nama has significant implications for modern imaginings about the place of Islam in South Asia, that remain disputed to this day.

Handwritten ownership in ink to upper wrapper. Light foxing to covers and variously throughout. Altogether a good copy of a rare work; no copy in auction records.

OCLC 315332365. Not in Ghani or Wilson. Cf. Asif, A Book of Conquest (2016); Friedmann, The origins and significance of the Chach Nama, in: Islam in Asia: South Asia (1984), pp. 23–37.



Rare commercial handbook for Iran

235. KUSS, Walther. Handelsratgeber für Persien. Nasih-i tijarat-i Iran va Alman.

Tehran/Berlin, Kuß/Finanzverlag GmbH, 1911. 4°. With 2 colour-lithographed folding maps and 7 black and white photographic illustrations (1 of which full-page) on 4 plates. Interleaved with advertisements in 4 places. Contemporary full cloth with giltstamped title to front cover and spine, as well as 2 labels featuring the German and Iranian arms and the flags of both countries mounted to front cover. € 750

First edition of this rare commercial handbook for Iran, seeking to encourage trade relations between Germany and the Islamic World. In Latin and Arabic types.

Apart from hints for German merchants intending to do business with their Persian counterparts (and vice-versa), this manual includes a comprehensive business catalogue featuring the names and addresses of manufacturers of all kinds of goods in German as well as in 42 Iranian cities, including Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz and Tabriz.

Includes a political map of Iran detailing roads and caravan routes, as well as a world map illustrating the steamer routes served by the German shipping company Norddeutscher Lloyd. The photographic prints show a view of the Tigris at Baghdad, the Fatima Masumeh Shrine in Qom, and the factory site of the German company Mossig & Schünemann in Tabriz, as well as caravansaries, ports, and caravan routes.

Extremities slightly rubbed, interior very well preserved.

OCLC 166065588.



Travels through the Middle East, India and Europe, with 34 woodcut illustrations, including several trees

236. LA BOULLAYE-LE-GOUZ, François de. Les voyages et observations du sieur de la Boullaye-le-Gouz gentil-homme Angevin, où sont décrites les religions, gouvernemens, & situations de estats & royaumes d'Italie, Grece, Natolie, Syrie, Palestine, Karamenie, Kaldée, Assyrie, grand Mogol, Bijapour, Indes orientales des Portugais, Arabie, Egypte, Hollande, grande Bretagne, Irlande, Dannemark, Pologne, isles & autres lieux d'Europe, Asie & Affrique.

Paris, François Clousier, 1653. 4°. With a woodcut and an engraved author's portrait, 34 woodcut illustrations in text, including several full-page, and some woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 18,000

Rare first edition of a travelogue by the French explorer, merchant and diplomat François de la Boullaye-Le Gouz (ca. 1610–69). The largest part of the book deals with his travels through the Middle East and India, while a smaller parts treats Le Gouz's travels through Europe. In 1643 he travelled the Middle East under the name Ibrahim Beg, visiting Syria, Palestine, Persia, Egypt, Anatolia and Armenia.

“Like so many European travellers in the east he adopted oriental clothes and an oriental name ... Unlike most European travellers to the east, however, La Boullaye-Le Gouz continued to wear his Persian clothes in his return to France and was consequently regarded as something of a curio” (Hamilton). A few years later he was sent by the French king with an embassy to the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan, where he met and became friends with the Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes (1591–1660).

Le Gouz describes the routes he takes, the cities he visits and the people he meets along the way, with frequent observations on religion, natural history and commerce. The illustrations show various Indian deities, some city views or buildings, Indian and Eastern costumes, plants and trees. “The work is notable for its information on northern India and its relations to Persia, and for its inclusion of a summary of the Ramayana” (Howgego).

In Europe, Le Gouz travelled Italy, Greece, Poland, England, Ireland, Germany, and the Netherlands. In his later years he travelled again to Persia and died in Isfahan probably in 1669, whereafter the Shah ordered a splendid funeral to be held. Included at the end of the book is a list of names of the people La Boullaye-Le Gouz met, sorted by country; a list of uncommon words, and a table of contents. A second, enlarged edition was published in 1657 at Troyes.

Binding rubbed, restored and front hinge partly cracked. Occasional small (water) stains, otherwise in very good condition internally.

Atabey 645. Hage-Chahine 2526. Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab world* 22. Howgego, *to 1800*, L4. Slot, *The Arabs of the Gulf 1602–1784*, p. 410. WorldCat (5 copies). Not in Blackmer.



First edition, perfectly preserved

237. LABORDE, Léon [Emmanuel Simon Joseph] de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard, 1830. Imperial folio. With large lithographed title vignette and coat of arms of Wilhelm II on dedication leaf. 69 lithographed plates, maps and plans after Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds, mostly mounted on India paper (3 of which folding or double-page and 1 coloured). Period-style half calf with gilt title to spine. € 45,000



First edition of “an important work” (Blackmer), complete with all the magnificent views in large folio format. All subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and retained only a few plates of the original edition, all in considerably reduced format. Laborde made the journey to Petra with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine’s and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. Although Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles had explored Petra before Laborde, he was the first to make detailed drawings of the area. Dedicated to the Elector Wilhelm II of Hesse (1777–1847).

Slight browning and foxing, occasional waterstaining and tears to folds; a small tear in the map repaired, but in all a good, wide-margined copy. Rare: the last complete copy came up for auction in 2009 (Christie’s, 3 June, lot 120: £23,750).

Blackmer 929. Gay 929. Henze III, 101. Brunet III, 714. Vicaire IV, 758f. Nissen ZBI, 2335. Not in Atabey. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1386 (2nd ed. only). Howgego 335, L2 (1830–33 ed.).

Graded “Secret”

238. [LAWRENCE, T. E.] – Arab Bureau – (HOGARTH, David George). Secret. Handbook of Hejaz.

Cairo, Government Press, 1917. 8°. With folded outline map (380 × 290 mm, scale 1:4,000,000) showing the Hejaz with the Hejaz railway, Mada’in Saleh and Al-’Ula marked, and a folding genealogical table. Original half cloth over printed boards. € 45,000



Extremely rare copy of the Arab Bureau’s intelligence manual for the Arab Revolt: the important second, expanded edition, compiled by T. E. Lawrence’s mentor, D. G. Hogarth, from multiple new sources which must have included Lawrence himself. The manual was graded “Secret” and “For Official Use Only”, all copies to remain “the Property of H.B.M. Government”. It includes descriptions of the geography, population, districts and towns of the Hejaz (with a section on the “large oasis village” of El-’Ala and its date plantations), notes on the local tribes, political information, colourfully written accounts of the personalities among the ruling family and beyond, notes on the Muslim pilgrimage, on trade and industries, communications, and travel routes.

Dated 26 February 1917, the book was issued by the Arab Bureau, established in Cairo the previous year under the auspices of the British Foreign Office to co-ordinate intelligence, propaganda and political activity in the Middle East during the Great War. It was based on information collected by the Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, for the Admiralty’s Arabia Handbook, supplemented by native sources. The first edition, written wholly by Hogarth and shorter by a full 30 pages, was rushed to the press in 1916. It was soon challenged for certain omissions (by St John Philby, among others), and the present preface admits that

“the development of events [...] has improved our knowledge of many physical features, as well as altered the social conditions, of Hejaz. The first edition, therefore, which contained errors due to haste, has been recast by the hands responsible for its original appearance; and the second edition, now issued, is based, in considerably greater measure, on the evidence of persons who have actually visited the locality, and been in contact with its society”.

Exceedingly scarce: JISC locates just four holdings, and OCLC adds just one more, the only copy to be found outside the UK – at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania. A reprint appeared in 1978, and another a decade later within the Archive Editions series. The printing code on the verso of the final leaf suggests that 200 copies were printed, but the only example ever to have appeared at auction was Peter Hopkirk’s copy of the 1916 first edition (Sotheby’s 14 Oct 1998, lot 840).

Printed cover slightly stained, but preserved in its entirely original state; interior complete and fresh. A principal source of information, “of major historic value to students of the Arabian Peninsula” (note to the 1978 Falcon-Oleander Press reprint).

OCLC 15875389.

Interwar period agreements between the Western powers and those of the Middle East

239. LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Societe des Nations / League of Nations. Treaty Series. Lausanne (Switzerland), League of Nations, Imprimeries Réunies S. A., 1921–36. 62 vols. bound in 42, including: 7–16, 19, 21–25 (paper), 28–33, 37–41, 50–57, 63, 69–73, 75–77, 8°, 88–92, 94–99, 102, 115, 139, 154–155, 168 (paper). Indices of 1–3, 8–11, 12–15, 28–31, 131–152, 1–39. Vol. 154 with a folded map. Mostly blue cloth with giltstamped crest and spine title, original wrappers included in the binding. 6 vols. in original wrappers. Lithogr. coloured plate of a chart at the end of vol. 56/57 added. € 9,500

First and only edition: a substantial torso of the League of Nations Treaty Series (LNTS), the League's officially published collection of treaties and other international engagements. Begun in 1920, it was discontinued in 1946 (following the dissolution of the League) after 205 volumes. The present set includes numerous important agreements reached during the interwar period between the western powers and those of the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, the Trucial States, Yemen, and Oman.

To cite but a few examples, vol. 71 includes the full Arabic and English text of the "Treaty of Friendship and good understanding between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Hejaz and of Nejd and its dependencies. Signed at Jeddah, May 20, 1927", authorized by Faisal Abdul-Aziz al Saud, Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdul-Rahman al Saud and Gilbert Clayton, pp. 133–164, also noting: "Article 6. His Majesty the King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies undertakes to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with the territories of Kuwait and Bahrain, and with the Sheikhs of Qatar and the Oman Coast, who are in special treaty relations with His Britannic Majesty's Government", p. 154.

Vol. 115 includes the German and Arabic text as well as a French and English translation of the "Treaty of Friendship" between Germany and Hejaz, Nejd and dependencies of 1929 in Cairo which was authorized by Stohrer, Sheikh Hafez Wahba, and Sheikh Fausan El Sabek, pp. 266–270.

Vol. 8 includes the English text of the "Anglo-Muscat commercial treaty": "[...] the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Oman, signed on the eighth day of Shaban 1308 H., corresponding to the 19th March, 1891, will be prolonged by this writing notwithstanding all or any correspondence between His Late Highness Syud Faisal bin Turki and the Glorious British Government [...]" authorized by Taimur bin Faisal, Sultan of Muscat and Oman and R. Wingate, I.C.S.

Vol. 25 includes the English text of the "Anglo-Muscat Treaty prolonging for one year from February 11, 1924", authorized by R. G. Hinde and Nadir, Muhammad bin Ahmad, Rashid, and Zubair in Muscat, pp. 388–391.

Vol. 168 includes the "Agreement between Great Britain and Muscat renewing for a further period of one year from February 11th, 1927, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of March 19th, 1891 [...]" in Arabic, French and English authorized by Said bin Tamur, Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and Major R. P. Watts, I.A., pp. 230–233.

Vol. 96 includes the "Agreement between Great Britain and Mascat renewing for a further period of one year, from February 11, 1929, the above Treaty of March 19, 1891" in Arabic, English and French, authorized by B. S. Thomas, G. P. Murphy, and Hadji Zuber bin Ali "on behalf of his Highness Sayid Sir Taimur bin Faisal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sultan of Maskat and Oman", pp. 194–197. Numerous further relevant treaties are referenced in the copious indices included with the series.

Three sets of indices bound in separate volumes, the others bound with the treaties. Some of the original wrappers somewhat damaged when not included in the binding, but well preserved. Removed from the Champlain Library of the Université de Moncton, Canada (their shelfmarks to spines and stamps to edges); previously in the library of the University of Washington, Seattle, International Fisheries Commission (their stamps to some wrappers).





Document of the Roman Army in the Arabian Peninsula

240. [LIMES ARABICUS]. 15 fragments of a Roman military diploma for an equestrian soldier named Bithus of the ala praetoria singularium. [Roman Syria, 7 Nov. 88 CE]. Varying sizes (ca. 60 × 55 mm to 20 × 14 mm). Engraved bronze. Set within a modern frame (36,4 × 30,4 cm).

€ 9,500

Rare document of the Roman presence on the Arabian Peninsula, comprising 15 fragments in good condition. The diploma was issued for an equestrian named Bithus of the ala praetoria singularium, an auxiliary cavalry unit stationed in Syria, under the command of Aulus Furius Saturninus during the reign of Emperor Domitian (81–96). It can be dated with a high degree of certainty, as Aulus Furius Saturninus is only traceable to military diplomas issued as part of an imperial military constitution for 5 alae and 2 cohorts in Syria from 8 November 88. The name Bithus is probably of Thracian origin.

The ala praetoria singularium was one of 14 alae and 33 cohorts stationed in the province of Syria between 88 and 157. These troops built and defended the almost 1500 kilometre Limes Arabicus, a system of streets, watchtowers, and forts that had its origin in the Roman conquest of Syria in 64 BCE and reached its greatest extent in the second century. Palmyra and Damascus were among the fortified cities along the Limes Arabicus.

From the German collection of Peter Weiß, acquired before 1980.

Published: P. Holder, Roman Military Diplomas V (London: University of London, Institute of Classical Studies, 2006), p. 771 f., no. 330. P. Weiß, Neue Militärdiplome, in: Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik 117 (1997), pp. 229–231.

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

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

Including:

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

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Description de l'Amerique & des parties d'icelle ...

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

A hand-coloured copy of the third French edition of Linschoten's classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach "the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collections" (I.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. The 42 plates (11 large folding) are especially noteworthy, including 6 maps and several bird's-eye views, many with coats of arms of the regions shown and of the colonial powers that controlled parts of them.

Although the work contains valuable reconnaissance for the New World, the material on India and the East Indies is the most valuable, being the fruit of the author's own observation. In the service of the Portuguese, Linschoten spent five



years in Goa (1583–88/89), making numerous visits to other parts of India. He was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture and the complex relations between the Portuguese colonial apparatus and indigenous peoples. Highlights include a first-hand descriptions of the caste system, political structures, business practices of the Banyas, and exotic natural phenomena.

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

About 4 sheets slightly browned and a few others with spots or minor foxing, a tear repaired in the title-page to part 3 (not affecting the text or engraving), one plate was cut and reattached at an early date and a few others show very minor browning or small tears where the folds cross, the corner of one leaf torn off (without loss of text) and a few other minor marginal defects, but still generally in very good condition, with the colouring rich and in good condition. The boards are slightly rubbed and the head and foot of the spine expertly restored, but the binding is still in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

Alden & Landis 638/37 (8 copies); Lach, Asia in the making of Europe I, pp. 196–204 & 482–490; Palau 138584; Sabin 41373 & 28266; STCN (3 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 686–688.

The Seventh Arab Petroleum Congress

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

[Kuwait], Arabian Oil Company, Ltd. (Japan), 1970. Large 4°. With one map in the text, 3 folding diagrams and 4 numbered plates (plate II and IV comprising 3 pages each), as well as 4 corresponding pages of captions. Original printed wrappers. Stapled and perforated. € 1,500

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

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

OCLC 716527649.

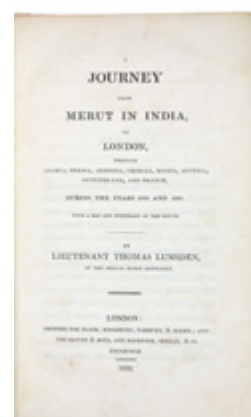


Travelling the Gulf after the sack of Ras al-Khaimah

243. LUMSDEN, Thomas. A Journey From Merut in India, to London, Through Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, and France, During the Years 1819 and 1820.

London & Edinburgh, Black, Kingsbury, Parbury & Allen; Oliver & Boyd, Mecredie, Skelly & Co., 1822. 8°. With a folding hand-coloured map and a plate (view of Mount Ararat). Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt, rebacked retaining original spine. Marbled endpapers. € 18,000

First edition. – Rare travel report by the British lieutenant Thomas Lumsden, who journeyed from Meerut near Delhi down the Ganges to Calcutta, then onwards by boat to the Arabian Gulf and by land through Persia (Iran), the Caucasus, and southern Russia. A German translation appeared in the same year (and was republished in 1824). The author gives a detailed account of his voyage through



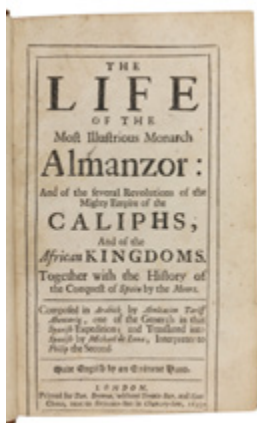
the Gulf from Muskat to Bushire immediately after the British Navy's controversial 1819 campaign against Ras al-Khaimah, and notes approvingly the Arabs' kindness and hospitality toward their foreign guests ("which could hardly have been the case, had their detestation of Christians been in reality as great as the Koran tends to inspire"), as well as the entire absence of the cruel mistreatment of the sailors so common on European ships.

Plate slightly browned; a fine copy.

Wilson 131. Salmasian 135. Miansarov 3022 Lowndes 1413. Western Travellers in the Islamic World AR-2028. Cf. Griep/L. 840. Engelmann 124. Not in Macro.

Chronicle of the invasion of Spain, translated from an Arabic manuscript

244. [LUNA, Miguel de]. The life of the most illustrious monarch Almanzor. And of the several revolutions of the mighty empire of the caliphs, and of the African kingdoms. Together with the history of the conquest of Spain by the Moors [...].



London, Daniel Browne & Isaac Cleave, 1693. 8°. Title within double-ruled border. 19th century half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine label. Marbled endpapers. € 3,000

Very scarce English translation of this popular chronicle of the 8th-century Moorish invasion of Spain, purportedly translated from an Arabic manuscript that the Moorish apologist and interpreter Miguel de Luna claimed to have found in the Escorial library, but in fact a work of historical fiction of his own composition. Originally issued as "La verdadera hystoria del Rey Don Rodrigo" in two parts (in 1592 and 1600), the present edition, which encompasses only the first part (a second volume announced in the publisher's letter "To the reader" was never published), is the third one in English, following that of Robert Ashley in 1627 and the slightly more common edition published by Leach in 1687. Further translations appeared in French and Italian. It was not until almost a century after its publication that de Luna's book was discovered to be a literary forgery, and even today it remains important as a sympathetic account of the Moorish conquest of Spain.

Binding insignificantly rubbed. Occasional very light foxing; title-page slightly trimmed at foot affecting border. A tiny rust-hole to I5 and a larger tear to K8. Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Revd. Thomas Watkins (1761–1829), F.R.S., of Pennoyre, Breconshire (dated 1806) to p. 1. Later in the library of the art collectors Howard and Linda Knohl at Fox Pointe Manor, California, with their bookplate to front pastedown. Rare; a single copy in auction records.

Palau 144.080. Wing L3484C.



The only complete copy on the market for decades

245. LUYNES, Honoré d'Albert de. Voyage d'exploration à la mer Morte, à Petra et sur la rive gauche du Jourdain. Oeuvre posthume.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand, [1874]. 3 vols. and 1 vol of plates. With 14 lithogr. plates (4 in colour). Printed original wrappers. Folio. Atlas: 85 plates (some double-page-sized), including 65 photogravures by Charles Nègre after Louis Vignes. Original half cloth portfolio. Ties. € 35,000

First edition, very rarely encountered complete: only 2 copies sold at international auctions of the past decades (both incomplete; the last set wanting plate 44: Sotheby's, 15 Oct. 2003, lot 676, £8,500; only 40 plates

from the set, including glass and collodium negatives, fetched 21,450 EUR at Sotheby's Paris [22 March 2003, lot 583]).

Rare travel report describing the scientific expedition to Palestine undertaken by the French archaeologist de Luynes (1802–67) in 1864.

The work is sought for its splendid illustrations based on photos by Henri Sauvaire and the Naval Lieutenant Louis Vignes. Vol. 1 contains the Duke's travel diary; vol. 2 contains the reports "De Petra à Palmyre" by L. Vignes and "Voyage de Jérusalem, à Karak et à Chaubak" by Mauss and Sauvaire; vol. 3 contains the "Géologie" by L. Lartet (with its own set of plates at the end). The atlas is divided into two parts with a total of 85 plates (thus complete): 67 plates pertain to the Duke's report (3 unnumbered and 64 numbered: 1 map and 1 itinerary in colours, 1 engr. double plate, and 64 photogravures by Charles Nègre after photos by Vignes (views of sites, towns, ruins, etc.); Mauss's report is illustrated by 18 numbered plates: 1 double-page-sized itinerary, 3 plans (2 in colour), and 14 lithogr. plates by Cicéri after photos by Vignes and Sauvaire (views of Karak, Zat-Raz, etc.).

Occasional slight foxing (esp. in vol. 3); plates clean and spotless throughout. A fine, complete set in the original printed wrappers as issued; text vols. are uncut and wide-margined.

Röhricht (Bibl. Pal.) 515f., no. 2824. Röhricht (Pilgerreisen) 637, no. 872. Henze III, 312. Parr/Badger, The Photobook I, 33.

The customs of the Arab world illustrated

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

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

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

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

Bound with this is the first German edition of Saadi's "Gulistan", also edited by Olearius.

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

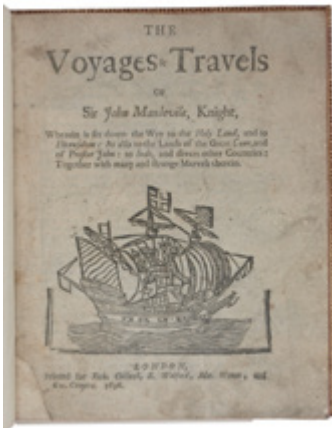
(I) VD 17, 23:233226D. Lipperheide Ld 1. Adlung II, pp. 306–308. Alt-Japan-Katalog 943. Bircher A 6927f. Cordier, Japonica, cols. 362–368. Cox I, 271f. Dünnhaupt, pp. 293–294, 30.1. V. Gelder, Het Oost-Indisch avontuur, pp. 77, 99, 263. Howgego I M38. Commissariat, "Mandelslo's Travels in Western India",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

(II) VD 17, 23:282436H. Dünnhaupt S. 2991, 24.1. Bircher A 251. Goedeke III, 65, 7.



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

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



London, Richard Chiswell, Benjamin Walford, Matthew Wotton, George Conyers, 1696. 4°. With a woodcut ship on the title-page and about 60 woodcut illustrations in the text plus about 10 repeats. Gold-tooled, red goatskin morocco by Robert Riviere in London (ca. 1875/80), one of England's best binders. € 22,500

A rare 17th-century English edition, with about 60 different woodcut illustrations, of a classic and partly fictional 14th-century account of travels presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands: a man with only one enormous foot that he can use as a parasol, a dog-headed man, a man with his face in his chest, a girl who turns into a dragon, griffins, nine-metre giants, ants that gather gold, diamonds that mate and give birth to baby diamonds and much more that spoke to the imagination. The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Mohammed.

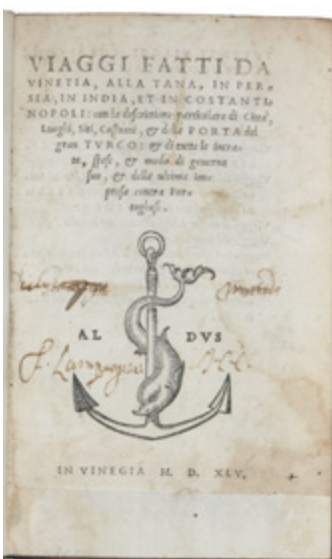
With an early owner's inscription bookplates, along with a loosely inserted signed autograph letter (ca. 1900). 8 leaves with their margins extended at the fore-edge and foot, the title-page and last page somewhat worn and soiled, with a few minor flaws. The spine is slightly faded but the binding is still very good.

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

One of the very few travel books from the Aldine press

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

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



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

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

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

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

249. MANZONI, Renzo. El Yèmen. Tre anni nell'Arabia felice. Escursioni fatte dal Settembre 1877 al Marzo 1880. Rome, Eredi Botta, 1884. 4°. With portrait frontispiece, 21 plates (7 of which double-page sized; last single-page plate included in pagination), 2 folding coloured maps of Yemen, folding plate of the game "abdùr", folding coloured plan of Sana'a, folding view of Sana'a, folding view of Aden, as well as numerous woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with blindstamped spine and giltstamped spine-title. Marbled endpapers. € 2,500



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

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

Auchterlonie 138. Henze III, 366.

Unpublished French study of Islamic coins and medals, with about 157 drawings and engravings, many in colour

250. [MARCEL, Jean-Joseph?] Islamic coins and medals.

[Paris?, ca. 1791–1817?]. Mostly folio (315 × 210 mm). A manuscript compilation of loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (some in ink; some in coloured gouaches, many including gold, silver and other metallic colours) and about 53 engravings (some black on white; some white on black), each drawing and engraving showing the obverse and reverse of an Islamic coin or medal (except for about 3 that show only one side). Most of the drawings and engravings are on slips attached to leaves with notes in Arabic and French. € 28,000

An extensive study of Islamic coins, medals, and seals prepared on loose leaves and bifolia, with about 104 drawings (in ink or coloured gouaches, many with gold and/or silver and occasionally copper or metallic blue) and about 53 engravings, most drawings and engravings with manuscript notes in Arabic and French. Nearly every drawing and engraving shows both the obverse and the reverse of the coin or medal, some shown at the original size and some enlarged, so the diameter of the coins in the drawings ranges from about 1½ cms to about 10 cms, though even some of the larger ones note that they are drawn at the original size. Some of the ink drawings were made directly on the leaves, but nearly all of the colour drawings and engravings are on separate slips mounted on the leaves (some pasted, some with sealing wax, some with pins). The notes on these leaves usually give the dates of the coins (whether or not the coins themselves are dated) following the Islamic Hijri calendar and sometimes also following the Christian calendar. They often give a transcription of the inscriptions in a naskh Arabic hand (though they appear on the coins in several styles of Arabic script, including Kufic). A few include longer notes in French. The coins come from Egypt, the Ottoman Empire, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and elsewhere. The dates given for the coins range from at least AH 93 to at least AH 1203 and probably to AH 1219 (712–1788 CE and probably to 1804/05 CE). The compilation of these drawings, engravings and notes probably began in the 1790s and may have spanned two or three decades.



Although the manuscript nowhere names its compiler, Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), grandnephew of the Consul Général in Egypt, was a brilliant student at the University of Paris, where he received many prizes in 1790 and 1791 and began his study of oriental languages. He came into contact with the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès, who arranged for him to accompany Napoleon on his 1798 Egyptian Campaign (1798–1801), where he took charge of the Campaign's printing office (printing an Arabic type specimen in 1798), made the first steps toward deciphering the Rosetta Stone, and collected medals, manuscripts and inscriptions. Back in Paris he became director of the Imprimerie Impériale, a post he held until 1815. He wrote, compiled or translated numerous works concerning Arabic and other oriental languages. He may have planned to produce a publication based on the present compilation, but no such publication appeared. The compilation in any case shows Europe's new interest in Islamic studies after Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign, with Paris as its most important centre.

Some leaves are tattered along the edges and a few have had their corners cut off, none of this affecting the illustrations or text. In a very small number the ink has corroded in the paper, more severely in 2 leaves, and one of the drawings on oiled paper has been cut up with 3 (of 4?) pieces surviving, but most of the leaves remain in good condition. A remarkable record of Islamic coins and medals, compiled ca. 1791–1817, with about 157 illustrations.

For Marcel: Alain Messaoudi, Les Arabisants et la France coloniale (2015), pp. 239–240.



Complete with the frequently missing third volume

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

Granada & Malaga, Rene Rabut & Juan Rene, 1573–99. Small folio. 3 vols. 19th century full calf with giltstamped spine (but spine of 3rd volume rebacked). Marbled endpapers. € 28,000

Extremely rare first edition of this important 16th century description of Muslim Africa, complete with the frequently missing third volume, printed at Malaga. “Ouvrage toujours fort recherché” (Brunet). A native of Granada, Luis Marmol Carvajal (1520–1600) took part in the 1535 Tunis

campaign of King Charles V against the Ottoman Empire's Mediterranean forces. He was taken prisoner and spent more than 22 years in North Africa, including seven or eight years as a captive in Morocco, Fez and Tunis, where he learned Arabic. In his work, he gives an historical account of Christian-Muslim conflict, as well as of inter-Muslim strife, from the time of Muhammad until 1571, when Pope Pius V created the “Holy League” to drive Ottoman forces from the eastern Mediterranean. However, Marmol discusses not only military aspects, but also and more specifically Muslim North Africa, the Moorish militias, institutions, and customs, paying particular attention to Spanish commercial interests in these territories. He provides descriptions of many Maghreb cities as well of their various sieges and sacks by the Spanish, Portuguese, Genoese, and the Ottomans.

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

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

The first report on the Royal Cache

252. MASPERO, Gaston / BRUGSCH, Emil. La Trouvaille de Deir-El-Bahari [...].

Cairo, F. Mourés, 1881. Folio. With 20 mounted black-and-white photographs with paper guards. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped covers, spine, and spine-title. Marbled endpapers. € 4,500

Rare first edition of the first report on the Royal Cache, an ancient Egyptian tomb near Deir el-Bahari in the Theban Necropolis, officially discovered in 1881. Including 20 impressive photographs of sarcophagi and mummies, this account convinced authorities to expand the Boulaq archaeological Museum.

The cache at Deir el-Bahari contained an extraordinary collection of mummified remains and funeral equipment of more than 50 kings, queens, and other members of the royalty (including the mummies of Thutmose I and Ramesses II), suggesting that the tomb was used for safekeeping royal mummies during the Twenty-first Dynasty. In only 48 hours the entire cache was cleared and all contents, including the mummies, were transported to Luxor and then Cairo. The present work constitutes Maspero's first study of the objects. It served as the basis for a more elaborate study of the findings he published eight years later ("Les Momies royales de Deir-el-Bahari", Paris, 1889).

Extremities somewhat rubbed, occasional light foxing. A pretty copy. Rarely seen at auction. Provenance: from the private library of the American diplomat and collector Elbert Eli Farman (1831–1911), Consul General of the US at Cairo from 1876 to 1881, with his bookplate to the front pastedown.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 93 & II, 21. OCLC 8670353.



With all the plates in original colour

253. MAYR, Heinrich von. Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient, gesammelt auf der Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern nach Nubien, Aegypten, Palaestina, Syrien und Malta im Jahre 1838 [...]. Vues pittoresques de l'Orient [...].

Munich/Paris/Leipzig, Kaiser & Lacroix; Rittner & Goupil; Weigel, [1839–40]. Folio. Lithographed title-page and 60 lithographed plates, all in original hand colour, captions often raised in gilt. With 10 leaves of letterpress text. Half calf with giltstamped spine.

Includes: Die Uebergangsländer von Asien und Afrika, begreifend: Arabien nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet. Munich, C. Wenng, 1845. Engraved map with contemporary border colour. 640 × 544 mm. Scale 1:7,000,000. € 35,000



Only edition of the rare variant with all the plates and in their splendid original colour: "Published in ten parts. The plates show costume of the period and also that of earlier times, taken from paintings" (Hiler). The picturesque views, which include Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, La Valletta, Luxor, and Thebes, genre scenes and landscapes, are all framed within a decorative border and arranged as a small painting. The Nuremberg artist Mayr, known especially for his depictions of battle scenes and horses, was personal painter to Duke Maximilian, whom he accompanied on his 1838 journey of the Orient. The group had departed from Munich on January 20 with a small entourage, travelling via Venice, Korfu, Patras, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo to the Holy Land. They returned to Munich after eight months on 17 September 1838; the following year, Maximilian was made honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. Some foxing, otherwise splendidly preserved. Includes the extremely rare map of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East which was published only in 1845, at the instigation of the naturalist Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780–1860) and the geologist Joseph von Russegger (1802–63), to satisfy this frequently noted lack in Mayr's production (some foxing, but also finely preserved).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 26. Gay 90 (only 36 plates). Lipperheide Ma 22 (= 1589). Hiler 578. Tobler 161. Graesse IV, 457. Engelmann 124. Kainbacher 265 ("a rarity"). Thieme-Becker XXIV, 477. Nagler VIII, 498f. ("highly memorable drawings"). ADB XXI, 139ff. Not in Blackmer or Abbey (Travel). Not in Colas.

*Daybook for the Ottoman Empire's oriental administration:
Jeddah, Basra, Beirut, Jericho, and Yerevan in 1731*

254. MEHMED SÂLİM EFENDİ. [Mehmed Sâlim Efendi Rûznamçesi]. Rûznâmçe-i Hazret-i Sâlim Mehmed Efendi ibn-i Seyhülislâm Merhum ve Magfurun-leh Mirza Mustafa Efendi Rahimehullah.



[Constantinople], 1143 H [= 1731 CE]. Tall folio (150 × 372 mm). Ottoman Turkish manuscript on polished cream paper. 56 leaves (including some blank separators), ca. 31 lines, written in a mixed script of Naskh and Taliq. First part composed in free form with notes in black ink, second part in regular black ink captioned in red. Contemporary full calf binding decorated in gilt and red (professionally restored). € 28,000

A rare document of Ottoman state administration during the early Modern period: the official chronological record-book kept by the Kazasker (chief judge) of Anatolia, Mehmed Sâlim, during the year 1731.

Within the Ottoman administrative structure, the Kazasker had jurisdiction over all judicial and educational officials such as Kadi (judge) and Mûderris (Madrasa professor), suggested candidates for these offices to the Grand Vizier, to whom he was directly responsible, and handled appeals to lower-court decisions. Since the late 15th century, the enormous size of the Empire had necessitated the appointment of two Kazaskers, usually for the period of one year: the Kazasker of Rumelia, with jurisdiction over the European part of the Empire, and the Kazasker of Anatolia, responsible for the Asian part, comprising Anatolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and the Arabian Peninsula.

The Kazasker would record all business in a book of original entry such as this one, known as the “Kazasker Ruznamçesi” (Kazasker daybook register). The present Ruznamçe concerns an impressively wide and diverse geography, from Anatolia to the Caucasus, the Arabian lands, the Nile and Northern Africa. Places in Anatolia include Üsküdar (Scutari), Marzvan (Merzifon), Bergama (Pergamon), and Antakya (Antioch); in the South Caucasus the book mentions Tblisi, Ganja, Iğdir, Yerevan, and Javanshir. Places covered in the Levant, Arabia and Mesopotamia include Jeddah, Basra, Safed, Idlib, Jericho, Beirut, Homs, Hama, Baalbek, Latakia, and Kirkuk. From the Mediterranean to the regions south of the Nile, the book records matters pertaining to Cairo, Gharbia, Dakahlia, Alexandria, Damietta, Qalyubiyya, Faiyum, Minya (Hermopolis), Beni Suef, Monufia, Asyut, and Beheira; also the Kazasker’s counselor for Egypt is mentioned. In Northern Africa, the book covers Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, and Djerba. Further, even Tırhala (Thessaly) is included, which normally would fall within the remit of the Kazasker of Rumelia.

Among these records, the high volume of official missions back and forth within the vast borders of the empire is evident. Every year, hundreds of posts are filled throughout the country: in 1731, for example, one Sayyid Nureddin from Seferihisar (Izmir) was appointed to fill a position in Basra, 2500 kilometres away. There is also a steady stream of civil servants between Istanbul and Jeddah, more than 3000 kilometres distant. Entries in the daybook include a record for a Mevlana Ahmed, who, after having studied at the Molla Gürani Madrasah in Constantinople, is appointed Kadi at Jeddah, salaried at 150 coins per day (cf. p. 828f.). Soon after, Ahmed is in turn replaced by Suleyman: “Ahmed, serving as the Kadi of Jeddah, relinquished his post, which he would have held until the first day of Rabi ath-Thani next year. In Ahmed’s place, Mevlana Suleyman, who studied with forty akces per day at the Tuti Latif Madrasah in Istanbul and passed the exam successfully by completing the waiting period, was appointed as a Kadi to Jeddah with one hundred and fifty akces per day” (p. 835, transl.). This continuity gives evidence of the close relationship between the capital Istanbul and the Hejaz. Civil servants who were successful at the leading madrasahs of Istanbul could be appointed Kadi in Jeddah, with a salary almost four times the pocket money they received in Istanbul – circumstances which also reveal the sensitivity of this region for the Ottoman Empire. Of special interest is also the appointment of a Kadi for Yerevan, as the Causacus region was long contested throughout the Ottoman-Safavid wars and the city changed hands frequently. In 1731 Yerevan came under Ottoman rule, and the Porte immediately appointed a Kadi there to ensure administrative and legal sovereignty at a time of ongoing political and military instability. Since Yerevan was mostly under Safavid-Persian rule throughout these centuries, appointments concerning Yerevan are very rare in Ottoman records.

Mirzâzâde Mehmed Sâlim Efendi (1688–1743), the Kazasker of Anatolia for 1730/31, was a noted scholar, poet and writer; he took the pen name “Sâlim” in the Tulip Era and was also a master calligrapher. Highly educated and remembered as a versatile and colourful personality, he served in various senior civil service positions. He was a connoisseur of science, law and art, and composed numerous works; also a talented linguist, he knew Turkish, Arabic and Persian well enough to compile a dictionary.

Binding restored to style with original covers laid down, 20th century bookbinder stamp of Rafet Güngör, Istanbul, to lower flyleaf. Occasional light edge flaws; upper part of last 4 leaves torn away with substantial loss, otherwise complete. Several old waqf stamps. At the end of the volume are numerous elaborate seals of Mehmed Sâlim, certified by a civil servant named as Abdurrahman. Their official character is underlined by having been prepared separately and pasted into the completed daybook, with a crescent-shaped cut in the paper creating a flap that conceals the stamped seal.

Cf. Abdurrahman Atıl, “The Route to the Top in the Ottoman İlmîye Hierarchy of the Sixteenth Century”, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 72.3 (2009), 489–512.

From the first printing press in the Arab world

255. MENOUE, (Abdallah) Jacques-François de Boussay de. Collection of eight “Copie[s] de l’ordre du général en chef”.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, [23 August – 7 November 1800]. Folio. 8 issues printed in French and Arabic in two columns, each between 2 and 16 pages. All with the woodcut vignette of the French Republic showing Marianne and the motto “Liberté Egalité”.
28,000

A unique ensemble of these exceedingly rare regulations documenting the first months of the administration of the newly appointed commander-in-chief “Abdallah” Menou, who succeeded Kleber after his assassination in June.

In contrast to his predecessor, who intended to rule Egypt as an occupied territory, General Menou had colonial aims and even considered granting French citizenship to all Egyptians. Soon after his arrival in 1798 he married a woman from a noble Cairo family, converted to Islam and took the name of Abdallah.

Covering a wide range of topics such as tax and fiscal matters, fishing and hunting rights, duties of local dignitaries (“cheyks el-beled”), customs and border regulations, rules for navigation on the Nile, taxation of merchants, craftsmen and workers, as well as the rights of various religious minorities (Jews and Copts among others), the present documents offer a vastly more detailed insight into the French administration of Egypt than the more widely distributed single-page broadsides of daily orders with which they were originally issued (“Inséré dans l’ordre du jour ...”). Printed by first printing press in the Arab world, all issues of these bilingual regulations and orders are of the utmost rarity: four of the eight publications contained in the present collection are not recorded in OCLC.

Unbound as issued. Well preserved throughout. Detailed list and collations of the individual publications available upon request.

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



From the first printing press in the Arab world

256. MENOUE, (Abdallah) Jacques-François de Boussay de. Proclamation aux habitants de l’egypte.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, 6 brumaire an 9 [= 28 October 1800 CE]. Folio (141 × 42,5 cm). Five folio leaves, printed in French and Arabic in two columns and pasted together horizontally to form a single broadside.
€ 25,000

A massive broadside intended for wall-mounting, by which the newly appointed commander-in-chief introduced his government (and himself) to the people of Egypt in Arabic and French: “Habitans de l’Egypte, écoutez ce qu’j’ai à vous dire au nom de la République Française. Vous étiez malheureux; l’armée française est venue en Egypte pour vous porter le bonheur [...]”.

Menou, who succeeded Kleber at the head of Egypt as general-in-chief, following Kleber’s assassination in June, converted to Islam and took the name of Abdallah. Unlike most announcements published by his predecessor at the same press, the present proclamation is not headed with the motto of the French Republic, but rather with the Shahada (“There is no deity but God, Muhammad is the messenger of God”) in both languages. Menou continues to set out his principles for a good government for Egypt, emphasizing his firm stand against abuse and corruption in the local administration of taxation, justice and the police, and finally threatens any attempt at rebellion with severe retaliation.

An important document from the first printing press in Arab world, of the utmost rarity due to its sheer size and ephemeral nature, according to OCLC recorded in four copies only: “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt, where it was practised under the supervision [...] of Jean Joseph Marcel [...]. Only a few days after the French troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers” (Glass/Roper).

Traces of folding, but uncut with temoins. A surprisingly fresh survival.

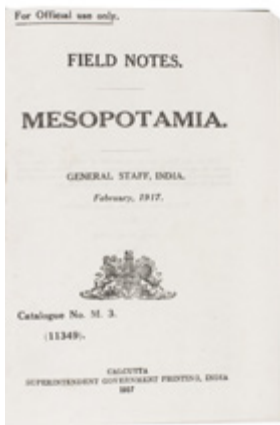
Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182.



Field guide for officers during the Mesopotamian campaign (1914–1918), with a folding map

257. [MESOPOTAMIA]. Indian Army General Staff. For official use only. Field notes. Mesopotamia. General staff, India. February 1917. Including: Index to field notes, Mesopotamia, 1917.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1917. Small 8°. With large folding map and additional separately printed index in pocket at front. Original green cloth, printed title to spine and upper flap. € 6,500



First edition of a field guide to Mesopotamia (Iraq), published on behalf of the General Staff in India for the use of officers serving in the Mesopotamian campaign during the First World War, stating on the binding and title-page “for official use only”. The guide is divided into eight chapters, dealing with Iraq’s history, geography, population, resources, military strength, maritime power, administration and communication respectively. The fifth and sixth chapter also contain valuable information on the Turkish military and maritime strength. Added to the present guide is many newly acquired information not present in the 1915 guide. For example, the “list of routes” in the present guide contains 36 routes from one city to another, compared to 14 routes in the 1915 guide. The routes are shown on the folding map. With the owner’s inscription of H. W. Leatham, Lieutenant in the British Royal Army Medical Corps, on the first flyleaf, dated April 1918. A few small spots or stains. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition..

The East India Company in Yemen

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

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1707. 8°. With engraved title vignette, 1 folding map of the Arabian Peninsula and 7 engraved folding plates. Later marbled boards. € 1,500

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

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

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



Notable work of travel literature

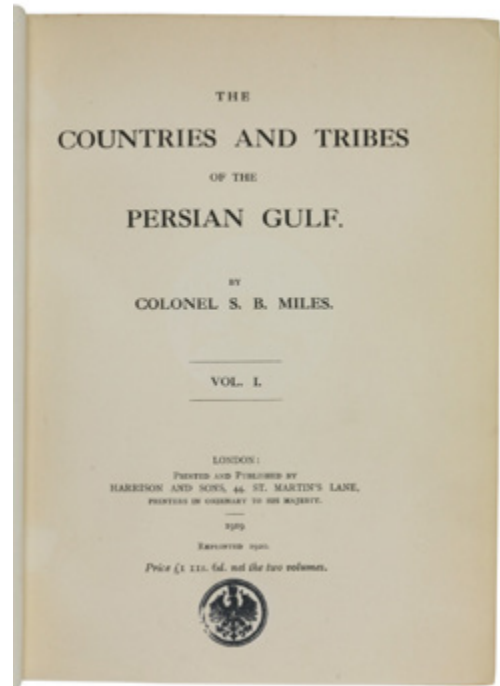
259. MILES, Samuel Barrett. The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

London, Harrison and sons, 1920. 4°. 2 vols. With frontispiece portrait and 8 photographic plates. Contemporary stamped cloth with cover and spine titles. € 35,000

Second printing of the equally scarce 1919 first edition of this notable work of travel literature by the British Army officer S. B. Miles, who served as a diplomat in various Arabic-speaking countries, notably Oman, which he came to know better than any other European of the time. His intent to revise the notes he had “jotted down on odd bits of paper as he rode through the desert on his camel” (Preface) was rendered impossible due to his failing eyesight. Five years after his death his widow decided to publish the manuscript as she found it, enriching it with Miles’s travelogue of Mesopotamia as well as an index. The work includes the political and economic history of Oman and the Gulf as well as the history and geography of Dhofar, Arab tribes, and pearl fishing. The plates show the forts at Bahila, Yabreen, and Rostak, as well as the house of Seyyid Hamed Bin Azzar at Rostak, a group of locals, and date palms, while the frontispiece depicts Miles resting in a chair wearing his sunglasses.

Binding slightly rubbed and soiled, cockling to upper cover of vol. 2, rebacked. A good copy of this popular work that saw re-issues in 1966 and 1994.

Cf. Ghani 250 (1966 reprint only).



Photographs taken by the author between 1905 and 1915

260. MORITZ, Bernhard. Bilder aus Palästina, Nord-Arabien und dem Sinai.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1916. Oblong folio. 106 plates after photographs mounted on 50 card mounts with captions, one map, varying sizes. Includes text booklet. Loose as issued in publisher’s cloth-backed decorative portfolio boards, gilt lettered “Nord-Arabien und Sinai” on upper cover. € 48,000

A rare photographic record of the major sites and geographic features in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Palestine. The images – taken for the most part by Moritz but some by Turkish friends in areas where he was prohibited from going – depict pilgrims on the Hajj to Mecca, Bedouins, the building of the Hejaz railway between Damascus and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, Jiddah, Petra, and Mt. Sinai. Moritz (1859–1939) was an Arabist and archaeologist who from 1896 to 1911 headed the Khedival Library and Archive in Cairo. It was from there that he made numerous research trips to the Sinai and Hejaz, taking the present photographs between 1905 and 1915. Plates and text are well preserved, with only a few occasional minor chips to the edges of the mounts. Portfolio uncommonly well preserved and only a little rubbed at the extremities.

NDB XVIII, 149. OCLC 2889101.



The Prince's personal copy

261. [MOROCCO – MULEY AHMED bin Muley Bensar bin Muley Ismael Ibn Sharif, Amir al-Mu'minin]. Raccolta di attestati diversi i quali comprovano, che D. Lorenzo Bartolomeo Luigi Troiano principe di Marocco è quello stesso che venne da quei regni col nome di Muley Achmet figlio di Muley Abensar figlio di Muley Ismael Sciriffo Amir Almuminin re del Marocco & c. presentati dal medesimo a nostro signore Papa Clemente XII.

Rome, Antonio de' Rossi, 1735. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black with engraved vignette. Contemporary Italian full auburn calf, spine gilt, both covers ruled and gilt with the arms of the Prince of Morocco. Marbled pastedowns. All edges gilt.

€ 12,500

Rare single edition of this compilation of documents relating to the conversion of the Muslim Prince Muley Ahmed, who took the Christian name Lorenzo Bartolomeo Luigi Troiano; printed for Pope Clement XII. Prince Muley Ahmed was a member of the Alaouite dynasty, the ruling house of Morocco – a major propaganda coup for the Christian cause at a time when Morocco variously clashed with the French, Spanish, and Venetian merchant navies. This is the Prince's personal copy, bearing on both covers the Moroccan lion's crest with a sceptre and crown. Light brownstaining throughout. The pretty armorial binding is very slightly rubbed, but altogether attractively preserved. Extremely rare; only five copies known worldwide, all in Italy; none recorded in OCLC.

ICCU UBOE\006375.



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

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

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

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

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

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

The first scientific account of Petra

263. MUSIL, ALOIS. Arabia Petraea.

Vienna, Hölder, 1907–08. 4°. 3 in 4 vols. With 2 folding maps and one folding panorama. Numerous illustrations and plans. Original wrappers. € 9,500

First edition of this standard work on the region: the first scientific account of the Nabataean antiquities, including the ruins of Petra. The Bohemian scholar Alois Musil (1868–1944) was fluent in 35 Arabic dialects. In 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built ca. 715 A.D.) in the Jordanian desert north of Amman. During WWI he was sent to the Middle East to thwart British operations against the Ottoman Empire, thus becoming the opponent of T. E. Lawrence. In 1827 he helped establish the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Prague.

With contemporary ownership “Dr. Zweig” on wrapper covers (in Hebrew and German). Some pages uncut; professional repairs to edges. Rare with all 4 volumes; no complete copy recorded at auction during the past decades.

Macro 1667. Howgego III, M103 (p. 664). Fück 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.



An executive order in Napoleon's hand, with a substantial letter in Arabic

264. NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). Autograph executive order, signed twice (“Bonaparte”).

[Cairo], 29 Brumaire an VII [= 19 Nov. 1798]. Folio (ca. 230 × 335 mm). Manuscript document in French and Arabic. 1 page. € 28,000

Napoleon's order is inscribed and signed in his own hand on a petition from Sheikh Mohammad al-Mahdi, on behalf of the Divan (written on the lower half of the page, with the stamp of the Divan at the bottom), regarding one Sheikh Ahmed ben Ūleieh, who has been detained on suspicion of committing a “prétention de caffè” against Abdullah Bacha. Mohammad al-Mahdi declares that, whoever might be the owner of the “caffé” in question, Sheikh Ahmed himself (“homme de bien”) has never had any contact with Abdullah Bacha, and that he feels sure that Napoleon (as “Général-en-chef”) would not wish to create dissension amongst people who have nothing to do with the matter. Indeed, Napoleon orders the release of Sheikh Ahmed ben Ūleieh: “[...] 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 Poussiègue, 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.

The pilgrimage journal of Nasir al-Din Shah, illustrated

265. NASIR AL-DIN SHAH / ALI NAQI HAKIM AL-MAMALIK. Ruz-namah.

[Tehran, Sayyid Agha Mir Baqir], 1286 H [= 1869/70 CE]. Large 8°. With 11 mostly photographic plates (2 folding, a few tinted in watercolours). Lithographed Persian throughout, text in Nasta'liq script, 14 lines to the page, written by Ali Asghar and dated 1283 H (1866 CE). Contemporary full calf binding with handwritten paper spine label in Persian. € 3,500

Rare travel report of the pilgrimage to the Imam Reza Shrine in Mashad (Khorasan), undertaken by Shah Nasir al-Din in 1866. Lithographed in Persian throughout.

Binding rubbed; spine reinforced at the head. Wants first leaf; some soiling and brownstaining (more pronounced near the beginning) with a few edge and corner repairs. Traces of old block-stitching. Margins show a few contemporary annotations, a few old waqf stamps and Russian blindstamps “Vysochajshe u Kompanija Uglichskoj fabriki” (ca. 1890) from the head office of the paper factory of the town of Uglich, north of Moscow.



Key source for British maritime and military history

266. THE NAVAL CHRONICLE (FOR 1799–1818).

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

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

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

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

Sabin 52076. ZDB-ID 1053834-3.



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

267. [NAVIGATION – RED SEA – NAVY PILOT]. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot Comprising the Suez Canal, the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the South-East Coast of Arabia from Ras Baghashwa to Ras Al Hadd, the Coast of Africa from Ras Asir to Ras Hafun, Socotra and its Adjacent Islands.



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

With: [NAVIGATION – RED SEA – NAVY PILOT]. Supplement No. 7 – 1977 to Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot (11th edition, 1967) corrected to 4th March, 1977.

London, United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, 1977. With 2 folding maps (double-sided on the same leaf) and 4 views of coastal profiles on 3 pages.

Large 8°. Grey/blue back wrapper; the two quires, map and back wrapper are held together by two metal staples. € 1,250

The essential standard sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, corresponding with zone NP64 on the official Admiralty charts. These nautical works – the pilots and the charts – are published by the United Kingdom’s Hydrographic Office, which provides necessary hydrographic and marine geospatial data to all kinds of maritime organisations across the world. The publications are not only used by the British Royal Navy, but can also be found on board the majority of international merchant ships. The data provided in the pilots and other publications are compliant with SOLAS (the Safety of Life at Sea treaty) guidelines and are updated constantly in weekly “Notices to Mariners”, and in supplements to and new editions of the pilots whenever necessary. The present copy is the 11th edition (1967) of the pilot with sailing directions and other information on the weather, currents, radar ranges etc. relating to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, including the supplement issued in 1977.

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

The first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia: Niebuhr’s Travels Through Arabia, original edition

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

Copenhagen, Nicolaus Möller, 1774–78. 4°. 2 vols. With 72 + 52 plates and maps, plus 1 folding map. Contemporary vellum with title to spine. € 5,800

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

An unsophisticated, exceptionally fine copy.

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



Niebuhr’s Description of Arabia and Travels Through Arabia: both works in their first Dutch editions, large paper copies, lavishly illustrated

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

Amsterdam & Utrecht, (J. J. Besseling for) Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co., 1774. With engraved title-page and 25 engraved plates (7 folding) showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58.5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline. The full-page plates include maps, topographic views, costumes, coins, Arabic inscriptions, etc.

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



Amsterdam & Utrecht, (J. J. Besseling for) Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. and Bartholomeus Wild, 1776–80. 2 vols. With 2 engraved title-pages, 125 engraved plates (38 folding) showing topographic views, watermills, people, Egyptian and Persian antiquities, Egyptian, Persian, cuneiform and other inscriptions etc. The unnumbered folding map of Yemen (“Tabula Itineraria”, plate size 485 × 415 mm), with the trade routes coloured by hand.

2 works in 3 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half tree calf, sides covered with paste paper; rebacked, with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. € 18,000

One of the very rare large paper copies of the first and only editions of the Dutch translation by Jacob van Ekers of Niebuhr’s famous description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (I) and the account of his voyage through Arabia and surrounding countries (II). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen under the titles, “Beschreibung von Arabien” (1772) and “Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern” (1774–78). Both works were also translated in French and English.

The present set has both works printed on the same large watermarked paper and is only slightly trimmed, measuring 296 × 242 mm with the tranchefiles still visible, while regular copies are printed on unwatermarked paper measuring 275 × 217 mm. Not even Tiele mentions the existence of copies on large paper. Binding slightly rubbed on the sides and rebacked as noted; otherwise good. With a few occasional spots, the half-titles slightly thumbed and a few mm of minor browning in the upper margins; a very good large paper copy, only slightly trimmed.

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



Niebuhr’s Description of Arabia – second French editon

270. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Description de l’Arabie, faite sur des observations propres et des avis recueillis dans les lieux mêmes.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S. J. Baalde / J. van Schoonhoven & Co., 1774. 4°. With engraved title (in counted preliminaries), 25 engraved plates (8 folding, including large engraved map of the Yemen, in partial colour) and a folding table. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped red morocco label over marbled green boards. Marbled endpapers. € 3,500

Second French edition, translated from the German (“Beschreibung von Arabien”) by F. L. Mourier. Includes Niebuhr’s famous map of the Yemen and Arabic specimens from the Qur’an, with added hand colouring to indicate vowel sounds. “L’on voit [...] sur la IV et V planche, une feuille copiée d’un Korân, qui est écrit sur du parchemin et conservé comme un grand thésor dans la collection de livres faites par l’Académie Dsjamea el ashar à Kahira, parce qu’on croit, que le Calife Omar l’a écrit de sa propre main. Mais quand Omar ne l’auroit pas écrit, cette feuille est toujours très ancienne et par là-même remarquable” (Chauvin).

This is the famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. “Niebuhr’s comprehensive description [...] was the best and most authentic of the day. Many subsequent travellers have acknowledged their debt to him, and only on a few minor points have they shown him to be in error. He was scientifically and philosophically minded, cautious and steady, and hardly the man to masquerade in Mekkah or wander with the Bedouins, but few contributed more solidly to the study of Arabia” (Atabey).

Binding a little rubbed, spine professionally repaired. A good, wide-margined copy in a contemporary binding from the library of the French historian, archaeologist, numismatist, and orientalist Victor Langlois (1829–69) with his cancelled ownership handwritten to the flyleaf.

Chauvin X, p. 57, no. 128; XII, p. 288, no. 1206. Howgego I, N24 (p. 752). Weber II, 548. Gay 3589. Nyon 21017. Grenoble 25621. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1699. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116.

Niebuhr's Travels Through Arabia – first French edition

271. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Voyage en Arabie & en d'autres Pays circonvoisins. Tome premier (–second). Traduit de l'Allemand.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S.J. Baalde & Barthelemy Wild, 1775–80. 4°. 2 vols. With 2 engraved titles (in counted preliminaries), 124 engraved plates (many folding), and folding map of Yemen (in partial colour). Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders and giltstamped labels in red and green to fully gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 6,000

First French edition, translated from the German (“Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern”, 1774) by F. L. Mourier. Title pages are dated 1776–80; colophons dated 1775–79. The famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. Niebuhr's map of the Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years.

Old stamps erased from title pages (leaving insignificant waterstain), otherwise a perfect set in immaculate original French bindings.

Howeggo I, N24 (p. 752). Weber II, 549. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 66. Gay 3589. Van Hulthem 15024. Nyon 21018. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1700. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.



Niebuhr's Description of Arabia – third French edition

272. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Description de l'Arabie, d'après les observations et recherches faites dans le pays même. Nouvelle édition, revue & corrigée.

Paris, Brunet, 1779. Large 4°. 2 volumes. With 1 folding genealogical table and 25 engraved plates (many folding), including maps, plans, costumes, and views, 2 showing Arabic text with vowel points, as well as 2 engraved headpieces. Contemporary full marbled calf with giltstamped spines and red spine labels. Blue coloured endpapers. All edges red. € 6,500

Third French edition (first published in German in Copenhagen, 1772). “Édition revue par de Guignes” (Gay).

Noticeable worming to gutter, sometimes touching text but loss to legibility (more extensive in vol. I). A few handwritten pencil annotations in the margin. A short tear within the upper marginal fold of one plate. Binding worn, corners bumped, spines wormed, hinges starting, deep scuff mark to upper cover of vol. I.

Gay 3589. Howeggo I, N24 (p. 752). Brunet IV, 74 (note). Cf. Atabey 873. Macro 1699. Not in Blackmer.



First edition of Niebuhr in Arabic

273. NIEBUHR, [Carsten] / AL-'UMARI, Su'ad Hadi (transl.). Rihla Nibuwr ila Baghdad fi al-qarn al-thamin 'ashr. [Niebuhr's Journey to Baghdad in the Eighteenth Century].

Baghdad, Dar al-Marifa Press, 1374 H = 1954 CE. 8°. With a map frontispiece and four black and white plates. Original printed wrappers. € 1,500

First edition of any part of Niebuhr's account in Arabic: a translation of his description of Baghdad, originally published in his “Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und andern umliegenden Ländern” (Copenhagen, 1774–78), the remarkable travel account famed for its groundbreaking description of



Yemen in the mid-18th century. Niebuhr, by then the sole survivor of a party of five, visited Baghdad on his return journey to Europe after spending nearly a year in the Arabian Peninsula. He arrived back in Copenhagen in November 1767, where he presented his report and the workings of his departed co-travellers – a mass of writings, plans and sketches which proved to be of the most remarkable and lasting worth.

Two small stains to upper wrapper, edges a little worn, a few gatherings roughly opened, otherwise very good. A few pages unopened. Ink translator's presentation inscription to title-page. Extremely rare; not in OCLC.

Royalties owed for the "Description of Arabia"

274. NIEBUHR, Carsten, cartographer and explorer (1733–1815). Autograph letter signed ("Niebuhr").

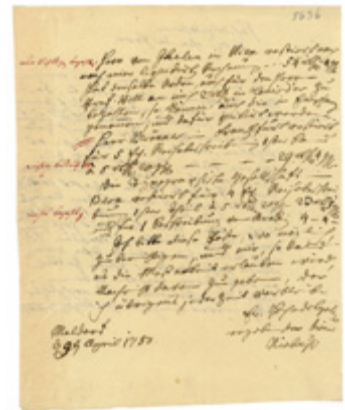
Meldorf, 9 April 1780. 4°. 2 pp. Framed.

€ 18,500

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

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

Of the utmost rarity.



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

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

[Hoeven (near Breda)?], 1785. Folio. Manuscript in Dutch, written in ink on paper, with two loosely inserted supplements (2 bifolia), with a calligraphic title-page and 39 pages of (mostly) ink and grey ink wash drawings, plus a small drawing of an inscription and a few written examples in the text. Contemporary half canvas, sides covered with printed pattern paper. € 75,000



A Dutch illustrated manuscript devoted to the Arabian Peninsula and neighbouring regions, compiled in 1785 by (and the illustrations drawn by) Johan Louis Gerlagh (1735–98), a director of the Dutch West India Company and East India Company (WIC and VOC). He takes a special interest in the various and styles of script, including Egyptian hieroglyphs and at least six styles of Arabic script (kufic, naskh, ta'liq, thuluth, ru'q'ah and maghribi), but he also discusses and illustrates bas-reliefs, buildings (including the Great Mosques at Mecca and Medina), musical instruments, footwear, a scarab, etc., and provides tables of data concerning tides, compass corrections and temperatures, and accounts of the Islamic calendar, precious stones, weights and measures and coins. The title describes the manuscript as notes from Carsten Niebuhr's *Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen*, a Dutch translation (Amsterdam & Utrecht 1776–78) of the German *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien* (Copenhagen 1774–78), but Gerlagh apparently treats Niebuhr's complementary *Beschryving van Arabie* (1774, first published in German in 1772) as an additional

volume of the *Reize*. All the illustrations and most of the text are copied from these two publications. Gerlagh does make use of other sources, however, quoting from Bernhard von Breidenbach's *Peregrinatio in Terra Sanctum* (1486); Heinrich Buenting's *Itinerarium scripturae* (1581); Fredrik Hasselquist's *Travels in the Levant* (1766); J. F. Martinet's *Historie der waereld* (1780–87), and Joseph de la Porte's *Nieuwe reisiger, beschryving van de oude en nieuwe weereldt* (1766–91).

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

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

One of the earliest modern studies of Egypt

276. NORDEN, Frederik Ludvig. *Travels in Egypt and Nubia.*

London, Davis, 1757. Large folio. 2 vols. With engraved frontispiece, engraved portrait, 19 engraved vignettes, 10 engraved initials, and 162 engravings. Modern half cloth. € 15,000

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

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

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



Unpublished source on Oman navigation: illustrated logbook recording the laying of the telegraph sea cable off the Omani coast in 1859

277. [OMAN NAVIGATION LOGBOOK]. MCKINNELL, Thomas, Assistant Master. Log of the proceedings. HMS “Cyclops”. W. J. S. Pullen Esq. Captain. Commencing Monday 7th February 1859, ending Wednesday 22nd of May, 1861.



HMS Cyclops: Oman, Khuriya Muriya Islands, Yemen, Egypt, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and other places, 1857–1861. Folio (ca. 200 × 315 mm). Over 360 pp. with manuscript entries and 16 blank leaves. Brown ink on blueish watermarked laid paper. With 13 ink-drawn charts and sketches (8 on the logbook pages and 5 on separate thick album leaves). Period-style black half calf with original brown cloth boards; spine with gilt-lettered title. Overall an important, finely illustrated logbook, written in a legible hand. € 45,000

Historically significant manuscript logbook, containing a detailed record of the first attempt at laying a submarine telegraph cable to connect London with British India. The expedition took place from May 1859 to February 1860. Two specially designed cable ships, Imperador and Imperatrix, were supported by HMS Cyclops, which surveyed the coastlines and reported on the depth and structure of the ocean floor.

The entries from February 1859 to May 1860, documenting the ship's Red Sea and Arabian Sea mission, span over 200 pages. We first find the Cyclops near Cape Ras al Hadd on the eastern coast of Oman, at the entrance to the Gulf of Oman: "Cape Ras al Hadd ... terminates in a low sandy spit at the head of which is a village and mud fort. There is an inlet about 4 miles to the northward of the cape, but inaccessible to large vessels. There is a heavy surf on the beach during northerly winds" (9 February 1859). The ship then plied in the Red and Arabian Seas between Egypt, Yemen and Oman, eventually finishing in Bombay.

During its expedition, the Cyclops visited and moored in Quseer and Zabardag Island (Egypt), Suakin (Sudan), Perim Island (Strait Babel-Mandeb, Yemen), the Hanish Islands (Yemen), Palinurus Shoal and Cape Fartak (Yemen), Al-Hallaniyah and Al-Qibliyah (Khuriya Muriya Islands, Oman), Ras Madrasah and Ras Al Hadd (Oman), Charna Island and Karachi (Pakistan). Six larger entries, occupying up to two pages of text, describe the topography, landmarks, soundings and economy of Karachi, Zabargad Island, and Muscat Cove, which latter harbour is said to be "formed by Muscat Island on the east and Ras Muscat on the West, it is one mile deep by half a mile wide with 12 fms at entrance, decreasing to 3 fathoms ahead of the town. It is defended by two ... batteries on the island, one on the height to the seat of town and two on Ras Muscat. They are all in a state of decay. The entrance to the cove is difficult to make out when coming from the eastward ... The exports of Muscat are wheat, dried fish, dates and cattle, the imports being European and Indian manufactured goods, sugar, etc. The revenue is about £100,000. The Imam's Palace faces the water, his army generally consists of from 10 to 12,000 men, and the fleet of 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, a transport and brig, the greater part of the Navy having been removed to Zanzibar, the Captains of these vessels being educated at Bombay or Calcutta. Supplies of all kind are cheap and plentiful. Boats may be hired thro' the medium of the Agent of the Indian Government for the shipment of coals" (26 November 1859).

Illustrated with eight well-executed ink-drawn charts, showing the tracks of Cyclops in the Red and Arabian Seas, as well as the harbours of Muscat Cove and other places. Five beautiful ink sketches show the city of Muscat, "Hallani Bluff from Addington Cove" (Al-Hallaniyah, the largest of the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Oman), Ras Fartak (Yemen), Karachi harbour, and Colombo. Overall, an important content-rich source on the early history of the submarine telegraph cable around the Arabian Peninsula to British India.



Rare travel account

278. OPPENHEIM, Max von. Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Hauran, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1899–1900. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 (instead of 3) folding maps in rear-cover pockets and numerous illustrations in the text and on photo plates. Original illustrated green cloth. € 8,500

First edition of this rare travel account by the diplomat, archaeologist and orientalist Max Oppenheim (1860–1946), a work that made his name as an expert on the orient. With numerous, mainly photographic illustrations.

Bindings professionally restored; wants the large general map. Some slight browning; one map in vol. 2 loose with frayed edges.

Henze III, 650ff. OCLC 13166400.

From Constantinople he continued to Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Iran, restlessly travelling back and forth throughout the following years. His returning journey to Europe took him on foot through Arabia to Egypt and Cairo.

Some browning and dampstaining, with a small repaired hole to title-page. Extremely rare: not in the usual bibliographies of travel; OCLC records a single copy in library catalogues (Swedish Royal Library), to which KVK adds copies in Lund, Norrköping, Örebro, and Skokloster Castle.

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

Rare counterpart to Lorimer's Gazetteer: "For Official Use Only"

281. PAGET, William Henry / MASON, A. H. et al. (eds.). Frontier and Overseas Expeditions from India. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Divisions of the Chief of the Staff Army Head Quarters India. In six volumes. For official use only.

Simla, Government Monotype Press, 1907–11. 8°. 8 vols. (6 volumes & 2 supplements). With 56 maps and plans (many folding, some in cover pockets) and 2 folding tables. Uniformly bound in contemporary quarter calf over green cloth covers with giltstamped spine labels. € 75,000



Excessively rare counterpart to Lorimer's simultaneously published *Gazetteer of the Gulf*: like it, classified at the time of its issuing as a confidential British government document and still well-nigh unobtainable in the original printing, this third and last issue of Paget's and Mason's *Frontier and Overseas Expeditions* remains the most important single source on Raj-based military frontier operations carried out up to the First World War. The work was first compiled in 1873 by Colonel W. H. Paget as *A Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes*, with the intention of providing a "valuable guide" to such British commanders and policymakers as "might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours". It was revised in 1884 by A. H. Mason of the Royal Engineers. Three decades later, the frontiers of British influence had vastly expanded: they now reached to the borders of Afghanistan and Persia, and a newly compiled record of expeditions was urgently required. Under the editorship of Lieutenant C. F. Aspinall and Major R. G. Burton, the work was thoroughly overhauled and expanded to six volumes, replete with maps and each dealing with a distinct geographical division, with two supplements. Only a few hundred copies would have been printed for circulation to British government departments, regimental libraries, and agencies. The present set was issued to the 7th Division Military Society in 1908.

The 6th volume deals in depth with "The Arabian Peninsula and the Islands of Perim and Socotra". It includes a sketch of the geographical situation before discussing in more detail the First Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1809. It is noteworthy that the British officers here felt compelled to record the military gallantry of the al-Qasimi in their resistance to the British forces. Similarly, the Second Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1819 is treated, as is the Bani-Bu-Ali Expedition of 1810 (mentioning the results of "bad diplomacy" and "bad tactics", and citing the bravery of an Imam who displayed "great personal courage" while endeavouring to save an artilleryman). Corners somewhat bumped, but altogether a tightly bound, handsome and well-preserved set. 1910 and 1911 stamps of the Bareilly Brigade Military Library to most volumes. Warning "For Official Use Only" stamped in gilt to spine labels throughout, with most title-pages being correspondingly imprinted (in red ink up to vol. 2). Of the utmost rarity: not reproduced within the Cambridge Archive Editions series, although incomplete reprints appeared in Quetta in 1979 and in Delhi in 1983.

Provenance: 1) 7th Division Military Society, 1908; 2) Bareilly Brigade Military Library, 1910/11; 3) U.S. private collection.

OCLC 821799.

Demarcating the Durand Line

282. [PAKISTAN & AFGHANISTAN]. WALTERS, Herbert Flamstead, British Indian Army officer (1863–1916). Photos of the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Mission 1896.

Baluchistan, 1896. 44 original albumen photographs (ca. 115 × 90 mm or the reverse), in contemporary British-made album slipped into strong cardboards on tabs, with pencil captions throughout. Bound in auburn cloth. Oblong 8° (ca. 220 × 168 mm). € 12,500

A unique album of 44 original, almost entirely unpublished photographs assembled by Captain H. F. Walters of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, taken during an expedition led by Henry McMahon to the southern border of Afghanistan and northern Baluchistan. Following the drawing of the Durand Line in 1893, created by the British to establish a buffer zone – Afghanistan – with a view to protecting the Indian Empire from a possible Russian invasion, McMahon's 1896 mission served to demarcate the border between these two countries from Gwazha as far as Koh-i-Malik Siah, a mountain which forms the meeting point of the boundaries of Afghanistan, Persia, and Baluchistan. Their work included drawing up detailed topographic maps locating the 94 boundary demarcation pillars they erected.

The present album of photographs bears witness to the conditions of the expedition. Several images show the participants: apart from Captains McMahon and Walters also the surgeon Dr. Frederic Pinsent Maynard and the geographer George Passman Tate, who managed the surveying team. Other photos show the various British and Afghan delegations, the camps at Spintizha, Duganan, Chagai Fort, and Shorawak, an Afghan cemetery, nomad tents near Mehrab, wells, the ruins of Gudar-i-Shah, and views of the desert, but also soldiers of the Baluchistan regiment on parade, in combat training, and playing the bagpipes. One photograph, showing the British officers and their team on the summit of Koh-i-Malik Siah, “where three Empires meet”, was published by G. P. Tate in his 1909 book “The Frontiers of Baluchistan”; the others could not be traced in any publication or collection.

With a loosely inserted bifolium providing the “Names & nos. of Photographs” (from which the captions appear to be drawn), written and signed by G. P. Tate. A well-preserved ensemble of largely unseen photos, documenting the demarcation of a tenuous border that continues to haunt geostrategic considerations in what has latterly been labelled the “Afpak” region.



The Mandate Reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan

283. [PALESTINE – Mandate Reports to the League of Nations]. Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [...] on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1921–39. Large 8°. 29 volumes bound in 5. Includes 33 folding maps and 5 folding diagrams, a number of which colour-printed. Modern half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped titles to spines. € 25,000

A near-complete run of mandate reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1921 onwards, mostly published under Britain's mandate from the League of Nations, comprising both the relevant Colonial series and the Command Papers series as presented to parliament.

As early as 1920, when the joint British, French and Arab military administration over the formerly Ottoman Levantine provinces was transformed into a civil authority, Britain's High Commissioner of Palestine was required to file regular reports to the Colonial Office on the operations of this new administration. From 1922 onwards, when Britain was granted the Mandate for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, these reports were adapted for the Council of the League of Nations. They cover the finances and taxation, customs and trade, law and legislation, education, public health, public transport and immigration in Mandatory Palestine, also detailing the various security problems and sectarian strife in the territory and covering the establishment of the Palestine Gendarmerie, its transformation into the Palestine Police Force, the introduction of military units and sources and causes of violence. The reports were discontinued with the advent of the Second World War.

Extensive sets as ours are extremely rare in the trade; the last set sold at auction did not contain a single volume of the Command Papers series (Christie's 2016, sale 12051, lot 366), as present here.

Cf. KhalidilKhadduri, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict. An annotated bibliography, nos. 1569, 1633, 1641–3 & 1647.



Directory of the tribes of the Transjordan districts – author's presentation copy

- 284. PEAKE, F[rederick] G[erard].** A History of Trans-Jordan and its Tribes. By El Fariq F. G. Peake Pasha. Amman, no publisher, June 1934. Folio. With numerous genealogical plates printed in red and green (of which 2 folding) in the 2nd volume. Original printed flexible boards with cloth-reinforced spine (vol. 2); vol. 1 bound in modern half calf with cloth covers, preserving original printed upper wrapper within. € 12,500



Rare history of the Emirate of Transjordan (today the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan), then a British protectorate. Presentation copy from the author to Ahmed Salem el Sakrun of the Arab Legion and inscribed by him to “my friend Ahmed Effendi Hsein El Amawi as a remembrance, Amman 23.12.35” on inside of upper wrapper.

The second volume contains not only the first volume's index, but also an annotated directory of the tribes of the various districts of Transjordan, comprising extensive tables, genealogies, and introductory essays on each tribe. With a separate index to the tribes and a bibliography at the end of the volume. Major-General F. G. Peake (1886–1970), known to the Jordanians as “Peake Pasha”, served under Lawrence of Arabia and formed the “Arab Legion”, the territory's regular army, in the early 1920s. He was later appointed Major-General in the army of the Emirate of Transjordan. Upon his retirement in 1939 he was succeeded in his command by John Bagot Glubb.

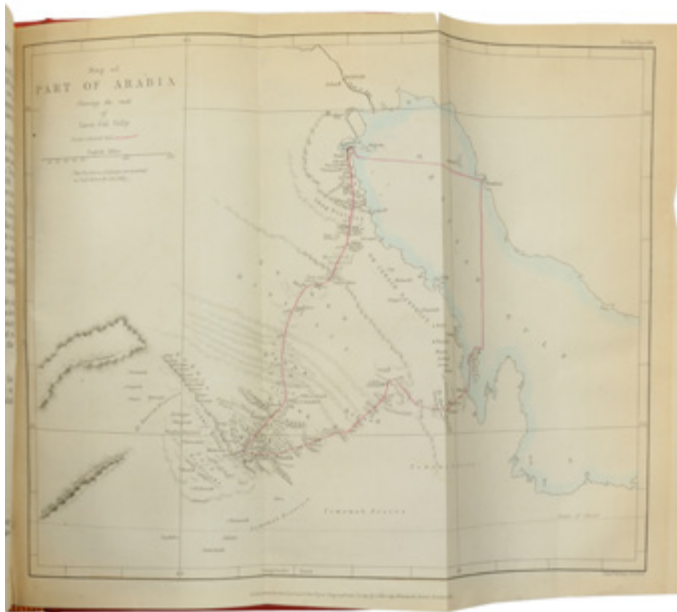
Title of vol. 1 trimmed and mounted on blank leaf; some light spotting or soiling; final leaf a little stained, slight fraying to edges at beginning and end, original printed upper wrapper rubbed and stained, lacking lower outer corner. Spine of vol. 2 a little chipped, else fine.

Mimeographed typescript, printed on one side throughout. No copy in British Library.

OCLC 29109691.

A visit to the home of the Saudi royal family: Ad-Diriyah, Wadi Hanifa, and Riyadh

- 285. PELLY, (Lewis).** A Visit to the Wahabee Capital, Central Arabia. In: The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. Vol. 35. London, Royal Geographical Society, 1865. 8°. With a folding colour map. General title mounted on stub. Modern red cloth with giltstamped black spine label. € 3,500



Only edition of Pelly's account of his visit to Riyadh and the interior of the Nejd. Pelly's journey took him from Kuwait to Sadus, and from there to Al Uyaynah, the birthplace of Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab, onward through Wadi Hanifa to Ad Diriyah (“picturesquely situated in a depression of the plateau leading down into the Wadi”, with a discussion of the location's history as well as geography) and ultimately to Riyadh, where he met the ruler of the Nejd, Imam Faisal bin Turki bin Abdullah Al Saud (1785–1865).

Pelly would return via El Hofuf, Bahrein and Bushire. His report is full of topographical detail on the interior of the Nejd, but also discusses subjects so diverse as the Bedouin traditions of breeding Arabian horses, the genealogy of the House of Sa'ud, and the local use of coffee (consumed in immoderate quantities) and tobacco (considered a mortal offence).

Very well preserved in a modern library binding. Rare.

Macro 1754.

“Territories held by those independent maritime Arab Chiefs”

286. PELLY, (Lewis). Report on the Tribes, &c., Around the Shores of the Persian Gulf.

Calcutta, Foreign Department Press, 1874. 8°. With a large folding lithographic map printed in two colours and hand-coloured. € 12,500

First separate edition; of the utmost rarity. Includes details on the “Territories held by those independent maritime Arab Chiefs formerly the pirates of the Gulf, now partially commercial, and bound by the terms of a permanent truce to keep the peace at sea; the English Resident in the Gulf being mediator and quasi-guarantee for the observation of this truce by all the subscribing Chiefs, more especially during the season of diving on the Pearl Banks”, enumerating them as “Shaam and Kuleela; Ramse, Ras-al-Khyma; Jazirath-ul-Hamra; Amulgavine; Ejmaun; Heira; Sharjah and Fasht; Khan; Debaye and Aboothabee”. The maps shows the “seven classes of jurisdictions enumerated” in the report, with the northern coastline forming a single jurisdiction from El Katif to the tip of the Musandam Peninsula. Pelly’s Report, dating from 1863, was first published in 1865 as “Remarks on the tribes, trade and resources around the shoreline of the Persian Gulf” in the “Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society”.

Light foxing, more marked on title-page.

OCLC 300613965. Cf. Macro 1751.



Rare Guide to Iraq



287. [PERSIA AND IRAQ FORCE – PAIFORCE]. Services Guide to Iraq.

No place or date [but Iraq, likely Baghdad, Paiforce G.H.Q. Welfare Committee, ca. 1942]. 12mo. With full-page maps of Iraq and Baghdad and map of Baghdad amenities area on back cover. Original illustrated wrappers, stapled. € 1,500

First edition. An extremely rare guide to Iraq, produced for members of Paiforce (Persia and Iraq Force). It covers the expected subjects of health, hostels, clubs, sports and tours but also aims to instill a degree of cultural and historical awareness, principally with Seton Lloyd’s short history of the country. Lloyd was the curator of the Baghdad Museum at the time, an institution mentioned in the guide as home to “astonishingly beautiful specimens of early Sumerian art, and the whole of Iraq’s history ... within well laid out rooms” (p. 23).

Less routine sections highlight Trunk Call (the Paiforce paper) and list Christian churches in Iraq and Bahrain. The advertisements, acting as front and rear endpapers, give a sense of the establishments catering to the troops, including an advert for a shopping centre belonging to the Hasso Brothers, who issued many fascinating photographic postcards of Iraq.

A few small stains to wrappers, a little dusty, otherwise very good. Rare, with no copies in Copac/Jisc or OCLC. We have only been able to trace one example, located at the Imperial War Museum.

Protecting the Middle Eastern oil fields in times of war

288. [PERSIA AND IRAQ FORCE – PAIFORCE]. Baghdad to Beirut 1944.

[Possibly Baghdad], Printing and Stationery Services, Paiforce, [1944]. 8°. With 2 half-tone photographs in the text and a folding map of the area between Baghdad and Beirut. Staple-bound. In original printed wrappers. € 850



Exceedingly rare pocket-booklet of instructions issued to members of the Persia and Iraq Force during the Second World War, “in the hope that it will help [them] to understand the type of country and the places [they] will see on [their] journey”. Subdivided into three sections, the first part of the booklet describes the route taken by the leave convoy from Baghdad via Fallujah, Habbaniyah, Ar-Rutba, Mafraq and Damascus to Beirut. The second section comprises a history of Damascus and the Syrian desert. The third and last section discusses the construction of the Baghdad to Haifa road by the British between 1938 and 1943.

General Edward Quinan’s Iraq Command (originally Iraq Force) was renamed Persia and Iraq Force (Paiforce) shortly after the successful Anglo-Soviet invasion of Persia in August 1941. The main responsibilities of Paiforce were to protect the Iraqi and South Persian oil fields and to maintain the lines of communication from British-controlled ports on the Persian Gulf to the Soviet ports on the Caspian. The folding map to the rear of this booklet provides a detailed overview of the vital infrastructure roads and oil pipelines which they were tasked with defending. Traces of folds and a little soiled. Handwritten numbers in orange crayon to lower cover. Margins slightly creased, map somewhat foxed. An uncommon survival, with only the Imperial War Museum copy traceable in institutions.

Not in OCLC.

The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd

289. [PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger]. Iraq in War Time. Al-Iraq fi zaman al-harb.

Basrah, Government Press, [1918]. Folio. Containing more than 200 photo prints. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8,500



Intriguing photo publication of both Iraq and Central Arabia during the Great War, brought out by St John Philby at the end of the year 1918, after he had served with the British administration in Baghdad from 1915 to 1917 and then travelled through the interior of the Arabian Peninsula as head of a mission to Ibn Saud. Philby completed a great tour of the Nejd in nine months, covering some 4000 kilometres. “Over 600 photographs were taken, some of which were later published in 1918 in ‘Iraq in War Time’, the first photographic book to appear on Najd” (Badr El-Hage, p. 95f.). The book, captioned throughout in English and Arabic, is divided into four sections: “Groups and Portraits”; “Local Events”; “Views” (including “In Basrah City”, “Amarah”, “Nasiriyah”, “Baghdad”, “Najaf”, “Mosul”, “Suq al Shuyukh”, “In Persia”), and “A Tour through Central Arabia”. Among these are numerous equestrian images (“The best Arab horse ‘Winchester’ owned by Fahud el Nasar”, “Well-known Basrah Race Horses”, “Arabs competing for a prize offered for the best Arab mare”, “Judging the Arab mares”, “Winner of the Prize for Arab Mares” etc.), and the portrait section contains a veritable gallery of the sheikhs and political officers of the Arabian scene during the Great War.

The tour of the Nejd shows fascinating images of Jeddah, Nafudh, Sakha, Madhiq, Riyadh, Al-Hafar, 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.

A journey through the Rub' al Khali

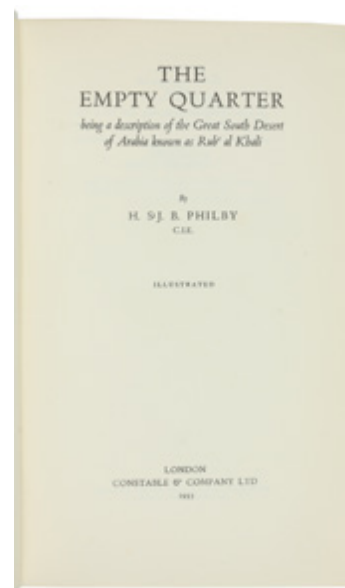
290. PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger. *The Empty Quarter*, being a description of the Great South Desert of Arabia known as Rub' al Khali.

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

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

An excellent copy, with very insignificant foxing to first and last few pages.

Macro 178r. Ghani 302.



One of the earliest sources on the Congo and central Africa, complete with all plates and maps



291. PIGAFETTA, Filippo / LOPEZ, Duarte. *Relatione del reame di Congo et delle circonvicine contrade tratta dalli scritti & ragionamenti di Odoardo Lopez.*

Rome, Bartolomeo Grassi, [1591]. 4°. With an integral engraved architectural title-page (with the coat of arms of the dedicatee Antonio Migliore, Bishop of San Marco), large folding engraved general map of Africa (64 × 44 cm), large folding engraved map of the Congo (43.5 × 51.5 cm) and 8 numbered folding engraved plates of plants, animals and inhabitants of the country, by Natalis Bonifazio. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 60,000

First edition of one of the main sources for authentic information on central Africa. Filippo Pigafetta, a relative of Antonio Pigafetta, Magellan's companion on his first circumnavigation of the world, based his work on the information he collected from the Portuguese traveller Duarte Lopez, who sailed to the Congo in 1578 and stayed in Loanda until 1587.

Pigafetta's important and beautifully illustrated account deals with the geography of the country, its animals, the inhabitants and their customs, the Portuguese trade, missionary activities, etc. Of special interest are his history and descriptions of Congolese tribes and their kings. It remained the main source for information on the Congo and central Africa up to the middle of the 19th century.

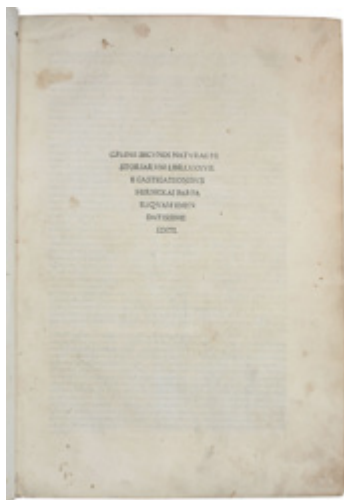
The fine and decorative map of Africa includes the Red Sea and parts of the

Arabian Peninsula.

With the maps repaired and mounted on cloth, and a tear repaired in 1 folding plate, slightly foxed, margins of the plates frayed (without affecting the images, but in one case reaching the border). Some small stains on the binding and the spine a bit worn. Good copy, complete with all the maps and plates.

Adams L 1468 (lacking 1 map); Brunet IV, col. 651 (without the plates); Cox I, pp. 354–355; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3077 (without the maps); for the maps: Betz, The mapping of Africa 34–36, 186; Norwich, Africa 16.

The earliest and “by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates”



292. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). *Naturae historiarum libri XXXVII. E castigationibus Hermolai Barbari quam emendatissime editi.*

Venice, Bernardinus Benalius, 1497 (but not before 13 Feb. 1498). Folio. Contemporary vellum with ms. title to spine. € 28,000

Fine incunabular edition of Pliny’s famous encyclopedic work. With his “Natural History”, Pliny gives a mathematical and physical description of the world, discusses geography, ethnography, anthropology, human physiology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, sculpture and painting. As “a purveyor of information both scientific and nonscientific, Pliny holds a place of exceptional importance in the tradition and diffusion of culture” (DSB). Through the present work Pliny “gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates that has come down to us. Chapter 32 of Book 6 (§ 149–152), beginning near the Qatar peninsula, proceeds to describe the Emirates islands, tribes, and coast right up to the Musandam peninsula, before continuing on south along the coast of Oman. As such, it is a mine of invaluable information on the UAE in the late pre-Islamic era” (UAE History, online). Pliny “completed his ‘Natural History’ in 77 AD and, to judge from his account of the peoples and places of south-eastern

Arabia [...], the area of the UAE was full of settlements, tribes, and physical features, the names of which he recorded for posterity” (Ghareeb/Al Abed 54).

“This appears to be the first edition of Barbarus’ recension, the note of a 1496 edition by the same printer being probably due to a confusion (Hain 13099)” (BMC). Dated 1497 in the colophon, but the dedication is dated the Ides of February in the twelfth year of the Doge Augustinus Barbadicus (30 Aug. 1497 to 29 Aug. 1498).

Numerous contemporary marginalia. Slight worming to gutter and some waterstaining near end; spine restored. Late 19th-c. bookplate of Dr. J. Klauber on front pastedown.

HC 13101. Goff P-799. GW M34321. Klebs 786.14. Proctor 4893A. BMC V 377. ISTC ip00799000.*

Pliny’s Natural History, here edited by Caesarius, friend of Erasmus

293. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). *Naturalis historiae opus.*

(Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus, 1524). Folio. Title-page and sub-title to index with ornamental woodcut border. Woodcut initials, head and tail pieces. Calf, gold-tooled ribbed spine with title-label. Sprinkled edges. € 22,500

First edition of the “Natural history” edited by Johannes Caesarius (1468–1550), a humanist and close friend of Erasmus. The text in the present edition is decorated with woodcut borders and many woodcut initials.

“We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia” (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman. With manuscript notes of multiple owners on pastedown (including written ex-libris by Antonii Mauriti Seguin 1713 and Mathon de la cour 1744). Some underling in text, and notes in the margins (partly lost due to trimmed edges). A very good copy with bookplate of De Ponsainpierre on pastedown.

VD 16, P 3531. Adams P 1556. BM-STC German 704. Durling 3689 (imperfect copy). Hunt 23. USTC (11 copies).



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

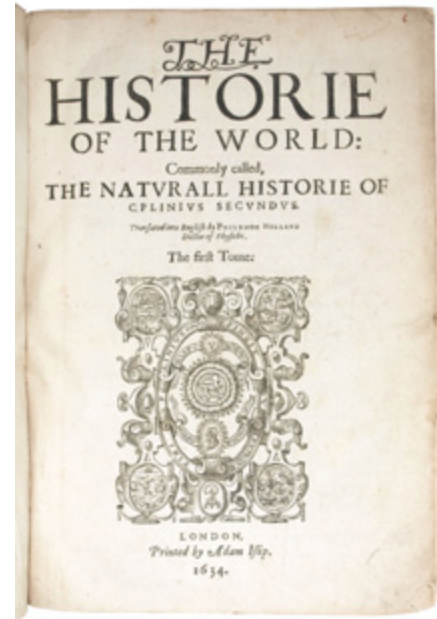
294. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1634. Folio. 2 vols. in one. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15,000

Pliny's renowned *Natural History* in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. Through the present work Pliny gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates that has come down to us from classical times.

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

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



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



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

Utrecht, Rotterdam & Amsterdam, Gijsbert Tieme and Abraham van Paddenburg; Jacobus Bosch and Reinier Arrenberg; Martinus de Bruyn, 1776–86. 4°. 3 vols. (in 6 parts) bound as 6. With 205 engraved folding plates, including maps, plans, views and other illustrations, depicting temples, antiquities, plants, animals, etc. Contemporary half calf, gold fillets and two title-labels on spines, sprinkled paper sides. € 15,000

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

"Pococke travelled extensively in Europe from 1733 to 1736 and continued on to the Levant, reaching Alexandria in September 1737. He remained three years in the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece. His book describes these journeys but not necessarily in chronological order. The plates of antiquities are after drawings by Pococke himself

... Pococke achieved a great reputation with this publication; the work was very popular during his lifetime and was praised by Gibbon" (Blackmer). "The quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost" (ODNB).

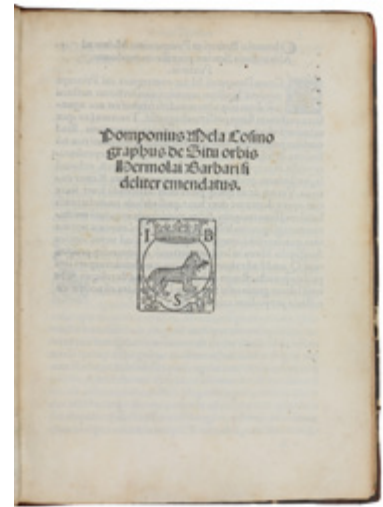
A couple of plates in the last volume slightly browned and a few spots on the first few leaves of the first volume, otherwise a very good copy, with the leaves nearly untrimmed. The bindings somewhat rubbed along the extremities (primarily the spines), but otherwise good.

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

With a humanistic manuscript

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

[Venice], Giovanni Battista Sessa, 27 Oct. 1501. 4°. With printer's woodcut device on the title-page and different device under the colophon; several woodcut initials. Followed by a 49-page manuscript index (beginning with instructions to the "amice lector" on the verso of the colophon) on 28 blank leaves bound after the printed text. 19th century boards with red morocco spine lettered and decorated in gilt. € 14,500



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

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

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

Coloured de luxe issue

297. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of life, in the valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden, 1848. Folio. With mounted chromolithographed additional decorative title heightened with gold, tinted lithographed portrait, and 30 hand-coloured lithographs. Numerous wood-engraved illustrations in the text. Contemp. red half morocco with giltstamped cover and spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt with morocco label. € 65,000

First edition. Only a small portion of the press run – as the present copy – was coloured by hand, providing the utmost detail and atmosphere to the splendid plates showing bedouins, horses, local life and costumes. One of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d'Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt

after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1848 he first published his "Oriental Album". This unusual visual collection of "characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile" is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John.

Final plate with a few minor repairs to margins; final leaf creased and with marginal repairs. One or two other minor marginal defects.

While normal copies of the first edition regularly appear in the trade or at auctions, the present coloured de luxe issue with all the plates is quite rare. The Atabey copy fetched £36,000 (Sotheby's, May 29, 2002, lot 975); the Longleat



copy commanded \$59,200 (Christie's, June 13, lot 110) that same year.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Lipperheide Ma 30. Colas 2427. Hiler 772. Brunet IV, 885. Graesse V, 449. Cf. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Art" (illustration). Not in Cook (Egyptological Libr.), Fumagalli (Bibliogr. Etiopica), Gay, Abbey.

One of the author's most sought-after and earliest publications

298. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of Life, in the Valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden, 1851. Folio. 31 tinted lithographed plates, all with partial hand-colouring. Contemporary red half morocco gilt. € 15,000

Second edition of one of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d'Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile.

In 1848 he first published his "Oriental Album". This unusual visual collection of "characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile" is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John. The frontispiece portrait depicts the artist's friend George Lloyd in the robes of a sheikh reclining with a hookah, and camels in the background. Lloyd, a botanist accompanying the expedition, accidentally shot himself whilst cleaning a rifle.

Light foxing, affecting some plates, with 2 plates trimmed at foot and laid down.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Colas 2427. OCLC 4423031. Cf. Brunet IV, 885 (1st ed. only). Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Art" (illustration). Not in Abbey. Lipperheide Ma 30 (1st ed.).



A perfect copy of the original edition

299. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. L'Art Arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VIIe siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIIIe.

Paris, Morel, [1869]–77. 1 volume of text (4°, with 34 lithographed plates, all with tissue guards, and 73 text illustrations, spine rebacked) and 3 vols. of plates (large folio, 200 engraved plates, of which 130 are chromolithographs and 48 tinted lithographs). All volumes bound uniformly in giltstamped half morocco with cloth covers. € 65,000

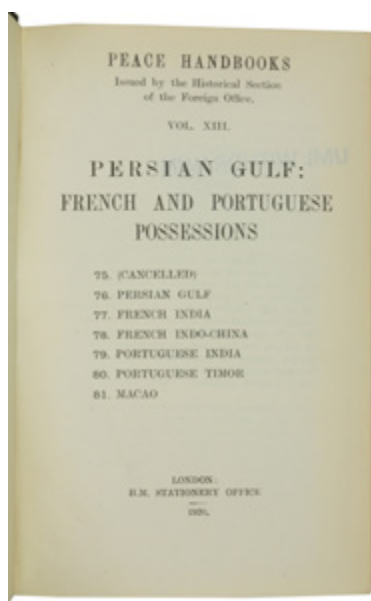


Very scarce first edition of this splendid, unsurpassed standard work on Islamic art. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab and using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1860, Prisse d'Avennes returned to France with a wealth of documentation and drawings, which he subsequently had reproduced by specially trained draughtsmen and published in this monumental set. "Arab Art", however, is more than a monument to the author's tenacity, skill, and devotion. For the historian of architecture, it is a precise source, a unique documentary record [...] On an entirely different level, Prisse d'Avennes has provided today's architects, designers, artists, and illustrators with some of the finest examples of measured drawings, pattern details, and illustrations of selected aspects of the built environment of a medieval Islamic city. But 'Arab Art' is not merely an exercise in architectural description. Prisse d'Avennes writes about and records in the plates art forms ranging from elaborately decorated tiles to carpets and fabrics, to Korans and illuminated manuscripts. His text examines how these objects were made and the way they were used, and describes the value placed on them by contemporary society. The result is that his book offers invaluable glimpses of aspects of Arab life as they were viewed by a sympathetic West European" (preface to the 1963 London edition).

Beautiful, complete set (the last copy sold at auction was incomplete). Text and plates uncommonly clean and in an excellent state of preservation throughout, in contrast to the known copies in libraries and in institutional possession.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 138–140.

The Treaties of Peace signed by all the Sheikhs of the Arab Tribes of the Gulf



300. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8°. Publisher's printed green cloth.

€ 4,500

A manual of “geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political” information compiled for the British delegates to the Peace Conference that took place in Versailles in 1919, here issued “for public use” for the first time. 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. 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

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

Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561. 4°. 3 parts in one vol. A total of 64 double-page engraved maps. Contemporary limp vellum with hand-lettered blue spine label; wants ties. € 25,000



First edition of Girolamo Ruscelli's Italian translation of Ptolemy's “Geography”: “a new and important edition in Italian, with a new series of maps” (Stevens). Apart from the 27 traditional Ptolemaic maps, this edition boasts 37 new ones, including three maps of the world, showing the earth according to the description of Ptolemy (“tutta la terra conosciuta fin’ à tempi di Tolomeo”) and as it was viewed after the discovery of America (“Tavola universal nuova”, in two hemispheres – “the first time that such a representation had been used in an atlas”, Shirley 110), with a separate navigation map (“carta marina nuova tavola”). Among the “new” maps, the most remarkable ones are those of India, South-East Asia and of America, offering some of the earliest depictions of the newly-discovered continent; other maps include Arabia, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and North and South Africa. Ten of the old

Ptolemaic series show Europe, four show Africa, and twelve Asia. Most of the maps are based on the Gastaldi maps from the 1548 Venice edition made by Giulio and Livio Sanuto, but maps not found there include Scandinavia (after Jacob Ziegler, 1532); Brasil (after Ramusio); the Arctic regions; South Africa; and the navigational chart of the World (Shirley 111).

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

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

*First edition of Chinese series of enormous prints celebrating
the Emperor's conquests in Sichuan*

302. QIANLONG, Emperor of China. [Pingding Xiyu zhantu]. Suite of engravings representing the military campaigns at the conquest of Jinchuan.

[Beijing, Wu Ying Ting Press], 1778–85. Suite of 13 (out of 16) large copper-engraved plates (each measuring 505 × 864 mm approx.), laid down on slightly larger sheets with painted brown borders, with a printed poem in Chinese within each plate. Later morocco-backed and cornered marbled boards, cloth ties. € 480,000



Chinese issue, following the Paris printing of 1755–59. The “Battle Copper Prints” are a series of prints from copper engravings dating from the second half of the 18th century. They were commissioned by the Qianlong Emperor of the Qing dynasty, who ruled from 1735 to 1796. They depict his 1772–76 military campaigns, led by General A-Kuei, against the Jinchuan tribes in China’s inner provinces and along the country’s frontiers in the ethnically Tibetan mountain regions of Szechuan. The master illustrations for the engravings were large paintings executed by European missionary artists employed at that time at the court in Beijing. They included the Jesuits Giuseppe Castiglione (1688–1766), Jean-Denis Attiret (1702–68), and Ignaz Sichelbarth (1708–80), as well as the Augustinian missionary Giovanni Damasceno Sallusti (d. 1781). The engravings of the first set of 16 paintings were not produced in China but in Paris, at that time home to the best European artisans working in this technique. Small-scale copies of the paintings by Castiglione and his Beijing colleagues were sent to Paris to be transferred onto copperplates, printed, and then sent back to China, along with the plates and prints. Later sets of engravings were executed in Beijing by Chinese apprentices of the Jesuits and differ markedly in style and elaborateness from those of the Paris series. The striking plates comprising this set appear to be examples of the Chinese versions printed later, with Chinese text within the plates and technical and stylistic differences which differ greatly from the earlier Paris “westernized” versions executed under the supervision of the accomplished Charles-Nicolas Cochin (1715–90). Such a large complement from this suite of sixteen from the Chinese printing is extremely rare: while copies of the earlier Paris printing have appeared on the market (a complete set sold at Christie’s Paris, on 29 Oct. 2012), we have been unable to trace a comparable copy of the Chinese issue. The Getty Research Institute owns a suite depicting one of Qianlong’s last print commissions, produced nearly 30 years after the first series, the “Ping ding Kuoerke zhan tu” (“Pictures of the Campaigns against the Gurkhas”), which likewise stands out as a highly unusual example of Chinese images executed with European graphic techniques. The Getty’s suite is the only complete set in American public collections of this later work. The Taipei Palace Museum has a complete set of this series with the Chinese text apparently of the same issue.

In perfect condition. From the collection of Jean R. Perrette.

Shiqu Baoji, Imperial Catalogue. Chuang Chi-fa, Taipei Palace Museum – Ten Military Campaigns of Qianlong Emperor. W. Fuchs, in: Monumenta Serica, 4 (1939–40), p. 122. Paul Pelliot, “Les ‘Conquêtes de l’Empereur de la Chine’”, in: Toung pao 20 (1921), pp. 183–274. S. L. Shaw, Imperial printing, p. 22. Takata Tokio, “Qianlong Emperor’s Copperplate Engravings of the ‘Conquest of Western Regions’”, in: The Memoirs of the Tokyo Bunko 70 (2012).

Confidential air route book

303. [R.A.F.]. Air Route Book. Cairo to Karachi via North Arabia and Persian Gulf (Cairo to Karachi via Habbaniya).

[Egypt, Navigation Branch H.Q. 216 Group], The Printing and Stationery Services, MEF, 1943. With 5 folding charts, 1 sketch map, 48 b/w lithographic plates and 80 illustrations. Original black cloth printed with purple type. € 3,500



First edition. A confidential air route book, compiled for the use of pilots flying from Cairo to Karachi during WWII, covering the main air route of the time that passed through the Arabian Gulf at staging posts in Palestine, Iraq, Pakistan, Bahrain, Sharjah, and India. The handbook covers all aspects for flying within the Middle East 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. Inserted stapled updates and small corrections show the importance of up-to-date information for navigation within the shifting sands of the country where the pilots were operating.

This edition is stamped number 108, suggesting a limited print-run. A small, continuous nick along the lower edge of pp. 84–88, otherwise leaves all crisp. Occasional updates stapled into the page or handwritten in blue fountain pen, such as in the Sharjah Staging Post. Nicks to the corners and bottom of the spine, some stains and wear, but in very good condition for a confidential book. Institutionally rare: LibraryHub locates just a single holding at the IWM.

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

304. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi.

Venice, Giunti, 1554–74. Folio. 3 vols. With a total of 51 engravings in the text (7 full-page) and 12 double-page maps and plans (2 full-page). 20th-c. full brown morocco, double-gilt fillet on the covers, spine ribbed and decorated with gilt fleurons, mottled edges. Stored in custom-made calf-edged slipcases. € 85,000

Perfectly complete copy of this superb collection of travels, composed of the first edition of the 3rd part and the second edition of the 1st and 2nd part. The second edition, widely enlarged, of the 1st part, is the first and only one to include the 3 double-page maps representing Africa and India.

“This work, which served as a model to Hakluyt, was the first systematical collection of voyages that had so far appeared [...] It [...] is carefully and intelligently done” (Cox). The first volume includes several travel reports of the utmost importance for the exploration of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf region. Lodovico Varthema’s travel report, famous for detailing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca, indeed the first Western encounter with the Arab world, contains accounts of the holy cities of as well as of the port of Jeddah, information on Bedouin life and costume, etc.

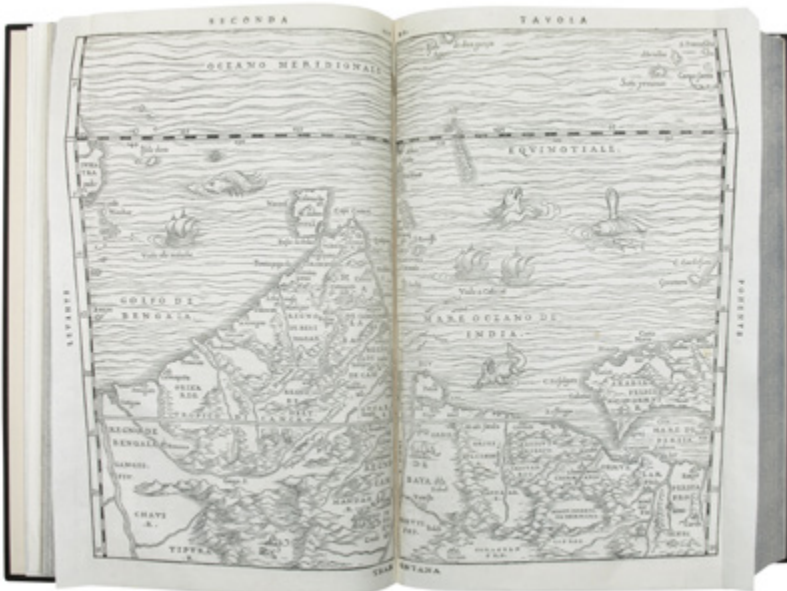
The account of Vasco da Gama’s voyage to India is comparable in importance only to Columbus’s in the West, as it “opened the way for the maritime invasion of the East by Europe” (PMM 42). Da Gama’s pioneering sea voyage ranks amongst the greatest historic events of the second millennium and as “one of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

Duarte Barbosa’s report includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, Julfar and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving), etc. Also, we find the very early and highly influential, albeit imprecise data on the Kuwait region: place names such as Lorom, Gostaque, Bacido, Conga, Menahaon etc. which Slot discusses at some length: “Much of the toponymic information in the Kuwait region on the maps from the Gastaldi group is based on an erroneous interpretation of Duarte Barbosa’s text. From this text come the strange names of places in the area of Kuwait like Costaqui (Kuhistaq) which should in fact be placed on the other side of the Gulf” (Origins of Kuwait, p. 15).

The volume also includes a set of three woodcut maps by Gastaldi: the first showing Africa, the second showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the Eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, while the third shows Southeast Asia and the East Indies. These were a great advance on earlier maps, including even Gastaldi’s own, taking into account new information provided by Portuguese explorers. Many of the topographic names in the Gulf region derive from the forms used by these navigators and can be identified, sometimes tentatively, from their place on the first two of these maps and from the early accounts of the voyages: “Cor. Dulfar” (Dhofar), the island “Macira” (Masirah), “C. Resalgate” (Ras al Had?), “Galatia” (the ancient site Qalhat), “Mazcate” (Muscat), the island “Quexumo” (Qeshm), “Ormuz” (Hormuz), and there is even an unlabelled city close to the present-day Abu Dhabi.

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

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



First exploration of the flora of the Middle East

305. RAUWOLF, Leonhard. Beschreibung der Reyß [...], so er [...] gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer, fürnemlich Syriam, Judeam, Arabiam, Mesopotamiam, Babyloniam, Assyriam, Armeniam, etc. nicht ohne Mühe und grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht [...].

Frankfurt a. M., Christoph Rab, 1582. 4°. 3 parts in one vol. Title-page printed in red and black. With 3 woodcut title vignettes (including one showing a camel). Contemporary blindstamped brown calf with 2 clasps. € 8,500

Rare second edition, printed in the year of the first edition: a German description of a three-year journey to Palestine and the Near East by the botanist Rauwolf (1535–96), with many authentic and reliable observations, also about the people and customs and of the difficulties of travel. His description of the preparation of coffee in Aleppo was the first such report by a European. “Highly influential travel account by the learned Augsburg physician and botanist who journeyed to Jerusalem in the years 1573 to 1576. The 8th chapter of part I contains the celebrated descriptions of the coffee drink and of the coffee berry [...] Rauwolf’s account of coffee as a social drink of the East is thought to be the earliest in a printed book” (Hünersdorff/H. II, 1221). “Rauwolf [...] made a hazardous journey in many parts of the East to collect foreign plants; his herbarium is now carefully preserved at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden” (Hunt 146). “He was the first modern botanist to collect and describe the flora of the regions east of the Levantine coast” (Norman). An illustrated edition expanded by a fourth part was published at Lauingen the following year.

Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Title page remargined, showing some fingerstaining; occasional slight brown- and water-staining; a few contemporary marginalia near the end.

VD 16, ZV 12969. Adams R 188. Pritzel 7430. Cf. Norman 1782. Not in BM-STC German.



Correspondence of the “Lord of the Naval and Commercial Conquest of Arabia, Persia, India and Asia”

306. REBELLO DA SILVA, Luis Augusto, et al. (eds.). Corpo diplomatico Portuguez. Contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. Small folio. 15 vols. (final vol. in 2 parts), uniformly bound in half tan sheep over decorated boards, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves. Some original printed wrappers bound within. All edges sprinkled. € 18,500

First editions; all that was published of this massive project. The “Corpo diplomatico” deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman Curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents from the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited – frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of



Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India” – provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers (“the Saracens are thrown into confusion”; “our men attacked and burned maritime towns belonging to the Saracens, situated on the mainland”; cf. vol. I, p. 116f.).

Many volumes, but VII through XI in particular, contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz): “Ormuz, que he cabeça de todo o Reino de Ormuz [...] e na dita Cidade de Ormuz fortaleza minha com muita gente de christãos portuguezes” (II, 374); “o vejo, que se se faz guerra ao Turco e Vossa Alteza quer, sem despesa de quasi nada, o Egipto e Suria e Arabia seraom vossos” (III, 243); “e asy mandou que se reteuessem todas as naos, que viessem da India a Judá e a Meca” (397); “se entende hum muito boom socedimento pella armada de Vossa Alteza na ilha de Banrrehem [= Bahrain] de que se deve ter muito contentamento assi pella reputação” (VIII, 372); “e depois em Ormuz poderia saber o acontecimento de Baharem” (468); “toda a costa de Melinde ate Moçambique e assi da outra de Adem ate Ormuz quererão por alguma d aquellas tentar ardis [...] A Baçora vai tambem muita somma de especiaria” (IX, 110f.); “O negocio he grave e de muita consideração e em ser muita a somma da speciaría que vem pello mar Roxo ao Cayro e pello de Ormuz a Bacora” (135); “Andre Ribeiro que com João de Lisboa foi cativo em Mazcate” (175); etc.

Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochin, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “cristãos novos”, the Jesuits, the Council of Trent, Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675.

Marginal spotting in vol. XV, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear pastedown of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95. OCLC 55783574.



Red Sea Algae

307. [RED SEA ALGAE SPECIMEN ALBUM]. HUSSON, Anne Henry, French naturalist (1814–1855). Algae from the Red Sea.

[Red Sea, ca. 1844–45]. Album of 18 well-preserved algal specimens carefully mounted on individual sheets of white wove paper, each approximately 330 × 155 mm. Loosely laid in to folding portfolio, housed in a marble clamshell box. € 18,500

A rare and early ensemble of algae specimens collected from the Red Sea, from different areas between Suez and Yemen, including one specimen from Alexandria. All items identified with the Latin name and details of the location around the Red Sea and date of collection written in French on the mounts, e.g., “*Caulerpa prolifera*: très commune dans toute la mèr rouge á la prodondeur de 1½ mètre à 2 [...] Avril 1844”, or “Mer rouge dans le Golfe de l’Acaba, Juillet 1844”.

The French botanist A. H. Husson, a native of Nancy, was also a pioneer of early photography. He lived in Egypt, where he worked as the director of the botanical garden and conservator for the Museum of Natural History for the Qasr Al-Ainy, the Cairo University’s Faculty of Medicine.

Includes the offprint of a short biography of Husson: Christian Debize,

“L’album photographique d’Anne-Henry Husson. Regards d’un colon nancéien sur l’Egypte moderne”, *Annales de l’Est* (1985), no. 4, pp. 261–299. Stab-sewn in wrappers.

A most exceptional and scarce collection of preserved algal specimens from the Red Sea. Provenance: from the property of the botanist Dr. Eugene L. Vigil (b. 1941), of Lynden, Washington, USA.

Islamic Texts on the Christian Crusades

308. [REINAUD, (Joseph-Toussaint)]. Extraits des historiens arabes, relatifs aux guerres des croisades, ouvrage formant, d'après les écrivains musulmans, un récit suivi des guerres saintes, nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée.

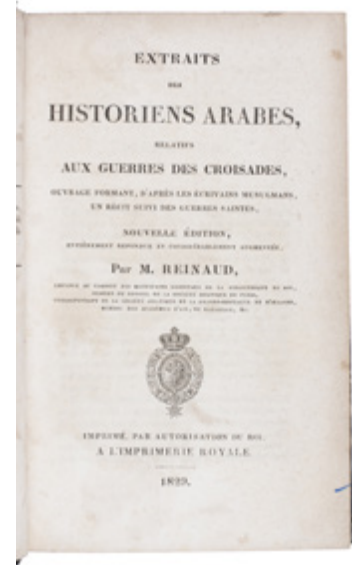
[Paris], Imprimerie royale, 1829. 8°. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition of a work on Islamic texts about the Christian crusades, by the French orientalist Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). It gives a French translation of numerous texts and extracts relating to the crusades originally written in Arabic from the 11th to the 15th century by Arab historians, with occasionally some passages in Arabic in the notes. Most of the texts deal with major battles and sieges, Saladin, and victories and deaths of important leaders. The preliminaries include brief biographies of some of the major authors, including Ali ibn al-Athir, Baha ad-Din ibn Shaddad, Imad ad-Din al-Isfahani, Ibn al-Adim and many more. The texts are arranged into different chapters, each devoted to a different stage of the crusades.

The book is in fact the publication of a part of the extensive manuscript by Georges-François Berthereau (1732–94), who collected numerous Arab texts on the crusades, but the publication was prohibited during years following the French Revolution. The book was published as a part of the Bibliothèque des croisades, as an addition to the well-known Histoire des croisades, written by Joseph François Michaud (1767–1839).

With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Hage Chabine 3963. Not in Blackmer.



Monumental description of an archaeological expedition to the Levant

309. RENAN, Joseph Ernest. Mission de Phénicie.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale/Nationale, 1864–74. Folio. Altogether 13 volumes (7 text volumes and 7 issues of plates in 6 volumes). With 70 engraved and lithographed numbered plates, including 1 folded plate, 1 folded map, and 8 plans, 3 of which folded; a few in original hand colour. Contemporary wrappers. Plates stored in two half cloth portfolios. € 25,000

First edition. – A rare complete set of this monumental description of the 1860/61 archaeological expedition to Lebanon and Syria, commissioned by Napoleon III and led by the renowned scholar of Semitic languages, Joseph Ernest Renan. The text volumes give a vivid account of the expedition, its route and findings, and include several illustrations within the text, while the plates provide additional documentation of the visited archaeological sites. Engraved by Jules Penel (b. 1833), Georges Erhard Schièble (1821–80), and others, they include a map of the expedition area, Phoenician monuments at Amrit, Arwad, Byblos, Sidon and other places, as well as a folded plate showing the Kabr Hiram mosaic and 3 folded plans depicting Sidon and the Sidon necropolis. This important work documents the state of the excavations at that time and triggered further research on the Phoenicians. A facsimile edition appeared in 1998.

Text volumes uncut. Some wrappers faded, extremities bumped. Paper somewhat browned as common; plates fresh and clean.



Stunning double-tinted views of the Middle East, after drawings made in 1838 and 1839, with 250 plates

310. ROBERTS, David / CROLY, George / BROCKEDON, William. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia.

London, Day & Son (vol. 3: New York, D. Appleton & Co.), 1855–56. Large 8°. 6 vols. bound as 3. With 250 numbered plates (including a tinted lithographed portrait of the artist, 6 tinted lithographed title-pages, 2 stone-engraved maps and 239 tinted and double-tinted lithographed and 2 chromolithographed views). Contemporary, richly gold-tooled auburn morocco, gold-tooled turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt and goffered edges. With thin paper guard leaves facing each plate. € 18,000

Second edition, with reduced illustrations but with more of them double-tinted or chromolithographed, of one of the most splendid and historically important visual records of the Middle East, after drawings by David Roberts (1796–1864) from the sketches he made from life during his travels through what is now Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon in 1838 and 1839. His views provide a very detailed visual record of many sites that were afterward destroyed or disturbed. His views of the modern cities also preserve records of both their architecture and their daily life and he shows spectacular landscapes in the mountains, around the Dead Sea and along the Nile and the Jordan.



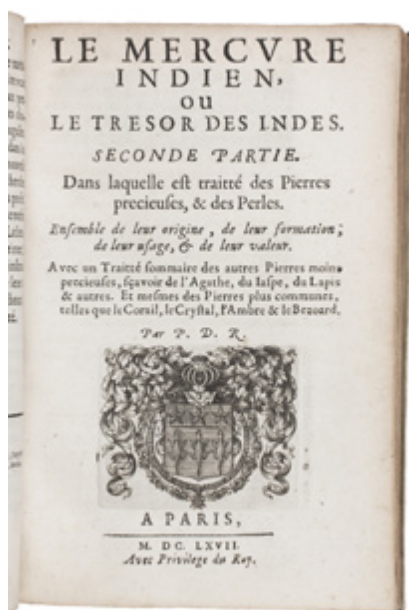
In very good condition, with occasional light foxing, mostly on the backs of the plates, and with a faint marginal waterstain in the lower outside corner of many plates in volumes 3 and 4, not approaching the printed image. The inside front hinge of the second volume as bound has separated from the book block and the bindings show some wear at the hinges and extremities, but they are otherwise also very good. 250 mostly tinted and double-tinted lithographs providing stunning early views of the Middle East.

Abbey, Travel 388 (lacking vols. 5–6). Blackmer 1432 (note). Gay 25. Hiler 205. Cf. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 66 (1842–49 ed.); Lipperheide, Lc 12 & Ma 27 (1842–49 ed.); Tooley 401f. (1842–49 ed.); not in Colas.

“The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf”

311. [ROSNEL, Pierre de]. Le mercure indien, ou, Le tresor des Indes.

Paris, Robert Chevillon, 1667. Small 8°. With an engraved coat of arms on the title-pages. Later vellum. € 5,000



First edition of a “much esteemed and sought work” on precious metals, mining and gems, by a French goldsmith. Divided in two parts, the first part “is a mining & metallurgical treatise in which gold, silver, and mercury are described in respect to their mines and methods of mining, purification of ores by smelting or otherwise, and refinement of the metals. Special emphasis is laid upon the mines of the New World” (Sinkankas). The second part, divided into four books, describes numerous types of minerals and gems but also devotes several pages to bezoar stones and their supposed medical properties as described by Arab physicians. Of this part, the second book treats pearls and contains several remarks on the fresh-water pearls of Scotland, which were then highly esteemed. Nevertheless, as the author remarks “The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf, between the island of Hormuz & Basra, near Qatifa, Gombroon & Julfar” (p. 35). Pierre de Rosnel was goldsmith-in-ordinary to King Louis XIII of France, otherwise little is known of him. In the final part of *Le mercure indien* he “provides a mathematical system for adjusting prices of diamonds upwards at a steepening rate with increasing weight” (Sinkankas), preceding the publication of the standard method of pricing as described by Tavernier.

Thumbled 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.

Presentation copy

312. ROTHSCHILD, Maurice Edmond Charles de. Voyage de M. le baron Maurice de Rothschild en Éthiopie et en Afrique orientale anglaise (1904–1905). Resultats scientifiques.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1922. Folio. 3 vols. With 2 folding maps and illustrations in the text. Vol. III (atlas): half-title and 100 engraved plates, 84 of which in original hand colour, with descriptions. Original printed wrappers; vol. III in contemporary half cloth. Stored in decorative full cloth slipcases.

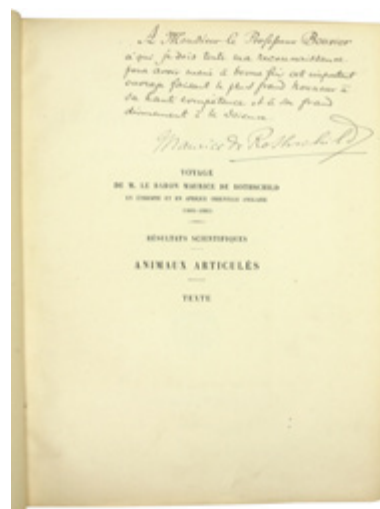
€ 19,500

First edition. Signed presentation copy, inscribed by the author to the entomologist and carcinologist Eugène Louis Bouvier (1856–1944), who wrote the introduction to this elaborate entomological work: “A Monsieur le Professeur Bouvier, à qui je dois toute ma reconnaissance pour avoir mené à bonne fin cet important ouvrage faisant le plus grand honneur à sa haut compétence et à son grand dévouement à la sciene [...]”.

Between the years of 1904 and 1905 Maurice de Rothschild (1881–1957) led and financed a collecting expedition in East Africa, travelling from Djibouti, across Eritrea to Ethiopia and Kenya. The collected specimens were presented to the Paris Natural History Museum. A large number of entomologists, including Charles Rothschild (1877–1923), worked on the specimens, their descriptions – some in Latin – being published in the first two volumes. A total of 68 specimens were named ‘rothschildi’, although not all of them are today known by this name. The third volume, containing exquisite colour illustrations of the insects, occupied a similarly large number of artists.

Uncut. Bindings somewhat worn; interior crisp and clean. A very well preserved copy of this elaborate work. Rare: a single copy in auction records.

BM (NH) VIII, 1096. Not in Nissen or Pankhurst.



Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

313. [ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY]. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

London, John Murray, 1831–80[–81]. 56 volumes (vols. I–L in 51 volumes and 5 volumes of indices). Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

With:

(2) Proceedings of the RGS. London: Edward Stanford, 1857–78. Vols. I–XXII. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(3) Proceedings of the RGS and Monthly Record of Geography. London: Edward Stanford, 1879–92. Vols. I–XIV. Title to first volume torn and laid down, map and facing p. 664 of text damaged. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(4) Supplementary Papers of the RGS. London: John Murray, 1886–90. Vols. I–IV. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(5) The Geographical Journal including the Proceedings of the RGS. London: R.G.S., 1893–1948. Vols. I–CXII only (in 109 volumes). Vols. 1–28: contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt; vols. 29–112: original blue cloth, or contemporary cloth, gilt. Institutional bookplates to some pastedowns; blindstamps to some title-pages; ink stamps to some plates and maps.

€ 185,000



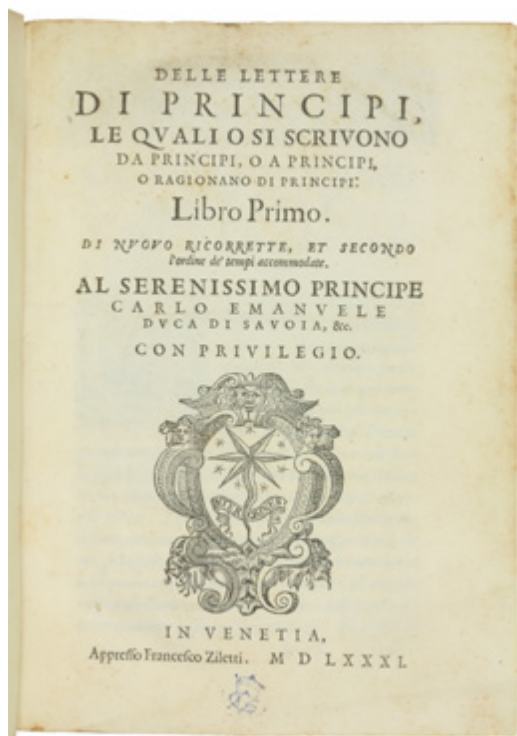
Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society 1831 through 1948, comprising 203 volumes with thousands of plates and maps, many folding.

Founded in 1830, the Royal Geographical Society spearheaded efforts to accurately map and describe every corner of the known world. As lesser-known regions of the globe such as Africa and the Middle East began to emerge as major centres of global trade in the 19th century, the Society funded thousands of European expeditions to these areas in an effort to promote British commercial and scientific interests. Explorers of the Arabian Peninsula such as Henry St. John Philby (aka “Sheikh Abdullah”), Percy Cox, Theodore Bent, Gertrude Bell, Wilfred Thesiger (aka “Mubarak bin London”), and Bertram Thomas all reported directly to the Royal Geographical Society, and their accounts, often with accompanying maps, contributed enormously to the western interest in the economy and geography of these regions. Collected here is the entire run of publications issued by the RGS up to the mid-20th century – a full 203 volumes containing thousands of seminal articles, plates, and maps chronicling the modern mapping of the world. Its importance for the Arabian Peninsula is well-reflected in Macro’s bibliography. Wilson’s 1833 “Memorandum Respecting the Pearl Fisheries in the Persian Gulf”, James Wellsted’s “Observations on the Coast of Arabia between Rás Mohammed and Jiddah” (1836), and Felix Haig’s “Memoirs of the Southeast Coast of Arabia” (1839) are among the earliest reports on those regions. Georg Wallin delivered a valuable report on the Hajj to the Society in 1854 in his “Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca”; William Palgrave is today regarded as one of the most important European explorers of the Peninsula, and his “Observations made in Central, Eastern and Southern Arabia, 1862–3” is found in the 1864 volume of the Journal. A lesser-known figure is Lewis Pelly, who in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (1863) delivered a remarkably prescient lecture, “On the Geographical Capabilities of the Persian Gulf as an Area of Trade” – highlighting the future importance of the tribes and territories of the Gulf as global commercial centres, from Kuwait down to the coasts mainly controlled by “Arab pirates”. He also contributed “A Visit to the Wahabee Capital, Central Arabia” (1865) – a fascinating, early account of Riyadh.

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

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

Venice, Francesco Ziletti, 1581. 4°. 3 volumes. With woodcut printer’s device to title-pages. Early 19th century full vellum with giltstamped spines and double labels. All edges gilt and goffered with a floral design. € 7,500



Rare collection of correspondence by significant personalities and rulers, including Andrea Doria, Annibale Caro, Baldassare Castiglione, Bernardo and Pietro Bibiena, Cardinal Bessarion, Lorenzo and Cosimo de’ Medici, Pietro Gonzaga, Hieronimo Fracastoro, Giovanni Bembo, Francesco Guiccardini, Emperor Charles V, Pope Clement VII (Giulio de’ Medici), etc. Important both as historical and linguistic documents; the definitive edition. Ruscelli was a prolific and versatile Italian scholar who published on topics ranging from cartography to alchemy. A native of Viterbo, he eventually settled in Venice, where the first edition of “Delle Lettere Di Principi” was published in 1562 in a single volume. The collection demonstrates the rich social context of 16th century Venice, as Ruscelli himself is a classic example of the multidisciplinary Renaissance man.

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

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

From the library of the British Consul in Zanzibar

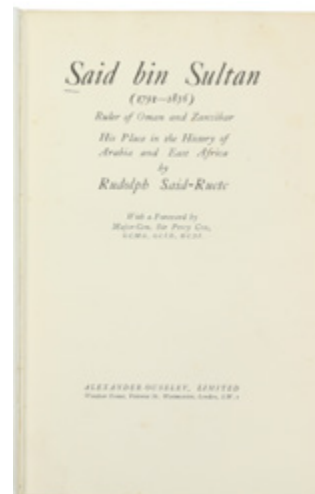
315. SAID-RUETE, Rudolph. Said bin Sultan (1791–1856), Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa.

London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher’s original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover. € 9,500

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

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

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.



Presentation copy inscribed to Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu’aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Makalla

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



London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher’s original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover. € 28,000

Rare first edition: presentation copy from Said-Ruete to Sir Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu’aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Makalla (ruled 1936–56), inscribed in green ink: “To / His Highness The Sultan / of Shiher and Makalla / Saleh bin Galib Alcaity / a token of sincere esteem / by the Author. / London, May 7th 1937”. Below this is pasted a printed bookplate in Arabic.

The Qu’aiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, in the Hadhramaut region of the southern Arabian Peninsula (now Yemen), was the third largest kingdom in Arabia after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. While the monarchy was toppled by communists in 1967 and Sultan Ghalib II was forced to abdicate, the Qu’aiti royal family still thrives in exile.

Minimal wear to extremities; insignificant spotting to first few leaves as common. Upper spine-end professionally repaired. A beautiful copy.

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.

With a double-page plan and 34 tinted lithographed views of the fortified city of Jalalabad, Afghanistan

317. SALE, Sir Robert H. (et al.). The Defence of Jellalabad [...] drawn on stone by W. L. Walton.

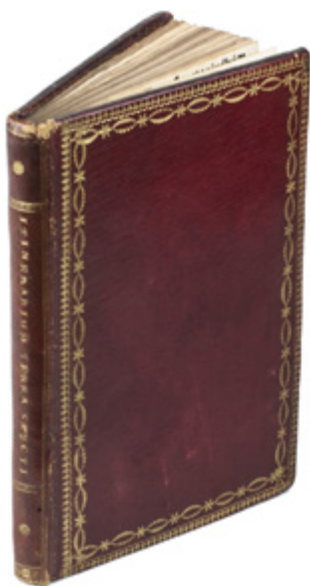
London, Joseph Hogarth, Henry Graves & Co., and sold by Hullmandel & Walton, [1845/46]. Folio. With a lithographed frontispiece portrait of Sale, a lithographed illustrated title-page, a lithographed dedication to Queen Victoria, a double-page “Plan of Jellalabad”, and 34 tinted lithographic views of the city and its fortifications on 22 leaves. Gold-tooled red goatskin morocco, gilt board edges, yellow endpapers, gilt edges, blue and white headbands. € 15,000

The first and only edition of a grand and spectacular visual presentation (there are only five pages of text) of the city of Jalalabad and its fortifications in eastern Afghanistan and related sites as far away as Kabul. The illustrated title-page shows the tower known as Alexander’s Column, with mountains and clouds in the background and several people at its foot (including two on horseback in the foreground: a British officer and turbaned man), the whole framed by palm trees, other plants and military attributes, with the title in grey sans-serif and slab-serif capitals with a white drop-shadow. The first 11 leaves of views offer meticulously detailed views of sites in and related to Jalalabad, including four in and around Kabul. These show the architecture (including minarets, fortifications and the building where the British were held prisoner) as well as British and Afghan people engaged in military activities and trade. The 11 numbered plates that follow show two panoramas each showing Jalalabad’s fortifications before and after the repairs and improvements undertaken by Sale. A red line in the upper views indicates the parts that had been destroyed by an earthquake.

The grand presentation, the portrait of the author (Major General Robert Sale, who commanded the troops at Jalalabad during the 1842 battle) and the dedication to Queen Victoria suggest this volume commemorates a great success, but in fact it was only a minor and short-lived reprieve in Great Britain’s foolish and disastrous First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842). In 1839 Great Britain hoped to put Afghanistan back under colonial control by invading it and taking Kabul, ignoring the Duke of Wellington’s prescient warning that it was a foolish move, and that they would find it much more difficult to hold Kabul than to take it. The British grossly underestimated the strength of the opposition, the difficulty of the terrain and the country’s anti-colonial sentiment. Forced to abandon the city after an uprising in 1841 they tried to retreat to Jalalabad but nearly all the British troops and their entourage were slaughtered in the treacherous mountain passes. Sale’s troops, who futilely awaited them in Jalalabad, were surrounded and attacked by the Afghans but managed to defeat them and drive them back to Kabul.

With an armorial bookplate showing the crest and motto of the Earls of Derby, probably the 14th Earl, Edward George Geoffrey Smith-Stanley (1799–1869), Conservative Prime Minister three times in the years 1852–68. Minor foxing, slightly more in the frontispiece and much more in one full-page plate (Baba’s garden, whose paper is not as thick as the others), but otherwise in very good condition. The frontispiece (together with the 2 preceding free endleaves) has separated from the bookblock, the hinges have been restored and the binding shows a few scuff marks, but the binding remains in good condition. Magnificent and detailed tinted lithographs of buildings, fortifications, terrain and life in and around Jalalabad (and Kabul) in Afghanistan ca. 1845.

Thomson, The exotic and the beautiful (Bobins coll.) 268. WorldCat (3 copies?). Not in Abbey, Travel.



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

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

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

First edition of an account of the Holy Land, written by Bartholomeus de Saligniac. In 1522 Saligniac travelled to Jerusalem, starting his voyage in Venice and travelling to Corsica, Cyprus

and Joppa (Jaffa), also mentioning Rhodes. He describes Arabia, the cities Mecca and Petra, the Red Sea, and the customs of the Arabs, without actually visiting the area. Saligniaco gives a very extensive description of Jerusalem, visiting religious sites, churches, sanctuaries, crypts, relics, etc., mentioning the different peoples, religions and religious orders. He briefly mentions America when discussing newly explored lands.

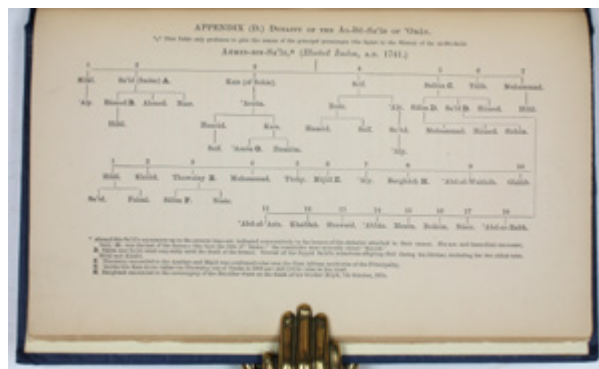
From the library of Fairfax Murray. With a water stain in the lower margin of the first three leaves, occasionally a marginal stain, leaf 33 slightly damaged at the gutter causing minor text loss, otherwise in very good condition.

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

The first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English

319. SALÎL-IBN-RAZÎK / BADGER, Percy (transl.). History of the Imâms and Seyyids of ‘Omân [...]. Translated from the original Arabic, and edited, with notes, appendices, and an introduction.

London, Hakluyt Society, 1871. 4°. With folding map of the Gulf inserted in a front cover pocket. Modern full blue cloth with giltstamped spine-title. € 4,500

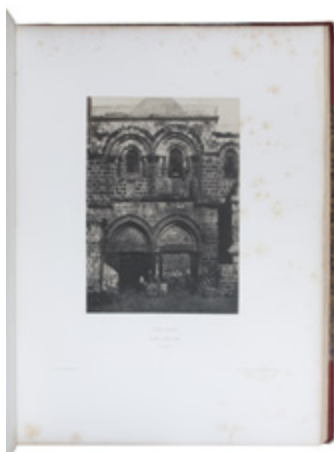


First edition, rare. – The first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English. Translated from an Arabic manuscript prepared by Salil ibn Ruzayq, given to George Percy Badger (1815–88), a member of the Bombay Commission reporting on the secession of Zanzibar, by the ruler of Oman, Seyyid Thuwayni. It chronicles the history of Oman from the adoption of Islam ca. 661 CE until 1856. In addition to the translation, this edition contains an appendix explaining local political terminology and discussing the islands of el-Kais and el-Kishm, as well as the situation of Sirâf in the Arabian Gulf.

The large folding map shows the north-eastern Arabian coastline from Basrah to Oman, including the regions taken up by the modern-day states of Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates, as well as a view of Muscat (with a more detailed inset map).

Extremities very lightly bumped. Small edge defects to half-title; title-page restored with traces of adhesive tape near gutter. A few very insignificant edge flaws. Traces of a removed shelfmark label to lower spine. Map slightly spotted, small tear to right margin, pierced in a few places. Removed from the Bath Reference Library with their bookplate and shelfmark to flyleaf; their blindstamped ownership to several pages as well as the map.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 450. Cox I, 258. OCLC 8109430. Cf. Fück 199 (for Badger). Not in Gay.



“It was an expensive book”

320. SALZMANN, Auguste. Jérusalem. Etude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l’époque judaïque jusqu’à nos jours. Planches. Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1856. Folio. 3 ff. of letterpress matter (half-title, title and list of plates). With 40 mounted calotypes. Contemporary marbled half morocco on five raised bands with giltstamped spine title; marbled endpapers. € 45,000

Second, “better known” (Parr/Badger) edition of this pioneering work, first published in 1854: only the plate volume with the 40 magnificent calotypes, wanting the separately published 90 pages of text.

Wishing to support L. F. J. Caignant de Saulcy in the controversy concerning the dating of the wall of Jerusalem that followed his journey to the Dead Sea, Auguste Salzmänn set out for the

Holy Land on 12 December 1853. With the help of his assistant Durheim, he prepared some two hundred waxed-paper negatives of the Jerusalem monuments during his four-month stay. While his findings were first published in a monumental volume in 1854 (the copy of the Duke de Luynes commanded 463,500 Euros at Sotheby’s Paris in 2013), the present reduced edition, with prints by Blanquart-Evrard, is better known. “It was an expensive book, a livraison, or fascicle of three prints costing 24 gold francs. A single print was 10

francs [...] Salzmann 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 [...] Salzmann himself described his pictures as having ‘a conclusive brutality’, but to modern eyes their poetic aspect seems paramount. It would appear that Salzmann 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. Röhricht 440f. Baier, Geschichte der Fotografie 452f. Gernsheim, History of Photography 186. Witkin/London, Photograph Collector's Guide 86f.

An Anglo engineer in Saudi Arabia



321. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Photograph album of a British or American family in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia, 1955. Small oblong folio album. 21 original silver-gelatin photographs. Various formats, most captioned on the mount. Contemporary blue cloth with wrap-around clasp, ms. title “Saudi Arabia 1955” to spine in white ink. € 3,500

An interesting album of photographs taken by a British or American engineer working on a construction project in Saudi Arabia. Though the project and specific location are not named, it was probably based somewhere in the Eastern Province on the Gulf coast. It was there that Saudi Arabian oil was first discovered and, as a result, the province became the focus of the growing oil industry. Thus is it quite

likely the photographer’s project was part of the infrastructure supporting the industry’s rapid expansion.

The images show the building site, the completed buildings, the surrounding coastal area, a traditional house, old ceramic vessels and local people. Several photographs capture the photographer’s family at work and play, exploring the beaches, going shopping (“Sue wasn’t happy”) and riding donkeys and camels.

A few photos stained at corners.



Introduction to Saudi Arabia for U.S. military personnel

322. [SAUDI ARABIA] – WALPOLE, Norman C. et al. Area Handbook for Saudi Arabia (DA Pam No. 550–51).

Washington, D.C., U.S. government printing office, December 1966. 4°. With illustrations and tables in the text. Original full cloth with stamped title to cover and spine. € 650

First edition. – Comprehensive introduction to Saudi Arabia for U.S. military personnel. Its genuine objectivity sets this handbook apart from contemporary publications on the Saudi Kingdom.

Prepared by the Foreign Area Studies (FAS) department of the American University in order “to delineate the basic political, social and economic elements of contemporary Saudi society in order to give the general reader an understanding of the interplay of the complex factors of continuity and change operating in this society” (p. V), the work includes details on history and geography, Islam, health and welfare, agriculture, the oil industry, the armed forces, and the royal family,

describing the King to be “at the center of all political activity” (p. 158). The illustrations include several maps, showing the political, topographic and demographic structure of Saudi Arabia, as well as the main agricultural areas, the ARAMCO concession area as of 1965, and the transportation network.

Corners slightly rubbed. Interior in mint condition.

OCLC 409436.

The oceanography and climate of the Gulf



323. SCHOTT, Gerhard. Ozeanographie und Klimatologie des Persischen Golfes und des Golfes von Oman. In amtlichem Auftrag bearbeitet.

Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1918. Large 8°. 46 pp. With 7 folding plates.

Bound with: Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie. Zeitschrift für Seefahrt- und Meereskunde. 46. Jg. Ibid., 1918. With 7 folding plates. 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.

British post-war intelligence on the Middle East

324. SECRET. G.H.Q. M.E.F. Weekly Military Intelligence Review.

[Jerusalem, General Headquarters Palestine], 17 May 1946 – 28 Feb. 1947. Folio. 22 issues. With 2 photographs, 1 plate of graphs showing incidents in Egypt, June–July 1946, 1 folding plan of Persian Azerbaijan, 1 folding plan of Greece and Western Turkey, and 1 folding map of Middle East Intelligence. Original printed stapled wrappers.

€ 19,500

An intriguing specimen of British post-war intelligence documentation rarely seen in the trade, focussing on but not limited to the Middle East. Based on the Middle Eastern Intelligence services' zones of major responsibility and their spheres of interest (see the map in vol. 100), their reviews cover a vast range of topics. They not only outline the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations and the political situation in Libya, Palestine, and Syria, but also discuss the Arab League (photograph of a meeting of the League in vol. 90), terrorist attacks carried out by Jewish illegal forces in Palestine, the struggle with illegal immigration (a photograph showing a boat of immigrants in vol. 74), and political Zionism. However, the reviews also cover the political and economic situation in Germany, the problem of former Nazi sympathisers regaining positions of power and security (sketched out in the case of "Dr. Drecksacker"), and include an eye-witness report by an SS man employed at the Auschwitz concentration camp, translated into English. British views on Russia make up another significant part, including the reprint of an article by the American journalist Brooks Atkinson, published in the U.S. magazine "Life", accusing Soviet leaders of "group paranoia", as well as analyses of Russian broadcasts with respect to Middle Eastern countries. Moreover, the reviews outline British relations with Greece and the Balkans, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey and Kurdistan, Romania, and India, while also discussing the organisation and functions of the U.N.

Despite the imprint indicating a print run of 400 copies, none can be traced on WorldCat. A 12-volume set was sold at Christie's in 2018. Wrappers have stamps of the "Assistant Director of Medical Service 3rd Divisions". Traces of rust near the staples. The first two pages of vol. 100 loose; a small tear on pp. 9f. of vol. 90, as well as a small flaw to the title-page of vol. 98, neither touching the text. A rare window into the issues that concerned the British military intelligence following WWII.



Signed by Peake Pasha, Creator of the Arab Legion

325. SETON, Claud Ramsay Wilmot (ed.). Legislation of Transjordan 1918–1930. Translated from the Arabic, including the Laws, Public Notices, Proclamations, Regulations, etc.

Transjordan, for the Government of Transjordan by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, [1931]. Large 8°. Original buff buckram, leather labels to spine. € 7,500

“The law of Transjordan is Turkish law as it existed on the 23rd of September, 1918, except in so far as it has been superseded or modified since that date. To indicate the extent to which it has been so superseded and modified is the purpose of this volume [...]” (from the Compiler’s Preface).

Seton was President of the District Court, Jaffa from 1920 to 1926, after which he took on the post of Judicial Adviser Transjordan, in which role he produced this digest. He was subsequently President of the District Court in Haifa, 1931–35, before moving on to become Puisne Judge, Jamaica. This was his sole publication.

This copy is unmarked as such, but is from the Library of Glubb Pasha, and is the Arab Legion Head Quarters copy, with ink stamp to the front pastedown and inscription, “Not to be taken from the Head Quarters of the Arab Legion” in Peake Pasha’s hand, signed by him.

Endpapers lightly foxed, otherwise very good in the original buckram, labels a little rubbed and lifting at the corners.



An embassy to Persia in 1614

326. SILVA Y FIGUEROA, Garcia de. L’ambassade [...] en Perse.



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

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

In 1619, Figueroa was granted an audience in Isfahan with the Shah, who sought to conclude a trading agreement with the Spanish but would not subscribe to the ambassador’s demands. Negotiations were suspended and Figueroa ended up returning to Spain, where he arrived in 1624 after an absence of ten years. His account describes Lar, Shiraz, Kaşan, Qazvin, and Qom as well as other places including the caravansaries where he stayed, and gives interesting ethnographic data on the non-Muslim communities. Although Antonio de Gouvea (1602) and Giambattista and Girolamo Vecchiotti (1606) had already recognized cuneiform as a type of writing, Figueroa was the first person to describe the cuneiform characters as shaped like “pyramids” and “obelisks”,

thus anticipating Pietro della Valle. Of the Persian dependencies, Ormuz and Bahrain were considered of particular importance, the former for its trade in silks, the latter for pearls. Furthermore, Figueroa mentions falcons “larger and stronger than in Europe” (p. 105) as well as “excellent horses” (p. 426), and “the best dates of all of Persia” (p. 94).

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

Palau 313613. Wilson 70. Diba 3. Howgego I, St05. Encyclopaedia Iranica IX, 612f. OCLC 166132497. Not in Blackmer, Atabey or Weber.

Simpson's views of India

327. SIMPSON, William / KAYE, John William. *India Ancient and Modern. A Series of Illustrations of the Country and People of India and Adjacent Territories.*

London, Day & Son, 1867. Large folio. 2 vols. Chromolithographed dedication heightened with gold and 50 chromolithographed plates after Simpson mounted on thin card. Contemporary half morocco with gilt rules. All edges gilt. € 95,000

A fine set of Simpson's views of India, monumental even in the reduced form in which the financial circumstances of the times forced the publisher to recast the work, originally planned to comprise five times the present scope.

Famed for his pictures of the Crimean war theatre, Simpson was commissioned to illustrate a work on India that was to rival David Roberts's "Holy Land". He arrived in Calcutta in 1859 and joined the party of the Governor-General, Lord Canning, on a tour of the area where the mutiny had taken place. Over three years he visited much of the subcontinent, including the Himalayas, Kashmir, Ceylon, Tibet and its Buddhist temples, and upon his return submitted 250 watercolours to his publishers. However, in the wake of the Panic of 1866, the wealthy English patrons and subscribers on whom Day & Son had banked shrunk away from so costly an undertaking, and the publisher – already under pressure since cheaper wood engravings had turned chromolithographs into a luxury – issued a series of merely 50 chromolithographed plates. Simpson's original watercolours, much to the artist's chagrin, were ultimately sold off as bankrupt stock. The work remains a magnificent achievement, presenting a detailed and wide-ranging representation of India immediately after the Sepoy Rebellion.

Light spotting to tissue guards; some plates lightly soiled in the margins with very occasional fraying to edges. Bindings professionally repaired and sympathetically rebacked with the original spine laid back. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their inconspicuous library stamp to the flyleaves. Very rare: we have traced only three other copies of this work at auction in nearly 50 years.

Cf. Pheroza Godrej & P. Rohatgi, Scenic Splendours: India Through the Printed Image (London 1989), pp. 98f.



Debates on the French Revolution and Slavery

328. [SLAVE TRADE]. *The Parliamentary Register; or History of the Proceedings and Debates of the House of Commons [...] During the Fourth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of Great Britain. Vol. XXXVII.*

London, J. Debrett, 1794. Large 8°. Heavily worn contemporary quarter calf over original boards. € 3,500

Register of proceedings containing the records of numerous important debates in the Commons on the French Revolution and Slavery, with the abolitionist William Wilberforce tirelessly campaigning and arguing for abolition through the promotion of a number of bills. In February 1793 he had narrowly lost a vote in the Commons where he had been hoping to put pressure on the Lords, and during the sessions of 1793 and 1794 he promoted his Foreign Slave Bill, which would have prohibited the use of British ships to carry slaves to the territories of other countries. The debates in this year also centre on the ongoing situation in France after the Revolution, with concerns that radical agitation would spread to Britain, and Wilberforce believing that insufficient efforts were being made to avoid war with France. Partially unopened. Spine chipped and worn, boards slightly stained, worn and creased; minor dampstaining.



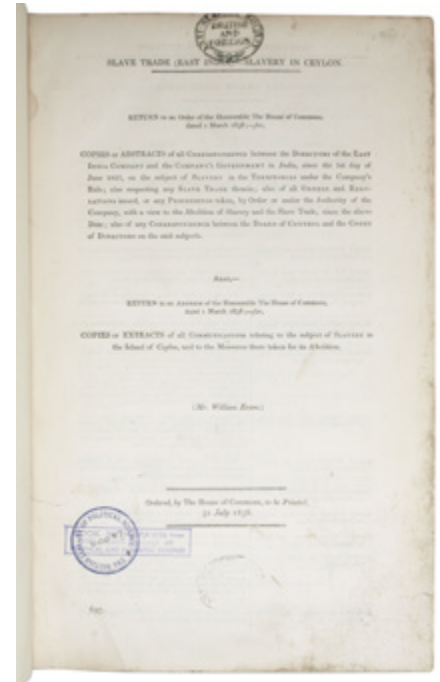
Detailed reports on the slave trade at Muscat, Bahrein, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah

329. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade (East India). Slavery in Ceylon. Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 March 1838.

[London], ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 31 July 1838. Small folio. Later 19th c. buckram-backed marbled boards, labels lettered in gilt. € 7,500

Rare but frequently-cited British parliamentary papers with “Correspondence on the Slave Trade, and Measures Taken for its Abolition”. Includes a printed sketch of the southern coast of Yemen, illustrating the area in possession of the “Boo-Mehree-Buddooee (Bedouin) Arabs” and identifying the tribal chiefs as the Sultans of Qishn, Sayhut, and Dhofar (p. 156); also, correspondence between the Imaum of Muscat and the British Resident in the Gulf, in which the latter congratulates the Imaum on the recent peace made between “Tahnoon and Sultan Bin Suggur [the al-Qasimi ruler of Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah], and that there was a prospect of the poor people of this Gulf enjoying a quiet pearl fishing season, free from the scourge of war, that affliction of mankind” (p. 86). Also, detailed reports on the slave trade at Muscat, Bahrein, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah (“Last year Shaik Sultan Bin Suggur’s own buggalow brought from the coast of Africa 30 slaves to Rasul Khyma, but this is a rare occurrence, vessels seldom going there from the Joasmee states”, p. 90). In all, the volume contains a significant number of references to the Arabian Gulf, Muscat, “Arabs”, etc.

Labels and lettering worn; a good clean copy. Formerly in the library of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society; ultimately withdrawn from the British Library of Political and Economic Science (cancellation stamp).



Slavery in the Gulf

330. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class A. – Correspondence with the British commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Surinam, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, St. Paul de Loanda, and Boa Vista, relating to the Slave Trade. From January 1 to December 31, 1843, inclusive.



London, William Clowes and Sons, for H.M.S.O., 1844. Modern boards. With a folding map of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Edges sprinkled green. € 12,500

Rare, early British parliamentary papers and correspondence with British agents and residents regarding the slave trade. Includes communications relevant to slavery in Africa and India, with reports by the Agent at Muscat on the landing of slaves in that city’s harbour (p. 383) and the kidnapping of children by Muslim slave dealers and their conveyance to “Arabia and the Persian Gulf” (p. 426f.), as well as instructions to the Resident in the Persian Gulf “immediately to communicate with the Arab Chiefs” to pursue the objective of suppressing the slave trade in the Arabian seas (p. 382).

Well preserved, with additional page numbers in a contemporary hand.

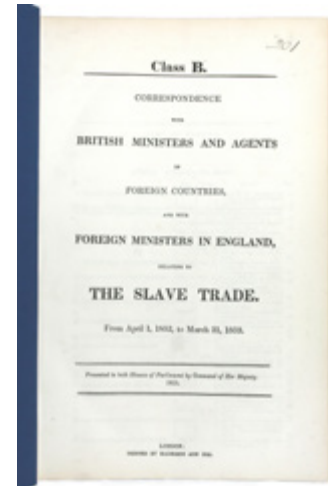
OCLC 25471335.

Slave trade by Persian vessels in the Arabian Gulf

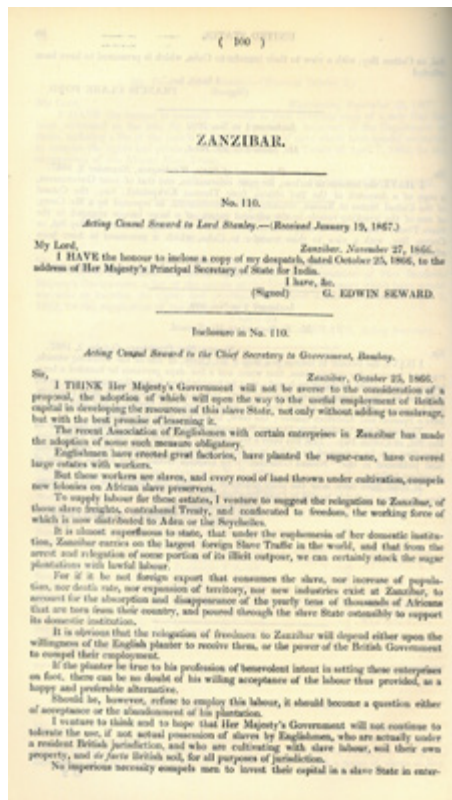
331. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class B. – Correspondence with British Ministers and Agents in Foreign Countries, and with Foreign Ministers in England, relating to the Slave Trade. From April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

London, Harrison & Son, 1853. Folio. Modern blue wrappers with cover label. Top edge gilt. € 5,000

British papers and correspondence with local agents on the international slave trade, including missives exchanged between Colonel Sheil and Earl Granville about steps to be taken against slave trade by Persian vessels in the Arabian Gulf, plans to intercept slaving vessels in the Gulf, the continued slave trade by the “Arabs of the coast” (p. 324) and importation of slaves by Gulf sheiks and a discussion of the penalties to be inflicted on the sheikhs who persist in importing slaves. – Well preserved.



Slave trade conducted between Muscat and the Qasimi dominions of Ras Al-Khaimah and the Musandam Peninsula



332. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class B. – Correspondence with British ministers and agents in foreign countries, and with foreign ministers in England, relating to the Slave Trade. From January 1 to December 31, 1867. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

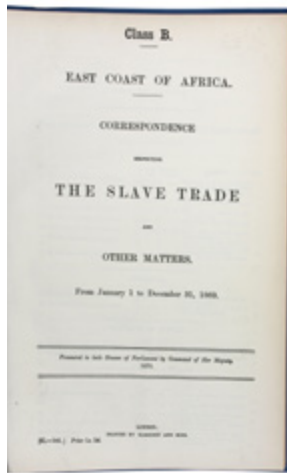
London, Harrison and Sons, 1868. Folio. Top edge gilt. Modern boards. € 15,000

Rare British parliamentary papers concerning the slave trade on the eastern coast of Arabia, particularly, that conducted between Muscat and the Qasimi dominions of Ras Al-Khaimah and the Musandam Peninsula, but also mentioning the Bani Yas, Ajmani, and Amalgavine tribes (p. 125), and a visit to Khamis Bin Ahmad, ruler of Fujairah.

A letter from H. F. Disbrowe, the Political Agent, Muscat, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, “submit[s] ... extracts from the diary of my journey, performed overland from Muscat, in the Indian Ocean, to Ras-el-Khymah, in the Persian Gulf”, noting that “the journey was performed during the close of the spring and the opening of the summer of the year 1865, and the extracts refer to the Slave Trade as existing between Muscat and Mussendom.” Inclosure 2 is headed: “Slave Trade. Eastern Coast of Arabia. Extracts from Lieutenant-Colonel Disbrowe’s Diary of his journey (overland) from Muscat, Capital of the Sultan of Muscat’s Dominions, to Ras-el-Khymah, Capital of the Joasmee Chief’s Dominions.” The first of the five extracts reads, in part: “The Bedouins inhabiting the numberless villages that stretch along the Batinah plain in vicinity to the sea-shore, are more powerful than of yore. They have built for themselves fortlets. They own date plantations. They own vessels. They disregard the commands and authority of the Al-boo-Saeed. ... Slaves

are landed not precisely at Musnaah, but secretly at places on the shore opposite Bedouin strongholds. Once landed, they are disposed of by private sale, regular brokers being the go-betweens to conduct the sale operations. The selling price may range from 10 dollars minimum to 40 dollars maximum, young slave girls fetching the highest.” In the fifth extract he records his meeting with “Khumees bin Ahmed, Lord of Fujeerah”: “I did not like him. I found him repulsive and unpolished. There was, too, something mysterious about him. He seemed afraid to move beyond the limits of his domain. I could not help, however, admiring his independence of bearing in other respects.” – A good copy of a rare work.

Wilson p. 210.



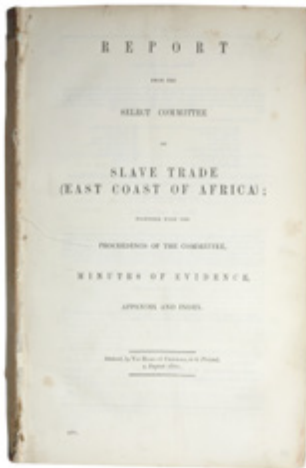
Slave trade on the east coast of Africa

333. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class B. – East Coast of Africa. Correspondence respecting the Slave Trade and other matters. From January 1 to December 31, 1869.

London, Harrison & Sons, 1870. Folio. Modern half cloth. Top edge gilt. € 3,500

British papers and correspondence with local agents on the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, including reports on the capture of an Arab dhow with a total of 236 slaves and the capture of another dhow in the Arabian Gulf by H.M. steamer “Dryad”, a missive from Sheikh Sultan, the Governor of Mogoo, to the British agent regarding the capture of Suliman bin Sooltan’s ship on the return from a date-selling journey to “Debay” (Dubai), as well as occurrences in Muscat and Zanzibar, with some intelligence provided by Dr. Livingstone. – Well preserved

Slavery and all the Sheikhs of the Trucial Coast



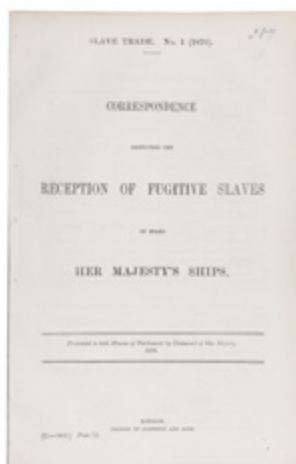
334. [SLAVE TRADE]. Report from the Select Committee on Slave Trade (East Coast of Africa); with the proceedings of the Committee. [H. of C.] 420.

[London], The House of Commons, 4 August 1871. Folio. Sewn, with remains of spine. € 25,000

Almost unobtainable work on the British Foreign Office’s attempts to suppress the slave trade on the east coast of Arabia and Africa and especially in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Committee Report contains examinations of Commanders who had visited the Gulf; they outline the role of the Arab tribes of the Gulf in slavery; provide details on the increasing demand for slaves in the Gulf due to the cholera; recommend enforcement of existing treaties with the Gulf chiefs; and give accounts of the rarity with which slave vessels are captured in the Gulf proper. The appendix offers, inter alia, the extract text of the treaty signed with the Arab Chieftains of the Gulf at Ras-al-Khaimah in 1820 (“The vessels of the friendly Arabs bearing the flag above described...”), as well as of the treaties, agreements and engagements entered into between 1838 and 1847 with Sultan bin Suggur, Shaikh of the Joasmee (Qasimi) tribe; Shaikh Khalifa bin Shukhboot; Shaikh Makhtum of Dubai; Shaikh Abdullah bin Rashid of Amalgavine; Shaikh

Abdulaziz of Ajman; Shaikh Said bin Zahnon of Abu Dhabi; and Shaikh Muhammad bin Khalifa of Bahrain; separate agreements were entered into with Zanzibar and Muscat. – A well-preserved, tightly bound copy

Bennett 489. Wilson p. 210. OCLC 255183949.



Runaway slaves in the Arabian Gulf region

335. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 1 (1876). Correspondence Respecting the Reception of Fugitive Slaves on Board Her Majesty’s Ships. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

London, Harrison & Sons, 1876. Folio. Sewn. € 1,500

Fascinating documentary material on the ramifications of international law concerning British treatment of runaway slaves in the Arabian Gulf region: in an official letter to the local Political Resident, the commanding officer of a British vessel cruising between Bahrein, Bubai, Abu Dhabi, and Sharjah inquires “what [he is] to do with the slave” who swam on board from one of the pearl boats on anchor under the Island of Zukool (6 Sept. 1873) – then a common problem, discussed extensively by the Admiralty, governors, consuls and commanders.

Paginated “257–309” by a contemporary hand. Final two leaves show some fraying to edge, otherwise well preserved.

OCLC 235891870.

14 photographic portraits of sheiks & tribesmen, by Lawrence of Arabia's Chief of Staff

336. 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, it is not his British comrades but rather the striking features of the sheiks and bedouins on which this collection is focused. Among the images are "Sheik Gawaileh of Nejd, one of Lawrence's Bodyguard", and "Sheikh Hamondi, Friend of Lawrence"; others are more ominously identified as "Yezidi Shepherd, Devil worshipper" or "Bad type of Hadadiyim Tribesman". Of many noble tribesmen here depicted, such as Fauraz ibn Sha'laan, Emir of the Ruwalla, or Sheikh Daham al-Hadi, Paramount Sheikh of the Shammar tribe, these probably constitute the only photographic record.



Stirling was trained at Sandhurst and served in the Transvaal operation during the Boer War before being seconded to the Egyptian Army in 1906. He spent five years patrolling with an Arab battalion on the Eritrean and Abyssinian borders. Throughout WWI he served at Gallipoli and the Palestinian campaign until he was appointed chief staff officer to Lawrence of Arabia, who called him "Stirling the imperturbable". 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.

*Arabic travel account from the early Abbasid era, concerning China and India:
rare Italian edition*

337. SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR / ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / RENAUDOT, Eusèbe (ed.). [Silsilat al-tawarik – Italian]. Antiche relazioni dell' Indie, e della China di due Maomettani che nel secolo nono v' andarono.

Bologna, Tommaso Colli, 1749. 4°. Contemporary cream-coloured boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 9,500

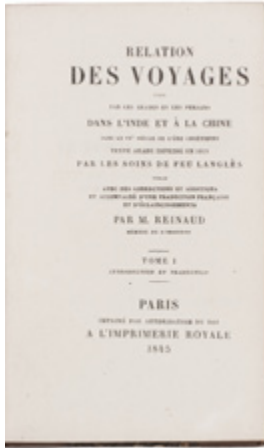
Extremely rare Italian edition of the famous travel report given by the Arab merchant Suleiman al-Tajir, who had visited China and India in the 9th century. His book is the oldest Arabic account of China, written more than 400 years before Marco Polo. This is augmented by the "Silsilat al-Tawarikh" of Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Shirafi, written in the early 10th century and based on the account of Ibn Wahb al-Basri, who had visited China shortly after Suleiman.



The translations from the Arabic are in two parts: the first part (pp. 25–55) written by Suleiman or from his accounts; the second part (pp. 56–104) the supplement by Abu Zaid Hasan. The remainder of the text is a translation of the contributions of Eusèbe Renaudot, whose French version was translated by Abondio Collina. According to Renaudot, based on events such as the great revolution which swept across China during their second voyage, there is no reason to doubt that the journeys were undertaken four centuries prior to Marco Polo's. Their travels took place in 851 AD and 877 AD, respectively. The text gives a lively account of life in China and India, with "the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals" (Mackintosh-Smith). Later Arabic geographers such as Ibn Khordadhbe and al-Mas'udi relied heavily on this work for their information on India and China. Binding a little duststained, otherwise firm and tight; in excellent condition.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924. OCLC 62349309. Cf. Cox I, 335. NBG 41, 997f. (s. v. Renaudot). Lust 298. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic Travel Books (2014).

With the Arabic text



338. SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR / ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint (transl.). [Silsilat al-tawarik]. Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et à la Chine dans le IXe siècle de l'ère chrétienne; texte Arabe imprimé en 1811 par les soins de feu Langlès [...].

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 vols. 18mo. With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary tanned half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 6,500

First edition in French of two Arabic travels to China and India. The text was translated from the Arabic by the French orientalist and professor J. T. Reinaud. The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the French linguist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès.

With owner's inscription on title-page. Sides slightly rubbed. A very good copy: only some minor browning.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924f. Hage Chahine 3965. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic travel books (2014), pp. 4–17.

The genealogy of the Arab peoples, printed in Baghdad: early lithography in the Arab world

339. SUWAYDI, Muhammad Amin. Hadha kitab Saba'ik al-dhahab fi ma'rifat qaba'il al-'Arab [The book of gold bars: the knowledge of Arab tribes].

Baghdad, dar al-tiba'ah, dar al-salam, 1280 H [= 1864 CE]. 4°. Lithographed throughout with a continuous genealogical tree. Contemporary plain black cloth-covered boards with black sheepskin spine. € 15,000

First edition: a rare and important work on the genealogy of the Arab tribes, also an early, graphically sophisticated lithographic effort from the Arab World. The “Book of Gold Bars” by the prominent Iraqi theologian and historian Suwaydi (1786–1831) is a revised and expanded interpretation of the “Dictionary of the Arab Genealogy” by the legendary Medieval Egyptian scholar Ahmad ibn Ali Qalqashandi; notably, Suwaydi continued the genealogical profile up to modern times. The book seeks to trace the genealogy of the Arab peoples, and the branches of their tribes, from Biblical times up to the age of Muhammad and then to the modern era. The introductory text is followed by the grand, 90-page genealogical table and ultimately by an alphabetical reference section and analytical section.

Highly regarded in its time, for some years a small number of manuscript copies circulated in Islamic academic circles. The present publication represents the first printed edition of the work. The second edition was published in Bombay in 1877 (and is likewise rare), while several subsequent editions appeared during the 20th century.

Covers slightly stained. Last 3 leaves with light tide-marking to outer margins and some sporadic light stains elsewhere, but overall in a good clean condition, a few leaves with short marginal tears some closed with discreet old restoration. Very rare: we can trace only six institutional examples (British Library; University of Cambridge; Bibliothèque de Genève; Yale University Library; University of California at Berkeley; National Library of Israel). No examples have appeared on the market over the last generation.

OCLC 708712572 & 32728624. British Library: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14548.c.5. Yale University Library: CS1129.A2 S8 1864. On early lithography in Iraq, cf. A. Al-Rawi, Media Practice in Iraq (2012), passim.



Aerial photographs of Palmyra: documents of pioneering work in archaeology

340. [SYRIA AND LEBANON]. Album of photographs primarily from Syria and Lebanon, including several aerial photographs.



Palmyra, Damascus, Bloudan, Aleppo, Beirut, Tripoli, Bakka, Jerusalem, Istanbul, Naples, Athens, 1936–37. 34 photographs, 31 real photo postcards and two postcards. Various sizes (220 × 160 mm to 87 × 62 mm). Stored in contemporary green half percaline album (4°). € 6,500

Highly interesting album, assembled by the wife of a French soldier or administrator stationed in Camp Weygand at Palmyra and in Bakka near Beirut during the French mandate of Syria and Lebanon. The lady named Madeleine annotated most photographs on the back and wrote longer messages to members of her family on some of the postcards. 19 of the photographs were taken in and around Palmyra, including large prints of aerial shots showing the Turkish Castle, the Valley of the Tombs, Palmyra with the Temple of Baal, modern Palmyra (Tadmor) and the French air base. Most of these spectacular photographs were taken by the pioneer of aerial

archaeology Antoine Poidebard (1878–1955) in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

In her description of the aerial view of Palmyra with the Temple of Baal, Madeleine points out that it shows the situation of before 1926, when a Syrian village still existed within the ancient ruins. Two rare depictions of this old village, including a charming photograph of little girls gathered at a well and a photograph of a caravan before the backdrop of the Turkish Castle, are valuable documents of ordinary life in Palmyra. Many locations in Syria, including Aleppo, Baalbek, Damascus, Hama, and Homs, are represented by real photograph postcards of high quality. These include beautiful portraits of Arab men and a Bedouin man. Some private pictures of the couple and their acquaintances were taken in Bloudan near Damascus, where the first pan-Arab summit was held in 1937, and during a beach holiday in Tartus. Another portion of photographs was taken in different locations in Lebanon. Aerial photographs show the famous Forest of the Cedars of God near Bsharre, the costal street to Tripoli and a French military camp in Bakka. Beirut can be seen on four real photo postcards, a beautiful photograph of the port with the large ocean liner Mariette-Pacha.

Front album cover split, corners chafed. Well preserved with occasional bent corners and minimal stains; one aerial photograph from Palmyra slightly wavy.

A. Poidebard, La trace de Rome dans le désert de Syrie [...] Recherches aériennes 1925–1932 (Paris, P. Geuthner, 1934).

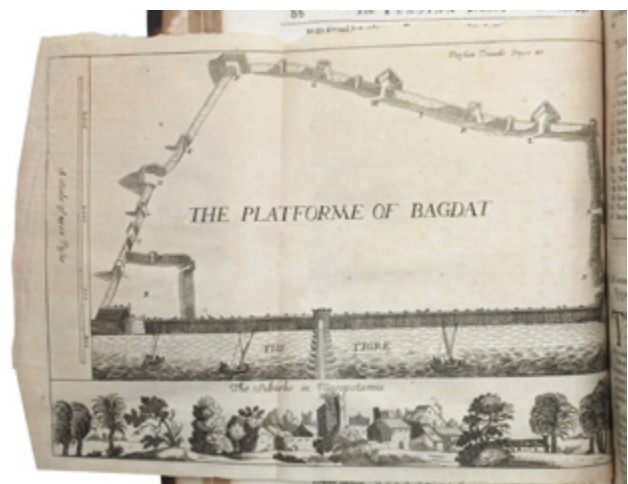
With a map of the Gulf, a description of El-Katif, and the story of the pearl of the Imam of Muscat

341. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste. Collections of travels through Turkey into Persia, and the East-Indies.

London, Moses Pitt, 1684. Folio. With 17 full-page engr. plates, 13 folding plates, and numerous text illustrations (including plates of Arabian coins, the great name of Allah, and other Arabian inscriptions). Contemporary calf, spine rebeked. € 15,000

Rare first collected edition of Tavernier's works, profusely illustrated with a fold-out map of the Arabian Gulf, an unusual, large map of Japan, and a fold-out map of the Great Moghul. A rare and interesting account of Turkey, Persia, India, Japan, Tonkin, and Formosa.

"The Persian Gulf is the most dangerous Gulf I know, by reason of the shallowness and sharp promontories that point out into Sea [...] The Merchant would be glad to find a way through the Coast of Arabia to get to Mascate [...] Elcatif a Sea Town in Arabia, where there is a fishery for Pearls that belong to the Emir of Elcatif". Chapter XI of the first part deals with the breeding and nature of camels; chapter III mentions a voyage to Mecca; chapter XXIII deals with the island of Ormus (with the map of the Arabian Gulf).



The second part begins with a discussion of Arabian currency and is illustrated with plates of Arabian coinage. The most important story is perhaps that of “The Imam of Muscat Pearl – That Surpassed in Beauty All Other Pearls in the World”. The fact that the pearl was in the possession of the Imam of Muscat in the mid-17th century indicates without any doubt that the pearl originated in the most ancient pearl fishing grounds in the world, the Arabian Gulf, most probably in the kingdom of Oman itself, at its very doorstep – on the pearl banks situated closer to the country’s shoreline in the Gulf or the Strait of Hormuz. Oyster-bearing reefs were well distributed throughout the Gulf, but were greater in abundance on the Arabian side of the Gulf than the Persian one. The pearls are depicted on a plate opposite page 150.

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

Fine illustrations of daily life of English and Indian people in India

342. TAYLER, William. Sketches Illustrating the Manners and Customs of the Indians and Anglo Indians.

London, Thomas McLean, 1842. Large folio. With 6 hand-coloured lithographed plates and a lithographed title. Contemporary half calf with cloth sides, gilt title on front cover. € 12,500



First and only edition of an ethnographic study of native Indian people by William Tayler (1808–92), who was at the time Acting Salt Agent of the Central Division of Cuttack for the East India Company. He dedicated his work to “Lady William Bentinck” (born Lady Mary Acheson, 1809–50), who was the wife of the Governor-General of India. The illustrations were drawn by Tayler himself, who was an amateur artist and drew much of the Indian daily life that he encountered. He selected the present 6 drawings to be published and had them lithographed by J. Bouvier. The first 3 plates not only show the ways of Indian people, but even more so the luxurious life of the English in India. The first plate, “The Young Civilian’s Toilet” shows a young man relaxing while being treated by several servants, who are named “Anglo-Indians”. The room is strewn with objects of leisure. The next 2 plates, “The Young Ladies Toilet” & “The Breakfast” show equal scenes. The other 3 plates are more ethnographic in nature, showing native Indians in their everyday life: “Women grinding at the mill”; “the Sunyasees” (Sannyasis) & “The village barber”. Tayler later became a controversial figure for his excessively harsh oppression of Indian people when he was the commissioner of Patna. Spine and covers slightly worn, pages a little frayed, some foxing on the text pages. Dedication page browned. Plate 2 detached and inserted loosely. Plates in good condition.

Abbey, Travel 465. Bobins I 272. H. K. Kaul, Early Writings on India 454. Prasannajit De Silva, Colonial Self-Fashioning in British India, c. 1785–1845 (2018), pp. 116–119.



Portuguese break 1546 Muslim siege of Diu in Gujarat

343. TEIVE, Diogo de (Jacobo TEVIO). 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 Paragon (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. € 40,000

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. 1514–70). 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.

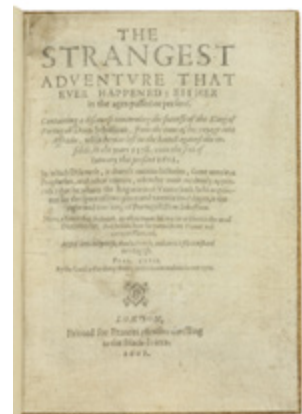
Only very slightly browned with some occasional, mostly marginal, minor foxing and a few small stains. Binding rubbed along the extremities, slightly damaged at the corners and with a water stain on the back board, rebacked, as noted above. Overall in very good condition.

Palau 328839; USTC 343307.

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

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

London, Frances Henson, 1601. 8°. Fine 19th century mottled calf by Lloyd, with gilt arms of Sebastião Pinto Leite, Conde de Penha Longa (motto "Superabo") to both covers, gilt fillets and faux raised bands to spine, compartments tooled in gilt, two red lettering pieces. Leading edges gilt; inner dentelle gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15,000



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

Sebastian, the 24 year-old King of Portugal, invaded Morocco in 1578 with an army of 18,000 men. The army was crushed by the forces of Marwan Abd al-Malik I Saadi at the battle of Alcacer Quibir and King Sebastian was killed. The fact that he had left no successor paved the way for a series of impostors claiming the throne, only to be captured and executed (ultimately, the Spanish king would accede to the throne of Portugal). Teixeira's work narrates the machinations of the fourth such impostor, a Calabrian by the name of Marco Tullio. Bound for the Portuguese politician and entrepreneur Sebastião Pinto Leite (1815–92), Conde de Penha Longa. Bookplate of the Fox Pointe Collection Library of Dr. & Mrs. Howard R. Knohl to pastedown. Joints of the fine binding slightly rubbed. Lightly browned throughout; title-page and verso of final leaf lightly dustsoiled. Overall in excellent condition. Rare at auction, the last copy being sold in 1991.

BM-STC 23864. OCLC 32330439.

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

345. TEIXEIRA, PEDRO, [MIR KHWAND and TURAN SHAH]. Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8°. With a woodcut on title-page, a woodcut initial and some woodcut tailpieces. 17th century marbled calf with gilt label to richly gilt spine, red edges. € 45,000

First edition of a "history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah" (Howgego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant and adventurer



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

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

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

Authoritative history of the Portuguese missions in Ethiopia and Arabia, with a folding map

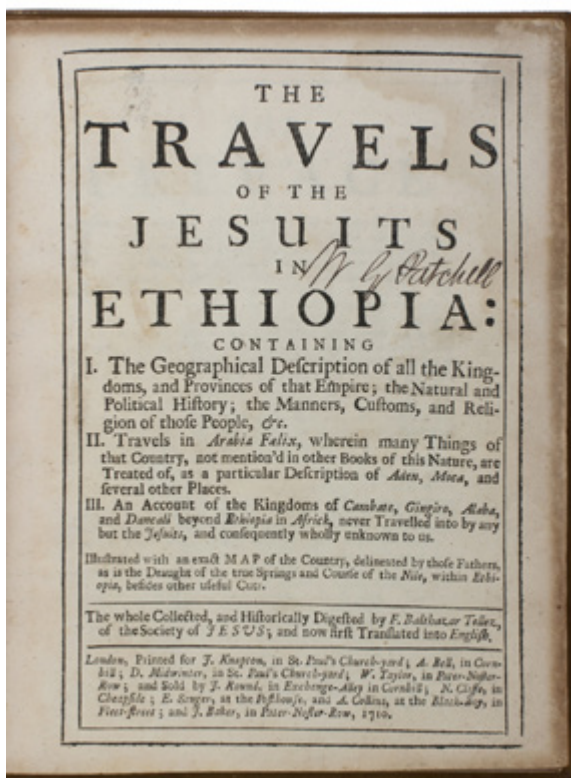
346. TELLEZ (TELLES), Balthasar. The travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia: containing [...] travels in Arabia Felix, wherein many things of that country [...] are treated of, as a particular description of Aden, Moca, and several other places [...].

London, J. Knapton, 1710. 4°. With engraved map of Ethiopia, including part of the Red Sea and the source of the Blue Nile. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine, with red morocco title-label, and the sides blind-tooled in a panel design. € 25,000

Rare first English edition of Tellez’s influential historical account of Ethiopia and Arabia. It is a digest of the accounts of all the Jesuit travellers to Ethiopia and Arabia, including Paez, De Montserrat, Almeida, Lobo and Mendes. It includes an account of the travels of the Jesuit missionaries Pédro Paez and Antonio de Montserrat, who were captured off the Kuria Muria islands on a mission from Goa to Ethiopia in 1590 and subsequently taken to Yemen, where they were held captive until 1596. After being sent to San’a by way of Melkis and the Wadi Hadramaut, then after three years taken to Al Mukha (Mocha), where they were forced to serve as galley slaves, they were finally ransomed in 1596 and returned to India. Paez discovered the source of the Blue Nile and is said to have been the first European to have tasted coffee in Al Mukha.

The work further includes a detailed description of Aden (Yemen) as well as of the Ethiopia-Adal War (1529–43), during which Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi led several expeditions against the Ethiopian emperor until most of Ethiopia came under the power of the Muslim Sultanate of Adal. The present English edition is based Almeida’s “*Historia geral de Ethiopia a alta*” (1660), edited by Tellez. With early owner’s inscription (“W. G. Patchell”) on title-page. Quires 2D and 2E transposed; a couple of millimetres shaved off the outer border of the map; a faint waterstain throughout; some leaves foxed and some occasional spots. A good copy..

ESTC T133244. *Paulitschke 1137. Cf. de Backer/Sommervogel VII, 1908–1910. Hougego, to 1800, A65 (Almeida).*



Exceptionally binding with splendid coloured edges made for Anna Paulowna (1795–1865), Queen of the Netherlands (1840–1849) and daughter of the Emperor of Russia, Paul I

347. TERWEN, J. L. Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, voorgesteld in eene reeks van naar de natuur geteekende schilderachtige gezigten.

Gouda, G. B. v. Goor, [1862]. Folio (33 × 28 cm). With a steel-engraved title-page and 136 fine steel-engraved plates on mounts by J. van Poppel, J.M. Kolb, J. Richters and others, all under tissue guards. Original blue velvet binding over wooden boards with elaborate leather carved/stamped decorations in Neo-Gothic style on both sides and on the spine, brass bosses on each outer corner, with Anna Paulowna's monogram on the front board with above it a crown and underneath two olive branches and the coat of arms of William II (alias the royal coat of arms) on the back board in alliance with that of the House Romanov, with brass clasps and catches, all edges gilt, gaufered and splendid coloured by hand, watered silk paste-downs and endleaves. € 48,500



Deluxe edition with a binding that was made especially for Queen Anna Paulowna (1795–1865), spouse of William II of Orange, with her intertwined initials 'AP' on the front side. Apart from the size of the book which is much bigger than the regular edition, all text leaves have a blue decorative border. The binder of this binding is probably the Parisian Atelier of Gruel, where we have found both similar cuts and the pressed calfskin decorations.

Anna Pavlovna of Russia (18 January 1795 – 1 March 1865) was a queen consort of the Netherlands by marriage to king William II of the Netherlands. She was a Russian patriot who upheld a strict royal etiquette in The Netherlands, where she never felt at home, and identified more like an Imperial Russian Grand Duchess than a Dutch queen. She had no political influence but was active within the charity.

On 21 February 1816 at the Chapel of the Winter Palace in St Petersburg, she married the Prince of Orange, who would later become King William II of the Netherlands. The marriage had been suggested by her brother Tsar Alexander I in 1815, as a symbol of the alliance created after the Congress of Vienna. The couple remained in Russia for one year. She was given a dowry of one million rubel, and her governess Bourcis accompanied her to The Netherlands. On 7 October 1840, on the abdication of her father-in-law William I of the Netherlands, she became queen consort of the Netherlands and was crowned in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam.

With some inevitable foxing in places, but overall in outstanding condition.

Tiele 1086. Cf. Maggs, Bookbinding in the British Isles (1987 en 1896); David Pearson, English Bookbinding Styles 1450–1800; A. Wagtberg Hansen. Gesloten boeken.

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

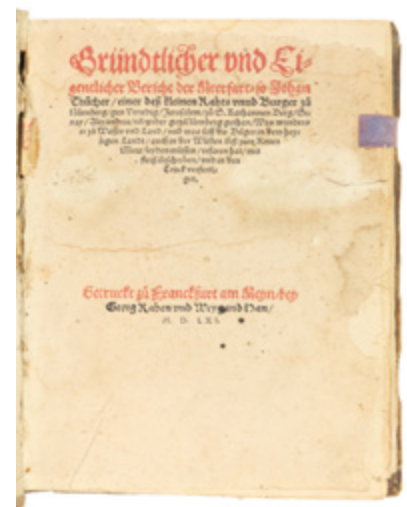
348. TUCHER, Hans. Gründtlicher und Eigntlicher Bericht der Meerfahrt [...] gen Venedig, Jerusalem, zu S. Katharinen Berg, Sinay, Alexandria, un[d] wider gen Nürnberg gethan, was wunders er zu Wasser und Land, und was sich die Bilger in dem heyligen Landt, auch in der Wüsten biß zum Roten Meer, leyden müssen, erfahren hat [...].

Frankfurt, Georg Rab & Weygand Han, 1561.

Bound with: (II) FABRI, Felix. Eigentliche beschreibung der hin unnd wider farth zu dem Heyligen Landt gen Jerusalem, und furter durch die grosse Wüsteney zu dem Heiligen Berge Horeb Sinay, darauß zuvernemen was wunders die Pilgrin hin und wider auff Land und wasser zu erfahren und zu besehen haben.

[Frankfurt, David Zöpfel], With a title woodcut depicting a pilgrim with two camels.

4°. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards. € 18,500



(I) A fine Renaissance edition of Tucher's pilgrimage to the Holy Land, undertaken in 1479–80 and first published by Schönsberger in Augsburg in 1482. Tucher (1428–91) was a wealthy Nuremberg merchant who moved in humanistic circles; "his travel report is remarkable

in several respects: geographically, because it provides a different, non-traditional route from Jerusalem to Mt. Sinai. Tucher departed from Gaza like Breydenbach, Count Solms, and Felix Fabri in 1483, and seems to have crossed the Tih by the pass el-Mureikhy (which he calls 'Roackie'). But Tucher's stations in the desert denote a different route and are even more difficult to reconcile with the known localities. In historical respect, Tucher's account is remarkable for abstaining largely from the fabulous and for revealing a sense of factual reporting, even though much space is given to miraculous episodes, as might be expected from a text of this genre and age. Finally, it is of linguistic interest" (ADB).

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

Title-page of Tucher frayed. Some light staining throughout. Worldcat lists 3 copies of Tucher in the US, and 5 copies of Fabri. Not a single copy of Tucher in auction records; a copy of Fabri in a modern binding commanded £4,140 at Sotheby's in 1998.

(I) VD 16, T 2164. Röbriecht 390. ADB XXXVIII, 766.

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

Uncommon Guide to the Gulf

349. TWEEDY, Maureen. Bahrain and the Persian Gulf.

Ipswich, East Anglian Magazine, [1952]. 8°. With 3 maps (one double-page) and 53 black-and-white photographic illustrations on 16 plates. Original light blue cloth with black lettering to spine. € 1,800



First edition. – An uncommon short guide to the Gulf, with chapters on the Trucial Coast (now the United Arab Emirates) and Qatar as well as on Muscat, Bahrain, and Kuwait. While travelling through coastal Eastern Arabia, Tweedy noticed the demand for “some kind of handbook” on the Arab States of the Gulf and the lack of such publications on offer. “Bahrain and the Persian Gulf” was written in response to that need and gives short descriptions of each state and brief accounts of their histories. Each chapter is illustrated with her own photographs, many of which are dignified and sensitive images of the local people.

A few light stains to back cover; head of spine frayed. Small closed tear to p. 31f., but overall near very good. With a loosely inserted greetings card from Bahrain.

OCLC 3121283. Not in Macro.



Surveying the Gulf for the U.S. Navy

350. [U.S. NAVY SURVEY MISSION TO THE GULF]. Persian Gulf Cruise. Task Unit 48.4.7. 1959–1960.

(Hannibal, Missouri, American Yearbook Company), [1960]. 4°. With various black and white photographic prints in the text. Full cloth with decorative printed title. € 3,000

Extremely rare, privately produced commemorative publication about the extensive survey operation carried out in the Gulf region by the USS Tanner (AGS-15) and the USS Requisite (AGS-18) in 1959–60, to “provide hydrographic data for the construction of modern up-to-date navigational charts which enable mariners to navigate safely as the ply the sea lanes of the world” (p. 5). Stations in the Gulf included Bandar Abbas, Bahain, Kharg Island, Bushehr, and Abadan”. The work is profusely illustrated with photographs depicting all aspects of everyday

life onboard, including maintenance and engineering, laundry, hairdressing, and cooking, as well as religious service, medical and dental procedures, festivities such as the “Sailor of the Month contest”, and beach parties. With portraits of the officers and crew, including commanding officers Onofrio F. Salvia and George E. Dawson (USS Tanner) as well as John O. Bachert and William L. Strong (USS Requisite). One page of photographs is dedicated to visiting dignitaries: among them are the US Ambassador to Lebanon Robert McClintock and Prince Hamid Reza Pahlavi, a half-brother of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the last Shah of Iran. Additional pictures show the ports visited, namely Lisbon, Naples, Beirut, Karachi, Palma and Gibraltar, and portraits of the 1960 Miss and Mrs. Tanner and the Maids and Matrons of Honor.

Covers a little stained; extremities very slightly bumped. No other copy traceable in libraries or auction records internationally

Official booklet on the United Arab Emirates

351. UAE – Ministry of Information and Culture. The United Arab Emirates.

[Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Information and Culture, ca. 1970s]. Oblong 8°. 24 pp (including covers). With colour photographic illustrations throughout. Original illustrated wrappers, stapled. € 500

First edition of a nicely illustrated official booklet on the United Arab Emirates, clearly produced for visiting English-speaking tourists and workers. With a loosely inserted press photograph of Sheikh Zayed’s falconers, relaxing in the summer palace garden at the Buraimi Oasis in 1972.

Very minor wear to extremities, otherwise very good.



Egypt in 309 beautiful illustrations, many in colour

352. VALERIANI, Domenico / SEGATO, Girolamo. Nuova illustrazione storico-monumentale del basso e dell’alto Egitto. Including: Atlante monumentale del basso e dell’alto Egitto.

Florence, Paolo Fumagalli, 1836–37 (text) & 1837–41 (plates). 2 text vols. (8°) and 2 plate vols. (large folio). 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; making 309 illustrations in total. Contemporary green (text) and brown (plates) half morocco, “agate” chemical marbled sides. € 18,000



First edition of a beautiful series of illustrations of Egypt and classical Egyptian monuments, with the accompanying text volumes giving detailed information on each illustration. The illustrations show maps, costumes and views of both ancient and modern Egypt. The scientist and Egyptologist Girolamo Segato (1792–1836) began working on a new description and depiction of Egypt, selecting illustrations from the works of Denon, Grau and Rosellini, and also including his own original drawings. After his premature death his collaborator Domenico Valeriani finished the work and provided the accompanying texts.

Segato is best known for his technique similar to mummification, this technique of petrification remains mysterious, despite numerous studies and attempts to imitate, as he destroyed all his documentation before his death.

The text and plates volumes with marginal foxing throughout, minor except in the preliminary leaves. Otherwise in good condition. The binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, damage to the upper right corner of the first plates volume, resulting in a stain on the front

endpapers, and the upper half of the sides on the second plate volume faded, otherwise good and structurally sound.

Blackmer 1521 (plate volumes only, erroneously noting 159 plates). Blackmer sales cat. 984 (160 plates). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 301. ICCU 0154707. For Segato: Almagia, “Segato, Girolamo” in: Treccani Enciclopedia Italiana (online ed.).

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

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

Venice, Paolo Baglioni, 1661–64. 12mo. 4 vols. With a woodcut in the text and a full-page engraving (both diagrammatic). Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine titles; all edges of vol. 2 sprinkled in red. € 18,500



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

Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine, proceeding to Baghdad and then into Persia, where he married and sojourned in the court of Shah Abbas. While staying with the Sultan of Bandar Abbas, he "met the son of the ruler of Dibba who was visiting. From this he learned that Dibba had formerly been subject to the kingdom of Hormuz, but was at that time loyal to the Safavids who in 1623 sent troops to Dibba, Khor Fakkan and other ports on the southeast coast of Arabia in order to prepare for a Portuguese counter-attack following their expulsion from Hormuz (Jarun). In fact, the Portuguese under Ruy Freire were so

successful that the people of Dibba turned on their Safavid overlords, putting them all to death, whereupon a Portuguese garrison of 50 men was installed at Dibba. More Portuguese forces, however, had to be sent to Dibba in 1627 as a result of an Arab revolt. Curiously, two years later the Portuguese proposed moving part of the Mandaean population of southern Iraq, under pressure from neighbouring Arab tribes, to Dibba" (UAE History: 2000 to 200 years ago – UAEinteract, online).

Della Valle continued his travels east to the coast of India, Goa and Muscat, and thence back to Aleppo by way of Basra. He reached Rome in 1626, where the original Italian text of his letters written to the Neapolitan physician Mario Schipano was published. Only the first volume, dealing with Turkey, saw print during his lifetime. The two-part volume II on Persia was released in 1658, four years after his death; in 1662 the Turkey volume saw a second edition, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. A single-volume English translation of the Indian travels appeared in 1665.

Occasional slight brownstaining, otherwise fine.

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

*Della Valle's travels in the Near East, Persia and Arabia:
"one of the finest works of travel literature" (Howgego)*



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

Geneva, J. H. Widerhold, 1674. Folio. 4 vols. bound as 1. First title-page printed in red and black, each title-page with Widerholds's woodcut device. With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife. Further with woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, factotums and several small woodcuts in the text. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine-title, blue sprinkled edges. € 15,000

First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and references to Dibba. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities [...] Della Valle's eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of

Shah Abbas' reign" (Gurney).

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

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

Rare and important colour-plate book

355. VAN LENNEP, Henry John. The Oriental Album: Twenty illustrations in oil colors of the people and scenery of Turkey, with an explanatory and descriptive text.

New York, Anson D. F. Randolph, 1862. Folio. Tinted lithographic additional title by Charles Parsons, printed by Endicott & Co., 20 chromolithographic plates by Parsons after van Lennep, all printed by Endicott & Co. of New York. Expertly bound to style in half dark green morocco over period patterned cloth covered boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt. € 25,000



A rare and important colour-plate book: one of the relatively few American costume books, and certainly the best such created in 19th century America. This is a notable and unusual instance of the taste for the Ottoman or “Turkish” which manifested itself in the furniture of the period but seldom in books. In terms of American colour-plate books, this is one of the only large projects from the 1860s, when the Civil War seems to have curtailed production of such lavish enterprises. “The one really big chromolithographic book of this decade [...] the art is simple, but [Charles] Parson’s hand is obvious in the good lithography, and Endicott’s printing is well done for its time” (McGrath). “Endicott achieved a rich variety of color which demonstrated the increased technical ability of American printers in the medium” (Reese). Henry Van Lennep was born in Smyrna, the son of European merchants. Educated, on the advice of American missionaries, in the United States, he returned to Turkey as a missionary in 1840, and spent most of the next twenty years in various parts of the Ottoman Empire. Returning to the United States in 1861, he turned his superb original drawings of Middle Eastern life into the Oriental Album. The plates include two scenes of Jewish life in the Ottoman Empire. Included are plates of “A Turkish Effendi”, “Armenian Lady (at home)”, “Turkish and Armenian Ladies (abroad)”, “Turkish Scribe”, “Turkish Lady of Rank (at home)”, “Turkish Cavass (police officer)”, “Turkish Lady (unveiled)”, “Armenian Piper”, “Armenian Ladies (at home)”, “Armenian Marriage Procession”, “Armenian Bride”, “Albanian Guard”, “Armenian Peasant Woman”, “Bagdad Merchant (travelling)”, “Jewish Marriage”, “Jewish Merchant”, “Gypsy Fortune Telling”, “Bandit Chief”, “Circassian Warrior”, “Druse Girl”

Bennett, p. 108. Blackmer Catalogue 1715. Blackmer Sale 1500. DAB XIX, 200. McGrath, pp. 38, 115, 162. Reese, Stamped with a National Character 97. Atabey 1274.



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

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

Strasbourg, Johann Knobloch, 1516. 4°. With title woodcut and 47 woodcuts in the text (including 1 full-page illustration). Blindstamped dark blue morocco by Riviere & Son with giltstamped spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 250,000

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

Lodovico di Varthema’s “Itinerario” contains the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today’s United Arab Emirates: on his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah (“Giulfar”) and portrayed the city as “most excellent and abounding in everything”, with “a good seaport”, and whose inhabitants are “all Muslims”. While Montalboddo’s famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema’s work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast. All early editions of Varthema’s “Itinerario” are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below). This – the first illustrated one – is certainly the rarest of them all: international auction records list not a single copy. The 1510 editio princeps was offered for US\$ 1 million at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair in April 2011.

Varthema, a gentleman from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: “Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there”, he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, “it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple.”

Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. His good fortune did not continue unabated, however: after embarking at Jeddah and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, and any historical or cultural information deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a very documented stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

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

A few contemporary underlinings and marginalia. Some slight browning and staining as usual; stamp of the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen on the reverse of the title.

VD 16, ZV 15157. BM-STC 66. IA 113.543 (includes copies in BSB Munich and Wolfenbüttel). Benzing (Strasbourg) 100. Schmidt (Knobloch) 132. Ritter (IV) 932 & 2000. Müller 132, 170. Kristeller 383. Paulitschke 296. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 305. Röhricht 574. Cf. exhibition cat. “Hajj – The Journey Through Art” (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro 2239 (other editions only).

The second original edition, second issue

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

Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler, (30 April 1523). 8°. Large woodcut on title with decorative woodcut border, putti above and below (Sander 7494 and pl. 93). Roman letter, numerous floriated white on black woodcut initials. Modern calf bound to style: covers with concentric frames in blind fillets, gilt fleurons at outer corners, central lozenge in gilt. Spine with five raised bands, lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 125,000



Second original Italian edition, second issue of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates. The fine title woodcut shows Varthema seated on a bench in front of a building, writing on a globe, behind him a set of dividers; in the background a landscape with a ship at sea and a castle. 18th-century collection shelfmark to title page. A very clean, appealingly-bound copy; a few minor traces of worming have been professionally repaired. Rare; only four copies in international auction records. OCLC lists five copies only (Yale, Trinity College Hartford, NYPL, BL, BnF).

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

Early original edition

358. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Itinerario de Ludovico de Varthema Bolognese nello Egitto, nella Soria, nella Arabia deserta, & felice, nella Persia, nella India, & nela Ethyopia. Le fede el vivere, & costumi delle prefate provincie. Et al presente agiontovi alcune isole novamente ritrovate.

Venice, Francesco Bindoni & Maffeo Pasini, April 1535. Small 8°. With woodcut title illustration and woodcut printer's device to final leaf. Near-contemporary limp vellum with traces of a handwritten spine title. € 18,000

Still early original Italian edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates. This edition includes the itinerary of the island of Yucatan (fols. 89ff.), repeated from the 1526 edition of Varthema; Juan Díaz's account of Juan de Grijalva's 1518 expedition to Middle America, first published in Venice in 1520.

Trimmed closely with occasional slight loss to the outermost letters of the page. Some browning and waterstains. The fine title woodcut, copied from Scinzenzeler's 1523 edition, shows Varthema seated on a bench in front of a building, writing on a globe, behind him a set of dividers; in the background is a landscape with a ship at sea and a castle. 17th century ink annotation to verso of last leaf. Rare; a single complete copy in international auction records since 1936. OCLC lists six copies only.

Edit 16, CNCE 48228. BM-STC Italian 73. Macro 2239. Gay 140. Röhricht 574, p. 163. Cordier Indosinica I, 98f. Fumagalli 77. Harrisse 205. Sabin 98646. Alden, European Americana, 535/20. OCLC 56581916. Cf. Blackmer 1719. (1523 edition). Boies Penrose, pp. 28–32. Exhibition cat. "Haji – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 68 (1520 edition). Not in the Atabey collection. Not in Adams.



An early German edition with 44 illustrations

359. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterliche unnd Lobwirdige Reyß [...] sagend von den Landen Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia, Persia, India, und Ethiofia, von deren gestalt, sitten, Leben, Pollicey, Glauben unnd Ceremonien [...].

(Frankfurt/Main, Hermann Gülfferich), 1548. 4°. Title-page and title woodcut printed in red and black; full-page woodcut on reverse of title-page and 44 woodcuts in the text by Jörg Breu the elder. Bound with eight contemporary pamphlets. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards. All edges red. Remains of two clasps. € 150,000

Sixth or seventh, still early German edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

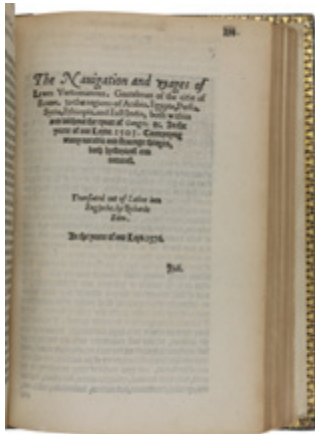
Bound at the end of the volume are eight rare contemporary pamphlets, including two concerned with the Ottoman wars, two others so rare that they are bibliographically unrecorded (a full list with references is available upon request). Binding is mildly rubbed and bumped; interior shows slight browning and fingerstaining with occasional edge damage. Pastedown has ownership and bookplate of the Bildhausen Cistercians, dissolved in 1803.

VD 16, ZV 15159 (BSB copy lost). IA 113.553 (s. v. "Barthema", citing 212 pp. only: no more than six copies, all in Germany). Goedeke I, 379, 17, 7. Cf. Röhricht no. 574, p. 164; Cordier Indosinica I, 103; Röttinger 115 (all for Gülfferich's 1549 ed.). Cf. exhibition cat. "Haji – The Journey Through Art" (Doha 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Blackmer 1719. Gay 140 (a 1556 Frankfurt ed). Cox I, 260. Macro 2239 (other eds.). Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 68 (1520 ed.). Boies Penrose, p. 28–32. Not in Atabey, BM, or Adams.



First English edition: an excellent, entirely complete copy with fine provenance

360. (VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. The Navigation and v[o]yages of Lewes Vertomannus, Gentelman of the citie of Rome, to the regions of Arabia, Egypte, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within and without the ryver of Ganges, etc. In the yeere of our Lorde 1503. Conteynyng many notable and straunge thinges, both hystoricall and naturall. Translated out of Latine into Engylshe, by Richarde Eden).



London, Richard Jugge, 1577. 4°. With historiated woodcut initials. Splendid modern full navy blue morocco, bands on spine with title showing faded gilt, covers double-ruled gilt. € 265,000

The first English edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

Published as an extensive part of "The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies" – one of the first English versions of the significant collection edited by Pietro Martire d'Anghiera (Peter Martyr, 1457–1526). The first independently published English translation would not appear until 1863: Varthema's travelogue was included for the first time in the present translated edition of Martyr's "History". The translation, with some omissions, is that of Decades I–III of "De Orbe Novo" by Martyr, with additions from other sources, edited by Richard Eden and Richard Willes. Willes was a member of the Jesuits from 1565 to 1572 and was familiar with Maffei, the Jesuit chronicler whose account he drew on for this work. Under the benefaction of the Earl of Bedford, Willes expanded Eden's translation to include, apart from Varthema's travels, four Decades and an

abridgement of Decades V–VIII; Frobisher's voyage for a Northwest Passage, Sebastian Cabot's voyages to the Arctic for the Moscovy Company, Cortez's conquest of Mexico, Pereira's description of China, 1565, Acosta and Maffei's notices of Japan, 1573, and the first two English voyages to West Africa. Also, this is the first account in English of Magellan's circumnavigation, as well as the first printed work to advocate a British colony in North America.

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

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

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



Excessively rare German edition

361. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Hodaeporicon Indiae Orientalis; Das ist: Warhafftige Beschreibung der ansehnlich lobwürdigen Reyß, welche der edel, gestreng und weiterfahrne Ritter, H. Ludwig di Barthema von Bononien aus Italia bürtig, in die Orientalische und Morgenländer, Syrien, beide Arabien, Persien und Indien, auch in Egypten und Ethyopien, zu Land und Wasser persönlich verrichtet [...].

Leipzig, Henning Groß, 1608. 8°. Title-page printed in red and black. With 21 folding engraved plates and woodcut device at the end. Contemporary vellum with handwritten spine title. Traces of ties. € 28,000

Excessively rare first printing of Hieronymus Megiser's German translation: Ludovico di Varthema's famous account of travels to Arabia, Syria, Persia, Ethiopia, India and the East Indies; a highly important and adventurous narrative including the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United

Arab Emirates. This first edition of this translation is so rare that Röhricht doubted its existence.

Somewhat browned throughout due to paper. Several contemp. underlinings and marginalia in red and black ink. Contemp. ownership "Michael Thomas, Ao. 1635, 1 Octobris" on t.p. and note of acquisition ("const. 8 ggr") on flyleaf (with later ownership "A.U.D.S. 1715" and further provenance note "Aus des Vice Praesid. Fryers Erbschafft" on pastedown).

VD 17, 39:129377V. Goedeke I, p. 379, no. 17, item 9 (note). Röhricht 574, p. 165. Cf. Cordier, Indosinica, col. 104 (1610 reprint only). Macro 2239f.; Gay 140; Blackmer 1719; Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 68; Cox I, p. 260; Howeogo, to 1800, V15 (other eds. only). D. F. Lach, Asia in the making of Europe I, pp. 164–166, 503, 593–594 & passim. Not in Atabey.

From the library of Francis Drake

362. VINCENT, William. *The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea [...] Containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients [...] With Dissertations.*

London, A. Strahan for T. Cadell jun. and W. Davies, 1800–05. Large 4°. 2 vols. With engraved frontispiece in vol. 1, 8 engr. maps (6 folding), and 1 folding table.

Bound with: THE SAME. *The Voyage of Nearchus, and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea.* Oxford, Cadell & Davies, 1809. With 1 plate.

Contemporary giltstamped English full calf; spines rebacked with original gilt labels. € 5,000

First edition of this rare Middle Eastern geography, published in two parts: 1. From the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanguebar; 2. From the Gulph of Elana, in the Red Sea, to the Island of Ceylon. Includes an extensive discussion of the Arabian Peninsula, including sections on Myos Hormus, the Wealth of Arabia, the Coast of Yemen, Aden, Mokha and Omana, Oriental Commerce by the Gulph, etc. Among the plates are a map of the western Arabian coastline, a chart of the Red Sea, and al-Idrisi's famous world map, "a pinnacle of mediaeval cartography as well as of the history of geographical research" (cf. *Lex. z. Gesch. d. Kartographie*, p. 325; Tooley II, 405). William Vincent (1739–1815) served as headmaster and later Dean of Westminster, and "ancient geography was the subject which Vincent made his chief study" (DNB). Also includes Vincent's edition of the Greek text of the voyage of Nearchus.

Covers rubbed; corners bumped. Traces of old stamps, removed from title pages and half titles. Somewhat browned and brownstained. From the library of the antiquary and bookseller Francis Drake (1828–85), a descendant of the like-named English navigator and privateer, with his engr. bookplate to pastedowns. A good, wide-margined copy.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 311. DNB LVIII, 364. Graesse VII/2, 325. OCLC 6388867. Not in Atabey, Blackmer, Aboussouan, Weber, Henze, etc.



“Arabia Petrea” explored: an account of an 1865 expedition through the Sinai, Petra in Jordan, and surrounding regions, with 48 plates and albumen prints

363. VISCONTI, Giammartino Arconati. *Diario di un viaggio in Arabia Petrea* (1865). Including: Atlante per servire al Diario di un viaggio in Arabia Petrea.

Torino, Vincenzo Bona, 1872. Royal 4°. 2 vols. With 2 title-pages printed in red and black; vol. 1 with 2 folding lithographed maps (1 printed in black, brown and blue, with the route coloured by hand in red, of the Sinai Peninsula; the other in black and white, of the city of Petra); 40 mounted albumen prints after paintings by Emile Pierre Metzmacher (mainly 11.5 × 16 cm), individually mounted with letterpress captions on the mount; and 2 engraved plates; vol. 2 with 6 numbered engraved plates of molluscs and insects. Diario in the original publisher's maroon cloth with the author's crowned monogram gold-blocked on the front board and spine. Atlante in the original publisher's blue cloth, with the author's crowned monogram and the title gold-blocked on the front board. Both volumes with gilt edges, orange endpapers and with tissue guard leaves tipped in, protecting the albumen prints and engraved plates. € 25,000

Rare first and only edition of an Italian account of an 1865 expedition through “Arabia Petrea”, meaning the Sinai Peninsula and adjoining parts of what are now Israel and Jordan, including the ancient city of Petra, now in Jordan, where parts of “Raiders of the Lost Arc” were filmed (the spectacular ancient buildings are carved into the solid rock walls of the cliffs and probably date from the 5th century BC to the 2nd century AD).



The photographically reproduced paintings show the author on camelback, numerous Bedouins, Arabs, Egyptians and Ethiopians as well as archaeological sites, monuments and topographic views. The plates in the second volume depict molluscs and insects, reflecting the author's own research interests in the field of natural history, in addition to archaeology. The typography has been designed to suit the antiquarian subject, with Louis Perrin's Augustaux roman capitals on the title-pages, the main text set in what would then have been considered an "antique" style (types influenced by pre-1800 models) and sans-serif capitals used to represent the ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions. The author quite literally put his stamp on the work, with his crowned monogram not only on the title-page and binding, but also embossed in the paper, where it serves as a sort of watermark.

The book does not indicate the size of the edition, but since most of the illustrations are original albumen prints, there cannot have been many copies produced. The present copy may be a more deluxe binding than the Blackmer copy, also inscribed by the author to a woman, for it was in green cloth with only Visconti's single initial "V" on the front board. The volume with the *Diario* is a presentation copy with the author's presentation inscription to a woman named Josephine.

Bindings slightly worn, the blue cloth a little stained. First and last leaves of both volumes browned, some foxing, some fly-leaves with a tear (not affecting the plates), the map of Petra stained due to oxidation, with some browning caused by the albumen prints on the facing leaves, but overall in good condition.

Blackmer 1742. Gay 3650 bis. Macro 2254 (not noting plates): Not in Howgego, Ibrahim-Hilmy, or Weber.

Islamic architecture, illustrated



364. VOGÜÉ, Melchior, de. Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du Ier au VIIe siècle.

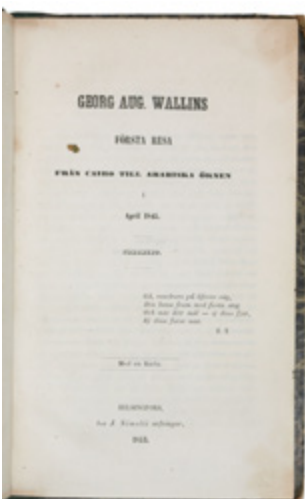
Paris, J. Baudry, 1865–77. Folio. 2 volumes. With a total of 3 maps (2 in colour) & 152 mostly full-page plates, several with tinted lithographed backgrounds. Later red half morocco with giltstamped spine titles. € 25,000

First edition of this detailed study of Syrian decorative architectural art. "De Vogüé travelled with William Waddington in 1853 and 1854, exploring the area from Aleppo to Damascus, Palmyra and Basra. It was an important expedition and much new material was uncovered. The author became ambassador to the Porte in 1871" (Blackmer).

Occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set.

Blackmer 174. Not in Weber.

Extremely rare account of a journey through Arabia



365. WALLIN, Georg August (Yrjö Aukusti). första Resa från Cairo till Arabiska Öknerna i April 1845. Fragment.

Helsingfors (Helsinki), (S. Baranovskij for) J. Simelius, 1853. 8°. With lithographed map at the end of the volume; printed notes of a Bedouin melody within the text. Green half calf with contemporary marbled boards and giltstamped title to rebeked spine. € 8,500

First edition, published posthumously. – Extremely rare account of Wallin's principal journey through Arabia, unknown to most bibliographers: "It was not until two years after his death", writes Henze, "that the report of his first (and most important) journey (performed in 1845, a year before the appearance of the first volume of Carl Ritter's 'Arabia') was published". This refers to the English "Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca", which was printed in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* in 1854. In fact, an extensive account of the first leg of this highly significant journey was first given to the world in December 1853, but little more than a year after the author's passing. Of this Swedish-language book, edited by Berndt Otto Schauman, fewer than two dozen copies are known worldwide, 12 of which are in Finnish libraries, the remainder

distributed throughout Sweden (4 copies), Germany (2 copies), Denmark, France, and the U.S.A. (a single copy each). In contrast with the later JRGS publication, the present work includes an appendix rendering Arabic terms and phrases that occur throughout the text in the original language and script.

Like his more famous contemporary J. L. Burckhardt, Wallin was fluent in Arabic and, in local costume, was capable of passing for a scholarly sheikh. Indeed, the two explorers are often compared: "I see many points of resemblance between them, the same iron constitution, the same versatility, the same indomitable energy, the same imperturbable temper" (H. C. Rawlinson, quoted in Henze). Financially backed by his alma mater, the University of Helsinki, Wallin departed for the Middle East in 1843 and set out on his expeditions from Cairo under the name of Abd al-Wali. "In 1845, proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt" (Howgego). More precisely, he "moved eastwards from Wadi al-Araba, first touching upon the upper regions of Wadi Sirhan, then on to the oasis of Djuj ('Algawf') and crossed the central regions of Shammar, via Djobbah ('Gubbi'), the Great Nefud ('Nufood'), and Hail [...] Of Shammar and its inhabitants he provided the fullest account, unsurpassed by later travellers in its scholarly precision" (Henze). After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors. His notes provide a detailed overview of the political and religious movements and the role of the different tribes in Palestine and especially in Saudi Arabia.

Stamped ownership "L. L. Cygnaeus, Helsingfors" to flyleaf. A fine, largely unbrowned copy.

K.-E. Henriksson (A Wallin Bibliography), in: Studia orientalia 17 (1952), pp. 13–16, at p. 13. OCLC 551923331. Cf. Macro 2262. Howgego II (1800–50), W12, p. 627. Henze V, 452 (all citing only the 1854 JRGS publication). Cf. Fück 198 (mentioning the journey). Not in Gay or Ibrahim-Hilmy.

One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf

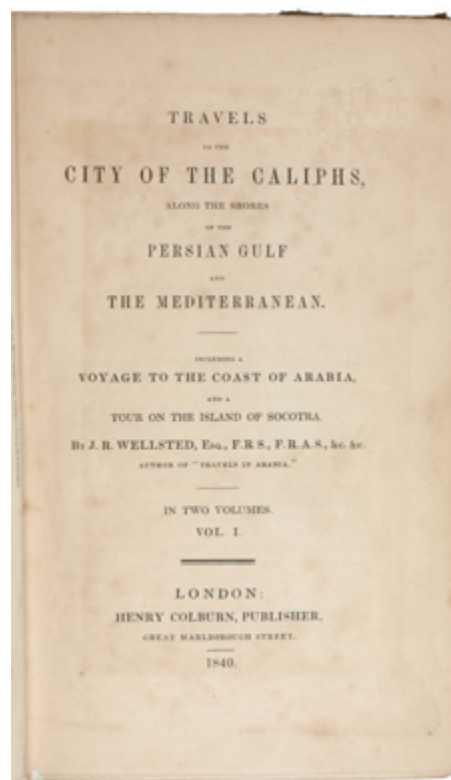
366. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

London, Henry Colburn, 1840. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithographed frontispieces and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Contemporary blindstamped cloth with gilt title to spine. € 6,000

Only edition. One of the best English 19th-c. accounts of Arabia and the Gulf. Wellsted's short career was almost entirely devoted to the surveying of the Red Sea, Arabia and Oman, undertaken on a number of expeditions between 1830 and 1837. On board the surveying ship *Palinurus* he was the first European to set foot in the interior of Oman. Starting late in 1835 from the easternmost point of Oman, Wellsted made his way westward through the Ja'alan region to the Wahibah Sands and then struck north up the Wadi Batha to Samad. There he was joined by Lieutenant F. Whitelock, also of the Indian Navy, who had set out from Muscat later. Together they reached Nazwa, the ancient capital of Oman, and climbed the lower slopes of the Jabal al-Akhdhar, in central Oman. In January 1836 they arrived on the Al-Batinah coast and then turned west, recrossing the Hajar mountains and emerging on the edge of the Dhaharah, the rocky steppe that stretches west toward the Rub' al-Khali.

Bindings rubbed; spines rebacked. Interior somewhat foxed as common. Removed from the Worcester Public Library. Rare; the Peter Hopkirk copy fetched £3,500 at Sotheby's (Oct 14, 1998, lot 1192).

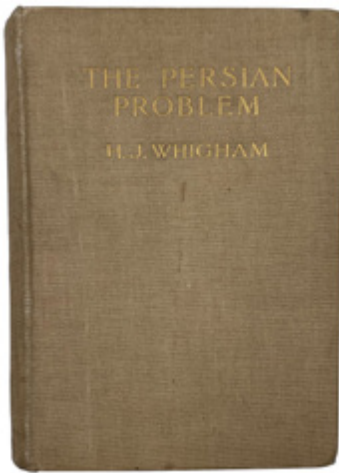
Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2283. Howgego III, 635. Weber I, 67. Wilson 242. Henze IV, 476. Not in Gay, Blackmer, or Ghani.



Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf

367. WHIGHAM, H[enry] J[ames]. *The Persian Problem.* An examination of the rival positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia with some account of the Persian Gulf and Bagdad Railway.

London, Isbister & Co., 1903. 8°. Folding map frontispiece and 2 full-page maps to the text, 2 as plates, 23 plates. Original sand buckram, title gilt to spine and upper board, top edge gilt. € 6,500



First and only edition. Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf, published in response to the grant of the Baghdad Railway concession by the Ottoman Government to a German-backed consortium. Assesses the economic, military and political implications of rival claims in the various states of the area.

Whigham was a well-connected Scottish author who emigrated to America and worked as drama critic on the Chicago Tribune, and as a war correspondent at the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese Wars. A close friend and correspondent of British Persian Gulf opinion-makers Lord Curzon and Sir Percy Cox, Whigham wrote the book, based on his extensive travels in the region, at the request of Lord Curzon, who had “advised [him] to go to the Gulf [and] instructed his subordinate officials in that part of the world to give me all the assistance in their power”. Whigham is probably best remembered as a prominent amateur golfer, winner of the second and third US Amateur Championships, and author of “How to Play Golf”, the first golf instruction manual illustrated from action photographs.

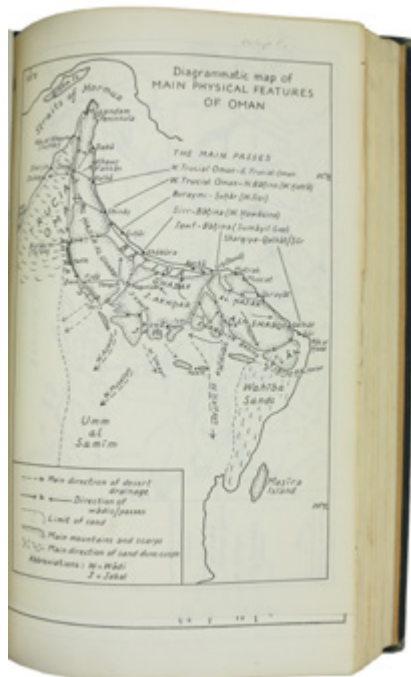
Diba Collection 1978, 227. Wilson 243. OCLC 2987283.

Tribal Land Settlement in Oman

368. WILKINSON, John C[raven]. *Arab Settlement in Oman: The Origins and Development of the Tribal Pattern and its Relationship to the Imamate.*

[Oxford], December 1969. Folio. Duplicated typescript, 2 volumes bound in one. With 6 maps and 5 genealogical trees. Blue cloth, gilt lettering to spine. € 1,500

The rare, unpublished doctoral thesis of J. C. Wilkinson (b. 1934), “arguably the foremost Western scholar to have worked on the history of Oman, a field of study that he has dominated for the last half century” (University of Exeter, Special Collections).



After graduating from Oxford in 1957, Wilkinson went to work in the oil industry. The Sultan of Muscat and Oman had granted a 75-year concession to the Iraq Petroleum Company, who set up an associate company called Petroleum Development (Oman) to run the oil operations in the Sultanate. Wilkinson was appointed first to Qatar in 1958, moving to Abu Dhabi the following year and then on to Trucial Oman before he transferred to work for Shell in 1962. After working in Laos and other locations, he returned to Oman in 1965. During the 1950s and 1960s Wilkinson witnessed first-hand how the politics of oil clashed with the Imamate society that inhabited central Oman – a topic that, in its various ramifications, would remain at the centre of much of his scholarly work over the next few decades. In 1965 he left Shell and returned to Oxford to work on his present dissertation under the supervision of Albert Hourani and Freddy Beeston. From 1969 until his retirement in 1997, Wilkinson taught Islamic studies, specializing in Ibadi studies, at Oxford. During this time he consolidated his reputation as an expert on Oman and the Gulf. Extremities worn, internally sound. Ownership “Peyton” to flyleaf. OCLC lists only four copies of this typescript dissertation (University of Oxford, British Library, University of Exeter, Edinburgh University Library).

OCLC 606069886.

Abothubbee

369. WYLD, James. The Persian Gulf. Persia with the Adjacent Countries of Russia, India & Turkey.

London, James Wyld, [1857]. 495 × 715 mm. Lithographed map with original hand-coloured outlines. Dissected into 21 sections and mounted on linen; marbled paper to the folded end sections. In original cloth slipcase with publisher's label to upper board, handwritten title. Title label to spine. € 9,500

Highly detailed folding map of the Arabian Peninsula and adjacent regions from Turkey and the Caucasus down to Aden, to Persia and Central Asia through to north-western India. Two inset maps of the town and bay of Bushire (Bushehr) and the adjacent islands of Karrack and Corgo (now Khark and Kharko). The present-day Emirates are marked "Aymaun", "Sharja", "Debai", "Abothubbee", "Khorefacawn" and "Fidgeerah", with present-day Ras al-Khaimah labelled "Shaum". A finely preserved example of this map, offering an impressive degree of detail and showing numerous settlements not found in contemporary rival publications. Scarce, the only other copy traced in the British Library.

Not in: Sultan bin M. Al-Qasimi, The Gulf in Historic Maps (1st or 2nd ed.).



Yaqut al-Hamawi's 13th century Arabic Gazetteer

370. YAQUT AL-RUMI AL-HAMAWI / WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand (ed.). Jacut's geographisches Wörterbuch aus den Handschriften zu Berlin, St. Petersburg und Paris [...].

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1866–73. 4°. 6 vols. With 6 letterpress plates. Near-contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped volume numbers to spine. 2 volumes bound with the original printed wrappers. € 12,500



First edition, rare. The 19th century classic edition of Yaqut's famous geography, prepared by the German orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld (1808–99). The four volumes of Arabic text are completed by annotations and indexes in volumes V and VI, including "some 12,000 persons, many with additional bibliographical references" (cf. Fück). Composed between 1224 and 1228 and considered a literary geography, Yaqut's work is essentially an alphabetical index of place names from the literary corpus of the Arabs. The geographical descriptions are enriched with historical, ethnographic, and associated narrative material, historical sketches and accounts of Muslim conquests, names of governors, monuments, and local celebrities.

The four volumes of text are removed from the library of the Munich Franciscan monastery, with their stamp of ownership to versos of title-page or flyleaf. Later in the collection of the German historian Else Reitemeyer (b. 1873) with her handwritten ownership to flyleaves (vols. I–IV). German title-page and foreword of first volume (12 pp.) bound between pp. 480 and 481. Extremities occasionally very slightly rubbed. Last 20 pages of volume V pierced near right margin (not touching text). In all a very well preserved copy of this monumental series.

Fück 193f. OCLC 3423433. Not in Zenker.

“Secret”: wartime notes and correspondence from the desk of the Aden Residency

371. [YEMEN] – JACOB, Harold Fenton, British army officer and Political Agent (1866–1936). A collection of papers from the Yemen Residency.

Mostly Aden, mainly 1911–17, with additional material to 1925. Correspondence, memoranda, and notes in English and Arabic. 2 typescript pp. (folio), 15 handwritten pp. (4°), 32 handwritten pp. (8°). € 7,500

A collection of prewar and wartime notes and correspondence, some labelled “secret”, from the desk of the longtime First Assistant Resident in Aden, Lt. Col. Harold F. Jacob, who served in this capacity from 1910 to 1917 (and, once the War started, was also Chief Political Officer to the Aden Field Force).

In a classified report to a superior concerning tribal allegiances in Yemen and the threat of an Ottoman incursion, dated 30 June 1915, he writes: “Interviewed the Abdali Sultan at Lahej yesterday and the following is what I have been able to elicit. 1. The Sheikh Ibn Nasir Mukbil appears to be particularly anxious to secure our armed presence on the Haushabi border and Sheikh Husen Saleh the Azraki (our stipendiary) and Ali Ba Saleh the Haushabi Sultan’s Minister seem to be willing tools in his hand to effect that purpose. It must be remembered that Ibn Nasir Mukbil is still friendly to us or rather his unfriendliness is not proved. [...] It is hard to prophesy correctly in Arabia, and from a distance, since Arab politics change in so kaleidoscopic a fashion, but I am inclined to believe, even if there be certain hostile Turks and Arabs at Al Dareja, that the situation is not so critical as our friend the Abdali Sultan would have us believe. [...] [A]s the Sultan of Lahej is able to procure at this stage 600 camels in 2 days I am strongly in favour of our engaging them since, if hostilities open, he will find it extremely difficult to raise these numbers [...]”.

A telegram draft of 10 January 1917 to the General Officer Commanding Aden, likewise “secret”, Jacob writes: “Idrisi quite ready conclude supplementary agreement as outlined by Secretary of State (stop) [...] Says Farasan is part & parcel his sea-board and expects British protection from all outside interference (stop) Says British flag, however, as repugnant on Farasan as would be at Jizan and likely draw Turkish vengeance as implying cession of Islands to us; further will preclude future favours qua arms from France and Italy (stop) I fully sympathize with both agreements and believe presence of flag will place Farasan in category of annexation subject to ‘post-bellum’ adjudication (stop) [...]”.

Also, several items of Arabic correspondence, often with Jacob’s handwritten translation into English underneath. Also, a quantity of 8° pencil notes in English and Arabic, some in the hand of another officer (possibly the Aden Resident) and as early as 1911, often not easily legible, apparently referring among other subjects to “Philby”, “How Turks lost the Yemen”, etc.

Jacob spoke Arabic fluently and knew the Qur’an intimately. As Political Agent in Aden and in the Hinterland he served on Lord Allenby’s staff as an advisor on South West Arabia, where he became acquainted with Lawrence of Arabia. In 1915 he published a book on Southern Arabia, “Perfumes of Araby. Silhouettes of Al Yemen”.

Edges brittle; some browning and folds, but altogether a well-preserved survival.



III
FAITH



The sayings of Ali ibn Abi Talib

372. **ALI IBN ABI TALIB / STICKEL, Johann Gustav (ed.).** [Amtal 'Ali Ibn-Abi-Talib]. *Sententiae Ali Ben Abi Taleb, arabice et persice, e codice manuscripto vimariensi.*

Jena, Cröcker, 1834. 4°. Modern red half cloth with giltstamped title to spine. € 1,800

The sayings of Ali ibn Abi Talib, cousin and son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad and one of the central figures in Shia Islam, who ruled as the fourth caliph from 656 to 661. Text in Arabic, Persian, and Latin. Based on a Weimar manuscript, this was an early effort by the German scholar J. G. Stickel (1805–96), a student of Silvestre de Sacy, to establish himself as an oriental philologist at Jena University. Deaccessioned from the Bamberg University Library with their stamps and shelfmark label.

OCLC 4423742.

A famous tract against Islam

373. **[ALPHONSUS DE SPINA.** *Fortalicium fidei contra iudeos saracenos aliosque christiane fidei inimicos*].

[Lyon], Guillaume Balsarin, 22 May 1487. Small folio. Gothic type, 2 cols., 51 lines. With a woodcut in the text on fol. a2r and printer's device at the end. A single ink initial on p. a2 supplied by the owner. 18th century full calf with panelled boards and giltstamped spine label. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 18,000

Rare edition; a single copy in Great Britain. The “Fortalicium fidei”, the principal work (written ca. 1458) of the baptized Spanish Jew de Spina, is considered the “methodical and ideological foundation of the Inquisition. The book, divided into five chapters, targets chiefly Jews and Muslims” (cf. LMA I, 408f.). Of the five books, “the first [is] directed against those who deny the Divinity of Christ, the second against heretics, the third against the Jews, and the fourth against Islam and the Muslims, while the fifth book treats of the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell. In this last book the author dwells at length upon the demons and their hatred of men; the powers they have over men and the diminution of these powers, owing to the victory of Christ on the Cross, the final condition of the demons, etc.” (Catholic Encyclopaedia). Part 3, on the iniquities of the Jews, is a veritable encyclopaedia of mediaeval antisemitic libel, containing numbered lists of Jewish “cruelties” and refutations of the Jews’ supposed anti-Christian arguments. The section on Islam lists the numerous Saracen wars, while the fifth book is devoted to the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell and its resident demons, whose population the author calculates at over 133 million; this is one of the earliest printed discussions of witchcraft and a precursor to the “Malleus maleficarum”, the first edition of which appeared in the same year as this present edition.

Occasional contemporary ink marginalia (some touched by the binder’s knife); some slight worming, confined to blank margins. Some even browning and a weak waterstain, but a very good, wide-margined copy with an 18th century noble collection stamp (crowned Gothic letter G; not in Luge) on the first leaf.

HC 874*. Goff A-542. GW 1577. Proctor 8575. BMC VIII, 277. Polain 159. Pellechet 564. Coumont (Witchcraft) S84.4. Caillet 10305.



Very early manuscript treatise about the fatwa

374. [ARABIC MANUSCRIPT]. Kitab Al-Waqi'at fi'l-Fatawi [Kitab Al-Waghi'at Fi Al-Fatwi].

[Levant, ca. 1290]. Small 4° in 6s (17 × 14) cm. Arabic manuscript, 15 to 17 lines to the page, written in clear cursive ta'liq script on brown Middle Eastern paper. With occasional red rubrication. Contemporary (?) blind-tooled calf, mostly covered with later calf leaving only the contemporary back cover exposed. 19th century European paper endpapers. With a loose leaf of 18th century European paper with Arabic manuscript writing on one side. € 35,000



Lengthy and well preserved 13th century Arabic manuscript law book on the fatwa, produced in the Levant by an anonymous author. A fatwa is legal advice given by a Muslim authority on request, with the purpose of resolving a religious or legal problem that has arisen among members of Islam. The person who gives the legal information is familiar with Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*) and is referred to as a *mufiti*; the one who asks for legal advice is called *Mustafti*. According to the famed 13th-century Islamic jurist Ibn al-Qaayyim al-Jawziya *mufiti* were “God’s agents”. The present anonymous work seems to treat the jurisprudence of the fatwa itself, rather than declaring fatwa on something. The title means “The book of (kitab) analysis or understanding (al-waaqi) of the fatwa (fi'l-Fatawi)”. As described in the book itself this is the first volume of an unknown total.

Fatwas were produced by jurists from the 10th century onward and in the 13th century, when the present copy was made, several important Islamic lawbooks were compiled in India at the Sultanate of Delhi. Provenance: 1963 Elghanyan to Hagop Kevorkian (1872–1962); sold at Sotheby’s, 18 April 1983 (Kevorkian collection), lot 25; private collector. Binding a bit short. Shelf marks on the front pastedown. Later annotations on the 19th century front endpapers. First leaf repaired. A few minor holes throughout, paper browned, 2 quires in the middle detached. Otherwise in remarkably good condition for its age.

Schoenberg Database 29775.

Richly illustrated manuscript explaining Catholic doctrine to deaf-mutes



375. ASSAROTTI, Ottavio Giovanni Battista, philanthropist and educator (1753–1829), *Dottrina Christiana*.

[Genoa, ca. 1815–20]. 8° (233 × 170 mm). Italian manuscript on paper. One leaf with written introduction (one leaf missing), 117 ff. (instead of 118, numbered 1–95, 97–118) of full-page coloured drawings within two-line borders (206 × 138 mm) illustrating the Christian Doctrine, on strong paper, 3 blank ff. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with title lettered in gold. € 18,500

Interesting manuscript by Padre Ottavio Giovanni Battista Assarotti (1753–1829), containing a method to teach and explain the Christian doctrine to Genoese deaf-mutes. Assarotti was an Italian philanthropist and founder of the first school for deaf-mute people in Italy. After qualifying for the church, he entered the society of the Pietists, Scuole Pie, who devoted themselves to the training of young men. In 1801 he heard of the Abbé Sicard’s education of deaf people in Paris, and resolved to do something similar in Italy. He began with one pupil, and by degrees collected a small number around him. In 1805, Napoleon, hearing of his endeavours, ordered a convent to give

him a school-house and funds for supporting twelve scholars, to be taken from the convent revenues. The traditional and distinctive Italian manual alphabet is said to have been invented by Assarotti.

It is not certain that Assarotti himself is the author of the manuscript: while it may equally well have been conceived by one of his collaborators, it is based on the method invented and developed by Assarotti, who also designed the plates. The introduction explains how difficult it is to teach abstract concepts, such as religion, to deaf-mute pupils, so he painted these plates, invented by Assarotti: "He never wrote down his educational philosophy and methods, and so fell into obscurity after his death" (Deaf History Unveiled, 244f.). As far as we know this manuscript is the only surviving witness of his theories.

The style of the watercolours is somewhat primitive and popular, but very rich in detail, including elaborate plates illustrating Faith in general; Commandments; Prayers; 42 Sacraments; Virtues. The illustrations include views of paradise, hell, creation, functions of priests, symbols of all kinds of aspects of the Catholic faith.

In very good condition.

Dizionario biogr. degli Italiani IV, 433f. S. Monaci, Storia del R. Istituto nazionale dei sordomuti in Geneva (1901), 17–88 and passim. F. Donaver, "Il padre Assarotti", in: La Rass. naz. 23 (1901), 79–87. Deaf History Unveiled, ed. John Vickrey van Cleve (1993), 244f.

Mignon Theatre of Mecca

376. [AUSTRIAN TOY THEATRE]. The Caravan to Mecca. The Halt in the Desert.

Vienna, M. Trentsensky / London, A. N. Myers & Co., [before 1856]. Folio. 49 hand-coloured illustrations on 6 plates and hand-coloured folding lithographed backdrop (desert scene). Original blue wrappers with lithographed cover label.

€ 12,500

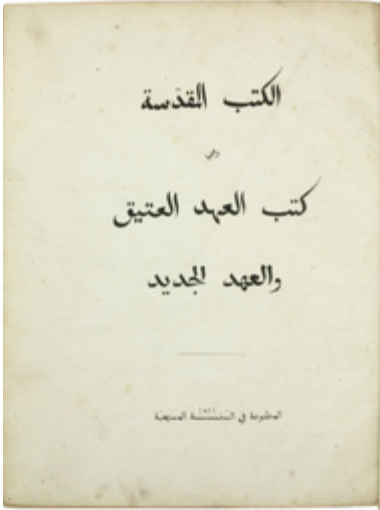


Charming Mignon Theatre of the kind popularized by the Viennese publisher Trentsensky around the mid-19th century and distributed throughout England by their London agent Myers, & Co. on the corner of Oxford and Berners Street. The desert landscape backdrop is to be populated by the pilgrims, camels, resting horses, etc., with plants, a large tent, a cooking fire, and many other details, all to be cut out from the present set of plates. Issued as "Exercises in Colouring", this set was clearly coloured by a trained contemporary artist rather than a dilettante.

The front cover is stained, spine splitting, but the plates are clean and well-preserved. Rarely encountered

complete, well-coloured, and in the original state. Another example, prominently featured in the 2012 Hajj exhibition at the British Museum, was cut and mounted.

Hajj. Journey to the Heart of Islam. London, British Museum 2012, p. 125 (fig. 125)



377. [BIBLIA ARABICA]. [Al-Kutub al-muqaddasa wa-hiya kutub al-‘ahd al-‘atiq wal-‘ahd al-gadid]. The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, in the Arabic Language.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Sarah Hodgson, 1811. Large 4°. Original blindstamped full calf over heavy boards with rubbed remains of gilt border. € 6,500

First edition. Arabic text (without vowel points) throughout, save for the English title-page. “This edition, produced under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham (Shute Barrington), was at first undertaken by Joseph Dacre Carlyle (1759–1806), Cambridge Professor of Arabic in 1795, and vicar of Newcastle in 1801. On Carlyle’s death Henry Ford, Lord Almoner Reader in Arabic at Oxford, took up the work, and saw the book through the press in 1811. The text is based, apparently, on the London Polyglot. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed £250 for 1000 copies to be distributed in Africa and Asia. The British and Foreign Bible Society also gave £250, and in addition purchased, or received for distribution, over 1000 copies” (Darlow/M.).

Binding rubbed, front hinge professionally repaired. Undecorated spine shows traces of a removed library label. Old ink shelfmarks and stamp of Grüssau Abbey at Bad Wimpfen’s St Peter’s Church on verso of title-page. Handwritten ownership of “Eug. Breitling, parochus

in Hamburg” (dated 1909) and note “Left by the wish of the Rev. A. Lehmann” at the end.

Darlow/Moule II, 1663. OCLC 165689213.

First edition of the Pentateuch in Arabic

378. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – Pentateuch]. ERPENIUS, Thomas (ed.). Turat Musa al-Nabi alayhi al-salam id est Pentateuchus Mosis Arabicè.

Leiden, Thomas Erpenius for Johannes Maire, 1622. 4°. (16), 458, (2) pp. 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 water-stain 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.

Bregelmans 1622–2. Darlow/Moule 1645. Smitskamp, PO 86.



Only two copies known in institutional collections

379. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – Psalmi]. Kitab mazamir Da'ud al-Nabi [...] malik 'ala' sha'b Bani Isra'il.

Padua, Typis Seminarii [Zuanne Manfrè], 1709. 8°. With full-page woodcut illustration at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary blindstamped calf over wooden boards with two clasps. € 12,500

Exceptionally rare Arabic Psalter, the first of several reprintings of 'Abd Allah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki's translation which had first appeared in Aleppo in 1706. Translated from the Greek Septuaginta Version, with the kathismata interspersed between the Psalms and with the Canticles following them. Edited, with a Paschalion for the years 1709–39 at the end, by Philipp Ghailán.

Only two copies known in institutional collections; collation agrees with that of the British Library copy (Biblioteca Marciana collation omits 116 pp. of preliminary matter). Binding professionally repaired; noticeable worming, mainly confined to margins. Some browning throughout; slight waterstaining near end. A few early 19th century inked notes in Hebrew. Provenance: 18th-century bookplate "Ex bibliotheca Johannis Marchioni Plebani Veneti" on final endpaper.

Darlow/Moule I, 1653 (note). BL shelfmark: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14501.a.31. Marciana shelfmark: 133-C-176. OCLC 94548458; (digital reproduction only).



The first Gospel printing in interlinear Arabic and Latin: illustrated

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

Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1591. Folio. With 149 text woodcuts by Leonardo Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Early 20th century half vellum. € 15,000

The first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version, prepared at the same time and printed by the same press as the first Arabic-only Gospel. These were the first works ever produced by Ferdinando de' Medici's "Medicea" press, founded by Pope Gregory XIII to spread the word of Christ in the Orient. Supervised by the able scholar Giovambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), its strength lay in oriental, especially Arabic, printing. After Raimondi's death, the press relocated to Florence.

The Arabic text is printed in Robert Granjon's famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type; as all early printed editions of the Arabic Gospels, it is based on the Alexandrian Vulgate (cf. Darlow/M. 1636). The Latin version is by Leonardo Sionita. The work begins with page 9, without a title page or any preliminary matter at all: "the intended prefatory matter was apparently never published" (Darlow/M.); these first eight pages were not supplied until the 1619 re-issue.

Light browning as common; a light waterstain to the margin of the first leaves, but a good, fairly wide-margined copy. Provenance: handwritten ownership "C. R. Lies" (?), dated Rome, 1931, on upper pastedown; later bookplate of Guy Evans.

Darlow/Moule 1637. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138. Ebert 7198. Graesse II, 531. Nagler XX, 326. Not in Adams



The first Gospel printed in interlinear Arabic and Latin – first re-issue



381. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – NT]. Arba’at Anajil Yasu’ al-Masih Sayyidina al-Muqaddasah. Sacrosancta quatuor Iesu Christi D. N. Evangelia. Arabice scripta, Latine reddita, figurisq[ue] ornata.

Rome, Typographia Medicea, (1591)–1619. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black, with the Medici arms. With 149 text woodcuts by L. N. Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Contemporary Italian flexible boards with ms. title to spine. € 18,000

The rare first re-issue, with new preliminary matter only, of the first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version, prepared at the same time and printed by the same press as the first Arabic-only Gospel. As issued in 1591, the work began with page 9, without a title page or any preliminary matter at all. The present 1619 re-issue contains 4 pages of preliminary matter (title page and a note “typographus lectori”); there also exist copies with two additional leaves of dedications not present here. Another re-issue, much more common, was released in 1774.

Occasional browning; a good, untrimmed and hence wide-margined copy in its original temporary binding.

Darlow/Moule 1643. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138.

A rare coloured and heightened in gold, complete edition of Krauss’ expertly illustrated biblical scenes from the gospels and epistles

382. [BIBLIA GERMANICA ILLUSTRATA]. KRAUSS, Johann Ulrich. Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust. Vorstellend alle Sonn- Fest- und feyertägliche nicht nur Evangelien, sondern auch Epistelen und Lectionen ...



Augsburg, Johann Ulrich Kraus, (1706). 2 parts in one vol. Folio. Part one with a vignette on the title-page, the preface with a headpiece and initial, a full-page allegorical engraving of the church signed: “Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.”, and 70 numbered (1–70) plates; part 2 with a vignette on the title-page, a full-page engraving of the apostles and their symbols “simbolum apostolorum” signed: “Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.”, and 50 numbered (71–120) plates. The vignettes, the initial and all engravings are beautifully coloured and heightened with gold. Contemporary speckled calf, gold-tooling on boards, gold-tooled decorations on spine, red title-label with title in gold on spine, gilt edges. € 38,000

A rare, complete, coloured and heightened in gold, first edition of Johann Ulrich Krauss’ *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust*, or “holy delight of the eye and soul”. Krauss (1655–1719) was a famous artist, engraver and publisher in Augsburg, South Germany during the second half of the 17th century. He was one of the most influential artists of the Baroque period in the south of Germany. This work contains 120 numbered plates, with two illustrations each – one biblical scene, in a golden border, on the upper half of the plate and the lower half of the plate contains a circular emblem within a elaborately decorated frame. These distinct frames and the use of certain colours are characteristic of the German Baroque style. Each plate is dedicated to a different holy day, indicated by a title at the head of the plate and in between the two illustrations the relevant Bible text for that day is engraved. Unlike other copies of Krauss’ work, the present copy is richly and beautifully coloured and even heightened with gold throughout, which adds a striking level of detail and nuance, otherwise missing from the uncoloured engravings. The colour and touches of gold in both the Biblical scenes and the

emblems add a whole different dimension and it brings the scenes in the illustrations to life. It is clear that much thought and attention went into the making of this copy, the plates are printed on thicker, heavier paper as to prevent the colour from bleeding through and making it almost twice as thick as uncoloured copies on thinner paper. Although the copy does not contain any ownership mark, it was almost certainly produced for an important public figure or an influential and/or wealthy patron.

Even though other copies of Krauss' *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust* are known, almost all are uncoloured and even lack some pages and/or plates. This is one of the only known complete and coloured, and thus very rare, copies of this work.

Binding shows some signs of wear, small note in black ink at the foot of the first full title-page, small marginal repairs to the half-title-page and 2 text leaves in part 1, some very slight browning or marginal soiling throughout, light stain on plate no. 32. This rare, coloured first edition of Krauss' "Picture Bible" is in good condition.

Faber du Faur, 1849; Landwehr, German 390; Praz, p. 389; Thieme/Becker, 21:440. cf. C. Schwingenstein, "Kraus, Johann Ulrich" in: NDB 12 (1980), pp. 689f.; Otto Reichl, Die Illustrationen in vier geistlichen Büchern des Augsburger Kupferstechers, Johann Ulrich Krauss. Studien zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte 294 (Strasbourg, 1933).

English Bible manuscript

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

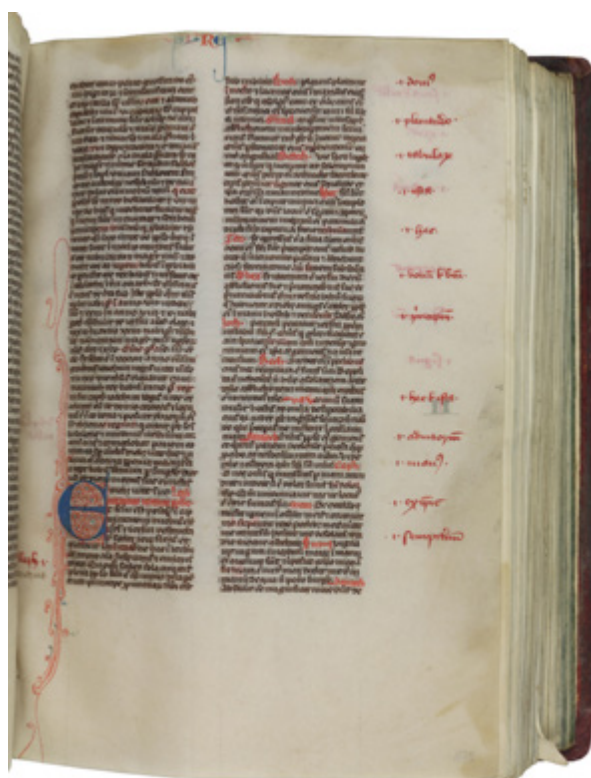
Northern France or England?, ca 1300. 4° (150 × 195 mm). 440 ff. (quires: a–fr6, g18, h–x16, y12, zA–D16, E10; recent pencil foliation). 55 lines, 2 columns (written space ca. 75 × 125 mm). Miniscule gothic bookhand in blank ink; emphases in red, page captions, chapter numbers, rubrication and Lombardic 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 (quarterly, a goat rampant and a sheaf of corn; inescutcheon a lion rampant; not in Olivier), 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 (53: "Fratres Ambrosius [...] moriturum", fols. 1r–3r), followed by Jerome's prologue to the Pentateuch ("Desiderii mei [...] in latinum eos transferre sermonem. Amen"); the text of Genesis begins on fol. 4r. The Second Book of Kings is followed by the Book of Isaiah (139v) 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 (at the lower edge of fol. 41v) 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.



*Lavishly and vividly hand-coloured copy of the famous Moerentorf Bible
by Moretus & Keerberghen, the standard Dutch translation of the Vulgate for centuries,
in contemporary, richly blind-tooled calf*

384. [BIBLIA NEERLANDICA]. Biblia sacra. Dat is de geheele heylighe schrifture bedeylt int out ende nieu Testament: van nieus met groote neersticheyt oversien, ende naer den lesten Roomschen text verbeterd door sommighe doctoren inder Heyligher Godtheyt inde vermaerde universiteyt van Loven.

Antwerp, (Daniel Vervliet and Hendrik Swingen for) Jan I Moretus & Jan I van Keerberghen, 1599. 2 vols. bound as 1.



Folio. With an engraved title-page (coloured by a contemporary hand with extensive use of gold) showing Moses on the left, David on the right, and the four evangelists below, and 90 woodcuts in the text of both the Old and the New Testament, all except one vividly coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, sewn on 5 supports, with brass catchplates, remnants of leather strap fastenings, brass corner pieces on all corners and a brass centrepiece on each board, all with brass bosses. € 27,500

Extraordinary copy of the first edition, published by Moretus (Moerentorf) & Van Keerberghen, of the famous Moerentorf Bible in the vernacular Dutch language, printed in 1599, especially interesting for its vivid contemporary hand-colouring and for its richly blind-tooled contemporary binding. The authoritative Moerentorf Bible or Moretus Bible, was a revision of the 1548 Louvain Bible in Dutch, but corrected based on the improved Latin Vulgate of 1592 published by the authority of Pope Clement VIII. The Moerentorf Bible met extraordinary success and “became the standard Bible for Dutch Roman Catholics” (Darlow/Moule) for almost three centuries, being repeatedly reprinted as the official Dutch translation of the Vulgate in the Low Countries.

Jan Moerentorf, better known as Jan I Moretus, published this revised Dutch translation of the Old and New Testament together in 1599 with the title *Biblia sacra*. The first woodcut of the Old Testament, in Genesis, is signed “P.B.” by Peter van der Borch, a Flemish painter, draughtsman and etcher who was full-time assistant to Christopher Plantin and illustrated many of his liturgical works. The other woodcut illustrations in the Old Testament are copied from the engraved print series of the German painter

and printmaker Hans Sebald Beham (1500–50), who was especially known for his very small engravings. The present edition appeared in two issues, one with the imprint of Moretus alone and the present one with the imprint of both Moretus and Van Keerberghen. Poortman shows a completely different first woodcut illustration (not signed P.B.) for the Moretus version, says its other illustrations are printed from a different series of blocks, differing in detail and rendering the scenes in mirror image, and also notes differences in the orthography.

With the bookplate (on the front paste-down) and library stamp (on a free endleaf, the back of the title-page, and the first text page) of Wetenschappelijke Bibliotheek Eindhoven, the former monastic library of the Augustinian monastery in Eindhoven and one of the most important scholarly theological libraries of the Netherlands. Also with one contemporary annotation on Pp1 of the Old Testament. Binding slightly worn around the edges, especially around the spine, edges a little dust-soiled and some damage to the back board where the leather fastenings were originally attached to the boards with brass pins, first two endpapers loose. Minor marginal stains, spots and dust-soiling, mostly in the first part, and a few creases throughout the book, a small tear in the right lower corner of Oo6 in the Old Testament (not affecting the text), a larger tear (partly restored) and restoration in the foot margin in L6 of the Old Testament. The colouring of the initials and woodcuts has slightly browned the paper. Overall, however, the Bible is in good condition. A beautiful copy of one of the most important Dutch Bibles ever published, here in a richly blind-tooled contemporary binding and complete with all the illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand.

Belgica typographica 1541–1600, 473 & 7886; Biblia Sacra 1599. B.dut.JM1.A; Bibliotheca Catholica Neerlandica impressa 4529; BM STC Dutch, p. 24; Darlow & Moule 3300; Dirk Imhof, Jan Moretus and the continuation of the Plantin press (1589–1610), B-36B; Pettegree, Netherlandish Books 3891; Poortman, Bijbel en prent I, and pp. 131–133, 217; STCV 12923651; USTC 402496; not in Adams.

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

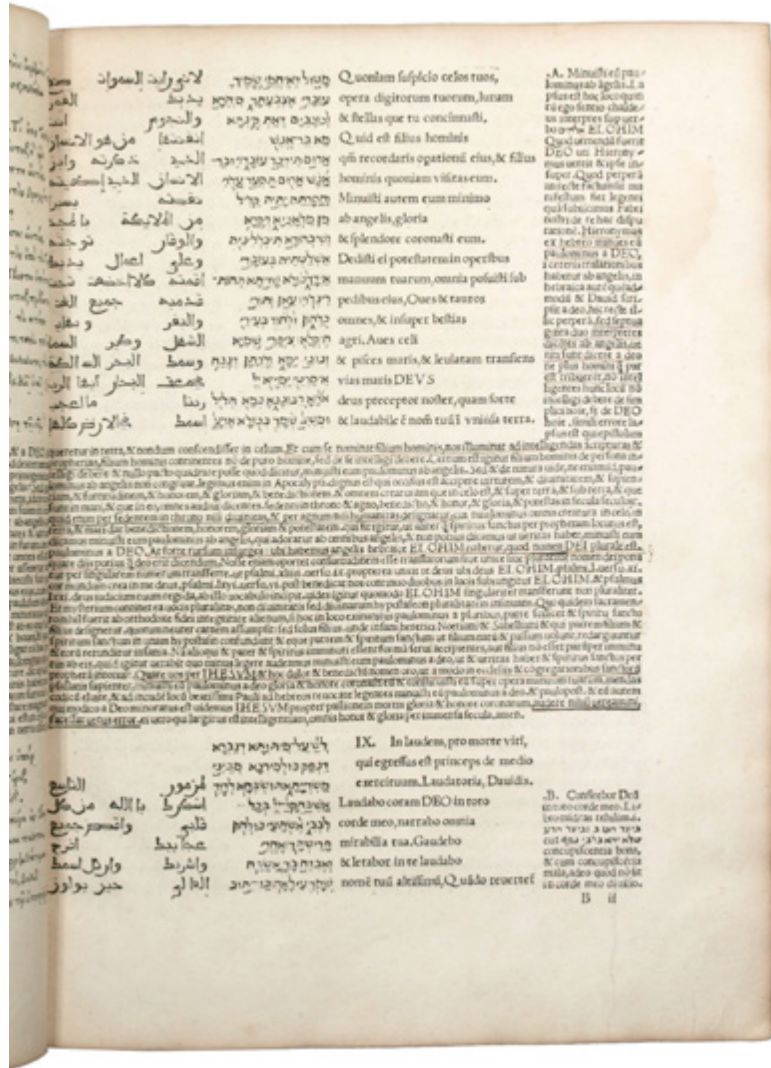
385. [BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA – VT – Psalmi]. Psalterium Hebreum, Grecum, Arabicum, & Chaldaicum, cum tribus latinis interpretationibus & glossis.

Genoa, Pietro Paulo Porro, 1516. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black within woodcut arabesque border, printer's device on final leaf. With parallel text in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Chaldaean (in their respective types), 4 columns to a page, 41 lines. 13 woodcut floriated initials. Rebound in near contemporary brown calf, carefully restored, edges and corners repaired, spine fully rebaked in seven compartments with modern gilt title and date. € 48,000

First edition. – The first polyglot edition of any part of the Bible, and also the first polyglot work ever published. It is of the utmost importance in several further respects, constituting the second book printed in Arabic from movable type (following Gregorio de Gregorii's "Kitab salat as-sawa'i", a Horologion for the Lebanese Melchites, printed in 1514), as well as the earliest Arabic printing of any portion of the Bible. It also contains the first edition of the Aramaic text of the Psalter and offers for the first time Kabbalistic texts from the Zohar. Furthermore, Giustiniani's commentary provides the first substantial biographical reference to Columbus (who had died in 1506), and is thus noted as an Americanum.

The learned Dominican Agostino Giustiniani (1470–1536) was Bishop of Nebbio in Corsica from 1514 and later became the first Professor of Arabic and Hebrew at Paris. His book is the first multilingual edition of any part of the Bible. Printed in eight parallel columns on double pages, Giustiniani's work comprises the text in Hebrew, a literal Latin translation thereof, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek Septuagint, Arabic, Aramaic (Chaldee), a literal Latin translation from the Aramaic, and scholia in the same languages. While Giustiniani aimed to edit the entire Bibel in this form, no further sections were published. This edition is also the only book printed at Genoa in the 16th century. The Milanese printer Porro maintained a press at Turin with his brother Galeazzo. Giustiniani summoned him to Genoa especially for the production of this edition, and had set up a press in the house of his brother Nicolo Giustiniani Paulo. The types were designed and cut for this edition under Porro's direction. Mild browning throughout, with some occasional waterstaining (more pronounced near beginning).

Adams B 1370. Darlow/Moule 1411, 1634 & 2401. Smitskamp, PO, 236. Alden-Landis 516/4. HARRISSE, BAV no. 88 (pp. 154–158). Sabin 66468. Sander 5957. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150, at p. 132, with colour ill. IV. StCB 25. Vinograd Genoa 1.



Spectacular Lord's Prayer in 150 languages, bound for the Duke of Marlborough, showing off the non-Latin and other types of Napoleon's Imprimerie Impériale

386. [BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA – NT – Pater Noster]. MARCEL, Jean-Joseph (ed.). Oratio dominica CL Linguis versa, et proprius cujusque linguae characteribus plerumque expressa ...



Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1805. Royal 4° in 2s (31.5 × 24 × 3.5 cm). With a decorative frame built up from typographic ornaments and thick-thin rules printed in red on every page, the title-page with Napoleon's imperial arms, with the text of the Lord's Prayer printed, mostly on rectos only, in 150 languages (or language variants) from all over the world, showing an enormous variety of printing types, especially for non-Latin scripts. Near contemporary (ca. 1810) English gold – and blind-tooled maroon long-grained morocco, sewn on 5(?) recessed supports but with 4 flat false bands on the spine, bound for George Spencer (1739–1817), 4th Duke of Marlborough, with his crowned coat of arms with motto “dieu defend le droit” in the centre of each board in each corner), gilt edges, double headbands in navy blue, mauve and white, navy blue ribbon marker. € 18,000

Nearly untrimmed and very large-margined first edition of a luxurious polyglot Lord's Prayer, a spectacular showing of the types of Napoleon's newly refurbished Imprimerie Impériale, printed only weeks after his coronation and including many non-Latin types he had confiscated from the Propaganda Fide in Rome. This copy is appropriately bound in luxurious Empire or Regency style gold- and blind-tooled morocco for the Duke of Marlborough. It presents 150 numbered renditions of the Lord's Prayer, each in a different language (or sometimes more than one variant of a single language), set in a wide variety of types, including Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabic (including variants for Persian, Turkish and other languages), Manchu, Chinese (followed by a transliteration below printed music notes to indicate the tones), estrangela Syriac, Armenian, Greek, Irish, cyrillic (both the civil – grazhdanskii – and Old Slavonic styles), Coptic and Ethiopic (for both Ge'ez and Amharic).

The hinges and extremities of the binding are slightly worn and the boards show a few minor scuff marks, but the binding is still very good and all of the tooling crisp and clear. Splendid large-margined copy of a magnificent showpiece of non-Latin typography, celebrating Napoleon as Emperor and suggesting with all its languages that his influence should spread over the entire world.

Birrel & Garnett, Typefounders' specimens 48; Chadenat 2025; Grolier Club, Printing for kingdom, empire and republic: treasures from the archives of the Imprimerie Nationale (2011), pp. 83–84; Updike, Printing types II, p. 169 (note); for Marcel: Alain Messaoudi, Les Arabisants et la France coloniale, 2001.

First complete edition of the Psalter in Syriac

387. [BIBLIA SYRO-LATINA – VT – Psalmi]. Liber psalmorum Davidis regis et prophetarum. Ex idiomate Syro in Latinum translatus.

Paris, [A. Vitre], 1625. With two printer's devices in preliminaries.

Bound with: (II) [Barhebraeus, Gregorius]. Veteris philosophi Syri de sapientia divina. Poema aenigmaticum. Ibid., 1628. With printer's device to title-page.

4°. Calf binding (ca. 1800), covers and spine gilt, leading edges and inner dentelle gilt. € 14,000

First complete edition of the Psalter in Syriac. “The text, which includes Ps. CLI, is based on three manuscripts, one of which had been sent to the editor by George, the Maronite Archbishop of Nicosia. The Latin version professes to be as literal a translation as possible of the Syriac text” (Darlow/M.). The present Paris edition and the one published at Leiden in the same year by Erpenius are the first two European editions of the Psalter in the Syriac language. While both are printed in Syriac and Latin, Erpenius's edition omits psalm 151 (cf. Smitskamp 80). Edited by the Maronite Gabriel Sionita (1577–1648), principally involved in the 1645 Paris polyglot Bible, printed with the types of Savary de Brèves. Bound with the sole edition of Barhebraeus's Syriac poem. Even library catalogues frequently fail to identify the author (or cite the editor Sionita).



Catalogue clipping mounted on front endpaper. Psalter title has ms. ownership and several stamps. Title of Barhebraeus stamped; all edges remargined to page dimensions of Psalter. Of the utmost rarity, only a single, incomplete copy at auction within the last decade (Sotheby's, Dec 7, 1993, lot 315, lacking 6 prelim. leaves).

(I) Goldsmith B 848. Darlow/Moule 8961. (II) Le livre et le Liban 143.

A cross-cultural milestone, unpublished for more than 150 years: a Polish-born Turk's Ottoman Bible, produced under the auspices of a Dutch project for universal peace

388. [BIBLIA TURCICA – NT – Actus, Epistulae, Apocalypsis]. Turkish translation of the New Testament.

Secretarial manuscript with Ali Ufki Bey's autograph annotations. (Constantinople, 1665). 4° (160 × 214 mm). (80), (4 blank), (32), (4 blank), (19), (1 blank), (13), (1 blank), (81), (1 blank) leaves. Contemporary full calf with cover borders ruled in gilt and prettily gilt spine. All edges gilt. € 85,000

Considered lost: a volume of Ali Ufki Bey's famous Bible translation, "the lineal ancestor of today's Turkish Bible" (Privratsky), the last manuscript in private hands.

A project born of Protestant disappointment with the outcome of the 30 Years' War, the 17th century enterprise to translate the Bible into Turkish was informed by Christian hopes that Protestantism and Islam might form a political alliance to defeat the common enemy, idolatrous Catholicism, and bring about world peace. To advance this cause, the Czech-born educator J. A. Comenius championed a Turkish translation of the Holy Scripture, whose power alone, it was assumed, would soon convert the Muslim world to Christianity. With financial backing from the wealthy arms dealer Laurens de Geer and the academic support of Jacob Golius, professor of Turkish at Leiden, Comenius's venture was entrusted to the Dutch ambassador in Constantinople, Levinus Warner.

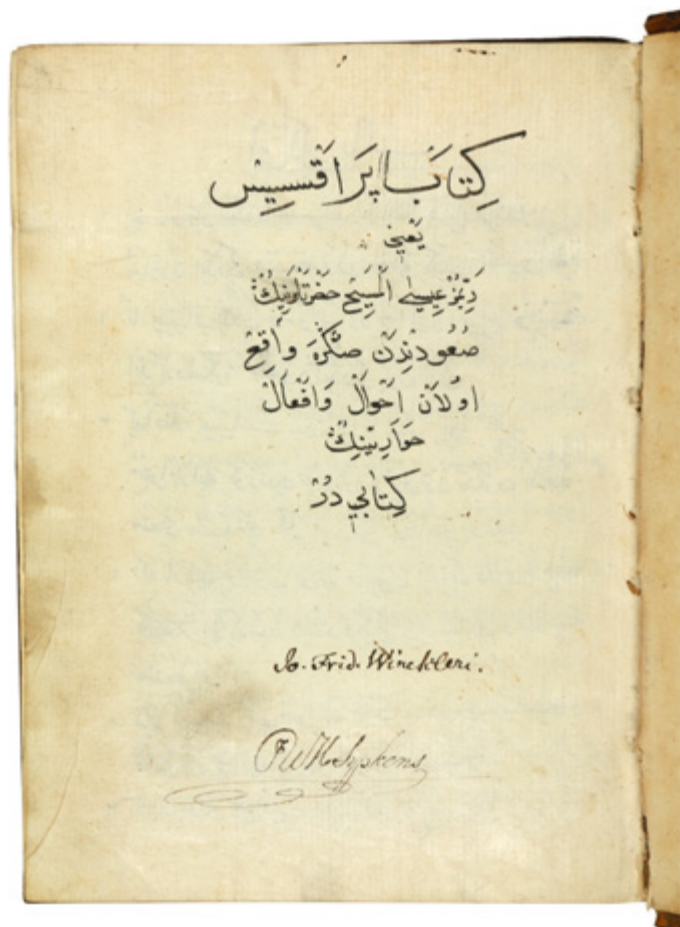
Though himself proficient in Turkish, Warner chose to contract a translator rather than perform the task himself. After his first recruit, the Jewish dragoman Hâki (Yahya bin Isaak), delivered a manuscript version around 1661 which was found deficient, Warner in 1662 entrusted the work to Ali Ufki Bey, a talented linguist and former servant of the Sultan's. Born Wojciech Bobowski in Lwów around 1610, he had been captured by Tatars as a young man, sold into Ottoman slavery, and given the name Ali. Ali Bey completed his task in December 1664; in 1665 he then proceeded to have a few fair copies produced under his supervision. One of these, in 5 volumes, is very nearly complete; another contains only Isaiah and several books of the Apocrypha. These copies, sent to Golius together with Ali Bey's rough draft in four volumes, today form part of the Warner Collection at Leiden University Library.

Only in 1888 did the Leiden Library accession an additional manuscript copy (Cod. Or. 3100), containing part of the New Testament in the hand of one of Ali's secretaries, with interlinear and marginal corrections by Ali Bey himself. The present volume is the missing part of this New Testament copy. Written under Ali Bey's direction and copied from his personal draft, it, too, contains marginalia and corrections in his own hand (we thank Dr Arnoud Vrolijk, curator of the Warner collection, for his kind confirmation).

Ali Bey's translation, aimed at Muslims as a target audience and full of popular Islamic cultural references, did not find favour with Golius and his colleagues. After Warner, de Geer, and Golius all died in quick succession between 1665 and 1667, the Turkish Bible project ground to a halt. Not until 1819 would the New Testament alone be published in a revision of his translation (in Paris), and only eight years later would Ali Bey's entire Turkish Bible see print. A critical edition of his manuscript is still outstanding, and there is ample material for research.

Provenance: early 18th century ownership of the Hamburg theologian Johann Friedrich Winckler (1679–1738), professor of theology in Hamburg, on the title-page, and successive ownership of the Dutch theologian and orientalist Hendrik Sypkens (1736–1812) below. Subsequently owned by Nicolaus Wilhelm Schroeder (1721–98), professor of oriental languages at Groningen, and sold as no. 24 of his estate auction by van Boekeren in 1835. Purchased in the 1960s from Wriester's bookshop (Utrecht) by a Dutch theologian and acquired from him directly.

Pars altera bibliothecae Schroederianae (Groningen 1834), p. 6, no. 24. Cf. Bruce Privratsky, A History of Turkish Bible Translations, v. 5 (2014), pp. 18–26. Darlow/Moule 9453 (the 1819 printed NT).



The New Testament in Ottoman Turkish: rare edition

389. [BIBLIA TURCICA – NT]. Kitab ül-ahd il-cedid el-mensub ila rabbina Isa el-mesih [The Book of the New Testament of Our Lord Jesus Christ].

London, William Watts, 1853. Small 8°. Contemporary calf binding with gilt spine title in Osmanli and label “Watkins Binder” on the inner side of the rear cover. € 3,500



An exceedingly rare edition of Ali Ufki Bey's Turkish translation of the New Testament, almost unknown to bibliography.

Revised by Türibi Efendi from the text produced by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1827, the original translation into Ottoman Turkish was prepared by the Polish musician and linguist Wojciech Bobowski (ca. 1610–75), known under his Muslim name Ali Ufki, as an attempt to present the Christian text to the Muslim world. The 17th century Turkish Bible translation had been informed by Christian eschatological hopes that Protestantism and Islam might form a political alliance to defeat the common enemy, idolatrous Catholicism, and bring about world peace. A Turkish translation of the Holy Scripture was to advance this cause: the word of God alone, it was assumed, would soon convert the Muslim world to Christianity. Although Ali Bey, who had been hired to the task in 1662, completed his translation in 1664/65, the first printed edition was not published until 1819, by the Imprimerie impériale in Paris.

Light brownstaining to beginning and end; sporadic underlined words and annotations in Ottoman Turkish in the margins. Binding professionally repaired at extremities; overall in a good condition. A single institutional example could be traced (Tübingen University Library).

Darlow/Moule 9468. OCLC 313135237. Bütün baskilarin listesi, tarihsel açıklamalar ve anastirma önerileriyle (2013), s.v. 1857 – Kitâb ül-'Ahd el-Cedid. Cf. Bruce Privratsky, A History of Turkish Bible Translations, v. S (2014), p. 47

Monumental French translation

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

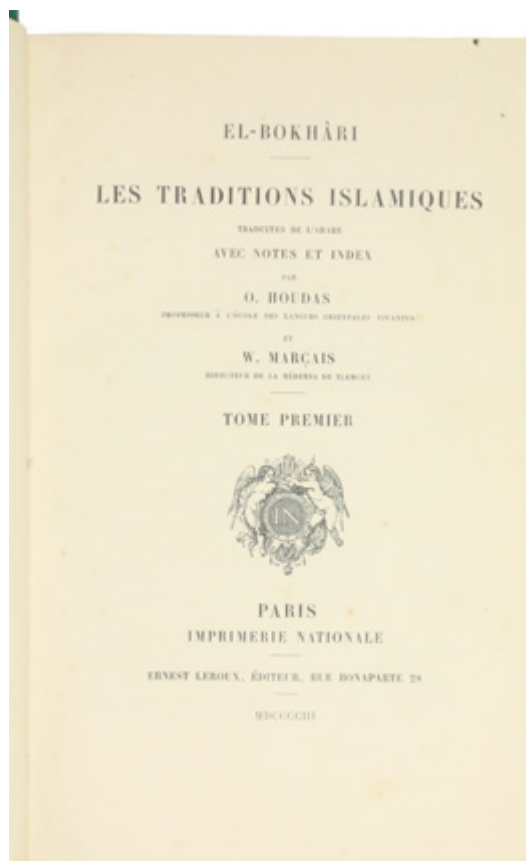
Paris, Imprimerie Imperiale, 1903–14. Small folio. 4 vols. Modern green half leather over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine. € 4,500

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

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

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

GAL S I, 26r. OCLC 493784348.



*Rare complete first edition of Visentini's print series with views of Venice after Canaletto,
"crucial to forming the image of Venice in the mind of its visitors"*

391. [CANALETTO]. VISENTINI, Antonio. Urbis Venetiarum prospectus celebriores, ex Antonii Canal tabulis XXXVIII.

Venice, Joannem Baptistam Pasquali, 1742. 3 parts in 1 volume. Oblong 2° (ca. 36.5 × 52.5 cm). With 3 letterpress title-pages printed in red and black with engraved vignettes by Visentini, the original engraved title-page for the first series (Prospectus Magni Canali), a double portrait of Canaletto and Visentini by Visentini after Giovanni Battista Piazzetta and and XIV, XII and XII numbered engraved prints with familiar views based upon 38 paintings by Canaletto, engraved by Visentini, showing the Grand Canal, public buildings, renowned places in Venice and regatta scenes. Contemporary half morocco, brown paper sides, manuscript title (?) and two old shelfmarks on the spine. € 45,000

First complete edition of a series of engraved views of Venice by Visentini after Canaletto's paintings, which were in the collection of the book collector, patron of the arts and British Consul of Venice Joseph Smith (ca. 1673/4–1770). Canaletto, also known as Giovanni Antonio Canal (1697–1768) was an Italian painter renowned for his paintings depicting Venice and its canals. Visentini's plates are not only the best known among the many engravings made after Canaletto's famous views of Venice, but also the best and most influential: "crucial to forming the image of Venice in the mind of its visitors" (Millard). The British Consul Smith commissioned the painter, engraver and architect Antonio Visentini (1688–1782), connected to the Academia and to the artistic and publishing circle around Smith, to engrave the plates after Canaletto's paintings.

The series of 38 plates is divided into three suites of respectively XIV, XII and XII numbered prints, each suite with its own letterpress title-page. The first set of plates is entirely focussed on the Grand Canal, as is promised by the original title-page, the *Prospectus Magni Canali*. The prints of the second suite particularly show the banks of the Grand Canal. The third suite shows views of *campi* and the Piazza San Marco. Besides Saint Mark's Basilica itself and the Piazza we see for example the *campo* of Santi Giovanni e Paolo, the Piazza San Polo and San Niccolo on the Lido. All prints are captioned in Italian.

The present 1742 edition is the first to include all 38 prints of the complete three suites, but Visentini had completed and published the first suite of views already in 1735. The present complete series proved very successful, with further editions in 1751, 1754 and 1773. Even in the 19th century it ran through new editions: an 1833 edition with French and Italian captions was reprinted in 1838. The present first edition of the complete series is quite rare: we have traced only 6 copies worldwide in WorldCat and it rarely appears on the market. Binding a little rubbed: spine a little damaged, paper sides frayed around the edges and chipped in the right lower corner of the front board, boards a little stained. Bookblock slightly loose in the binding. Some marginal tears professionally repaired. Prints only slightly browned along the edges of the margins, but otherwise in very good condition. The rare complete first edition of one of the most influential print series in shaping the image of Venice.

Kat. Ornamentstichsammlung Berlin 2695; Millard, Italian 153; WorldCat (6 copies in 5 entries); for Canaletto: Thieme & Becker V, pp. 455–486; for Visentini: Thieme & Becker XXIX, p. 419.



Polyglot poems: an authorial manuscript bound for the King

392. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. Italian orientalist and bibliographer (1742–1831). Poemata anatolico-polyglotta seu plurium linguarum OO. in laudem Magni Regis Sardiniae Caroli Emmanualis [...].

[Probably Turin], 1767. 4° (185 × 228 mm). (I), (112) pp. Text enclosed within pencil and sanguine rules. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped borders and spine and the arms of Charles Emmanuel III of Sardinia on both covers. Leading endges gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. Green silk band. € 25,000



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

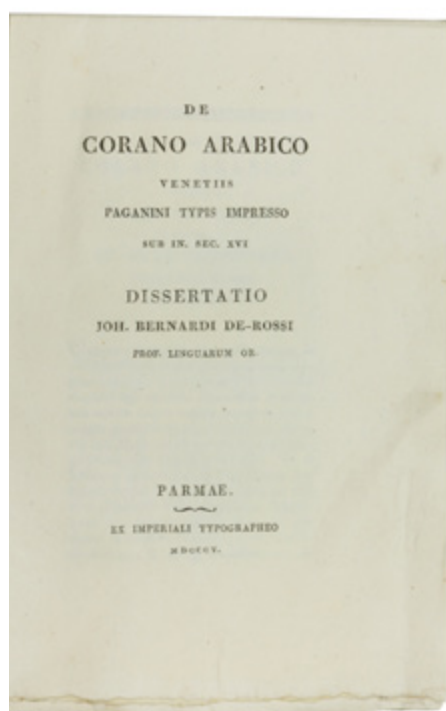
De Rossi studied at Ivrea and Turin. In 1769 he was appointed professor of oriental languages at the University of Parma, where he would spend the rest of his life, known as one of his age's greatest Italian scholars of early printing in Hebrew.

Light browning; first and last leaves a little stained. Ink shows various degrees of bleeding to versos, often very light but quite noticeable in the title-page. The volume bears the arms of Charles Emmanuel III, Duke of Savoy, who ruled as King of Sardinia from 1730 until his death in 1773, and must have been presented

to him. The otherwise blank first leaf was turned into a half-title in the 19th century by the scholar and priest Natale Martinetti: "Poemi Orientali di Giovanni Derossi di Castelnuovo Canavese, Dottore di Sacra Teologia, in L'ode degli augustissimi Sovrani e Duchi della Real Casa Di Savoia. Manoscritti dal medesimo De-Rossi, appartenenti a me Natale Martinetti di Cigliano".

About the first printed edition of the Qur'an in Arabic

393. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. De corano arabico Venetiis Paganini typis impresso sub in. sec. XVI dissertatio. Parma, ex Imperiali Typographeo (Bodoni), 1805. 8°. Uncut and untrimmed in contemporary wrappers. € 4,500



Only edition. This rare treatise in the form of a letter addressed to the Arabist and bibliographer Schnurrer discusses the famed 16th-century Venetian edition of the Qur'an in Arabic. De Rossi, the distinguished orientalist and librarian of Parma, here proves that Paganini ceased printing in 1518, at which time he was succeeded in his business by his son Alessandro. Rossi therefore places the printing of the Qur'an at 1518 or earlier, although others have proposed it could have been printed as early as 1509, which would have made Paganini's Qur'an the first book printed in Arabic.

In fact, Paganino and Alessandro Paganini produced what was the first printed edition of the Qur'an in Arabic, probably intended for export to the Ottoman Empire, between 1537 and 1538. While there exist numerous contemporary reports of its existence, all physical evidence of it disappeared for centuries, and rumour had it that the Pope had the complete print run burned. The book was long even considered a bibliographical "ghost" until a single copy was rediscovered in the library of the Franciscan Friars of San Michele in Isola, Venice, by Angela Nuovo in 1987.

Uncut and untrimmed as issued; a wide-margined copy of this fine Bodoni imprint in perfect condition.

Brooks 1415e. Schnurrer, p. 403. OCLC 18368416. Cf. A. Nuovo, "Il Corano arabo ritrovato", in: Bibliofilia LXXX.9 (1987), pp. 237–272, and the English translation in The Library, 6th series, 12.4 (1990), pp. 273–292).

Formula for entering the tribunal of Osiris

394. [EGYPT]. Fragment of a “Book of the Dead”.

[No place, first half of the XVIIIth dynasty (ca. 1540–1350 BCE)].
Ca. 223 × 129 mm. Ink on papyrus. € 48,000

This early illustrated fragment written in cursive hieroglyphs contains the end of the 124th chapter of the “Book of the Dead” (“Formula for entering the tribunal of Osiris”) and a depiction of a procession of three male gods (one fragmented) equipped with ankhs and was-sceptres. The gods, drawn in red and black ink, wear striped tunics, the Egyptian loincloths called shendyt, tripartite wigs, and false beards.

First appearing on funerary papyri at the beginning of the New Kingdom of Egypt (16th–11th century BC), the “Book of the Dead” is a collection of around 190 chapters, assisting the deceased in their journey through the Douat, or underworld, by virtue of magical spells and formulas. The 124th chapter, also called “Formula for entering the great temple”, is supposed to enable the deceased to assume the shape of the mythological heron Bennu and to join Osiris, the principal god of the afterlife. Other than their later counterparts, “Book of the Dead” papyri from the early 18th dynasty are not always illustrated and the vignettes are mostly outline drawings.

Colours are well preserved. The fragment can be attributed to the scribe of three fragments at the British Museum (BM 9954,1/2 and 9926A), which do not comprise vignettes (Totenbuchprojekt Bonn, TM134650).

Provenance: collection of Marcel Ebnöther (1920–2008), acquired around 1970. Exhibited at Musée Rath, Geneva, 25 Sept. 1997 – 11 Jan. 1998. *Archéologie*, Pierre Bergé, 20 Nov. 2012, lot 297 (€ 35,000). French private collection.

A. Wiese, Fragment eines Totenbuchpapyrus, in: M. Page-Gasser (ed.), Ägypten. Augenblicke der Ewigkeit. Unbekannte Schätze aus Schweizer Privatbesitz (exhibition catalogue, Mainz: Philipp von Zabern, 1997), p. 187, no. 120. Totenbuchprojekt Bonn, TM 134650, totenbuch.awk.nrw.del objekt/tm134650.



Including the famous views of Mecca and Medina

395. FISCHER VON ERLACH, Johann Bernhard. Entwurf einer historischen Architektur. In Abbildung unterschiedener berühmten Gebäude, des Alterthums und fremder Völcker.

Leipzig, 1725. Royal folio. 5 volumes in 1. With engraved title-page, engr. dedication, 5 engr. half-titles and 86 engr. plates (3 folded, 1 map). Contemporary full calf with giltstamped red morocco label to richly gilt spine. All edges red. € 35,000

First edition of this splendid work, which was reprinted five times until 1742 (including an English edition). The first three volumes deal with historical and legendary monuments (among them the seven wonders of the ancient world as well as monuments of the “Arabs and the Turks”). The fourth volume is dedicated to buildings of Fischer von Erlach himself; the fifth volume shows vases and sarcophagi. Binding slightly rubbed, some dampstaining near end, otherwise a fine, wide-margined and complete copy.

Nebehaj/Wagner 176. Ornamentstichslg. Berlin 2105. Fowler 121. Schlosser 438. Thieme/B. XII, 48. Millard III, 31. Krufft 205/687. Museum of Islamic Art, Hajj – The journey through art, p. 48f (illustration).



The rituals surrounding the pilgrimage to Mekkah

396. GALLAND, Julien Claude. Sammlung von den Gebräuchen und Ceremonien der Wallfarth nach Mecca nebst verschiedenen Schriften welche die Religion die Wissenschaften und die Sitten der Türken betreffen.

Nuremberg, George Peter Monath, 1757. 8°. Contemporary black marbled wrappers.

€ 2,800



Rare first German edition of Galland's "Recueil des rits et cérémonies du pelerinage de la Mecque" (1754). Galland's account of the rituals surrounding the pilgrimage to Mekkah includes enlightening description of many of the important shrines and sites within the city. Extensive footnotes describe the history and physical appearance of such features as the Kaaba, the Black Stone, and Mount Ararat, as well as explaining relevant Arabic terms and the importance of certain religious figures in the Islamic tradition. The work also contains an extensive essay on the island of Chios, as well as a discussion of Ottoman science. "This very interesting work contains five separate essays. The first three are translations from Arabic and Turkish authorities; the last two are eye-witness accounts – one a long description of Chios and the other a description of the marriage of Sultana Esma with Yakub Pasha, governor of Silistria" (Navari).

Some occasional browning and foxing. Extremities rubbed and bumped; untrimmed and uncut as issued.

Not in Chauvin. Cf. Atabey 470. Blackmer 643.

Fiqh commentary from the Nejd

397. AL-HADDAD AL-'ABBADI – Abu Bakr bin Ali. Al-siraj al-wahhaj.

Mecca, 1046–71 H [= 1636–61 CE]. Folio (210 × 290 mm). 2 volumes bound in one. Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. 166 ff; 273 ff. (foliated in a later hand), 40 lines, per extensum. Black ink with red emphases. Contemporary blindstamped full calf, restored and spine rebacked.

€ 9,500



Fiqh commentary on the famous and much-glossed Hanafi manual "Mukhtasar al-Quduri" (known among Hanafi scholars simply as "al-Kitab") of Abu al-Husayn Ahmed ibn Muhammad al-Quduri al-Baghdadi (362–428 H). The author of this commentary, Abu Bakr bin Ali bin Muhammad al-Haddad al-Zubaidi al-Yamani (d. 800 H / 1397 CE), was a Hanafi jurist and exegete. He hailed from the people of Abadih, from the villages (Haza Wadi Zabid) in Tihama, historically in Yemen but today mostly in Saudi Arabia.

The first volume, copied in 1046 H (1636 CE), has an ownership inscription of Abdullah bin Hassan Al-Afif Al-Kazaruni, a Hanafi jurist from Mecca, dated 1063 H (1653 CE). The second volume has an inscription stating this was commissioned by him in 1071 H (1661 CE).

Handwritten table of contents on the preserved original flyleaves. Some light browning and brownstaining throughout; a few repairs; old waqf stamps and inscription to first page of both parts; marginal annotations throughout. The restored binding uses the prettily stamped original cover material. Removed from the Kutub Khana-i-Sultani (Sultani Library), one of the libraries the Nawabs of Bahawalpur, established in 1926 at Dera Nawab Sahib in south Punjab.

GAL I, 175; II, 189; II S, 250.



The route and rituals of the pilgrimage

398. [HAJJ MANUSCRIPT]. The rituals of the Hajj.

[Ottoman Empire], 1134 H [= 1721/22 CE]. 8° (144 × 202 mm). Ottoman manuscript on paper. 122 pp., 13 lines, single column. Black ink with occasional red and blue. With a double-page illustration. Contemporary full brown calf with fore-edge flap and blindstamped ornaments to both covers. € 3,500

An Ottoman Turkish manuscript on the Hajj, describing the rituals of the pilgrimage and the traditional travel route from Turkey through the Levant to Medina

and Mekkah. The book includes a rough, annotated drawing of the Prophet's Mosque and a drawing of the Grand Mosque. Some edge flaws and tears; occasional waterstains, mainly confined to the wide margins. Early 19th century waqf stamp to the flyleaf. A well-preserved survival.

Yiddish study of the Prophet Muhammad

399. HERMALIN. D[avid] M[oyshe]. Muhamad. A shtudium fun dem ershaynen, leben und thetigkayt fun dem Musulmanishen gezets-geber un die rezultaten fun zayn religyon.

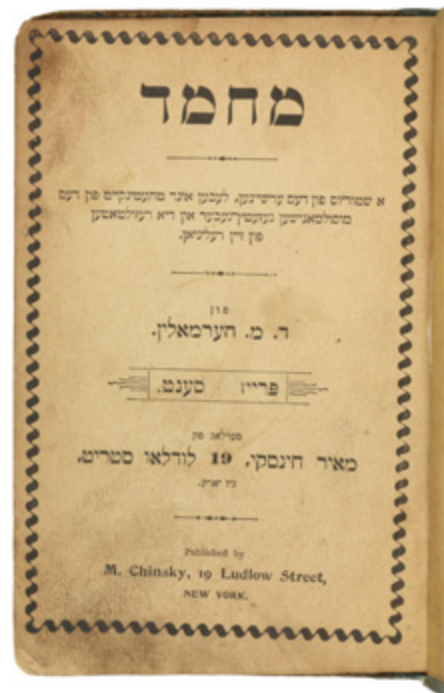
New York, M[eir] Chinsky, 19 Ludlow Street, (1898). 8°. Contemporary marbled boards with title clipped from the original upper wrapper and pasted on the upper cover; lower wrapper cover bound within. Cloth spine. € 3,500

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 and Sabbatai Zevi.

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 Herold", 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.



Manuscript commentary on Ibn Sina's *Kitab ash-Shifa*

400. [IBN SINA (Avicenna)] – MOHAMMED MAHDI ibn Abi Zarr Naraqī. *Kitab Sharkh al-Ilahiyyat* (“The Book of Explanation of Theology”). Theological commentary on Avicenna’s *Kitab al-Shifa’* (“The Book of Healing”). Western Persia (Isfahan?), [ca. 1780s CE]. 4° (150 × 210 mm). 137 ff. Arabic manuscript on polished laid paper. 17 lines per extensum, text in black ink with marks in red. Text in black ink in a neat commentary naskh style, influenced by the widespread Persian nastaliq hand. Limp tan goatskin binding with red goatskin spine. € 9,500



Late 18th century Arabic manuscript apparently written in Western Persia, containing a commentary on several theological propositions taken from various parts of Ibn Sina’s encyclopedical *Kitab ash-Shifa’*, the author’s major work on science and philosophy, intended to “cure” or “heal” ignorance of the soul. Thus, despite its title, it is not concerned with medicine, in contrast to his earlier “*Qanun*”. The book is divided into four parts: logic, natural sciences, mathematics (a quadrivium of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music), and metaphysics. It was influenced by ancient Greek philosophers such as Aristotle, Hellenistic thinkers such as Ptolemy, and earlier Muslim scientists and philosophers such as Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, and Al-Biruni.

The author of this commentary was the Iranian polymath and scholar Mohammed Mahdi ibn Abi Zarr Naraqī (1716–95). Praised by Henry Corbin in his “*Histoire de la philosophie islamique*”, Naraqī was a significant figure on the verge of the early Qajar era of Shiite philosophy. Here, each Avicennian proposition is highlighted by the rubrication of the Arabic expression “*qawl-hu*” (“his saying”). In some contrast to Ibn Sina’s own Neo-Platonically informed interpretation of Islam, Naraqī’s commentary belongs to a deeply Shiite mystical tradition.

Some paper repairs. With a Persian bequest statement (*waqfiya*), elegantly penned in *tawqi* hand, stating: “This [leather-]bound (*mugallad*) manuscript had been donated for the study of the religious sciences (*ulum diniya*) on the part of the residents of the *Dar as-Saltanat* in Esfahan, Persia, at the month of *Rabi at-Tani* 1292 H (= May 1875 CE)”.

Cf. GAL I, 454, no. 18.

The Mahmal en route to Mecca

401. [ILLUSTRATED BROADSHEET – HAJJ]. Pilgrimage from Cairo to Mecca. Weissenburg, Burckardt, ca. 1880/90]. Stencil-coloured lithograph. 42.5 × 63.7 cm. Framed (77 × 63 cm). € 15,000



An extremely rare illustrated broadsheet showing the procession of the Egyptian Mahmal en route from Cairo to Mecca, with a colourful reception of a group of pilgrims in an Egyptian desert village. The Arabic caption states that the print was made from a drawing made on the spot by Sheikh Yunus, citing Hassan Uvais in Abidin Road, Cairo, as the publisher. The true publisher, Camille Burckardt in Weissenburg, is not named: it was company policy to obscure the European provenance of these broadsheets so as to improve their sale potential in the Middle East. All of these prints are very rare; another copy of this print commanded £21,250 at Sotheby’s in 2012.

Des Mondes de Papier 120.

Bird's-eye view of the Prophet's Mosque

402. [ILLUSTRATED BROADSHEET – MEDINA]. Bird's-eye view of the Prophet's Mosque in Medina.

[Weissenburg, Burckardt, ca. 1880/88]. Stencil-coloured lithograph. 33.7 × 42.8 cm. € 12,000

One of the very rare Weissenburg illustrated broadsheets showing oriental motifs. These were published under the fictitious address of Hassan Uwais (Auvès) in Cairo. The actual publisher, Camille Burckardt, was head of the Weissenburg company from 1880 until 1888.

Slight crease with minor edge damage; occasional browning. All of these prints are very rare.



With an account of modern Arabia based on Niebuhr

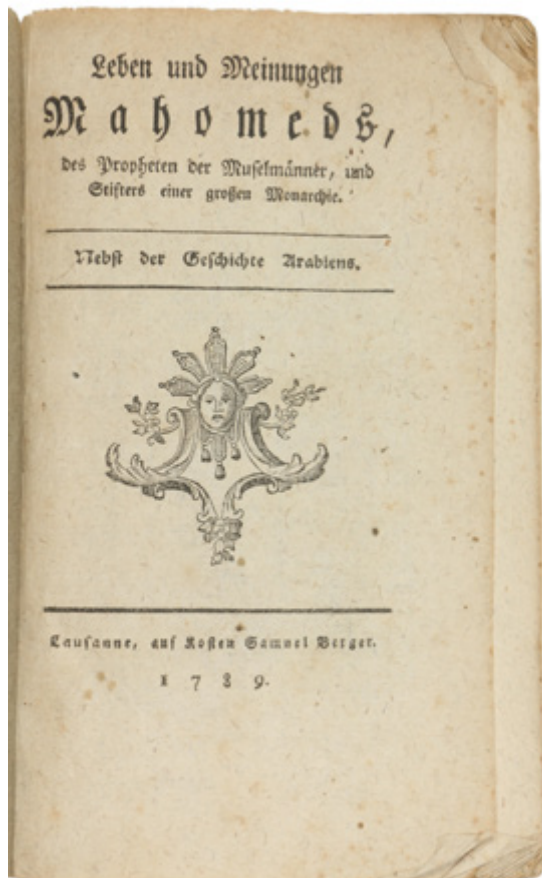
403. [JÄGER, Wolfgang?]. *Leben und Meinungen Mahomeds, des Propheten der Muselmänner, und Stifter einer großen Monarchie. Nebst der Geschichte Arabiens.*

Lausanne, Samuel Berger, 1789. 8°. Contemporary grey wrappers. € 1,500

Extremely rare, anonymous account of the “Life and opinions of Muhammad, the Prophet of the Muslims, and founder of a great monarchy, with the history of Arabia” (as the book is titled in German). Chauvin attributes the work to the Altdorf professor Wolfgang Jäger (1734–95), who taught Western languages but was not an oriental scholar. The chapter on modern life in the Arabian Peninsula is based on Niebuhr, while the section on Arab women and the liberties and privileges they enjoy is credited to John Richardson (being an original translation from his “Dissertation on the Languages, Literature, and Manners of Eastern Nations”).

A few professional restorations, spine rebacked, otherwise well preserved.

Chauvin X, 586. Not in Holzmann/Bohatta.



A Mirror for Princes, illuminated with 17 large miniatures, sumptuously bound

404. 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. € 35,000



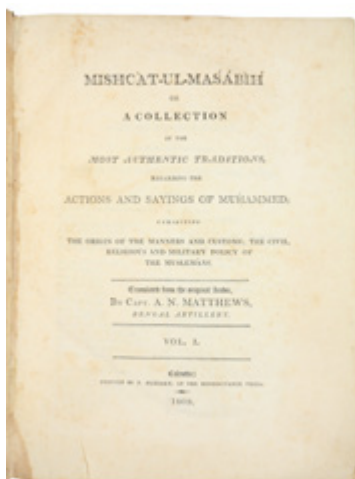
Lavishly illuminated manuscript on the knowledge of the world and state philosophy, the title of which might be rendered as "A Gift for Sovereigns". This important treatise was composed in 1817/18 on behalf of Prince Muhammad Taqi Mirza, son of Fath Ali Shah, the second king of the Persian Qajar dynasty, and is the major work by the Iranian philosopher Sayyid Ja'far ibn Ishaq Kashfi (ca. 1775–1850), who lived in Borujerd in western Iran. Prince Muhammad Taqi (ca. 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 C.E. Written on western laid paper with several watermarks, including 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 (including final leaf: insignificant loss to text); colours show some bleeding to reverse. Some rubbing throughout, with the occasional stain.

*A landmark of hadith scholarship:
rare first English edition of a noted Sunni text, printed in Calcutta*

405. KHATIB AL-TIBRIZI, Muhammad ibn 'Abd Allah / MATTHEWS, Arnold N. (transl.). *Mishcàt-ul-Masábih*, or, a Collection of the Most Authentic Traditions, Regarding the Actions and Sayings of Múhammed; Exhibiting the Origin of the Manners and Customs, the Civil, Religious and Military Policy of the Muslemàns.

Calcutta, T. Hubbard at the Hindoostanee Press, 1809–10. Small folio. 2 vols. Contemporary full sheep, flat spines with red morocco labels. € 15,000



The "Mishkat al-Masabih" ("A Niche for Lamps") of Al-Khatib al-Tabrizi (also known as Wali al-Din, d. 741 H), a revised and expanded version of the "Masabih al-Sunnah" by al-Baghawi, with approximately 1500 hadith added. This important Sunni text was first translated into English by Capt. Matthews of the Bengal Artillery. Although some of the original hadith are not included and others incorrectly translated, this attempt at publishing a translation from the Arabic was a noted accomplishment for the time.

The List of Subscribers accounts for 122 copies, with an additional 100 copies noted as being published on order of the Governor General in Council for the Honourable Company. A statement in an 1848 issue of the Journal of Sacred Literature suggests that most copies of the work were destroyed at sea, yet it was still advertised for sale in 1817 in the Literary Panorama (at the price of £4.4s).

Some browning throughout, more pronounced in endpapers. A short tear to lower edge of vol. 1. A good copy of this rare Calcutta imprint, bound in India.

OCLC 15466515. BLC v. 229, p. 302.

One of the first books printed in Germany from Arabic type

406. KIRSTEN, Peter. *Notae in Evangelium S. Matthaei ex collatione textuum Arabicorum Aegyptiacorum Hebraeorum Syriacorum Graecorum Latinorum quae non modo studiosis linguarum, sed et cuilibet vero Christiano erunt utilissimae.*

Breslau, sumptibus authoris in Officina Baumanniana, 1611. Small folio. Text in Latin and Arabic, with some Hebrew and Greek, woodcut initials and tail-pieces. Tasteful modern sheep-backed marbled boards with giltstamped spine label. € 5,000

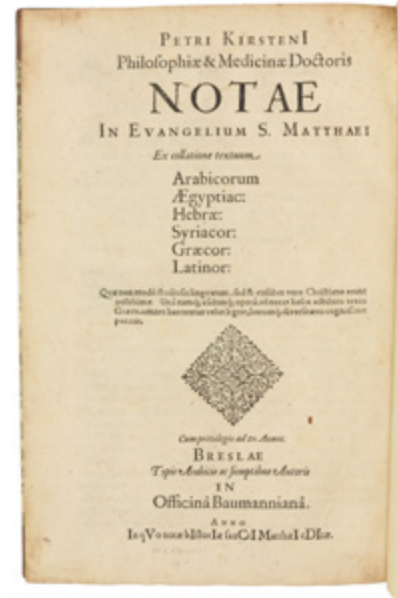
First edition of the “notes on the Gospel of Matthew” by the pioneering Arabist and physician Peter Kirsten (1577–1640), who started a private press in Breslau (Wrocław) in 1607. His Arabic type, the first to be cut in Germany, shows the influence of the Medicean types.

This is the issue with the letterpress title; another issue has an engraved title. Some copies lack the fifth preliminary leaf (present here): a singleton printed on different paper and in a different typeface, containing a 26-line laudatory poem in Hebrew by Jakob Ebert of Frankfurt, with the Latin translation on the recto.

Kirsten’s notes on Matthew’s Gospel “are mainly a comparison of the Arabic with the Greek version, and serve to explain the Arabic text. The Coptic and Syriac versions mentioned in the title are no more than marginal readings indicated as such in the Arabic manuscript which he used. These versions, as well as the Hebrew version, are mostly given in Latin translation, but occasionally a slight 12 pt Hebrew type-face is employed” (Smitskamp).

Some very light browning and spotting, but a good copy. OCLC records two copies in the US (New York Public Library and University of Pennsylvania, both apparently with only four preliminary leaves).

VD 17, 1:071605E. Smitskamp, PO 113. Fück 58, note 143. Waller 19836. Not in Schnurrer. Cf. Geoffrey Roper, “Early Arabic printing in Europe”, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (Mainz 2002), pp. 129–150, at p. 143.



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

407. KNAUST (CNUSTINUS), Heinrich / [GEORGIJEVIC (DJURDJEVIC), Bartolomej]. *Mahometische Genealogia das ist vom Beschreibung, herkommen unnd Absterben Machemetis [...].*

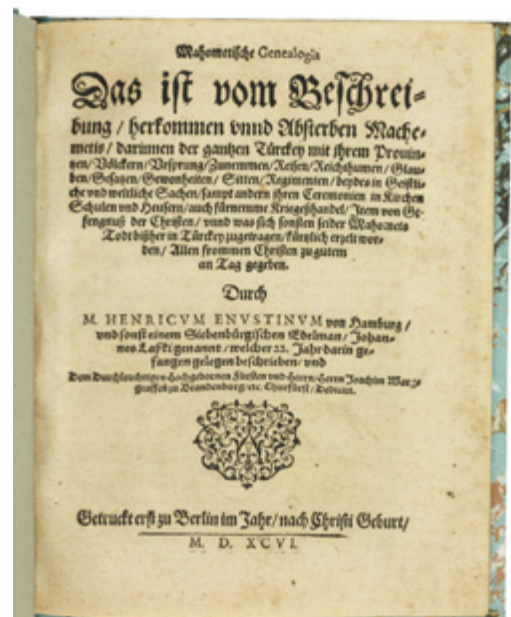
Berlin, no printer, 1596. 4°. Modern marbled boards.

€ 3,500

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

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

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



The authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence: first English edition

408. [MARGHINANI, 'Ali ibn Abi Bakr] / HAMILTON, Charles (transl.). The Hedāya, or Guide; A Commentary on the Mussulman Laws: Translated by the Order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal.

London, T. Bensley, 1791. Small folio. 4 vols. Expertly bound to style in half calf over period marbled paper covered boards, flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt roll tools, black morocco lettering piece in the second.

€ 25,000



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

Commonly referred to as *al-Hidayah* or *The Guidance*, this work originated as a 12th-century Hanafi work by Sheikh al-Islam Burhan al-Din al-Farghani al-Marghinani (1135–97) and is considered an authoritative guide to Islamic law among Muslims throughout the world.

Hamilton's English translation is based on a Persian translation by Ghulam Ya Khan from the original Arabic. Intended for a British audience, chapters relating to rituals were omitted, while his coverage of contracts, torts, and criminal law is more complete. A second edition of Hamilton's translation was published in 1870, though the first edition is rare. Light browning throughout with occasional brownstains, but generally a very finely preserved copy in an appealing modern binding.

Brunet III, 75. OCLC 10111750.

Pop-up book celebrating Mecca, its pilgrims and surrounding areas

409. [MECCA – KUBAŠTA, Vojtech]. Al-Hajar al-Aswad (The Black Stone of Mecca).

Prague, Artia, 1977. Tabletop pop-up display. Printed in four colours; lower cover showing six photographic views of the holy sites and the Hajj. Green cloth spine. Folio.

€ 2,000



Charming pop-up display designed by the Czech illustrator Vojtech Kubašta for the Iranian children's market. "In 1977, the Artia Foreign Trade Corporation exported nine Kubašta titles in the Farsi language to Iran. Kubašta's panoramic books [were] protected by a Czech patent. Using the Panascopic format but without text, and for the first time combining photographs and illustration, Kubašta designed a pop-up book celebrating Mecca, its pilgrims, and surrounding areas" (E. Rubin, *The Life and Art of Vojtech Kubašta*).

Corners and extremities slightly bumped; paper flaw to lower cover illustration. Still a fine specimen.

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

410. [MOURADGEA D'OHSSON, Ignace]. Ka'bat Allah Aleulya [The Supreme Kaaba of Allah].

[Paris], Charles-Nicolas & Joseph Varin, 1791. Large folded engraving, from a single copper plate, 887 × 458 mm. Captioned in Arabic only, image unobscured by numbers, no key. Framed (106 × 63 cm). € 150,000

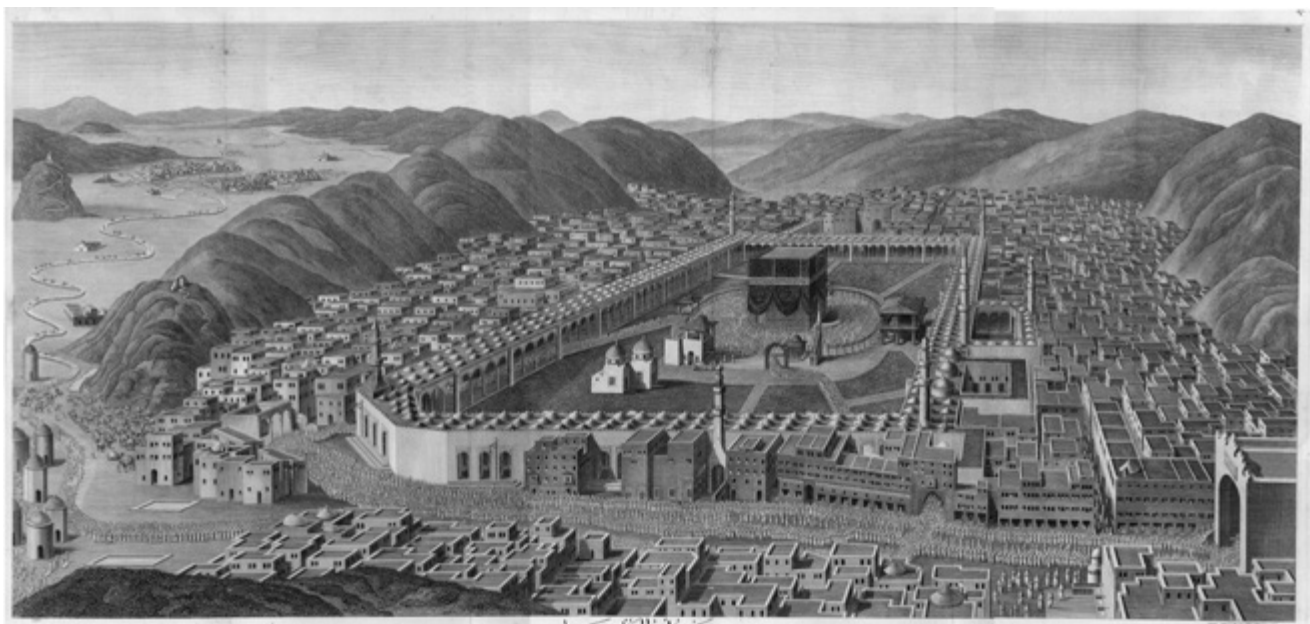
Considered unobtainable: the large-scale engraving of the earliest view of Mecca, the press run of which was thought to have perished in a fire.

This engraving was commissioned by the orientalist and diplomat Mouradgea d'Ohsson, a member of the Swedish foreign service at the Porte who moved to Paris in 1784, where he was to publish his grand account of the Ottoman Empire. In the second volume of this work, *Tableau général de l'empire othoman* (1790), Mouradgea included a double-page view of Mecca, drawn after his instructions by L. N. de Lespinasse and engraved by Berthault: a fine bird's-eye view of the Haram of Mekka and its environs during the Hajj. A year later, in 1791, he had a significantly larger version of the same view engraved by the brothers Charles-Nicolas and Joseph Varin, just before returning to the Swedish embassy in Turkey. Although in Constantinople he is reported to have sold prints of the same to pilgrims and travellers, today no copies of the Varin view can be traced in libraries, museums, or private collections: as the British Museum states in the description of a copy made 12 years later (supposedly after the "Tableau" view), "the entire press run" of this "earliest view of Mecca", produced by "Ignace Mouradja d'Ohsson in 1791", was "[ravaged by] the great Pera fire [...] in that same year" (item 1871,0513.28). The last person to report having owned a specimen was the Austrian orientalist Andreas Hunglinger, who in 1804 wrote that he had in vain sought to obtain one during his 1798 sojourn in Constantinople, but in 1802 had finally received a print from a Pera art dealer who suggested that Hunglinger have it copied.

The copy, engraved in Vienna by Carl Ponheimer, appeared in 1803. In a separate brochure issued to accompany the print, Hunglinger claimed to have redrawn the view completely. In fact, comparison shows that Hunglinger's changes were very minor indeed. In promoting his own production, Hunglinger admitted that a similar view was still available in the second volume of Mouradgea's "Tableau", "but that is from a different perspective, smaller and treated with much more liberty, and not engraved by C. N. Varin (in spite of the fact that the author had availed himself of his services for several other fine things in the said work)".

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

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



An exceptional series of 50 meticulously executed miniatures

411. [PERSIAN MINIATURES]. A series of miniatures showing Persian scribes.

Persia, mid-Qajar period (1850s CE). Folio (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. Though not bound in order, all the miniatures bear numbers between 1 and 50 on the reverse of the mounting boards.

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”. Sultan Husayn Mirza Jalal al-Dawlih, his employer, was the eldest son of prince Mas'ud Mirza Zill al-Sultan (1850–1918) and grandson of the Qajar ruler Nasir al-Din Shah. In the later 19th century, numerous French and particularly Belgian officials worked in Iran: especially from 1898 onwards, Belgium posted to Persia a large number of officials whose task was to organize or reorganize various administrative departments.

Some of the cloth concertina hinges professionally repaired, but finely preserved altogether.

Ninth century Quran leaf

412. [QUR'AN]. Separate leaf from a Kufic manuscript on vellum.

Abbasidic (Near East), 9th century CE. 187 × 276 mm. With a rosette gilt and in gouache colour. Diacritical marks added later in black ink, vocalization marks in red (as well as one in green and one in blue). 5 lines. € 18,000



Well-preserved leaf in monumental Kufic script (line height c. 30 mm), written in dark brown ink. The text is from the middle part of verse 109 of the second Quran sura. The script style belongs to group D (according to Déroche's classification, subtype D.III). Similar examples are usually dated to the 9th century C.E. (cf. François Déroche, *The Abbasid Tradition*, London 1992. The Nasser D. Khalili Collection of Islamic Art, Vol. I, nos. 25 [p. 76] and 34/35 [p. 84]). The polychromatic rosette shows an inscribed number: The red dots are vocalisation marks; the diacritics (in the form of small slashes) were added later in black ink. Some browning and staining. Brittle in places due to ink corrosion (minor defects to vellum). Verso rubbed, but still legible.

Cf. Fingernagel (ÖNB 2010), p. 33.



From a magnificent Qur'an manuscript

413. [QUR'AN]. Separate leaf from a Kufic manuscript on vellum.

Abbasidic (Near East or Northern Africa), 9th century CE. 170 × 263 mm. With gilt rosette and numerous gilt floral ornaments between the letters and in the margins. Vocalisation marks (dots) in red. 5 lines. € 16,000

Illuminated leaf from a once-magnificent Quran manuscript with fine gilt flower and leaf illustrations as space fillers and ornamental border around the large Kufic script written in black ink (line height ca. 25–30

mm). The ornamentation mainly consists in leaf designs with the occasional blossom. Illumination of this type is exceedingly rarely encountered among the preserved Abbasid Kufic manuscripts pre-dating the year 1000. The script style belongs to subgroup D.I, according to Déroche's classification. Manuscripts in this style are normally dated to the 9th century CE (cf. François Déroche, *The Abbasid Tradition*, London 1992. The Nasser D. Khalili Collection of Islamic Art, Vol. I, nos. 19–23, pp. 67–71). The red dots are vocalisation marks: diacritic marks were not used until later.

Some browning and staining. Brittle in places due to ink corrosion (slight loss to individual letters). Verso rubbed, but still legible.

Cf. Fingernagel (ÖNB 2010), p. 33.

Pre-Mughal Qur'an commentary

414. [QUR'AN]. Manuscript Qur'an commentary.

Sultanate of Delhi, [15th century CE]. Folio (244 × 345 mm). Arabic manuscript, Bihari script on paper. 287 (instead of 292) ff., foliated 364–655 (lacking 550–551 and 622–624). Surah headings in gilt and colours, verse divisions marked by gold and black ink rosettes, numerous circular and tear-shaped markers in the margins, elaborately ornamented in gold and colours. Bound in modern oriental-style full leather with fore-edge flap and recessed cover decorations.

€ 35,000

Part four of a pre-Mughal Qur'an commentary, treating the text from Surah XXI, Al-Anbya (The Prophets), to Surah LXXV, Al-Qiyamah (The Resurrection).

Lacks five leaves according to the foliation; some dampstaining; several edge flaws (more severe near the end of the volume), often remargined. Traces of dust in the gutter throughout. In all a fine example of an early Qur'anic manuscript.

Provenance: 1950s private ownership stamp of the "Mohd. Halim Salimi Library", Kandahar, Afghanistan, on fol. 490v. Mohammed Halim Salimi of Kandahar worked in an administrative capacity for the USA's International Cooperation Administration (ICA) Mission to Afghanistan in 1959. In 1960 Salimi applied to the ICA for reimbursement of a lost sum of \$123.88; the application was refused on the grounds that Salimi was not in fact an ICA employee but was sub-contracted by the agent Herman Klee (see report B-144148-O.M., 1 Nov 1960). Acquired from Hampel Auctions, Munich.

Cf. S. A. Blair, Islamic Calligraphy (Edinburgh 2006), pp. 386–390; Qur'an, exhibition catalogue (Istanbul 2010), pp. 350f., no. 92.



From a famous private collection



415. [QUR'AN]. A splendid illuminated Qur'an manuscript. Iran, 1204 H [= 1783 CE]. 8° (148 × 90 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 243 leaves plus 2 fly-leaves, complete. 19 lines per page, written in a neat Naskhi script in black ink with diacritics in red, margins ruled in gold and colours. Gold discs or florets between verses, sura headings written in white within gilt cartouches flanked by panels with alternating floral motifs in gold and various colours. Brown morocco with flap and giltstamped borders and central ornaments. € 18,000

Splendid pocket-size Qur'an. Marginal section markers in white naskh on gold ground within polychrome flower blossom, opening double-page frontispiece richly illuminated in lapis lazuli blue, green, red, pink, and gold, the text within cloud bands in gold.

Hinge tender between the first two pages, some light marginal fingering, otherwise in perfect condition. From the library of the scientists and collectors Crawford Fairbanks Failey (1900–81) and Gertrude Van Wagenen (1893–1978), who performed research at Yale and Johns Hopkins in the fields of medical chemistry and biology.

Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

416. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript. [Ottoman Empire, 18th century]. 8° (208 × 150 mm). Contemporary blind- and goldstamped calf with fore-edge flap, decorated with corner stamps. € 5,000

Illuminated Arabic ms. on paper, 305 ff., single 15-line column, Naskh script on polished paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt and coloured ornamentation. Text framed by three parallel golden and black lines. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold.



Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

417. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript. [Kashmir, 18th century]. 8° (149 × 94 mm). Illuminated Arabic ms. on paper, 211 ff., 20 lines, Naskh script. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt and coloured ornamentation. Framed by strings of three gold and black lines. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold. Original lacquer binding decorated with flowers. € 4,000

Traces of use, otherwise in good condition. Binding restored.



Miniature Qur'an manuscript



418. [QUR'AN]. A miniature Qur'an manuscript.

[Probably Ottoman Empire, ca. 1800]. 60 × 100 mm. 187 ff. Arabic ms. on smoothed oriental paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate ornamentation in gilt and colours. Gilt disk separators and red on gilt sura headings. All pages framed in red and gilt rules. Modern full black leather binding with fore-edge flap and ornamentation in relief. Marbled endpapers. € 1,500

A pretty miniature Qur'an manuscript, finely written in black ink.

A few early ink marginalia. Gutter of final leaf professionally repaired due to ink corrosion. Well preserved in a pretty modern binding.

Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

419. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Ottoman Empire], 1222 H [= 1807 CE]. 8° (165 × 105 mm). Illuminated Arabic ms. on paper. 312 ff., 15 lines, Naskh script. Black ink on polished paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; ornamental colophon. Borders in red, black and gold. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold. Blindstamped and gilt calf. € 7,000

Signed by a copyist named Hafez 'Ahmad ibn Ahmad al-ma'ruf, "Ahmad the Hafez" (respect title bestowed on those who have proved to know the entire Quran by heart), son of the renowned 'Ahmad', as quoted (underlined) in the colophon: *Kataba hada-l-mushaf as-sarif adafu ibad-'Allah al-Kabir al-Mutaal Hafez 'Ahmad, ibn 'Ahmad almaruf,ba-yawwab-e (?) halifa-zade Hamidu-llah Taala [...]* (literally, 'he who wrote this noble Qur'an is a very foolish slave of God the Greatest, the Exalted, named Hafez 'Ahmad, son of the renowned Ahmad, servant (?) of Hamidu-llah Taala, offspring of the Caliph [...]',) etc.

Binding partially restored, in good condition.



Beautiful Qur'an manuscript from the early years of the era of Sultan Mahmud II

420. [QUR'AN]. An Ottoman Qur'an manuscript.

[Ottoman Empire], 1225 H [= 1810 CE]. 8° (105 × 149 mm). Arabic manuscript on polished paper. 306 ff., 2 flyleaves, 15 lines. Written in fine Naskh script in black ink, verses separated by small gold roundels pointed in red, illuminated floral marginal devices throughout surah headings written in white thuluth script within gold-ground floral panels. Double-page illuminated 'unwan frontispiece elaborately decorated with interlacing polychrome flowers against a punched gold ground. Contemporary full gilt leather with fore-edge flap and gilt floral designs to covers. Endpapers covered with cornflower-blue, relief-stamped floral paper. Edges mottled in red. Stored in matching leather slipcase with flap and bellows-style cloth sides. € 9,500



A beautiful Qur'an manuscript from the early years of the era of Sultan Mahmud II, written in modern-day Turkey by Omar Al-Shawqi, student of Ismael Shawqi.

A small hole in the text of the second leaf, sewing a little loosened in places, otherwise a very attractively preserved example of a pocket-sized Qur'an.



Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

421. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Ottoman Empire], 1265 H [= 1848 CE]. 8° (129 × 83 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 303 ff., 15 lines, Naskh script. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; colophon with coloured ornaments. Text framed by three parallel golden, black and red wires. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold. Contemporary blind- and giltstamped binding with fore-edge flap, decorated with borders and corner stamps. € 3,500

Some slight restoration to first leaves, otherwise in very good condition.

Exceptionally pretty early 19th century Qur'an manuscript

422. [QUR'AN]. A fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Probably modern Afghanistan or Pakistan, first half of the 19th century CE]. 8° (ca. 110 × 160 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 260 ff. with 3 double-page 'Unwan headpieces in colours and gilt. 17 lines in meticulous black ink Naskhi, text within black, blue and gilt rules, verse divisions marked by black-bordered gold discs, red orthoepic markers and diacritics, sura beginnings in red on gilt background, line separators in black and gilt, marginal medallions (Juz' and Hizb markers) in colours and gilt, marginalia in red. Contemporary lacquer binding, covers elaborately painted with floral designs on outsides and insides. Later black morocco spine with stamped title. Stored in contemporary giltstamped leather slipcase with flap. € 9,500

An exceptionally pretty early 19th century Qur'an manuscript probably written in the Pashtunistan or Balochistan region of British India. Occasional insignificant edge flaws or various instances of light browning, but generally a very clean and well-preserved example in a pretty floral lacquer binding (corners bumped, spine repaired in more recent times). Slipcase a little rubbed and worn along extremities.



Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

423. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Ottoman Empire], 1269 H [= 1852 CE]. 8° (124 × 180 mm). Illuminated Arabic ms. on polished paper. 301 ff., final blank. 15 lines, Naskh script. Black ink on polished paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation. Borders in red, black and gold. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in red. Contemporary blindstamped gilt calf. € 2,500



Complete Quran ms. with occasional coloured floral decoration to the margins. First leaf remargined; some fingerstaining and occasional browning; a very few ink smudges. Spine rebacked in different leather. Altogether a good example.

Fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript

424. [QUR'AN]. A fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript. [Ottoman Empire], 1279 H [= 1862 CE]. 8°. 307 ff. Naskh calligraphy, 15 lines. Black ink on polished paper; borders in red and gold; sura headings in white ink on gilt; gilt discs for verse divisions. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; colophon shows floral ornamentation in green and gilt. Coloured floral decoration to margins. Later cloth. € 3,000

Colophon in Arabic: "Finished Thursday afternoon 3 o'clock. The scribe is the son of Mehmed Halil Ibrahim, what is done is determined by Allah".

Provenance: acquired in Istanbul, Turkey, in the 1960s.



Excellent example of a découpage Qur'an juz'

425. [JUZ' QUR'AN]. A large découpé Juz' Qur'an.

[Ottoman/Qajar Persia, no date, but 19th century]. Small folio (ca. 242 × 310 mm). 72 pp. of cut-out Arabic muhaqqaq script, mounted under thin paper to create embossed appearance, with ornamental borders to first 4 pp. using a similar technique. Leaves mounted on stubs. Contemporary calf over boards with fore-edge flap, blindstamped and gilt; decorative roundels with central six-pointed star motif to upper and lower covers as well as flap; inside covers blindstamped to show raised ornamental design. € 25,000

Excellent example of a découpage Qur'an juz' (one of thirty parts of equal length into which the Qur'an can be divided). The meticulously prepared calligraphic paper cutouts are painstakingly glued onto like-coloured backing paper and the sheet is covered with exceedingly thin, smoothed paper, creating a remarkable, tactile raised effect. The present juz' forms the second (Sayaqul) division of the Qur'an, encompassing large portions of the sura Al-Baqarah ("The Cow"). Spine insignificantly rubbed; some scattered browning and waterstaining throughout; stubs slightly loosened in places. Altogether a very beautiful survival.



Sura Ar-Rum and Al-Fath

426. [QUR'AN]. BECK, Matthias Friedrich (ed.). Specimen arabicum, hoc est, Bina capitula Alcorani XXX de Roma & XLIIX de Victoria [...].

Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer for Lorenz Kroniger & Gottlieb Goebel's heirs, 1688. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black. With a coin engraving in the text. 19th c. wrappers. € 2,800

Only edition thus: the 30th and the 48th sura (Ar-Rum and Al-Fath) in the original Arabic and with Latin parallel translation. An early and scholarly specimen of Qur'an translation in the West, with extensive commentary. The Arabic text is rendered in Hebrew letters, as Arabic types were unavailable to the printer. M. F. Beck (1649–1701) had studied history and oriental literature at Jena. In 1677 he settled in Augsburg as a preacher, but kept his focus on the oriental languages. His linguistic proficiency ultimately earned him a pension from the King of Prussia (cf. ADB II, 218).

Some browning; title insignificantly dust- and waterstained, but altogether well preserved.

VD 17, 12:128711C. Schnurrer 374. OCLC 13610797.



The Hamburg Qur'an, the first Arabic printed Qur'an available

427. [QUR'AN]. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetae [...].

Hamburg, Gottfried Schultze & Benjamin Schiller, 1694. 4°. Latin title printed in red and black; one Latin and two Arabic (woodcut) half-titles. Preface in Latin, text in vocalized Arabic throughout. Contemporary half calf with marbled covers and giltstamped label to sparsely gilt spine. € 25,000

The famous "Hamburg Koran": while not actually (as it was long considered) the first printed Qur'an ever, the first accessible printed edition of the Arabic text. Four years after the present edition, in 1698, Lodovico Marracci produced his own Qur'an, but its two big tomes were anything but easy to consult – hence, the Hamburg Koran remained "the only available and handleable" (Smitskamp) edition until the early 19th century.

Abraham Hinckelmann (1652–95), a Hamburg theologian, studied at Wittenberg and collected many Oriental manuscripts. He compiled a Quranic lexicon in manuscript and planned a Latin translation of the Koran, but this was never realised.

Some browning throughout, as common due to paper; slight waterstaining near end. Ms. ownership of Joseph Venturi in Arabic, Hebrew, and Latin ("emit Romae An. 1789") on Latin title (his quotation from Brunet on first Arabic title), with early 19th c. ownership of Blasius Milani. This is the uncommon variant with two different woodcut Arabic titles.

Schnurrer 376. Smitskamp, PO 360. Fück 94. *Le Livre et le Liban* 135f. Woolworth 279. *Hamilton, Europe and the Arab World* 33. Brunet III, 1306. H. Bobzin, *From Venice to Cairo, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (2002), p. 151–176, at p. 160f., with 2 illustrations (figs. VI and 74). *The Heritage Library: Treasures of Islamic and Arabic Heritage* (Qatar 2006), s. v. "Religion", with illustration.



The first accurate printed Qur'an (both the Arabic text and the Latin translation), with extensive, valuable notes from Islamic commentaries and anti-Islamic "refutations" of every sura – plus a life of Muhammad

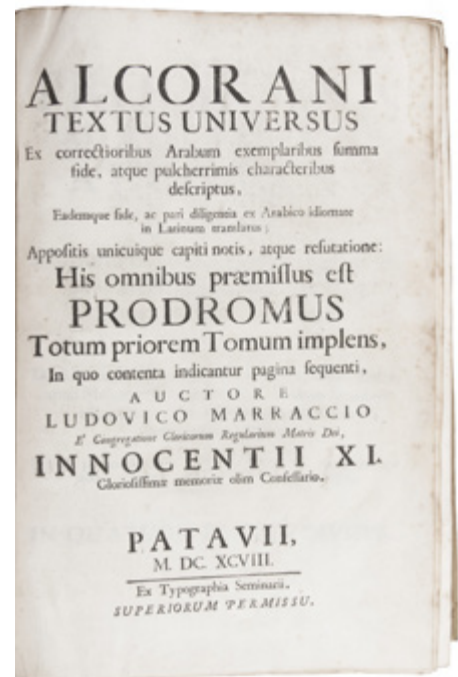
428. [QUR'AN]. MARRACCI, LUDOVICO (ED.). Alcorani textus universus ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, ... Eadem fide ... in Latinum translatus; appositis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione: ... [vol. 2 title:] Refutatio Alcorani, in qua ad Mahumetanicae superstitionis radicem securis apponitur ...

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. 2 volumes bound as 1. Folio. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1800?), reusing and retooling vellum from a slightly earlier blind-tooled binding. € 25,000

The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the Catholic Ludovico Marracci, with a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation, also including extensive notes based on the Islamic commentaries, as well as the editor's extensive "refutations" of each sura. Each sura is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and then the refutation. The entire first volume of about 430 pages is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of Muhammad (one of the first detailed biographies ever printed and again more accurate than its predecessors), an 8-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns, and additional commentaries and introductory matter. The fact that this edition was produced explicitly as an attempt to refute the views of Islam has naturally led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, but both the Arabic text and the Latin translation were far better than any previously printed and had no serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. The commentaries also made a great deal of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time and both the Arabic and the Latin text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years

With two bookplates and an occasional early manuscript note and a few letters or numbers inscribed in the foot margin of one leaf. With a tear running into the text of one leaf, repaired, but otherwise in very good condition. With generous margins. The boards are slightly bowed and there is a small tear repaired at the foot of the spine. A ground-breaking work of Quranic scholarship, a valuable source for the study of the Quran and an essential source for European views of Islam.

Cat. Bibl. A.-R. Courbonne, dont la vent ... 1er février 1842, 30 (this copy); 34; Schmurrer 377; Sheikh Al-Shabab, "The place of Marracci's Latin translation of the Holy Quran: ...", in: Journal of King Saud University: language & translation, 13 (2001), pp. 57-74.



First edition of Redslob's revision of Flügel's text



429. [QUR'AN]. Corani arabice. Recensionis Flügelianae textum recognitum iterum exprimi curavit Gustavus Mauritius Redslob [...]. Editio stereotypa.

Leipzig, Karl Tauchnitz, 1837. 8°. Printed in red and black throughout. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and marbled boards. € 2,500

First edition of Redslob's revision of Flügel's text, first published in 1834. The orientalist Gustav Leberecht Flügel (1802–70) edited numerous Arabic texts; his Qur'an edition remained the standard for European scholarship for a century.

A good, clean copy of one of the earliest scholarly Quran editions conforming to modern standards.

Cf. Enay 115 (1834 ed.).

*First Dutch translation of the Qur'an,
together with a life of Muhammad and a work on the Ottoman Empire*

430. QURAN – DUTCH]. De Arabische Alkoran, door de Zarazijnsche en de Turcksche prophete Mahometh. Hamburg, for Barent Adriaensz. Berentsma, 1641.



With: (2) **[MUHAMMAD].** Historie van den oorsprongh, geslacht, geboorte, opvoedinge, en leere des grooten valschen propheets Mahomets.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With engraved frontispiece and 9 engraved illustrations in the text.

(3) **[OTTOMAN EMPIRE].** Prophetien, of voorseggingen der beyde Keyseren Severi en Leonis, die beyde in Orienten geregeert hebben.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With 15 numbered engraved illustrations. 3 works in 1 volume. 4°. 18th-century calf with the coat of arms of Aaron de Joseph de Pinto stamped in gold on both boards, gold-tooled spine. € 12,500

First Dutch translation of the Quran, translated after the first German version by Salomon Schweigger (1616). Schweiger, a protestant minister who sojourned in Istanbul for three years, knew little Arabic and translated from an Italian version of 1547, which on its turn was based on a Latin rendering of the original Arabic.

The work is bound with a rare second edition of a (critical) life of Muhammad with an account of the early spread of Islam (2), and a second Dutch edition of the prophetic visions of the Byzantine Emperors Leo VI and Severus on the end of the Ottoman Empire (3), both works first published in 1627.

The book comes from the library of the wealthy Amsterdam merchant Aaron de Joseph de Pinto (1710–58), a distinguished book collector who had his books bound by the so-called “Fleur-de-Lis Bindery” at The Hague.

Some owner’s entries on flyleaf; slightly shaved. Very good copies, with an interesting provenance.

(1) STCN (6 copies?); Waller 46. (2) STCN (3 copies, including 1 incomplete). (3) STCN (3 copies); Waller 1389; on the binding: *Storm van Leeuwen, Dutch decorated bookbinding (2006)*, IIA, pp. 111f.

Uncommon Dutch Qur'an



431. [QUR'AN – DUTCH]. Mahomets Alkoran, door du Ryer uit d'Arabische in de Fransche en door I. H. Glazemaker in de Nederlantsche taal vertaalt.

Amsterdam, Timotheus ten Hoorn, 1696. 8°. With additional engraved title page and 6 engraved plates. Contemporary vellum with handwritten spine title. € 3,500

Uncommon Dutch edition of du Ryer’s version, in a translation by J. H. Glasemaker (previously published in 1658), with a Life of the Prophet and numerous engravings by Caspar Luyken (1672–1708). Du Ryer’s 1647 French version served as the basis for further translations of the Qur’an (including English, German, and Russian), and was instrumental in introducing Europeans to the tenets of the Muslim faith.

Block somewhat loosened, but still a good copy.

Chauvin X, p. 129 (phi). Cf. Schnurrer 428.

With the genealogy of the Prophet

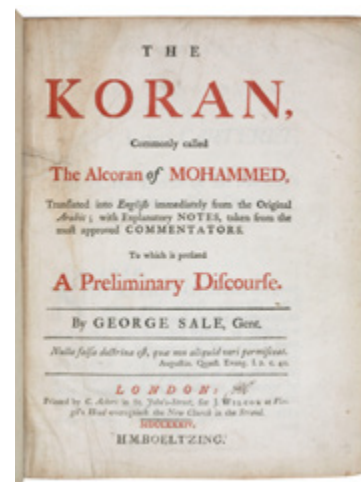
432. [QUR'AN – ENGLISH]. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English [...] by George Sale.

London, C. Ackers for J. Wilcox, 1734. Large 4°. With folding engr. map, folding engr. plate, and 3 (2 folding) engr. genealogical tables. Modern half calf with marbled covers, gilt. € 3,500

First printing of this important translation. “Showered with praise from the start” (cf. Enay). “The classic translation of the Quran [...] Sale worked from the original Arabic, but also used Marracci’s Latin version, about which he said it was very precise, but too literal [...] Sale’s translation is marked by a rather sober tidiness. Sale himself saw his work as a sort of defence of a much-maligned book [...] The translation’s dispassionate, dry objectivity was an enormous step forward for western Quranic studies. Its deserved success was based to no little extent on the ‘Preliminary Discourse’, which provides a general introduction to the Quran as well as an overview of the most important Muslim denominations [...] For a century this account remained one of the principal sources from which the European educated elite drew its knowledge of all matters Quranic” (cf. Fück).

Title page slightly wrinkled and dusty. A good, very unobtrusively browned copy in an appealing modern binding.

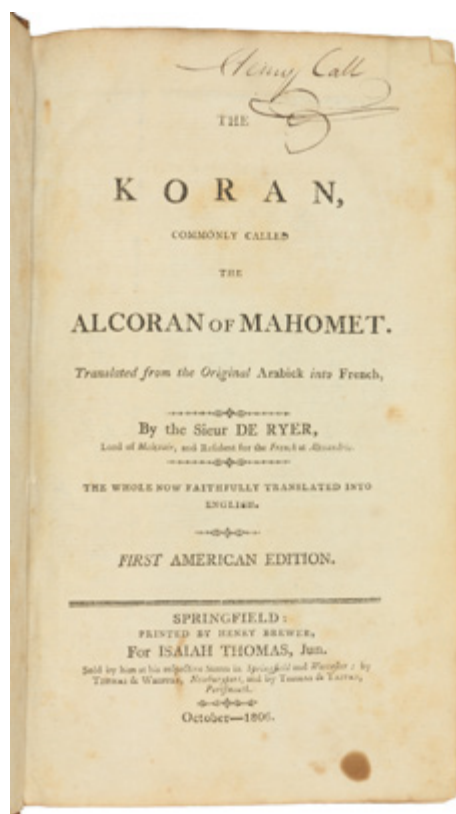
Chauvin X, 146. Schnurrer 429. Fück 104f. Enay 169. Graesse IV, 44. Ebert 11524.



First American edition

433. [QUR'AN – ENGLISH]. The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mahomet. First American edition.

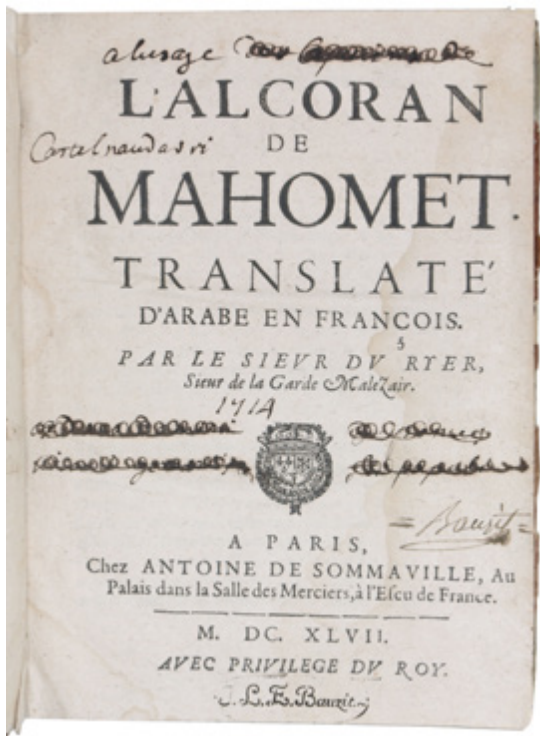
Springfield, Massachusetts, Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, Jun., October 1806. 8°. Contemporary full sheepskin with giltstamped spine title. € 6,500



First American edition of the Qur'an, produced by Isaiah Thomas, founder of the American Antiquarian Society and the largest and most important Massachusetts publishing house during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thomas adapted a translation of the French orientalist André du Ryer for the American market, with occasional notes, including Turkish traditions. Du Ryer had been the envoy of the French king at Alexandria and Constantinople in the 17th century. His translation was the best available, and was frequently reprinted and translated into other European languages throughout the 18th century.

Some browning and light foxing throughout. Small hole slightly affecting text on leaf Aa6; quires Ff and Gg transposed; a tear in leaf O4 professionally repaired. Provenance: From the collection of the Massachusetts businessman Henry E. Call (fl. 1860s) with his ink ownership to title-page and oval stamps to flyleaf; front pastedown has mid-19th century note of acquisition for \$2.00 from E. P. Dutton's Boston bookshop, founded in 1852.

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



The earliest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular

434. [QUR'AN – FRENCH]. RYER, André du. L'Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d'Arabe en François.

Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1647. 4°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine. € 5,500

Rare first edition of “the oldest complete translation of the Qur'an into a European vernacular” (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an). Du Ryer's introduction briefly summarizes the Muslim religion for Christian readers, noting customs such as Ramadan, circumcision, the practice of having as many as four wives, the significance of Mecca and Medina, Sufi brotherhoods and wandering ascetics, and finally the Islamic recognition of Jesus as a prophet but not the son of God. A prayer printed in Arabic is included on the verso of leaf e2.

“Du Ryer's translation of the Qur'an [...] became an unparalleled literary success [...] The easy availability of the Qur'an accompanied a newfound interest in the Orient; additionally, du Ryer's translation lacked the polemical tone of previous editions, an orientation which arose mainly in ecclesiastical contexts. Du Ryer used Islamic commentaries such as al-Bayawi's *Anwar al-tanzil*, the *Tafsir al-Jalalayan* by al-Mahalli and *al-Suyuti*, or an excerpt from al-Razi's great commentary made by al-Raghi al-Tunisi,

entitled *al-Tanwir fi l-tafsir*, quite casually in his translation, merely noting them in the margins. The deprecatory tone present in the introductory chapter, ‘Sommaire de la religion des Turcs,’ can be understood as an attempt at camouflage (cf. Hamilton and Richard, André du Ryer, 94f)” (Encyclopedia of the Qur'an).

Some waterstaining throughout; occasional worming; more pronounced edge damage near end. Provenance: 1714 ms. ownership (partly stricken out) of the Castelnaudary Capuchins, dissolved in 1789; acquired by the notary J. L. E. Bauzit of Castelnaudary (his ownership on title and flyleaf).

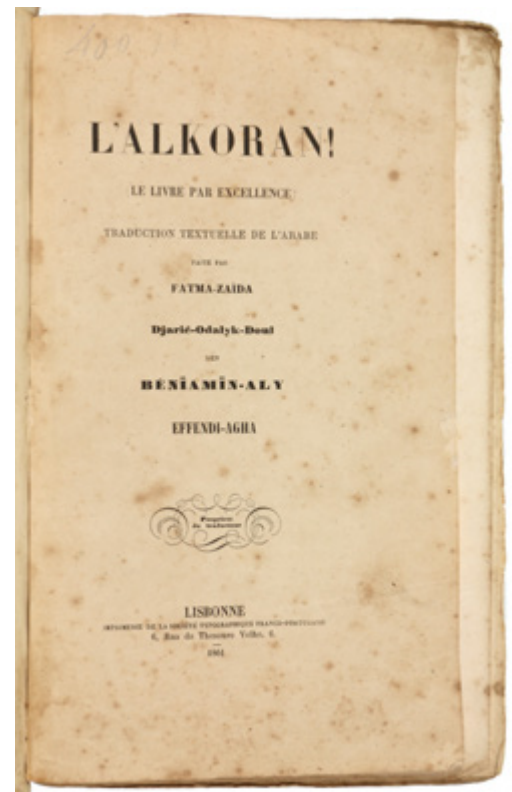
Chauvin X, p. 126. Schmurrer 427. Fück 74. Brunet III, 1309. Encyclopedia of the Qur'an V, 347.

“Au nom d'Allah clément et misericordieux, juste, bon et puissant!” The first French translation of the Qur'an by a woman

435. [QUR'AN – FRENCH]. L'Alkoran! (Le livre par excellence.) Traduction textuelle de l'arabe faite par Fatma-Zaida djarié-odalykdoul den Béniamin-Aly Effendi-Agha.

Lisbon, Société Typographique Franco-Portugaise, 1861. 8°. 1920s temporary wrappers (Portuguese mackle paper) with handwritten cover title. €4,800

Only edition: one of the great mysteries of Qur'anic literature, and apparently the first translation of the Qur'an into French by a woman. Following those of Du Ryer (1647), Savary (1783), and Kazimirski-Biberstein (1840), this fourth French version of the holy text is original in many respects: notably, it is the first to retain the untranslatable name “Allah” instead of substituting “Dieu”. Also, it does not follow the traditional order of surahs, but tries to arrange them chronologically, by Meccan and Medinan surahs. Indeed, as Ellis noted, this is not at all a literal translation: instead, it is interpretative, interventionist and even feminist, liberally transposing verses from surah to surah and often offering not so much a translation than a new creation, more true perhaps to



the spirit of Islam than to the sacred text. As early as 1961, the scholar Abul Muzaffar drew attention to the fact that Fatma-Zaida's name is probably spurious and that the author was very probably a European convert to Islam, not proficient in Ottoman Turkish and not fully in French, either, who felt spiritually at home in the Muslim Orient and, wishing to defend Islam from its detractors, produced an apologetic version of the Qur'an. If this is so, the translator was still almost certainly a woman: as Rim Hassen has variously pointed out, Fatma-Zaida's text quite clearly endeavors to "project a positive image of Muslim women and their position in society" (p. 226), and even goes so far as to interpolate entirely new material such as verse "209" in the Third Sura, which impresses on the reader to "require the castration of merchants of female slaves"!

Some browning and foxing throughout; untrimmed as issued. Lower original orange wrapper cover preserved but partly pasted to the temporary wrappers, upper cover inscribed "O Alkorao (o Livro Sagrado dos Mahometanos)". An exceptional work, very rare in libraries and never reprinted.

Chauvin X, 180. Ellis, Catalogue of Arabic Books in the British Museum I, 891. OCLC 7039046. Abul Muzaffar, Le Coran de "Fatma Zaida". Le Centenaire d'un Mystérieux Ouvrage. In: Pensée Chiite 8 (1961), pp. 19–22. Rim Hassen, "From a Slave to a Translator: Conflicts and Mediation in Fatma-Zaida's Translation of the Quran: Customs Officers or Smugglers?"; in: Diana Roig-Sanz, Reine Meylaerts (eds.), Literary Translation and Cultural Mediators in 'Peripheral' Cultures (Cham, 2018) pp. 211–234. Quaritch, Oriental Languages Cat. (1887), no. 33054 ("Rare and curious").



*Based on the original Arabic text:
with the frequently lacking frontispiece, showing a Muslim in prayer*

436. [QUR'AN – GERMAN]. BOYSEN, Friedrich Eberhard (ed.). Der Koran, oder Das Gesetz für die Moslemer, durch Muhammed den Sohn Abdall. Nebst einigen feyerlichen koranischen Gebeten, unmittelbar aus dem Arabischen übersetzt [...].

Halle, J. J. Gebauers Wwe. & Johann Jakob Gebauer, 1775. 8°. With engraved frontispiece. Near-contemporary half calf with giltstamped red spine label. All edges red. € 1,500

Second edition of this 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 Megerlin's ill-received 1772 effort.

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. Includes the frequently lacking engraved frontispiece depicting a Muslim in prayer. Contemporary ownership to flyleaf. Slightly browned as usual; a good, tightly bound copy.

Zenker I, 1400. Schmurrer, p. 431. Graesse IV, 44. Woolworth 285. VD 18, 90017838. Not in Enay.

42 exquisite Qur'an illustrations

437. [QUR'AN – GERMAN]. LYDIS, Mariette. 42 Miniaturen zum Koran.

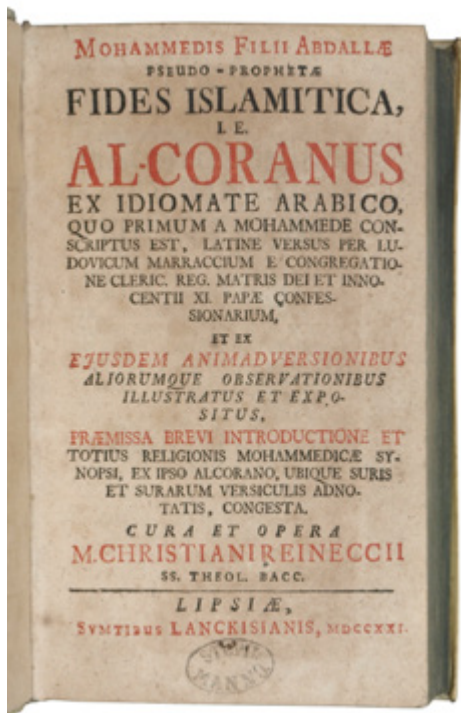
Berlin, Brandussche Verlagsbuchhandlung, (1924). Oblong 8°. 42 mounted colour printed plates, some of which heightened in gold. Each plate matted with the corresponding letterpress Qur'an verse with red border to versos opposite. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary green full calf with giltstamped title to cover and spine. Top edge gilt. Original stapled plain card slipcase. € 1,500

Only edition. A collection of 42 exquisite illustrations for selected suras from the Qur'an inspired by Persian miniatures. One of the earliest works by the Austrian-born painter and illustrator Lydis (1887–1970), a self-taught artist influenced by Islamic art as well as by the Japanese artist Tsuguharu Foujita. Lydis settled in Paris in 1926 and escaped the Nazis during the occupation, living briefly in England before emigrating to Buenos Aires. Today she is best known for her illustrations in de luxe editions of Boccaccio, Louÿs, Baudelaire, Mirbeau and Valéry.

The plates, in colours and gold, were printed by Ganymed in Berlin, the text by Proeschel & Trepte in Leipzig. Extremities slightly rubbed. Interior in mint condition.

Vollmer III, 278. OCLC 187048571.





*With the Latin text of Luigi Marracci,
the first accurate Latin translation*

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

Leipzig, Lanckisch, 1721. 8°. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary full vellum with ms. title to spine. € 3,500

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.

Schmurrer p. 413f. Fück 95, n. 251. BM Arabic I, 896. Enay 164. Zenker I, 1396. Woolworth p. 286.

First Swedish translation of the Qur'an

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

Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1843. 8°. Near contemporary green half calf over marbled boards, flat spine elaborately gilt. € 3,500

First Swedish edition: the pioneering, first complete version of the Holy Qur'an in any Scandinavian language. The translator Fredrik Crusenstolpe (1801–82) was secretary to the Swedish consul in Tanger and a philhellene who had fought against the Ottomans in the Greek War of Independence.

The publication was privately funded by the translator himself: Crusenstolpe, who detected in the Swedish mentality an ignorance and tendency toward superstition which he resented, "felt personally compelled to furnish the Swedish audience with material to rectify some of the misconceptions about the Prophet Muhammad in Swedish popular imagination [...] He described the Prophet as a rational 'Arabic founder of law' (p. iii), in compliance with a common imagery of the Prophet which emerged in the European Enlightenment" (N. S. Eggen, "On the Periphery: Translations of the Qur'an in Sweden, Denmark and Norway", in: *The Routledge Handbook of Arabic Translation*, ed. Sameh Hanna et al.).

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

Chauvin X, 238. OCLC 2011410.



Mediaeval refutation of the Qur'an, from the library of Sultan Mehmed V

440. RICOLDUS DE MONTE CRUCIS. Confutatio Alcorani seu legis Saracenorum, ex graeco nuper in latinum traducta [per Bartholomeus Picenus de Montearduo].

[Basel, Nikolaus Kessler], ca. 1507. Small 4°. Near-contemporary full leather binding, spine rebacked. All edges red. € 15,000

Rare edition of this famous and scare refutation of the Qur'an. The Dominican Ricoldus was sent to the orient as a missionary in 1288. During his stay in Baghdad, Ricoldus studied the Qur'an and other works of Islamic theology, for controversial purposes, arguing with Nestorian Christians. He is said even to have begun a translation of the Qur'an about 1290, but it is not known whether this work was completed.

Ricoldus returned to his native Florence around the year 1300 to compose or edit several works about the Middle East. While many of his writings praise the Muslims' social behaviour, hospitality and sense of honour, his best-known work, the "Contra legem Sarracenorum", is a notorious refutation of the Islamic doctrines. Largely a compilation from William of Tripolis, Marcus of Toledo and the "Contrarietas alpholica", and probably an early effort written in preparation of Ricoldus's mission, it contends that the Qur'an's self-contradictory passages, confused arrangement and want of miracles prove that Islam cannot be a true revealed religion. Despite Ricoldus's hostility towards Islam his work shows specific knowledge of the Qur'an and overcomes one important prejudicial error common to other medieval criticisms of Islam: the perception that Muhammad introduced a christological heresy. The work was widely received; a Greek translation was prepared as early as 1385 by Demetrius Kydones, which was re-translated into Latin by Bartolomeo Piceno as "Improbatio" or "Confutatio Alcorani". A Spanish version appeared at Toledo in 1502, and Luther translated parts into German in 1530 (his "Verlegung des Alcoran" appeared in 1542). It influenced Pope Pius II, John of Segovia and Nicolaus Cusanus (cf. LMA VII, 808).

Binding worn but professionally repaired; spine rebacked. Some fingerstaining and browning with occasional slight worming to gutter. Trimmed rather closely with printed marginalia cropped in places, title-page is fragmentary, preserving the letterpress only, laid down to old paper but preserving some old handwritten annotations. Provenance: Mehmed V (1844–1918), Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1909, with his his Arabic bookplate on the pastedown.

VD 16, R 2328. BNHCat R 296. This edition not in Panzer.



Popular vernacular 'Life of the Prophet'

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

Madrid, Manuel Martin, 1767. 4°. Crude woodcut vignette on title-page. € 850

Rare first edition of this popular vernacular 'Life of Muhammad', introducing the Spanish reader to a complex pastiche of legends concerning the founder of Islam. Broad and occasionally sympathetic interest in Muhammad became evident during the European Enlightenment, but the present work seems to have been mainly intended rather as a salacious and scintillating account of the exotic, heretical customs of the Prophet and his followers. Various other editions of Alonso's work appeared in the 1770s and 1780s (each rare in census), evidence of popular interest in the subject matter.

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

Palau y Dulcet XX, 300.744.



The virtue of prayer

442. AL-SHAFEI, Abi Abdallah Hashim ibn Abdelaziz al-Mohammadi. Fath Al-Rahmani fi dhikr al-Salat ali Ashraf al-Khalayeq al-Ensani.

[East Africa or Near East, later 18th century CE]. 4° (178 × 240 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. (136) pp. Calligraphic text with cursive writing in red ink, black and gold in a frame of double red rules, 15–23 lines, frontispiece on double page, 4 banners. Contemporary blindstamped red morocco binding with fore-edge flap. € 8,500



Arabic manuscript on the virtue of prayer upon the Prophet Muhammad. The very neat cursive calligraphy is finely executed in three inks: black, red and gold (the latter having taken on an olive green hue). The manuscript begins with the last three suras of the Qur'an, followed by the Asma ul-Husna, an introduction, and a prayer. A superb frontispiece on a double page (pp. 5–6) is executed in black ink on a red background within polychrome frames. The one on the right-hand side, decorated with five outward-facing arches in the margins, gives the names of Allah, of the Prophet, and of his four caliphs; the panel on the left indicates the name of the manuscript and its author, "Abi Abdallah Hashim ibn Abdulaziz al-Mohammadi al-Shafei". The titles of each of the six chapters are written in red ink or gold, followed by the "Bismillah" in larger calligraphy. The first colophon, at

the end of the first chapter, is calligraphed in red ink in a banner; the other three colophons, arranged within triangular tiers, announce the end of each chapter and repeat the name of the author. The text ends with the "Qasida" to the glory of the Prophet.

The analysis of the document and the use of the term "Shafei" suggest that its author was an imam trained in the Shafiist school of jurisprudence, one of four schools (madhhab) of jurisprudence within Sunni Islam, based on the teaching of Imam Al-Shafi'i (767–820) and his followers. This "madhhab" is widespread in Yemen and around the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia), as well as in Kurdistan and Egypt. Binding and paper suggest a date in the second half of the 18th century.

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

443. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Bilder aus Mekka.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. Folio. 20 collotype prints mounted on 18 sheets loose in red gilt cloth portfolio as issued, complete with the oft-lacking half-title, list of plates, title and preface. € 95,000

One of the earliest photographic documents of Mecca and the Hajj, preceded only by the photographs of Muhammed Sadiq Bey published in 1881 (Sotheby's, 4 June 1998: £1,250,000). Much rarer than the author's similarly titled *Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka*, a portfolio of lithographs to accompany the *Mekka* books which Snouck had published after his return from the Arabian Peninsula. "Following the publication of *Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka*, Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught the art of photography. The letter contained new photographs of the hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in 1889 to publish his *Bilder aus Mekka* [...] The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures" (Badr el-Hage, p. 46f.).

"In 1981 F. H. S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures, which without exception had been erased from the plates reproduced by Snouck Hurgronje: 'Futugrafiyat al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffar, tabib Makka' (The Photography of the Sayyid Abd al-Ghaffar, physician of Mecca). This princely eye surgeon had been host to the young Snouck in Mecca immediately after the Dutchman's conversion to Islam. Snouck claimed to have taught his host how to use a camera and attributes to him (without ever mentioning his name) the pictures reproduced in *Bilder aus Mekka*".

The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally during the past decades (the last, at Sotheby's in 2006, was incomplete, lacking all the text leaves).

Macro 1233. Badr el-Hage. *Saudi Arabia Caught in Time. Reading, 1997.* F. E. Peters. *The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Place.* Princeton University Press 1996



The earliest photographic documents of the city of Mecca, its dignitaries and its pilgrims

444. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Mekka. (And:) Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka.

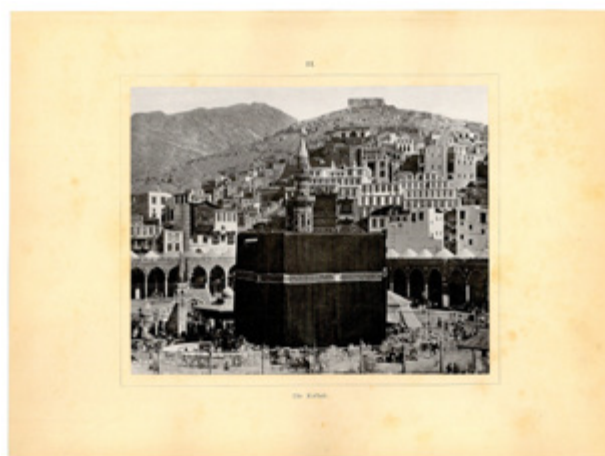
Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1888–89. 2 vols. of text (4^o, with 3 genealogical tables and 2 folding maps, half calf with gilt-stamped morocco label to spine) and one volume of plates (folio, with 4 chromolithogr. plates conjoined as 2, 6 [1 double-sized] toned lithographic plates, and 65 mounted photographs on a total of 40 plates). Cloth portfolio with gilt cover title. € 45,000

emarkable set, rarely encountered complete with the plates volume. The Dutch orientalist Snouck spent a year in Mecca and Jeddah during 1884/85 and was married to a Mecca woman. He was the first non-Muslim to visit the city outside the annual pilgrimage. The photographs, taken by himself and an Arabic physician, are among the earliest to show Mecca and its pilgrims.

Very nicely rebound, in matching period style portfolio and half calf. An unusually crisp and clean copy throughout: text volumes

spotless; the plates with the vintage photographs, much sought after as the earliest photographic documents of the city, its dignitaries and its pilgrims, are backed on thin linen and preserved in perfect condition.

Macro 1239 (omitting mention of the Atlas). Henze V, 177. Dinse 443.



Very rare handwritten judgment of the Spanish Inquisition

445. [SPANISH INQUISITION]. (Incipit:) “Vista por nos los inquisidores contra la heretica pravedad y apostasia en los obispados de Cuenca e Siguenza [...] acusado Geronimo pintor morisco vezino de Calanda en Aragon y natural de la villa de Arcos [...] como aficionado por la maldita secta de Mahoma [...]”.

Cuenca, 28 Oct. 1575. Folio (222 × 320 mm). Spanish manuscript, ink on paper. 10 pp. on 3 bifolia. With the convict’s autograph signature under the abjuration (“Yo Gereonimo el pyntor” – “I, Geronimo, the painter”). Stored in a modern cloth portfolio with title label. € 15,000

Very rare handwritten judgment of the Spanish Inquisition with autograph signature of the accused who – “descending from generations of Moors” – was convicted for secretly belonging to the “damned Muhammadan sect” and for observing related religious rites and ceremonies such as the Ramadan: “Vista por nos los inquisidores contra la heretica pravedad y apostasia en los obispados de Cuenca e Siguenza [...] Un proceso de pleito con causa criminal [...] el acusado Geronimo pintor morisco vezino de Calanda en Aragon y natural de la villa de Arcos [...] como aficionado por la maldita secta de Mahoma y como hombre descendiente de generaciones de moros [...]”.

The manuscript comprises the complete verdict with the sentence to punishment as a galley slave, as well as to flogging and prison. The craftsman and painter Geronimo was a so-called Morisco, that is, a baptised Muslim who had converted to Christianity either voluntarily or, more commonly, under duress. His fate was shared by thousands of fellow sufferers who were accused of practising crypto-Islamic rites: in spite of being Christianised, Moriscos lived permanently under the suspicion of heresy, and the Inquisition – in line with Valencia’s desire for union in the re-established Catholic kingdom – encouraged denunciations. The years following the Rebellion of the Alpujarras (1568–71) were marked by resettlements of Moriscos from Andalusia to Castile to reduce their influence and to disperse majorities, a fate of which Geronimo – a native of Arcos in Andalusia, but based at Calanda in Aragon during the proceedings and convicted in the Castilian city of Cuenca – is a good example.

Unsewn bifolia, brittle and weakened in the folds, a few leaves entirely separated. With two additional signatures by the reporters or “qualificadores” for the “Santo Oficio”, whose task was the categorization of the defendant and his offences, one by the Catholic prelate and inquisitor of Cuenca, Diego Gómez de La Madrid. Original Spanish Inquisition documents are rarely encountered in the trade, and this is the first we have seen with the condemned man’s signature, in this case a simple but literate painter.



*Autograph copy by the author for his wife of his famous collection of erotic poems,
translated from the Arabic*

446. TOUSSAINT, Franz, French oriental scholar (1879–1955). *Le jardin des caresses.*

May and June 1936. 11.5 × 12 cm. Manuscript in French written by the author in blank ink a neat 20th-century hand in one column. Chapter divisions are made in the form of a calligraphic leaf, drawn in the same black ink as the text. Bound in contemporary richly gold-tooled arabesque beige morocco with a flap at the front-edge, covered with gold-tooled green morocco on the inside, purple and white head and end bands, gold and light blue endpapers. Stored in a professionally made beige morocco box (ca. 15 × 15 cm) with a gold-tooled three-line fillet frame on the boards, on the inside covered with light pink silk, title in gold on the spine. € 7,500



Autograph copy of *Le jardin des caresses*, Toussaint's famous collection of Moorish erotic poems, written and inscribed by the author himself as a gift to his second wife. The work is considered to be a classic of 20th-century French orientalism. The work contains a collection of anonymously written Moorish sensual and erotic poems, translated from the Arabic into French by Franz Toussaint. The present copy of the work was very likely made as a gift for his second wife (married since 1925), Adelaïde Etelca Stefania Braggiotti, and is inscribed by the author himself, emphasizing his feelings for her: "À Etelka, ma femme bien-aimée, qui est pour moi toute la splendeur du monde et toute la poésie. Franz Toussaint. Mai 1936".

Toussaint is known for his translations of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Japanese works, especially for his translation of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam (1924). He was also a director of films. The present collection of poems, inspired by Arabic literature, was first published serially in 1909–11 before they were published together in 1911 by Henri Piazza

in Paris. The work was reprinted many times in the 20th century, all appearing as limited editions, and also translated into English (*The Garden of Caresses*; London, Golden Cockerel Press, 1934). The work also became very popular in song, as the short stanzas in the work were very suitable to put to music. The present copy of Toussaint's "tales of love", being a presentation copy which is beautiful in its simplicity, is the only autograph of the work known.

With the monogrammed stamp of the author in black ink on both endpapers. Binding slightly worn around the edges of the spine and fore-edge (including the flap), first two endpapers almost loose, with a few minor spots. The case is a little worn at a few places, the two fastenings are gone but still preserved. Overall an autograph copy of *Le jardin des caresses* which is still in very good condition and in its original binding, made by Toussaint as a gift for his wife.

Biography of Gaspar Berse, "the Dutch Xavier"

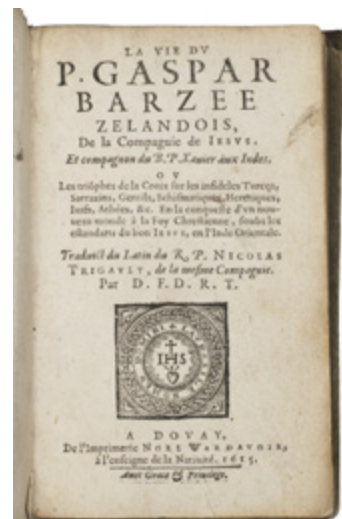
447. TRIGAULT, Nicolas. *La vie du P. Gaspar Barzee Zelandois, de la Compagnie de Jesus. ... En la conquête d'un Nouveau Monde à la foy Chrestienne, sous les estandarts du bon Jesus, en l'Inde Orientale.*

Douai, Noel Wardavoir, 1615. Small 8°. Contemporary limp vellum. € 5,000

First French edition of a biography of the Jesuit Gaspar Berse (1515–53), who preached in Ormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and Goa in India. Berse was born in Goes on the island of Walcheren in Zeeland, the Netherlands. After his studies in Louvain he went to Coimbra in 1546 where he entered the Jesuit order. In 1548 he was sent to the island of Ormuz and in 1551 to Goa where the well-known François Xavier, who would soon depart for Japan, appointed him director of St. Paul's College in Goa and entrusted him with the provincialate of the Indian Mission. He died in Goa on 6 October 1553.

With engraved armorial bookplate of John Drummond of Logy Almond on back of title-page. In very good condition. The cords were never attached to the vellum cover and the endleaves never pasted down, so that the cover is held on by the headbands laced through at the hinges.

De Backer & Sommervogel VIII, col. 238, 4; Streit V, 188.



Vernay's poetry in French, Turkish, Persian and other languages: unrecorded Royal folio issues dedicated to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I and with extensive additions

448. VERNAY, Charles. Poésies nationales et religieuses Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes, 195 pièces orientales, leur traductions, et le texte Turc et Persan de 57 pièces [...].

Paris, Albert Franck (on back of half-title: printed by Firmin Didot frères), 1860[–61]. With a lithographed portrait of the author, 5 lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts and 4 of the letterpress pages printed in gold. Extra-illustrated with 3 lithographed and 4 engraved Royal Folio illustration plates (including 2 portraits of the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I).

With: (2) **VERNAY, Charles.** Poésies Turques et Persanes (cent quarante et une pièces) ...

Paris, Albert Franck (below frame: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson), "1858–1859" [= AH 1275]. With a letterpress wrapper-title in French, printed in gold, a lithographed Turkish and Persian wrapper-title (dated "1275" and "1858") and text in Turkish and Persian, lithographed from the autograph manuscript in Arabic script, all printed in gold, and a lithographed portrait of the author (the same as in 1).

(3) **VERNAY, Charles.** Nouvelles poésies Persanes et Turques ...

Paris, Albert Frank, July 1860 (colophon: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson, r. de Valois 48, Paris). A large 4° bifolium, with a lithographic facsimile of a 4-page autograph manuscript in Arabic script, printed on blue paper.

(4)–(18) **VERNAY, Charles.** [Miscellaneous publications in various formats, some letterpress, others lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-leaf autograph manuscript in Persian].

Paris, Firmin Didot frères and others, 1851–58.

18 publications in 1 volume. Royal folio, with a few items in smaller formats. Contemporary diced, richly gold-tooled calf, each board with a double frame of rolls and stamps, a crescent moon and star inside each corner of the inner frame, blind-tooled turn-ins, green silk brocade endleaves. € 28,000

Unrecorded royal folio issues of two major editions of oriental poetry, bound together and with extensive supplementary material added, probably for presentation to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I: the first and only edition of the collected oriental poetry (195 pieces) of the French child prodigy orientalist, linguist and poet Charles Vernay; and the earlier lithographic edition of his 141 Turkish and Persian poems. In the former work, the Turkish and Persian poems are rendered both in the Arabic script and in French translation. It also includes a few poems in Italian and German. Even the 8° issues of these two editions are very rare. The present Royal folio issues of the two main works were clearly never offered for sale.

Charles Vernay (1842–1866?) began publishing his writing at age nine and most of the present publications note the age at which he wrote them, ranging from 9 to 16. When Vernay was in Istanbul in 1861, he wrote a new dedication for the 1860 *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, addressed to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I, though Vernay had it printed in Paris. It explicitly notes that he is presenting a copy of "mon volume de *Poésies Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes*" to the Sultan. This suggests that the present copy of the two works together, with that dedication and many other additions, is the copy he planned to present. Since the dedication is dated 14 March 1861 and the supplementary *Dixième chant mystique* (also printed by Lainé and Havard) 20 April 1861 (only two months before Sultan's death), it is possible the Sultan died before Vernay had an opportunity to present the book to him.



In addition to the extensive additional material inserted in the *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, and the supplement to the *Poésies Turques et Persanes*, the present copy has about 15 miscellaneous publications by Vernay bound between the two main works, some letterpress, some lithographic facsimiles of his autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-page autograph manuscript in Persian. Some occasional foxing and an occasional marginal tear. The ink in the 5 lithographic facsimiles of very large Arabic script has eaten a few holes in the paper, and it and a few other lithographed leaves have offset onto the facing pages. But the book remains in good condition. The binding is worn at the hinges, shows some superficial damage on the front board near the fore-edge, and the first free endleaves at front and back have been creased and at the front its silk has been torn and repaired, but the binding also remains good and with the tooling clear.

(1) Cf. Hage Chahine 4995 (8vo issue); WorldCat (7 copies of the 8vo issue).

(2) Cf. Browne, *Hand-list ... Turkish* (Gibb coll., Cambridge UL), (1906), 169; Hage Chahine 4994 (8vo issue); WorldCat (4 or 5 copies of the 8vo issue).

(3) Not found recorded; none of the 3 in Aboussouan coll.; Atabey; Blackmer; Diba, *Persian bibliography*; Lambrecht; Coll. Lazard; for Charles Vernay and his poetry, see also: Syed Tanvir Wasti, "On Charles Vernay and his 'Divan'", *Middle Eastern studies LI* (2015), pp. 789–803.

The Medicea's last production: dedication copy for Pope Paul V

449. AL-ZANJANI, 'Abd al-Wahhab Ibn Ibrahim (Alemamus, Senex). [Kitab al-tasrif ta'lif al-shaykh al-Imami]. Liber Tasriphi compositio est Senis Alemami: traditur in eo compendiosa notitia coniugationum verbi arabici.

Rome, typographia Medicea, 1610. Large 4°. With woodcut dedicatory arms of Pope Paul V (Camillo Borghese) on verso of title and woodcut device on final page. Full limp vellum with giltstamped borders, large central medaillon with arms of Paul V, and corner ornaments showing the shield elements of the Borghese arms. All edges gilt. € 28,000

First edition of this grammatical treatise of Arabic known as the *Tasrif al-Zanjani*, not printed again until 1817 (in Istanbul): the final work to leave Raimondi's famous Medicea press, and the only one produced there after a hiatus of 15 years. The long hibernation phase into which the Medicea entered after printing her last book in 1595 for Pope Clement VIII was probably due to the poor reception the printed Arabic books met with in the Orient. It was only with Paul V, elected Pope in 1605, that once more funds were released for the printing of Arabic works in Rome: now, the focus was to be on aids for the study of oriental languages, such as grammars and dictionaries. When Raimondi therefore published the "Liber Tasriphi", dedicated to the Pope for his generosity, he accompanied the text, handily arranged into paragraphs, with a literal and an exegetical Latin translation, sometimes with commentary. "The large corps

used (30 point), combined with vocalisation and Latin text, makes for very spaciouly set up pages. The Arabic title is a clever engraving in ta'liq script [...] With Raimondi's death in 1614 the Medicean Press was left slowly to die. A considerable number of punches was taken over by the Propaganda Press, which was set up in 1626" (Smitskamp).

Dedication copy for Pope Paul V with his large Papal arms stamped in gilt on both covers (a little chipped on the lower cover). The lower pastedown bears the engraved bookplate of the Borghese Princes ("Ex libris M. A. Principis Burghesii") with their coat of arms. Among the later owners was Napoleon's sister Pauline Bonaparte, who in 1803 married Camillo Borghese (1775–1832), son of Marcantonio Borghese III (1730–1800).

Some occasional browning throughout due to paper stock. Usually encountered only in poor condition, this is a wide-margined copy on strong paper, splendidly bound for the dedicatee, whose munificence made the printing of the book possible.

*Schnurrer p. 25ff., no. 47. GAL S I, 497. Fück p. 56. Smitskamp, PO 32. OCLC 45754487. BMGC I, 43, 342. Catalogue des livres composant la Bibliothèque de S. E. Don Paolo Borghese (1892) p. 289, no. 1932 (this copy: "exemplaire en grand papier fort, dans une belle rel. molle en vélin aux armes du Paper Paul V (Borghese) à qui l'ouvrage est dédié, frappées en or sur les plats et aux coins"). Cf. G. Roper, *Early Arabic Printing in Europe*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150, at p. 150, note 55.*



IV
MAPS
AND ATLASES

The earliest obtainable printed map of the Arabian Peninsula

450. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Sexta Asiae Tabula.

[Rome, Conrad Sweynheym & Arnold Buckinck for Domitius Calderinus, 1478]. Engraved map of the Arabian Peninsula, printed (as usual) on two joined folio leaves (together 563 × 396 mm). Framed (79 × 63 cm). € 50,000

Highly important early map of the Arabian Peninsula and adjoining regions, from the extraordinary 1478 Rome edition of Ptolemy's "Geography", created under the direction of Conrad Swenheym (who apprenticed with Gutenberg). The second map of the Peninsula ever published, in its first state, this is the earliest obtainable printed map of Arabia, preceded only by the less detailed and crudely engraved specimen in the Bologna edition of Ptolemy, which is generally regarded as unobtainable.

The present map is an excellent example of Swenheym's finely engraved map of Arabia, based upon Ptolemy. Among the towns shown are Medina (Lathrippa) and the archaeological sites of Zubarah (Catara) and Al-Dur (Domana). The association of Macoraba with Mecca is disputed.

Until the 1477 edition was definitively dated, the 1478 edition was believed to be the first printed atlas. Buckinck completed the work started by Sweynheym, whose method of using a printing press for the copperplate maps, together with the fine engraving, produced

excellent results. The plates for the 1478 Rome Ptolemy were later purchased by Petrus de Turre in 1490, who published the second, unchanged edition of the map; it was again reprinted in 1507. The editions are identical, although there are different watermarks in the paper (though there is some debate as to whether the watermarks are in fact completely reliable in determining the editions).

Some faint stains along the edges of the paper and in the gutter. In very good condition.

Al Ankary 3. Nordenskiöld 201.21. Tibbetts 4. Campbell, Letter Punches: a Little-Known Feature of Early Engraved Maps. Print Quarterly, Volume IV, No. 2, June 1987, pp. 151–154. For the atlas: Shirley, Mapping of the world 4.



One of the earliest maps of Arabia, with unique contemporary illumination

451. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Sexta Asiae Tabula.

Ulm, Lienhart Holle, 1482. Double-page woodcut map, fine original hand-colour, with near-contemporary manuscript vignette illustrations of an Ababeel bird, Makkah and Kaaba in pen and wash heightened in gold. 414 × 572 mm. Framed (78 × 56 cm). € 150,000

The first-ever printed woodcut map of the Arabian Peninsula, here in original hand colour and adorned with unique, hand-drawn illumination added by a contemporary artist. The map was published in the first atlas printed outside Italy; it was the first atlas to be illustrated with woodcut maps.

Remarkably, the hand-drawn vignette illustrations include a depiction of the relief of Makkah, besieged by Abrahah, through the Ababeel birds, who pelted the attacking army of war elephants with burning stones from the pits of the fires of hell. The image shows a gigantic blue-and-gilt Ababeel bird above the city, engulfed in flames – not only one of the earliest depictions of Makkah but also an amazing example of cross-cultural exchange of narratives during the early Renaissance, proving a Western illustrator's familiarity with a Middle Eastern tradition famously referenced in the Qur'an (sura 105, known as al-Fil, The Elephant): "Wa 'arsala 'Aalayhim tayran 'Ababeel, Tarmeehim bihijaratim min sijjeel" ("And He sent against them birds in flocks, Striking them with stones of burning clay"). No other example with these illustrations of Makkah is known, nor are they contained in any printed edition of Ptolemy.

Campbell, Earliest Printed Maps, p. 179–210. Schreiber 5032. Tibbetts 8 (p. 37). The Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Maps". Cf. Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 8f (illustration). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 21.



The first modern map of Arabia

452. GASTALDI, Giacomo. Il disegno della seconda parte dell'Asia.

Venice, G. Gastaldi, 1561. Two sheets joined (470 × 740 mm to the neat line, full margins showing the plate mark, overall size 550 × 790 mm). € 150,000

An extraordinary example of “the first modern map of the Arabian Peninsula” (Al-Ankary), by far the best copy we have ever handled: the first issue of the first edition, a strong impression on thick white paper with excellent contrast and exceptionally broad margins.

Still the most sought-after map of the region, Gastaldi's two page wall-map served as a model for all further mapping of the peninsula until the 19th century. Gastaldi is regarded as “the most important 16th century Italian cartographer. His maps are very rare, as they were issued separately to order and were not part of an atlas” (Al-Qasimi, 1st ed., p. 23). Gastaldi used various sources including Portolan charts of the region drawn by the 16th-century Portuguese explorers. Many details, such as the coastline of the Arabian Gulf, certain coastal towns,

or the peninsula of Qatar, are mapped and named for the first time. It is the most valuable of the early maps of the region. “Although the shape of the peninsula is distorted by modern standards, the Qatar peninsula and Bahrain are both shown – details that are missing on some maps produced up to almost 300 years later” (Stuart McMinn Catalogue).

Old foliation in brown ink to the upper right margin. Spotless and with temoins on the right outer edge. An exceptionally fine example.

Bifolco, I, 38of. *Tibbetts* 28. *Karrow* 30/91. *Nordenskiöld* II, 130, 61. *Couto/Bacqué-Grammont/Taleghani, Atlas Historique du Golfe Persique* (2006), p. 132, no. 29 and p. 152. *Tooley, Maps in Italian Atlases of the 16th Century*, 54. *Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi* (2nd ed.), p. 26 with 2 figs. *Tooley, Dictionary II*, 143.



Modern map of the Middle East

453. JODE, Cornelis de. Secundae Partis Asiae [...].

Antwerp, 1593. 20 × 13 inches. Hand-coloured.

€ 15,000

Fine example of De Jode's modern map of the Middle East, from his *Speculum Orbis Terrae*, published in Antwerp in 1578 and engraved by Joannes and Lucas van Deutecum. As noted in the title, the map was prepared by Gerard De Jode's and is largely identical to Giacomo Gastaldi's highly influential map of 1559. De Jode's delineation of Arabia is vastly superior to the contemporary maps of Ortelius, showing far more accuracy and detail. Extending from the Nile to Afghanistan and centered on the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, the map depicts what was then still among the most important trading centers of the commercial world. The present example is from the first edition of De Jode's work, which can be distinguished from the second edition by the pagination on the verso. The map is drawn from the rare first edition of De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. At least one commentator has opined that as few as 11 known examples of the first edition are known to have survived, making separate maps from this first edition very rare on the market.

Karrow, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century, 30/91.2. *Tibbetts, Arabia in Early Maps* 38



Globe made for the rulers of the Southern Netherlands

454. [GLOBE – TERRESTRIAL]. HONDIUS, Jodocus. [Terrestrial globe].

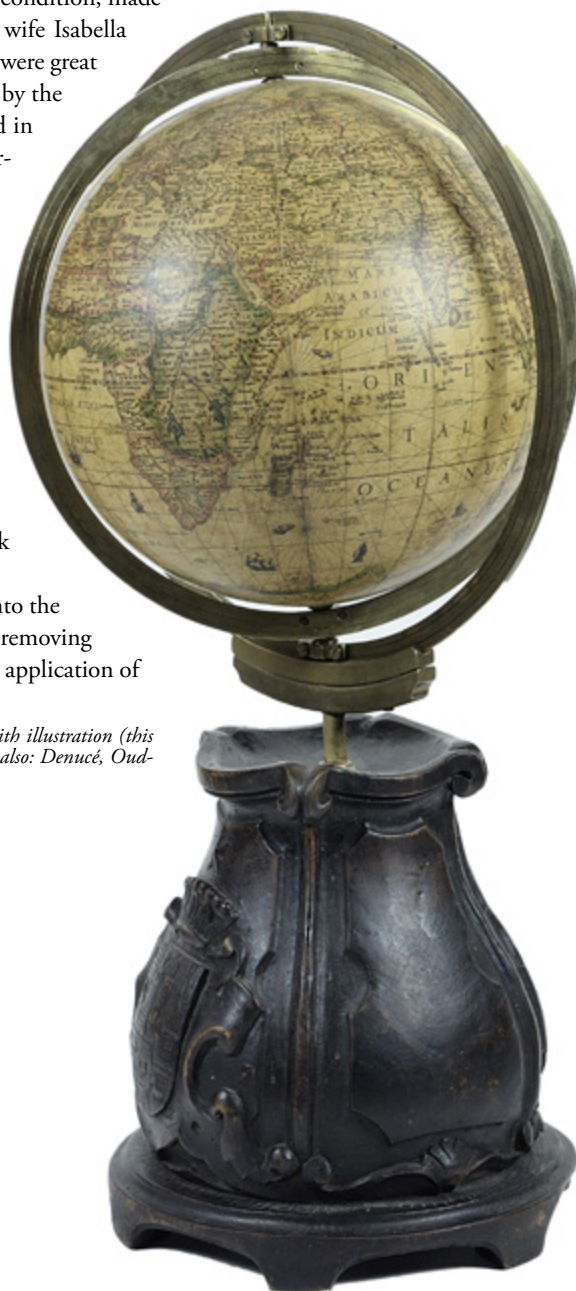
Antwerp, Joan Baptist Vrients [produced by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam], 1601. Diameter 21 cm. The globe is assembled from 12 engraved gores, mounted over a hollow wooden sphere, the gores hand-coloured in outline, some areas with full colour infill. The zero meridian set at the Azores, the seas decorated with ships and sea monsters, the continents with several figures. The cartouche enclosing a lengthy adress to the reader by Hondius, pointing out the problems of determining longitude. A decorative cartouche set in North America crowned with the coat of arms of the Albert and Isabella Clara of Austria, the text below this cartouche is signed by Hondius and Vrients dedicating this globe to Albert and Isabella. The globe is mounted in a brass meridian circle set within a fixed brass outer circle, secured at the base into 2 brass plates supported by a brass rod rising from an carved wooden mount of ca. 1800. The walnut mount carved, into four faces each with scrolled cartouche divisions, one face with the carved coat of arms of Albert and Isabella. Overall height 50 cm. € 295,000

A highly important and extremely rare Hondius terrestrial globe in very good condition, made in Antwerp for the rulers of the Southern Netherlands, Albert VII and his wife Isabella Clara Eugenia. With their coat of arms on the globe and on the pedestal. They were great benefactors for the arts in the Southern Netherlands, purchasing many works by the great and famous Dutch & Flemish artists of their time. They were portrayed in several famous works by Rubens. This globe is another example of a masterpiece created with support by the Royal couple. The present globe is one of only three copies with the very special dedication: "Serenissimis Principibus Alberto et Isabellae ...

The globe was first published in Amsterdam by Hondius (1563–1612) in 1601, with a Latin dedication to the "most famous and skilful commanders of the United Provinces of the Netherlands". Since the Republic was at war with the forces that controlled the Southern provinces, Hondius probably thought the dedication and his own association with the Republic might hinder sales of the globe in the Southern Netherlands, hence the new dedication to Albert and Isabella signed by Hondius only as author of the globe and Vrients apparently as publisher. Since Albert and Isabella's coat of arms appear not only on the globe itself, but also on the pedestal, Von Euw & Plotzek sensibly conclude that this is the copy presented to them.

This globe has survived in particularly fine condition, having been mounted into the present base presumably by a later generation of the family. Slightly cleaned by removing the old surface varnish, some light browning to the paper surface and the light application of new varnish, minor rubbing to the wooden mount.

Von Euw & Plotzek, Die Handschriften der Sammlung Ludwig, 1982, vol. 3, pp. 317–318 with illustration (this copy); V.d. Krogt, Globi Neerlandici, HON III, state 1v (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.



*Battle of words over the best practical solution to the determination of longitude before
Harrison's chronometer*

455. LEY, Jan Hendrick Jarichs van der. Het gulden zeeghel des grooten zeevaerts, daerinne beschreven wordt de waerachtige grondt vande zeylstreken en platte pas-caerten ...

Leeuwarden, Abraham vanden Rade, 1615. Oblong 4° (16.5 × 22 cm). With an emblematic engraved device/navigational diagram on the title-page and 27 (of 28) woodcut figures: 18 printed on integral leaves and the others on 3 folding plates. 18th-century (?) half vellum, blue-green paper sides, with manuscript author and title on spine. € 55,000



Rare first edition of a seminal work on practical navigation, describing for the first time the method developed by Jan Hendrick Jarichs van der Ley (1565–1639) to estimate longitude at sea.

In 1612 the Dutch States General had offered a large reward to anyone who could solve the navigational problem of accurately determining longitude at sea. Van der Ley developed a detailed system for estimating latitude and longitude based in part on estimates of the distance sailed. The estimated latitude could easily be checked by simple astronomical observations, which also helped to correct errors in the estimated longitude, which could not be checked directly. He drew his charted routes on what he called “platte pas-

caerten” in Mercator projection. The method’s greatest disadvantage was that any errors in longitude made for the various parts of a voyage would be compounded in the estimate of the final location.

It remained almost the only method in regular practical use among mariners of the seventeenth century, especially on ships of the Dutch East India Company (VOC).

The Earl of Macclesfield’s copy, with his 1860 armorial bookplate on the paste-down and embossed armorial stamp on the first 2 leaves, with two early owners’ names on the title-page: David Goubaud (probably the first owner) and Tobias Dierckens (“No. 35”). Lacking folding plate no. 17. Some water stains in the gutter margin, and a few leaves nearly detached. A good copy of a rare work on the determination of the longitude at sea.

Bierens de Haan 2307; Davids, Zeewezen en wetenschap, pp. 80 – 85; V.d. Krogt, Globi Neerlandici, p. 235; NCC (4 copies); STCN (2 copies); WorldCat (9 copies); not in Carter & Veruliet; Cat. NHSM; Crone Library; for Jarichs van der Ley: NNBW III, cols. 766–767.

With attractive maps of the Holy Land

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

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



Van Adrichem’s famous description of the Holy Land. This popular work was translated into many languages (as late as 1857 into French) and appeared in numerous editions.

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

Very good copy, with slightly soiled title – and last page. Binding also in very good condition. Important work on the history of Palestine and Israel, with attractive maps of the Holy Land.

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

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

457. **MERCATOR, Gerard and Henricus HONDIUS.** Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. ... Editio decima.

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

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

From the Schaffgotsch library, which had its roots in the 16th-century, with the initials of count Carl von Schaffgotsch. Title-page restored at the foot and in the fore-edge margins, affecting the engraving and especially the imprint, with the gaps in the text and a small part of the illustration restored in manuscript, the following three leaves also with marginal restorations; double-portrait with a small restoration in the gutter, just touching the image; and some minor restorations throughout, mostly in the margins. One map (Tabula III Hollandiae) with a large piece torn off in the lower margin and reattached, but with some loss to the engraving, not affecting the letterpress text on the back. The restorations to the title-page show that the atlas must have been coloured well before the 18th-century endleaves and binding, which are in very good condition. All maps except the one already noted are in very good condition. An attractively coloured copy of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas.

Keuning, "The history of an atlas", in: Imago Mundi IV, pp. 37–62; Koeman, Me 29B; Koeman & V.d. Krogt 1:107.





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

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

Amsterdam, Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1631. Super Royal 2° (48 × 33 cm). With engraved title-page, 99 engraved maps (2 multi-sheet folding, 96 double page and 1 half page), 3 engravings in text and woodcut initials and tailpieces, all beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand, the engraved title-page highlighted with gold (also the letters in the first 5 lines of capitals) and some occasional use of gum arabic on the maps. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum, gilt edges. € 240,000

Beautifully hand-coloured copy of Blaeu's famous *Appendix theatri*, in the original Latin. It quickly took pride of place as an independent atlas in its own right and proved to be the forerunner of Blaeu's many further famous atlases. For the first edition of the *Appendix theatri*, Blaeu expanded his atlas to 97 maps and added letterpress descriptions to each map. We have located one other coloured copy in the Library of the Institute of History CAS, Prague.

After the engraved title-page, the atlas opens with a detailed world map, followed by maps of each of the continents (Europe, Asia, Africa and America) all within decorated borders, single maps of Iceland, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Iberian peninsula, 7 maps of Italy, 25 of France, 18 of the Low Countries, 27 of the German states (with Moravia and Bohemia), 2 of Lithuania, 10 of the Americas, 1 of the Moluccas and 1 of the Holy Land.

This publication would usher in a period of fierce competition in the cartographical community, culminating in the magnificent *Atlas major* of Blaeu's son Joan. But the present 1631 atlas, with its large size and the high quality of its maps, immediately established him as the great atlas publisher.

Slightly browned (mostly from the green pigment used for the colouring), all leaves (text and maps) attached to later stubs, some occasional minor wormholes in the foot margins (not affecting the maps), a small burn hole in the map of the Low Countries, a couple marginal tears and restorations (mainly in the folds), a tear in the green border between the map of the Dnieper River and the cartouche below it, and the folding map of Lithuania damaged, but most of the maps in very good condition.

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

Monumental nautical work with 24 volvelles

459. DUDLEY, Sir Robert. Arcano del Mare.

Florence, Giuseppe Cocchini, Giacopo Bagnoni & Antonio Francesco Lucini, 1661. Large folio. 5 (of 6) books bound in one volume. In all, 146 engraved plates, of which 66 show one or more volvelles, with 100 moveable parts. Full contemporary calf, ornate gilt spine with original red calf gilt title label. Includes Dudley's maritime map of the Indian Ocean, with the east of the Arabian Peninsula. € 85,000



Second (and arguably best) edition of Dudley's landmark work on shipbuilding, nautical and astronomical instruments and navigation, all profusely illustrated with engravings. This is an example of the first volume only, containing books 1–5 of 6 but lacking the 15 general maps. The Library of Congress possesses a similar volume, and Phillips describes in detail the differing collations of Books 1–5. "The remainder of the work consists of writings to explain navigation, latitude and longitude, winds, tides, military and naval warfare, naval architecture, and instruments. Dudley illustrates his constructions and supplies working models with volvelles and pointers which can be moved for calculations [...] Up to about 1946, the Specola Museum in Florence possessed working wooden models of the instruments devised by Dudley. Unfortunately they were unwittingly destroyed in a building's incinerator during a fuel shortage" (Dilke). Bookplate of the Institution of Naval Architects, Scott Library collection, recording presentation of the book by Mr. R. E. Scott, July 1930, on front pastedown. Hinges restored preserving original spine. Generally in very good condition.

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

"The greatest and finest atlas ever published", with 610 maps, plans and views, coloured by a contemporary hand

460. BLAEU, Joan. Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke 't aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort verthoont en beschreven.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–65. 9 volumes. Imperial 2° (55.5 × 36.5 cm). With 9 engraved title-pages, an engraved frontispiece and 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc., mostly double-page (53.5 × 64 cm, plate size ca. 42 × 53 cm), 7 larger folding, a few single-page and a few smaller, many including additional inset maps, plans and views, and decorated with coats of arms, human & mythological figures, animals, produce, etc. With the engraved title-pages, frontispiece, other engravings (except for the compass rose and 2 inscriptions), woodcut devices on 4 title-pages and 1 woodcut initial coloured by a contemporary hand (the maps mostly in outline but with their decorations fully coloured) and some (mostly the engraved title-pages) with extensive use of gold. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum. € 750,000

First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and all coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views and coats of arms. Blaeu first published his great atlas in Latin as Atlas maior in 1662, but the Dutch edition includes a few maps more than the Latin or French editions. The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his



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

The Italian Jesuit Martino Martini (1614–1661), who had lived in China from 1640 to 1651 and was to return in 1658, compiled the atlas of China, printed and published by Joan Blaeu in 1655, the first major atlas of China published in Europe. It remained the most detailed European source for the geography of the Far East far into the 18th century.

Although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. With occasional browning, mostly limited to parts of volume 4, a marginal water stain at the head of the first few quires of volume 9, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear and an occasional small worm hole (mostly marginal), some restored. One map has the outside edge of the left border shaved and a few are slightly dirty or tattered in the outer few millimetres of the margin along one edge. But the atlas is generally in very good condition, most maps and text leaves fine, and the colouring is still bright and clear. The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards, but the binding is also generally very good. Blaeu's stunning great atlas, with about 610 maps, plans and views, mostly double-page, coloured by a contemporary hand.

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

Unique views of Cairo and Alexandria

461. LONGHI, Gioseffo. Gran Cairo (*and:*) Alessandria.

Bologna, Longhi, 1670 [and 1670s]. 94.5 × 62 cm, 106.5 × 57.8 cm. Engraved views, each on 2 sheets joined; letterpress text pasted below with publisher's imprint. Both views matted, framed and glazed. € 48,000

Unrecorded in the standard bibliographies and without counterpart in western libraries: unique, large-scale views of Cairo and Alexandria. The Muslim influence may be discerned in the people's clothing in the foreground as well as in both cities' architecture. On the river Nile, the views depict numerous trade boats and sailors. The Italian (and, in the case of Cairo, Latin) letterpress text pasted under the engraving provides mostly historical and geographical information.

Under Ottoman rule since 1517 and having expanded south and west from its nucleus around the Citadel, Cairo in the latter half of the 17th century was second only to Constantinople, and the view reflects the economic and cultural effervescence of the second-largest city in the Empire. To the left are soldiers battling as part of a tournament; on the right are the Sphinx (wearing a necklace!) and the famous pyramids of Giza: those of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, as well as the smaller pyramids. The centre of the city shows numerous mosques and gardens.

Formerly the most powerful city of the ancient world after Rome, Alexandria came under Ottoman rule in 1517 and



subsequently lost much of its importance to the new port of Rashid (Rosette), 40 miles east, though it would regain some of its former prominence with the construction of the Mahmoudiyah Canal in 1807. Longhi's engraving shows several mosques within the city; the ancient obelisks are crowned with crescents. The Nile flows through the city and underneath the walls; outside lies Pompey's Pillar.

According to scholars, Gioseffo (Giuseppe) Longhi (1620–91) issued a series of views of Italian and foreign cities between 1654 and 1674. A publisher, bookseller and archiepiscopal printer, he was active in Bologna from 1650 to the time of his death.

Excellent specimens; some small marginal tears to the Cairo view repaired with slight marginal fraying to upper left.

Cf. Tooley, Mapmakers III, 150 (for Giuseppe Longhi); Schulz, Venice 70 (for Arrignon/Bertarelli).

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

462. JAILLOT, Hubert / MORTIER, Pierre. Neptunus, de Fransche, of Nieuwe Atlas van de Zeekarten. – Zee Atlas tot het gebruik van de vlooten des Konings van Groot Britanje. – Vervolg van de Neptunus, of Zee Atlas van de Nieuwe Zee-Karten.

Amsterdam, Pieter Mortier, 1693–1700. 3 parts in 2 volumes. Elephant folio. With 2 engraved frontispieces, large engravings on all 3 title-pages, engraved plates of scales and of the winds, engraved view of an admiral's ship and series of 18 numbered full-page views of ships, 12 full-page plates of flags, 73 full- and double-page engraved coastal charts. All engravings magnificently coloured and heightened in gold throughout by a strictly contemporary hand. Contemporary richly gilt marbled calf. € 450,000

First edition of the undoubtedly most beautiful and most spectacular sea-atlas of the 17th century, a complete and unusually well-preserved copy with noble provenance: the engravings in publisher's colour and heightened in gold, bound in decorative publisher's gilt marbled-leather bindings.

"The *Neptune François* and its second part *Cartes Marines à l'usage du Roy de la Grande Bretagne* was the most expensive sea-atlas ever published in Amsterdam in the 17th century. Its charts are larger and more lavishly decorated than those of any preceding book of this kind. For the engraving and etching Mortier had recruited the most qualified artists ... In 1700, Mortier brought out a third volume with charts of the outer-European waters, of French origin edited by N. P. d'Ablancourt: *Suite de Neptune François*. Apart from the first volume which had a second edition in 1703, none of the atlases was republished. This magnificent work was intended more as a show-piece than something to be used by the pilots at sea" (Koeman).

In addition to the charts called for by the table of contents, part one has a fine world map (Shirley 559). The 3 plates of ships listed at the beginning of the table will be found in part 3, which thus has 19 plates of ships instead of the 18 called for by the table and the 12 (!) mentioned by Koeman. Hardly any browning or foxing; a few light creases to gutters. As usual the copper green colouring in volume one has turned into a brownish hue and caused acidic damage to a few small sections of six maps.

From a southern German castle library with small 18th century bookplate pasted to verso of both engraved titles; old shelfmark pencilled to inside of covers. Bindings only slightly worn. Extremely rare: the last comparable copy on the market was the Wardington copy, sold at Sotheby's in 2006 (lot 318), where it commanded £209,600 (also boasting a noble German provenance, colouring and binding like ours).

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



A pair of extremely rare Valk table globes

463. [GLOBES – PAIR]. VALK, Gerard & Leonard. [Terrestrial globe:] Cosmotheore, Caelesti nostro Globo, Par, et plane Novus, Hic Terrestris ut existeret, Certo scias, Errore Veterum Sublato, Non tantum Utriusque Orbis, Longitudines ac Latitudines, Par reiterates Neotericorum Observationes, Hicce esse restitutas, Sed et nullum typis Emendatiorem prodiisse, Hoc igitur Novissimò tam diu fruere, Donec sub Majori forma, Meò aere Alios excudam Gerardus Valk Calcographus, Amsterdami, A(nn)o 17(50) Cum privilegio.

Amsterdam, Gerard and Leonard Valk, 1700 & 1750.

And: [Celestial globe:] Uranographia, Caelum omne hic Complectens, Illa pro ut aucta, et ad annum 1700 Competum, Magno ab Hevelio, correcta est, ita, ejus ex Prototypis, sua noviter haec Ectypa, veris Astronomiae cultoribus, exhibit et consecrate, Ger. et Leon. Valk, Amstelaedamenses. € 275,000

A pair of rare Valk table globes published by Gerard and Leonard Valk at Amsterdam. The Dutch globe makers Gerard Valk (1652–1726) and his son Leonard Valk (1675–1746) were the only significant publishers of globes in the Netherlands in the eighteenth century. The design of their globes was completely new and incorporated the latest geographical and astronomical discoveries and are hence the most accurate globes for that time. The pair includes a terrestrial and celestial globe with a diameter of 39 cm. (15 in.) each with 12 engraved gores and two polar calottes over a paper-maché hollow core, made up of two hemispheres joined at the equator and covered with a layer of plaster. Each globe is mounted in a new oak Dutch-style stand, the celestial globe with a facsimile paper horizon ring. Including the oak stand each globe has a height of 59 cm. (23 in.). The terrestrial globe in its third state, the celestial in its second state. A beautiful and eye-catching set of these rare globes.



A magnificent maritime atlas in Renard's first edition

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

Amsterdam, Louis Renard, 1715. Imperial folio. With additional engraved title-page in original hand colour, engraved portrait frontispiece of George I, and 28 (1 folding) double-page-sized, numbered maps in original hand colour, as well as 4 folding plates on fortification. Contemporary mottled full calf on 8 raised bands with giltstamped spine label to prettily gilt spine; leading edges gilt. Edges sprinkled red and green. € 150,000

Rare first Renard edition: a splendid example of the publisher's best work. The exceedingly pretty maritime maps are adapted from de Wit's plates, which in their turn had been derived from those of Van Keulen. All maps in excellent impressions with the publisher's original hand colour and emphasized coastlines. The cartouches were not coloured, leaving the fine engraved illustrations unimpaired by coating paint.

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

Koeman IV, Ren 1.



Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

465. 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. € 8,500



Extremely rare Covens & Mortier edition of De Wit's *Atlas maior*, here with the engraved allegorical title-page and all 76 maps and their decorations beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand. It combines maps originally issued by Frederick de Wit, with ones from Nicolaes Visscher II and others. De Wit and Visscher were the leading map and atlas publishers in the Netherlands after a fire crippled the Blaeu firm in 1672. De Wit is known especially for the beautiful pictorial decorations on his maps. Only one other copy is recorded in the literature, at the Depôt de Marine in Paris.

The atlas opens with Carel Allard's ca. 1696 world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; Nicholas Sanson's map of the poles; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea (Visscher) or its eastern part (Jaillot); Homann's map of Iran; De l'Isle's map of India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies (folding); Visscher's map of the West Indies; De Wit's maps of Malta and of Corsica & Sardinia. Within Europe the atlas gives special emphasis to the Low Countries, with 19 maps.

With a long tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps and small tears where two folds cross in 1 larger folding map, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. Two maps are slightly smaller than the others and have therefore had some of their margins extended. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded..

Koeman, C & M 2 (1 copy, with 100 maps), cf. C & M 1 (based on 18th-century catalogues); V. Egmond, Covens & Mortier (2005), III.2 (pp. 143–145, citing Covens & Mortier's ca. 1721 catalogue).

“The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern 'em with great Cruelty”

466. MOLL, Herman. The Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa, Divided into all its Governments, together with the Other Territories that are Tributary to it, as also the Dominions of the Emperor of Marocco.

London, Herman Moll, John & Thomas Bowles & John King, ca. 1730. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 610 × 1010 mm. € 8,500

Moll's large-format map of the Turkish Empire based on De l'Isle, also covering the whole of the Mediterranean, first published in 1714. The caravan route from Basra to Mecca is also given. Includes inset prospects of Constantinople, Smyrna and Jerusalem, and three views of the Holy Sepulchre.

A note engraved in the area of the Arabian desert south of today's United Arab Emirates contains a pointed editorial critique of Ottoman rule in Arabia: “The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern 'em with great Cruelty, which has made them several times attempt to throw off their Yoke, but in Vain: Those of Arabia Felix are kept in Awe by the Turkish Gallies on the Red Sea; and those of the other Arabia's not being able to subsist in their barren Countries have spread themselves into the mountainous parts of Syria and the Desarts of Barbary, Barca &c. where they live by Rapine in the Neighboring Countries, and plundering Travellers”.

Restoration to binding folds and tears. Well preserved; an excellent, appealingly coloured specimen.

Tibbets 202. Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.), p. 151.



Katib Chelebi's armillary sphere

467. [KATIB CHELEBI]. AL-QIRIMI, Ahmed, Turkish draughtsman (fl. 1730s). Zâtü'l-Kürsü. Autograph drawing signed.



Probably Istanbul, ca. 1732. Original watercolour drawing over ink. 267 × 196 mm. On thick oriental wove paper. € 9,500

Original ink drawing of the armillary sphere (Zâtü'l-Kürsü, “instrument on pedestal”) published in 1732 in the famous universal Islamic geography “Kitab-i Cihännümâ” of Katib Chelebi (1609–57). The present watercolour by Ahmed Al-Qirimi, who also contributed the maps to Ibrahim Müteferrika’s famous publication of Katip’s atlas, probably served as the direct model for the engraved plate. Müteferrika, a Hungarian convert to Islam, completed Katip’s unfinished work, which had hitherto circulated in manuscripts only. He had the maps specially drawn and cut for it, and printed it at his own press, the first printshop in Turkey.

While extremely close in design and size to the present drawing, the published plate differs from it in several respects, lacking numerous details as well as – most conspicuously – the four additional instruments which here decorate the corners; on the other hand, the print shows the pedestal placed upon an additional short plinth not seen in the sketch.

Evenly browned and with a few small edge flaws, but well preserved.

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

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

Nuremberg, (J. H. G. Bieling for) Homann’s heirs, 1737[–62]. Folio. With engraved frontispiece, engraved portrait of Homann and 98 engraved maps, many with further inset maps and/or views, all with decorated cartouches, and 3 double-page engraved tables of topographic data. Engraved title-page and all maps and tables (except for the small north polar projection on the letterpress title-page) coloured by an 18th-century hand, the maps in part or in outline. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1800?) in a neo-classical style, from the workshop of or in the style of Georg Friedrich Krauss (Vienna). € 85,000

The Lord Wardington copy of the last edition (1737 with later substitutions by the publisher, probably issued ca. 1762) of Germany’s most famous 18th-century world atlas in an exceptionally fine binding, commissioned in Vienna around 1800, and with the frontispiece and all maps coloured by an 18th-century hand.

After a 40-page introduction and descriptions by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr, the atlas contains a celestial chart in 2 hemispheres surrounded by 6 smaller cosmological diagrams; a Copernican solar system; a world map in eastern and western hemispheres plus 4 smaller projections; 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.

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. Without maps 17 and 22 (Orleans and Lyonnais, but with a 1762 map of the latter with a part of the former), 5 maps very slightly shaved at the head or foot (just touching the outside of the border or the top of the lettering above the border at the head, but with no significant loss), a small tear repaired in the letterpress title-page, some edges slightly frayed, but still in very good condition. An outstanding example of Homann’s great atlas in an extraordinary binding.

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



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

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

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

Coloured copy of a lovely world atlas by Isaak Tirion: "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; V.d. Krogt, Advertenties 1273; Phillips & LeGear 4282.



Exceedingly rare engraved wall map commissioned by the Sublime Porte

470. [OTTOMAN CARTOGRAPHY]. Map of the Ottoman Boundaries.

Paris/Istanbul, ca. 1770. Engraved map with original outline colour and manuscript calligraphy in red ink. With a fine inset plan of the city of Kamianets-Podilskyi in the upper right corner, as well as an ovoid title cartouche, both bordered by Neo-Classical Ottoman-inspired designs. On thick laid, watermarked paper. 60 × 140 cm. € 50,000

Exceedingly rare engraved wall map commissioned by the Sublime Porte, brilliantly labelled and hand-coloured in Istanbul by court calligraphers. A masterpiece of cartography and Islamic calligraphy, the map presents the theatre of the Russo-Turkish War of 1768–74 in its earliest stages.



As the Ottoman Empire lacked publishing capabilities, the Porte often relied upon their ancient ally, France, to supply them with custom-printed material, conveyed to the Topkapi Palace via the French Embassy in Istanbul's Pera neighbourhood. The skeleton of the map, engraved in Paris, depicts topographic features and the locations of key cities and fortifications, but omits all text: all names of regions and major settlements were added in Turkey in luxurious red ink. The masterly penmanship would have been executed by a specialized imperial calligrapher: the rich, expensive red ink was reserved for sacred and high-level legal documents under the Sultan's patronage and was only very seldom applied to cartography, indicating that the present map would have been held in particular esteem by the Imperial Court.

A single other example of the map with the Topkapi calligrapher's manuscript work, executed in a similar fashion, survives in the Biblioteca Nacional de España (MR/42/415), very likely once a high-level diplomatic gift to Madrid from Sultan Mustafa III, anxious to improve his diplomatic and trading links with the Bourbons. In addition, a single blank example of the engraved map template is held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France (CPL GE DD-2987, 3089 B), formerly in the collection of the famous cartographer Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, who is known to have had privileged access to maps created for the French diplomatic corps. Resplendent original calligraphy, several old tears professionally repaired without loss. An extremely rare survival in fine condition.

Biblioteca Nacional de España, MR/42/415. Elena Santiago Páez, La Historia en los mapas manuscritos de la Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid: Biblioteca Nacional, 1984), no. 336 (p. 266). Not in Özdemir, Ottoman Cartography (2008).

Napoleon's ambitions in the East

471. CHANLAIRE, Pierre Gregoire / MENTELLE, Edme. Carte du théâtre de la Guerre en Orient.

Paris, Chanlaire & Mentelle, 1798–99. Original outline colour. Dissected and laid on linen in two sections, together € 28,000
940 × 1540 mm.

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", 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.



18th century drawing of a lost 16th century (?) Islamic world map, centred on the Gulf, showing the Great Mosque and Kaaba at Mecca, the Great Mosque at Medina, and five others in Iraq and North Africa

472. [WORLD MAP – ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPT]. Map of the world centred on the Arabian Gulf, showing seven mosques or minarets.

Northern India or Kashmir?, late 18th century copy of a 16th century (?) original. 500 × 420 mm. Manuscript map in ink and watercolour on a half sheet of large Dutch laid paper, with dozens of features labelled in Persian (written in black ink in the nastaliq script) and with animals (including elephants and a dragon), people and 4 European ships. Framed and matted. € 75,000



An 18th century manuscript copy, in colour, of a lost map in the Islamic tradition, with dozens of inscriptions in Persian and extensive pictorial imagery showing numerous mosques, elephants in southern Africa, eastern India and what may be northern Bengal or part of Southeast Asia, snakes and a dragon (with four feet and two pair of wings) in East Asia, birds north of the Caucasus and people in Europe north of the Alps. The regions with people and animals (excluding the dragon and snakes) are also the only regions shown wooded. The oval land is surrounded by Oceanus with a European ship at each of the four cardinal compass directions. Inlets can be identified as the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea (?) and another in the Far East. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the present map is the depiction of mosques and minarets, which are so detailed that many can be identified.

We have found no record of any closely similar map, but the topography certainly owes something to the traditional Islamic world maps, perhaps by the 10th-century Abu al-Hasan al-Harrani or his followers such as the 15th-century Ibn al-Wardi. Like most maps in the Islamic tradition (including those of al-Bakri and al-Istakhri), these follow the Greek tradition of Anaximander (6th century BC) in depicting the world as an almost perfectly geometric circle surrounded by the great river or sea Oceanus, and also representing other features with abstract forms. The present map is much more naturalistic, with an oval form and irregular coastlines. The inlets and rivers also have more naturalistic forms, and the map shows much more detail than do the

traditional Greek and Islamic maps (one can recognize Qatar and Ceylon/Sri Lanka, and one of the two islands in the Mediterranean probably represents Crete).

Formerly folded once horizontally and vertically. In very good condition. An 18th century copy of a lost 16th century (?) Islamic map of the world, showing seven mosques or minarets, unlike any other map known to us.

A truly outstanding Cedit in its original binding

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

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

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

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

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

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



The only substantial work on Fra Mauro's famous world map

474. [FRA MAURO Mappa Mundi] – ZURLA, Placido. Il Mappamondo di Fra Mauro Camaldolese descritto ed illustrato.

Venice, [Picotti], 1806. Folio. With an engraved plate; folding engraved map in lower cover pocket. Modern red quarter morocco, title gilt to spine. Marbled endpapers. € 4,500

The first substantial study and reproduction of Fra Mauro's famous mappa mundi, considered the supreme medieval map of the world and the "greatest memorial of medieval cartography" (Almagià). The most detailed representation of the world ever seen when it was produced around 1450, it remains one of the most important works in the history of cartography, marking the new embrace of scientific method. 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. It is also of interest for showing that, at least 40 years before the Portuguese reached India, Arab sailing directions covering the east coast of Africa, India, and the seas beyond were available in western Europe.



Placido Zurla's handsome work, the earliest study of the map, was the first to include a reproduction of it in book form. Zurla (1769–1834) had unique insight into Mauro's monumental achievement, as he served as librarian to the same Camaldolese order as the geographer and so had access to the original map itself.

Occasional foxing, mainly confined to margins, a little stronger in the title-page. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy preserving the deckle edges; the folding map reproduction in loosely inserted in a custom-made lower cover pouch.

Cicogna 3323. Cf. A. Müller, Venice. Her Art-Treasures and Historical Associations. A Guide to the City (Venice 1873), p. 113; R. Almagià, Monumenta cartographica vaticana, vol. 1 (Città del Vaticano, 1944).

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

475. 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. € 18,000

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).

Cross-cultural mapping of the Red Sea: Bruce's chart in an early Egyptian copy



476. [ARABIAN PENINSULA] – BRUCE, James. Carte de la mer Rouge, relevée sur celle de James Bruce.

[Egypt, probably Cairo], 1827. Manuscript map. Single sheet, folio (458 × 316 mm). Watercolour in pen and ink with French text on Middle Eastern hand-made paper. The extreme left side with a section including the line of longitude torn away; further marginal chipping, especially to corners; several longer tears expertly restored. Several contemporary inscriptions in Arabic on verso. € 15,000

A hand-drawn map of the Red Sea region of Arabia, based on a Western map but with compelling provenance from early 19th-century Egypt, where it was apparently prepared, bearing contemporary Arabic notes on the reverse. While based on the excellent map published in James Bruce's *Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile* (1790), a more exact work of cartography than previously available and originally titled "Chart of the Arabian Gulf with its Egyptian, Ethiopian and Arabian Coasts", the present manuscript copy is to a different scale and features an enlarged, improved detail showing only the Red Sea and its environs, revealing a particular local interest in the region during the early 19th century. The Egyptian copyist follows the coast from the Sinai Peninsula along what is today south-western Saudi Arabia as far south as Mocha in Yemen, and includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The copy bears a French title, with the date 1827, in a cartouche at the lower left. A French translation of Bruce's work appeared in 1790–92, but no edition was published in 1827.

The Arabic inscriptions on the map's otherwise blank verso include one by Ibrahim Khwajah al-Sarraf (the moneychanger), dated "Misr 1223" (Cairo/Egypt, 1808/09 CE), which appears to indicate that the sheet of paper was made well before the map. Another inscription is signed "Sikandariyah 1244" (Alexandria 1828/29 CE), along with a religious invocation apparently including part of the genealogy of Jesus Christ from the Gospel of Matthew.

A rare document of early 19th century Middle Eastern cartography adapted from a Western source.

Handsome map of the Middle East

477. WYLD, James. Map of the countries lying between Turkey and Birmah, comprising Asia Minor, Persia, India, Egypt & Arabia and including the Black, Caspian & Red Seas.

London, James Wyld (Jr.), 1839. Engraved map with publisher's hand-colour, measuring 790 × 1075 mm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale, 1:8,000,000. Dissected and mounted on linen as issued. In the original publisher's slipcase with spine and title-label.

€ 8,500

A large, handsome map of Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and part of Central Asia, notable for its accurate depiction of the Arabian Peninsula – a vast improvement over Wyld's 1824 map of the region. Insets show the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Along the coast of the modern UAE, the map identifies (among numerous other localities) "Abothubbee", "Ras Hassan", "Ahoo Heyle", "Debai", "Sharja", "Aymaun", etc. This is one of the first British commercial (not official/governmental) maps to show Qatar in any detail and was no doubt informed by the first British survey of the Gulf, undertaken by George Barnes Brucks in the 1820s. Well preserved.

OCLC 556415947. Not in the Al-Qasimi or Al-Ankary collections.



From Surveys made by the Officers of the Indian Navy

478. CHESNEY, [Francis Rawdon] / PLATE, W[illiam] H[enry]. A Map of Arabia and Syria Laid Down Chiefly From Original Surveys [...].



London, engraved by J. & C. Walker for Longman, Brown & Co., 1849. Hand-coloured engraved map (scale: 70 miles to 1 inch). 692 × 668 mm, including fold-out section at right edge showing Ras al-Hadd. Matted. € 25,000

Exceedingly rare, large map of the Arabian Peninsula, based on surveys conducted under General F. R. Chesney (1789–1872), the explorer of the Euphrates and founder of the overland route to India. Drawn by W. H. F. Plate. This is a second, improved edition of a map that had previously appeared in 1847 under the simple title “Arabia” (kept at the British Library, referenced as IOR/X/3205 within the Qatar Digital Library). “Mesopotamia and its rivers are laid down from Surveys made during the Euphrates Expedition. The Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Southern Coast of Arabia are from those made by the Officers of the Indian Navy. The interior of the peninsula is from various sources, particularly materials furnished for the accompanying work by Aloys Sprenger M.D. and from documents obtained by Dr. Plate” (note). Finely preserved. No copy known outside the British Library.

OCLC 556388606. Not in the Al-Qasimi Collection.

The Dauphin map of the world in a rare 19th century lithographed reproduction

479. DESCELIERS, Pierre. Lithographed facsimile of the world map painted on vellum for Henry II, King of France.

Paris, imprimerie de Kaepelin, [1852]. Lithographed wall map, 260 × 132 cm. 4 conjoined sheets mounted on canvas. Rolled. € 250,000

Original-size facsimile of the manuscript nautical “mappemonde” executed by Pierre Desceliers in 1546, lithographed by the cartographer Eugène Rembielinski (1814–80).



Commissioned by King Francis I for his son (who would be crowned Henry II in 1547), Desceliers’ “Dauphin map” or “royal world chart” is one of the most famous of the first half of the 16th century: hand-drawn and illuminated on vellum, it vividly illustrates the discoveries made during the six decades following the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartolomeu Dias in 1488. It was compiled from information that Desceliers had obtained from the other Dieppe geographers, the shipowner Jean Ango, and the explorer Jacques Cartier.

Remarkably, the map has a dual orientation: north of the equator, the text and illustrations are reversed, sug-

gesting that the map was in fact meant to be laid flat rather than wall-mounted so that it could be read from all sides. Thus, the vast majority of the earth’s land mass, and almost all of the better-known parts of the world, is labelled as if the map were oriented with south at the top, recalling the Arab tradition exemplified by al-Idrisi’s famous 12th century map. In charting the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf specifically, “the cartographers of Dieppe in northern France seem to have had direct access during the 1540s to relatively reliable Portuguese prototypes” (Couto et al., *Historical Atlas of the Persian Gulf* [2006], p. 114), even if they appear to have had difficulty reading all the place names.

To the south of Borneo, Desceliers included not only an island labelled “Java Petite”, but also, immediately adjacent, a vast mass of land named “Java la Grande” – an uncannily good representation of the northern coastline of Australia, albeit far north of its true location, which merges into the Great Southern Continent that itself stretches into Antarctica (“Non du tout decouverte”), extending as far as

the Strait of Magellan. Probably drawing on Marco Polo as well as Portuguese portolans of various scales, Desceliers' representation "sums up everything cartographers knew about Australia in the mid 16th century" (Tooley, Landmarks, p. 245).

In the 16th century, it was in Normandy that the most richly illustrated portolans were designed. Pierre Desceliers (1487–1574) is perhaps the most famous representative of the Dieppe school of mapmaking, and he is considered the father of French hydrography and cartography. Only two of his maps have survived. His manuscript world map from 1546 is now kept in the library of John Rylands University in Manchester (French MS 1*). The facsimile lithographed by Rembielinski in 1852 is rare: we have only found two copies in public collections, one at the BnF, the other at the National Library of Australia.

Uniformly browned throughout; several old gaps and breaks professionally repaired.

OCLC 494994160. C. Hofmann et al. (eds.), *L'Âge d'or des cartes marines. Exhibition catalogue of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (Paris, 2012)*, pp. 166f.

The largest photograph in the world: never seen on the market

480. [FRA MAURO Mappa Mundi – CARLO NAYA]. Life-size 1871 photograph of the Fra Mauro map of the world.

Venice, Carlo Naya, ca. 1871. Hand-coloured photograph of the Fra Mauro mappamundi, ca. 223 × 223 cm. € 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.

While not the first reproduction altogether, Carlo Naya's monumental photograph is the first to render Fra Mauro's map in its full original size. Although it is mentioned in a number of books on early Italian photography, it was always extremely rare and never was sold except through Naya's 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. Naya exhibited his photograph at the 1873 World's Fair in Vienna, winning a medal for it.

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. 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)*.

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

481. [ARABIAN PENINSULA]. Omoumi Mamalik Mahrousi Shahani [General map of the protected countries. Ottoman Empire].

Istanbul, Matbaa-i Amire [Imperial Military Press], 1312 H [= 1896 CE]. 150 × 130 cm. Scale: 1:3,000,000. Colour lithograph, dissected into 24 sections and mounted on original linen. € 45,000



Very rare, monumental wall map of the Ottoman Empire, one of the largest and most detailed printed representations of the Arabian Peninsula produced in the Islamic World prior to World War I. Perhaps more than any other map, it reveals the immense logistic challenges faced by Hajj pilgrims just in advance of the construction of the Baghdad and Hejaz Railway systems. Printed for official use, the map appeared at a time when the Porte was going to great lengths to shore up its authority in the Red Sea region, while being pressured by Britain to retreat from the domains it claimed in the Arabian Gulf.

Indeed, the present map would have been of great value to Ottoman generals and cabinet officials for strategic planning, as Arabia was increasingly a focus of global attention and interference. It served as the ideal strategic aid to chart the future construction of the Hejaz Railway (built 1900–08) and the Baghdad Railway and delineates some of the world's most strategically important railway lines before 1900.

The main map encompasses most of the Arabian Peninsula, from Qatar and the Hadramaut westwards, while far eastern Arabia, including Oman and what is today the United Arab Emirates is featured in an inset, lower left. The coastlines and rivers are crisply depicted; mountain ranges are expressed by delicate tan shading; all cities and towns of note are labelled; the names of regions and tribal areas are revealed, while all key roads and Hajj caravan routes are delineated. The map features stellar coverage of the western Gulf region, labelling Qatar (then an autonomous part of the Ottoman Empire), Bahrain (a British protectorate prized for its fine natural harbour), and Kuwait, an autonomous Sheikdom within the Ottoman Empire that would shortly become a British protectorate. Inland, the map details the Saudi-Wahhabi domain Nejd, with its capital Riyadh, while to the northwest lies the territory of the rival Al-Rashid clan, with its capital Ha'il.

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

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



Official map

482. [HEJAZ RAILWAY]. [Map and Profile of the Hijaz Railway Route].

Constantinople, Matba a-i Bahriye, 1320 Rumi [= 1904 CE]. Colour lithograph map, 765 × 495 mm, trimmed to neat line. € 22,000

A rare separately issued official map, with text in Ottoman Turkish throughout, depicting the route of the Hejaz Railway. Following a route proposed by the eminent Turkish engineer Mukhtar Bey and surveyed by the cavalry officers Umar Zaki and Hasan Mu'ayyin, the epic project, funded by subscriptions from the global Islamic faithful, completed a rail link from Damascus to Medina by 1908. Intended to continue to Mecca but never completed, it nevertheless briefly allowed many thousands of pilgrims to make the Hajj in relative comfort. Old folds and creases, some short closed tears, tiny chips to neat line, some light staining. Some remnants of tape and old private collector's stamps to verso. Still in good condition but for partial loss of lower left corner, subsequently collaged with a contemporary Ottoman colour lithographed map of the Arabian Peninsula.

British military terrain map of the Arabian Gulf, published in Calcutta



483. HUNTER, Frederic Fraser (ed.) / BURRARD, Sir Sidney Gerald (director). Southern Asia series – Southern Persia sheet – Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia.

[Dehra Dun, Survey of India Office], sold at the Map Record and Issue Office, Calcutta, 1912. 615 × 880 mm, on a scale of 1:2,000,000. Large heliozincographed folding map in black, blue and red, with relief shown by contours, hachures and gradient tints. Folded.

€ 4,500

Large detailed terrain map of the Gulf and the surrounding area with a legend of geographic denominations in English, Arabic, and Farsi, such as “Fort: Qasr (Arabic), Kaleh, Kalat (Persian)”. The map shows terrain levels in particular detail and the major roads, railways and telegraph lines. The sheet latitude limits are: 24°–32° north and 44°–60° south, including Qatar, Kuwait, the Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Iraq.

The map was published in 1912 by the India Survey Office under the direction of Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard (1860–1953), who was Surveyor General of India in that year. The map is based on Frederic Fraser Hunter’s first large scale general map of Arabia for the India Survey Office in 1906–08. Hunter was also involved as editor in the creation of the present Southern Persia map. The Southern Persia map is part of a very large nine-sheet combined map covering the area from the Red Sea to India, called the “Survey of India Southern Asia Series” (1912–45). The present map and a separately published index could be obtained only on application through an officer at the Map Record and Issue Office in Calcutta.

Some slight foxing, a tiny tear on the crossing of two folds, bottom edge frayed. Otherwise in good condition.

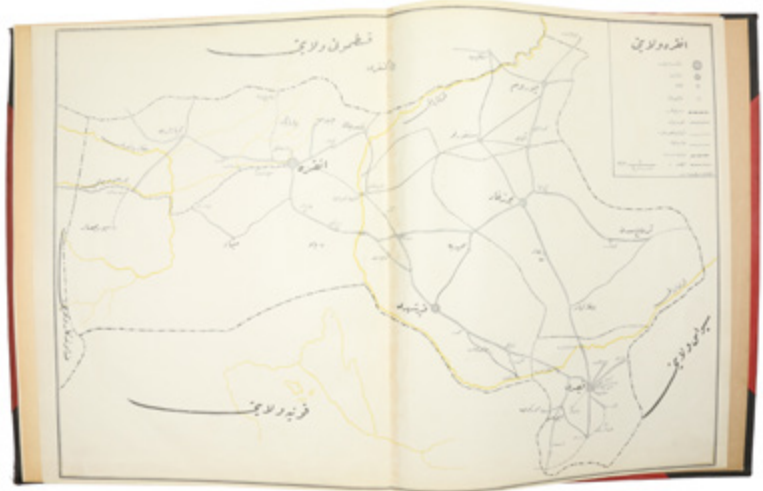
D. Foliard, Conflicted Cartographies of a Peninsula. In: Geographies of Contact (2019), pp. 71–76. F. F. Hunter, Reminiscences of the Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf, in: GJ 54 (1919), pp. 355–363.

Ottoman Cartography: Mecca, the Hejaz and the Hajj

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

Istanbul, Dahiliye Nezareti Umur-Mahalliye-i Vilâyat Müdiriyeti, Hilâl Matbaas, 1329 Rumi [= 1913 CE]. Large 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. 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, 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-i Mahalliye ve Vilayat Müdürlüğü Evrakı [Archives of the Turkish Interior Ministry, Ankara] DH UMVM 74/31. İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Atatürk Kitaplığı [Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Atatürk Library] 23589. OCLC 51297423 (listing the work, but not citing the locations of any examples).

Hunter's map of southern Oman

485. [OMAN – HUNTER, Frederick Fraser]. Arabia and the Persian Gulf. S.E. Section. [Map of Arabia and the Persian Gulf with additions and corrections to 1916].

Dehra Dun, Survey of India Offices, published under the direction of Colonel Sir S. G. Burrard, Surveyor General of India, 1916. Large folding heliozincographed colour map, 1 sheet (of 4), measuring 940 × 700 mm. Original printed covers. € 2,500



Separate section of Hunter's large and extremely detailed map of the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf, showing southern Oman with the eastern tip of Yemen.

The Canadian-born Hunter later became a major figure in British India's Intelligence Service. He initially compiled the map between 1905 and 1908, to accompany J. G. Lorimer's "Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf". As the author recalls in his 1919 "Reminiscences", "a great deal of the information on the map was from sources considered secret at the time" (p. 357). Special surveys of the country's interior areas were carried out to achieve a hitherto unprecedented degree of accuracy. Such was the detail of Hunter's map that the Survey of India reissued it, with corrections, several times during the First World War and interwar period. As the maps were issued in parts and used on active service it is not unusual for sections to be missing. Many of the surviving copies show signs of official use;

this issue bears a flight route, sketched out in red ink, from Ghaidhah (Al Ghaydah) in southeast Yemen toward Muscat.

Some light browning, several small tears to folds, otherwise very good. Ownership inscription in red ink to cover, "H. R. Tidd. F/O", by Flight Officer Herbert Richard Tidd (1912–42), proving that the maps were still issued to RAF personnel in the early 1930s. Scarce. OCLC locates complete copies at the Library of Congress, University of Wisconsin, National Library of Israel and the BNF.

Cf. Macro 1228.

Including the coastline of the United Arab Emirates

486. [PERSIA]. Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. (Philips' Authentic Imperial Maps for Tourists & Travellers).

Liverpool, George Philip & Son, Ltd., [1920s]. Ca. 66 × 54 cms. Printed outline colour. Folded and bound in original yellow cloth boards. 8°. € 850

Constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:4,200,000 (1 inch = 66 miles). Includes Afghanistan and the Balochistan province of Pakistan, as well as the Arabian Gulf with the coastline of the Gulf Emirates to Oman.

Ownership stamps of the German botanist Prof. Dr. Arnold Scheibe (1901–89; cf. NDB XXII, 619f.).

OCLC 37732501.



Approaches to Jeddah

487. [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE – JEDDAH]. Jidda with its Approaches Surveyed by Commander W. J. L. Wharton, R.N. and the Officers of H.M.S. “Fawn,” 1876.

London, British Admiralty, 1927 (1930). Engraved map. 1230 × 690 mm. € 2,500

Detailed British Admiralty chart of the approaches to Jeddah, present-day Saudi Arabia, with an inset chart of Jeddah Harbour and the city itself.

This is undoubtedly one of the better antiquarian maps of the gateway city to Mecca and Medina. Jeddah was an important diplomatic city when the map was made; illustrated are the consulates of Britain, Russia, Austria, the Netherlands, Egypt, and France. Numerous minarets of the old city are shown. The old city walls and the gates of Mecca, Cherif, and Medina are labeled. The Ummina Howwa (Eve’s Tomb) is shown.



The foundation stone of the modern mapping of Arabia: the unique earliest printed map of Saudi Arabia to include the name “Arabian American Oil Co.”, documenting the birth of the Saudi oil industry

488. SHEETS, G[len] S[cott]. The Arabian Peninsula and Adjoining Areas. B-1237.

[Dhahran / Jeddah / San Francisco], Arabian American Oil Company, Producing Department, Geological Division, March 1942. 895 × 945 mm. Polyconic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:4,000,000. Blue-line print. Framed. € 85,000

The only known example: a highly detailed map of the Arabian Peninsula, published by the “Arabian American Oil Co.” in March 1942, two years before the company was formally so renamed, and the first effort to produce a large-scale map of the entire Peninsula that satisfied modern technical needs. Clearly produced in a very limited edition for internal use at the crucial, transitional moment in Arabian oil exploration, this is the earliest known map to use the name that still survives in “Saudi Aramco”, issued at a time when the company was still officially Standard Oil of California.

The Maidan-i-Naftun and Naft Safid oilfields in Iran (and the pipelines that link them to the A.I.O.C. Refinery at Abadan) are illustrated, as are the Kirkuk oilfield and the pipelines running from there to Haifa and Tripoli. Dammam and Dhahran, the sites of the first commercial oil wells in Saudi Arabia, also feature on the map. Aside from that there is no illustrated oil development in the Middle East: the map effectively illustrates the blank slate that was Arabian oil exploration in the early 1940s. On the coast of what was then Trucial Oman, Sharjah, Dubai and Abu Dhabi are identified; the areas to the southwest of Abu Dhabi City are labelled “Sabkha es Salmiyah” and “Taff”.

The cartographer and draughtsman is identified as the Aramco engineer G. S. Sheets, who had joined Aramco’s predecessor, the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, in 1939. Upon his return to the U.S. he prepared several geological maps including the present one and acted as liaison with the Army Map Service. He returned to Arabia in 1944 and in 1955 became staff assistant to the director of Concession Affairs.

In excellent state of preservation. Extremely rare: OCLC locates only two examples, both of which appear to be photocopies (Library of Congress and American University of Beirut). While the large 1963 map of Arabia that succeeded this, also produced by Aramco geologists, has occasionally appeared in the trade, no other original of this early map could be traced in libraries or in auction or trade records. A unique survival.

OCLC 1048657705.



An important phase of the Survey of Palestine

489. SURVEY OF PALESTINE. Palestine Survey Maps.

[Jerusalem?], 1942–1945. 490 × 725 mm. Various editions, 16 coloured sheets. Scale 1:100,000. Reliefs shown by contours, hachures and spot heights. Publisher's pictorial wrappers. € 6,500

Rarely found in such a complete group, these topographical maps document an important phase of the Survey of Palestine which was a direct result of the 1917 Balfour Declaration.

“The cadastral survey proceeded in fits and starts, through the Great Revolt of 1936–1939 and World War II. By the end of the mandate, the land was settled in less than 20 percent of Palestine, primarily in areas where Jewish colonies were established, such as the coastal plain, the Marj Ibn Amer valley, and north of Lake Tiberias by the Jordan River. The topographical maps were completed for all of Palestine, excluding the lower Negev. These were very valuable for military purposes during World War II” (Sitta). Showing the district and sub-district boundaries, plus roads, notable buildings, police stations, minarets, in some cases Sheikh's tombs etc. A little edgewear and toning to wrappers; ownership inscription to each upper wrapper.

Sitta, Salman Abu, [review] “A Survey of Palestine under the British Mandate, 1920–1948”, in: Journal of Palestine Studies 35.2 (Winter 2006), p. 102.



Petroleum facilities in Iraq and Iran

490. PETROLEUM FACILITIES Middle East.

Washington, DC, Petroleum Administration for War, Foreign Operating Divisions, August 1945. 5 black-and-white maps on 1 sheet, 405 × 890 mm. Various scales; index map scale approximately 1:12,000,000 (azimuthal equal area projection). Includes marine shipping distance table. € 4,500

Five maps on a single sheet, issued by the U.S. Government immediately after the end of World War II. The maps show all relevant petroleum facilities in Iraq and Western Iran, in Egypt, in Southwestern Iran, and in the Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Qatar areas, identifying not only international boundaries, capital cities and major towns, principal roads and railways, but also concession boundaries, oilfields, oil refineries, oil pipelines, pumping stations, and marine landing terminals. A few minute edge flaws, but very well preserved. Extremely rare: OCLC lists a single institutional copy (in the Library of Congress).

OCLC 890759878.



U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of the future UAE

491. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. USAF Pilotage Chart. Ash Sharigah (548 D). Trucial Oman.

Washington, DC, Aeronautical Chart Service, U.S. Air Force, 1948–1950. Colour-printed map, 554 × 733 mm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:500,000, Lambert Conformal Conic Projection. Relief shown by contours, shading, gradient tints, spot heights. Key printed on verso. € 3,500

Rare, advanced first edition of this U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of what would be, within less than a quarter of a century, the bulk of the United Arab Emirates: Sharjah, Dubai, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, and the city of Abu Dhabi to the south, based on aerial photography. “This chart is prepared for use at night under white, ultra-violet, red, and amber lights” (note). Released November 1948, with additions to February 1950 (advance edition). Blindstamp of the American Geographical Society. Stamps to corners, not affecting the image (“Map Room Copy”, “Obsolete”, “Gift From Publisher”). Folded; in very good condition.



Admiralty Hydrographic Chart of Manama

492. [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE – BAHRAIN]. Approaches to Mina Sulman including [Khor Kaliya &] Sitra Anchorage (3792).

London, published at the Admiralty, 1951–1965. Standard issue, 700 × 1024 mm. Scale 1:50,000. € 1,800

Detailed nautical chart of the approaches to Mina Salman, the primary cargo port and customs point of Bahrain, prepared by the British Admiralty. Undoubtedly one of the better antiquarian maps of northern Bahrain.

Approach channels to Mina Salman were built in 1954, and a pier was constructed in 1956, mainly used by dhows. In 1958 it became a free port, and in 1962 a deep water wharf composed of six berths was constructed. The wharf allowed cargo to be directly loaded onto the port for the first time. In the 1960s, the port had refrigeration, storage facilities and equipment for handling large ships.

The map includes the cities of Muharraq and Manama, showing numerous minarets. Bahrain Fort, the Portuguese Fort, Abu Mahur Fort, and the Sheikh's palace are labelled. Another prominent site is Muharraq Airfield, a military base established by the Royal Air Force in April 1943 as RAF Bahrain (later RAF Muharraq) that remained in use until 1971, when Bahrain declared independence. The present chart was composed after Admiralty suveys from 1932 to 1960. The 1951 first edition saw revisions and corrections in 1962–65. Very well preserved with a single fold. Provenance: stamps of Maria K. Iatrou, seller of nautical charts, books and instruments in Piraeus, Greece.





Blueprint map of the Nejd

493. [ARAMCO – MAP OF SAUDI ARABIA]. Western Area. Scale 1:1,000,000.

[Dhahran, Aramco / USGS, 1953]. 760 × 750 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000. Relief shown by hachures, spot heights, submarine contours, airports and airstrips, mining activity, and land routes. Key in English. Printed on cloth. € 8,500

Blueprint map of Saudi Arabia covering 20–26° N and 38–45° E, extending from the Nejd to the Red Sea coast including Jeddah and Yanbu al-Nakhal. It pays particular attention to geological features, showing the lava fields of Harrat Rahat, Harrat Kishb, Harrat Khaybar, Harrat Nawasif, Harrat Buqum and Harrat Hadan, as well as the Uruq Subay dunes and the tribal areas of Bilad Zahran and Bilad Ghamid. Among the most prominent labelled cities are Mecca with its environs (Muna, Shumaysi), Medina,

Jeddah and Taif; the Darb al-Hijaz (Riyad-Jeddah Road) is named.

The sheet was prepared as a working document by Aramco and the US Geological Survey to help them in the early stages of comprehensive nationwide mapping and exploration work for the Saudi Government.

Slightly toned along folding lines and right margin.



Blueprint map of the Gulf

494. [ARAMCO – MAP OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE GULF]. Central Area. Scale 1:1,000,000.

[Dhahran, Aramco / USGS, 1953 or shortly after]. 763 × 763 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000. Key in English. Printed on cloth. € 6,500

Blueprint map of the Gulf, showing Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait, as well as parts of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. It pays particular attention to oil fields, naming them individually and illustrating oil pipelines and facilities, including the 435 kilometre Qatif-Qaisumah pipeline which connects to the Trans-Arabian pipeline, as well as the offshore terminal and refinery at Ras Tanura. The map records some of the problematic borders within the region, showing the Iraq-Saudi Neutral Zone, the Kuwaiti-Saudi Neutral Zone

and Buraimi Oasis. Among the more notable oil fields are Greater Burgan, the world's largest sandstone oil field, consisting of the Burgan field itself along with the much smaller Magwa and Ahmadi fields, as well as the Wafra field discovered in 1953 by the American Independent Oil Company and Pacific Western Oil Company. Wafra was unique in being operated jointly under separate concessions from two countries, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, granted to American Independent Oil Company and Getty Oil Company (formerly Pacific Western Oil Company) respectively.

Slightly toned along folding lines and lower left margin.



Blueprint map of the Gulf

495. [ARAMCO]. Dhahran. Scale 1:500,000.

Dhahran, Aramco, 1954. 985 × 645 mm. Scale 1:500,000. Key in English. Printed on cloth. € 5,000

Blueprint map of the Gulf, showing Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and parts of Qatar. The map pays particular interest to oil and gas exploration, detailing the Trans-Arabian Pipeline, the old tapline survey route, and the offshore terminal and refinery at Ras Tanura, as well as the Jafurah basin, the largest natural gas field in the Kingdom stretching 170 by 100 kilometers.

Among the most notable places are Hofuf, Dhahran, and Abqaiq in Saudi Arabia, as well as Manama, Awali, and al-Muharraq in Bahrain. Labelled locations in the displayed portion of Qatar's coast include Hawar Island, Dukhan and Salwa. The map illustrates trails, roads, and airstrips, as well as topographical features such as dunes, sand and gravel patches, and sabkhas.

The sheet was prepared as a working document by Aramco and the U.S. Geological Survey to help them in the early stages of comprehensive nationwide mapping and exploration work for the Saudi Government. First published in May 1953, the present map was revised in February 1954.

Two minor brown spots; upper left edge a little toned and frayed.

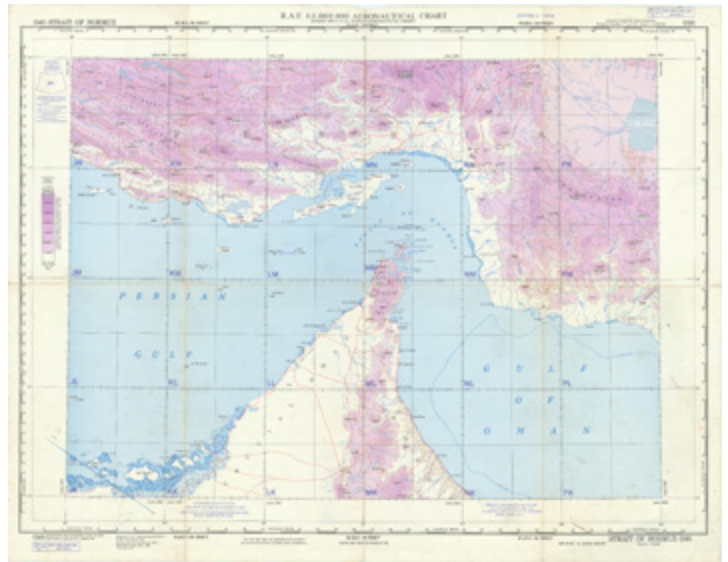
Air chart of the most important strategic point in the Gulf

496. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Strait of Hormuz (548). GSGS 4695. Edition 2.

London, War Office, 1955. Coloured R.A.F. aeronautical chart. 738 × 573 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000. € 4,000

An excellent official British aeronautical chart of the Strait of Hormuz, covering part of Oman, a large section of the coastline of the United Arab Emirates (including Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah) and Hormuz Island. It was issued by the Geographical Section, General Staff (GSGS) as part of their 4695 series of 1:1,000,000 scale maps. The GSGS supplied maps to the British Armed Forces (in this case the R.A.F.), collected data on foreign survey networks and prepared survey data for Expeditionary Force mobilisation.

Light weakening and edge flaws to folds, but generally well preserved.



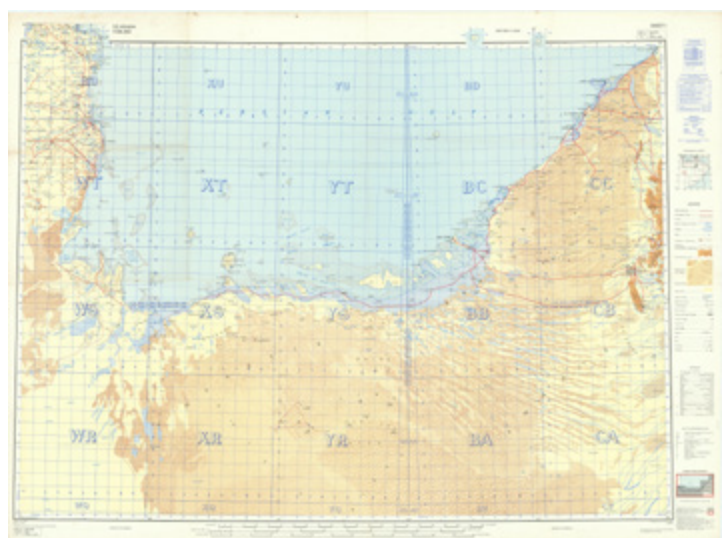
Large scale British military map

497. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. S.E. Arabia. Series GSGS 4802, Sheet 1 [Trucial Coast]. Edition 2.

[London], D Survey War Office and Air Ministry, 1956. Large colour-printed map, ca. 113 × 84 cm. Scale 1:500,000. € 3,500

A highly detailed large scale British military map, showing the coast from Doha (Qatar) to Ras Al-Khaimah (modern-day UAE).

Old folds, some creasing to bottom margin, and one small closed tear to left margin, otherwise very good.



With manuscript additions



498. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. S.E. Arabia. Series GSGS 4802, Sheet 1 [Trucial Coast]. Edition 2.

[London], D Survey War Office and Air Ministry, 1956. Large colour-printed map, ca. 113 × 84 cm. Scale 1:500,000. € 8,500

Old folds, some creasing to margins and corners, 10 cm closed tear to bottom margin, a few other small closed tears, otherwise good. With “Additions drawn by: – Sgt Newman 17:11:61. 1 Troop 19 Topo Sqn R.E.”, marking additional camps, old oil camps, place names and airstrips (old, extant and “possible”), mainly in the desert areas of Abu Dhabi.

Abu Dhabi's Oil industry: the Israeli perspective

499. [MIDDLE EASTERN OIL RESOURCES]. Neft ba-mizrah ha-tikhon. Zikaynot, shadot, tzinorot, batei zikuk. (Oil in the Middle East. Concessions, Oilfields, Pipelines, Refineries).

Tel Aviv, Israel Defense Forces, General Staff, (1957). 560 × 827 mm. Chromolithographic map of the Arabian Peninsula. Scale 1:5,000,000. Folded. € 5,000



Extremely rare Israeli strategic map of the Arabian Peninsula showing oilfields and associated infrastructure. Printed in black, red and blue, the map demarks the political boundaries of the time along with the areas covered by oil companies' concessions. Pipelines form a web across the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula (shown in uncommon vertical orientation), while oilfields and refineries, large and small, are also marked. The map was most probably created by the IDF in reaction to the Suez Crisis and its associated geopolitical shifts. With the Egyptians operating the Suez Canal, and Britain and France being forced by the USA to abandon their post-imperial plans, Israel now counted in both U.S. and Soviet plans for their control of Middle Eastern politics. Britain was forced to anchor its Middle Eastern influence in Cyprus, Aden and Iraq, while the increased American influence can be seen in the huge swathe of territory assigned to Aramco. We have only been able to trace a single institutional copy of this map in the National library of Israel. Scale and key in Hebrew inset to top-right, inset explanatory panels in Hebrew and English, compass rose in Saudi Arabia. A couple of small light stains, some uneven creasing and edge tears along creasefolds with a couple of tiny holes at fold joins. Traces of pins from former wall mounting.

Extremely detailed map



500. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Al Sharjah. Series K563 (GSGS 4851) NG-40-9 & 10, Edition 1.

[London], D. Survey, War Office and Air Ministry, 1957. Colour-printed map, ca. 600 × 835. Scale 1:250,000. € 2,800

An extremely detailed map of what are today the northernmost six Emirates of the UAE (at the time of issue, the Trucial States): Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Quwain, Ras al Khaimah, and Fujairah, also marking the names of all the tribes holding power in the various areas. Issued by the Geographical Section, General Staff (GSGS) as part of their 1:250,000 scale map series of Arabia. The GSGS, also known

as MI 4, operated under the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence. Its role was to supply maps to the British armed forces, collect data on foreign survey networks, provide training, and prepare survey data for Expeditionary Force mobilisation.

Old folds, some staining. Numerous pin-holes to corners from former wall mounting; an old ballpoint penstroke. Otherwise well preserved.

Aramco's rare preliminary geographic map of the Peninsula

501. ARABIAN PENINSULA – BROWN, Glen F[rancis]. [United States Geological Survey of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-1.

Washington, D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Society), 1958. 1380 × 1216 mm. Lambert conformal conic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:2,000,000. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Framed and glazed. € 15,000



A highly detailed map of the complete Peninsula, the first modern map in 1:2,000,000 scale: the rare preliminary edition, issued five years before the official release. – Based on the groundbreaking series prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arabian American Oil Company under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department, “a unique experiment in geological cooperation among several governments, petroleum companies, and individuals” (Seager/Johnston). The plan provided for 21 maps on a 1:500,000 scale in both geologic and geographic versions; “a peninsular geologic map on a scale of 1:2,000,000 was to conclude the project [...] While preparation of the geographic sheets was in progress, a need arose for early publication of a 1:2,000,000-scale peninsular geographic map. Consequently, a preliminary edition was compiled and published in both English and Arabic in 1958” (ibid.).

While the revised, final version that appeared in 1963 (“I-270 B-2”) would incorporate some additional photographic, topographic and cultural data, the exceedingly uncommon present, preliminary edition is surprisingly complete in virtually all respects – a testament to the precision with which Aramco’s cartographers proceeded from the very first. Includes a key with symbols for water pipelines, desert watering points, oil fields, pumping stations, refineries, and a glossary of Arabic names.

“In 1944 King ‘Abd al-‘Aziz approached the United States for a technical expert who could assist with the identification and plotting of the kingdom’s natural resources, particularly its groundwater reserves. The individual who arrived, Glen F. Brown, was one of the pioneers of a partnership between the USGS and the government of Saudi Arabia [...] By 1954 the Saudi Ministry of Finance, USGS and Aramco were working together to produce the first full series of geographic and geologic maps of the country. [...] The information they contained formed the basis of subsequent Saudi national development plans. To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry).

Some insignificant browning; a few slight edge defects professionally repaired. Altogether in fine condition.

James V. Parry, “Mapping Arabia”, in: *Saudi Aramco World* 2004/1, p. 20ff. OCLC 30099393. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, *Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series* (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).

Israeli Defense Forces: Arabia after the Suez Crisis

502. GENERAL STAFF, ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES. Ha-mizrah ha-karov (The Near East).

[Tel Aviv], Israel Defense Forces, General Staff, 1958. 960 × 820 mm. Colour-printed map (folded). Scale 1:4,700,000. € 3,500

A large map of the Middle East, produced by Israel’s General Staff soon after the Suez Crisis, showing the Arabian Peninsula and adjoining countries with major roads, railroads, and petroleum pipelines.

A few tears to folds, but well preserved.



Rare Syrian-printed map of the United Arab Republic

503. [UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC]. Kharitat al-Jumhuriyah al-'Arabiyah al-Muttahidah (Map of the United Arab Republic).

Damascus, Matba'at al-hukumat bi Dimashq, [ca. 1958]. Colour-printed political and physical map, ca. 134 × 94 cm. Scale 1:2,000,000. Mounted on cloth. € 4,500

Rare, detailed Syrian-printed map of the short-lived United Arab Republic, which aimed to unite Egypt and Syria politically in 1958. Although it effectively ceased to exist with the Syrian coup of 1961, Egypt continued to use the name until 1971.

Cartography by Niqola Zariq and Izzat Saydawi. Shows borders, rivers, valleys, principal, secondary and desert roads, railways, oil pipelines, capitals, provinces and centres, important cities and villages. The areas, population, railway length, cultivated lands and provinces of Syria and Egypt are specified separately. The Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia is shown as far as Al Lith, south of Jeddah.

The declaration of the United Arab Republic bolstered the trend towards Pan-Arabism, and confrontational attitudes toward neighbouring states increased. The province of Hatay, on the Turkish border, is shown on Syrian territory, reflecting ongoing disputes over claims on Hatay beginning after the end of the First World War. Similarly, Israel is designated "Palestine" in the Palestinian territories.

Some stains; wrinkled with several edge tears and chips. Folded.



Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Qatar:

"all modern maps [...] trace their roots back to these first publications" (Parry)

504. [UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. BRAMKAMP, Richard A. / RAMIREZ, Leon F. Geographic Map of the Central Persian Gulf Quadrangle Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-209 A [and] B.

Washington, D.C., U.S. Geological Survey, 1378–80 [= 1959–61 CE]. H. 2 sheets (A, combined map of geography and geology; and B, geography only) in full colour, both covering the same section the Arabian Peninsula. Ca. 103 × 103 and 83 × 100 cm, folded. In original printed envelope. English and Arabic. Scale 1:500,000; relief shown by hachures and spot heights. € 9,500



The only two sheets of the groundbreaking series covering today's UAE – the remaining parts of the Emirates were skipped in the survey prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and Aramco and were therefore never published. The first to produce a full series of geological and geographical maps of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the venture was instrumental in establishing the country as a major global force in the production of natural resources.

The area here covered is the eastern portion of Qatar and the westernmost area of Abu Dhabi, including the island of Sir Bani Yas and the adjoining border territory of Saudi Arabia. Indeed, this is the only map in the series to show any portion of today's United Arab Emirates: the land to the eastward was still beyond the focus of oil exploration in the mid-1950s and was omitted from the mapping project.

The importance of the present map within the series is underscored by the fact that its joint authors, R. A. Bramkamp and L. F. Ramirez, were Aramco's foremost geologists. Together with Glen F. Brown, Bramkamp had in February 1955 planned the entire programme, laying down everything from the scales of maps, the areas of responsibility, and types of terrain representation to the bilingual names. As Aramco's chief geologist, Bramkamp was responsible for the compilation of the areas within Arabia where the sediments crop out. This responsibility fell to Ramirez following Bramkamp's early death in September 1958.

Lower left corner of 'B' map chipped (no loss to text or image); printed sleeve somewhat rubbed with a 1960s few pencil annotations, otherwise a very clean set in excellent state of preservation. A single map of the quadrangle to the immediate west of this, I-208 (the 1958 'A' sheet only), showing Dhahran and Ras Tanura, is currently being offered on the market at £25,000.

James V. Parry, "Mapping Arabia", in: *Saudi Aramco World 2004/1*, p. 20ff. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, *Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966)*.

The Middle East before the Six-Day War

505. [OIL INDUSTRY IN THE MIDDLE EAST]. Mapah ha-neft ba-mizrah ha-tikhon (Map of the Oil Industry in the Middle East).

Jerusalem, Yediot Achronot, 1963. 494 × 324 mm.
Chromolithographic map. Scale 1:5,900,000. € 2,500

A medium-sized wall map showing the Middle East between the Suez Crisis and the Six-Day War, covering the area from the Eastern Mediterranean to Iran including most of Turkey as well as Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Northern Saudi Arabia and the Gulf as far south as Qatar. Oil production capacities are shown in barrels, with oilfields, refineries, pipelines, and associated infrastructure indicated on the map. The massive 'tapline' is seen crossing the northern Saudi desert from the Gulf coast to Sidon, while double pipelines run from Kirkuk to Tripoli and to Haifa. From the atlas of Yediot Achronot.

After the Suez Crisis and its associated geopolitical shifts, Britain and France were forced by the USA to abandon their post-imperial plans, and Israel now counted in both U.S. and Soviet plans for their control of Middle Eastern politics. Britain was forced to anchor its Middle Eastern influence in Cyprus, Aden and Iraq, while the increased American influence is evident in the vast Aramco oilfields at Ras Tanura. Well preserved.



Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 350 maps – 1:200,000

506. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:200,000. General'nyi shtab. (Iran, Iraq, Levant 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1963–91. A total of 350 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 52 × 47 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 45,000

The Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant: Palestine and Israel, southern Lebanon, parts of Syria and Jordan. From the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground reconnaissance. Nearly complete, only a few quadrangles missing along the south-western border regions and two lacunae on the very north-eastern fringe.

Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning nearly 14 × 9 metres!

Products of a massive, clandestine cartographic project begun under Stalin and ultimately encompassing the entire globe, the Soviet General Staff maps are today noted for their extreme precision. Indeed, even in post-Soviet times they provide the most reliable mapping for many remoter parts of the world: "Soviet-era military maps were so good that when the United States first invaded Afghanistan in late 2001, American pilots relied on old Russian maps of Afghanistan. For almost a month after the United States began a bombing campaign to help oust the Taliban government, American pilots were guided by Russian maps dating back to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s" (Davies/Kent, p. xi).

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled "Secret" or "For Official Use".

Light traces of folds and occasional wrinkles and small edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 49 maps – 1:500,000

507. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:500,000. General'nyi shtab. (Iran, Iraq, Levant 1:500,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1964–89. A total of 49 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 70 × 60 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 9,500



The Soviet Union's 1:500,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant: Palestine and Israel, southern Lebanon, parts of Syria and Jordan. Nearly complete, with only a few lacunae at Iran's easternmost fringes and at Bandar Abbas. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning roughly 6 × 3.5 metres!

Although the details of the cartographic programme evolved over the decades, its overall system and plan remained remarkably constant. "The basic quadrangle is the 1:1,000,000 sheet spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude. The quadrangles are identified by lettered bands north from the equator and by numbered zones east from longitude 180° [...] Each 1:1,000,000 sheet is subdivided into four 1:500,000 sheets (from northwest to southeast), labeled [by] the first four letters of the Russian alphabet" (ibid., p. 19–21). "Printing such large-format plans in so many colors with near-perfect print registration itself testifies to the skill of the printers in the military map printing factories across the former Soviet Union. The quality of printing reflects the level of training and the reliability of humidity-control equipment and the

electricity supply at the time" (ibid., p. 6f.).

Two of the maps carry the Russian air defense grid ("setka PVO") printed in pink. Although the general terrain evaluation maps and operational maps produced at the scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000 were not usually marked as classified, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

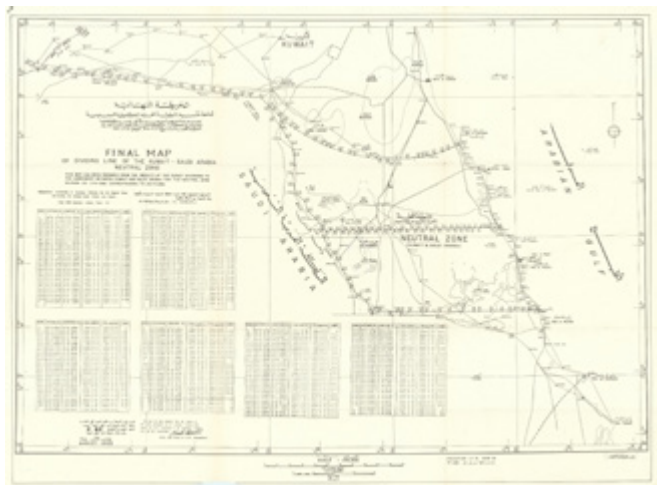
Light traces of folds and occasional wrinkles and small edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Showing the future border

508. [KUWAIT – SAUDI ARABIA]. Final map of dividing line of the Kuwait – Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone.

No place, Pacific Aero Survey Co. Ltd., August 1968. 565 × 780 mm. Scale 1:250,000. € 3,500



Showing the future border, then the dividing line through the Saudi-Kuwaiti Neutral Zone, a 5,770 km² area between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait that was 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. "This map has been prepared from the results of the survey according to the agreement between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for the Neutral Zone Division on 7/4/1386 corresponding to 25/7/1966". The Gulf is labelled "Arabian Gulf".

An indistinct stamp on verso. A tear to one fold; lower edge irregular. Rare; not in OCLC.

USAF pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf

509. [MAP – ARABIAN GULF]. Persian Gulf. ONC-H-6/7. Operational navigation chart.

St. Louis, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, U.S. Air Force, 1969. Two copies of two folding maps colour printed on both sides of a sheet of silk (103 × 78.5 cm) on a scale of ca. 1:1,000,000. The two maps (ONC-H-6 & ONC-H-7) show one continuous area. € 4,500

Rayon pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf region focusing on the Trucial States (modern United Arab Emirates), Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Iran and Saudi Arabia, including the main oil installations. Items of specific interest to aircraft, such as airfields and even seaplane bases, are particularly listed. Warnings to stay within the specific flying routes while in Iran are placed on multiple locations. While the map depicts a continuous area on both sides of one sheet, it actually consists of two maps, originally published separately. We here include two copies so the whole area can be displayed at once. The maps are reproduced after the third and fourth edition.

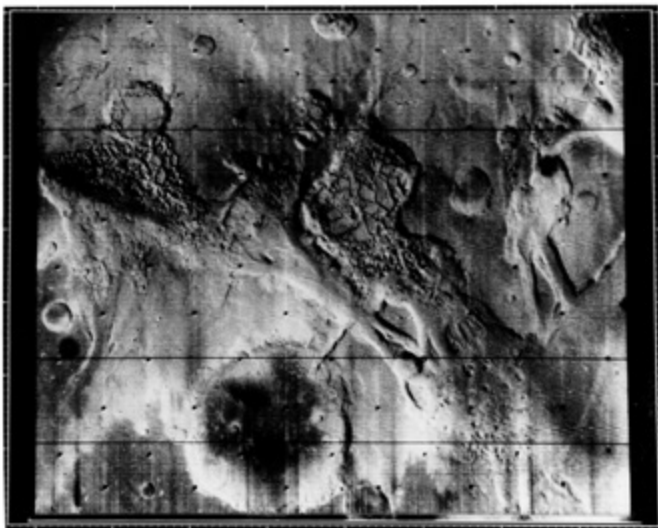
In very good condition.



The first good photographs of the surface of Mars

510. [MARS]. A collection of views from the spacecrafts Mariner 6, 7, and 9.

Washington, DC, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1969–72. 33 original black-and-white NASA photographs (gelatin silver prints), ca. 255 × 203 mm each, with extensive official captions and NASA logo printed on the back in purple ink. Stored within black cardboard binder, photographs in individual transparent sleeves. € 9,500



A collection of original gelatin silver prints showing the surface of the planet Mars, taken by the American robotic space probes Mariner 6, 7, and 9: five photographs taken by Mariner 6 and seven taken by Mariner 7 (1969); the remaining 21 taken by Mariner 9 in 1971–72. All are extensively annotated on the reverse with NASA's printed official photo captions.

Mariner 6 and 7 flew over Mars' equator and south polar regions, analysing the atmosphere and the surface with remote sensors and relaying to Earth hundreds of grayscale pictures. Two years later, NASA launched Mariner 8 and 9, and the latter probe sent back excellent pictures of the surface: after 349 days in orbit, it had transmitted no fewer than 7329 images, covering 85% of Mars' surface. The images revealed river beds, craters, massive extinct volcanoes (such as

Olympus Mons, the largest known volcano in the Solar System), canyons, evidence of wind and water erosion and deposition, weather fronts, and fogs. Mars' moons, Phobos and Deimos, were also photographed. The findings from the mission underpinned the later Viking program.

The exploration of Mars continues: the summer 2020 launch window saw the United Arab Emirates send an orbiter on the Al Amal (Hope) Mars Mission. It arrived in February 2021 to study the Martian atmosphere and weather.

Admiralty Hydrographic Charts for the Gulf region

511. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE]. [UK ADMIRALTY CHARTS: THE ARABIAN GULF]. Persian Gulf (2858). Approaches to Abu Zabi (3705).

London, published at the Admiralty, 1970–71. 2 nautical charts. Standard issue, 70 × 103 cm approx. with a single fold. € 3,500

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

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



Road Map of the Arab World

512. RASHDAN, A. M. Arab World Highways Map. Road Map of the Arab World.

[Egypt], Arab Tourist Union, [1971]. 42 × 100 cm. Five-tone lithographic map with illustration by Harraz. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:7,500,000. Includes inset map: Diagrammatic map of the Arab world. € 1,250

First edition of this large, decorative map, showing the highways that linked countries under Arabian influence in the early 1970s. It stretches as far north as Turkey, south to the Sudan, west to Mauritana and east

beyond the Strait of Hormuz, capturing the whole of the Arabian Gulf including Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the People's Republic of Southern Yemen. The verso contains an index of main travel routes through these various countries.

Some nicks and small tears, a single mark to the covers, a 1 cm tear on the left side of the map. In very good condition for a fragile map. Scarce: LibraryHub does not locate any holdings whilst Worldcat adds just eight institutional copies worldwide.

OCLC 5403988.



The Arabian Peninsula in 54 maps – 1:500,000

513. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN PENINSULA 1:500,000. General'nyí shtab. (Arabian Peninsula 1:500,000).

[Moscow, 1972–89. A total of 54 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 72 × 58 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 15,000

Almost all of the Soviet Union's 1:500,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Arabian Peninsula: from the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground

reconnaissance. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning more than 4.5 × 5 metres! While there are a few lacunae in the eastern part of the Peninsula amounting to roughly four quadrangles, most of the area is well-covered, including the United Arab Emirates and central and south-western Arabia.

Five of the maps carry the Russian air defense grid (“setka PVO”) printed in pink. Although the general terrain evaluation maps and operational maps produced at the smaller scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000 were not usually marked as classified (larger-scale maps were routinely labelled “Secret” or “For Official Use”), all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in good condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Large folding road map of Saudi Arabia

514. [ARAMCO]. Saudi Arabian road map.

Dammam, Al-Mutawa press company, 1973. Large folding map (60 × 90.5 cm), printed in light orange with darker purple, depicting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its main roads. With on the right the title in both Arabic and English and a table with the distances from one city to another. € 1,800

Large folding map, published by the Arabian American Oil Company, depicting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It depicts the country’s roads, trails, railroads, roads that are still under construction and proposed roads, as well as cities, villages, airports and deserts. The table on the right shows the distance in kilometres from several towns and cities to some of the major cities: Buraidah, Dhahran, Dammam, Hofuf, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, Riyadh and Ta’if.

Slightly discoloured along the folds, with only some very minor tears along the folds. Otherwise in very good condition. Large folding map, published by the Arabian American Oil Company, depicting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It depicts the country’s roads, trails, railroads, roads that are still under construction and proposed roads, as well as cities, villages, airports and deserts. The table on the right shows the distance in kilometres from several towns and cities to some of the major cities: Buraidah, Dhahran, Dammam, Hofuf, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, Riyadh and Ta’if.

Slightly discoloured along the folds, with only some very minor tears along the folds. Otherwise in very good condition.



Large wall map of the region showing population and minorities

515. [MIDDLE EAST]. Mapah carta shel ha-mizrah ha-tikhon. (Carta’s Map of the Middle East).



[Jerusalem], Carta, 1973. 121 × 92 cm. Colour-printed map (folded). Scale 1:20,000,000. € 4,500

A large wall map of the Middle East shortly before the Yom Kippur War, showing the Arabian Peninsula, north-eastern Africa with Libya, Egypt and Sudan as well as Turkey and Iraq pictured in their entirety. A separate inset shows Israel, others show statistics such as population and trade, oil production, etc.

A few large tears to folds, some adhesive tape reinforcements to reverse, but well preserved.

The Gulf in two enormous maps – 1:1,000,000

516. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN GULF (1:1,000,000). General'nyí shtab. Abadan, Jel'-Kuvejt, Manama. 14-01-43. (And:) Bender-Abbas, Maskat. 14-01-44.



[Moscow, General Staff], 1974–85. 2 topographic maps, colour-printed. Lambert conformal conic projection, scale 1:1,000,000. In Russian (Cyrillic). Ca. 86 × 107 cm each. Framed and glazed. € 8,500

Extremely rare: the two massively-sized synoptic 1:1,000,000 maps covering the Arabian Gulf in its entirety, as published by the Soviet Union's General Staff of the army. Not to be confused with the Soviet Union's vastly smaller General Staff map quadrangles of the same scale which are aligned along the graticules, spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude and covering only roughly half the area shown by each of the present sheets.

Edited from information sourced during the years 1972–83 by D. D. Trushin and I. A. Medvedev. Although not specifically marked as classified, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

A few insignificant edge flaws, but generally in perfect condition.

The United Arab Emirates in 26 maps – 1:200,000

517. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 1:200,000. General'nyí shtab. (United Arab Emirates 1:200,000).



[Moscow, General Staff], 1975, 1979, 1981. A total of 26 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 56 × 47 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 30,000

All of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the United Arab Emirates. Assembled continuously (and omitting margins), the quadrangles form an enormous map spanning ca. 3.1 × 2.6 metres!

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled "For Official Use". Some maps stamped "Is not subject to duplicating and copying" on reverse, with a note to apply to the Joint Stock Co., Moscow, for permits. Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

"For Official Use" only: the Arabian Peninsula in 382 maps – 1:200,000



518. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN PENINSULA 1:200,000. General'nyí shtab. (Arabian Peninsula 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975–91. A total of 382 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 58 × 45 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 95,000

Most of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Arabian Peninsula. While there are a few lacunae in the eastern and central part of the Peninsula, mainly concerning Oman and the UAE,

and a few Saudi Arabian quadrangles are lacking, most of the area is well-covered. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning ca. 13 × 11 metres!

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled “For Official Use”. Indeed, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



The Red Sea in 86 maps – 1:200,000

519. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – RED SEA 1:200,000. General’nyí shtab. (Red Sea 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975–91. A total of 86 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 58 × 45 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 35,000

Nearly all of the Soviet Union’s 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Red Sea coast of the Arabian Peninsula. While there are a few lacunae in Yemen near the south-western tip of the Peninsula, most of the area is well-covered. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning ca. 8 × 4 metres.

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled “For Official Use”. Light

traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

The planning of the Bahraini Naval Forces: original map and organizational chart

520. [BAHRAIN]. Taqdir muqtarah an insha’ Quwwa Bahariyya li-Dawlat al-Bahrayn [Sketch proposal to build a Naval Force for the country of Bahrain].

[Bahrain, mid-1970s]. Hand-drawn military map and organizational flowchart, 1.37 × 1.45 m. Coloured ink and watercolour on paper. Accompanied by 9 original photos. € 28,000



Unique hand-drawn chart of Bahrain’s naval force as it was projected in the early and mid-1970s, including two large maps: firstly, of the island’s location in the Gulf showing the Navy’s planned 200-mile range as well as strategic points throughout the Gulf, and secondly, a smaller scale map showing the defensive coastal artillery firing range and radar ranges reaching out to the north and east of Qal’at al-Bahrain, Galali, and East Sitra bases around Manamah. An inset flowchart shows in detail the organization of Bahrain’s Navy, to be headed by the Commander of Naval Forces, presiding over the branches of Supplies and Exercises (Engineers, Supplies, Medical Office), of Operations, Planning, and Signals (all commanded by the Chief of Staff), as well as the Naval Armed Forces proper (Fleet, Special Forces, and Coastal Artillery). The extensive annotation describes the maritime theatre of war around Bahrain, identifies vital targets (Port Sulayman, oil terminal, national airport, oil wells and storage tanks, refinery) and crucial points to be observed, and sketches the projected scope of the navy: initially a small fleet of armoured motor vessels with radar-guided automatic ordnance, later to be upgraded with surface-to-surface rocket launchers with a tactical range of ca. 180 nautical miles. The planning stage is to encompass some 2 to 3 months, followed by a development stage of about 3 years and an implementation phase of another year.

The chart is accompanied by a set of nine original mid-1970s photographs of members of the Egyptian General Staff who assumedly were closely involved in advising the government of Bahrain on the structure and implementation of their new Naval Forces, which became fully operational in 1979.

A fine survival, undocumented and at the time undoubtedly a closely guarded military secret.

A large trove of Saudi Landsat maps

521. [UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. Saudi Arabia Landsat Image Maps (1:250,000). 20 maps.

[Reston, VA] / Jiddah, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Deputy Ministry for Mineral Resources, 1979–81. 20 maps, 84 × 53 cm or larger. Printed in brown tones. Transverse Mercator projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:250,000 scale. All but two in their original printed orange envelopes. € 8,500



The joint NASA/USGS Landsat Programme started in the early 1970s, providing the longest continuous space-based record of the Earth's surface. Of the 25 maps in 1:250,000 scale produced during 1979–81, 20 are included here (wanting 2, 3, 4 [IR 301, 302, 303], 13 [IR 312], 16 [IR 315]). They cover the stretch of the Red Sea coast from just below the Gulf of Aqaba to just below Jeddah, and inland from Jeddah towards Dammam via Riyadh.

Envelope and map of no. 10 stamped with initials and date (TRU May 1981) and a couple of nicks to map edge, otherwise excellent throughout.

G. J. Vranas, List of Interagency Reports submitted by the US Geological Survey Saudi Arabian Mission to the Saudi Arabian Directorate General of Mineral Resources from 1965 to the beginning of 1992 (Open File Report USGS-OF-92-2. Interagency Report 844 (Jiddah: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Directorate General of Mineral Resources, 1412 AH/1992 AD), pp. 71, 26–29.

Exceedingly rare UAE topographic maps

522. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. United Arab Emirates 1:50,000 [and] 1:100,000.

Abu Dhabi, Military Survey, Armed Forces, 1990–92. 7 colour printed maps. Scale 1:50,000 and 1:1,000,000. In English and Arabic. Folded. € 2,800

First edition. A set of exceedingly rare UAE topographic maps, compiled from 1:30,000 scale aerial photography taken during 1986 and 1987, presumably based on UK versions. The maps show international boundaries, tracks and paths, bridges, historical landmarks, schools, tree and date plantations, mangroves, oil and gas injection wells, mosques and cemeteries, emergency telephones, water pipelines and tanks, cliffs and rocky areas, as well as other details encountered in the vast desert. Occasionally the average relative height of the dunes is given, reaching up to 45 metres at certain points.



The 6 maps of the 1:50,000 series are sheets number NF-40-01-14, NF-40-01-22, NF-40-01-34, and NF-40-02-11, as well as NG-40-13-54, and NG-40-13-63. The maps of this series “were used extensively for UTM [Universal Transverse Mercator projection coordinate system] Zone 39 rectification. These maps have a local UAE national grid which is equivalent to the UTM grid if a bias of 2,150,000 m in the y-dimension and 150,000 m in the x-dimension are added” (Jensen). The single map of the 1:100,000 series, dating from 1992, is sheet number NG-40-136.

Some pencil marks and circles. The 1:50,000 scaled maps have a stamped six-digit number and a round stamp in Arabic type on the reverse; the 1:100,000 scaled map has a square stamp in Arabic type on the reverse. A few small tears and creases; occasional adhesive tape; paper variously pierced. No copies traceable in libraries internationally.

Jensen [et al.], Coastal Environmental Sensitivity Mapping for Oil Spills in the United Arab Emirates [...] 8.



Lieu propre à un établissement Près du cap d'elgada où se terminent les Possessions Portugaises, est la baie de Mougallo qui forme un bon Port, où les Vaisseaux peuvent avec sûreté, mouiller en tous temps (sans être près de terre). L'air y est sain, l'eau excellente, et les bois abondants. Celui peut être mis à peu de frais, à l'abry d'insectes, et il offre des avantages sûrs. /

À petite distance de Mougalo, vers le Sud, se trouve l'Île de Cabassere qui seroit très propre à un établissement provisoire. /

Dans les mêmes parages est aussi le fort de Moubaze entouré d'une Roc ; maintenant occupé par des Arabes qui ont secoué le joug de l'Iman de Mascate de qui ces Peuples sont tributaires depuis Tangibaw et toute l'abissinie. Il y a tout lieu de croire qu'il seroit d'autant moins difficile de l'obtenir, que la plus grande partie des Peuples qui habitent ces Contrées sont dans un état de division continuelle, et dont l'Iman seroit bien aise de profiter pour s'assurer de sa domination. /

Position plus avantageuse que les Portugais Dans l'une de ces positions, les Français se trouveroient plus au large que les Portugais, Ils pourroient par conséquent se flatter d'y attirer de préférence les traitans de Noire, les deurs et tout le Commerce d'échange de tous ces parties est susceptible; se procurer les Esclaves de la première main, les avoir à meilleur compte que dans l'établissement Portugais, et être à même de les choisir et de pouvoir en tirer une quantité suffisante pour fournir nos Colonies Françaises, soit de l'Amérique ou de l'Inde orientale. /

Raison politique de ne pas établir un établissement L'établissement dont il s'agit, est d'autant plus indispensable et instant, que les Natures du pays, peuplées nombreuses, mais dures, pourroient bien, pour s'assurer de la tranquillité dont ils ont besoin et qu'ils attendent depuis si long-temps, solliciter d'une autre Nation Européenne, les secours pour se mettre à l'abry des incursions, que les Arabes qui habitent Moubaze, exercent continuellement contre eux. Les Anglais seroient peut être avec impunité

cette occasion, pour l'emparero de la Baye de Mougale, qui en temps de guerre, outre la commodité d'un Fort d'us, pour donneroit encore les moyens d'inquiéter leur Navigation, dans le Canal de Mozambique, et de leur en intercepter le passage. /

Commerce de Mascate.

Mascate par la commodité de son port par la situation avantageuse entre le golfe Persique et la mer rouge, est l'entrepôt naturel des Druïdes et riches productions del'Arabie heureuse et des pays qui l'environnent. Le Commerce y est déjà considérable et peut le devenir bien d'avantage étant dirigé par un établissement Européen qui lui donneroit plus d'activité et tous les secours dont il a besoin. /

L'Iman de Mascate favorable aux Français.

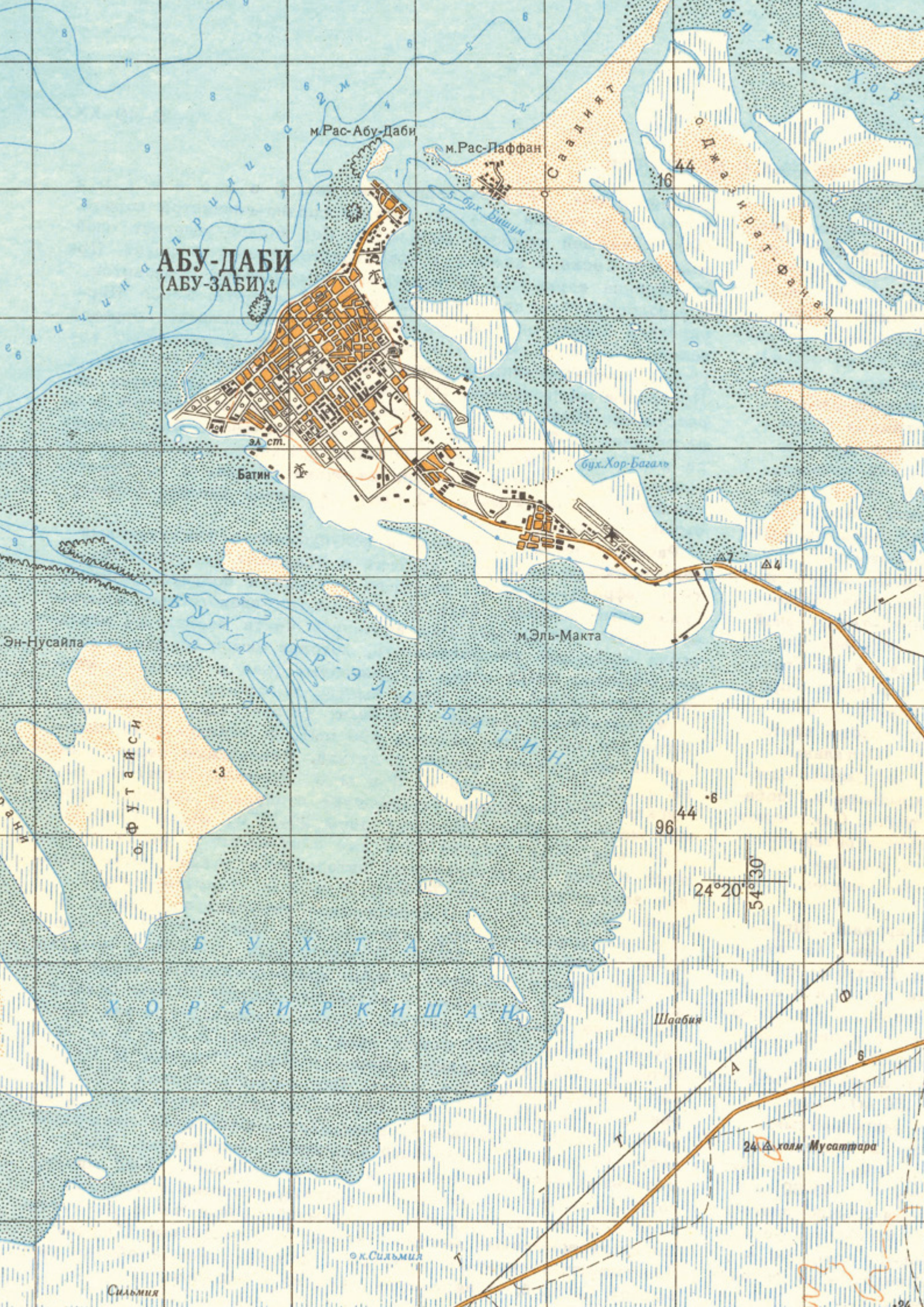
Jusqu'à présent aucun Européen n'a encore obtenu la liberté de se fixer à Mascate, et les dispositions de l'Iman sont toutes favorables aux Français, qu'il se propose de faire d'être reçu de préférence à toute autre Nation, sur tout lorsque ce Prince aura une loie satisfaisante que la Cour a ordonnée à l'occasion de la prise d'un de ses Bâtimens richement chargés, surpriés dans la dernière guerre par un Corsaire Européen, qui s'en profita par. /

Agens Français établis à Mascate.

En profitant de la bonne volonté de l'Iman, on pourroit établir un Agent à Mascate qui s'occuperoit essentiellement à faire rassembler dans différentes endroits toutes les drogues, hermines et autres productions de ces Contrées. Si le Roi en jugeroit par à propos d'en faire la dépense, elle seroit supportée par les Négociants qui profiteroient de ce Commerce. /

Objets de Commerce à Mascate.

On trouve à Mascate, les gommes, les parfums divers en toutes qualités. Noix de galle, Coquer du levant, noix vomique, Safran en feuille et en grains; essence de vin rouge; Soufre, Salpêtre, fluo de Soufre, alun, cawire; tamer, chesne; Morphil, Cambuc, fante, Vert, Matatque, Bleus, cire, perles diverses, opoie de trinitre et plusieurs Médicaments, Sel en pierres et cristallin; assafoetida, Lingue, suie, alois et autres drogues.



АБУ-ДАБИ
(АБУ-ЗАБИ)

м.Рас-Абу-Даби

м.Рас-Лаффан

Батин

м.Эль-Макта

о.Футайси

Шабия

о.Сильмия

Сильмия

24°20' 54"30"

24 км. холм Мусаттара

