

ANTIQUARIAT
FORUM

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

The Islamic World 16

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



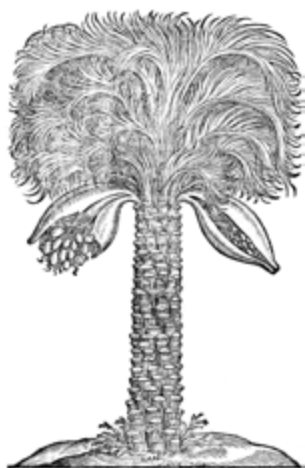
The Islamic World 16

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

The Islamic World 16

I. SCIENCE	P. 5
II. THE WORLD AND THE REGION	P. 67
III. FAITH	P. 215
IV. MAPS AND ATLASES	P. 255



't Goy, The Netherlands
Vienna, Austria

2022

THE ISLAMIC WORLD 16

Jointly offered for sale by:

Antiquariaat FORUM, 't Goy, The Netherlands

Antiquariat INLIBRIS, Vienna, Austria

Extensive descriptions and images available on request

All offers are without engagement and subject to prior sale.

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

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

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

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

New customers can be requested to provide references when ordering.

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

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

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

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



FRONT COVER: no. 227 on p. 124.
FRONT ENDPAPERS: no. 482 on p. 263.
TITLE PAGE: no. 11 on p. 14.
PAGE 66: no. 227 on p. 124.
BACK ENDPAPERS: no. 481 on p. 262.
BACK COVER: no. 522 on p. 282.

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:

- (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).
- (fols. 19-33) Muhammad Abi Bakr (Sajjili Zadeh), Taeliqat ealaa risalat al-adab 'i-i-Tash Kabry Zadeh (a commentary on Tashkoprizadeh).
- (fols. 34-42) Ibrahim bin Muhammad bin Arabshah al-Isfara'ini (d. 944 H/1537 CE), Sawf ealaa risalat alayjy.
- (fols. 43-62) Ahmed bin Omar bin Ali, Hashiat ealaa Tash Kabry Zadeh (brief remarks on Tashkoprizadeh).
- (fols. 63-66) Ejalat kfayyt liwasayil alssayilin liwazayif alkalam (Sufficient urgency for the questioners' means for speech functions).
- (fols. 67-71) Sharah alshamsya (Explanation of the sun).
- (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.



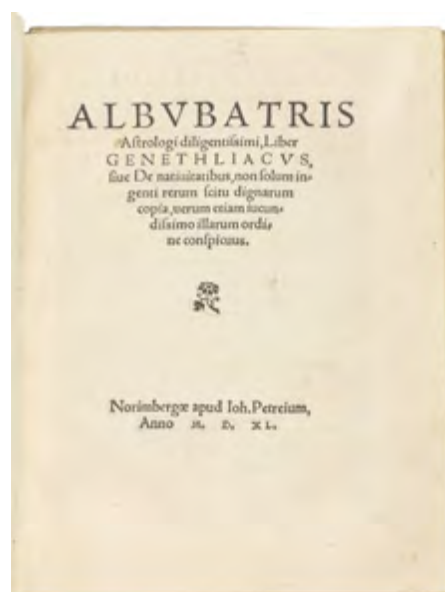
“Liber Genethliacus” of Abu Bakr al-Hasan, from the same press as Copernicus’s “De Revolutionibus”

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

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 Al-saharavii* [...]. 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 tendril motifs as well as heads and vases. Covers somewhat wormed, slightly rubbed. Interior somewhat wormed throughout, wormholes in the first 21 ff. repaired with Japanese paper. Occasionally brownstained; paper slightly wavy. A good copy of two groundbreaking works in the history of medicine.

(I) VD 16, A 63. Durling 21. Waller 175. Proctor 10896. Wellcome 11. Garrison/M. 3048. Choulant 374, 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.:] Octavianus Horatianus.



Rerum medicarum lib. quatuor. ... Albucasis chirurgicorum omnium primarii, lib. tres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The missing first volume completing the copy in the Royal Library of Morocco

7. [AHMAD IBN AL-HUSAYN IBN AL AHNAF]. [Kitab fi al-'inayah bi-al-khayl wa-sa'ir dawab al-rukub]. Kitab al-Furusiyyah [The Book of Equestrianism].

[Morocco, early Dhu'l-Hijja 1126 H = December 1714 CE]. 4to (165 × 227 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 44 pp. (22 ff.) with 5 full-page colour illustrations (one double-page-sized), all illustrated leaves consisting of two folios pasted together for reinforcement. 17 lines of text, per extensum, within green and double red rules, written in Maghribi style in black, red and green ink; introductory first page written in a different hand in brown ink. 19th century Levantine binding in full red morocco with fore-edge flap, stamped in blind with rules, fleurons and ornamental oval medallions to both covers. € 95,000

Pioneering Abbasid-era study of horsemanship and horse care: the only known manuscript in Europe, constituting the long-lost first volume of the set now in the National Library of the Kingdom of Morocco. Titled “Kitab al-Furusiyyah” (the “Book of Riding” or “Book of Horses”, often referred to as the “Book of Farriery”) or, in full, “Kitab fi al-'inayah bi-al-khayl wa-sa'ir dawab al-rukub” (“On the care of horses and all other riding animals”), this encyclopedia of horse care was completed ca. 1200 CE. Ahmad ibn al-Ahnaf is known also to have composed a “Kitab al-Baytara” (Book of Veterinary Science) – possibly simply the same work by a different title, although some Arabic sources mention the titles separately. Ahmad was one of the earliest authors to write on the care of horses and possibly the first ever to include illustrations.

The present manuscript comprises the beginning of the work from chapter 1 to the first half of chapter 4. The introduction announces a total of 30 chapters, but no complete copy is known: the most extensive manuscript extant has 29 chapters, while specimens with 26 chapters are more common. As the later chapters are very short, these first four chapters make up more than a quarter of the entire work. They discuss, individually: 1) the study of milk teeth and permanent teeth; 2) the physical appearance and general characteristics of the horse, donkey, and mule; 3) the functions of the external parts of the body; 4) equestrianism and the various ways of mounting a horse.

The present volume completes the incomplete three-volume set in Rabat's National Library of the Kingdom of Morocco, which begins with the fifth chapter and fully agrees with the present manuscript in script, page layout, spelling and size (MS 6126, described in the “Chevaux et cavaliers arabes” exhibition catalogue, see reference below). The illustrations in the manuscript in the Royal Library, showing the identical almond-shaped horse eyes and characteristically rounded hooves, are clearly by the same artist, as well. The Rabat MS is dated Dhu'l-Hijja 1126 H (December 1714 CE) and thus provides the date for the volume at hand, although the style of penmanship would easily agree with a 17th century dating.

Upper corners of the first two leaves professionally restored with very little text loss. Some fingerstains and dust-soiling throughout, more pronounced in first and last page, suggesting that the manuscript probably had no binding before the 19th century. Frequent edge tears, confined to margins. Pigments somewhat chipped in the final, double-page-spread illustration. Altogether a beautiful specimen of an Arabic manuscript on equestrianism, and like all such manuscripts of the greatest rarity.

Cf. Digard, *Chevaux et cavaliers arabes dans les arts d'Orient et d'Occident: exposition présentée à l'Institut du monde arabe (Paris, 2002)*, pp. 79, 83 & 126 (no. 68).



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. Loewenklaue 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”, “postulatgolt” 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.

Astronomical manuscript

10. 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).

The first European illustration of the coffee plant

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

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

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

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

Edit 16, CNCE 1244. BM-STC Italian 20. Adams A 803. IA 103,853. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Gay 1678. Wellcome I, 233. Durling 179. Nissen 20. Pritzel 111. Mueller 5 (& plate I). Hünersdorff I, 29-32.

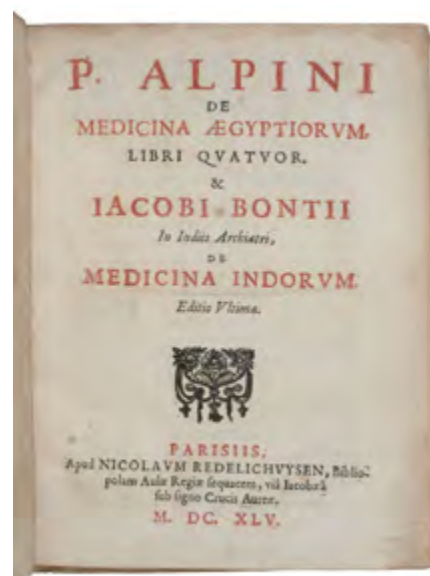


The first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine

12. 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

13. 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*

14. 'AMMÄR IBN 'ALĪ AL-MAWSILĪ; Max MEYERHOF (transl.). Las operaciones de catarata de 'Ammār ibn 'Alī Al-Mawsilī.

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

First edition of the multilingual edition of a landmark in ophthalmology, written by the important and well-known 11th-century Arabic oculist and ophthalmologist 'Ammār ibn 'Alī Al-Mawsilī. 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-Mawsilī 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-Mawsilī.

The present work consists of 'Ammār Al-Mawsilī'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

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

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

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

Established in 1906, the Karl Sudhoff Institute in Leipzig was the first institute for the study of the history of medicine established worldwide. Its founder



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

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

Detailed catalogue available upon request.

Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

16. 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. Obly-Sack 233. Walsh 2186. Proctor 4963. BMC V, 403. GW 2318. Thorndike III, 545. ISTC ia00950000.



Astronomical manuscript

17. 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'aemal 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.

Medical manuscript including treatments for scabies

18. AL-AZRAQ, Ibrahim ibn ‘Abd al-Rahman. *Kitab Tashil al-manafi’ fi al-tibb wa-al-hikmah al-mushtamil ‘ala shifa’ al-ajsam wa-kitab al-rahmah* [The Facilitator of Utility on Medicine and Wisdom; including the Curing of Bodies and the Book of Mercy].

Sana’a, Yemen, Safar 1014 H [= July 1605 CE]. 4to (163 × 201 mm). Arabic manuscript, Naskh script in black ink, emphases in red. 710 pp. Charming blind-tooled leather oriental binding with fore-edge flap. € 75,000

An early 17th-century manuscript of a 15th-century work by the Yemeni author Ibrahim ibn ‘Abd al-Rahman ibn Abu Bakr al-Azraq (al-Azraqi, d. ca. 1485): a book of remedies dealing with medicinal uses of seeds, grains, and other foods and their nutritional value, including treatments for scabies and improvements for sexual performance. The material is based in part on two earlier works: “Shifa’ al-ajsam” (The curing of bodies) by al-Azraq’s teacher Muhammad ibn Abu al-Ghayth al-Kamarani, and “Kitab al-rahmah” (The book of mercy) by al-Sanaubari, another Yemenite physician. In the introduction, al-Azraq writes: “In the words of the Prophet [...] there are two classes [of persons] which people will always need, doctors for their bodies and the ‘ulama’ for their religion.”

The book is arranged in five sections: natural science topics; description of various seeds; the nature of foods and medicines and their benefits; means to keep the body wholesome during times of health, including the hadith and recommendations by learned men; treatment of illnesses confined to each member of the body; treatment of general illnesses; and other topics including the (therapeutic) recitation of scriptural and other religious verses. While the “Facilitator of Utility” is listed in the famous bibliographic encyclopedia of Katib Chelebi (1609–57), little is known about al-Azraq. The first printed edition of his work was prepared in Cairo in 1886.

Copied by Salih ibn Ali al-Shiqaqi from al-Ahhub, a district in Sana’a, Yemen. Provenance: 1929 CE ownership inscription in purple ink on the last page after the colophon: “This book belongs to Nasir Muhyi al-Din al-Kabir who bought it from Salih Sabar Ajlan for 4 Riyals in Muharram 1348” (both names appear to point to the Nejd region of modern Saudi Arabia). Latterly in a private UK collection.

Cf. GAL S II, 170.



Earth’s rotation considered before Galilei in Islamic astronomy

19. BAHA’ADDIN AL-’AMILI. *Tashrih al-afak* [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 rebacked. € 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.



Al-Tafsir al-Baydawi

20. 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’nawi 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 work. 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

21. 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



22. 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

23. 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

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

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

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



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

Detailed catalogue available upon request.

Jabir's alchemy

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

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

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

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

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



Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen



26. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examina 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.

Rare introduction to Arabic

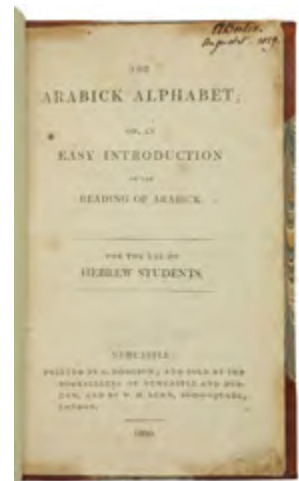
27. [BURGESS, Thomas]. The Arabick Alphabet; or, an easy introduction to the reading of Arabick.

Newcastle, S. Hodgson, and sold by W. H. Lunn, London, 1809. Large 12mo. Modern half calf over marbled boards with black morocco label to spine, gilt. € 4,500

First edition of this rare introduction to Arabic, attributed to Thomas Burgess (1756–1837), who served successively as Bishop of Salisbury and St. David’s. As the author writes in his dedication to the Rev. John Frederick Usko, “The object of the following pages is to put the Hebrew student in possession of just so much Arabick as may enable him to profit by the illustrations of Hebrew words in the Lexicons of Simonis and others.” He proceeds to explain and justify his methods in the face of the many difficulties encountered by students. The text looks at the construction of the alphabet itself, compares Hebrew and Arabic letters, and similarly verbs and their tenses.

No copies listed in auction records of this unusual Newcastle imprint, which also names the London bookseller and dealer in continental books, W. H. Lunn. Some contemporary handwritten annotations in ink & ownership inscription to title-page “A Bertiz / August 5, 1829”.

OCLC 55524381.



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



28. 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.

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

29. CONCOREGIO, Giovanni. *Practica nova medicine [...]. Summula [...]* de curis februum.

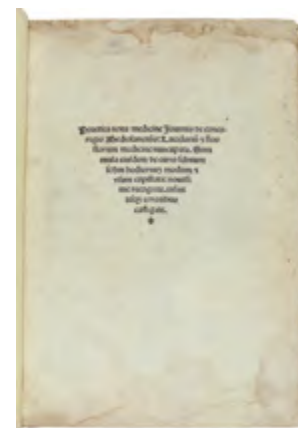
(Venice, heirs of Ottaviano Scoto, 19 Febr. 1515). Folio. With woodcut printer’s device at the end and numerous woodcut initials. Modern red morocco, blindstamped to style, with gilt spine and inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled in red. In cloth slipcase.

€ 8,500

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

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

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



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

30. 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

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

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

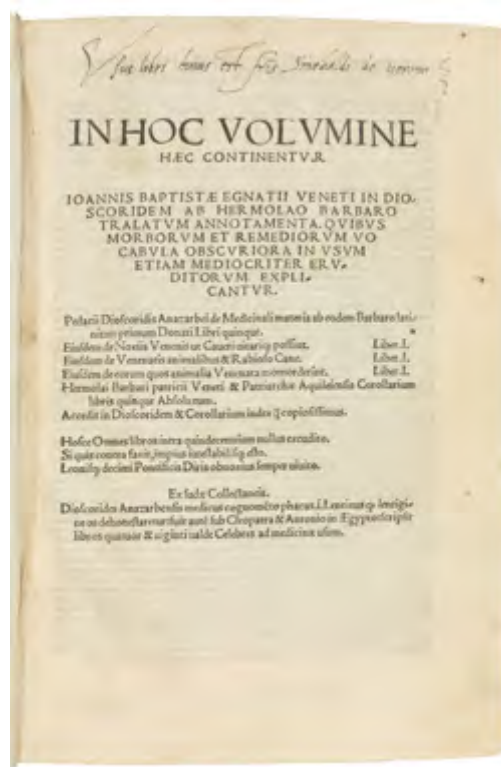
The first authoritative work of antiquity on the 'materia medica', the branch of science treating remedial substances, based on the author's first-hand research throughout the Middle East. This is the rare first printing of this edition with the commentary by G. B. Egnatio: the third Latin (altogether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

"Dioscorides' work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles" (Garrison/M.).

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

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

Edit 16, CNCE 17255. IA 154.303, 112.852. Bird 669. Panzer VIII, 429, 767. Proctor/Isaac 12338. Wellcome I, 1794. Choulant, Hdb. 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*

32. 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” (Hoefer). The work was republished in 1554, with a treatise by Cousinot, under the title “De occultis pharmacorum purgantium facultatibus”. Like most of its kind, it draws heavily on Galen and the Arabic tradition of Mesue; p. 105 refers to the use of Aloe among the Arab physicians.

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

BM-STC French 145. Wellcome 5300. Ferchl 428 (“Leiden” in error). Baudrier X, 223. Gültlingen VIII, 95, 158. Hoefer 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”

33. 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"

34. 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"

35. 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.

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

36. EUCLID. Elementorum geometricorum lib. XV.

Basel, Johann Herwagen, August 1537. Folio. With woodcut printer's device on title and final verso, ornamental woodcut capitals and diagrams. Contemporary Parisian full calf, panelled in blind with gilt fleur-de-lys at corners and enclosing gilt fleuron centrepiece, spine with raised bands with small rosettes in compartments. € 40,000

First Latin edition of the "Elements" published by Hervagius. Remarkably, this copy clearly was in the hands of an Arabic speaker in France soon after printing, as it bears notes in Arabic and



Latin on title and last leaf (“Euclid the Philosopher ... there is no God but God”, “The book of Euclid the philosopher on geometry in the Latin language ... There is no God but God Amen”, and “In the city of Paris centre of the peoples of the earth” etc.).

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

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

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

VD 16, E 4154. Adams E 974. BM-STC German 288. Thomas-Stanford, p. 25, no. 9. Riccardi, p. 414/16. Schweiger I, 111. Hoffmann II, 42.

Navigation in the early modern Muslim world

37. FERRAND, Gabriel. Introduction à l’astronomie nautique arabe.

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

First edition. Important historical study on navigation in the early modern Muslim world, including extracts of the “Kitāb il 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”

38. [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.

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

39. 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.).

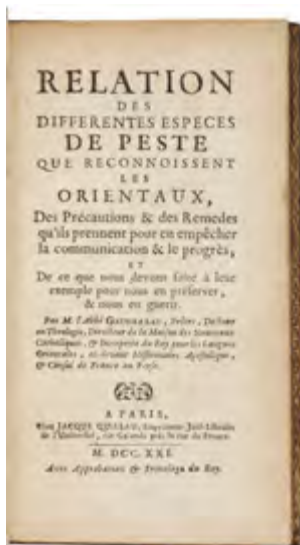
(2) First Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen’s *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqrat) as well as a treatise on purgatives. Translated by Giunto Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving 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.

Treating plague in Ottoman Turkey



40. [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*

41. 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.



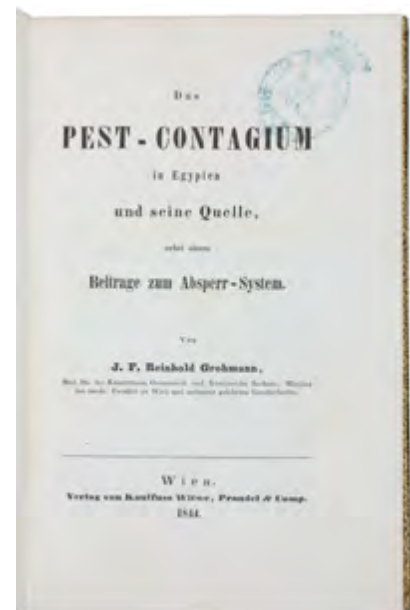
The plague in Egypt

42. GROHMANN, J[ohann] F[riedrich] Reinhold. Das Pest-Contagium in Egypten und seine Quelle, nebst einem Beitrage zum Absperr-System.

Vienna, Kaulfuss Witwe, Prandel & Comp., 1844. 8vo. Contemporary green full calf, spine prettily gilt with title and ornaments, cover with gilt rules and border decoration enclosing a blind-tooled Rocaille centrepiece. Leading edges gilt, gilt inner dentelle, all edges gilt. Red silk divider. € 650

First edition of this important study of the plague in Egypt and the quarantine laws to prevent its spread; the “principal work” (Hirsch) of the German physician J. F. Reinhold Grohmann (1784–1867). Educated in Leipzig and Vienna, Grohmann was travelling to Constantinople when the Russo-Turkish War of 1806 stopped short his journey in Bucharest. He remained there and witnessed a particularly severe plague epidemic in 1813. He spent much of his subsequent career in the East before settling in Vienna; from 1831 to 1833 he was a member of a committee convened to formulate new standards for handling plague epidemics. In his medical work he described the plague as a nervous fever affecting the brain, little affected by the climate. His son Paul Grohmann would go on to be one of Austria’s most famous mountaineers of his age. Very well preserved in a splendid Austrian master binding. Removed from a baronial library with a crowned monogram stamp “MK” to title-page.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 278. Hirsch II, 661. OCLC 14832432. Not in Wellcome.



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

43. 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 titles, 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 Hacı Pasha (known in the Arabic tradition as Haggi Basha Galalu'd-Din al-Hidr bin 'Ali bin al-Hattab al-Aydini).

The introduction (iv–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 (“hamamlar”) 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.

Hacı 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.

Bound for King Louis XV



44. HAMILTON, Hugh. De sectionibus conicis. Tractatus geometricus. In quo, ex natura ipsius conici, 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.

*Richly annotated 15th-century Hanafite manuscript compendium
including influential commentaries on Islamic jurisprudence*

45. [HANAFITE SCHOOL]. [Hanafite jurisprudential manuscript compendium].

[Ottoman Empire?], 825 AH [= 1422 CE]. Ca. 27 × 19 cm. Ottoman manuscript in Arabic on paper. Contemporary (15th-century) Ottoman overlapping wallet-type binding, blind-stamped front-board with a blind-tooled frame and a blind-tooled centrepiece. € 25,000

Highly interesting 15th-century Hanafite manuscript compendium on Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*), dated 14 Rabi' al-awwal 825 AH, corresponding to 14 March 1422 CE. Although the manuscript contains popular and widespread Hanafite commentaries, a manuscript of this age is a rare survival. It includes 'Ubayd Allah ibn Mas'ud Sadr al-Shari'a al-Thani al-Mahbubi (also known as Sadr al-Shari'a al-Asghar; d. 1347 CE) "explanation of hermetic subjects" (*Hall al-mawadi' al-mughlaqa*) and a commentary by him on *Wiqayat al-riwaya fi masa'il al-Hidaya* by his grandfather Mahmud ibn Sadr al-Shari'a al-Awwal al-Mahbubi (13th century). Also included is a summary of the legal manual *al-Hidaya* by 'Ali ibn Abi Bakr al – Marghinani (d. 1197), which is considered to be one of the most influential compendia of the Hanafi jurisprudence (*fiqh*). *Al-Hidayah* is actually a concise commentary on another work of him titled *Bidayat al-Mubtadi'*. The work contains many contemporary marginal and interlinear glosses in Arabic, making this 15th-century jurisprudential handbook with influential texts by some of the most important scholars from the Hanafite school of *fiqh* even more important.



The manuscript contains many marginal and interlinear glosses in Arabic. Binding a little worn around the edges and with a few scratches on the boards, rebacked spine and some other restorations to the binding in the Ottoman style, some inactive moulding and waterstaining in the last approximately third part of the book (without loss of text), paper edges slightly frayed, but an interesting 15th-century manuscript on Islamic law in acceptable condition and still in its contemporary binding.

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

46. 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

47. 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

48. (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.

Oriental games from Arabia and Persia

49. HYDE, Thomas. Mandragorias, seu historia shahiludii.

Oxford, Theatro Sheldoniano, 1694. 12mo. With 12 engravings in the text, 3 folding plates and several woodcuts. Contemporary English calf with red label to gilt spine. All edges red. € 9,500

First edition. – Important work dedicated to oriental games from Arabia and Persia as well as from India and China, including backgammon, draughts and dice. Also contains the first scholarly account devoted to the history of chess (pp. 53–137), with two folding plates showing chessboards, engravings of a giraffe, and examples of various types of chessmen (English from the time of Caxton; Turkish; and several kinds of Indian specimens). The second part explains, inter alia, the “Promotiones Mandarinorum”, the history of dice, and many other Chinese games. Contains numerous texts in Hebrew, Chinese, Arabic, Greek and other languages. Hyde was an orientalist and later became Bodleian Librarian. “Ouvrage curieux. Les exemplaires n’en sont pas communs” (Brunet).

Upper spine-end professionally repaired; inner hinges reinforced. Light browning throughout due to paper. From the library of the chess-player and collector James Wilson Rimington Wilson (1822–77) of Broomhead Hall near Sheffield, with his autograph ownership in ink (“J W Rimington Wilson / Chess Library”) to pastedown.

Graesse III, 403. Von der Linde I, 88-90. Cordier (Sinica) 3142. Wing H3875 & H3877. ESTC R1348.



Arabic syntax: first edition

50. 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

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

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

€ 95,000



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

Ibn al-Haytham (965-c. 1040), known as Alhazen in the Western tradition, has been hailed as "the greatest Muslim physicist and one of the greatest students of optics of all times [...] The Latin translation [...] exerted a great influence upon Western science. It showed a great progress in experimental method. [Alhazen's book contains] research in catoptrics, [a] study of atmospheric refraction, [a] better description of the eye, and better understanding of vision [as well as an] attempt to explain binocular vision [and the] earliest use of the camera obscura" (Sarton). "This combined edition served as the standard reference work on optics well into the 17th century, influencing scientists such as Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, and Descartes" (Norman). The 'Liber de crepusculis', the work on dawn and twilight included in Risner's 'Opticae thesaurus' and attributed to Alhazen, is actually the work of his contemporary Abu 'Abdallah Muhammad ibn Mu'adh al-Jayyani (cf. Norman; DSB, p. 208). The optical study by the Polish scholar Witelo, likewise here included, is "a massive work that relies extensively on Alhazen [and] offers an analysis of reflection that was not surpassed until the 17th century" (Norman).

Binding stained; edges worn. Interior browned with some waterstaining throughout the margins; occasional edge defects. Inscribed on the title-page by Wilhelm Xylander, professor of Greek and Logic at Heidelberg and editor of numerous translations from Greek (cf. ADB XLIV, 582-593): "Xyländri 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 Doha AR79. Collection Nachet (1929), 50 (this copy).

One of the first defences of Arab influence in Western culture

52. 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. Gültlingen, Bibliographie des livres imprimés à Lyon V, 74. Atkinson, Medical Bibliography (1834), p. 67. Not in Osler, Cushing, or Waller. For the role of Arabs in the transmission of Greek philosophy see Charles Burnett, "Mont Saint-Michel or Toledo: Greek or Arabic Sources for Medieval European Culture?" (2009).

Two important Islamic medical works – no copy recorded at auction

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

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

The "al-Taysir" ("Theysir") of Ibn Zuhr, and the "al-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

54. 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*

55. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Flores Avicenne.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

With owner's inscriptions on the front and back paste-downs and on the title-page, and some marginal annotations in brown ink. The paste-downs are partially covered

by the newer, slightly foxed, end leaves. The binding is somewhat stained, light water staining to the first half of the work, small restored tears in the outer margin of leaves di and d2 without affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

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

The greatest work of Islamic medicine, illustrated

57. IBN SINA (Avicenna). (Canon medicinae). Ex Gerardi Cremonensis versione, & Andreae Alpigi 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

58. 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 ‘t-tibb”); GAL S I, 823. For al-Maqala al-Aminiya see GAL I, 487.



Commentary on the Qanun

59. 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

60. 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. It[em] 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 “Qanunceh”

61. [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” (“Qanunceh”, “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 Qanuneh, or “small canon”:
a summary of Ibn Sina’s famous Canon of Medicine*

62. [IBN SINA (Avicenna)]. [AL-JAGHMINI, Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Umar and others]. [Qanuneh (= 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 *Qanun* (“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-amzizat), 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.



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

63. IBRÂHIM 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 rebaked 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).

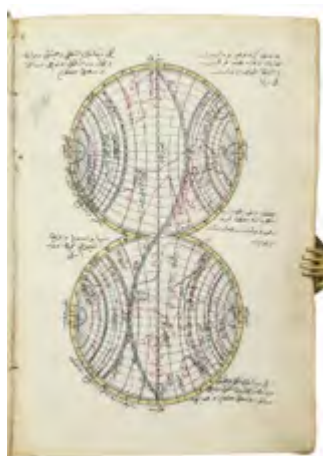
Occasional smudging of ink; minor offsetting on pages facing illustrations, leaves 7-11 with minor waterstains in the upper corner margins, leaves 12-18 expertly reinforced in the upper margin, with rather severe loss to text in upper half of leaves 14v and 15. Text appears to be lost on 378r (faint 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

64. 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.

Illustrated astronomical commentary

65. 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

66. 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)

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

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

68. 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 110a.

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

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

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



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

Describing the medicinal properties of 77 herbs and spices, the work is written in 2,269 verses of Latin hexameter, a poetic form probably employed as a mnemonic device for physicians or apothecaries. In the 15th century, these verses were confused with a lost poem “De herbis” by the Augustan poet Aemilius Macer [‘Floridus’], hence the attribution on the title-page. Having belonged to the celebrated collector, art dealer, and Pre-Raphaelite painter Charles Fairfax Murray (1849–1919), the present copy is in a magnificent state of preservation. Relative to the British Library copy, the present copy is much larger (193 × 134 mm vs 183 × 130 mm). It is unwashed, and most of the annotations by a contemporary pharmacist have been preserved almost in their entirety. The Fairfax Murray catalogue describes the binding as “brown morocco extra, gilt edges in rough”; the present copy is cited in most bibliographical studies of “De Viribus Herbarum” including that of Lökkös. Hain, Reichling, and the BMC fail to record the present variant with the error “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 Genova 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

70. 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 I2, 93, 12. Schweiger II.2, 590 (with

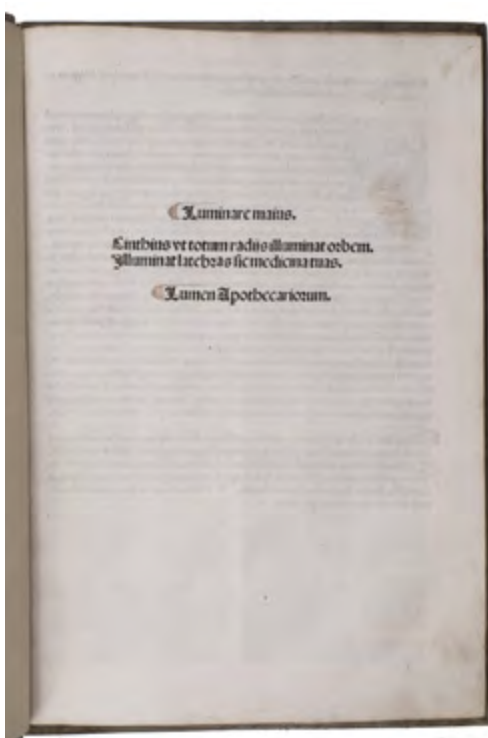
erroneous collation). Cf. Wolf 189b; Zinner 3387 (1590 ed.). PMM 98 (note).

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

71. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico DE AUGUSTIS, and Paulus DE SUARDIS. Luminare maius. Cinthus 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 “Lombardic” initials. With contemporary pen decorations in brown ink added to about half of the initials and occasional similar pen decorations in the margins, an occasional manuscript paragraph mark, some rubrications in brown ink and some initials coloured with a transparent ochre wash. Early 20th-century vellum, possibly incorporating older materials, sewn on 3 recessed supports, red spine label. € 28,000

Seventh known copy of an early edition of an important treatise on pharmacology and medical botany, by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490-post



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

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

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

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

Translated from Arabic, uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions

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

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

Bound with:

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

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

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

€ 85,000

(I) Editio princeps of this "work composed in Arabic probably exactly in the form in which it is preserved in Latin, typical of the encyclopaedic period but limited [...] to certain early sources" (Carmody), uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions. The form, arranged in twelve parts according to each house, is based on the doctrines of Sahl al-Tustari. The various tracts are constructed from chapters compiled systematically from such writers as 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-wiyah". This is the very rare illustrated first edition of Faber's expanded translation, including an extensive commentary by Johannes Cochlaeus, who also mentions the recently-discovered American continent ("Nova illa Americi terra"). Comprising the first three of Aristotle's four books (on the heavens, water, and wind), it also constitutes "one of the main sources of medieval geology" (Stillwell, *Awakening* 577). "Cochlaeus's discussion of the relationship between motion and heat appears quite modern" (cf. Spahn). The woodcuts, coloured in earth tones or simply accented by the rubricator, show spheres as well as light and cloud phenomena; a large woodcut shows the climate zones of the ancient world.

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

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

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

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

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

Turkish pharmacopoeia



73. [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

74. [MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT – Urdu]. Majmua 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. (I), 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.

Mesue in Italian – the third known copy

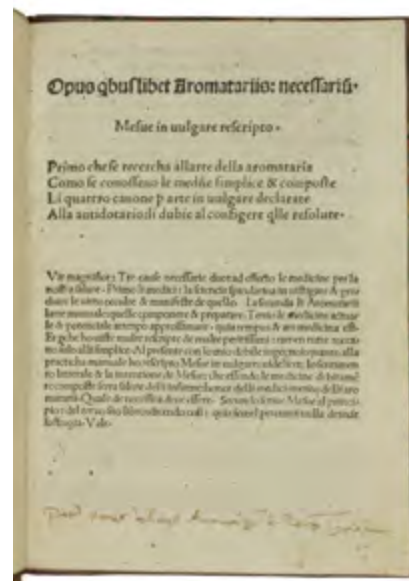
75. MESUE THE YOUNGER (MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI). *Opus quibuslibet aromatariis: necessarium*[m]. Mesue in vulgare rescripto.

[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.



An Arabic work on alchemy, quoted by Goethe

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

Hanau, Wilhelm Antonius, 1593. 8vo.

(Bound after):

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

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

Final and best 16th century edition of this alchemical work originally written in Arabic, the first edition having appeared at Paris in 1559. The legendary Byzantine monk Morienus is said to have gone to Alexandria to study with the Arabian scholar Adfar, whose favourite student he became. Subsequently settling in Jerusalem as a hermit, he devoted his life to the hermetic arts before he learned that Khalid, the Sultan of Egypt, “was desirous to find some one who could interpret for him the writings of Hermes and of Adfar” (Ferguson II, 109). Morienus supposedly went to Egypt and instructed Khalid in the art of creating the elixir for the philosopher’s stone. No Arabic sources have been discovered, for which reason the attribution has been considered apocryphal, but the author does use chemical terminology with Arabic roots, such as “al-natron”. The book



marks the beginning of western preoccupation with alchemy, previously almost entirely unknown in mediaeval central Europe, and even Goethe quotes from it in his “Theory of Colours”.

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

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

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

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

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

77. **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 *Islabû’r-takvim* (published in 1307 AH / 1890 CE) advocating for the implementation of a uniform Islamic calendar, similar to the Gregorian calendar in the West,

in order to better connect Middle Eastern countries with each other.

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

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

First illustrated edition of the first dedicated anatomy book

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

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

First illustrated edition of the first dedicated anatomy book. “The first modern book devoted solely to anatomy [...] Mundinus re-introduced human dissection, which had been neglected for 1500 years before him; he was the most noted dissector of his period. The medieval anatomical vocabulary, well set forth by Mundinus, was derived mainly from Arabic” (Garrison/M.). Mondino de’ Luzzi, professor at Bologna, is considered the founder of anatomy in the Middle Ages. His treatise remained popular until the beginning of the 16th century and appeared in multiple editions.

“The subject of anatomy was not taught either by lectures or by dissection in the universities at the middle of the 15th century. An occasional ‘anatomy’ was held, but the neglect of the subject is well illustrated by the absence of anatomical books. There is only one in the list, that of Mundinus [...]. Mundinus was a professor at Bologna from 1306 to 1326, and was the first to teach anatomy from the subject, usually the corpse of a condemned criminal; but there is the record of a procedure in 1319 against four medical students for body-snatching. His ‘Anatomia’, written in 1316, was for two hundred years the popular text book” (Osler). The title woodcut shows a man on a chair, “with coat and high cap, in his left hand an open book, on the left side of the picture a rock and six linden trees, below, on a table, a dissected cadaver, beside its left foot lies a curved knife, to the right of the cadaver stands a young man in a short garment, bare-headed and with long curls, grasping the intestines of the cadaver with both hands” (p. 93).



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

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

A Persian book on compound remedies

79. 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.



Studies in Arabic syntax



80. [NASIR BIN ‘ABD AL-SAYYID AL-MUTARRIZI]. [Kitab al-Misbah fil-Nahw – commentary].

Probably Yemen, 952 H [= 1545 CE]. 8vo (129 × 195 mm). 146 pp., 1 blank leaf. Arabic manuscript on European laid paper (fol. 6 coloured light green). South Arabian Naskh script with Ta’liq features, 19 lines, black ink with rubrication. Colophon on fol. 73v with copyist verse. Entire text set within a single red frame, simple illumination over the beginning (fol. iv). Full leather binding with remnants of blind-tooled and coloured ornamentation. € 6,000

A commentary (or supercommentary) on the “dibacha”, the introduction of the “Kitab al-Misbah fil-Nahw” on Arabic syntax by Nasir b. ‘Abd al-Sayyid al-Mutarrizi (d. 610/1213). This appears to be a commentary which is closely related to – but not identical with – MS Berlin SBPK, Lbg. 841 (= Ahlwardt 6547) and MS Berlin, SBPK, Springer 1015 (= Ahlwardt 6545). The latter commentary is by Sa’d al-Din Mas’ud bin ‘Umar al-Taftazani (d. 791/1389).

The Sharh is distinguished from the Matn by overlining (black and sometimes also red). The calligraphy is marked by nervous, short and quick strokes as well as some uncommon ligatures. A note on the final page below the colophon reads: “Kafa’ al-katib mahrum fi’l-turab, tarikh itna-wa khamsin wa tisa-mi’a”, i.e.: “The deprived scribe did enough of the required on the earth (literally, “dust”), [in the] year two and fifty and nine hundred” (= 952 H). The paleographical and ornamental evidence fully agrees with such a date.

Provenance: Christie’s South Kensington, London, 11 October 2013, lot 765.

Cf. GAL I, 293.

16th century astronomical manuscript



81. AL-NISABURI, al-Hasan ibn Muhammad ibn al-Husayn Nizam al-Din al-A’raj. Tawdih al-Tadhkirah.

[Probably Persia, 16th century CE]. 8vo (130 × 218 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. (375) pp., 19 lines per extensum. Written in neat black naskh, emphases picked out in red; catchwords. With numerous tables and diagrams, one in red and black. Contemporary brown leather binding with stamped ornaments. € 65,000

A 16th century commentary (sharh), profusely illustrated with diagrams, on Naziraddin al-Tusi’s “at-Tadhkira an-Nasiriya”, a general outline of astronomy, originally written in Persian. Composed by the Persian Sunni scholar Nizamaddin ibn Muhammad an-Nisapuri (d. 1328/29), who was known as a mathematician, astronomer, jurist, Qur’an exegete, and poet. His teacher Qutb al-Din al-Shirazi had himself been a student of al-Tusi’s. An-Nisapuri wrote the present commentary in 711 H (1311 CE). Binding rather rubbed. Marginal notes throughout; colophon with partial date “14 Jumada II”. Scattered minor wormholes, but overall in good condition.

GAL I, 511, VI, 40 b.

Earliest printing of Arabic physicians in a modern vernacular

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

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

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



On Astronomy and Signs

83. 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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



Al Madkhal

86. 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. Esling 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

87. 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 HouzeaulLancaster 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

88. (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.

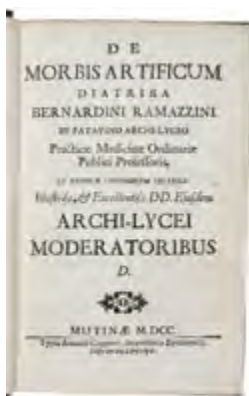
Schnurrer p. 466f, no. 404. Fück 160 (“1810” in error). Kayser III, 248. OCLC 11828254. Cf. GAL S I, 882.

First systematic treatise on occupational diseases

89. RAMAZZINI, Bernardo. De morbis artificum diatriba.

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

€ 9,000



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

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

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

The principal work of Rhazes

90. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes). Opus medicinae practicae saluberrimum, antehac nusquam impressum, Galeatii de sancta Sophia in nono tractatum libri Rhasis ad Regem Almansorem, de curatione morborum particularium, 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 Chorasan, this edition contains the commentary of the physician Galeazzo da Santa Sofia (d. 1427), a native of Padua who served in Vienna as the personal physician to Duke Albrecht IV – likely the only edition of this commentary. The volume was edited by the physician Georg Kraut, who contributed a “Libellus introductorius in artem parvam Galeni de principiis universalibus totius medicinae”.

(II) Bound before this is the first edition of this variously reprinted collection of Hyginus's mythographical works, “an indispensable aid for the knowledge of the subject matter of Greek tragedy” (Tusc. Lex. Lit.). This is the first appearance in print of the “Fabularum liber”, edited by Jacob Micyllus; the finely illustrated “Poeticon astronomicon” had first appeared in 1482.

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

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

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

(II) VD 16, H 6479. Honeyman 1738. HouzeaulL. 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

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

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

Rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise dedicated by ar-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850–923 or 932) to Almansor, the Prince of Chorosan (with the text). “The manual, known as



'Nonus Almansoris', was popular among mediaeval physicians" (cf. GAL S I, p. 419). The work discusses special pathology but excluding pyrology and was one of the most popular textbooks at medical schools and faculties well into the Middle Ages (cf. Hirsch/H. I, 171). Rhazes is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

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

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

The first book on smallpox: first Latin edition

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

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



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

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

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

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

The first book on smallpox

93. 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 1555 ed.). Not in Adams or BM-STC Italian.

Astronomy and agriculture

94. 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 Yaqoub 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

95. 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”

96. 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

97. 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.

Three treatises on astronomy and mathematics

98. 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'a'iq al-haq'a'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 Tibugha 'Ibn al-Majdi' (1365-1447), entitled "Kashf al-haq'a'iq fi hisab al-daraj wa'l-daq'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

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

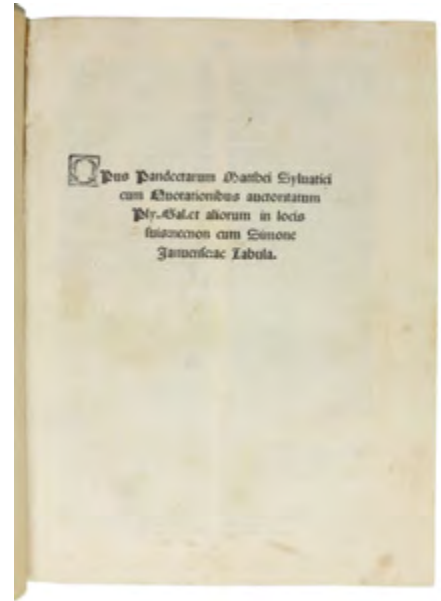
Venice, Simone da Loveve, 12 Jan. 1511. Folio. With one woodcut initial. Late 19th c. boards. Edges sprinkled in red.

€ 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

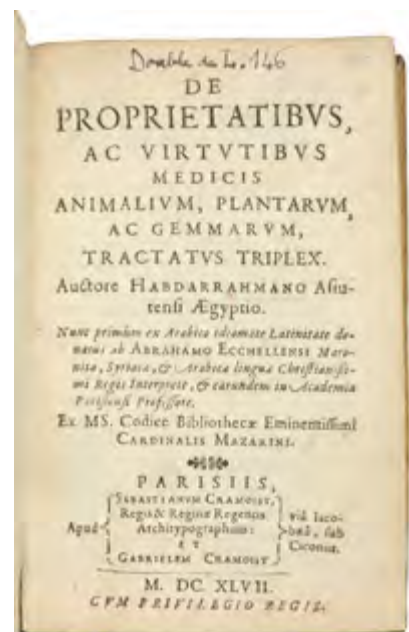
100. AL-SUYUTI, Abd al-Rahman ibn Abu Bakr. De proprietatibus, ac virtutibus medicis animalium, plantarum, ac gemmarum, tractatus triplex [...].

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 mediaval 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).

Krivatsy 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

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

Kabul, 1327 H [= 1909 CE]. 4to (170 × 254 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed oriental paper. III 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. From the library of the Russian tsars

102. [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.

Early Arabic mathematical manuscript

103. AL-TUSI, Nasir al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad. *Kitab ad-darb wa'l-qisma fi 'ilm al-jabr wa al-hisab* [On multiplication and division].

[Probably Persia, 14th/15th century CE]. Large 4to (187 × 274 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. (18) pp., 31 lines per extensum. Written in clear, neat black naskh, emphases picked out or underlined in red; catchwords. Modern brown leather binding with blind rules and stamped central medallions to both covers.

€ 35,000



A late 14th or early 15th century mathematical manuscript, probably written in Iran or possibly the Eastern Mediterranean. The Persian scholar Nasir al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Hasan al-Tusi (1201–74) was known for his extensive work on science, physics, mathematics and theology. He is often credited with the invention and identification of trigonometry as an independent division of mathematics (cf. GAL I, 509), and the lunar crater “Nasireddin” is named after him. As well as compiling many important works in these fields, he is also known for translating the definitive Arabic editions of Euclid, Ptolemy and Archimedes’ works, among others. The only other copy of his present work, treating multiplication and division in algebra and arithmetic, survives in the Topkapi Seray in Istanbul (MS 3327: a more extensive version in 3 books and 11 sections, 51 ff.). Light dampstaining throughout, mostly confined to lower borders; edges frayed.

GAL S I, p. 930, no. 36a. B. A. Rosenfeld & E. Thsanoglu, *Mathematicians, Astronomers and other Scholars of Islamic Civilisation and their Works (Istanbul 2003)*, pp. 211–219, M18. Krause, *Stambuler Handschriften Islamischer Mathematiker*, p. 497, no. 12.

Lacan’s Arabic grammar

104. VOLNEY, C[onstantin] F[rançois Chasseboeuf, Comte de]. *Simplification des langues orientales, ou méthode nouvelle et facile d’apprendre les langues Arabe, Persane et Turque avec des caractères Européens.*

Paris, Imprimerie de la République, an III [= 1794/95]. 8vo. With 3 folding tables and 1 engraved plate. Contemporary wrappers with printed spine-label.

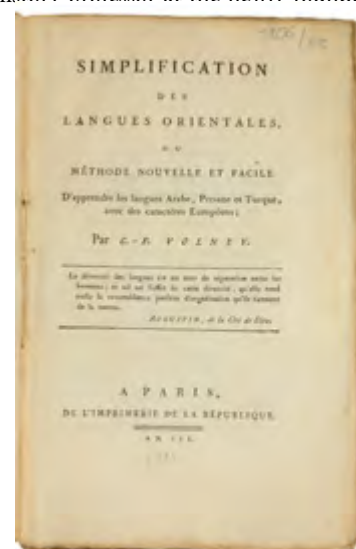
€ 6,500

Only edition of this introduction to Arabic, written by the Comte de Volney (1757–1820) as history professor at the newly-founded École normale, immediately after the end of the Terreur and his release from prison following the fall of Robespierre. In spite of its wide-ranging title, the book comprises essentially an Arabic grammar and a collection of Arabic proverbs; the long introductory chapter has been hailed a model of style.

Volney had learned Arabic in 1782 in preparation of a long journey through Egypt and Syria. The work displays his ingenious method of simplifying the study of Arabic, Persian and Turkish by transliterating the alphabets into European characters. The tables give the Arabic alphabet, the conjugation of regular verbs, and instructions on how to write Arabic letters by hand, as well as the Arabic alphabet in European characters intended for merchants travelling to Asia and Africa. With a section of Arabian proverbs included as samples.

Untrimmed in the original grey temporary wrappers as issued; a few pages uncut. A good copy of this important work. Provenance: from the collection of the psychoanalyst and bibliophile Jacques Lacan (1901–81).

Gay 3429. Brunet V, 1351. Cioranescu 663767. Monglond III, 481. OCLC 21978700.



Arabic clock-making

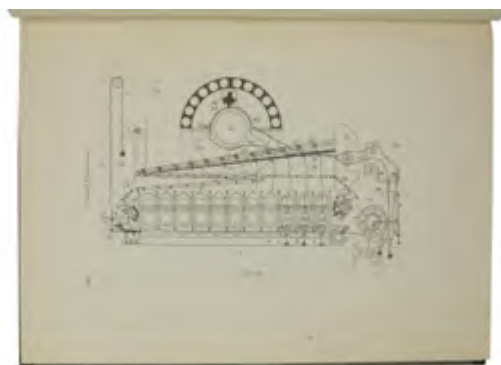
105. WIEDEMANN, Eilhard / HAUSER, Fritz. Über die Uhren im Bereich der islamischen Kultur.

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

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

Perfectly preserved in a modern private library binding.

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



Arabic medical compendium

106. 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 II. 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

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

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

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



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

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

Anonymously printed edition of Ibn Masawaih's handbook

108. [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*

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

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

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

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

Binding stained; rubbed and chipped at extremities. Interior shows occasional brownstaining. Modern flyleaves browned and brittle. Provenance: bookplates of the American botanist Edward 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

110. **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. Blanchinus. 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).





Zab mi. Hadj

Tebouk

Sr. Abaa

Houagou

Cuma

Hobdine Sabet

Zouad

Hobdine

Hobdine

Rouh

Mer Rouge

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

III. 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, Mildenhil 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; Hofijzer, 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. Hofijzer, Pieter van der Aa (1659–1733), Leids drukker en boekverkoper (1999).

Medieval Account of Egypt

112. 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

113. ‘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.

Appointment of the French Consul to Cairo in Ottoman Egypt

114. ABDULMEJID I, Ottoman Sultan (1823–1861). Firman to the Kadi of Egypt.

[Constantinople], 15 Rajab 1255 H [= 24 Sept. 1839 CE]. 542 × 772 mm. Ottoman Turkish manuscript with large Tughra of Sultan Abdülmecid I. 1 page. Diwani calligraphy in black ink, powdered with gold, on a single sheet of sturdy, smoothed laid paper. Two watermarks: a crescent moon with a human face, and an eagle with outstretched wings and mark GFA. € 4,500



An important document of Ottoman-French and Franco-Egyptian relations: an official letter from Sultan Abdülmecid to the Kadi of Egypt concerning the appointment of Joseph Vattier de Bourville (1812–54) as the new French consul in Cairo. Sultan Abdülmecid informs the Kadi that, as requested by the French Ambassador to the Porte, Admiral Albin Roussin (1781–1854), Vattier de Bourville has been appointed to fill the place of Ferdinand de Lesseps as consul in Cairo and gives instructions that these orders are strictly to be obeyed and that nobody else is to be approved in the office of consul. The firman refers to the “Ahidname” (treaty) between France and the Ottoman Empire. Interestingly, the King of France, Louis Philippe I, is referred to as “Padishah (Sultan) of France”, while the resident French ambassador in Istanbul is addressed as the “Commander of the Messianic Nation”.

Three horizontal and vertical folds; some creases. Very light foxing with a small hole and trace of worming. Full transcription available upon request.

Air services between UK and UAE

115. [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 Sheikhdoms treaty expired.



The 11 Days

116. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA]. GALLAND, Antoine. Les onze journées. Contes arabes. Traduction posthume de Galland, revue et corrigée par C***.

Paris, Carteret et Brosson, an VI de la République française [1797]. 8vo. With an engraved frontispiece. Contemporary half calf with gilt-stamped label to florally gilt spine. € 1,500

Only edition thus of this collection of Arabic tales in the manner of the 1001 Nights. Anonymously edited by Jean-Baptiste Decourdemanche; attributed by Chauvin to the abbé Marie Nicholas Silvestre Guillon.

Slight traces of worming to upper cover; a very light waterstain near the end, otherwise fine. From the collection of the Swedish goldsmith Christian Hammer (1818–1905) with his wood-engraved bookplate on the front pastedown over an earlier engraved armorial bookplate.

Chauvin IV, 96. OCLC 47704430.

The Islamic world's first guide to the Silk Road

117. 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, Qalmaqs, 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.



Portuguese classic of Arabian travel: the rare first edition

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

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

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

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

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

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



Handbook for Anglo-Iranian employees

119. [ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY]. Our Industry. Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Ltd. An introduction to the Petroleum Industry for the Use of the Members of the Company's Staff.

London, (Keliher, Hudson & Kearns for the) Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Ltd., June 1949. 8vo. With frontispiece, 97 photo illustrations on 36 leaves of plates and one extending map. Original green cloth, gilt. € 850

Second, completely re-written edition of this handbook for Anglo-Iranian employees, never released to the general public. A shorter version was previously published in 1947 (and reprinted the following year). "The object of this book is to enable a man engaged in any one branch of the Company's activities to learn how his work fits into the wider picture" (preface).

Handwritten ownership inscription, dated 17th September 1953, to front pastedown. Well preserved.



Fuad Rouhani's copy

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

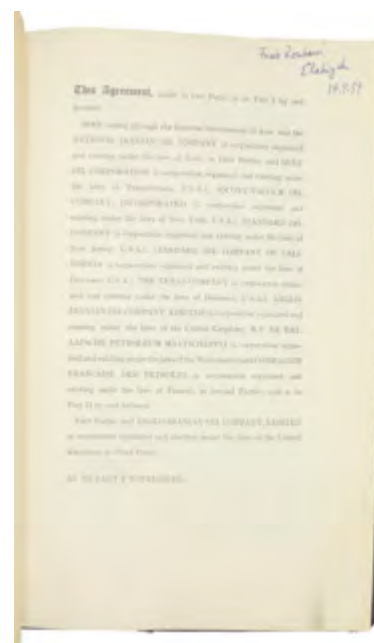
(London, Eden Fisher & Co.), 1954. Small folio. 64 pp., interleaved by 30 blank pp., 3 of which with manuscript notes. Contemporary full blue leather with giltstamped spine and red spine-label. € 35,000

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

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

Several marginal notes as well as 3 pp. of handwritten notes by Rouhani, listing the oil companies involved in the consortium, including references to later corporate developments such as the merger of Hancock Oil Company with Signal Oil and Gas Company in 1958. Rouhani, who was involved in the negotiations on behalf of Iran, was one of the founders of OPEC a few years later in 1961, and became OPEC's first Secretary General. Extremities slightly rubbed, first leaf a little fingersoiled. A very good copy of the historic contract that overturned nationalization and placed control over Iran's oil in the hands of a group of international oil companies.

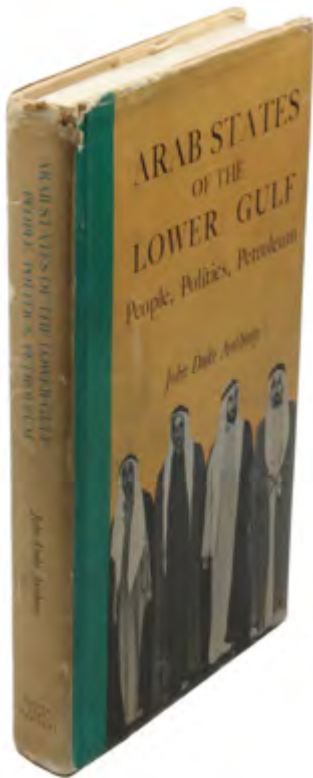
Cf. OCLC 922021728.



An authoritative handbook on the Arab states of the Lower Gulf

121. 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 first fifteen years of Aramco

122. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. 15 years. A story of achievement. 1933–1948.

[Saudi Arabia], 29 May 1948. 4to. With numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 800

Anniversary booklet celebrating the first 15 years in the business. Intended as a tribute to “the men and women of Aramco whose industry and perseverance have made it possible to create [...] one of America's greatest overseas enterprises” (p. 5), the booklet is packed with illustrations depicting drilling operations, refineries and pipelines, as well as the growing Dhahran camp, including the mosque and an Arab school. With several portrait photographs of members of the “Aramco family”.

In excellent condition.



*The Dhahran archives of Larry Barnes,
the “Walter Cronkite of Arabia”*

123. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. A collection of slides, hectographed material and ephemera relating to the career of an Aramco engineer in Saudi Arabia.

Dhahran, Abqaiq, Sidon, San Francisco, New York, Washington D.C., and other places, 1940s–1970s. A total of 35 separately catalogued items, comprising a personal collection of Kodachrome colour slides, a quantity of hectographed documents, 14 illustrated calendars, 2 typed letters, 3 driver’s licenses, a school yearbook, and an educational kit on Saudi Arabia. € 22,000



A remarkable trove of material collected by the Aramco engineer Lawrence “Larry” Barnes (b. 1923), author of the 1979 memoir “Looking Back Over My Shoulder”, one of the very few books describing the everyday life of Aramco’s U.S. staff in Arabia during the 1950s and 1960s.

Educated at Syracuse University, where he graduated in 1943 with a degree in Electrical Engineering, Barnes first set foot in Saudi Arabia in 1947 and remained there until his retirement in 1977. Sometimes called the “Walter Cronkite of Arabia”, he later served as a respected political talk show host for a New Hampshire radio station. His present archive includes substantial material from his professional life in Arabia, including extensive job logs documenting his tasks as an electrical engineer at the Dhahran facilities from 1949 to 1951, among which figures the electrification of the Emir’s palace at Hofuf and of the Crown Prince’s Palace in Riyadh.

A set of 36 Kodachrome colour slides provides a rare insight into the demanding work environment of Aramco personnel, documenting the cohabitation and collaboration of American and Saudi staff.

The hectographed matter includes intriguing material issued by Aramco for internal use. Perhaps the most striking part of this ensemble is a series of documents relating to the 1952/53 Grand Jury investigation of Aramco’s role in an alleged international oil cartel. It includes the subpoena that instructed the company to produce hundreds of documents, comprising substantially all their records relating to foreign operations for the past 25 years, before a Washington Grand Jury. In 1953 Aramco’s motion to be dropped as a defendant was granted. Several further documents relating to this affair, seeking to comply with the demands of the subpoena, reflect the impact this affair had on daily operations in the offices at Dhahran.

The remainder of the hectographed material includes terms of employment, a notification to Barnes regarding his imminent departure for Dhahran, study material for Arabic lessons, a management guide, a packed schedule of recreational activities, and a guide book for a tour to the Al-Hasa Oasis. Further material comprises information sheets on baggage restrictions, the wrapping of Christmas gifts, fire prevention, and means of communication with Aramco employees in Saudi Arabia issued to their families in the United States. A report of the construction of the second gas oil separator plant at Uthmaniyah between 19 September 1954 and 22 November 1955, a practical introduction for trainees at the Sidon Training Center, plans for the improvement of the living conditions of Aramco employees working in the district of Dhahran, and two telephone directories containing instructions for proper behaviour on the phone complete the picture. Agreeing with the spirit of his memoir, Barnes’s archive paints the vivid picture of a wide-ranging, happy expat family life in Saudi Arabia. Among the more private items are 14 girl scout calendars packed with entries on appointments, excursions, birthdays and guests, as well as an elaborate yearbook of the Aramco schools.

Remaining items include a temporary and 2 definite driver’s licenses, lively accounts of softball games, and 2 typed letters, one from an Aramco official to Barnes’s father about his son’s departure for Saudi Arabia, another by a Saudi Arabian Airlines official to Larry Barnes with thanks for his assistance after an accident in Dhahran. The collection is topped off by a multi-media educational kit on Saudi Arabia, including a miniature flag of the Kingdom, sample coins, stamps, and worry beads, as well as an introductory booklet on Saudi Arabia and extensive information on the country, its geography, history, and culture, spread out on 24 folding instructional posters. Originally intended for U.S. teachers, the set was also made available to university graduates considering a career in the oil industry. A fascinating ensemble combining material from corporate history with the private enterprises of an Aramco expat. Detailed list available on request.

Complete five-part handbook series

124. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. American Employees Handbook Series. Part I–V.

[New York?], Aramco, 1950. 4to. 5 vols. With numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations as well as several colour-printed illustrations, maps and charts in the text. Contemporary printed wrappers. Spiral binding. € 3,800

First edition. The complete five-part handbook series prepared by Aramco for the benefit of their staff as operations began to expand after WWII. Intended “for the purpose of simplifying and facilitating the spreading among Aramco’s American employees of general information”, the booklets were “designed to give [...] information about the Aramco enterprise itself and about Arabia and the Arabs which will help employees understand the reason behind Aramco policies and objectives” (vol. I). Although intended for the instruction of Aramco’s own employees, the series “attracted widespread interest outside the company and the demand of copies was so great that two years later, in January 1952, a revised hardbound edition was published” (Nawwab). This revised second edition combined the five original booklets into two volumes. Subsequent editions in a single volume appeared in 1960 and 1968.



Part I discusses the history of oil production and the role of the United States, in particular the evolution of Aramco oil exploration in Saudi Arabia, emphasizing the company’s pioneering role in the country. Part II describes the work and life of Aramco employees in Saudi Arabia. Parts III–V provide some background on Arabia and the Middle East, including information on the Saudi government, the Arabian culture and customs.

Brief inscriptions in Arabic to title-page or final blank. Bindings a little soiled. Interior crisp and clean.

OCLC 922093248 and 922093246. Nawwab et al., Aramco and its World, V.

Arabian wildlife

125. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Arabian animals.

New York, Aramco, February 1959. 560 × 430 mm. Folding poster with several black-and-white photographic illustrations. € 600

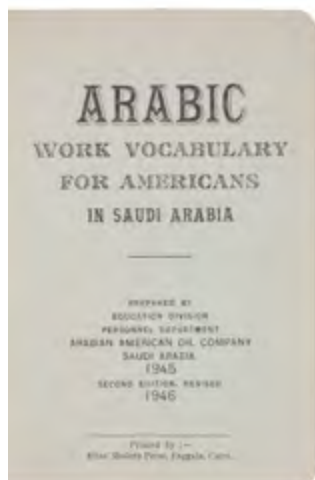
Third edition. Scarce Aramco poster of Arabian wildlife. Featuring pictures taken by Aramco employees, it presents animals frequently encountered in the desert, including a porcupine, camels, sheep and gazelles. The poster also mentions the peculiar sport of “donkey polo” invented by Aramco employees: “Not until American oilmen came to Saudi Arabia was the burro used for any purpose except as a beast of burden. In ‘donkey polo’, an amusing sport invented by the oilmen, burros substitute for polo ponies”.

Occasional light browning along folding lines.



“Get the fire-extinguisher”: Arabic vocabulary for new Aramco employees

126. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Arabic Work Vocabulary for Americans in Saudi Arabia. Second Edition, Revised.



Faggala, Cairo, Elias' Modern Press, 1946. 12mo. Original printed wrappers. € 800

Small, eminently practical instructional volume to accompany the compulsory course of Elementary Colloquial Arabic for new Aramco employees. All Arabic terms are transliterated into a simple Latin alphabet, focusing on the Qatifi dialect but also embracing usages of Bahrein, Hofuf, and Jubail: “In this manner something of a cross-section of the speech of the majority of the Arabs employed by the Arabian American Oil Company has been arrived at.” The vocabulary commences with a list of safety terms, such as “look out” or “get the fire-extinguisher”, as “it is more important that you learn these expressions than any others”. Yet social expressions like “peace be upon you” and “how are you?” are also treated, as “the Westerner’s tendency to dispense with formalities can often be unintentionally offensive”. As for verb forms, “only imperatives (the forms of command) are given here, since they are of greatest value in accomplishing tasks”.

Slightly brownstained.

Celebrating Aramco oil ventures in Dhahran

127. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Aramco Camera. A photographic survey of life and work with Aramco in Saudi Arabia.

[Dhahran], (Aramco, 1956). 4to. With numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 450

Illustrated publication celebrating Aramco oil ventures in Dhahran and the achievements of their employees. It describes drilling operations in the desert as well as off-shore and presents some of the main jobs carried out by Aramco personnel. Particularly striking, however, is the idyllic portrayal of life in Saudi Arabia, showing the wives of Aramco employees enjoying their shopping trips, baking and having afternoon tea, as well as their husbands playing golf, bowling and sailing, or their children participating in the Fourth of July pie-eating contest of 1954. Wrappers slightly worn at extremities. Interior very well-preserved.

OCLC 12408716.



Two complete year runs

128. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Aramco World 1957 [and] 1959.

New York, Aramco, 1957 & 1959. Small folio. 2 vols. 12 issues each. Contemporary full cloth with giltstamped title to cover and spine. € 3,800

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

The present collection comprises vol. 8, nos. 1-12, and vol. 10, nos. 1-12.

Heads of spine somewhat worn. Interior in excellent condition.



Twelve issues of the popular Aramco magazine

129. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Aramco World. New York, Aramco, 1960–1965. Small folio. 12 issues. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 1,500

Set of 12 issues of the popular Aramco magazine. The collection comprises vol. 11, no. 5; vol. 14, nos. 5–8; vol. 15, nos. 1–3 and 5–6; vol. 16, nos. 1 and 2. 11 issues addressed to Michigan resident Florence E. Lostuzzi on verso.



Arabic edition of "Aramco World"

130. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Qafilat al-zayt.

Dammam, Al-Mutawa Press, 1960–1971. Small folio. 9 issues. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 950

Arabic edition of the popular Aramco magazine "Aramco World". The Arabic version, its title translating to "Oil Caravan", included a mix of translated articles as well as original content. The present collection comprises one issue each from 1960, 1963, 1970 and 1972, as well as 5 issues from 1971. Wrappers somewhat worn.

OCLC 5248412.

Scarce Aramco poster

131. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Exploring for oil in Saudi Arabia.

New York, Aramco, February 1959. 560 × 430 mm. Folding poster with several black-and-white photographic illustrations. € 1,250

Third edition. Scarce Aramco poster on oil exploration in Arabia. Featuring pictures taken by Aramco employees, it presents the work of exploration parties searching for oil in the deserts of eastern Saudi Arabia. Acknowledging this to be a strenuous process, the poster mentions the "five years of effort and disappointment" before oil was struck in commercial quantities in 1938, and shows an image of the frugal camp of the 1935 pioneer party.

Occasional light browning along folding lines.



Aramco benefits prospectus

132. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Guarding Our Most Valuable Asset... You. By Means of the Employee's Benefit Plans and Programs of The Arabian American Oil Company.

No place, ca. 1948. 4to. With numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers. € 500

Prospectus on Aramco employee benefits promoting work for Aramco as a means to fulfil one's dreams and ambitions with the help of the company's bonuses, including free medical care at Dhahran Health Center, a disability benefits plan, aids for day-to-day living, particularly through the "Home Ownership Plan", 130 days of annual paid leisure, cafeterias, training opportunities, and the employee thrift plan.

In English and Arabic.



Instructions for Aramco survey teams

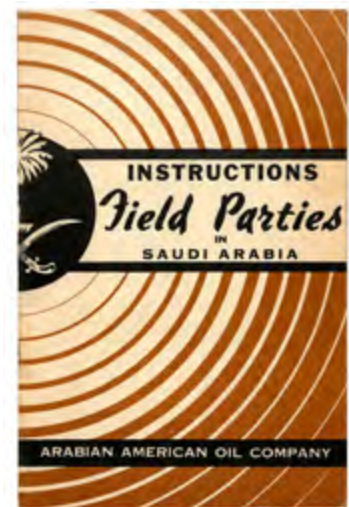
133. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Instructions. Field Parties in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia, Aramco, 1950s. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 800

Very rare booklet indicating the practices of Aramco survey teams in Saudi Arabia. It comprises instructions regarding the proper equipment and supplies, types of travel, and the handling of military escorts required by the Saudi Government. In addition, the booklet provides basic medical advice and general precautions, reminding the reader how easy it is to get lost in the desert and urging them to keep their cool in the event that their vehicle gets stuck in the sands. Includes an appendix comprising extensive equipment lists.

Very well preserved.

Not in OCLC.



The benefits of the oil industry for Saudi Arabia

134. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Nasri recalls...

New York, Aramco, February 1959. 560 × 430 mm. Folding poster with several black-and-white photographic illustrations. € 1,250



Third and final edition. Scarce Aramco poster on the benefits of the modern oil industry for Saudi Arabia. Full of nostalgia, it presents a father, Nasri, telling his son about the progress and changes their country saw since the 1930s. His words are underscored by compelling images. Nasri mentions the arrival of the Americans in 1933, the modernization of Dhahran, the completion of the great refinery at Ras Tanura after World War II, and his attending an Aramco training school and working as a driller. In the end, Nasri paints a bright future for his son thanks to the prosperity brought by the Americans over the last 25 years: "But whatever you choose to do, I can tell you that opportunities for doing it are great in our land and will be even greater in the years to come".

Occasional light browning along folding lines.

The Aramco residential area in Ras Tanura

135. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Nejma Ras Tanura.

[Ras Tanura, Aramco], 14 March 1967. Oblong folio (355 × 277 mm). € 850

Plan of the Aramco residential area in Ras Tanura. It details employees' houses and parking lots as well as recreational facilities such as a theatre building, tennis courts and a hammam. Other labeled facilities include a school, a community center and a designated picnic area, as well as the landscape office. In addition, the plan shows the shoreline of the Arabian Gulf.

Punched holes. Slightly creased. A rare survival.



Keeping the vast desert oil operations going

136. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Oil men in Saudi Arabia. New York, Aramco, February 1959. 560 × 430 mm. Folding poster with several black-and-white photographic illustrations. € 1,500

Second edition. Scarce Aramco poster on jobs in the Saudi Arabian oil industry, presenting some of the most important personnel required "to keep the vast desert oil operations going", including geologists, accountants, pilots, oil well makers, pump engine drivers and tugboat captains, as well as teachers, nurses, butchers, bakers, and recreation leaders. With a list of some of the 850 job classifications behind Aramco operations along the left margin.

Occasional light browning along folding lines.



Building the ADMP-2 oil rig

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

Abqaiq and Vicksburg, Mississippi, 1960s. 4to. 77 original photographs, comprising 48 colour and 29 black-and-white photos. Ca. 85 × 110 mm. With one Aramco press photograph. Captioned in English. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine in a full calf case with metal clasp. € 4,500

Private photo album of the petroleum engineer and Aramco employee Herschel Edmund Zirger (1926–2015). After joining Aramco in 1955, Zirger was involved in the construction of the ADMP-2 platform – a gigantic off-shore oil rig showcased here in impressive photographs which make up the bulk of the collection. Built in the fall of 1965 and spring of 1966 in Vicksburg, it was towed down the Mississippi river, across the Atlantic and through the Suez Canal, to arrive in Saudi Arabia in September 1966. The set includes spectacular images of the rig being launched into the river, passing under the Natchez-Vidalia Bridge, the largest bridge on the Mississippi, and travelling past New Orleans. A pioneering project, the ADMP-2



platform was constructed “to operate in 200-ft water depths compared to the 77-ft maximum of the earlier rig [ADMP-1]. The design of the No. 2 also anticipates Aramco moving out into deeper Gulf waters” (World Petroleum).

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

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

Full calf case slightly rubbed. An extraordinary collection.

The Aramco motor pool in the 1960s

138. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Photo album of the Aramco motor pool.

Saudi Arabia, 1960s. Oblong folio (ca. 425 × 300 mm). Photo album with 31 original black-and-white photographs, including 4 loosely inserted photographs. 205 × 255 mm. Contemporary full calf decorated with Arabian-themed scenery to front cover. Cord-bound. € 4,500



Compelling images of the fleet of vehicles operated by Aramco in Saudi Arabia. Uncommon in its extent, the collection was presumably prepared by an Aramco employee and motor enthusiast. It features large trucks mainly manufactured by Blumhardt, Kenworth and Fruehauf, which served in the transportation and installment of oil drilling facilities, as well as some close-ups of enormous tires and cargo areas. Some pictures feature oil derricks, refineries, tanks, cars, and office buildings in the background.

Very well preserved. A rare glimpse of the immense engine power required to produce oil in the Saudi Arabian desert.

Administrative buildings in the Dhahran compound

139. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Plot Plan. District Office Area.

Dhahran, 17 December 1953. Ca. 690 × 1010 mm. Blueprint. € 750

Plan of administrative buildings in the Aramco compound in Dhahran. With an index of the labeled structures, including the engineering office and management buildings, storages, the Jebel school, the Arabic language training facilities, oil operation departments, the passport and travel permit office, and the industrial training library, as well as several hammams.

With some pencil annotations: mainly three or four digit figures concerning single buildings. Somewhat water-stained. A rare survival.



Golf in the Gulf

140. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Private archive of the Thomas family.

Ras Tanura and Abqaiq, 1940s–1960s. A total of 10 separately catalogued items: a personal collection of 5 membership cards of golf clubs, country clubs and women's groups, one golf score card and the Aramco Golf Banquet programme, a set of 7 programmes of the Protestant Fellowship, 2 programmes of a choir and theatre group, 2 membership cards of the Ras Tanura Golf Association, 2 autograph Christmas and birthday cards, a calling card, 2 identification cards, and a sew-on patch.

€ 2,800

Private material collected by the Aramco employees Orlin Orace and Velma Thomas during their years in Ras Tanura. The collection portrays the couple as avid golf enthusiasts, including their membership cards for several clubs of the Ras Tanura Golf Association as well as Velma's score card. Perhaps the most uncommon item is a sew-on patch of the Golf Association: woven with gold, blue and black thread, it shows two camels wandering the Saudi Arabian desert surrounded by a set of golf clubs, an oil rig, and a palm tree.

The Thomas family were active members not only of the golf scene, but also of the Protestant Fellowship; their archive further comprises several programmes for Sunday School, Vacation Bible School, and Christmas service. 2 autograph Christmas and birthday cards addressed to Mrs. Honeycutt in Tulsa, Oklahoma, signed by the Thomas family, document the expats cultivating their relationship to their native home. The remaining items include an insurance ID verifying Thomas's claim to have medical expenses covered under the Aramco medical payment plan, a permit to use retail services in the Ras Tanura Camp, as well as the programmes of a choir and theatre performance in Ras Tanura.

An intriguing set documenting the diverse activities of Aramco expats in Saudi Arabia. Detailed list available on request.



The Ras Tanura facilities

141. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Ras Tanura. Headquarters for Aramco's Refinery and Terminal.

Saudi Arabia, Aramco, June 1963. 8vo. In English and Arabic. With several black-and-white photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 950

Exceedingly rare booklet about the Aramco compound at Ras Tanura, describing the facilities and the various steps of oil production, including emphasis on the safety record of Ras Tanura: "Employees working in the District have received the highest award for safety granted by the United States National Safety Council". The illustrations include impressive aerial views of the refinery as well as images of workers seeing to ensure smooth operations of the facilities.

Wrappers slightly spotted.

Not in OCLC.



Abundantly illustrated performance report of ARAMCO in 1955

142. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. 1955 Report of operations to the Saudi Arab government.

[Dhahran], Saudi Arabia, Arabian American Oil Company, 1956. 28 × 21.5 cm. With a portfolio of photographs, 8 pages in the middle of the work, with captions in both English and Arabic. Thoroughly and colourfully decorated with photographs, maps and other decorations in the text. The 56 pages of text appear twice in the present work as published, once in English on the left side of the portfolio and once in Arabic on the right side of the portfolio. Original publisher's decorated wrappers, with the title in English on the front wrapper and the title in Arabic on the back wrapper. € 750

Abundantly illustrated report of operations of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) for the year 1955. The bilingual (English and Arabic) report was, in the form of the present copy, issued yearly during the 1950's. The main subjects in the present report concern Iranian oil, exploration, capital investments, research, work performance, and the training of more Saudi Nationals for oil work.

Aramco was founded as a petroleum partnership between US firms and Saudi Arabia in 1933. Its headquarters were initially based in the United States, but were moved to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in 1952. This coincided with King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud's successful negotiations – supported by threats of nationalizing the Saudi oil facilities – in 1950 on behalf of the Saudi Arab Government regarding a larger share of the profits. Both the largest onshore and largest offshore oil fields in the world, respectively called Ghawar and Safaniya, are located in Saudi Arabia and are since their discoveries in the early 1950's in the hands of Aramco.

The wrappers are very slightly rubbed, with a small stain at the head of the wrapper with the Arabian title, otherwise internally fine, bright and clean. Overall in very good condition.

WorldCat 2416997, 72883664, 503717635, 648155271 (recorded as a serial publication (1951–1961), number of copies of 1955 ed. unclear).



Aramco report of operations to the Saudi government for 1956

143. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Report of operations to the Saudi Arab government by the Arabian American Oil Company. 1956.

[Dhahran, Aramco, 1957]. Folio. Colour illustrations throughout. Original printed and blindstamped wrappers. Stapled. € 850

1956 issue of the “Taqrir an sair al-amal marfu ila Hukuma al-Arabiya as-Suudiya min qibal Sarikat az-Zait al-Arabiya al-Amrikiya”, printed in Arabic and English throughout. Profusely illustrated, the annual journal issued by Aramco reported on the year's work and activities in the form of essays and statistical figures. A few years previously, Aramco had moved their headquarters from New York to Dhahran, jointly with King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud managing to negotiate a larger share of the profits for the Saudi Arab Government. The principal oil fields at the time were Ghawar and Safaniya, soon to be confirmed the largest onshore and the largest offshore field in the world, respectively.

Corners slightly bumped.

Cf. OCLC 2416997.





*Aramco report of operations
to the Saudi government for 1957*

144. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Report of operations to the Saudi Arab government by the Arabian American Oil Company. 1957. [Dhahran, Aramco, 1958]. Folio. Colour illustrations throughout. Original illustrated colour wrappers. Stapled.

€ 800

Illustrated report on the activities of Aramco for 1957, containing a list of the year's highlights, tables showing the company's produce, maps depicting the oil fields and drilling stations, sections on transportation, personnel, marketing, safety, the local economy, etc., and images of drillings rigs, tankers and employees. Printed in Arabic and English throughout.

In excellent condition.

Cf. OCLC 2416997.

*Aramco report of operations
to the Saudi government for 1958*

145. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Report of operations to the Saudi Arab government by the Arabian American Oil Company. 1958.

[Dhahran, Aramco, 1959]. Folio. Colour illustrations throughout. Original illustrated colour wrappers. Stapled.

€ 800

Illustrated report on the activities of Aramco for 1958. Printed in Arabic and English throughout. With a typed "Public Relations" letter to Robert King Hall, Director of Training.

Corners slightly bumped.

Cf. OCLC 2416997.



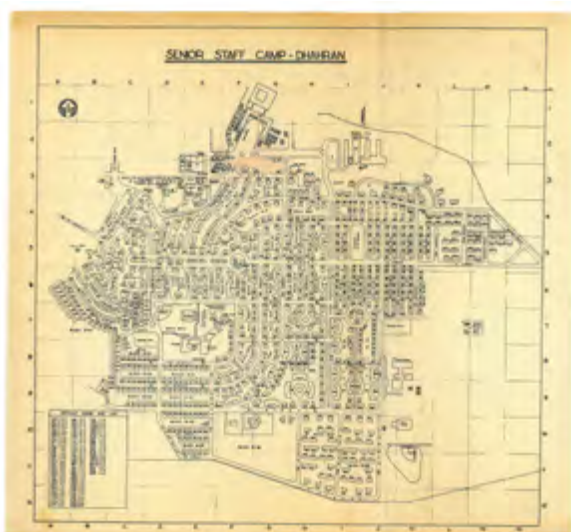
The Aramco camp at Dhahran

146. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Senior Staff Camp – Dhahran.

[Dhahran, Aramco, 1950s/1960s]. 4to (300 × 278 mm).

€ 700

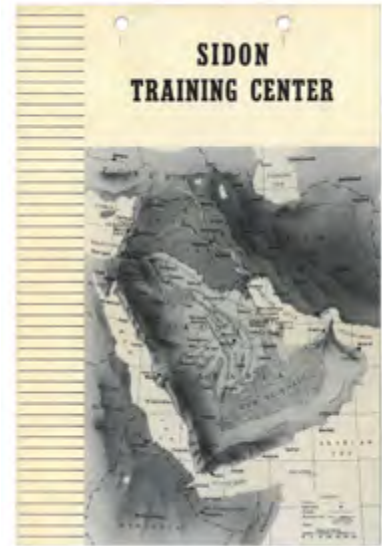
Plan of the Aramco camp at Dhahran. It details employees' houses and parking lots as well as recreational facilities such as a theatre building, tennis courts, bowling alleys and hammams. Other labeled facilities include a softball field, a barber and beauty salon, and dining halls, as well as the Dhahran Health Center and the Senior Staff School. Old tear rebacked, with slight loss of image. Small marginal flaws. A rare survival.



Aramco Training Center

147. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Sidon Training Center. Sidon, 1 August 1951. 8vo. With a map of the Arabian Peninsula and 2 black-and-white photographic illustrations. € 950

Rare information brochure on the Sidon Training Center operated by Aramco. It informs new American employees on the Center's location and how to get there, describes accommodation facilities ("plain, clean and comfortable, but not luxurious"), and discusses the purpose and scope of their training. The training included an introduction to the Arab world and corporate matters, as well as language courses involving five hours a day of "intensive drill in spoken Arabic". The illustrations show an aerial view of the ancient town of Sidon, and of the training center with Tapline's tank farm in the background. With a handwritten note in pencil about the acquisition of Christmas cards: "Pa' comprer tarjetas de Navidad". Punched holes.



"but of course it is all a big question of \$\$\$\$\$\$'s"

148. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Small archive of an Aramco employee.

Dhahran and Maracaibo, 1950–1954. 3 typed letters signed and 1 autograph letter, a passport, and an air freight manifest. € 2,800

Compelling archive of the Aramco employee Paul Schwarzenau (1916–92), who joined the Aramco "family" at Dhahran around April 1952. The archive comprises three letters to his mother describing his life in the Middle East, praising his new job with Aramco: "How lucky can i get? All this and a salary too! Ah yes, this is real living although i still can't understand why it should happen to a bum like me!". The remaining correspondence is written in a slightly more critical tone, speaking of an invasion of locusts and the difficulties raised by the language barrier, as well as working obligations during the month of Ramadan, suggesting "the company should abolish all daytime work during this month but of course it is all a big question of \$\$\$\$\$\$'s and the oil has to be kept moving regardless of any attempts, man-made or god-made, to interrupt the flow".

The passport is packed with entrance visa stamps of his trips to Aramco facilities in the Middle East. It also documents a change of name from "Schwarzenau" to "Stiehl".

In addition, the set includes an air freight manifest for a box of personal effects Schwarzenau had shipped from Dhahran to New York. The document includes a customs clearance authorization as well as a specification of the contents of the box, which contained 4 prayer rugs, 12 towels, and 5 bed sheets. A unique ensemble. Detailed list available on request.



Very rare early issues

149. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Sun and Flare. Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Arabian American Oil Co., February 1948. Folio. 4 separate issues from volume 3 (1948) of the weekly newspaper.

€ 1,800

A selection of some of the very rare early instalments of the newspaper “Sun and Flare”, published by Aramco from 1946 to 1970 as a continuation of the “Dust Rag”. The present collection starts on 1 February and opens with the news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Otherwise, the paper brings mostly news related to Aramco itself, such as new employees and refinery operations, but also “Radio News” and updates on local events and weather.

The collection includes issues no. 3, 6, 7 and 9 of volume 3. In very good condition.



A collection of ten issues

150. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Sun and Flare.

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Arabian American Oil Co., 1952–1954. Folio. 10 separate issues from 3 volumes of a weekly newspaper.

€ 2,800

A collection of ten issues of the rare weekly newspaper “Sun and Flare”, published by Aramco from 1946 to 1970 as a continuation of the “Dust Rag”. The paper contains mostly news related to Aramco itself, such as retirements, the deaths of former employees, new technologies, etc., but also offers updates on local events and the weather.

The present set includes the followings issues: Vol. 7 (1952), nos. 16, 18; Vol. 8 (1953), nos. 1, 7, 27, 32; Vol. 9 (1954), nos. 11, 12, 13, 45. In very good condition.



Technological advances in Saudi Arabia

151. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. The Industrious Saudi Arabs.

New York, Aramco, February 1959. 560 × 430 mm. Folding poster with several black-and-white photographic illustrations. € 2,500

Third issue. Scarce Aramco poster celebrating technological advances in Saudi Arabia triggered by their cooperation with America. Featuring pictures taken by Aramco employees, it presents the Saudi Arabians’ industrial achievements and their growing infrastructure, including railways, loading cranes, accurate scales, gas stations, and machines manufacturing blocks of concrete. The text accompanying the images bursts with praise for the Saudi spirit: “For over two decades now the Saudi Arabs have been building their ancient land into a modern nation [...] The drilling bit that bored down into the desert did more than strike oil – it quickened the life blood of a whole nation”.

Occasional light browning along folding lines.



The symbiosis of progress and tradition

152. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Transportation in Arabia.

New York, Aramco, February 1959. 560 × 430 mm. Folding poster with several black-and-white photographic illustrations. € 2,000

Third edition. Scarce Aramco poster celebrating technological advances in the Arab world. Featuring pictures taken by Aramco employees, it presents the various modes of transportation in Saudi Arabia, emphasising the symbiosis of progress and tradition: "Present-day Arabia is a meeting place of ancient and modern ways. Arab Bedouins and camels, reminiscent of Biblical days, are often seen side by side with modern airplanes and oil rigs". The images show pack animals, sail boats, cars, buses, tankers, trains and airplanes.

Occasional light browning along folding lines.



Aramco is good for Saudi Arabia

153. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY] – UPDEGRAFF, M. L. Science Saves the Arab.

(Philadelphia, December 1950). 4to. With several black-and-white photographic illustrations and a map of Saudi Arabia. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 800

Rare offprint discussing the benefits of Aramco for the people of Saudi Arabia. First published in the "Frontiers" magazine, issued by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in December 1950.

The article treats the contrast between the traditional Arabian lifestyle and the modern oil industry, celebrating important technological advances brought about by the latter. The illustrations include an Aramco malariologist with his Saudi assistant, as well as Arab farmers benefitting from modern farming machinery. With a portrait of King Ibn Saud. Small tear to upper margin.



A man's best friend is his hard hat!

154. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. A man's best friend is his hard hat!

Dammam, Altraki printing press, October 1976. 575 × 425 mm. Colour lithograph, signed "Ibrahim K.". Mounted on styrofoam board. € 800

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.

Traces of folds.





Clean up!

155. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Clean up!

Dammam, Altraki printing press, March 1976. 580 × 420 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Ibrahim K.”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 800

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.



Electricity can kill you

156. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Electricity can kill you. Call an expert.

Dammam, Altraki printing press, May 1976. 580 × 420 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Ibrahim K.”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 900

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.



Handle dangerous chemicals with care

157. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Handle dangerous chemicals with care.

Dammam, Altraki printing press, September 1976. 575 × 420 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Ibrahim K.”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 800

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.



Protect against summer heat

158. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Protect against summer heat.

Jeddah, Dar al-Asfahani and Co., May 1973. 560 × 430 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Ibrahim K.”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 1,250

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.

Protect your eyes

159. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Protect your eyes! Wear safety glasses or goggles.

Dammam, Altraki printing press, October 1976. 570 × 430 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Ibrahim K.”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 800

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds, some brownstaining to lower right corner.



Protect your lungs and save your life

160. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Protect your lungs and save your life.

Dammam, Altraki printing press, August 1976. 580 × 420 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Ibrahim K.”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 600

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds, some brownstaining to lower right corner.



Save a life

161. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Save a life. Learn mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Jeddah, Dar al-Asfahani and Co., June 1975. 555 × 430 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Arab Jawa”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 800

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.



Take special care when parking on a hill!

162. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Take special care when parking on a hill!

Dammam, Altraki printing press, December 1976. 570 × 425 mm. Colour lithograph, signed “Ibrahim K.”. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 1,000

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.





Use a safety shower to wash off dangerous chemicals

163. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Use a safety shower to wash off dangerous chemicals.

Jeddah, Dar al-Asfahani and Co., August 1975. 560 × 430 mm. Colour lithograph. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 950

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.



Wash your hands before eating or sleeping

164. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Wash your hands before eating or sleeping.

Dammam, Altraki printing press, August 1976. 570 × 430 mm. Colour lithograph. Mounted on styrofoam board. € 800

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.



Watch out for children!

165. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Watch out for children! Drive with care.

Dammam, Altraki printing press, 1976. 565 × 425 mm. Colour lithograph, signed "A. Jawa". Mounted on styrofoam board. € 600

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds. Numbered "B61-2" in blue pen below the horizontal fold on the right.



Wet roads? Slow down!

166. ARAMCO – Loss prevention. Wet roads? Slow down!

Dammam, Altraki printing press, December 1976. 570 × 420 mm. Colour lithograph, signed "Ibrahim K.". Mounted on styrofoam board. € 1,000

Bilingual safety poster in Arabic and English.
Traces of folds.

The climate of the Gulf

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

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

[Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1812]. 4°. The Ottoman Turkish text is set in Arabic characters. The half title on the front wrapper and the first page of text are set in a decorative printed frame. With an integral manuscript French translation of the text in the margins. Original publishers printed paper wrapper.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Containing:

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

(2) **WEBER, Georg Friedrich.** Observationes sacrae circa funera populorum orientis. ...

Strasbourg, Joh. Henrici Heitzii, 1767. With a woodcut headpiece, tailpiece and decorated initial in the prologue.

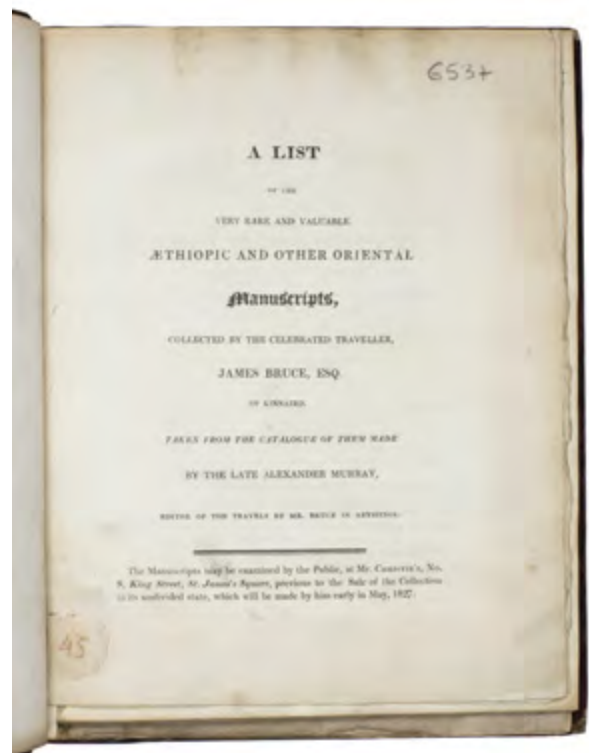
(3) **SEYFFARTH, Gustav [and Friedrich August Wilhelm SPOHN].** Brevis defensio hieroglyphices.

Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1827.

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

(5) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques.** Explication de la mosaïque de Palestrine.

Paris, H.L. Guerin & L.F. Delatour, 1760. With 1 large folding plate of the mosaic, 1 plate showing the names of animals written in the mosaic, and 1 plate showing Samaritan medals (probably mis-bound, printed in 1790).



(6) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques.** Lettre de m. l'abbé Barthelemy, a messieurs les auteurs du Journal des Sçavans, sur quelques médailles Phéniciennes.

[Paris?, 1760]. With 2 plates of the Phoenician medals and Phoenician inscriptions found on Malta, with an elaborate woodcut headpiece and a woodcut tailpiece.

(7) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques.** Seconde lettre de m. l'abbé Barthelemy, a messieurs les auteurs du Journal des Sçavans, sur quelques médailles Phéniciennes.

[Paris?, 1763]. With one plate of the Phoenician medals and an elaborate woodcut headpiece.

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

(8) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques.** Lettre a monsieur le Marquis Olivieri, au sujet de quelques monuments Phéniciens; pour servir de réponse à deux lettres insérées dans le 54^e volume des Transactions Philosophiques.

Paris, L.F. Delatour (printer), 1766. With 4 plates (including 2 folding), the first 3 signed by P.L Charpentier, of Phoenician inscriptions, alphabet and medals. With a printer's device on the title-page and a woodcut headpiece.

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

Half red goatskin and marbled paper sides.

€ 12,500

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

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

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

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

Details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad

170. ASSEMANI, Simone. Saggio sull'origine, culto, letteratura, e costumi degli Arabi.

Padua, nella stamperia del Seminario, 1787. 4to. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page. Contemporary grey wrappers. € 3,500



An account of the religion, literature, and manners of the Arabs before the Prophet. While largely compiled from European sources, Pococke, George Sale, Sir William Jones, and D'Herbelot in particular, the book includes extensive quotations in Arabic as well as details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad. Assemani (1752–1821), a great-nephew of Joseph Assemani, the cataloguer of the oriental manuscripts in the Vatican library, is best known for his catalogue of the manuscripts and Cufic coins in the Naniana in Venice (cf. Fück 125).

Corner of lower free endpaper torn away, occasional light browning, wrappers a little frayed at the spine. Otherwise a good, wide-margined copy, untrimmed as issued.

Brunet VI, 27994. Gay 3454. Cf. Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge III.2, 815.

Compiled by a member of the US Air Force

171. [BAHRAIN AND SAUDI ARABIA]. My Time in Saudi Arabia and Bahrein I [and] II.

Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, 1950s. Oblong 4to. 2 photo albums with 47 original black-and-white photographs, including 7 photographs loosely inserted in the second album. Mainly 205 × 125 mm. Captioned in English. Full calf and full cloth, respectively, with cord binding. € 12,500



Striking photographs compiled by a member of the US Air Force involved with aerial photography and the production of military maps, stationed in the Middle East. With three rare images of Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al-Khalifa, the Emir of Bahrain, and King Saud, the latter surrounded by high-ranking officials.

Features unique images of the photo crew looking over their work, or drying prints in the hot Arabian sun, group photos of flight crew personnel, as well as pictures of aircraft and maintenance work. Trips to Quatif and Bahrain, resulting in impressive images of the walls of the old town of Quatif, Jacob's well, Al-Qudaibiya Palace and two 13th century minarets in Manama, scenes from Jeddah airport with a crowd awaiting the King's arrival, as well as depictions of local farmers and street scenes complete the picture.

A very well preserved set.

The first printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai

172. 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), Dibeï (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, Dalmà, Julfâr 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 Zurla, 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

173. 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

174. 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

175. 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

176. 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

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

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

Rare account of the life of Tamerlane, a later edition in the original French. Old ink ownership and small red Chinese collection stamp to title-page. Front pastedown shows armorial bookplate of the Esterházy de Galántha family’s library at Nordkirchen castle near Münster, owned by the Esterházys 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*

178. BÉCHARD, Henri. Égypte et Nubie.

No place, (ca. 1880). 60 photographs on albumen paper, measuring 28 × 22 cm each, signed and captioned in the plate, numbered 1 through 68. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and title “Égypte & Nubie”, initialed “B.C.D.” on first plate. € 45,000



Large and beautiful photographs by Bechard: excellent vintage prints, mostly in superior condition. They represent the popular Egyptian and Nubian types, frequently in close-ups. Nissan N. Perez states that this part of the work of a photographer specializing in views of sites and monuments “has escaped general attention” (cf. *Focus East*, p. 123, reproducing the photograph of water carriers resting). Includes: a scribe; a sheikh reading the Qur’an, merchants and grocers, a group of ulemas (religious scholars) reading the Qur’an, an Arab drawing water, whirling dervishes, Arab peasants (a fellah carrying water), a sheikh going to the mosque, a game of Mangala, water carriers, mat manufacturers, Sheikh Sadad, a descendant of Mohammed, a falconer, washerwomen, an Arabic singer, a young fellah, a Darabouka player, labourers, a public fountain, a beggar, Arabs at prayer, Arabic coffee, etc.

Béchard was active between 1869 and ca. 1890. “His work is distinguished by the superb quality of his prints and the generally spectacular presentation of even the most common sites, such as the pyramids. His studies of people and costumes are even more interesting and point to a very personal involvement of the photographer in the life and customs of the country. His cityscapes and urban scenes were mostly taken from unusual angles in an attempt to cope with the narrow and confined spaces” (Nissan N. Perez).

Binding repaired in places.

Standard work on the coinage of the Armenian kingdom of Cilicia

179. BEDOUKIAN, Paul Z. Kilikean Hayastani dramnere [The Coinage of Cilician Armenia].

Vienna, Mkhitaristendruckerei, 1963. 4to. With a map of Cilician Armenia and several illustrations in the text. Original printed paperback. € 250



Rare Armenian edition. The standard work on the coinage of the Armenian kingdom of Cilicia by the world’s leading authority in the field. An indispensable work on Armenian coinage, and one of Bedoukian’s most important contributions to numismatics. First published by the American Numismatic Society in English in 1962 (“The Coinage of Cilician Armenia”).

Small marginal tear to lower cover, otherwise in excellent condition.

OCLC 84225078. Clain-Stefanelli 7432.

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

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

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



First edition of this rare work on precious stones and pearls found in the East and West Indies, written by a Parisian “marchand orphèvre”. Dedicated to “La Grande Mademoiselle” Anne Marie Louise d’Orléans, Duchess of Montpensier and niece of Louis XIII, with her finely engraved portrait by L. Boissevin (which, according to Graesse, is frequently lacking). This “very early, and important treatise on gemstones, gold & silver” (Sinkankas) includes a chapter dedicated exclusively to pearls, a subject with which the author was especially familiar (cf. *ibid.*), and the Gulf is stated as one of the main locations of pearl fishing: “on pesche les perles en divers endroits du monde. Dans le Golfe Persique, principalement aux environs de l’Isle d’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

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

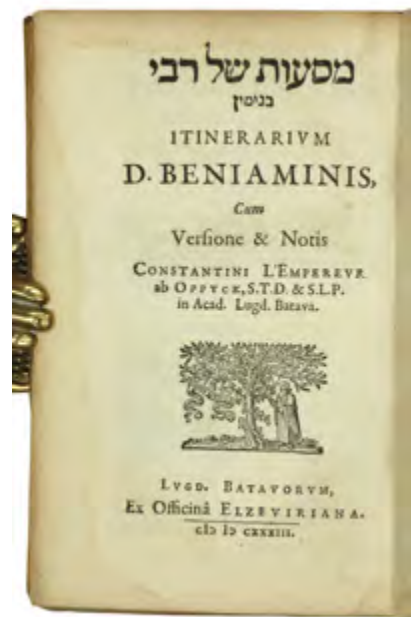
Leiden, Elzevir, 1633. 8°. With woodcut printer’s device to title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title. € 12,500

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

182. 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. Boyd/P. 16. NYPL Arabia Coll. 164. Henze I, 277.

A circular world map centered on the Middle East

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

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

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

Slightly later full calf, spine elaborately gilt.

€ 25,000



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

One of two title variants differing only in slight changes in the typesetting (here: “Expeditionum” begins between the “O” and the “R” of “Orientalium”). Binding somewhat rubbed, hinges starting. Rather severely browned throughout due to paper stock, some 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). Pottbast 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.

Sumptuously bound, from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy

184. 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.

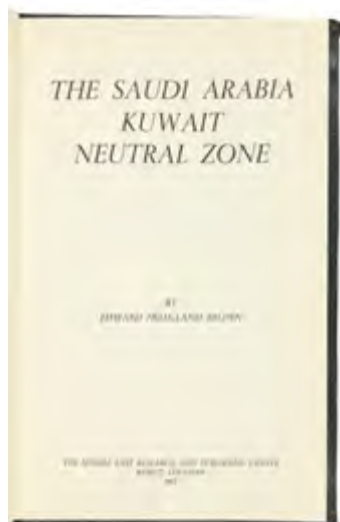
Atabey 148. Blackmer 200. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 87. Röbricht 1631. Lipperheide Ma 10. Colas 438. Hiler 113.



Oil operations between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

185. 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

186. 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*

187. 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”

188. 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 Wahaubu.

(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.

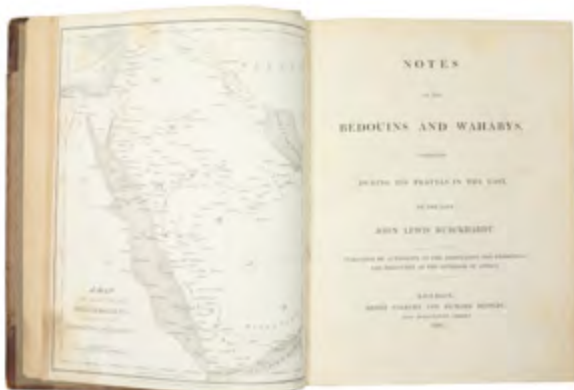
The fullest and most thorough account of the nomadic tribes of Arabia

189. 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

190. 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

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

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

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

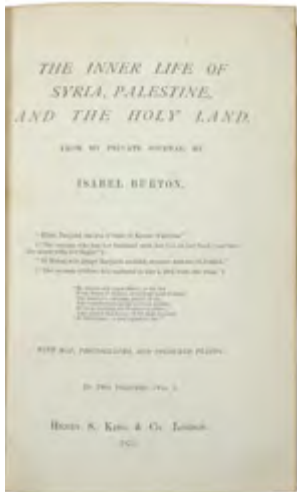
Binding somewhat rubbed along extremities; hinges and upper spine-end repaired. A little browning and foxing near the beginning, otherwise internally fine. The portrait shows Burckhardt “in his Arab Bernous, sketched at Cairo Feb. 1817 by H. Salt, Esq.”.

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



A journey to Syria and Palestine

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



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

€ 1,800

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

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

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

Inscribed by the author to the Duchess of Somerset

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

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

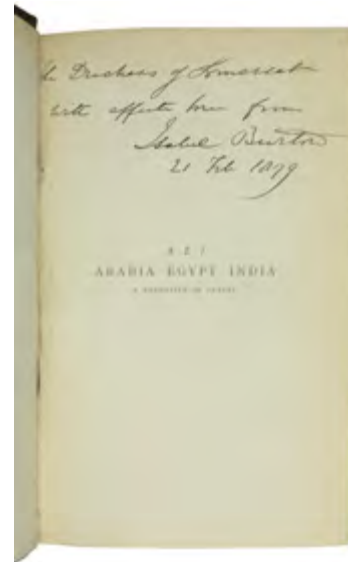
€ 7,500

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

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

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

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 108. OCLC 64763306.



Classic account

194. 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

195. 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 à l’Oasis de Thèbes et dans les Déserts situés à l’orient et à l’occident de la Thèbaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817 et 1818. Contenant: 1. Le Voyage à l’Oasis de Dakel, par M. le Chevalier Drovetti. 2. Le Journal du premier Voyage de M. Cailliaud en Nubie. 3. Des recherches sur les Oasis, sur les Mines d’émeraude, et sur l’ancienne Route du commerce entre le Nil et la mer Rouge.

Paris, l’Imprimerie Royale, 1821. With 24 (1 colour) plates (including 2 maps). Folio. € 19,500

(I) An important work on Siwa and at the same time the only source on Drovetti’s research in the oasis – a particularly rare book! In September

1819, Cailliaud travelled from Fayun westward to Siwa, where he carried out important research which was the foundation of the scientific discovery and exploration of Siwa oasis. In 1820 Bernardino Drovetti arrived in Siwa together with Mehmed Ali’s expedition. Accompanied by 2 draughtsmen and protected by the Egyptian troops, Drovetti was able to explore the oasis and to have plans and views drawn. Thus, he managed to supplement the picture Cailliaud had given of Siwa. He was also the first European to visit the village of Agharmi. Drovetti’s and Cailliaud’s reports were sent to Jomard who edited and published them.

(II) In 1815, Cailliaud travelled to Nubia together with B. Drovetti. When he had returned, Mehmed Ali advised him to explore the adjacent desert regions near Egypt. First he went east through the Arabian desert to the Red Sea. After 7 days he reached the diamond mines at Djebel Subara. From Djebel Kebrit, his easternmost point, he went back to the Nile. In June 1818 he went east of Esna to the Great Oasis (Kharga), which, although Poncet und Browne had already seen it, had still remained unexplored.

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

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

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

(II) Cf. Henze I, 474 ff. Blackmer 268. Gay 1967. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 113. Embacher 66.

Arabic grammar for Spanish missionaries in the Middle East

196. CAÑES, Francisco. Gramatica Arabigo-Española, vulgar, y literal. Con un diccionario Arabigo-Español, en que se ponen las voces mas usuales para una conversacion familiar, con el texto de la doctrina Cristiana en el idioma Arabigo.

Madrid, Don Antonio Perez de Soto, 1775. 4°. With Perez de Soto's device on the title-page. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type. Contemporary mottled sheepskin. € 6,500

First edition of a study of Arabic grammar in Spanish, including an Arabic-Spanish dictionary and a translation of a general Christian doctrine text into Arabic. It was written by Francisco Cañes (1730–1795), who was an Arabist and a Franciscan missionary in the Near East. In the preface, he states his reasoning for producing and publishing the present work: “[I] therefore, present this Arabic grammar to the public, wishing to contribute on my part to the ease of learning a language that is not rude, barbarous, and useless, and that some out of ignorance despise; but elegant, erudite, and very useful, as learned men recognize: in view of how much is written in it, and of the numerous nations that speak it in Asia, Africa and part of Europe.” (p. [4], translated from the Spanish). He produced the present grammar and his great Arabic – Latin – Spanish dictionary (1787) by Royal order of the court of Charles III of Spain, for the profit of the general public and especially for missionaries in the Holy Land and the Middle East as a whole.

With some annotations in ink and pencil in the text, binding slightly worn around the spine, first and last free endleaves professionally restored, occasional very light foxing. Overall in good condition.

Palau 42854.



Very rare copy of the Ottoman-French treaty that solidified French influence in the Ottoman Empire during the 18th century

197. [CAPITULATIONS OF 1740]. [Kitabi-i ahdname-i hümayun-u saadet-makrun].

[No place (possibly Paris or Istanbul?), no date (possibly 1816 or 1835?). Large 4° (31.5 × 24 cm). The text is set in the Ottoman Turkish alphabet, a version of the Arabic script. Half calf and marbled paper sides, gold-tooled spine.

€ 15,000

Very rare and possibly the first printed edition of the Capitulations agreed upon by a French envoy on behalf of King Louis XV of France and by a grand vizier on behalf of Sultan Mahmud I of the Ottoman Empire on 4 Rabi al-Awwal 1153 AH (30 May 1740 CE). We have located only three other copies: one in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, one in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek and one in Harvard's Houghton Library. This particular agreement consisted of eighty-five articles nearly all of which concerned the granting of trade, economic and legal capitulations to France.

The Capitulations are a type of treaty by which foreign people are given certain privileges, mostly relating to trade and transportation, over or even at the expense of native citizens. These treaties did facilitate mutually beneficial commercial and financial contracts for the parties involved, considering an evolving global marketplace, for example by minimizing the transaction costs, taxes etc. of their exchanges. The foreign power often bought their influence from which local government officials would benefit, partially at the expense of the actual native people they were supposed to govern.

“The Ottoman-French Treaty of 1740 marked the apogee [the high point or climax] of French influence in the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth century. In the following years the French had an unchallenged position in Levant trade and in transportation between Ottoman ports.” (Olson p. 75).

Binding shows signs of wear, slight foxing throughout, otherwise in good condition.

Europeana (1 copy, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek); *WorldCat* 612814438 (1 copy, Harvard) and 165919643 (1 copy, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). On the treaty: Olson, Robert. “The Ottoman-French treaty of 1740: a year to be remembered?,” in: *Imperial meanderings and republican by-ways: essays on eighteenth century Ottoman and twentieth century history of Turkey.* (Piscataway, NJ, USA, Gorgias Press, 2010) pp. 75–82.



A 16th-century voyage around the Arabian Peninsula

198. 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.).



Presentation copy

199. (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

200. [CHAPPUZEAU, Samuel]. Histoire des bijoux, et des principales richesses de l'orient & de l'occident.

Geneva, pour J. H. Widerhold, 1665. 12mo. With engraved additional pictorial title and small woodcut ornament to printed title; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary full vellum. € 24,000

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

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

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

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



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

201. CLIVE, Robert. A Series of Lithographic Drawings from Sketches by Robert Clive, comprising the undermentioned subjects, lying principally between the Persian Gulf & the Black Sea [...].

London, Dickinson & Co., [1852]. Large folio. Modern half morocco over marbled covers, spine gilt around raised bands with gilt spine title. 9 tinted lithographs on 8 plates (2 on 1 leaf) after Robert Clive. 3 leaves (1 repeat) of letterpress printed on rectos only. € 18,000

First edition of this rare lithographic plate book of Mesopotamian antiquities and views. The first instalment of a total of three, containing nine lithographs: 1. Sculptures at Nimroud-Lions; 2. Moosul; 3. Hit; 4. Distant view of Mount Ararat; 5. Arab encampment near the Birs Nimroud (on one sheet); 6. Sheikh Adi; 7. Baghdad; 8. Roman ruin on the way to Palmyra; 9. Sculptures in the Mount at Nimroud. The Victoria and Albert Museum ascribes this work to the artist Robert Charles Clive (1827–1902).

Original torn and somewhat defective front wrapper laid down on heavy paper and bound into a modern half calf binding; plates and binding fine. The two-page list of plates with descriptions is also laid on heavy paper.

OCLC 785146909. Not recorded in Atabey, Blackmer, Tooley, Röhricht or Tobler.



A British surveyor in the Arabian Gulf



202. 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.



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

203. [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.

Paper Theatre of Constantinople

204. CONSTANTINOPLE PEEPSHOW. La Fête du Bairam à Constantinople. / Das Bairams-Fest in Constantinopel. / The bairam ad Konstantinopel.

[Paris?], ca. 1815. Oblong 8vo (168 × 228 mm). Hand-coloured lithographed upper cover and 7 hand-coloured lithographed scenes bound concertina-style and extending to approximately 850 mm. € 9,500

A fine example of a peepshow, consisting of six cut away scenes and one back scene on the inside of the lower cover. When viewed through the holes in the upper cover a lively, three-dimensional scene is revealed, a festival crowd in a long street of Constantinople, terminating at the port. An intact example of a fragile piece. No copies recorded in OCLC.

Some soiling and wear to cover, bellows intact, minor damage to a few figures, minor spots of toning.



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

205. 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 Impèrio 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 Informée, 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

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

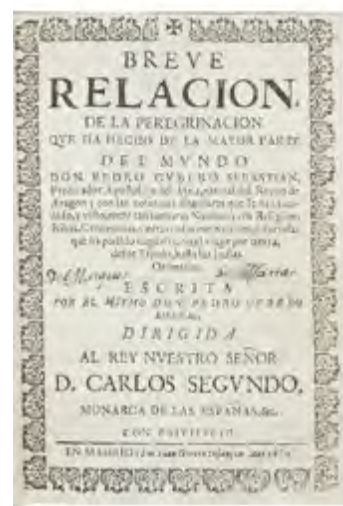
Madrid, Juan Garcia Infaçon, 1680. 4°. Title-page within a border of cast fleurons, woodcut arms of the dedicatee Charles II of Spain, and several woodcut initials and tailpieces. Modern gilt blue morocco by the Barcelona binder Emilio Brugalla (1901–87), also active in Madrid, signed at the foot of 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.



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

207. 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

208. 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

209. DAPPER, Olfert. Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Asia: In sich haltend die Landschafften 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, phi-

losophy, 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).

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

210. 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.



The rare book and manuscript collection of a Franco-Russian oriental scholar, diplomat, and secret agent

211. [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 Demezou, 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).

Desmairs 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, Desmairs 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 Sânzade” (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.

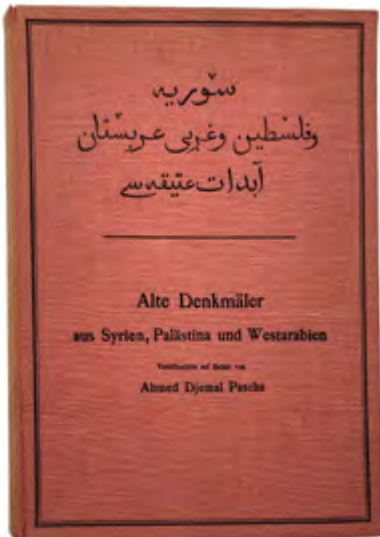
Equally impressive are the manuscripts in Desmairs’ collection: several Persian manuscripts of Saadi, some dating to the mid-16th century; an early Quran manuscript from Yemen; religious miscellanies of the Hanafite school; and various grammatical and chancery repertoires. Among the volumes offered here is even Desmairs’ 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 Desmairs. 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 Desmairs’ collection as it has survived but known to have been used by him intensively have been inserted into this catalogue by the compilers, so as to present more fully the literature he owned, consulted and worked with. The material here offered constitutes a unique opportunity to acquire a vast scholarly trove built essentially over half a century by one of the nineteenth century’s eminent authorities in the field of oriental studies.

A fully illustrated catalogue is available.

Archeological sites in the Middle East, with 143 reproductions of photographs

212. 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.

Standard work – presentation copy signed by the author

213. DONALDSON, Neil. The Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia and the Gulf.

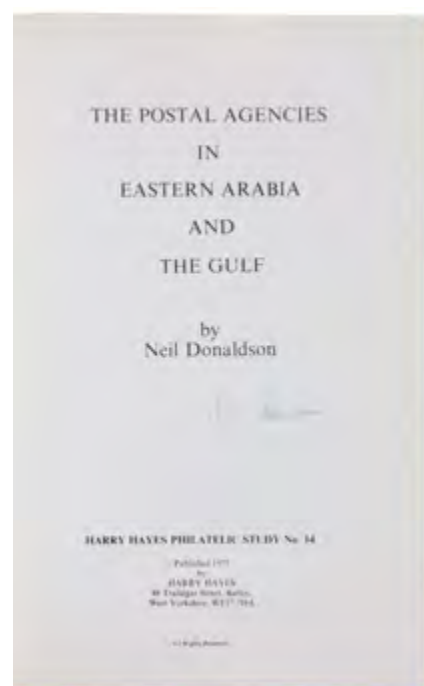
West Yorkshire, Harry Hayes, 1975. 8vo. With a folding table of postal stamps as well as numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations throughout the text; two maps of the Gulf to pastedowns. Contemporary full blue cloth with giltstamped title to cover and spine. € 850

First edition. Presentation copy signed by the author to title-page.

The fundamental work on Indian and British post agencies and stamps used in the Arabian Gulf. The book covers a vast time period from the 1850s to the early 1970s, discussing Muscat, Guadur, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi. The chapters on each country open with a historical background of the region, followed by observations on the circumstances which led to the opening of each post office, the various cancellations, postmarks, registration labels, and (overprinted) stamps used. In addition, the work addresses matters of airmail and war mail (air graphs, FPOs, etc.) and includes an appendix with useful resources for philatelists.

Heads of spine and corners slightly rubbed. In near mint condition. Issued as Harry Hayes Philatelic Study no. 14. A supplement was published in 1994.

OCLC 16430285.



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

214. 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. Rare offprint from the “Description de l’Égypte”

Finely executed drawings – the majority in colour – of monuments and views in Egypt

215. [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.

Boats and coastal life in and around Dubai's harbour

216. [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.



Rare offprint from the "Description de l'Égypte"

217. [DU BOIS-AYME, Jean Marie Joseph]. Mémoire sur les tribus Arabes des déserts de l'Égypte et les tribus Israélites qui ont occupé autrefois les mêmes déserts.

[Foligno, Feliciano Campitelli], 1810. 8vo. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and blue morocco spine label. All edges marbled. € 1,500

Early account on the tribes of Egypt. A rare offprint from the "Description de l'Égypte", a compilation of the scientific results of Napoleon's Egyptian expedition published in 1809. The present work describes the main Bedouin tribes living in Egypt, including Tarabin, Néfahat, Ayaidi, Hannadi, Mahazi and Beni-Wassel. Also, it makes some observations on the noble Arabian horse, which is

considered “more scarce in the deserts of Egypt than in those of the Hejaz and Syria”. Prepared by Du Bois-Aymé (1779–1846), one of the leading scientists accompanying the expedition.

Rare variant edition (probably the first) with a slightly different title, also omitting the author’s as well as the publisher’s name from the title-page. Corners slightly bumped. Paper occasionally browned; light brownstaining near the end. Still a good copy.

OCLC 742830325. Cf. Gay 2011; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 194.

The Trucial States: the relevant treaties published for the first time

218. [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

219. ECCLESTON, John. Jerusalem Photographic Album.

Newark, NJ, 1865. Large folio. 12 leaves (22 × 16 inches), each containing a large mounted albumen photograph (ca. 12 × 10 inches) with descriptive letterpress beneath. Original leather-backed marbled boards with gilt-lettered roan label on front cover and leaf of printed introductory text mounted to inside front board. Skilfully rebaked and recornered. Small, unobtrusive 19th century embossed library stamp at lower right blank corner of each mount, minor wear at board extremities and chipping at edge of front endpaper, else an unusually clean and nice copy, with the photographic plates in perfect condition. € 45,000



An extremely rare photographic work, unrecorded in the major scholarly studies of early photography in 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*

220. 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

221. 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.

The chief of Abothubbee considered “very friendly”

222. 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.

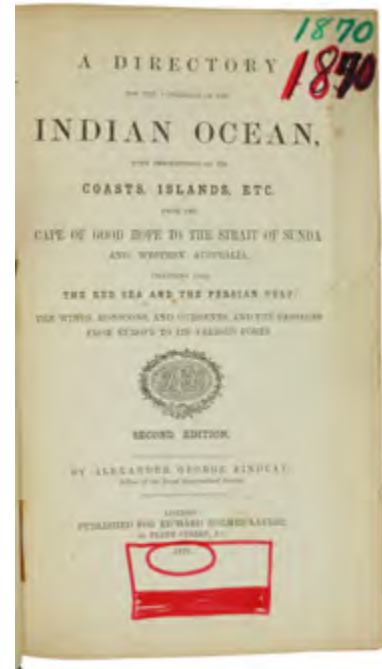
London, Richard Holmes Laurie, 1870. Large 8°. With 15 (mostly folding) maps (many in colour) and numerous text illustrations. Contemporary giltstamped cloth. € 3,000

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 21706553.



Beautifully illustrated account of the first Earl of Munster’s journey overland from India via Egypt to England

223. FITZCLARENCE, George Augustus Frederick. Journal of a route across India, through Egypt, to England in a latter end of the year 1817, and the beginning of 1818.



London, printed by Thomas Davidson for John Murray, 1819. Large 4°. With 12 plates, including one of “Pettah the Citadel etc.” as a frontispiece and 7 maps and plans, including 1 folding, with 3 additional explanatory letterpress leaves for maps 2–4 (Jubbulpoor [Jabalpur], Nagpoor [Nagpur], Meinpoor [Mahidpur]). 9 of 12 plates are hand-coloured aquatints and 5 of 7 maps and plans are coloured in outline. Contemporary calf with a blind-tooled decorative border. € 5,000

First and only edition of George FitzClarence’s captivating description of his experiences on the battlefields in India and his journey from India back to England via Egypt. The journal is beautifully illustrated with hand-coloured aquatint plates and maps, showing Indian soldiers in uniform, a map of FitzClarence’s route from Cosier to Alexandria, detailed maps of

a military engagement at Jubbulpoor (Jabalpur) during the third Anglo-Mahratta war (1817–1819), a Khanga (river boat) on the Nile, an outline of one of the great pyramids and a detailed illustration of the sarcophagus and one of the interior chambers in the great pyramid. George Augustus Frederick FitzClarence (1794–1842) was an English peer and soldier. FitzClarence was the eldest illegitimate son of King William IV of the United Kingdom and his mistress Dorothea Jordan. George served as an army officer during the Peninsular War (1807–1814) and subsequently as a major-general in India. In 1831, he was created Earl of Munster, Viscount FitzClarence and Baron Tewkesbury, and in 1841 he was elected president of the Royal Asiatic Society.

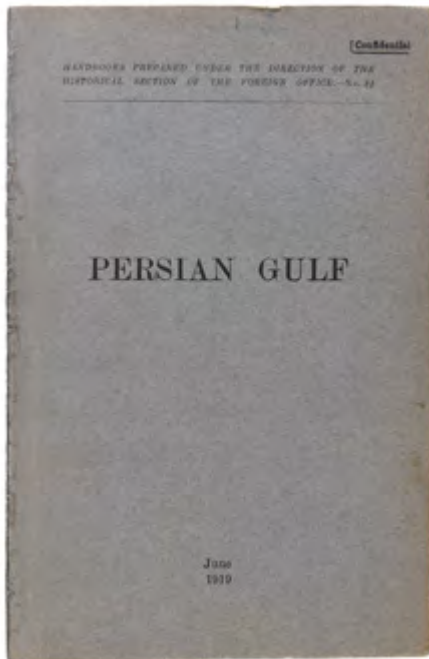
Occasional very slight foxing, some offsetting of the plates, the binding shows minor signs of wear, hinges somewhat reinforced. Overall in good condition.

Abbey, Travel 519; Blackmer (1989) 588; Gay 2025; Hilmy, vol. 1, p. 233; Tooley 222; WorldCat 838760, 46304203, 643712168, 902537376.

A rare “confidential” handbook on the Gulf

224. [FOREIGN OFFICE]. Persian Gulf. Handbooks prepared under the direction of the historical section of the Foreign Office. No. 81.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, June (1919). 8vo. With large folding colour map (“Persian Gulf and Adjacent Countries”) at the end (War Office, November 1908, additions February 1919). Original grey-blue printed stiff wrappers, professionally rebacked. € 25,000



The most valuable of the Foreign Office “Peace Conference” handbooks, entirely devoted to the Gulf. An excellent example of the rare “confidential” issue, it features a large folding map and passages of text not included in public issue of 1920 (see no. 336 in this catalogue).

In the Spring of 1917 the Foreign Office started work on a series of handbooks for the use of British delegates attending the Peace Conference. Published in 1918 and 1919, the handbooks were only issued to officials and all were marked “Confidential” on the upper wrapper. By late 1919 it was decided that revised versions should be made available to the British public, printed in greater numbers and in green wrappers rather than the blue-grey of the confidential issue.

The present handbook, No. 81, focuses on the Gulf, dividing it into three geographic areas: the “Arabian Coastal Region” (the Eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula, from Kuwait to Oman), “Head of the Gulf” (Basra Province and Khuzestan Province), and “Persian Littoral” (the Iranian coast). Each is described in detail, with sections on, inter alia, islands, ports, river systems, population and language. Separate sections on climate and sanitary conditions consider the region as a whole. The second chapter on “Political History” is arguably the most important part of the handbook. In spite of its predictable, unquestioningly pro-British standpoint it offers a fascinating history of the Gulf States up to 1914, with concise histories of Muscat, Trucial Oman (the modern-day United Arab Emirates), Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait. It also includes three sensitive passages omitted from the public issue: a paragraph on the Sheikh of Sharjah’s claim to the islands of Abu Musa and Tanb

(p. 45), a passage on Persian and Turkish claims to sovereignty over Bahrain (p. 48), and a principal part of the following paragraph, concerning an agreement between Great Britain and Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah, the ruler of Kuwait: “On several ... occasions ... British naval and diplomatic support was considered necessary to protect the Sheikh against Turkish designs. In 1902 the Turks established military posts at Umm Kasr and Safwan, and also upon Bubian Island, territories which the Sheikh claimed as lying within his jurisdiction. The Government of India took a serious view of these aggressions; and the importance of asserting the Sheikh’s claim to Bubian was emphasised by an Inter-Departmental Committee in 1907. In that year a Secret Agreement was signed with the Sheikh, granting to His Majesty’s Government, for a yearly rental of £4,000, a perpetual lease of a portion of the foreshore of Bandar Shweikh (near Koweit), which is held on topographical and hydraulic considerations to possess greater capabilities as a railway terminus than any other place on the Persian Gulf. The agreement includes rights of pre-emption in regard to Ras Kathama, Warba, and any territory over which the Sheikh may exercise jurisdiction. British influence at Koweit had been previously strengthened by the visit of the Viceroy of India in 1903, and the establishment in 1914 of a British Political Agency”.

Extremities a little faded and dusty, minor bumps to corners. Closed tear to top left corner of map professionally repaired. A very good copy of a rare and innately fragile publication. LibraryHub and OCLC locate just two copies, at the British Library and University of Exeter.

Macro 186 (inaccurately noting a Handbook of the Persian Gulf, Foreign Office, London, 1918). Wilson, p. 73 (noting the version in the Peace Handbook series, 1920, but giving the date of publication incorrectly as 1918).

Important and early photobook of the Near East

225. 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 Haafden-White XII & XV.



A French railway engineer in the Ottoman Empire and Yemen

226. GAUDIN, Paul, French engineer and archaeologist (1858–1921). Collection of 19 photographic negatives from Turkey and Yemen.

Turkey and Yemen, ca. 1892–1911. 45 × 60 to 95 × 310 mm. 16 glass plate negatives and 3 film negatives. € 25,000

Highly interesting collection of photographs documenting railway construction in Yemen and Turkey as well as in an unidentified oriental port city, among other subjects. Paul Gaudin held important positions as a railway engineer and director in the Ottoman Empire between 1892 and 1911, specifically as director of the Moudania-Brousse railway line (1892–94), the Smyrna-Cassaba railway (1894–1905), the Hejaz railway construction project (1905–08), and in the project for the construction of a railway line from Hodeidah to Sana'a (1911). Six photographs can be linked with certainty to the ill-fated Ottoman project in Yemen. Gaudin dated one of these to 23 March 1911, adding the caption: “Hodeidah, 1st section of the Yemen line (view of the construction site)” (transl.). By the end of 1911, the European experts deemed the recently begun project not feasible due to a lack of infrastructure, unfavourable climatic conditions, and the disastrous Italo-Turkish War (1911–12). This assessment led the French investors to shut down the project and write off their losses in 1912. The photographs show the port of Hodeidah, newly-built tracks, and building materials. A photograph of Port Saïd in Egypt was probably taken on the way to or from Yemen. Three impressive earlier photographs document railroad work on a dam over a lake in Turkey (before 1905).

Paul Gaudin was born in Paris, the son of the chemist Marc-Antoine Gaudin (1804–80). His passion for photography was certainly inherited from his pioneering father who in 1841 introduced the usage of bromine fumes to improve the sensitivity of the plates, allowing for a great reduction of the necessary exposure time, and published the first French journal devoted to photographic



research, “La Lumière”. In 1880, Paul Gaudin completed his engineering training, obtained a position as deputy stationmaster in Paris, and was subsequently employed as an inspector by the Chemins de fer de l’Ouest. His career took an unexpected turn when he was sent to Turkey in 1892 to direct the Moudania-Brousse railroad line operated by the important Belgian investor and engineer Georges Nagelmackers. As early as 1894, after Nagelmackers had obtained a concession for the Smyrna-Cassaba railway, Gaudin was promoted to director of this important line and led its expansions. Gaudin’s lasting contributions to archaeology with his excavations in the bronze-age Yortan necropolis (1898 and 1901) and in the Hellenistic and Roman city of Aphrosidias (1904 and 1905), as well as his important collection of antiquities, date to his time as director of the Smyrna-Cassaba railway. His most prestigious and challenging position as a railroad engineer, however, was his charge by Sultan Abdul Hamid II to complete the famous Hejaz railway. Despite financial problems, difficult geographical and climatic conditions, and the often hostile (sometimes even violent) reaction of the local population, Gaudin led the rapid expansion of the line from Ma’an to Medina, where the construction came to a definite halt in 1908. During this project, Gaudin was the first to photographically document the Arabic old town of Al-’Ula in 1907. Today, Paul Gaudin is best remembered as a major patron of the Louvre, to which he donated more than 2,000 artifacts from his collection. The Istanbul Museum, the British Museum, and other institutions also owe him important contributions to their Asia Minor, especially Smyrna, antique collections.

Provenance: 1) Collection of Paul Gaudin, family inheritance. 2) Rouillac auction, 20 June 2022, lot 308.

G. Charloux, Paul Gaudin et les premières campagnes de fouilles à Yortan et à Aphrosidias, in: Orient-Express, no. 1, 2001, pp. 24-26.

The first photographs from Al-’Ula

227. GAUDIN, Paul, French engineer and archaeologist (1858–1921). Collection of 5 photographs from Al-’Ula and 3 photographs from Mada’in Salih/Hegra. Together with a hand-drawn ink map of the Hejaz railway (1:3,000,000). [Al-’Ula and Hegra, 1907]. 9 × 12 cm. Glass plate negatives. Map dimensions 66 × 41 mm. € 175,000



The only known photographs from the earliest photographic documentation of the Arabic old town of Al-’Ula, including some of the earliest photographs showing the important archaeological site of Hegra at Mada’in Salih.

The historically significant photographs from Al-’Ula show ancient Dadanitic inscriptions that were used as spolia in local Arabic houses. A particularly interesting photograph portrays two Arab boys at the entrance to a house with an inscription used as lintel. The spolia were gathered from nearby archaeological sites such as the Umm Daraj (“Mother of the Stairs”) sanctuary. The inscription in the photograph mentioned was documented and localized in 1909 on a map of the old town of Al-’Ula by the French archaeologists Antonin Jaussen and Raphael Savignac (Jaussen/Savignac 1914, pl. XVIII and pl. LXXXII, no. 49).

The three plates from Hegra document the facade and the interior of one of the famous Nabataean rock tombs. Thus, despite the rough quality of most of the photographs, there is no doubt about their origins from Al-’Ula and Hegra.

The photographs were taken during the construction of the Hejaz railway that was directed by Paul Gaudin between 1905 and 1908. The station in Al-’Ula, some 330 km north of Medina, was formally inaugurated on 1 September 1907 following an impressively fast building campaign for the ca. 600 km stretch from Ma’an to Al-’Ula which started in 1905. The nearby town of Mada’in Salih, close to the

archaeological site of Hegra, was also served by the Hejaz line. Gaudin's photographs can thus be dated to 1906–07; they very likely predate the photographs of the surroundings of Al-ʿUla and of the opening ceremony of the railway station taken by the German military advisor and engineer Carl Auler (1854–1930). Auler had been invited by Sultan Abdul Hamid II to join the official delegation for the inauguration of the Al-ʿUla station that left Damascus on 27 August 1907, reaching Al-ʿUla four days later. An album with the only traceable original prints of Auler's photographs is held at the National Library of Israel (TMA 4153), some of which were published in 1908. In this publication, Auler mentions the common usage of spolia in Al-ʿUla, quoting the German oriental scholar Julius Euting: "In the walls and gardens of Al-ʿUla many stones with old ornaments and inscriptions can be seen. Concerning their meaning, Euting says the following: all inscriptions that have been found in Al-ʿUla were, without exception, not in their original location but were rather used in gardens and houses as building material found in later times" (Auler 1908, p. 50).

A. Jaussen and R. Savignac of the École Biblique in Jerusalem conducted the first archaeological expedition to the area with photographic documentation in the spring of 1907. The expedition reached the Hejaz region in April, setting out for Tayma, Al-ʿUla, and Mada'in Salih. However, due to "insurmountable difficulties", they failed to reach Al-ʿUla that year, which was only reached during a second expedition in 1909, two years after Gaudin had taken his photographs. While Jaussen's and Savignac's photographs from Hegra might predate Gaudin's, there is no doubt about his pioneering photographic documentation of Al-ʿUla. Jaussen's and Savignac's 1909 expedition to Al-ʿUla is documented in the second volume of their publication, which appeared in 1914. The atlas accompanying the volume contains several photographs taken in and around Al-ʿUla, including the inscription previously documented by Gaudin. Subsequent early photographic documentation of Al-ʿUla was created in the course of Leo Frobenius's Seventh German Inner Africa Research Expedition in 1915.

Map is brittle with several paper defects, professionally restored.

Provenance: 1) Collection of Paul Gaudin, family inheritance. 2) Rouillac auction, 20 June 2022, lot 309.

A. Jaussen/R. Savignac, Mission archéologique en Arabie. II El-'Ela, D'Hégra à Teïma, Harrah de Tébouk (Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1914). C. Auler, Die Hedschasbahn. 2. Teil: Ma'ân bis El-'Ula (Gotha, Perthes, 1908). G. Charloux, Paul Gaudin et les premières campagnes de fouilles à Yortan et à Aphrodisias, in: Orient-Express, no. 1, 2001, pp. 24-26.

The state of British Indian trade in South-Eastern Persia

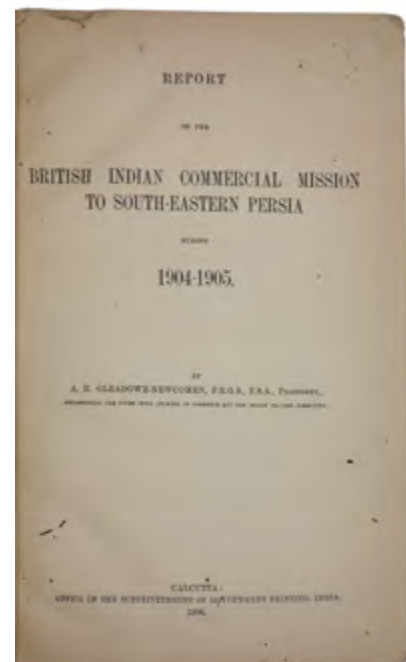
228. GLEADOWE-NEWCOMEN, A[rthur] H[ills]. Report on the British Indian Commercial Mission to South-Eastern Persia During 1904–1905.

Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1906. Small folio. With a folding map in lower-cover pouch. Contemporary printed boards; spine reinforced with later black leather. € 3,000

Official report by Colonel A. H. Gleadowe-Newcomen (1853–1928), President of the Commercial Mission to Persia, of the mission's results regarding the state of British Indian trade in South-Eastern Persia and the consideration of measures which might bring about an expansion of Indo-Persian trade. Assistance to the mission was rendered by Major Percy Molesworth Sykes, then Consul at Kerman, as well as by Percy Cox, the British resident in the Gulf.

Paper brittle; some worming; a few edge flaws near the beginning. Upper cover trimmed at the head and somewhat crudely repaired. Rare.

OCLC 69210748.



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

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

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

Extremely rare first edition of a 1403–06 eye-witness description of the Great Timur's (1336–1405) court in Samarkand (Uzbekistan). This cornerstone travel narrative from Spain to Uzbekistan is considered equal to Marco Polo and Mandeville. In 1402 Timur's ambassador visited the Spanish court to bring news of Timur's victory over the Sultan of Ankara. In response the Spanish king Henry III ordered ambassador Ruy González de Clavijo (died 1412) to venture to the court of Timur in Samarkand. González de Clavijo kept a diary during his travel which is published in the present work for the first time. The successful and barbaric conqueror Timur (Tamerlane) founded the vast Timurid Empire, stretching from Turkey to India. In 1398 he conquered India and sacked Delhi. His offspring Babur was the founder and first Emperor of the Mughal Empire, which formed the foundation of present day India.

The voyage from Spain to Samarkand took the author through the Mediterranean and then Constantinople. From Armenia followed a land travesty across Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Persia. The narrative is precise and detailed, with descriptions of the costumes, animals (ostriches, elephants, giraffes) and manners of the magnificent court, in a clear and straight style. He repeats stories of lands beyond Samarkand that he did not visit himself but was told about during his stay at the court.

Having never suffered a loss, Timur is one of the most successful military leaders in world history. In 16th century Europe Timur became a legendary figure, starting with the present detailed description of his court and made famous by Christopher Marlowe's play *Tamburlaine* (1590). The present work is truly rare, not being offered for sale since 1953, according to RBH.

Faded owner's inscription in ink on title-page, dated 1678. Title-page repaired. Otherwise in very good condition

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



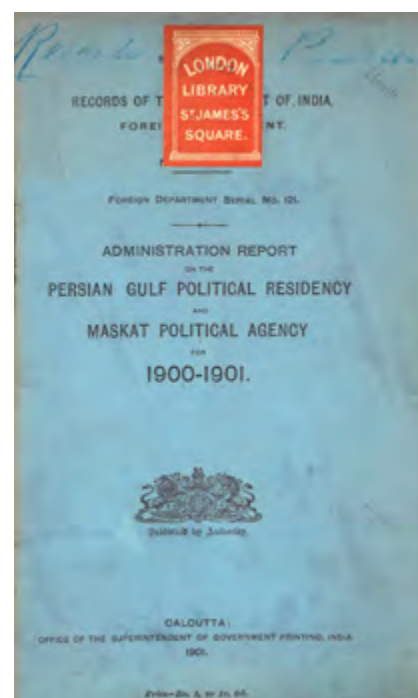
*“A mine of information
on the development of the modern Gulf”*

230. [GULF ADMINISTRATION REPORTS]. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1900–1901. [Series title at head: Selections From the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. No. CCCLXXXV. Foreign Department Serial No. 121].

Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1901. Folio. Publisher's original blue printed boards. € 45,000

First edition. A separate annual “Administration Report” on the Gulf region which the British Political Residents submitted to the Indian Viceroy and Governor. The bland official title belies the true value of the series, which has been called “a mine of information on the development of the modern Gulf” (Cambridge Archive Editions). Regularly the reports contain political details of the local sheikhdoms as well as trade information.

The present issue offers a detailed introduction by the resident British Consul and Political Agent C. A. Kemball, commenting on the Sultan, his tours, customs and taxes, slave trade, and an outbreak of disease (“small-pox of a severe type appeared at Shargah



in the first week of April, causing, it was reported, about 500 deaths”). Kemball further reports on a “Pearl Dispute” in which “the Sultan was interested, connected with the discovery and sale of a pearl of extraordinary value”, which has “at last been amicably settled by a committee consisting of certain of the Trucial Chiefs”. The Consul “visited the Arab Coast in December and met the Chiefs of Shargah [Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi] and Ajman [Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Humaid Al Nuaimi]. The Chief of Abu Dhabi [Sheikh Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan] was away in the interior, but I saw his son [Khalifa bin Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan] and other principal men [...]”. He also discusses the dispute between the Chiefs of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Ajman over the colonisation of Al Zorah by the Al-Suwaidi, the July 1900 coup by which Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Humaid Al Nuaimi seized power in Ajman, and the newly established joint rulership of Sharjah and Ras Al-Khaimah by Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi, which would last until 1914.

The “Administration Report on the Persian Gulf” was published under various titles annually between 1875 and 1957. Original specimens are almost unobtainable in the trade.

Binding rebacked with tape. Provenance: Removed from the London Library, with their printed label on the upper cover and their stamps (in blind and printed) on title-page and final leaf, accompanied by cancel stamps.

Macro, p. xii (s.v. “RAPA”: *Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency*). OCLC 224558510. ZDB-ID 768652-3. Cf. the 1989 Cambridge Archive Editions reprint.

Pop-up book for travelling children

231. [GULF AIR]. Flying is Fun with Gulf Air.

Singapore, Tien Wah Press, ca. 1970. Oblong 4to. Pop-up book containing 8 pop-ups with moveable parts. Text in English and Arabic. Printed boards. € 750

Colourful pop-up book for travelling children, published in the 1970s by Gulf Air’s Public Relations department in Bahrain and illustrated by Gloria Nixon.

One moveable part missing, some creasing, otherwise in good condition.



The nucleus of “Arabian Sands”

232. [GULF – ARABIAN EXPLORATIO]. THESIGER, Wilfred. Desert Borderlands of Oman. In: *The Geographical Journal*. Vol. CXVI Nos. 4–6 (December 1950).

London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1950. 8vo. pp. 137–171 (entire volume: x, 137–262, (6) pp., with 28 photographic illustrations, numerous sketch maps in the text, and two folding maps, one in colour, loosely inserted). Original printed blue wrappers. € 1,800

The famous British explorer’s extensive account of his expedition in the interior of Oman; much of the territory crossed now is part of the United Arab Emirates. Thesiger (1910–2003) set out from Abu Dhabi in 1948; the large and detailed colour map shows his journeys from 1945 to 1950.

Thesiger later expanded on the subject to produce his classic travelogue, “Arabian Sands” (1959). Thesiger’s highly regarded photographs depict the desert of the Empty Quarter, a settlement at Liwa, sand vegetation after heavy rain, a falconer mounted on a camel, a peregrine falcon with a caught hare, peregrine falcons on the blocks, Sheikh Wahiba of Yahahif and a young Wahiba girl, a thoroughbred Batina camel, the Farai well in Wahib country, portraits of Musallim bin al-Kamam and Salim bin Kabina, and a view of Jabal Kaur from the wadi Saifam. The paper was read in the presence of the Second Secretary at the Saudi Arabian Embassy, H.E. Abdul Rahman Halassie.

Not in Macro.



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration

233. [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"

234. 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, HI3. Cf. Macro 1115. Goldsmiths' 6522. Hanson 3724. Cordier, Indosinica 890. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages (2004) 765.

One of 250 copies

235. 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

236. HAY, Rupert. *The Persian Gulf States and Their Boundary Problems.* Reprinted from the *Geographical Journal*, Vol. CXX, Part 4, December 1954.

London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1954. 8vo. With a map in the text. Original printed wrappers. Inscribed by the author. Includes an autograph letter signed by the author (Weymouth, 20 Feb. 1955, 2 pp. 8vo). € 3,500

Rare presentation offprint of this geographical description of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the seven Trucial Sheikhdoms which today form the United Arab Emirates, and their boundary issues in the early 1950s. Signed and inscribed “To Edward + Irene Skinner with compliments” (20 Feb. 1955).

Includes an autograph letter signed by Sir Rupert to “Dear Edward” accompanying the presentation offprint: “I enclose a copy of a recent paper of mine which you may be interested to see. I have finished the first draft of my book on the Persian Gulf but still have a good deal of revising to do [...]”



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

237. 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.

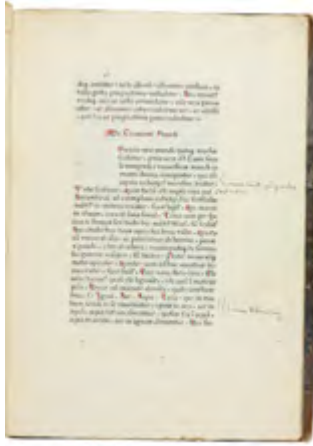
The plates show local costumes, including those of the Bedouin Arabs and of a Dervish of Basra. The large map shows the Middle East from the Dardanelles and Asia Minor to Kuwait and Bushehr. Light brownstaining near beginning and end with more noticeable gluestaining to endpapers. A prettily preserved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

238. 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.

An excellent source on Iraq and the Gulf

239. HOPE, W[illiam] E[dward] Stanton. Arabian Adventurer. The Story of Haji Williamson.

London, Robert Hale, 1951. 8vo. With 23 half-tone photographic illustrations, one as a frontispiece. Original blue cloth with gilt lettering to spine. € 1,250

First edition. A fascinating biography of Haji Abdullah Williamson, an Englishman who converted to Islam and eventually settled in Iraq, retiring to a small farm in Kut al-Hajjaj, Basra. In covering his work as Inspector of Gulf Agencies for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company it is an excellent resource on the Gulf in the 1920s and 1930s.

As a journalist and writer of adventure stories, Stanton Hope (1889–1961) was instantly drawn to the picaresque story of Williamson’s life. Born in Bristol in 1872, William Richard Williamson escaped from his controlling father by way of a tea clipper at the age of thirteen. A remarkable string of voyages, schemes and serendipities followed, taking him from San Diego to the Caroline Islands, where the selling of rifles to rebel tribesmen landed him in a Manila jail. It was after his escape, via Hong King and Bombay, that he first set foot in Arabia, at Aden where he joined the constabulary. It was during his time in Aden that he converted to Islam and effectively severed ties with his confused British counterparts. A new life awaited him in Kuwait, and he took to it with gusto, assimilating to Arab culture and travelling more widely in the Gulf and southern Iraq. He soon set up as a horse and camel dealer, the first of several trades he acquired in the Middle East. His later role as dhow master gained him intimate knowledge of the Arabian littoral of the Gulf, which won him the aforementioned position with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The chapters on those years include valuable descriptions of its principal towns and ports, including Doha (Qatar), Dubai, Ras Al-Khaimah and Muscat.

Spine slightly faded, a little light spotting to covers, gilt slightly faded, otherwise good.

OCLC 3452107. Not in Macro.



Massive navigational directory for the East

240. HORSBURGH, James. The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports ... third edition.

London, printed for the author and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen booksellers to the East India Company, 1826–27. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 15,000

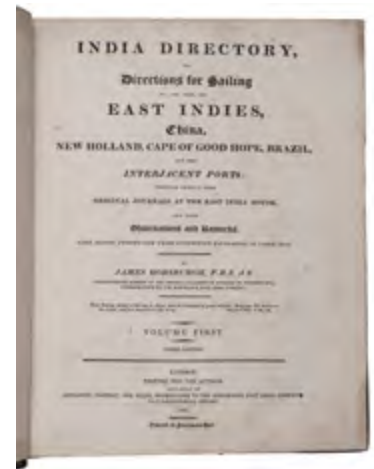
Rare third, revised edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”), Bahrain and Hormuz, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc.

Compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. “As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court” (Cook).

The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay’s *A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

With an inserted manuscript note facing p. 136, vol. 1, and a short manuscript note at the foot of page 501, vol. 2. Some faint thumbing to the title-pages and rebacked, but otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (fifth ed.). Sabin 33047 (fifth ed.). For the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: ODNB (online ed.).



Massive navigational directory,

this edition updated with information on the north eastern coasts of Africa and Arabia

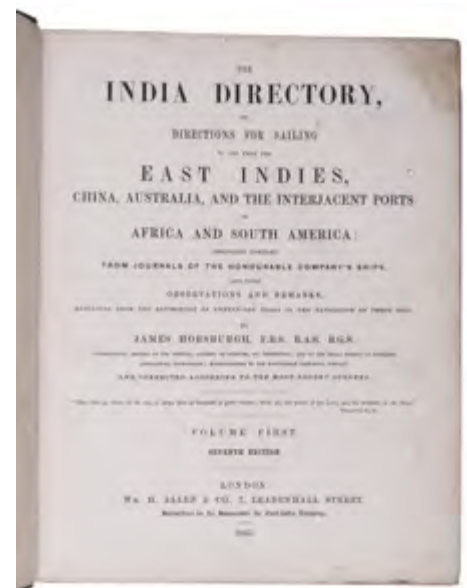
241. HORSBURGH, James. [The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent ports of Africa and South America [...]]. Seventh edition.

London, (Cox & Wyman for) Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855. Large 4°. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 18,000

Rare revised and expanded penultimate edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”) and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc., and shorter entries on islands such as Sir Bani Yas, Zirku etc. For this edition expanded from the “extensive surveys along the N.E. coasts of Africa and Arabia, and into the Gulf of Cutch, compiled from the meritorious labours of Captain Haines, Carless, and Sanders, Commander Campbell, Lieutenant Grieve, and other officers of the East-India Company’s Marine service” (preface). The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay’s *Directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

With the seller’s ticket of George Sweetser, “dealer in sextants, quadrants, telescopes and compasses, nautical books & charts, ...” and the early owner’s inscription of “Wm. A. Ordway, Bradford, Mass.”. Some browned corners in the opening leaves and some tiny waterstains in the head margin of volume two, otherwise in very good condition. Bindings rubbed and rebacked.

Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (5th ed.); Sabin 33047 (5th ed.). For the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: ODNB (online ed.).



A mission to explore the Nejd

242. 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

243. 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.

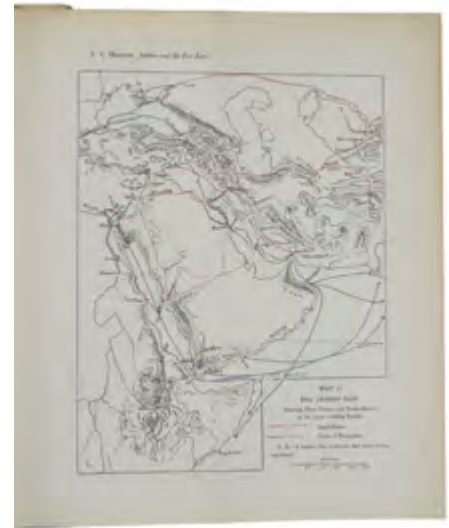
Not in Macro.



*Revised and enlarged edition of a 1933 master's thesis
on Arabian-Far Eastern relations to ca. 1500*

244. HUZAYYIN, S.A. Arabia and the Far East. Their commercial and cultural relations in Graeco-Roman and Irano-Arabian times.

Cairo, printed by l'institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1942. 27.5 × 18 cm. With 12 relief-printed folding maps with trade routes, some regions, etc. printed in several colours and with the coat of arms of King Fouad I of Egypt on the title page. Original brown publisher's printed paper wrappers with the title of the work and the coat of arms of King Fouad I of Egypt on the front wrapper and the logo of "la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte" on the back wrapper. € 1,800



First edition of Huzayyin's revised and enlarged master's thesis "The Arabian East and the Far East" (Liverpool, 1933). It covers the period from the 4th century BCE to the early 16th century CE. With this work, Huzayyin made a considerable contribution to the knowledge of the history of Arabia and the Far East and the spatial, economic and cultural evolution of the region. The maps show numerous overland and maritime trade routes. The author was professor of geography at the University of Alexandria (until 1952 the Farouk I University) and one of the leading experts in the (pre-) history of Arabia, Egypt, and the Near and the Far East in general.

With the bookplate of H.S. Deighton on the inside of the front wrapper: "Deighton, The Red House, 60 Ifley Road, Oxford" and his owner's inscription on the first flyleaf: "H.S. Deighton. Cairo. March[?] 19 × 6.". The wrappers show signs of wear, mainly around the spine and on the back wrapper, occasional marginal foxing.

Macro 1244; Williams & White, Select bibliography of British and Irish university theses about maritime history 830.

With double-page world map

245. IBN AL-WARDI, Umar. Kitab kharidat al-'Aja'in wa faridat al-gharaib [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.

Arabic text with Latin translation

246. 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-Maqdisi’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

247. 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.

Indo-Persian drawing of a falcon, juxtaposed with poetry by renowned poets Hafez and Muhammad Iqbal

248. [INDO-PERSIAN DRAWING – Falcon. Jahangir Yahya?]. [Indo-Persian inscribed drawing of a falcon].

[Pakistan?], drawing signed 1301 H [= 1883 CE], poetry signed 1351 H [= 1932 CE]. Drawing in ink and grayish water-colour (ca. 445 × 370 mm) of a Saker or Barbary falcon on paper. With some (later) added verses in Persian and Urdu, written in black ink. In a modern golden frame (ca. 565 × 480 mm). € 7,500

A fine, large Indo-Persian inscribed drawing of a falcon, very likely a Saker falcon or a Barbary falcon, both occurring in the Arabian Peninsula and throughout the Middle East and Pakistan. In the lower right corner, this drawing is signed “Jahangir Yahya” and dated 1301 H (1883 CE). Nothing is known about this (likely Pakistani) artist. The drawing was later juxtaposed with poetry, a practice not uncommon in the Persian and Islamic world. Sometimes there is a relationship between the text and the painting or drawing, sometimes not. For the poem at the right upper corner, the relationship between the drawing and the poem is evident. This verse is signed, reading the name of the poet Allama Iqbal and the date 1351 H (1932 CE), suggesting these verses were written a few years later than the drawing of the falcon. Allama Iqbal refers to the renowned Pakistani poet Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938), who wrote in both Urdu and Persian and whose Urdu poetry is considered among the greatest of the 20th century. The verses written on the drawing here compare the beloved to a falcon.

A beautiful drawing of a falcon, beautifully reflecting the Indo-Persian tradition of juxtaposing visual and textual art, here offering verses of some of the greatest Urdu and Persian poets. A few creases and some very minor holes, but overall in good condition.



Kings Faisal I and Faisal II of Iraq



249. [IRAQ]. Collection of photographs.

Iraq, 1920s–1940s. 44 albumen prints and 1 picture postcard. Various sizes (58 × 85 mm – 160 × 212 mm). Inserted in protective sleeves. Stored in a black calf binder. € 9,500

A substantial collection of rare images of Kings Faisal I and Faisal II of Iraq, showing the monarchs greeting international delegations, attending banquets and meetings, or inspecting the troops. Includes a photograph of the Arab delegation in the Blue House Hotel during a finance conference in 1944.

In addition, the set includes a portrait of Iraqi president Abdul Salam Arif. The postcard shows a group picture including the Ottoman Pasha and Mohamed Al Sheheri around 1925, after the Arab Revolt. Finally, three small photographs of a group of white-dressed girls dancing also form part of this collection.

Many photos with stamps of the corresponding studio on verso; the bulk prepared by Elias Jamoua, several other photos produced by A. Abbosh and Arshak in Baghdad. Some pictures with Arabic or English captions. Not traced in the Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives. Very well preserved.

A Saudi State Visit to Baghdad

250. [IRAQ – King Saud meets King Faisal II]. Photographs of a state visit.

Baghdad, 1957. Oblong 4to (333 × 230) mm. Photo album with 12 baryte paper prints (125 × 110 mm) and 1 press photo (225 × 191 mm), the latter captioned, stamped and dated. Blue full percaline with gilt cover ornaments. Cord binding. € 6,500

A fine ensemble of photographs documenting the historic state visit to Iraq by King Saud of Saudi Arabia in May 1957, apparently photographed and assembled by a member of the Iraqi entourage closely involved throughout the visit. King Faisal II of Iraq and his Prime Minister Nuri As-Said met with King Saud to discuss the Pan-Arab movement led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, involving anti-monarchist efforts in Jordan. Eventually, talks in Baghdad were wound up “with a pledge to coordinate resistance to communism and a warning that no Arab state should meddle in the affairs of its neighbors” (caption of the press photograph).

The collection includes previously unseen pictures of the monarchs’ arrival by car and carriage respectively, their mutual exchange of greetings, and the state dinner, as well as the subsequent talks held in the palace garden. Not traced in the Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives. In excellent condition.



Original Joint Venture Agreement

251. [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.

With a rare aerial photograph of Kuwait

252. [IRAQ – Royal Air Force]. Four photograph albums compiled by Sergeant Thomas Fairclough during his service in the Middle East.

Various places in Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, 1930–1936. Four photograph albums containing a total of 403 black-and-white vintage silver-gelatin photographs, mostly ca. 8 × 19 to 16 × 21 cm (366 captioned to the mounts, the remainder loose, some inscribed on versos, six showing locations in Greece). Includes an official RAF notebook, ca. 1941. 75 handwritten pp. in blue ballpoint throughout. Original blue printed boards with cloth spine. € 5,000



An extensive photographic archive focusing on interwar Egypt and Iraq, taken and compiled by Leading Aircraftman (later Sergeant) Tom Fairclough during his time with 55 (B) Squadron stationed at RAF Hinaidi. The images consist of snapshots, landscapes and street scenes, studio photographs (likely purchased in Baghdad) and a substantial group of aerial photographs, including a rare view of Kuwait.

The image of Kuwait provides a handsome bird's-eye view of the town from the sea. Like most of the others, it is very likely an official RAF photograph, though unlike several other images in the album we have not encountered it before. Any photographs of Kuwait prior to the discovery of oil are rare and of great interest, especially those that show dignitaries or (such as in this image) how the town looked in its traditional state.

The additional aerial photographs include large-format views of Ashar, Baghdad (Kadhimiya; Tomb of Queen Zubaidah), Basra, Erbil, Kirkuk, Salman Pak and Ctesiphon, Samarra, Sulaymaniyah, and Ur. Several images show various period aircraft, mainly the ubiquitous reconnaissance plane Westland Wapiti (often crashed), but also the odd Handley Page H.P.42 (in Imperial Airways livery) and Vickers Victoria. One photograph shows the locomotive on the Baghdad railway, and many others show both the local population (some labelled "Bedouin Arabs) and the RAF personnel throughout the Near and Middle East, some in scenes as far-flung as Pakistan and India.

A remarkable survival that includes Fairclough's extensive handwritten notebook for his NCO training in WWII.

RAF activity in Iraq during the late 1930s

253. [IRAQ – Royal Air Force]. Three photograph albums.

Iraq, 1937–1939. Oblong quarto. 371 photographs in 3 albums: 1) 121 original photographs from 70 × 100 mm to 170 × 235 mm, mounted on 18 leaves (230 × 315 mm); 2) 178 original photographs ranging from 70 × 50 mm to 160 × 220 mm, mounted on 24 leaves (195 × 280 mm); 3) 72 original photographs ranging from 65 × 90 mm to 160 × 220 mm, mounted on 14 leaves (220 × 315 mm). Most photographs with manuscript captions beneath in white chinagraph pencil. With 6 additional photographs and a swimming certificate loosely inserted. Contemporary card covers with cord ties. € 18,000

Large collection of important photographs depicting RAF activity in Iraq during the late 1930s, demonstrating British imperial power by use of "Air Control": a policy designed to maintain the RAF as the independent third service of the British armed forces and enforce British imperial rule economically through the use of air power.

The current collection of photographs centres around the activities of 70 Squadron, providing heavy transport facilities and air ambulances and operating airmail routes between Cairo and Baghdad. Images include an armoured car with a mounted machine gun at Hinaidi; air-conditioned desert buses belonging to Nairn Transport Co going from Baghdad to Damascus, and the Flying Boat "Ceres" on Lake Habaniyah. The dangers of the operations are evident in the photos of a crash of the Flying Boat "Calpurnia" in Lake Habaniyah with the loss of five lives, the crash



of Jonah Kyte No. 3 while landing, and the “Vincent” of 55 Squadron going up up in flames in Simel. The album captures well the cultural and military diversity of Iraq at the time. Not only are there bombers from the French Air Force on visit in both Dhibban and Habbaniya, but there are also photos of Iraqi “Gladiator” aircraft, Jewish women in Baghdad, and the Kurdish population spread across central Iraq. A 500-year-old church in Haiz is complemented by the photo of a priest with a 700-year-old Bible. As a foreigner abroad, the photographer gives the albums their healthy dose of tourist sites such as Alexandria (Egypt), the landscapes of Ser Amadia (while in a Summer Training Camp) and Ctesiphon Arch. Aerial shots add bird’s-eye views of the Golden Mosque of Khadimain (Baghdad), the crossing of the Suez Canal, and the Maude Bridge over the Tigris. The international and geopolitical importance of the photographs is further underscored in their documentation of the first Hinaidi-Singapore flight on 18 January 1937. Extremities of albums slightly rubbed. 1 loose photograph creased at edge. A well preserved ensemble

The minutes of the Political Affairs Committee of the Arab League regarding Kuwait's independence

254. THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ. Haqiqat al-Kuwayt [The Truth about Kuwait] (2). [Baghdad], Wizarat al-Khariyyah (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), 1961. 8vo. Arabic text. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 2,500

First edition. The second of two rare pamphlets published by the Iraqi government, opposing the independence of Kuwait. The first pamphlet, published in English and Arabic, outlined Kuwait's historical connection to Iraq and analysed its “imperialist relations” with Britain. This second one, in Arabic throughout, prints the minutes of the Political Affairs Committee of the Arab League, which met in Cairo on 20 July 1961 to consider Kuwait's request to join the League. Kuwait emerged as an independent state in June 1961, after sixty-two years as a British protectorate. With a new constitution, it held its first parliamentary elections in 1963, thereby becoming the first Arab state in the Gulf to establish a parliament. Such political developments, married with growing wealth and modernisations in health, culture and finance, helped to make Kuwait the most prosperous state in the Arabian Peninsula.

The Iraqi government argued that the move toward independence was a continuation of Kuwait's relationship with Britain, albeit under a new guise. Furthermore, they felt that the historical links between Iraq and Kuwait entitled the former to control over the latter and, one suspects, a share of its growing wealth. This position, partly detailed in the pamphlet, led to a point of crisis, with Iraq threatening invasion. To the relief of Kuwait, the Iraqis were eventually deterred by the Arab League's promise of military opposition.

Wrappers a little dusty, two thick black lines to upper wrapper, seemingly erasing stamp, another stamp partially visible to lower wrapper (most likely a bookseller's name and address, “Baghdad” is legible). Interior clean and bright. Rare: LibraryHub locates one copy in the UK at the British Library; OCLC locates copies in Harvard, the University of Toronto, and the NYU Abu Dhabi.

OCLC 219629380.



“Ode to the Gulf”

255. 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

256. 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 Planı” (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.

With a comprehensive account of the French expedition

257. JABARTI, ‘Abd al-Rahman. Merveilles biographiques et historiques; ou, Chroniques du Cheikh Abd-el-Rahman el Djabarti.

Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, 1888–1896. Small folio. 9 volumes. Contemporary half leather over marbled boards. € 3,500

First French edition. Translation of the “‘Aja’ib al-athar fi al-tarajim wa-al-akhbar” by ‘Abd al-Rahman Jabarti (1754–1822): an important chronicle and source collection for the period of Ottoman rule in Egypt. Jabarti’s history is of particular importance for the early 19th century and the



time of the French expedition, of which he gives a comprehensive account, as well as for the beginning of the regency of Muhammad Ali Pasha. Because of Jabarti's severely critical view of Muhammad Ali and his reign, the work was long banned in Egypt, and only after the accession of the Khedive Tewfiq did it see its first complete publication and translation. "The Cairo gentleman Al-Jabarti provides a remarkable, lucid and nuanced account on the French occupation in Egypt" (Fierro, 2). A few insignificant edge tears or chips; a few paper flaws professionally repaired. Spines rubbed and scuffed; spine-ends chipped or repaired. Generally a very finely preserved set of this rare and important work on Egypt.

OCLC 2513833. Not in Ibrahim-Hilmy.

First explicit statement of the principles of pearl valuation

258. 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.

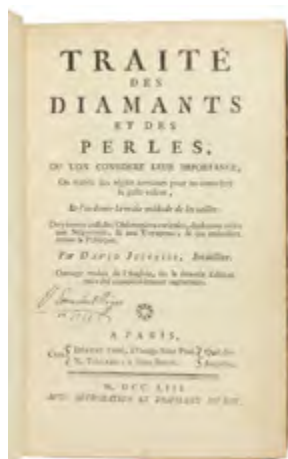
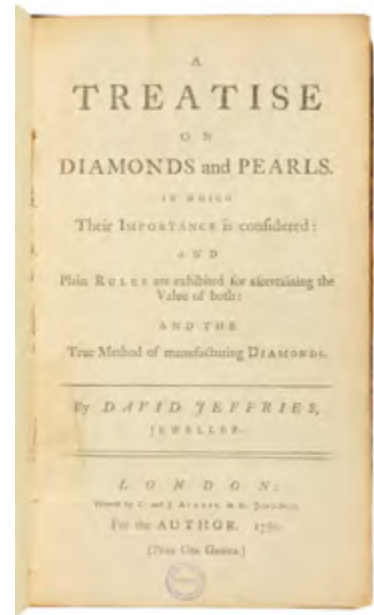
€ 18,000

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

259. 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

260. 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.



The history, archaeology, and geography of Mesopotamia

261. JONES [Commander James Felix, I.N.]. Selection from the Records of the Bombay Government. Memoirs by Commander James Felix Jones, I.N.

Bombay, for the Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, 1857. Large 8vo. With 27 (of 32) plates, mostly folded and coloured. Modern half calf with marbled paper boards. Red morocco label to gilt spine. € 15,000

First edition, very rare. The volume includes seven important historical, archaeological and geographical essays covering Baghdad, the Nahrwan canal and large parts of Kurdistan, the topography of Nineveh and the old course of the River Tigris. Also included are some 30 maps and plates, many in colour, most notably the ground-plan of Baghdad. Felix Jones first saw service on the Palinurus, surveying the northern part of the Red Sea, whilst a later commission found him engaged on the Arabian survey under Haines. In 1839 he surveyed the harbour of Graine (Kuwait) and this led to an almost continuous period of service in Mesopotamia and the Gulf, ending in 1862 as Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, in which capacity he planned the British invasion of Persia.

Lacks the large maps of the Katul es Kesrawi and River Tigris. Labels to spine chipped, spine faded, occasional blue pencil markings between pages 259 & 288, and between pages 364 & 368. Generally text and plates very clean and fresh, map at page 136 torn at fold with no loss.

No pocket is present in the rebinding nor are the three maps which the pocket should contain. Paper slightly browned, otherwise in good condition.



107 scientific volumes on Western & Central Asia and India



262. [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.

Near-Eastern travel routes to Mecca

263. KAMMERER, Albert. *La Mer Rouge, l'Abyssinie et l'Arabie. Tome 2: Les guerres du poivre. Les Portugais dans l'Océan Indien et la Mer Rouge au XVIe siècle. Histoire de la cartographie orientale.*

Cairo, Société royale de géographie d'Égypte, 1935. Folio. 2 vols. With 168 (instead of 169) numbered plates, including 14 (instead of 15) in colour, of which 10 large portolan facsimiles, and one folding colour printed map of Abyssinia and Yemen. The black-and-white plates include another 3 large portolan facsimiles. Also 95 numbered text illustrations. Contemporary half cloth with original printed covers and spines. € 1,500

Important study of Near-Eastern travel routes, also including Mecca and oriental cartography. Commissioned by King Fouad I of Egypt, and prepared by Albert Kammerer, scholar and French Ambassador to Turkey (1933–1936) as a three-volume series published 1929–52.

The present set comprises volume II in two parts, dedicated to Portuguese seafaring exploits in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea up to the 16th century. It is particularly remarkable for its large portolan facsimiles, all of which are fine specimens of both Western and oriental historical cartography.

Lacks plate CL (a facsimile of the 1543 world map of Battista Agnesi); pencil note in Arabic regarding the missing plate on flyleaf of part II. Upper hinges of part II broken, spine loosened. Covers a little stained. Interior very well preserved with only occasional light waterstaining.

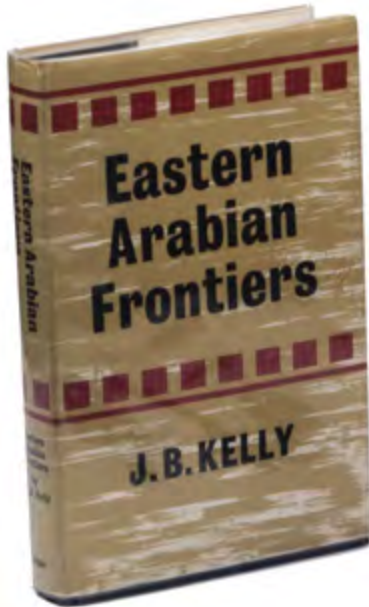
Macro 1339. Henze II, 315 (s. v. Estevão da Gama). OCLC 2891592.



An analysis of the frontier disputes between Saudi Arabia and the Trucial States during the 20th century

264. KELLY, John Barrett. Eastern Arabian frontiers.

London, Faber and Faber, 1964. 8°. With a folding map of Eastern Arabia and a small-scale map of the Buraimi Oasis. Blue cloth. € 150



First edition of J.B. Kelly's analysis of boundary disputes in the east of the Arabian Peninsula, especially the dispute about the Buraimi Oasis between Saudi Arabia and Oman/Muscat & Abu Dhabi (supported by Great Britain).

While having been praised for the use of primary, previously inaccessible sources, the present work has also been accused of giving a biased view of the disputes in favour of the states under British influence: Oman/Muscat and Abu Dhabi. It is known that Kelly later in life even questioned Britain's withdrawal from the Gulf, as he was convinced that it had led to the destabilisation of the region. Nevertheless, the present work gives an interesting, albeit a slightly one-sided, insight, into the disputes between the Trucial States in the east of the Arabian Peninsula during the 20th century.

Binding and dustjacket show very slight signs of wear around the head and foot of the spine and around the corners, internally fine and clean. Overall in very good condition.

WorldCat 906152816.

"This year the Arabs have had it all their own"

265. KIRK, John, British administrator in Zanzibar (1832–1922); co-explorer with David Livingstone. Autograph letter signed ("very sincerely John Kirk").

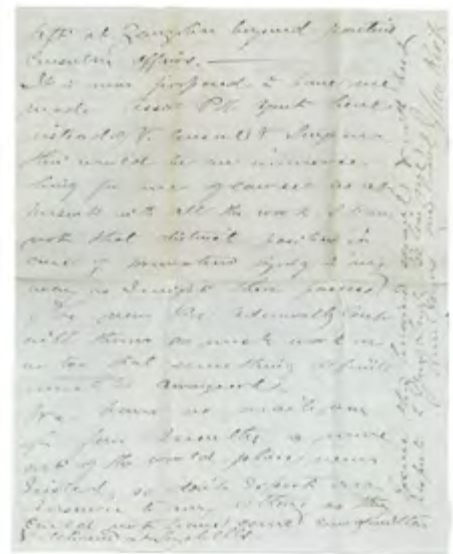
Zanzibar, 14 July 1868. 4to. 6 pp. of 3 ff. With autograph envelope. € 7,500

To the English diplomat and army officer Christopher Palmer Rigby, Consul of Zanzibar from 1858 to 1861. Kirk raises his doubts about Sultan Majid bin Said's desire to end the slave trade, whilst already foreseeing that his successor-to-be Burghash bin Said would be more open to this aim.

Kirk hopes that in Zanzibar there will "soon be a more rigorous policy for suppression of [the] slave trade", noting that "this year the Arabs have had it all their own", as Britain was engaged in the Abyssinian Wars, and that "my experience of the Arabs is [...] they are all liars, but Suliman bin Ali the real Sultan and only man to go to if you wish anything done is decidedly no exception", discussing the poor health of Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar, and a school of thought that his expected successor, Burghash bin Said ("a very intelligent Liberal man, outspoken and quick"), would be more friendly with the English, expanding on the rivalry between various local factions within Zanzibar.

John Kirk, chief assistant to David Livingstone during his celebrated expedition from 1858 to 1863, was appointed vice-consul of Zanzibar in 1866, and in 1873 "persuaded the sultan of Zanzibar to sign an anti-slavery treaty, closing the island's slave markets, and providing protection for all liberated slaves" (ODNB).

An incomplete transcription of this letter is reproduced in Russell, General Rigby, Zanzibar and the Slave Trade (1935), pp. 301f.



Thirteenth century history of Sindh

266. [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 [...].

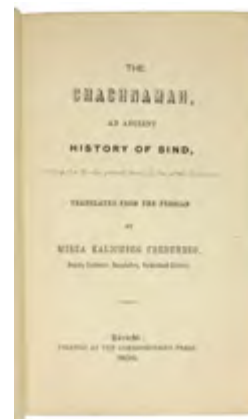
Karachi, Commissioner's Press, 1900. 8°. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers.

€ 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.



The Kuwait oil industry

267. [KUWAIT – Oil exploitation]. The Oil of Kuwait. Facts and Figures.



Kuwait, (Government Printing Press), September 1965. 4to. With several photographic illustrations in black-and-white and in colour. With rear pocket map of Kuwait. Original printed wrappers.

€ 950

Second edition. – Compact account of the Kuwait oil industry. Prepared by the General Oil Affairs Department, this booklet is essentially a report on the activities and revenues of several oil companies active in Kuwait, enriched with tables and figures. In addition, it includes portraits of the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdulla Al-Salem Al-Sabah, and the minister of finance and industry, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.

The map shows the state of Kuwait and the neutral zone with the concession areas for several oil companies: Kuwait Oil Co., American Independent Oil Co., Arabian Oil Co., and Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co.

Wrappers slightly creased. Interior very well preserved.

OCLC 8731267.

The Kuwaiti trainee programme

268. KUWAIT OIL COMPANY LTD. Training Kuwaiti Employees.

Fahaheel, Public Relations Department, April 1966. 8vo. In original printed wrappers.

€ 450

Information booklet on the Kuwaiti trainee programme. The Kuwait Oil Company sought to employ Kuwaitis “in all branches of its operations and to give them every opportunity to improve their grades in the Company by a progressive system of training and development”. The training department offered tuition in arithmetics, Arabic and English, courses in trade and oil operations, and vocational training, as well as physical education.

Bound upside down. A few small brown spots to upper cover.

OCLC 807784989.



*Extremely rare geography textbook, issued by the Ministry of Education
of the State of Kuwait in the 1970s*

269. KUWAIT, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. Geography syllabus for foreign secondary schools.

Fahaheel, (back wrapper:) printed by Silkscreen Press, [after 1970 (and before 1977?)]. 8°. With a portrait of Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah and 27 maps, photos, figures and tables on 23 plates. Original publisher's white paper wrappers, with the title within a decorative frame on the front wrapper, stapled. € 650

Extremely rare school book on the general geography of the Arabian Peninsula and Kuwait in particular. It is not recorded in WorldCat and we were not able to trace any other copies. Presumably, the work was published during the reign of Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah (1913–1977) as second Emir of Kuwait from 1965 until his death in 1977, since his portrait can be found after the title page. Included in the text are data sets of the population of the Arab World from 1970, thus it could not have been published before then.

The present work mainly focuses on the “human activity” side of geography by giving an overview of the different types of industries of Kuwait and the Arabian Peninsula, most importantly the oil industry, instead of the physical features of the region.

With an inscription in yellow on the back wrapper: “Administration of Visual Aids, Near the Sief[?] Palace. Alia Artin[?]” and a small inscription “G” in blue ink on the front wrapper. The spine is somewhat damaged, the wrappers are slightly stained, the corners of the front wrapper and the first few leaves are folded and frayed, internally fine and clean. Overall in good condition.

Not in WorldCat.



*Travels through the Middle East, India and Europe,
with 34 woodcut illustrations, including several trees*

270. LA BOULLAYE-LE-GOUZ, François de. Les voyages et observations du sieur de la Boullaye-le-Gouz gentilhomme 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

271. 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 ZBL, 2335. Not in Atabey. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1386 (2nd ed. only). Howgego 335, L2 (1830–33 ed.).

First edition of an account of the Arabic interpreter who accompanied a Napoleonic spy on his mission throughout the Middle East

272. LAMARTINE, Alphonse de & Henri Bosch (editor). Récit du séjour de Fatalla Sayeghir chez les Arabes Errans du grand désert, manuscrit acquis et traduit en Français.

Brussels, Sociétés de Paris, Londres et Bruxelles, 1835. 8°. With a small vignette of a harp with a star in the background on the title page. Browned paper wrappers, with a white label on the spine with “68” in brown ink. € 350

First edition of this travel account of Fatalla Sayeghir, who was a young Arab working as interpreter and assistant to a Napoleonic spy, M[onsieur?]. de Lascaris, who undertook an extended mission amongst the Arab peoples. De Lascaris was born in Piedmont, Italy, most likely in the last quarter of the 18th century and was a knight on Malta when Napoleon captured the island in 1798 and he subsequently followed Napoleon to Egypt. According to the translator and compiler of the work Alphonse de Lamartine, De Lascaris was bright and thus was able to capture Napoleon’s attention. Together, they set their sights on conquering Asia, which would as an addition to Napoleon’s Empire render more glory. De Lascaris was essentially appointed as Napoleon’s spy, received secret instructions and the necessary funds in order to examine how they could go about conquering parts of Western Asia and even to trace out a road to India. After a few years of perfecting his Arabic and preparation in Aleppo, De



Lascaris commenced his grand and perilous mission with the help of Fatalla Sayeghir, and under different disguises in different regions of the Middle East gathered information and acquired political relations for Napoleon. .

Luckily, De Lamartine was able to track down the interpreter Fatalla Sayeghir, who kept his own notes in Arabic, bought these off him and translated it with the help of M. Mazolier into French for the present publication. Alphonse de Lamartine (1790–1869) was a French author, poet and statesman, who was instrumental in the foundation of the French Second Republic (1848–1852) and the continuation of the “Tricolore” as the flag of France.

With some inscriptions on the inside of the front wrapper and the half title page, and with a crossed-out stamp or inscription at the head of the title page. Wrappers browned, spine damaged, foxed throughout.

Gay 3694; Macro 2018; not in Aboussouan; Blackmer; cf. WorldCat only records this account as part of another publication by A. de Lamartine.

Graded “Secret”

273. [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

274. 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).



Crucial, state of the art research into new ways of storing oil and gas underground at the beginning of the 1980s

275. LINDBLOM, Ulf and Wissam S. AL-HASHIMI (editors). First Arab seminar on underground storage of oil and gas.

Stockholm, 1981. Large 8°. With approximately 150 figures, illustrations, photographs, maps, graphs, formulas and tables in the text, and 24 pages of Arabic text including a separate title-page at the end of the work. Original publisher's green cloth. € 650



Noteworthy collection of conference papers and proceedings of the First Arab seminar on underground storage of oil and gas, held in Baghdad in October 1979. The present publication functions as a handbook on oil and gas storage for all companies and institutions interested in and concerned with the storage of oil, gas and other refined petroleum products. New production and consumption patterns, formed during the second half of the 20th century, have led to increased demand for these resources and their storage.

It is our hope that this document can serve as a valuable handbook to Arab oil institutions and other bodies which are involved in the handling of large amounts of oil and gas." (editor's foreword).

With a library shelf mark label around the spine, a crossed-out library stamp (of the "ERG Research Library Cities Service Company Tulsa, Oklahoma") on the title page, the same stamp (not crossed out) on the head edge, and the pocket used to hold the library's due date card (with a white label containing title and catalogue information) mounted on the back paste-down. Binding shows very slight signs of wear around the edges and the spine, otherwise in very good condition.

WorldCat 8965301 (6 copies).

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

276. 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

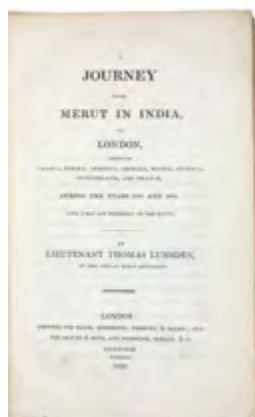
277. LOUTFI, Galal / JABER, Ali S[alama]. Geology of the Upper Albian-Campanian Succession in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia, Neutral Zone, Offshore Area. Paper No. 62 (B-3).

[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 microfacies of four different kinds of limestone in a total of 33 figures.

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

OCLC 716527649.



Travelling the Gulf after the sack of Ras al-Khaimah

278. 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

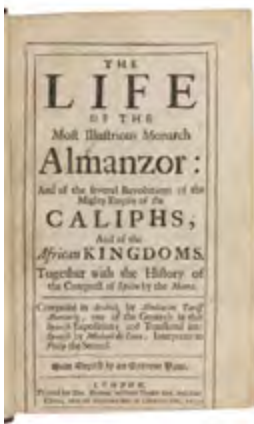
First edition. – Rare travel report by the British lieutenant Thomas Lumsden, who journeyed from Meerut near Delhi down the Ganges to Calcutta, then onwards by boat to the Arabian Gulf and by land through Persia (Iran), the Caucasus, and southern Russia. A German translation appeared in the same year (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

279. [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.

Motoring through the Maghreb

280. [MAGHREB TRAVEL]. Photo album.

[Libya and Tunisia as well as Italy, ca. 1930]. Oblong 4to (280 × 204 mm). 112 vintage black-and-white photographs (ca. 13 × 18 cm), frequently captioned in German in white ink, on 56 black paper leaves (plus two blank leaves at the end). Contemporary green card boards, block-bound with string. € 2,000

A fine album of excellent original travel photographs, assembled by a party of young men from Germany, Austria and Hungary travelling through Northern Africa in the late 1920s or very early 1930s. A total of 36 photos show scenes from Libya: the cave dwellings in the jebels, the Arab and especially Jewish population, a Bedouin tent, Italian officers in Aziziya,



but also a group portrait of the travellers leaning on their motorcar. A few pictures show the European tourists laughingly taunting the local children with cigarettes for which they let the youngsters grapple.

Via Malta (6 photos, some depicting warships in the harbour) the party sailed on to Tunis, where no fewer than 32 photographs cover the port, the Al-Zaytuna Mosque, Spahis and French officers on horseback, and a wealth of street scenes: the old town with its souks, Bab Souika square, gypsies, veiled women, water salesmen, men in coffee houses, and a Christian butchery. The remainder of the album shows scenes from the return journey through Italy: Cagliari and Sardinia (6), Civitavecchia (3), Livorno (5), Genoa (1), and Milan (23). A well-preserved ensemble of amateur travel photographs from a region more frequently captured in military photography but rarely visited at the time by affluent European tourists with high-quality cameras.

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

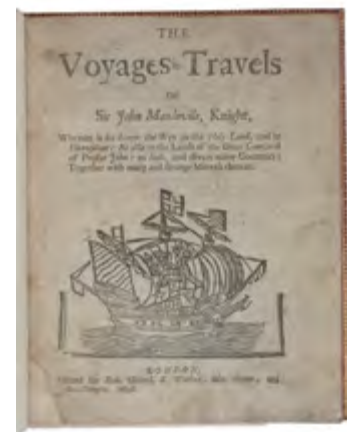
281. MANDEVILLE, John. The voyages & travels of Sir John Mandevile, Knight, ... to the Holy Land, and to Hierusalem: as also to the lands of the Great Caan, and of Prestor John: to Inde, and divers other countries.

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

282. MANZONI, Renzo. El Yemen. 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*

283. [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.



The first report on the Royal Cache

284. 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 gilt-stamped 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-Bahri 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-Bahri 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

285. 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.



*Very rare important history on the recovery of Egypt
from the French by Muhammad Ali Pasha*

286. MENGIN, Felix. Geschiedenis van Egypte, onder de regering van Mohammed-Ali of verhaal der staatkundige en militaire gebeurtenissen, die plaats gehad hebben sedert het vertrek der Franschen tot in 1823.

Amsterdam, Johannes Christoffel van Kesteren, 1828. 2 volumes. 8°. With 8 engraved plates and 2 engraved folding maps. Contemporary half sheepskin, marbled sides, red morocco spine label with title in gold. € 1,750

First and only Dutch edition of an important historical work on Egypt, describing extensively and in great detail Egypt's history in all its aspects from the end of the French expedition to Muhammad Ali Pasha's dramatic reforms of Egyptian society and culture when he recovered Egypt from the French occupation under Napoleon as commander in the Albanian Ottoman military force. The work is sought-after for its extensive appendix containing an early chronicle of the Wahhabis, with an account of the sack of Derriejh. Mengin's history covers not only Egypt, but also other parts of the Arabian Peninsula, more specific the region between the Nile, Red Sea (Arabian Gulf) and Persian Gulf.

Felix Mengin was a French merchant, historian and writer, who came to Egypt with the mission of Napoléon Bonaparte. He was a temporary French consul in Cairo. Mengin wrote several books about the history of Egypt, including the present one, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries during the reign of Muhammad Ali Pasha. Muhammad Ali Pasha ruled Egypt from 1805 till 1848 and is often considered to be the founder of modern Egypt, but at the height of his rule he also controlled Sudan, Hejaz and the entire Levant besides Egypt. The present edition appears the only complete set we could trace to have been offered for sale and only 8 copies are held institutionally worldwide.

With remnants of an old shelf mark on the spine of volume 1. Bindings somewhat worn and rubbed, especially around the edges and spine. Some very light browning, small spots and minor stains in both volumes, some light creases and some minor thumbing, with a small tear in the folding map of vol. 2, which is also browned and somewhat foxed. Overall in good condition. Very rare complete set of this work.

WorldCat 825776223 (8 copies). Cf. Atabey 802; Gay 91; Macro 1577 (French ed.); not in Blackmer. Cf. Cook, 'On the origins of Wahhabism', in: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society 2, no. 2 (July 1992), pp. 191–202.



Field guide for officers during the Mesopotamian campaign (1914–1918), with a folding map

287. [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



288. 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 "Naukeeurige 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.

Fly Misrair Comet 4c Jet

289. [MISRAIR / United Arab Airlines]. *Fly Misrair Comet 4c Jet. The First Jet-Operator in the Middle-East.*

Rome, Tamsone, 1959/1960. Folding brochure. 440 × 380 mm.

€ 500

Brochure advertising the Comet 4c Jet, the "first jet-operator of the Middle East", showing the air routes and various destinations such as Jeddah, Khartoum, Kuwait, London and Rome.

Inaugurated in 1952, the de Havilland DH.106 Comet was the world's first commercial jet airliner. The last variant, the Comet 4c, first flew on 31 October 1959. Ordered by Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, Misrair (later United Arab Airlines), and Sudan Airways, it was the most popular Comet variant and made its final flight in 1997.

Somewhat faded; some tears.



*The pinnacle of Coptic church architecture in Egypt:
the churches the Red and White Monastery near Sohag*

290. MONNERET DE VILLARD, Ugo. Les couvents près de Sohâg (Deyr el-Abiad et Deyr el-Ahmar).

Milan, Tipografia Pontif. Arciv. S. Giuseppe, 1925–1926. 2 volumes. 4°. With 222 numbered photographic prints and plans bound at the end of each volume and numerous small illustrations printed with the text. Contemporary half green cloth, beige paper sides, grey endpapers. € 2,500

First edition of a very rare two-part monograph dedicated to the churches of the 4th-century Red Monastery (Deir al-Ahmar) and 5th-century White Monastery (Deir el-Abyad) in Egypt, two Coptic Orthodox monasteries near the Egyptian city of Sohag. The work was written by Ugo Monneret de Villard (1881–1954), one of the main 20th-century Italian scholars on Islamic, Coptic and oriental art history, architecture and archaeology. The present work is one of the results of his systematic exploration of Egypt from 1921–1928. Monneret de Villard's work was appreciated at the highest academic levels. The work was privately printed in Milan under the auspices of the Comité de conservation des monuments de l'art arabe. Both the Red and White Monastery were among the first Christian monasteries in Egypt and nowadays they are among the most famous ones.

It is a highly important work in the field of Egypt church architecture, more specific of Christian antiquities in Egypt and Coptic monasticism and architecture.

Paper sides of the bindings with some minor stains and a little discoloured, paper at lower left edge on the front board of vol. II a little loose, corners slightly bumped, only a few spots and stains throughout, overall in very good condition.

Cf. A. Kingsley Porter, 'Les couvents près de Sohâg', in: Speculum 2 (1927), 3, p. 356.



Photographs taken by the author between 1905 and 1915

291. 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

292. [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

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

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

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



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

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

The first scientific account of Petra

294. 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.



Napoleon's order to establish boards of trade in Egypt

295. NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). Document signed (“Bonaparte”).

Cairo, “le 26 fructidor an 6” [12 September 1798]. Small folio (227 × 345 mm). 1 page. On headed stationery. Framed and glazed (320 × 441 mm). € 7,500

A scribal order to establish boards of trade in several Egyptian cities. Napoleon writes to his general in Cairo, requesting the names of such persons suitable to staff the Cairo board, mentioning that the board members for Rosette, Alexandria and Damiette will be named by the generals in charge there, and concluding with a request for three copies of the order, intended for the other generals: “Vous trouverez cy joint l’ordre p. l’établissement d’un tribunal de commerce. Faites moi passer les noms de ceux qui vous croyez devoir composer le tribunal de caire. Quant aux tribunaux de rosette, d’alexandrie et de damiette, les généraux commandant en place en nommeront les membres. Je vous prie de me faire passer aujourd’huy trois copies de cet ordre pour être envoyée à ces généraux [...]”. With a handwritten postscript, presumably by the recipient, passing on the order to his colleagues in Alexandria, Rosette and Damiette (dated Cairo, “27 fructidor an 6” [13 September 1798]). Very slightly brownstained in places; upper margin somewhat dust-toned. A fine document of Napoleon’s efforts to set up French colonial administration in Egypt.



An executive order in Napoleon's hand, with a substantial letter in Arabic



296. 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 Ūleich, who has been detained on suspicion of committing a “prétention de caffé” against Adbullah Bacha. Mohammad al-Mahdi declares that, whoever might be the owner of the

“caffé” in question, Sheikh Ahmed himself (“homme de bien”) has never had any contact with Abdullah Bacha, and that he feels sure that Napoleon (as “Général-en-chef”) would not wish to create dissension amongst people who have nothing to do with the matter. Indeed, Napoleon orders the release of Sheikh Ahmed ben Ūleieh: “[...] Le commandant de la place fera sortir le dit homme et mettre en liberte, Bonaparte [...]”. The contemporary French translation and Napoleon’s two-line autograph reply, with instructions to have the complaint from the Divan forwarded to Citoyen Poussielgue, are written above the Arabic text, on 29 Brumaire. Whilst documents signed by Napoleon are not uncommon, this manuscript contains an executive order in his hand, signed twice. It is also notable for the presence of the substantial letter from Mohammad al-Mahdi in Arabic, to which he is responding, complete with the stamp of the Divan at the foot of the page. Light browning to upper margin, otherwise in excellent condition.

Typescript drafts of the 1957 Petroleum Act

297. NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. Petroleum Act.

[Iran], July 1957. Folio. Together 39 pp.

€ 15,000

Three typescript drafts in French and English of the 1957 Petroleum Act, a pioneering document of contractual relationships in the oil industry. The personal copies of Fuad Rouhani (1907–2004), later the first Secretary General of OPEC, with his annotations.

In the years immediately following the signing of the 1954 Consortium Agreement, the historic agreement that provided Western oil companies with 50% ownership in Iranian oil production, the fledgling national Iranian oil Industry received an enormous moral boost from the exploration activities conducted around Qom. The discovery of the Alborz oilfield and the Sarajeh gas field by the Iranian Oil Company not only proved Iran’s growing technical capacity but it also helped to give Iran a prestige not hitherto enjoyed by any other oil producing and exporting country. Against this background it is therefore hardly surprising that when Enrico Mattei, the Chairman of ENI (the Italian State Oil Company), decided to look for oil supplies in the Middle East by offering new contractual terms, he should turn to Iran and that the government of Iran and the NIOC should greet him with open arms. What had prompted Mattei to come forward with the participation formula was his resentment at the treatment he had received from the major oil companies by being excluded from the Consortium Agreement. Since access to crude oil resources was of utmost importance for Italy and ENI, a way had to be found for entry into the Middle East oil scene. NIOC and ENI thus pioneered a new form of contractual relationship, thereafter known as 75/25 profit sharing, breaking the hallowed fifty-fifty arrangement and heralding a new era in international oil agreements.

Traces of stapling; margins somewhat worn.



Key source for British maritime and military history

298. 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

299. [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*

300. 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*

301. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Beschryving van Arabië, 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

302. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Description de l’Arabie, faite sur des observations propres et des avis recueillis dans les lieux mêmes.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S. J. Baalde / J. van Schoonhoven & Co., 1774. 4°. With engraved title (in counted preliminaries), 25 engraved plates (8 folding, including large engraved map of the Yemen, in partial colour) and a folding table. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped red morocco label over marbled green boards. Marbled endpapers.

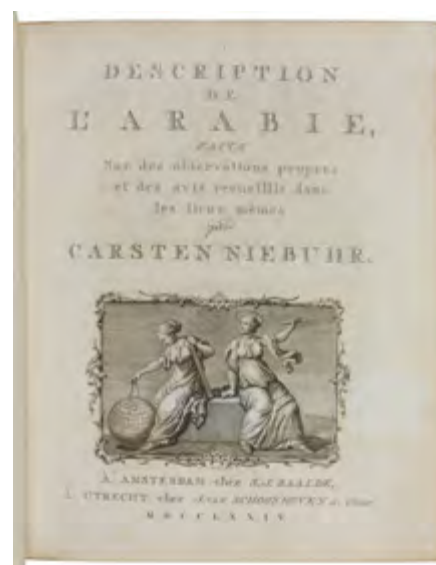
€ 3,500

Second French edition, translated from the German (“Beschreibung von Arabien”) by F. L. Mourier. Includes Niebuhr’s famous map of the Yemen and Arabic specimens from the Qur’an, with added hand colouring to indicate vowel sounds. “L’on voit [...] sur la IV et V planche, une feuille copiée d’un Korân, qui est écrit sur du parchemin et conservé comme un grand thresor dans la collection de livres faites par l’Académie Dsjamea el ashar à Kahira, parce qu’on croit, que le Calife Omar l’a écrit de sa propre main. Mais quand Omar ne l’auroit pas écrit, cette feuille est toujours très ancienne et par là-même remarquable” (Chauvin).

This is the famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. “Niebuhr’s comprehensive description [...] was the best and most authentic of the day. Many subsequent travellers have acknowledged their debt to him, and only on a few minor points have they shown him to be in error. He was scientifically and philosophically minded, cautious and steady, and hardly the man to masquerade in Mekkah or wander with the Bedouins, but few contributed more solidly to the study of Arabia” (Atabey).

Binding a little rubbed, spine professionally repaired. A good, wide-margined copy in a contemporary binding from the library of the French historian, archaeologist, numismatist, and orientalist Victor Langlois (1829–69) with his cancelled ownership handwritten to the flyleaf.

Chauvin X, p. 57, no. 128; XII, p. 288, no. 1206. 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

303. 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

304. 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.



Travels Through Arabia and Description of Arabia – second English edition

305. NIEBUHR, [Carsten] / HERON, Robert (transl.). Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East [...].

Perth, R. Morison junior, 1799. 12mo. 2 vols. With 8 engraved plates and one engraved folding map of the Arabian Gulf. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine-title. All edges sprinkled red.

€ 7,500



Second edition in English of Niebuhr's excellent account of his travels in the Middle East, Egypt, Persia, India and Arabia. The first volume was adapted from Niebuhr's "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien" (1774) and the second from his "Beschreibung von Arabien" (1772). Previously published in Edinburgh in 1792.

Corners and hinges professionally repaired. With near-contemporary manuscript presentation note to flyleaves: "presented to the Glenberrie Sunday School Library by G. M". Later pencil ownership of the Scottish dentist and naturalist E. G. H. Lightfoot, dated Aberdeen 1953. Some additional pencil notes to pastedown and flyleaf of volume I, including brief biographical notes on Niebuhr in Lightfoot's handwriting.

ESTC T176314. Howgego, to 1800, N24. Hünersdorff, p. 108r. OCLC 5416838. Cf. Weber II, 550. Macro 1700. Atabey 873-874 (other eds).

First edition of Niebuhr in Arabic

306. 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"

307. NIEBUHR, Carsten, cartographer and explorer (1733–1815). Autograph letter signed ("Niebuhr").

Meldorf, 9 April 1780. 4°. 2 pp. Framed.

€ 18,500



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

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

Of the utmost rarity.

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

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

[Hoeven (near Breda)?], 1785. Folio. Manuscript in Dutch, written in ink on paper, with two loosely inserted supplements (2 bifolia), with a calligraphic title-page and 39 pages of (mostly) ink and grey ink wash drawings, plus a small drawing of an inscription and a few written examples in the text. Contemporary half canvas, sides covered with printed pattern paper. € 75,000

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



The only Portuguese manual on the typesetting of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic, for compositors of the Impressão Regia

309. OLIVEIRA, Custodio José de. Diagnôsis typografica dos caracteres gregos, hebraicos, e arabigos, addiccionada com algumas notas sobre a divisão orthografica da language latina, e outras da Europa, ...

Lisbon, Impressão Regia, 1804. 4°. Text set in roman, Hebrew, Greek and Arabic type. With a small Portuguese woodcut coat of arms on the title-page and 4 engraved plates on 2 leaves bound at the end of the book. Later blue paper wrappers. € 4,850

First and only edition of an instruction manual for the compositors of the Portuguese Impressão Regia on the proper setting of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic type. It was written by Custodio José de Oliveira (d. 1812), professor of Greek at the Colégio Real dos Nobres in Lisbon and one of the Directores Litterarios of the Impressão Regia, serving until 1807, for which he wrote the present work. The present work is identified as "very useful" by Innocencio and according to him, it was the only Portuguese manual on typesetting he knew so far. Oliveira shows in both the tables and inserts within the text the alphabets and numbers in Greek, Hebrew and Arabic with their roman equivalents. The last four plates (printed on both sides of two leaves) show common ligatures and abbreviations in Greek. The present copy of this very rare work is complete with



all plates, the “Prefação aos compositores typograficos” (numbered I-VIII) and the 7-leaf dedication, all bound at the end of the book. An important work on the subject of typesetting and the only work on this topic known in Portuguese. With the bookplate of Américo Cortez Pinto (1896–1979) on the front wrapper, a Portuguese physician, writer, poet and historian who also wrote some works on the art of printing. Front wrapper half loose and back wrapper loose, spine partly gone, wrappers a little frayed, discoloured and slightly stained. Paper edges slightly frayed as it is an untrimmed copy, sometimes with the bolts unopened. Some marginal staining, very minor foxing, but overall a very rare work on printing and typography which is still in fine condition. Bigmore & Wyman, *A bibliography of printing II*, p. 90; Innocencio II, 461; *The literature of printing: a catalogue of the library illustrative of the history and art of typography, calcography and lithography of Richard M. Hoe*, p. 85. Not in Porbase.

*Unpublished source on Oman navigation: illustrated logbook
recording the laying of the telegraph sea cable off the Omani coast in 1859*

310. [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 Madrakah and Ras Al Hadd (Oman), Charna Island and Karachi (Pakistan). Six larger entries, occupying up to two pages of text, describe the topography, landmarks, soundings and economy of Karachi, Zabargad Island, and Muscat Cove, which latter harbour is said to be “formed by Muscat Island on the east and Ras Muscat on the West, it is one mile deep by half a mile wide with 12 fms at entrance, decreasing to 3 fathoms ahead of the town. It is defended by two ... batteries on the island, one on the height to the seat of town and two on Ras Muscat. They are all in a state of decay. The entrance to the cove is difficult to make out when coming from the eastward ... The exports of Muscat are wheat, dried fish, dates and cattle, the imports being European and Indian manufactured goods, sugar, etc. The revenue is about £100,000. The Imaum’s Palace faces the water, his army generally consists of from 10 to 12,000 men, and the fleet of 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, a transport and brig, the greater part of the Navy having been removed to Zanzibar, the Captains of these vessels being educated at Bombay or Calcutta. Supplies of all kind are cheap and plentiful. Boats may be hired thro’ the medium of the Agent of the Indian Government for the shipment of coals” (26 November 1859).

Illustrated with eight well-executed ink-drawn charts, showing the tracks of Cyclops in the Red and Arabian Seas, as well as the harbours of Muscat Cove and other places. Five beautiful ink sketches show the city of Muscat, “Hallani Bluff from Addington Cove” (Al-Hallaniyah, the largest of the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Oman), Ras Fartak (Yemen), Karachi harbour, and Colombo. Overall, an important content-rich source on the early history of the submarine telegraph cable around the Arabian Peninsula to British India.

The natural and cultural heritage of Oman

311. [OMAN]. The Journal of Oman Studies.

[Muscat], Ministry of Information and Culture / Ministry of National Heritage and Culture, Sultanate of Oman, 1975–1985. 8 issues bound in 11 volumes. Each volume with a frontispiece photographic portrait of Sultan Qaboos bin Said, one in colour. With numerous black-and-white and colour photographic illustrations, maps, plans and charts in the text or as plates. Original printed wrappers. € 1,500

Scholarly journal on the natural and cultural heritage of the Sultanate of Oman. Includes occasional remarks on neighbouring countries, such as a list of documents relating to foreign relations between 1790 to 1970, and mentioning the 1896 treaty between Oman and Abu Dhabi which invested the latter with an annual payment of 3,000 dollars to keep the peace in the al-Buraimi area. For the most part the research focuses on prehistoric times and on early settlements along the Gulf.

Interestingly, one paper points out a scarcity of prehistoric communities in large areas of the present-day United Arab Emirates, as “a paucity of suitable anchorages such as can be found at Abu Dhabi, Umm an-Nar, or Jazirat Yas [...] and a lack of fresh water along the coast from Abu Dhabi to Qatar probably restricted prehistoric settlement in the area” (vol. 4, p. 32). Further addresses matters of social history, discussing the diminishing Shawawi population of Northern Oman, many members of which migrated to more prosperous areas such as Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Bahrain, as well as questions of biology, including papers on falcon breeding as well as the life of the Arabian tahr on the Musandam Peninsula.

Wrappers occasionally slightly worn; interior in excellent condition. An academic publication of great scientific value drawing attention to the rich cultural heritage of Oman.

OCLC 263595432.



Rare travel account

312. 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.

The first travelogue printed in Swedish: rare account of a Swedish nobleman traveling Asia in the 17th century

313. OXENSTIERNA, Bengt / LAURELIUS, Olof. Lijkpredican, öfwer then ädle och högwälborne herre, Herr Bengt Oxenstierna ... Så och en kort relation, om then salige herrens stora förfarenheet, och widt kring om werlden giorda reesor.

Stockholm, Henrich Keyser, 1644. 4°. With woodcut coat-of-arms. Modern marbled boards.

€ 2,500

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

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"

314. 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.

Plan for the division of Palestine

315. [PALESTINE]. Palestine No. 1 1947. Proposals for the Future of Palestine. July, 1946 – February, 1947.

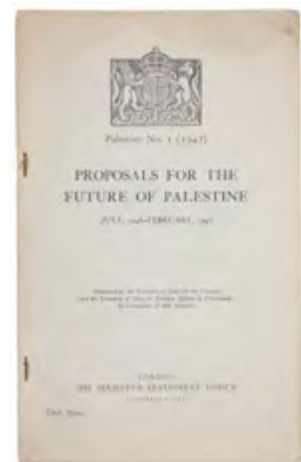
London, H.M.S.O., 1947. 8vo. With a folding map. Original printed wrappers.

€ 1,500

Only edition of this rare pamphlet. “The only chance of peace, and of immediate advance towards self-governing institutions, appears to lie in so framing the constitution of the country as to give to each the greatest practicable measure of power to manage its own affairs”.

An uncommon and important publication, detailing the Morrison-Grady Plan for the division of Palestine into four areas. The plan was based upon the work of British and American “expert delegations”, who believed the political aspirations of the Arab and Jewish communities were irreconcilable and the best course of action was to give them their own territories and autonomy, albeit under a central government.

A little light water-staining to top of front wrapper, otherwise very good. The folding map, titled the “Provincial Autonomy Plan”, shows the four areas: an Arab Province, a Jewish Province, a District of Jerusalem, and a District of the Negeb.



The last years of British rule in Palestine

316. [PALESTINE] – BENNET, Ernest. Photograph album.

Palestine, ca. 1945–1947. Oblong folio (255 × 203 mm). Photograph album containing 223 photographs (from 47 × 65 to 178 × 240 mm) mounted on 18 leaves, with 23 loosely inserted photographs, mostly with handwritten annotations in blue ink to versos. Contemporary metal-ring leatherette binding. With a quantity of relevant ephemera.

€ 7,000



Interesting collection of photographs by a participant in the closing stages of British rule in Palestine. Assembled by Lance Sergeant Ernest Bennet serving in 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards in Palestine, the photographs depict British servicemen on military exercise (Exercise “Bustard”), with Arab inhabitants, riots in Jaffa, military convoys, and troops on patrol. Significant photographs include the British soldiers with a captured Irgun flag and ships docking at Haifa with Jewish Displaced Persons. Bennett often identifies himself with an ink manuscript cross on the photographs. Extremities of binding lightly rubbed. Includes a small collection of personal papers such as correspondence and payslips.

Terrorist methods with mines and booby traps

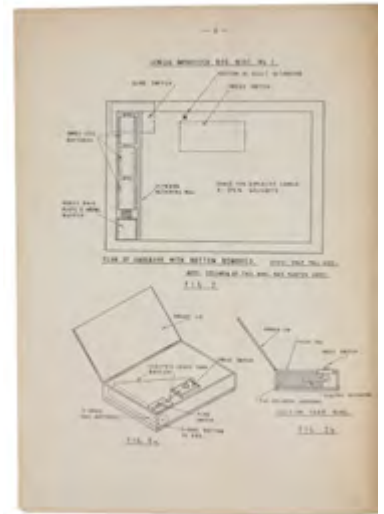
317. [PALESTINE – Jewish insurgency]. (Restricted). Palestine Pamphlet. Terrorist Methods With Mines and Booby Traps.

[Jerusalem], Headquarters, Chief Engineer, Palestine & Transjordan, December 1946. 4to. With frontispiece, 6 plates, and 16 full-page illustrations in the text. Original printed, illustrated buff wrappers. € 4,500

Very rare restricted British Army manual, dealing with the terrorist explosive devices and methods employed by the Zionist insurgents during their paramilitary campaign carried out against British rule in Mandatory Palestine. Includes instructions how to detonate various types of mines and booby traps, as well as a history of terrorist activity in 1946 undertaken by Jewish groups. Plates of various attacks are included, such as the partially destroyed King David Hotel in July 1946, and the demolished building in the David Quarter, Jerusalem, bombed in November 1946. Of that attack the booklet reads, “This incident is included for its illustration of the extreme methods which Jewish Terrorists may employ when planning deliberate murder”.

Wrappers slightly soiled; interior shows occasional brownstaining. An extraordinarily rare survival; only three copies in libraries internationally: National Library of Israel; Johns Hopkins University; University of Toronto Fisher Rare Book Collection.

OCLC 233992872.



The Mandate Reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan

318. [PALESTINE – Mandate Reports to the League of Nations]. Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [...] on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

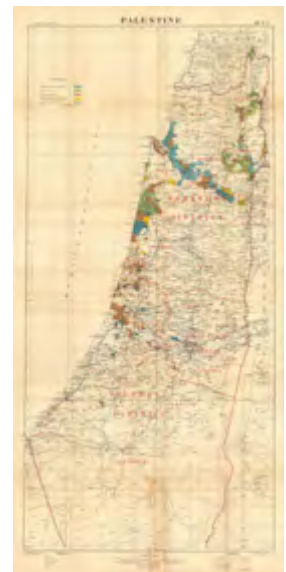
London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1921–39. Large 8°. 29 volumes bound in 5. Includes 33 folding maps and 5 folding diagrams, a number of which colour-printed. Modern half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped titles to spines. € 25,000

A near-complete run of mandate reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1921 onwards, mostly published under Britain's mandate from the League of Nations, comprising both the relevant Colonial series and the Command Papers series as presented to parliament.

As early as 1920, when the joint British, French and Arab military administration over the formerly Ottoman Levantine provinces was transformed into a civil authority, Britain's High Commissioner of Palestine was required to file regular reports to the Colonial Office on the operations of this new administration. From 1922 onwards, when Britain was granted the Mandate for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, these reports were adapted for the Council of the League of Nations. They cover the finances and taxation, customs and trade, law and legislation, education, public health, public transport and immigration in Mandatory Palestine, also detailing the various security problems and sectarian strife in the territory and covering the establishment of the Palestine Gendarmerie, its transformation into the Palestine Police Force, the introduction of military units and sources and causes of violence. The reports were discontinued with the advent of the Second World War.

Extensive sets as ours are extremely rare in the trade; the last set sold at auction did not contain a single volume of the Command Papers series (Christie's 2016, sale 12051, lot 366), as present here.

Cf. Khalidi/Khadduri, *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict. An annotated bibliography*, nos. 1569, 1633, 1641–3 & 1647.



Early images of British military service in the Middle East

319. [PALESTINE / TRANSJORDAN – Royal Air Force]. No. 1 and No 2 Armoured Car Companies, RAF.

Three photograph albums. Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan, 1922–1925. 3 albums (all oblong 8vo) containing a total of 371 original photographs: 1) 71 photos (mostly 68 × 110 mm or 137 × 87 mm, with a few other variant sizes) mounted on 12 leaves, one loose photograph inserted. 2) 120 photos (mostly 60 × 85 mm, 90 × 140 mm or 84 × 135 mm, with a few other variant sizes) mounted on 12 leaves. 3) 181 photos (57 × 85 mm, 82 × 56 mm or 65 × 102 mm, with a few other variant sizes) mounted on 18 leaves. Original cloth-backed papered boards or imitation leather card binding; one album lacking covers. € 8,500

Large collection of early images of British military service in the Middle East, with historically important images of Faisal I of Iraq and his brother, Abdullah I of Jordan. One album, compiled by a member of No. 1 Armoured Car Company, is dated 1922 and is mainly focused on Egypt, while the other two contain a wide range of images from both sides of the Jordan, including a large aerial view of the Rest Camp at Jaffa, Amman (a mix of tourist views of the Roman theatre and remains of Turkish military transport), Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Sarafand Camp and Ramleh Military Cemetery. The twin implements of British imperial military control in the form of armoured cars (Rolls Royce and Lancier) and aircraft (including Vimy and Vernon) are well represented. King Faisal I of Iraq is seen visiting Amman, while another shows his brother Abdullah I of Jordan arm-in-arm with an unidentified British political figure.

Covers with paper tears and some losses particularly to lower cover; extremities rubbed. A fine survival.



Directory of the tribes of the Transjordan districts – author's presentation copy

320. 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*

321. 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 birth-place 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.

Rare Guide to Iraq

322. [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.

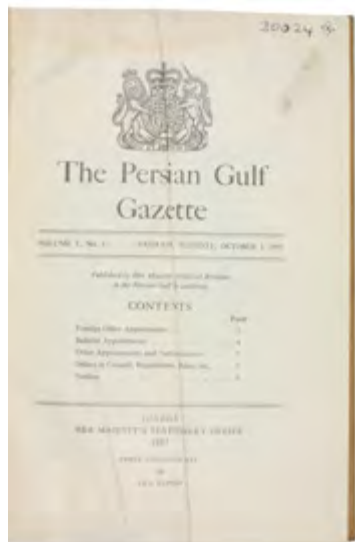
A few small stains to wrappers, a little dusty, otherwise very good. Rare, with no copies in Copac/Jisc or OCLC. We have only been able to trace one example, located at the Imperial War Museum.



Legislation in the Gulf States

323. [PERSIAN GULF GAZETTE]. Her Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf Gazette. Volumes 5 and 6.

Bahrain / London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957–1959. Small folio. Eight issues and eight supplements (1 October 1957 to 1 August 1959), bound in one. Vol. 5 (nos. 1–4 & supplements 18–21); vol. 6 (nos. 1–4 & supplements 22–25). Contemporary sand buckram; red and black labels with gilt lettering to spine, 'Foreign Office' stamped in black to upper cover. € 7,500



Two early volumes from the highly important “Persian Gulf Gazette”, which ran from 1953 to 1972. Published in the final decades before the independence of the Gulf States, it is a fascinating record of the waning of direct British involvement in the governments of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States (now the United Arab Emirates).

The “Gazette” was a quarterly publication containing notices of anything relevant to Britain’s jurisdiction in the aforementioned States, from political appointments to new Orders and Regulations. It was sold at H.M. Political Agencies in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Dubai, as well as at H.M. Consulate, Muscat. Supplements were published with each issue, printing the Orders and Regulations in full. These include all manner of regulations – often created in response to rapidly developing infrastructure – covering, inter alia, employment, shipping, patents and the penal system.

Provenance: withdrawn from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library with stamps to endpapers. Some very minor dampstaining to the top edge of textblock, handwritten ink reference numbers to some title-pages, rest of interior clean and fresh. Very well preserved. Though fairly well-held institutionally, original issues (not to mention volumes and runs) are rare in commerce.

The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd

324. [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

325. 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.

Western tourists in Israel shortly after the Six-Day War in 1967 captured by a Dutch photographer

326. [PHOTOGRAPHY – THIRD ARAB-ISRAELI WAR – ISRAEL] DORY, Bianca. [Album with photographs showing parts of Israeli captured territories including the Golan Heights, the West Bank, parts of Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula].



Israel, 1967. Oblong album (ca. 20 × 26 cm); photographs in slightly varying sizes (ca. 18.5 × 24 cm). 44 silver gelatin photographs. Grey faux-leather photo album with a small white label on the front board: “42 x Israël 1967 23–24–25 Juli”. € 4,500

A rare collection of fascinating original photographs capturing the first Western tourists in Israel and Israeli captured territories approximately a month after the Six-Day War in 1967 by Dutch journalist and photographer Bianca Maria Dony. The 44 photos in the album show the passenger ship SS Pegasus, soldiers, local people in the streets of Jerusalem and other cities, an early war monument, checkpoints, destroyed military vehicles and other remnants of the war. The album is from the archive of the photographer; some of these photographs were sold to and published in national (Dutch) and international newspapers and magazines, while others remained unpublished.

Bianca Dony was part of a group of 150 Christian tourists from various European countries, who were now – after the Israeli capture of these areas – able to visit the holy places in the old city of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and other places that had previously been inaccessible. The tourists in the present photographs were the first of many and Dony took this opportunity to not only document the trip itself but also the general aftermath of the war.

With an additional leaf in the inside front pocket of the album containing notes of how many photographs were sold to different newspapers and magazines (including 10 to the “Haagsche Courant”), written in blue and red ink and in pencil. Added to the first photograph in the album is a newspaper clipping from the “Jerusalem Post” with the

headline “Haifa direct to old city for first time” about the first tourists visiting Israel after the Six-Day War. Some of the clear plastic inserts have small round white stickers on them with different abbreviations, connecting the photographs to the newspapers and magazines that (possibly) printed them (for example “HC” for Haagsche Courant etc.). 3 photographs are loosely inserted into the album and 2 of these are duplicates of other photos in the album, the 2 duplicates contain a blue stamp “foto bianca dony 147 Malakkastraat Den Haag – Tel. 5582540 Giro 303814” and a manuscript caption in red ink on the back. Most other photographs are simply numbered in pencil on the back. This rare collection of 44 historically significant photographs is in very good condition.

Cf. Rebecca L. Stein, “Souvenirs of conquest: Israeli occupations as tourist events”, International Journal of Middle East Studies, vol. 40, no. 4 (2008) pp. 647–669.

*One of the earliest sources on the Congo and central Africa,
complete with all plates and maps*

327. 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”*

328. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). *Naturae historiarum libri XXXVII. E castigacionibus 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

329. 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 Mauricii 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

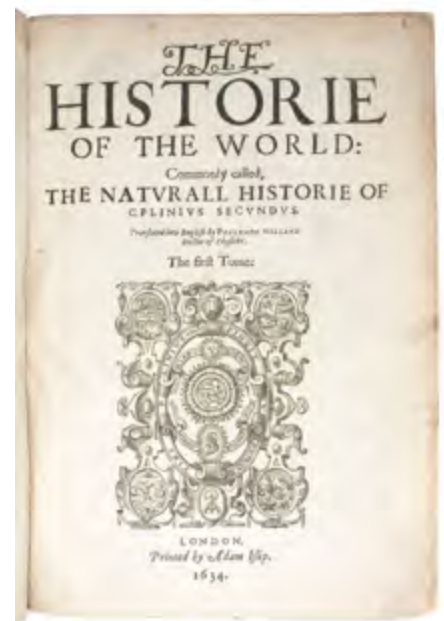
330. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). *The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.*

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*



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

Utrecht, Rotterdam & Amsterdam, Gijsbert Tieme and Abraham van Paddenburg; Jacobus Bosch and Reinier Arrenberg; Martinus de Bruyn, 1776–86. 4°. 3 vols. (in 6 parts) bound as 6. With 205 engraved folding plates, including maps, plans, views and other illustrations, depicting temples, antiquities, plants, animals, etc. Contemporary half calf, gold fillets and two title-labels on spines, sprinkled paper sides. € 15,000

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

"Pococke travelled extensively in Europe from 1733 to 1736 and continued on to the Levant, reaching Alexandria in September 1737. He remained three years in the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece. His book describes these journeys but not necessarily in chronological order. The plates of antiquities are after drawings by Pococke himself

... Pococke achieved a great reputation with this publication; the work was very popular during his lifetime and was praised by Gibbon" (Blackmer). "The quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost" (ODNB).

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

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

*Splendidly illustrated collection of Urdu patriotic poems by the last King of Awadh,
beautifully bound in gold-tooled morocco*

332. [POETRY MANUSCRIPT]. WAJID 'Ali Shah. Diwan-i-Akhtar: poems of Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh.

29 Rabi II 1276 [= 25 November 1859]. Folio. The Urdu text is written in Perso-Arabic script in the nasta'liq calligraphic style. It is written in black (and occasionally in red) ink in two columns, each line of text is separated from the next by gold painted horizontal borders and the two columns are separated by detailed feather- and/or leaf-like vertical decorations in gold, red, blue and green. All margins are completely and beautifully decorated with wildly varying floral patterns in red, blue, and green, and extensively highlighted in gold. On some pages the marginal decorations include some text in red ink, written in the same hand as the main text. Handsome dark green (almost black) morocco, elaborately gold-tooled in imitation of European decorated bindings and almost certainly using decorating tools that were previously owned by a European binder. Still showing parts of the Mughal and Persian binding construction. With marbled paste-downs, yellow edges and gold- and blind-tooled board edges. € 35,000

An exquisitely illustrated and highlighted in gold manuscript, containing Urdu poetry by the famous last King of Oudh (Awadh), in a beautifully gold-tooled morocco binding. The text in Perso-Arabic script in two columns is surrounded by splendid floral decorations in the margins. The collections of poems are in general considered to be an important work of patriotic Urdu poetry. In some poems the poet-king's "sense of injured pride and undeserved



persecution, which mood also characterises the general mood of the native [Oudh/Awadh] populace. The refrain of one of his poems: “Fare thee well, my countrymen”, has become a popular quotation.” (Kanda).

Wajid Ali Shah (also known as Abul Mansoor Mirza Muhammad Wajid Ali Shah, 1822–1887) was the eleventh and last King of Awadh (also Nawab of Awadh or Nawab of Oudh) from 1847 until 1856. His kingdom was long protected by the British East India Company by a treaty, but was eventually annexed in 1856. The King was thus “made redundant” and his properties confiscated and even plundered. He was subsequently exiled to a suburb of Calcutta, where he lived out the rest of his life on a relatively generous pension. Aside from his royal duties, he was a poet, playwright, dancer and generally a great patron of the arts in Oudh – North India.

With inscriptions in black ink in the upper-outer corner of the leaves, possibly page numbering in Eastern Arabic (Persian/Urdu) numerals. The binding shows slight signs of wear, barely affecting the beautiful gold-tooled decorations. The whole manuscript is interleaved with protective tissue paper. Otherwise in good condition. A beautifully bound and excellently illuminated manuscript containing poetry by the last King of Awadh.

For the poet: Kanda, Masterpieces of patriotic Urdu poetry, p. 61.

Coloured de luxe issue

333. 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

334. 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

335. 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

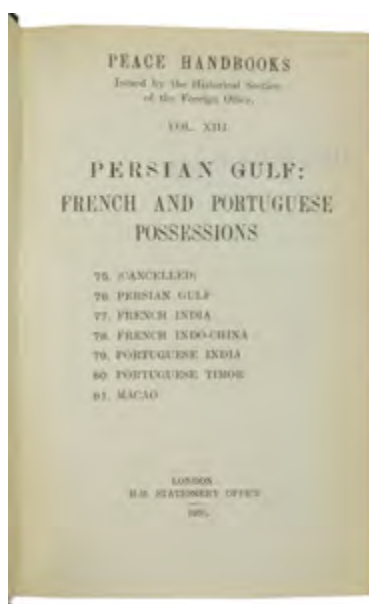


Very scarce first edition of this splendid, unsurpassed standard work on Islamic art. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab and using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried 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



336. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]. – FOREIGN OFFICE). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions. Peace Handbook.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8°. Publisher's printed green cloth.

€ 4,500

A manual of “geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political” information compiled for the British delegates to the Peace Conference that took place in Versailles in 1919, here issued “for public use” for the first time (see no. 224 in this catalogue for the confidential 1919 issue). The extensive section on the Arabian coastal regions includes not only detailed statistics (giving the population of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah at 6,000, 20,000, and 15,000 inhabitants, respectively), but also, in a separate appendix, the full text of the treaties signed between the United Kingdom and the Sheikhs and rulers of the “Trucial Coast” in 1820 and 1853, including the names of all signatories: Sh. Hassan bin Rahmah for Ras al-Khaimah, Sh. Shakhboub for Abu Dhabi, Sh. Zayed bin Syf for Dubai, Sh. Sultan bin Suggur for Sharjah, Sh. Rashid bin Hamid for Ajman, Sh. Abdullah bin Rashid for Umm al-Quwayn, etc.

Issued as vol. XIII of the “Peace Handbooks” by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. Binding slightly stained. Withdrawn from the University Library of Manchester (their ownership, bookplate, and deaccession stamp to endpapers). Rare.

OCLC 28122772.

Confidential air route book

337. [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

338. 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

339. 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” (Hünnersdorff/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”

340. REBELLO DA SILVA, Luis Augusto, et al. (eds.). Corpo diplomatico Portuguez. Contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. Small folio. 15 vols. (final vol. in 2 parts), uniformly bound in half tan sheep over decorated boards, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves. Some original printed wrappers bound within. All edges sprinkled. € 18,500

First editions; all that was published of this massive project. The “Corpo diplomatico” deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman Curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents from the 16th and 17th centuries. The



Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited – frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India” – provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers (“the Saracens are thrown into confusion”; “our men attacked and burned maritime towns belonging to the Saracens, situated on the mainland”; cf. vol. I, p. 116f.). Many volumes, but VII through XI in particular, contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz): “Ormuz, que he cabeça de todo o Reino de Ormuz [...] e na dita Cidade de Ormuz fortaleza minha com muita gente de christãos portuguezes” (II, 374); “o vejo, que se se faz guerra ao Turco e Vossa Alteza quer, sem despesa de quasi nada, o Egipto e Suria e Arabia seraom vossos” (III, 243); “e asy mandou que se reteuessem todas as naos, que viessem da India a Judá e a Meca” (397); “se entende hum muito boom socedimento pella armada de Vossa Alteza na ilha de Banrrehem [= Bahrain] de que se deve ter muito contentamento assi pella reputação” (VIII, 372); “e depois em Ormuz poderia saber o acontecimento de Baharem” (468); “toda a costa de Melinde ate Moçambique e assi da outra de Adem ate Ormuz quererão por alguma d aquellas tentar ardis [...] A Baçora vai tambem muita somma de especiaria” (IX, 110f.); “O negocio he grave e de muita consideração e em ser muita a somma da speciaria que vem pello mar Roxo ao Cayro e pello de Ormuz a Bacora” (135); “Andre Ribeiro que com João de Lisboa foi cativo em Mazcate” (175); etc.

Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochin, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “cristãos novos”, the Jesuits, the Council of Trent, Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675.

Marginal spotting in vol. XV, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear pastedown of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95. OCLC 55783574.

Islamic Texts on the Christian Crusades

341. [REINAUD, (Joseph-Toussaint)]. Extraits des historiens arabes, relatifs aux guerres des croisades, ouvrage formant, d’après les écrivains musulmans, un récit suivi des guerres saintes, nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée.

[Paris], Imprimerie royale, 1829. 8°. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition of a work on Islamic texts about the Christian crusades, by the French orientalist Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). It gives a French translation of numerous texts and extracts relating to the crusades originally written in Arabic from the 11th to the 15th century by Arab historians, with occasionally some passages in Arabic in the notes. Most of the texts deal with major battles and sieges, Saladin, and victories and deaths of important leaders. The preliminaries include brief biographies of some of the major authors, including Ali ibn al-Athir, Baha ad-Din ibn Shaddad, Imad ad-Din al-Isfahani, Ibn al-Adim and many more. The texts are arranged into different chapters, each devoted to a different stage of the crusades.

The book is in fact the publication of a part of the extensive manuscript by Georges-François Berthereau (1732–94), who collected numerous Arab texts on the crusades, but the publication was prohibited during years following the French Revolution. The book was published as a part of the *Bibliothèque des croisades*, as an addition to the well-known *Histoire des croisades*, written by Joseph François Michaud (1767–1839).

With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

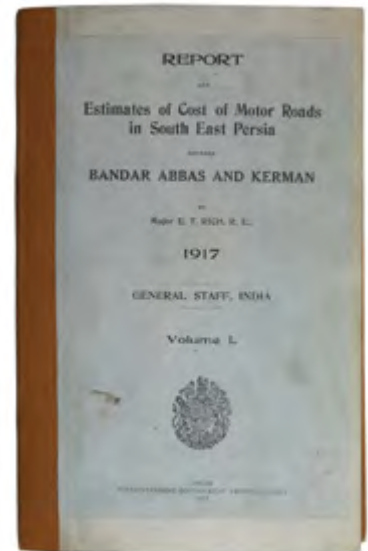
Hage Chahine 3963. Not in Blackmer.



Original archive road survey documents from the Persian campaign of WWI

342. RICH, Edmund Tillotson. Report and Estimates of Cost of Motor Roads in South East Persia Between Bandar Abbas and Kerman.

Delhi/Simla, 1917/1918. Folio. Two parts: 1) Confidential. Survey by Major E. T. Rich, R.E., of routes between Bandar-Abbas and Kerman. General Staff, India. Simla: Government Branch Press, 1917. With 6 maps and plans (2 folding), a proof plate with 2 photo views, and 13 leaves of original manuscript, type-written and printed telegrams related to the report. Both original publisher's wrappers bound in. 2) Confidential. Report by Major E. T. Rich, R.E., on the Construction of Motor Roads in South Persia between Bandar Abbas and Kerman. 1917. General Staff, India. 2 vols. Delhi: Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1918. With 12 leaves of plates (including one proof plate) and 11 maps and plans (6 folding). Occasional red ink notes by Rich in text and on the maps/plans; original publisher's wrappers bound in. Occasional red ink notes by Rich in text and on the maps/plans; both original publisher's wrappers bound in. Custom-made hardcover binding with the first publisher's wrapper of the original report pasted to the front board. With a large folding linen backed map of Persia in the pocket at rear. Addenda. € 12,500



Special custom-bound, historically important archive, containing confidential printed reports, maps and plans, as well as original documents related to the survey of potential routes for a motor road between Bandar Abbas and Kerman in southern Persia. The survey was carried out by E. T. Rich as a part of the Persian campaign during WWI on the special orders of the Chief of General Staff in India. As a part of military operations, Bandar Abbas was occupied by British forces under command of Sir Percy Sykes in March 1916, and the survey was apparently undertaken in order to establish additional supply routes to the war's Persian front. The survey was done between December 1916 and June 1917; a year later Rich was promoted a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.) for his work. Nevertheless, the road never was constructed, probably because of the cardinal changes on the Persian front after the collapse of the Russian front line as a result of the revolution in February 1917.

The volume contains: confidential reports by Rich; printed "Working notes" on the survey; maps and plans of Bandar Abbas, Kerman, and the area in between; telegrams sent to him from the Chief of General Staff (Delhi & Simla), Surveyor General's Office in Calcutta, British Consul in Bandar Abbas; tables with distances and estimates of construction, printed views of the area et al. Several leaves slightly age-toned, but overall a very good custom-made copy.

Supplemented with Rich's copy of a typewritten dispatch from the British Vice-Consul in Bandar Abbas to the Chief of Roodbar (South Persia) Zarghan-us-Saltaneh, dated Bandar Abbas, 2 Dec. 1916, and ample additional material (full list available on request).

"The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf"

343. [ROSNEL, Pierre de]. Le mercure indien, ou, Le tresor des Indes. Paris, Robert Chevillon, 1667. Small 8°. With an engraved coat of arms on the title-pages. Later vellum. € 5,000

First edition of a "much esteemed and sought work" on precious metals, mining and gems, by a French goldsmith. Divided in two parts, the first part "is a mining & metallurgical treatise in which gold, silver, and mercury are described in respect to their mines and methods of mining, purification of ores by smelting or otherwise, and refinement of the metals. Special emphasis is laid upon the mines of the New World" (Sinkankas). The second part, divided into four books, describes numerous types of minerals and gems but also devotes several pages to bezoar stones and their supposed medical properties as described by Arab physicians. Of this part, the second book treats pearls and contains several remarks on the fresh-water pearls of Scotland, which were then highly esteemed. Nevertheless, as the author remarks "The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf, between the island of Hormuz & Basra, near Qatifa, Gombroon & Julfar" (p. 35).



Pierre de Rosnel was goldsmith-in-ordinary to King Louis XIII of France, otherwise little is known of him. In the final part of *Le mercure indien* he “provides a mathematical system for adjusting prices of diamonds upwards at a steepening rate with increasing weight” (Sinkankas), preceding the publication of the standard method of pricing as described by Tavernier. Thumbed and with a few ink stains on the pages and with water stains in the lower margin of the first half of the second part; nevertheless a very good copy.

Carter, *Sea of Pearls, seven thousand years of the industry that shaped the Gulf*, pp. 93–94; Sabin 73297; Sinkankas 5569.

Sedimentation in ocean basins: one of the most fertile areas of study for marine scientists

344. ROSS, D.A. and G. GVIRTZMAN (editors). Sedimentary geology. Special Issue. New aspects of sedimentation in small ocean basins.

Amsterdam, Oxford and New York, Elsevier scientific publishing company, 1979. 24 × 16.5 cm. With approximately 170 maps, graphs, tables, charts and other illustrations in the text. Original publisher’s printed paper wrappers.

€ 350

A special issue of the *Sedimentary Geology* journal concerning the new aspects of sedimentation in small ocean basins, which consists of 15 papers published following the Tenth International Congress on sedimentology, in Jerusalem 1978. The contributing authors are leading scientists in the field of geology, geophysics and oceanography, and are often specialised in studying sedimentation. The (main) editors of this issue are David A. Ross, a scientist (now emeritus) in geology and geophysics at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, in Woods Hole Massachusetts, USA, and G. Gvirtzman, a (former) researcher of the oil research division at the geological survey of Israel.

The subject of small ocean basins (also known as marginal seas), as described in the foreword, are “the most fertile areas of study for marine scientists”. The studies presented in this journal focus on 5 partially or complete isolated basins: the Eastern Mediterranean Sea (also known as the Levantine Sea), the Red Sea including the Gulf of Eilat/Aqaba, the Persian Gulf including the Gulf of Oman, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea.

With a faded purple stamp from the library of the geological institute of the University of Amsterdam on the front and back wrapper and a note in blue ink (“Jast. [=Kast?] 252”) on the front wrapper. With an orange order form for volumes of the *Marine Geology* journal stapled to the half-title. The wrappers are slightly scuffed and the front wrapper is slightly damaged at the lower outer corner and near the foot of the spine. Otherwise in good condition.

WorldCat 252253958 (2 copies) & 756190619 (6 copies).



Letter to Mohammed Salman, the Oil Minister of Iraq

345. ROUHANI, Fuad, first Secretary General of OPEC (1907–2004).

Typescript letter. Tehran, 17 March 1961. 4to. 4 pp. on 4 ff. On headed stationery.

€ 2,800

Draft of a letter to Mohammed Salman, the Oil Minister of Iraq, about the administration of Abadan port, claimed both by Iran and Iraq, reflecting his concern with achieving consent in political matters as well as matters of the oil industry: “The Port of Abadan lies incontestably within the jurisdiction of Iran, and when the Iranian Government takes steps to provide its own harbourmasters in that Port it is doing nothing else than exercising a normal function of administration within its own waters. The past history of this question, and the fact that the Port of Basra has supplied harbourmasters for the Port of Abadan for some time [...] could not possibly deprive Iran of its right as an independent State to exercise sover[e]ignty over its

territory. And yet this is what the attitude of your Government towards this question involves [...] If we cannot remove a difference of this simple nature, in which Iran is so evidently in the right; if the Iranian people are to be told that Iraq wishes to prevent Iran from administering the Port of Abadan in the same manner as Iraq administers, for instance, the Port of Basra; if the surprising statement of General Shawi that this matter concerns not the Iranian State but the Oil Consortium (which is foreign to both of us) is to be represented as the serious view of your Government, then how can we hope ever to achieve that harmony and unity of views and effective position on matters of joint importance, for example in relation to OPEC, which is the first condition of success in the difficult common tasks which lie ahead of us? [...]"

With several corrections; the header "private and confidential" deleted.

Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

346. [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

347. [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").



Both of Saadi's major works

348. SAADI. Bustan and Gulistan.

Persia, ca. 1770 / 18th century. 4to. 116 ff. With 26 illuminated miniatures. Native paper heavily gilt, illuminated in a fine calligraphic hand, with attractive borders. Decorated cloth. € 15,000

A highly interesting Persian manuscript in Nastaliq style containing the two major works of the celebrated Persian poet (1184-1291). "Gulistan" ("The Rose Garden", 1258) and "Bustan" ("The Orchard", 1257) are both filled with semi-autobiographical stories, philosophical meditations, pieces of practical wisdom, and humorous anecdotes and observations, depicted in 26 miniatures in this manuscript.

Binding rubbed and chafed, spine damaged. Some of the miniatures slightly rubbed.

From the library of the British Consul in Zanzibar

349. 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

350. 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.

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

351. 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 Saligniaco. In 1522 Saligniaco travelled to Jerusalem, starting his voyage in Venice and travelling to Corsica, Cyprus and Joppa (Jaffa), also mentioning Rhodes. He describes Arabia, the cities Mecca and Petra, the Red Sea, and the customs of the Arabs, 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 Mahd Al Thahab gold mine in Hejaz

352. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Mahd ahd Dhahab Gold Mine Saudi-Arabia.

Mahd adh Dhahab, ca. 1940s–1950s. Oblong 4to (240 × 168 mm). Photo album with 9 original black-and-white silver gelatin prints, mostly 125 × 180 mm. With English captions mounted on verso of the photographs as well as on the opposite pages. 8 blank ff. Contemporary half cloth over cardboard with title label mounted to front cover.

€ 9,500

Notable collection of historic images of the Mahd Al Thahab gold mine in the province of Al-Madinah, in the Hejaz region of Saudi Arabia. Photographs show the mining complex including the crushing plants, mills and storage tanks, as well as the camp with warehouses, shops, schools, hospital buildings, a mosque, and the living quarters of the Emir of Mahad. The last picture depicts the staff and office buildings at Jeddah.

Mining activities in the area date back to 961 BC, and the Mahd adh Dhahab deposit was rediscovered in 1932 by K. S. Twitchell. The Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate (SAMS), a joint venture between the Government of Saudi Arabia and the American Smelting and Refining Company, started production in 1939, treating at first mainly the ancient tailings. SAMS produced 22 tonnes of gold and 28 tonnes of silver up to 1954.

Extremities slightly rubbed.



An Anglo engineer in Saudi Arabia

353. [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.

A Masonic society in Saudi Arabia

354. [SAUDI ARABIA – Freemasonry]. Arabian Shrine Club.

[Saudi Arabia, 1960s/1970s]. 13 original colour photographs (87 × 109 mm) and 6 original black-and-white photographs (75 × 104 mm), the latter captioned in English on verso. The bulk mounted on cardboard carriers. Inserted in protective sleeves in a green synthetic folder.

€ 1,250



Rare images of a Masonic society: private collection of photographs from a meeting of the Arabian Shriners in Saudi Arabia. The Shriners are seen in group pictures, alone or alongside their wives. Other pictures show the premises of the venue as well as the celebratory banquet.

In addition, the set comprises 6 black-and-white photographs, including group pictures of Westerners wearing Arabian attire, an image of the walls of the royal palace in Riyadh, a picture of the outskirts of Jeddah, and a view of the desert.

A unique survival.

Unique: the unpublished history of British Petroleum in Iran before 1951

355. SAUNDERS, Hilary [Aidan] St. George. This Majestic Enterprise. A Short History of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company with Special Reference to the Years 1939–1945.

[No place, 1951]. Large 8vo. 2 vols. Typescript. 579 ff. Typed on rectos only. Contemporary cloth-backed boards, small ink “Vol. I” to upper cover of first volume.

€ 7,500

An unpublished in-house memoir for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which became the British Petroleum Company in 1954. The British war chronicler Hilary St George Saunders, who had



served as a recorder on Admiral Mountbatten's staff during WWII, died in December 1951 after having more or less finished the book, probably his last literary effort. Correspondence held at Reading University between the company and Saunders shows that the project was halted and soon scrapped altogether due to the dramatic events in Iran during this period – the company being briefly nationalised in March 1951 before subsumed into larger holding company. Although a small number of copies may have been prepared for the author and members of the company board, no other specimen could be traced in archives. A few editorial corrections or annotations in pencil on opposite pages (“This could be expressed in a manner less wounding to la gouvernement de Sa Majesté” etc.) show that this typescript was used by the editors as the working copy until publication was cancelled.

Offroad travel in the Sahara

356. (SCHWOB, Pierre [ed.]). A travers le désert avec les six-roues Renault.

[Paris – Montrouge], (Draeger) for [Régie nationale des usines Renault], (1924). 4to. With 4 plates and a map, illustrated throughout in the text with halftone photos. Original illustrated wrappers. € 350

Rare, lavishly illustrated promotional booklet for the legendary Renault Type MH 6-Roues, recounting the desert expeditions undertaken in 1923/24 to demonstrate the worthiness of the new French motorcar. Renault had introduced the MH six-wheeler in the early 1920s with a view to crossing the Sahara, a natural barrier between Algeria and French West Africa that railway tracks were unable to surmount, and thereby facilitating communications between the French territories on the continent. The MH made possible the African expeditions that were organised between 1923 and 1925. With its gigantic dimensions, but weighing only 1.34 tonnes, the 6-Roues had traction on both rear axles. The engine dimensions were especially generous to provide the torque and power necessary to cover even rough terrain at about 50 km/h. Two of the expedition accounts in this volume are written by the journalist Louis Daney of *Le Figaro*, while the others are contributed by Pierre Schwob, the Renault engineer who had developed the MH. Covers a little foxed, otherwise in excellent state of preservation.

OCLC 761320211.



British post-war intelligence on the Middle East

357. SECRET. G.H.Q. M.E.F. Weekly Military Intelligence Review.

[Jerusalem, General Headquarters Palestine], 17 May 1946 – 28 Feb. 1947. Folio. 22 issues. With 2 photographs, 1 plate of graphs showing incidents in Egypt, June–July 1946, 1 folding plan of Persian Azerbaijan, 1 folding plan of Greece and Western Turkey, and 1 folding map of Middle East Intelligence. Original printed stapled wrappers.

€ 19,500

An intriguing specimen of British post-war intelligence documentation rarely seen in the trade, focussing on but not limited to the Middle East. Based on the Middle Eastern Intelligence services' zones of major responsibility



and their spheres of interest (see the map in vol. 100), their reviews cover a vast range of topics. They not only outline the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations and the political situation in Libya, Palestine, and Syria, but also discuss the Arab League (photograph of a meeting of the League in vol. 90), terrorist attacks carried out by Jewish illegal forces in Palestine, the struggle with illegal immigration (a photograph showing a boat of immigrants in vol. 74), and political Zionism. However, the reviews also cover the political and economic situation in Germany, the problem of former Nazi sympathisers regaining positions of power and security (sketched out in the case of “Dr. Drecksacker”), and include an eye-witness report by an SS man employed at the Auschwitz concentration camp, translated into English. British views on Russia make up another significant part, including the reprint of an article by the American journalist Brooks Atkinson, published in the U.S. magazine “Life”, accusing Soviet leaders of “group paranoia”, as well as analyses of Russian broadcasts with respect to Middle Eastern countries. Moreover, the reviews outline British relations with Greece and the Balkans, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey and Kurdistan, Romania, and India, while also discussing the organisation and functions of the U.N. Despite the imprint indicating a print run of 400 copies, none can be traced on WorldCat. A 12-volume set was sold at Christie’s in 2018. Wrappers have stamps of the “Assistant Director of Medical Service 3rd Divisions”. Traces of rust near the staples. The first two pages of vol. 100 loose; a small tear on pp. 9f. of vol. 90, as well as a small flaw to the title-page of vol. 98, neither touching the text. A rare window into the issues that concerned the British military intelligence following WWII.

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

358. SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DE LA MARINE. Instructions nautiques sur la Mer Rouge et le Golfe d’Aden, collationnées par le service des instructions nautiques. (Instruction No. 762).



Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1895. 8vo. (Includes, bound after the preliminaries:) Notice hydrographique No. 4 (1900). Notice hydrographique No. 8 (1900). Contemporary gilt half calf over marbled boards. Marbled endpapers. € 3,500

The French essential standard sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden as well as the entire south coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Comprises directions for the navigation of the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Suez, and the central track for steam vessels through the Red Sea, Straits of Bab-al-Mandab, and Gulf of Aden; also, descriptions of the Gulf of ‘Aqaba, the shores of the Red Sea, the inner channels, the Gulf of Aden, and the south-eastern coast of Arabia to Ras al Hadd, the coast of Africa from Ras Si Ane to Capo Guardafui, including the Gulf of Tadjoura, thence to Ras Hafun, Abd-al-Kuri, the Brothers, and Socotra.

Largely based on the relevant British counterpart, the “Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot”; the section on the Gulf of Tadjoura is entirely by the lieutenants of the French hydrographic ships Guillou and R. de Carfort. The book had appeared only once previously, in 1885, and the present copy includes not only the Supplements I and II published in 1900, but also extensive publisher’s corrections that were issued to slips of paper and are here bound into the volume in their respective place. The

flags and signals are partly printed in red and yellow. A rare and early edition in excellent condition.

OCLC 460171378.

Signed by Peake Pasha, Creator of the Arab Legion

359. 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.

Debates on the French Revolution and Slavery



360. [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

361. [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

362. [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.

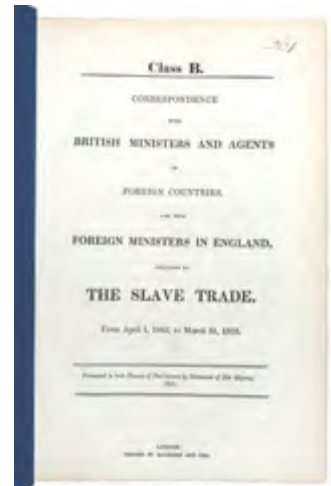
OCLC 25471335.

Slave trade by Persian vessels in the Arabian Gulf

363. [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

364. [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.

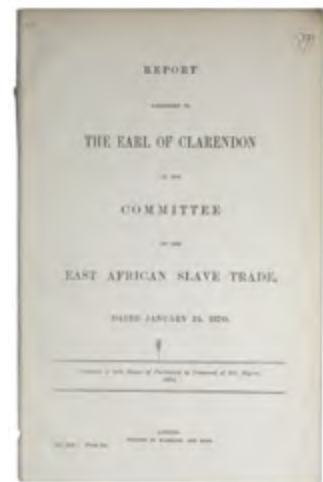
Arabs of the Gulf involved in slavery

365. [SLAVE TRADE]. Report addressed to the Earl of Clarendon by the Committee on the East African Slave Trade, dated January 24, 1870.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1870. Folio. With a full-page lithographed map (“Sketch of the East Coast of Africa”). € 8,500

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents on the slave trade, including accounts of the extent to which many Arabs of the Gulf involved themselves in slavery: “The illegal trade, which is in the hand chiefly of the Northern Arabs, is carried on in the following manner: The Arabs generally arrive at Zanzibar with the north-east monsoon in the early part of the year; their object being to purchase, if they can, and, if not, to kidnap, the slaves they may require, and to export them for sale to Arabia and the shores of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf [...]” (p. 2f.). The map shows the east coast of Africa from Madagascar to the Arabian Peninsula, including the Arabian Gulf and the southern shore of Persia. Disbound from volume of parliamentary papers, a good copy.

Bennett 491. Wilson p. 210.



Texts of 58 letters to the Portuguese court, written in Arabic by kings, diplomats and noble between 1503 and 1528

366. SOUSA, João de. Documentos arabicos para a historia portugueza copiados dos originaes de Torre do Tombo ...

Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°. With the academy’s woodcut device on the title-page (incorporating the Portuguese coat-of-arms, Athena’s owl and Hermes’s staff). Set in roman, italic and Arabic types. Modern green morocco, gold-tooled spine with a red morocco spine label with title in gold and the imprint in gold at the foot of the spine, marbled endpapers. € 4,500

First and only edition of a collection of letters written in Arabic during the reigns of Kings Manuel I and João III of Portugal (numbered 1–58 in chronological order, the dated letters from 1503 to 1528), from the official Portuguese state correspondence, with the original Arabic and a parallel Portuguese translation. The letters came from North Africa, the Gulf,

East Africa, India and the East Indies. The writers include kings, princes, governors, wazirs, sheikhs and noblemen, including Kings “Mahomed Xáh” and “Mir Abanasar” of Ormus, King “Azarkam” of Barus in Sumatra, and kings of Fez, Malindi and Calicut/Kozhikode. They provide a rare primary source of information about Islamic leaders for whom little documentation has survived. João de Sousa (1734–1812), born in Damascus, came to Portugal in 1750 and was appointed the first professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon. The first page of the first letter is very slightly soiled, otherwise internally fine and clean. Overall in very good condition. A remarkable primary source for numerous Arabic-speaking leaders and their relations with Portugal in the early 1500s.

Macro, Bibl. Arabian peninsula 2098; Palau 320779; Schnurrer, Bibl. Arabica 186; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

British Malaya in the 1930s

367. [SOUTHEAST ASIA]. EASTWOOD, Kenneth. Collection of photographs.

Malay Peninsula, Singapore and other places, ca. 1937–1938. Oblong folio (ca. 370 × 280 mm). 5 photo albums with 549 gelatin silver prints. Mainly 80 × 110 mm, several larger to 160 × 215 mm. With mounted typescript English captions throughout. Full or half calf respectively, with cord binding. An additional 63 related photographs are loosely inserted in original paper wallet of the Selo film company with penciled captions on versos. € 4,500



An exceptional trove of personal photographs showing British Malaya during the economic depression of the 1930s, including compelling images of the impoverished Chinese community. Prepared and compiled by Kenneth Eastwood (b. 1912), a structural engineer and draughtsman stationed at the Royal Air Force base at Seletar on the northeast coast of Singapore between 1937 and 1940. Not limited to Malaya and Singapore, showing snapshots from Johore, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Seramban and Pulau Ubin, the collection also comprises images of Java (Jakarta, Bandung) and Bali (Kintamani, Sibatana, Denpasar, Sukawati, etc.). The material is particularly remarkable for documenting the local population, including rare photographs of members of the Orang Bukit tribe, as well as scenes of domestic life featuring local women and children, many of whom are of Chinese descent.

Further, many photographs depict Buddhist and Hindu temples and sculptures, cultural events like the Thaipusam festival, street and harbour scenes, river views, mountain scenery, farmers, fishermen, and sailing vessels. In addition, a couple of photographs show Eastwood and his friends and colleagues at work at the RAF base, hiking or attending a wedding. Several images of Singapore landmarks such as St Andrews Cathedral, Connaught Bridge and Victoria Theatre as well as aircraft at Singapore airport complete the picture.

Albums slightly rubbed at extremities. A few photographs loose or loosened. A unique survival.

The earliest days of American oil exploration in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf

368. STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA / ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Standard Oil Bulletin.

San Francisco, Standard Oil Co., 1936–1938. 4to. 4 issues. With numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Stapled.

€ 1,800

Rare examples of the illustrated news bulletin of the Standard Oil Company of California (SoCal), relating the earliest days of



American oil exploration in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf: "Oil is there, but in what quantity remains to be seen" (vol. XXIV, no. 5, p. 3).

The present issues describe geological expeditions in search for oil in Saudi Arabia, as well as drilling operations in Dammam and the company's safety policy. In addition, they inform stockholders of corporate developments and prices for crude oil. The illustrations include aerial views of the desert and depict the construction of pipelines and storages, the loading and installment of huge pressure vessels for the Bahrein Petroleum Company, as well as date palms, and views of the Olympic Peninsula. Further, they include portraits of King Ibn Saud and Crown Prince Amir Saud as well as a map of the Middle East showing the company's 60-year drilling concession as a heavily shaded area.

The present collection comprises: vol. XXIV, nos. 5 and 12, and vol. XXVI, nos. 4 and 8. In excellent condition.

Cf. OCLC 9778027.

With the Arabic text

369. SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR / ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint (transl.). [Silsilat al-tawarik]. Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et à la Chine dans le IXe siècle de l'ère chrétienne; texte Arabe imprimé en 1811 par les soins de feu Langlès [...].

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 vols. 18mo. With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary tanned half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 6,500

First edition in French of two Arabic travels to China and India. The text was translated from the Arabic by the French orientalist and professor J. T. Reinaud. The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the French linguist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès.

With owner's inscription on title-page. Sides slightly rubbed. A very good copy: only some minor browning.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924f. Hage Chahine 3965. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic travel books (2014), pp. 4–17.



First authorized edition, with many corrections, additions and improvements by the author, of an important work on the Jewish calendar and on Jewish customs in Palestine

370. SUSAN, Issachar ben Mordecai ibn. [in Hebrew:] Sefer Ibur shanim.

Venice, Giovanni di Gara, [5]339 [= 1578/79]. Small 4° (19.5 × 15 cm). With the title set in an elaborate woodcut architectural arch and 6 round woodcut calendrical or astrological diagrams with text. Set entirely in Hebrew type, the main text in semi-cursive (rabbinical) and the headings in meruba, each of the two styles in at least 3 sizes. Contemporary limp sheepskin wrap-around cover with flap and fastened with strap. € 38,000

Rare second (first authorized) edition, by far the best, of an extremely important work on Jewish calendrical calculations, also in relation to the liturgy, choice of readings, customs and dates for holidays. In addition to being a seminal work on the calendar and chronology, it records customs and liturgical practices (minhagim) of the ancient Jewish communities of Palestine (including even lore about the weather), whose traditions were already threatened and in many cases were soon to be lost as a result of the influx of Sephardic Jews after their expulsion from Spain in 1492 and Portugal in 1497. It also includes similar information about the communities in northern Africa, as well as astrological and astronomical information.



Susan (ca. 1510?–1572) was a Maghribian (northwest African) Jew, probably born in Fez, in what is now Morocco. He moved to Jerusalem at an early age and studied with Levi ibn Habib, chief rabbi there from 1525, in the early years of the Ottoman control of Palestine. He studied further in Safed then briefly sought work in Thessaloniki in 1539, when he was already preparing the present work, and continued it in Damascus in 1540 before returning to Safed.

With skilful repairs and restorations in the margins of first leaves, but still in good condition and with generous margins. The best edition, prepared by the author, of an essential source for Jewish calendrical calculations and for Jewish customs surviving in Palestine in the mid-16th century.

Adams, I20; Carlbach, Palaces of time (2011), pp. 47–54; A.M. Habermann, De Gara 52; hebrewbooks.org 45592; Marvin Heller, The sixteenth century Hebrew book, pp. 690–691; Steinschneider 5282.2; Zedner, p. 393.

The genealogy of the Arab peoples, printed in Baghdad: early lithography in the Arab world

371. 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

372. [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).

Socialist propaganda about the state of the Syria and its people after the March Revolution in 1963

373. [SYRIA – BA'ATH ARAB SOCIALIST PARTY]. Syria after two years of the March Revolution.

[Syria, Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party], 1965. 24 × 17 cm. With 28 photos on 16 plates and some tables in the text.

With: [MAP – SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF ECONOMY DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM]. Syria.

Damascus, Tourist Office, [ca. 1965]. Folded. 70 × 49.5 cm.

A brightly coloured folding map of Syria with some information about the country and its principal cities with a table of distances on the back, all text in the map and on the back is in English and Arabic.

Original publisher's printed wrappers, stapled.

€ 850



Propaganda from the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in Syria, presenting the successes of the new socialist government two years after the 8 March Revolution (or 1963 Syrian coup d'état). The propagandistic nature of the text already takes shape in the introduction. For example in the part of the text informing the reader of the contents of the present work: "The following chapters ignore plots and intrigues and limit themselves to the task of giving an accou[n]t of the Revolution's achievements in the fields of socialism, democracy, industrialisation, agriculture and agrarian reform, trade unionism and other organisation of the people's activity, social, cultural and health welfare and related fields of public service".

The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party was founded in 1947. This political party follows the Arab nationalist ideology called Ba'atism, which promotes the creation and development of a unified Arab state, the enlightenment of the Arab people and a general renaissance of their culture, values and society.

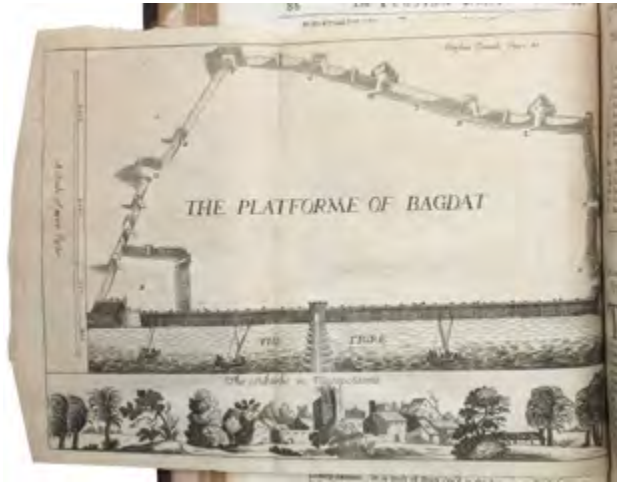
The wrappers are slightly stained, mainly to the back wrapper, and the spine shows slight signs of wear and has been restored at the foot. The title page has some small tears around the staples, otherwise internally fine and clean. The edges of the map are very slightly frayed, otherwise in very good condition. Overall, the work and additional map are in good condition.

WorldCat 7653999 (11 copies).

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

374. 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 rebacked. € 15,000



Rare first collected edition of Tavernier's works, profusely illustrated with a fold-out map of the Arabian Gulf, an unusual, large map of Japan, and a fold-out map of the Great Moghul. A rare and interesting account of Turkey, Persia, India, Japan, Tonkin, and Formosa. "The Persian Gulf is the most dangerous Gulf I know, by reason of the shallowness and sharp promontories that point out into Sea [...] The Merchant would be glad to find a way through the Coast of Arabia to get to Mascate [...] Elcatif a Sea Town in Arabia, where there is a fishery for Pearls that belong to the Emir of Elcatif". Chapter XI of the first part deals with the breeding and nature of camels; chapter III mentions a voyage to Mecca; chapter XXIII deals with the island of Ormus (with the map of the Arabian Gulf).

The second part begins with a discussion of Arabian currency and is illustrated with plates of Arabian coinage. The most important story is perhaps that of "The Imam of Muscat Pearl – That

Surpassed in Beauty All Other Pearls in the World". The fact that the pearl was in the possession of the Imam of Muscat in the mid-17th century indicates without any doubt that the pearl originated in the most ancient pearl fishing grounds in the world, the Arabian Gulf, most probably in the kingdom of Oman itself, at its very doorstep – on the pearl banks situated closer to the country's shoreline in the Gulf or the Strait of Hormuz. Oyster-bearing reefs were well distributed throughout the Gulf, but were greater in abundance on the Arabian side of the Gulf than the Persian one. The pearls are depicted on a plate opposite page 150.

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

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

375. 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 year 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.

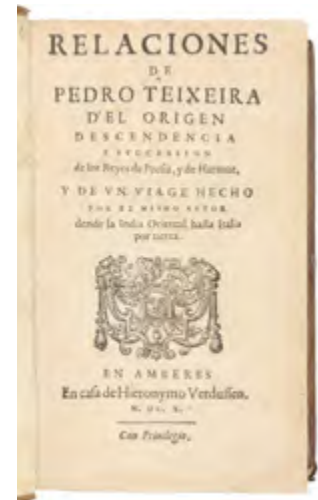


*A history of the kings of Persia and Hormuz:
one of the earliest Western books to mention Qatar*

376. TEIXEIRA, PEDRO, [MIR KHWAND and TURAN SHAH]. Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8°. With a woodcut on title-page, a woodcut initial and some woodcut tail-pieces. 17th century marbled calf with gilt label to richly gilt spine, red edges. € 45,000

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



In his preface Teixeira states that he originally wrote the work in Portuguese, but that it was translated into Spanish to appeal to a wider audience. The work appeared in a French translation in 1681, and extracts appeared in an English translation appeared in 1711, followed by a translation of the full text in 1715.

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

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

*Authoritative history of the Portuguese missions in Ethiopia
and Arabia, with a folding map*



377. 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 Montserrate, 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. Paulischke 1137. Cf. de Backer/Sommervogel VII, 1908–1910. Howgego, to 1800, A65 (Almeida).

Exceptionally binding with splendid coloured edges made for Anna Paulowna (1795–1865), Queen of the Netherlands (1840–1849) and daughter of the Emperor of Russia, Paul I

378. TERWEN, J. L. Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, voorgesteld in eene reeks van naar de natuur geteekende schilderachtige gezigten.

Gouda, G. B. v. Goor, [1862]. Folio (33 × 28 cm). With a steel-engraved title-page and 136 fine steel-engraved plates on mounts by J. van Poppel, J.M. Kolb, J. Richters and others, all under tissue guards. Original blue velvet binding over wooden boards with elaborate leather carved/stamped decorations in Neo-Gothic style on both sides and on the spine, brass bosses on each outer corner, with Anna Paulowna's monogram on the front board with above it a crown and underneath two olive branches and the coat of arms of William II (alias the royal coat of arms) on the back board in alliance with that of the House Romanov, with brass clasps and catches, all edges gilt, gauffered and splendid coloured by hand, watered silk paste-downs and endleaves. € 48,500



Deluxe edition with a binding that was made especially for Queen Anna Paulowna (1795–1865), spouse of William II of Orange, with her intertwined initials 'AP' on the front side. Apart from the size of the book which is much bigger than the regular edition, all text leaves have a blue decorative border. The binder of this binding is probably the Parisian Atelier of Gruel, where we have found both similar cuts and the pressed calfskin decorations.

Anna Pavlovna of Russia (18 January 1795 – 1 March 1865) was a queen consort of the Netherlands by marriage to king William II of the Netherlands. She was a Russian patriot who upheld a strict royal etiquette in The Netherlands, where she never felt at home, and identified more like an Imperial Russian Grand Duchess than a Dutch queen. She had no political influence but was active within the charity.

On 21 February 1816 at the Chapel of the Winter Palace in St Petersburg, she married the Prince of Orange, who would later become King William II of the Netherlands. The marriage had been suggested by her brother Tsar Alexander I in 1815, as a symbol of the alliance created after the Congress of Vienna. The couple remained in Russia for one year. She was given a dowry of one million rubel, and her governess Bourcis accompanied her to The Netherlands. On 7 October 1840, on the abdication of her father-in-law William

I of the Netherlands, she became queen consort of the Netherlands and was crowned in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam. With some inevitable foxing in places, but overall in outstanding condition.

Tiele 1086. Cf. Maggs, Bookbinding in the British Isles (1987 en 1896); David Pearson, English Bookbinding Styles 1450–1800; A. Wagtberg Hansen. Gesloten boeken.

Rare report on the British trade of Oman and the “Pirate Coast”

379. [TRUCIAL COST TRADE]. – MACLEAN, H. W. Trade with the Muscat Region. Report on the Condition and Prospects of British Trade in Oman, Bahrein, and Arab Ports in the Persian Gulf.

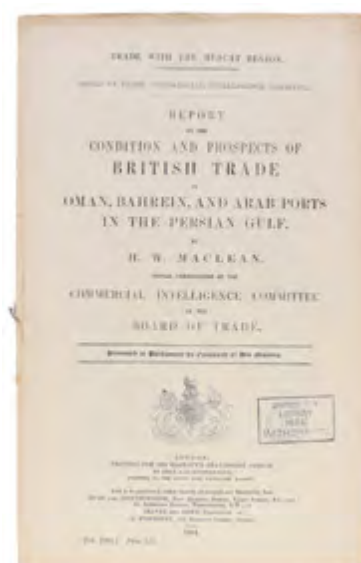
London, printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Eyre and Spottiswoode, (1904). Folio. Sewn as issued.

€ 4,500

First edition of this rare and highly interesting commercial report. Maclean, Special Commissioner of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the British Board of Trade, travelled to Muscat in February 1904 and made detailed notes on the trade of Oman (imports, exports, coinage, weights, freight and course of trade). He then visited Bahrain and gathered information on its increasing trade before returning to Karachi via Bushire and Kuwait. The notes on Bahrain provide a valuable insight into its economy, which – less than thirty years before the discovery of oil – still relied strongly on pearl fishing (“the annual value of pearls exported is estimated at £350,000 to £400,000”).

Extremities dusty and slightly fragile, otherwise very good. Withdrawn from the University of Hull with requisite stamps to cover-title. Rare; no copies in LibraryHub. WorldCat locates just one, at the University of Erfurt.

Cd. 2281. Macro 1505. Wilson p. 133. OCLC 553574318.



Uncommon Guide to the Gulf

380. 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.



Arabic typeface specimen book

381. [TYPOGRAPHY]. D. Stempel AG. Arabisch, Türkisch und andere islamitische Sprachen.

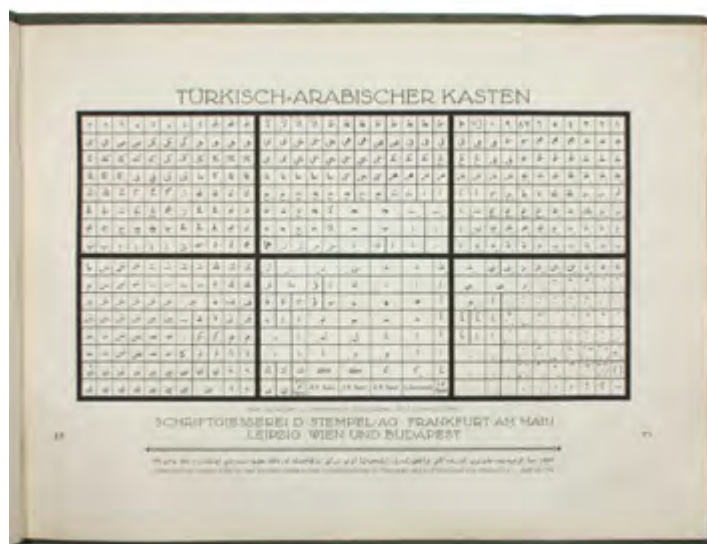
Frankfurt a. M. and other places, [1922]. Oblong 4to. Original green card wrapper with pasted title labels in Arabic and German and printed ornamental borders to the covers. Stapled. € 2,000

Rare art nouveau specimen book of Arabic typefaces for Arabic, Turkish, Hausa, and other oriental languages produced by the famous German typographic foundry D. Stempel AG. Apart from the typefaces, the catalogue includes initials, geometrical and floral borders, vignettes and other ornaments, religious calligraphy, and coats of arms. The bilingual introduction advertises the typefaces both to German scholars as well as to clients in the Near to the Middle East. Among the editors of the sample texts were academics from Syria, Egypt, and Turkey, as well as the German linguist and polyglot scholar Ludwig Harald Schütz (1873–1941).

After World War I, David Stempel's D. Stempel AG had bought the famous type foundry of the printer Drugulin in Leipzig. This purchase enabled Stempel to offer types for most written languages of the world, including the Arabic typefaces for the various languages advertised in the book.

Minimal browning. Cover slightly worn and yellowed. A single copy in libraries internationally (German National Library Leipzig).

OCLC 724066809.



Surveying the Gulf for the U.S. Navy



382. [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

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

383. VALLE, Pietro della. Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il pellegrino. Descritta da lui medesimo in lettere familiari [...].

Rome, Biagio Deversin, 1650–1663. 4to. 3 parts in 4 vols. With engraved portrait of Pietro della Valle, 2 engraved title-vignettes, 3 woodcut title-vignettes, and several woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title and shelfmarks. All edges sprinkled red.

€ 28,000

A complete set of the first edition of Della Valle’s “Viaggi”, highly sought after as one of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Dibba, the coastal region at the northeastern tip of the United Arab Emirates, today ruled by the Emirates of Fujairah and of Sharjah.

Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine, proceeding to Baghdad and then into Persia, where he married and sojourned at the court of Shah Abbas. While staying with the Sultan of Bandar Abbas, he “met the son of the ruler of Dibba who was visiting. From this he learned that Dibba had formerly been subject to the kingdom of Hormuz, but was at that time loyal to the Safavids who in 1623 sent troops to Dibba, Khor Fakkan and other ports on the southeast coast of Arabia in order to prepare for a Portuguese counter-attack following their expulsion from Hormuz (Jarun). In fact, the Portuguese under Ruy Freire were so successful that the people of Dibba turned on their Safavid overlords, putting them all to death, whereupon a Portuguese garrison of 50 men was installed at Dibba. More Portuguese forces, however, had to be sent to Dibba in 1627 as a result of an Arab revolt. Curiously, two years later the Portuguese proposed moving part of the Mandaean population of southern Iraq, under pressure from neighbouring Arab tribes, to Dibba” (UAE History: 2000 to 200 years ago – UAEinteract, online).

“Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities” (Gurney). Only the first volume, dealing with Turkey, saw print during his lifetime. The two-part volume II on Persia was released in 1658, four years after his death, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. Complete sets are usually encountered only with the first volume in its second edition, published in 1662.

Binding somewhat spotted. Some brownstaining throughout with occasional waterstains. Several repairs to p. 344 of vol. II; occasional insignificant marginal tears and small holes. Title page of vol. 2 (La Persia, parte prima) has the title of “parte seconda” with the word “seconda” overpasted with “prima” by the publisher. In all an attractive copy including the frequently missing portrait.

Röbriicht 946. Henze II, 42. Töbler 95. Gurney, “Della Valle, Pietro”, in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.). Macro 1633. Cox I, 273. Wilson 234.



*Della Valle's travels in the Near East, Persia and Arabia:
"one of the finest works of travel literature" (Howgego)*

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

Geneva, J. H. Widerhold, 1674. Folio. 4 vols. bound as 1. First title-page printed in red and black, each title-page with Widerhold's woodcut device. With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife. Further with woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, factotums and several small woodcuts in the text. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine-title, blue sprinkled edges. € 15,000



First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and references to Dibba. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities [...] Della Valle's eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of Shah Abbas' reign" (Gurney).

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

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

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

385. 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

386. VARTHEMA, Ludovico 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.

An early German edition with 44 illustrations

387. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterliche unnd Lobwirdige Reyß [...] sagend von den Landen Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia, Persia, India, und Ethiopia, von deren gstat, sitten, Leben, Pollicey, Glauben unnd Ceremonien [...].

(Frankfurt/Main, Hermann Gülferrich), 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 Gülferrich's 1549 ed.). Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Blackmer 1719. Gay 140 (a 1556 Frankfurt ed.). Cox I, 260. Macro 2239 (other eds.). Carter, *Sea of Pearls*, p. 68 (1520 ed.). Boies Penrose, p. 28–32. Not in *Atabey*, *BM*, or *Adams*.

First English edition: an excellent, entirely complete copy with fine provenance

388. (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.

Howgego M65. Brunet I, 294. OCLC 5296745. LCCN 02-7743. Alden, European Americana 577/2. Church 119. Streeter Sale 24. Arents 23. Borba de Moraes, p. 33. Hill 533. BM-STC 649. Sabin 1562. Cordier, Japonica 71. Field 485. 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.

From the library of Francis Drake

389. 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*

390. 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

391. VOGÜÉ, Melchior, de. Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du I^{er} au VII^e siècle.

Paris, J. Baudry, 1865–77. Folio. 2 volumes. With a total of 3 maps (2 in colour) & 152 mostly full-page plates, several with tinted lithographed backgrounds. Later red half morocco with 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).

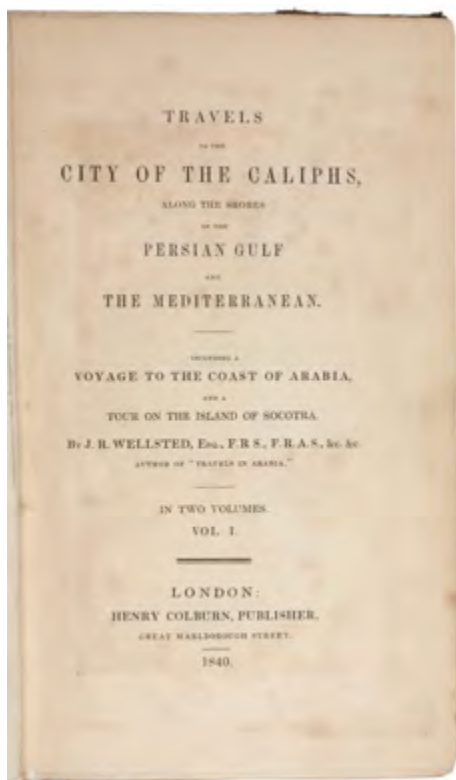
Occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set.

Blackmer 174. Not in Weber.



One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf

392. 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

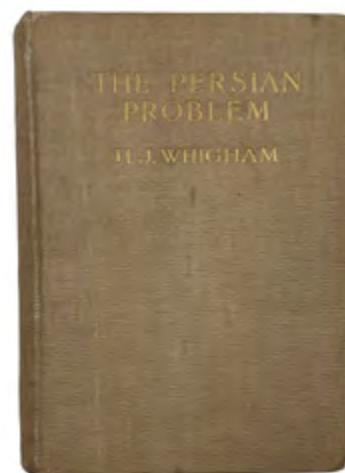
393. WHIGHAM, H[enry] J[ames]. The Persian Problem. An examination of the rival positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia with some account of the Persian Gulf and Bagdad Railway.

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*.



The history of the Persian Gulf from the very earliest records until the 1920s

394. WILSON, Arnold Talbot. *The Persian Gulf. An historical sketch from the earliest times to the beginning of the twentieth century.*

London, George Allen & Unwin, 1954. 8°. With a photo of the author as a frontispiece and a large folding map in colour of the Persian Gulf at the end of the book. Blue cloth with the title, author and publisher in gold on the spine.

€ 225

Second impression of Wilson's historical work on the Persian Gulf with a large folding map in colour, first published in 1928. The present work records the history of the Persian Gulf from the very earliest records until the 1920s. It records the rise and fall of ancient empires and discusses the rule of Turks and Arabs. It chronicles the Western maritime nations – the Portuguese, Dutch, French and British – as they tried to overtake one another in trade and influence in the region and via the trade routes to the east. The author did not mean to produce a wholly original work, it is simply a comprehensive overview compiled from other sources of the history of the Persian Gulf for those interested.

Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson (1884–1940) was a British soldier, colonial administrator, politician, writer and editor. His military career took him to India and the Persian Gulf during and right after the First World War. He retired from the army in 1921 to take up the position of manager of the Middle Eastern operations of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. He was the first member of parliament to die in action during the Second World War in service of the Royal Air Force.

The binding is very slightly rubbed, some minor foxing to the endpapers and the edges of the book block, the title page is slightly stained, otherwise internally fine and clean. Overall in good condition.



Abothubbee

395. 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

396. 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.

First edition of Islamic Golden Age scholar Al-Zamakhshari's proverbs in Arabic and German

397. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al Qasim Mahmoud ibn Omar (Joseph von HAMMER-PURGSTALL, ed.). Samachschari's Goldene Halsbänder. Als Neujahrsgeschenk arabisch und deutsch.

Vienna, widow of A. Strauss, 1835. 8°. With two identical plates showing the golden necklace around a calligraphic Arabic inscription, the necklace hand-coloured in gold and the inscription in blue, as a frontispiece for both the Arabic and the German text (on the first and the last page). The Arabic title is incorporated into a printed circular medallion with decorative points at the head and foot on the first page, and the main Arabic text opens on the back of the same leaf with an elaborate headpiece. Text set in German and Arabic. Contemporary green calf (spine faded to brown), with a gold – and blind-stamped frame on each board.



€ 2,500

First edition of a collection of proverbs written by Abu al Qasim Mahmoud ibn Omar al-Zamakhshari (1074–1143), a medieval Muslim theologian, linguist, poet and interpreter of the Quran from a region in Central Asia, present-day southwest Turkmenistan, in the original Arabic with a German translation. He was nicknamed "Jar Allah" (God's neighbour) and is best known for his work *Al-Kashshaf*, an interpretation and linguistic analysis of Quranic expressions. Al-Zamakhshari was a Mu'tazilite scholar of the Islamic Golden Age. The present first edition of his work was published as a New Year's gift for the friends and fellow orientalists of the editor-translator, Freiherr Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall. His translation of the text also appeared in two annotated editions, published in Leipzig in 1835 and in Stuttgart in 1836.

"[His] contributions to oriental studies were extraordinary, not only through their sheer volume, but also because he was often the first to deal with the subjects on which he wrote so extensively. Although most of his works are outdated now, he played a major role in the development of Western knowledge about the classical civilizations of the Middle East during the Islamic period." (*Encyclopaedia Iranica* XI, pp. 644–646).

Binding shows minor signs of wear around the spine and corners of the boards, slightly foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

Catalogue of Arabic printed books in the British Museum (vol 1, 1894), 14578.a.2; Goedeke vol. 7, p. 766, no. 90; Zenker vol. 1, 1347. About the author: J. T. P. de Bruijn, "Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph Freiherr von", Encyclopaedia Iranica, XI/6, pp. 644–646.

III

Faith

The sayings of Ali ibn Abi Talib



398. 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

399. [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 rare work on a Muslim procession in the city of Mecca in 1728

400. ANTONIO, João Carlos (pseudonym of António Correia de LEMOS). *Relaçam de huma solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte Ottomana fizeraó os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, no dia 16. de Julho de 1728. ...*



Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 2 parts bound as 1. 4°. With woodcut title vignettes, headpieces and initials. Modern blue marbled paper wrappers. € 7,500

First edition of a detailed description of a procession in the city of Mecca on 16 July 1728, ordered by Ahmed III, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire at that moment. It was written by António Correia de Lemos, whose pseudonym was João Carlos de Antonio. The first part of the work opens with some remarks on the Ottoman Empire and its greatest extent before Correia de Lemos focuses on the procession held at Mecca in 1728. The Sultan (the text calls for Mustafa II, but he already died in 1703, so Ahmed III seems more plausible) was depressed as a large amount of Persians were marching against the Ottoman Empire. To win the favor of God and Mohammed against the arms of the Persians and to quell the plague, which occurred every year in the city, he ordered all governors and religious men in the Ottoman Empire to congregate at Mecca for a Islamic prayer procession. The present work contains a large description of the preparations of the procession, the procession itself and detailed descriptions of the several groups which participated in it. The first part also contains translations of the edicts of both the Sultan as his Mufti dated 1727 (= AH 1140) and 1728 (= AH 1141). The second part of the work includes

Mufti's speech held at Mecca, but also other details on the Muslim customs during the procession. The work ends with an extensive story of the life of the Islamic prophet Mohammed.

A few spots throughout, some very light toning to the wrappers, book block "broken" as both quires are glued on the wrappers, margins trimmed close to the text with loss of some quire signatures. Overall however in good condition. A very rare work on Muslim customs in Mecca, seldomly found complete.

Coimbra, Catalogo de Miscelânea: MISC. 17, 391–392; Innocencio, I, p. 116; VIII, p. 118; Porbase (1 copy; only part 1); WorldCat (5 copies; 2 copies only containing part 1).

Very early manuscript treatise about the fatwa

401. [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 *mufti*; the one who asks for legal advice is called *Mustafii*. According to the famed 13th-century Islamic jurist Ibn al-Qaayyim al-Jawziya *mufti* 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-waqi) 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.

In Arabic throughout

402. [BIBLIA ARABICA]. [Al-Kutub al-muqaddasa wa-hiya kutub al-‘ahd al-‘atiq wal-‘ahd al-gadid]. The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, in the Arabic Language.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Sarah Hodgson, 1811. Large 4°. Original blindstamped full calf over heavy boards with rubbed remains of gilt border. € 6,500

First edition. Arabic text (without vowel points) throughout, save for the English title-page. “This edition, produced under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham (Shute Barrington), was at first undertaken by Joseph Dacre Carlyle (1759–1806), Cambridge Professor of Arabic in 1795, and vicar of Newcastle in 1801. On Carlyle’s death Henry Ford, Lord Almoner Reader in Arabic at Oxford, took up the work, and saw the book through the press in 1811. The text is based, apparently, on the London Polyglot. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed £250 for 1000 copies to be distributed in Africa and Asia. The British and Foreign Bible Society also gave £250, and in addition purchased, or received for distribution, over 1000 copies” (Darlow/M.).

Binding rubbed, front hinge professionally repaired. Undecorated spine shows traces of a removed library label. Old ink shelfmarks and stamp of Grüssau Abbey at Bad Wimpfen’s St Peter’s Church on verso of title-page. Handwritten ownership of “Eug. Breitling, parochus in Hamburg” (dated 1909) and note “Left by the wish of the Rev. A. Lehmann” at the end.

Darlow/Moule II, 1663. OCLC 165689213.



Only two copies known in institutional collections

403. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – Psalmi]. Kitab mazamir Da’ud al-Nabi [...] malik ‘ala’ sha’b Bani Isra’il.

Padua, Typis Seminarii [Zuane 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 945484585 (digital reproduction only).



The first Gospel printing in interlinear Arabic and Latin: illustrated

404. [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

405. [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*

406. [BIBLIA GERMANICA ILLUSTRATA]. KRAUSS, Johann Ulrich. Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust. Vorstellend alle Sonn- Fest- und feyertägliche nicht nur Evangelien, sondern auch Epistelen und Lectionen ...

Augsburg, Johann Ulrich Kraus, (1706). 2 parts in one vol. Folio. Part one with a vignette on the title-page, the preface with a headpiece and initial, a full-page allegorical engraving of the church signed: "Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.", and 70 numbered (1–70) plates; part 2 with a vignette on the title-page, a full-page engraving of the apostles and their symbols "simbolum apostolorum" signed: "Johann Ulrich Kraus del. et Scul.", and 50 numbered (71–120) plates. The vignettes, the initial and all engravings are beautifully coloured and heightened with gold. Contemporary speckled calf, gold-tooling on boards, gold-tooled decorations on spine, red title-label with title in gold on spine, gilt edges. € 38,000

A rare, complete, coloured and heightened in gold, first edition of Johann Ulrich Krauss' *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust*, or "holy delight of the eye and soul". Krauss (1655–1719) was a famous artist, engraver and publisher in Augsburg, South Germany during the second half of the 17th century. He was one of the most influential artists of the Baroque period in the south of Germany. This work contains 120 numbered plates, with two illustrations each – one biblical scene, in a golden border, on the upper half of the plate and the lower half of the plate contains a circular emblem within a elaborately decorated frame. These distinct frames and the use of certain colours are characteristic of the German Baroque style. Each plate is dedicated to a different holy day, indicated by a title at the head of the plate and in between the two illustrations the relevant Bible text for that day is engraved. Unlike other copies of Kraus' work, the present copy is richly and beautifully coloured and even heightened with gold throughout, which adds a striking level of detail and nuance, otherwise missing from the uncoloured engravings. The colour and touches of gold in both the Biblical scenes and the emblems add a whole different dimension and it brings the scenes in the illustrations to life. It is clear that much thought and attention went into the making of this copy, the plates are printed on thicker, heavier paper as to prevent the colour from bleeding through and making it almost twice as thick as uncoloured copies on thinner paper. Although the copy does not contain any ownership mark, it was almost certainly produced for an important public figure or an influential and/or wealthy patron.

Even though other copies of Krauss' *Heilige Augen- und Gemüths-Lust* are known, almost all are uncoloured and even lack some pages and/or plates. This is one of the only known complete and coloured, and thus very rare, copies of this work.

Binding shows some signs of wear, small note in black ink at the foot of the first full title-page, small marginal repairs to the half-title-page and 2 text leaves in part 1, some very slight browning or marginal soiling throughout, light stain on plate no. 32. This rare, coloured first edition of Krauss' "Picture Bible" is in good condition.

Faber du Faur, 1849; Landwehr, German 390; Praz, p. 389; Thieme/Becker, 21:440. cf. C. Schwingenstein, "Kraus, Johann Ulrich" in: NDB 12 (1980), pp. 689f.; Otto Reichl, Die Illustrationen in vier geistlichen Büchern des Augsburger Kupferstechers, Johann Ulrich Krauss. Studien zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte 294 (Strasbourg, 1933).



Early 12th century Latin Bible manuscript from Limoges

407. [BIBLIA LATINA – NT – Epistulae Paulinae, Epistulae Catholicae, Apocalypsis]. Petrus del Casta (scribe). Pauline Epistles, Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse, glossed.

[Limoges, ca. 1100]. 4to (220 × 155 mm). Decorated Latin manuscript on vellum. i + 168 + i ff., with modern foliation in pencil. Central column of 20 lines in a late Carolingian hand, surrounding and interlinear gloss on ff. 1–139 in a minute script; no gloss on ff. 139v–152v; gloss on ff. 153–168v in a mid-13th-century hand. Ruled space 156 × 65 mm, versal initials alternately red and blue, running headers and rubrics in red, spaces left for decorated initials, remains of a large decorated initial in characteristic Limoges style of interlaced celtic design including a dragon and two eagles' heads on fol. 1. Modern Romanesque imitation binding of dark red goatskin over wooden boards. € 125,000



A superb example of Limoges Romanesque manuscript production of the first half of the 12th century, written by Petrus del Casta for the Augustinian Abbey of St-Jean-de-Côle, containing one of the earliest surviving texts of the Glossa Ordinaria.

Petrus del Casta is known from the colophon in a Homilies on Ezechiel (ex Phillippus no. 934/2708, then Chester Beatty W MS 18, sold at Sotheby's, 3 Dec. 1968, lot 4, to Maggs; subsequently Abbey Sale, 20 June 1978, lot 2976) and has been associated with at least three other splendid manuscripts of the period: the spectacular Limoges Missal (Paris, BnF, Mss. Latin 9438); a Bible at the Bibliothèque Mazarine (lat. I and II); and the Bible of Saint-Yrieix (Bibliothèque municipale de Saint-Yrieix, Ms. 1). According to Danielle Gaborit-Chopin, he may also have been an illuminator (see D. Gaborit, "Deux bibles limousines du début du XII siècle", *Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 1970, pp. 197f.).

The Glossa Ordinaria was one of the great achievements of the early 12th century: a combination of the scriptural text interwoven with patristic and mediaeval commentaries used by students and teachers until the end of the Middle Ages, originally compiled under the direction of Anselm of Laon (d. 1117) and his brother Ralph, but gradually augmented over the decades that followed. This is therefore one of the earliest witnesses to the Glossa, found here in its unfinished state, extending throughout the Pauline Epistles, with the Canonical Epistles glossed in a contemporary but probably different hand as far as f. 138v and then stopping.

Condition: first leaf fragmentary and opening leaves gnawed at edges, lacking leaves after ff. 24 and 46 with the opening of 1 Cor and 2 Cor, a gathering after f. 139, and a number of leaves at the end. Some wormholes, occasional marginal staining and natural flaws to the vellum, lower margin of f. 116 cropped without affecting text, else in good condition.

Provenance: this is one of an important group of manuscripts written in Limoges mainly by the scribe and illuminator Petrus del Casta for the Augustinian Abbey of St-Jean-de-Côle in Perigord, founded ca. 1083 by Raynaud, Bishop of Perigueux (1081–99). Sold at Christie's, 17 Nov. 1976, lot 366; subsequently Quaritch, 2005.

C. de Hamel, Glossed Books of the Bible and the Origins of the Paris Booktrade (1984), pp. 4 and 15, with ill. plate 2.

Lavishly and vividly hand-coloured copy of the famous Moerentorf Bible by Moretus & Keerberghen



408. [BIBLIA NEERLANDICA]. Biblia sacra. Dat is de geheele heylighe schrifture bedeylt int out ende nieu Testament: van nieuw 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.JMI.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*

409. [BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA – VT – Psalmi]. Psalterium Hebreum, Grecum, Arabicum, & Chaldaicum, cum tribus latinis interpretationibus & glossis.

Genoa, Pietro Paulo Porro, 1516. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black within woodcut arabesque border, printer's device on final leaf. With parallel text in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Chaldaean (in their respective types), 4 columns to a page, 41 lines. 13 woodcut floriated initials. Rebound in near contemporary brown calf, carefully restored, edges and corners repaired, spine fully rebacked in seven compartments with modern gilt title and date. € 48,000

First edition. – The first polyglot edition of any part of the Bible, and also the first polyglot work ever published. It is of the utmost importance in several further respects, constituting the second book printed in Arabic from movable type (following Gregorio de Gregorii's "Kitab salat as-sawa'i", a Horologion for the Lebanese Melchites, printed in 1514), as well as the earliest Arabic printing of any portion of the Bible. It also contains the first edition of the Aramaic text of the Psalter and offers for the first time Kabbalistic texts from the Zohar. Furthermore, Giustiniani's commentary provides the first substantial biographical reference to Columbus (who had died in 1506), and is thus noted as an Americanum.

The learned Dominican Agostino Giustiniani (1470–1536) was Bishop of Nebbio in Corsica from 1514 and later became the first Professor of Arabic and Hebrew at Paris. His book is the first multilingual edition of any part of the Bible. Printed in eight parallel columns on double pages, Giustiniani's work comprises the text in Hebrew, a literal Latin translation thereof, the Latin Vulgate, the Greek Septuagint, Arabic, Aramaic (Chaldee), a literal Latin translation from the Aramaic, and scholia in the same languages. While Giustiniani aimed to edit the entire Bibel in this form, no further sections were published.

This edition is also the only book printed at Genoa in the 16th century. The Milanese printer Porro maintained a press at Turin with his brother Galeazzo. Giustiniani summoned him to Genoa especially for the production of this edition, and had set up a press in the house of his brother Nicolo Giustiniani Paulo. The types were designed and cut for this edition under Porro's direction.

Mild browning throughout, with some occasional waterstaining (more pronounced near beginning).

Adams B 1370. *Darlow/Moule 1411*, 1634 & 2401. *Smitskamp*, PO, 236. *Alden-Landis 516/4*. *Harrisse*, BAV no. 88 (pp. 154–158). *Sabin 66468*. *Sander 5957*. *G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002)*, pp. 129–150, at p. 132, with colour ill. IV. StCB 25. *Vinograd Genoa 1*.



Monumental French translation

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

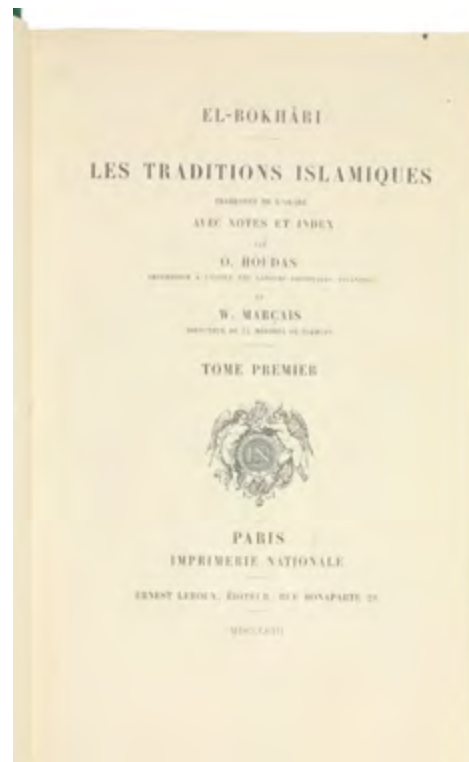
Paris, Imprimerie Imperiale, 1903–14. Small folio. 4 vols. Modern green half leather over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine. € 4,500

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.



Sufi ideas brought to the West

411. [BURTON, Richard Francis]. The Kasidah (couplets) of Hâjî Abdû El-Yezdî: A Lay of the Higher Law [...].

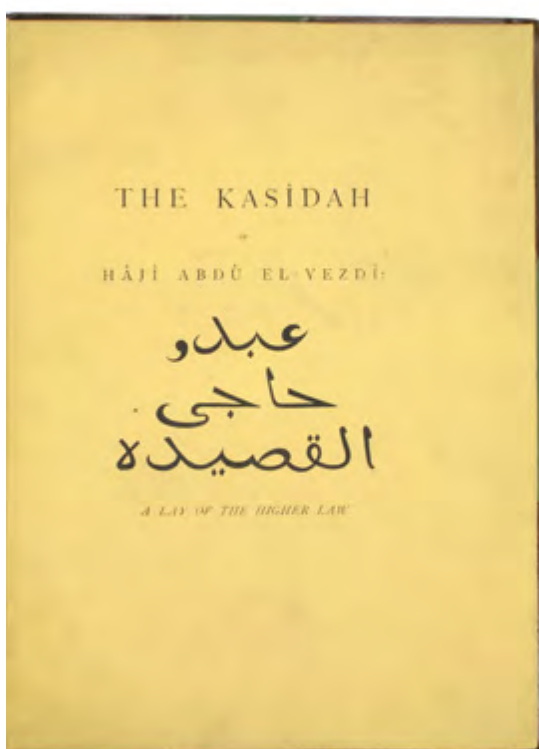
London, [Bernard Quaritch, 1880]. 4to. Bound with the original yellow printed wrappers. Contemporary giltstamped half calf over green cloth boards with giltstamped spine-title. Marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition. Rare English-language poem by Burton, purporting to be a translation of an original Persian Sufi text. In an attempt to bring Sufist ideas to the West, Burton claims to be the translator of a Persian poem, to which he gives the English title “Lay of the Higher Law”. It is thus a pseudo-translation, pretending to be based on an original Persian text which never existed.

The Kasidah is essentially a distillation of Sufi thought in the poetic idiom of that mystical tradition. Both first and second issues were published by Bernard Quaritch in 1880 for the use of the author and his friends. The present first issue omits the Quaritch name and the date from the title. Few copies of the first issue were sold (possibly fewer than 100), and the remainders were returned to Burton or members of his circle.

Cloth slightly soiled; original wrappers a little duststained. A good copy.

Penzer 97. Casada 84. OCLC 57537856.

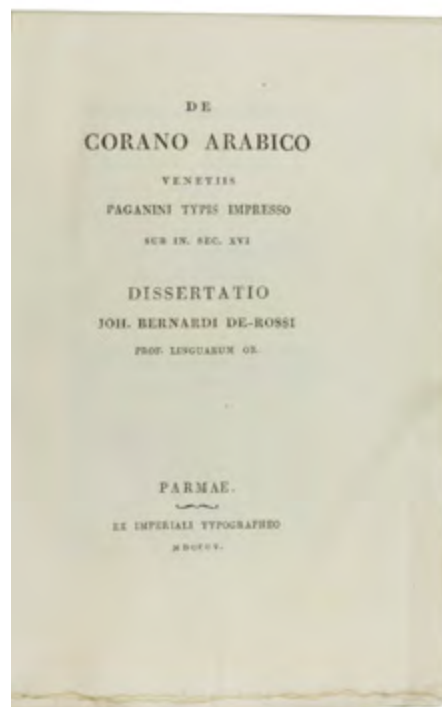


About the first printed edition of the Qur'an in Arabic

412. 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.



Famous limited edition "Ege portfolio", containing 15 beautiful manuscript leaves including Qur'an texts in Arabic and texts in Persian and Ethiopic

413. EGE, Otto F. Fifteen original oriental manuscripts.

[Compiled in Cleveland, by Otto F. Ege, 1940s–1950s]. Folio portfolio (485 × 340 × 45 mm). 15 manuscript leaves of various sizes. 14 of the manuscripts are on paper, 1 written on vellum, most rubricated and/or decorated in various colours, some are heightened or highlighted in gold. All manuscript fragments are mounted (hinged to allow access to both sides of the leaves) in mattes (ca. 465 × 330 mm) with an additional leaf each (ca. 10 × 18 cm), containing explanatory text, mounted at the foot of the mat. Original black and red portfolio with the author in white and title in red on the spine, with three sets of black ties (one on the inside) and a label on the inside of the right black flap giving the information of the limited edition: "Edition limited to forty numbered sets of which this is No 33". € 18,000

Number 33 out of the 40 famous limited edition Ege portfolios containing a collection of 15 leaves from oriental manuscripts, written between the 12th and 18th centuries.

Otto Frederick Ege (1888–1951) was the dean of the Cleveland Institute of Art, a lecturer on the history and the art of the book at Western Reserve University and a famous (or infamous) biblioclast. He was one of the key figures in creating a market for medieval manuscript leaves in America during the 20th century. Between 1917 and 1950, Ege acquired, deconstructed and subsequently dispersed hundreds of mostly medieval manuscripts and early printed books, wanting to give as many private collectors and public institutions as possible the opportunity of owning these individual leaves. He was convinced that his purpose of inspiring



as many people as possible by bringing them in contact with historical and artistic heritage justified the means of scattering the manuscript fragments. From the 1940s onwards, he compiled his famous portfolios as limited editions, resulting in 40 portfolios with western medieval manuscript leaves and 40 portfolios with 12th to 18th century oriental manuscript leaves.

The present portfolio includes 15 fragments: 14 manuscripts on paper and one on vellum, many decorated or even heightened in gold. They originate from books produced between the 12th and the 18th century, in Egypt, Syria, Byzantium, Persia, Russia, Tibet and other places. These mainly religious texts were written in several different languages, including Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, Ethiopic, Persian, Tibetan, Greek, and Church Slavic. Two of the fragments, one in Greek and one in Church Slavic, even include including musical notation.

As Ege intended, many of his portfolios and other fragments were sold and distributed worldwide. His personal collection, including 50 unbroken manuscripts, has been part of the special collections at the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Yale since 2015. A detailed list of contents is available upon request.

Formula for entering the tribunal of Osiris

414. [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 Benu 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.delobjekt/tm134650.



The first English-printed book in Arabic

415. EUTYCHIUS SAID IBN AL-BATRIQ, Patriarch of Alexandria. Ecclesiae suae origines. London, Bishop, 1642. 4to. Title-page printed in red and black. With a woodcut in the text.

(Bound with):

(II) HOTTINGER, Johann Heinrich. Exercitationes Anti-Morinianae: De pentateucho Samaritano.

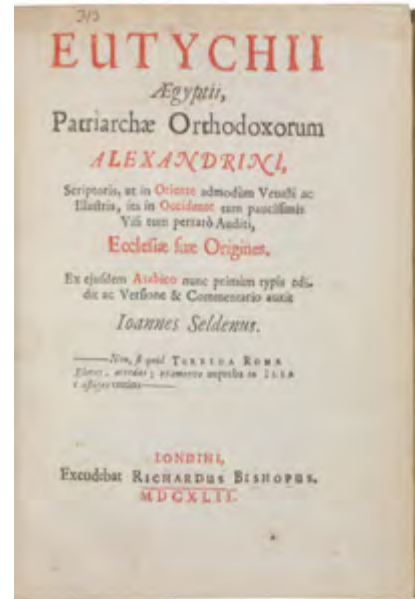
Zurich, Bodmer, 1644. Contemporary vellum. € 5,800

The first book in Arabic ever printed in England, some parts set in Arabic and Latin parallel text. “Partial edition of the Annals of the Melkite patriarch Said ibn Batriq as a polemic on the origin of the Alexandrian Church and the distinction between priests and bishops, to which Echellensis was to reply in extenso” (Smitskamp).

(II) First edition of Hottinger’s study on the Samaritan pentateuch, directed against the findings of the Oratorian Jean Morin.

Insignificant browning due to paper; altogether a fine copy.

(I) *Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 225. Graf II, 34. Schnurrer 171. Fück 86. Smitskamp 370 (with different imprint).*
(II) *BM-STC H 1722. Fürst I, 414.*



The rituals surrounding the pilgrimage to Mekkah

416. 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 Esmā 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.



Influential work on the Islam in India

417. GARCIN DE TASSY, Joseph Héliodore. *Memoire sur les particularites de la religion Musulmane dans l'Inde, d'après les ouvrages Hindoustanis.*

Paris, Adolphe Labitte, 1869. 8°. Late 20th-century half black morocco. € 1,250

Highly interesting work on the particularities of the Islam in India according to Hindustani works by the influential French orientalist and specialist in India, Joseph Héliodore Garcin de Tassy (1794–1878). It discusses the Mahomedan religion in India, including their feasts and saints. Garcin de Tassy was a student of Silvestre de Sacy and became one of the founders and later even president of the Société Asiatique. He is known not only for his general works on Islam and Arabic, but particularly as one of the first and at least one of the most outstanding European scholars of Hindustani languages. He would become professor in Indology at the “École speciale des langues orientales vivantes” and published many books on Indian languages, especially Hindi and Hindustani. The present work, here in its second edition (first edition printed in 1831), is one of his major works in this field.

Binding very slightly worn, endpapers a little browned, a few spots throughout, title and half-title a little stained and foxed, a hole in the lower margin of pp. 83–84 (not affecting the text), but overall in good condition.



Fiqh commentary from the Nejd

418. 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-Qudurii” (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 Abadieh, 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 brownning 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.



*To Mecca and back by ship and Hejaz railway:
a Hajji's account for young readers*

419. HAMZA ALLAM, Muhammad. Dalil al-Haaj.

Misr (Cairo), Matbaat al-Itimad, 1341 H = 1922 CE. 8vo. With 5 maps and plans and 7 halftone photographic illustrations, all within the text. Modern marbled half calf with original printed wrapper cover bound within. Marbled endpapers. € 3,500

Excessively rare Egyptian-printed “Guide for the Pilgrim”. At a time of significant political and societal change – the book was produced immediately after Egypt’s independence from the UK, following the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, and during the short-lived Kingdom of Hejaz, when the holy cities were briefly under Hashemite suzerainty – the annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca provided a centuries-old anchor of cultural stability.

As the author writes in the preface, this book is intended as a “simple guide to the Hajj”, illustrated and narrated as a story so as to be easily understood by both young and older readers. In an introductory chapter (“The pilgrim before his journey”), the traveller explains to his son Husain and his daughter Fatimah the special time of the Hajj and the rules that govern it. This is followed by five letters from the father to his children, written from Jeddah, Mecca, Mina, again Mecca, and Medina, each discussing details of his journey and the various rites of Hajj. One map (p. 11) shows the last leg of the Hejaz railway as it reaches Medina, and on the last page of his account, the pilgrim writes from that holy city: “Tomorrow we will travel by the Hejaz railway, passing Dera’a all the way to Damascus. From there we will head to Beirut and then continue by sea to Port Said and then take the train to Cairo. Others have taken a different route from Yanbu to El Tor, then crossing Cairo via Suez”.

The original upper cover, preserved within the pretty modern binding, is fairly stained and worn with the outer edge professionally repaired. The remainder is well preserved, showing only light browning and occasional discolouration. No copy recorded in library catalogues internationally; not in OCLC.



Manuscript commentary on Ibn Sina's Kitab ash-Shifa

420. [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

421. [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 Uwais 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

422. [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

423. [JÄGER, Wolfgang?]. *Leben und Meinungen Mahomeds, des Propheten der Muselmänner, und Stifters 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.



Theological arguments for the Hejaz Railway

424. AL-KATTANI, ‘Abd al-Hayy ibn ‘Abd al-Kabir. *Risalat al-yawaqit al-taminat fi al-ahadit al-qadiyat bi-zuhur sikkat al-hadid wa-wusuliha ila al-Madinat.*

Al-Ghaza’ir (Algiers), Matba’at Adulf Zhurdan (Typographie Adolphe Jourdan), 1329 H [= 1911 CE]. 4to. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards. € 8,500



Only edition. Entitled “Precious Stones on the Hadiths that lead to the emergence of the railway and its arrival to Medina”, this curious and rare Algerian-published treatise seeks to reconcile the building of the Hejaz Railway with the Islamic faith. In a section entitled “Clear evidence of indications of modern inventions in the Qur’an”, e.g., Kattani argues that Surah 16:8 (“He also created horses, mules, and donkeys for your transportation and adornment, and He may create things [to ride] that you do not know”) predicts the appearance of unimagined modes of transport, including steam-powered vehicles such as locomotives. Other parts (p. 81) specifically identify the cutting of track beds and the boring of tunnels through the landscape with a prophetic hadith about the disappearance of mountains. “Al-Kattani’s work in particular reflects the interests of adherents of various traditions to come to terms with a world changing rapidly with technology” (Simonowitz).

Binding a little rubbed along extremities, traces of old spine labels. Old annotation to front endpaper. Very slight traces of worming to interior of covers near the gutter, otherwise in excellent condition.

OCLC 29782213. David Simonowitz, “The Mobile Matrix: The Hijaz Railway as Ritual Space and Generator of Space”. *International Journal of Islamic Architecture* 3.2 (July 2014), pp. 303–340.

*A landmark of hadith scholarship:
rare first English edition of a noted Sunni text, printed in Calcutta*

425. KHATIB AL-TIBRIZI, Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allah / MATTHEWS, Arnold N. (transl.). *Mishcât-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 Muslemans.*

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



426. 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

427. 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. Kertbeny 1190. Szabó III, 873. Veress 128.

*Extremely rare Syrian liturgical work by the Archbishop of Damascus,
printed at the Dominican Press at Mosul*

428. [LECTIONARY – SYRIAC]. [JOSEPH DAVID, Clemens]. Lectionarium Syriacum seu collectio orationum et lectionum quae in horis canonicis per totum anni decursum excepto jejunio quadragesimali ab ecclesiae Syriacae clero adhiberi solent.

Mosul, Typis Fratrum Praedicatorum, 1879. Folio. With a Latin title-page set in roman type and a Syriac title-page set in Syriac type, both within a red and blue ornamental frame. Preliminary leaves also set within a red ornamental frame. Text set in Syriac type and printed in black and red. With a few religious illustrations throughout the text. Contemporary half blue sheepskin, blue cloth sides, gold-tooled spine lettered (in Syriac) in gold, marbled endpapers. € 12,500



Syrian lectionary printed at the Dominican Press of Mosul, here in its first and only edition by Clemens Joseph David (1829–1890). Clemens Joseph David was a prominent scholar of the Syriac Catholic Church, who was greatly admired for his knowledge of the Syriac language, history, literature and liturgy by the most distinguished European Syriac scholars. In 1879, he became Archbishop of Damascus. The present lectionary is considered to be one of his principal Syriac publications.

The present work also includes a preface, written by Ignatius Jirjis Shalhat, Patriarch of Antioch. The Dominican Press of Mosul played a major role in the formation and education of Chaldean and Syrian Catholic intellectuals in the late 19th and early 20th century. As the Mosul Dominican Press was “a melting pot of Syriac and Latin theological traditions”, the present Lectionarium Syriacum shows us – even more because of the Latin title-page – how the Syrian Christian tradition goes hand in hand with the liturgical traditions of the Roman Church. The work is extremely rare: we couldn't trace any copy to have been ever offered for sale. Only three copies are held institutionally at the British Library and the university libraries of Bonn and Bamberg, making the present copy the fourth copy known, as far as we could trace.

Binding slightly worn around the edges. Some small marginal tears and some browning to the first and last leaves, but overall an extremely rare Syriac work which is still in good condition.

Cf. J.F. Coakley & David G.K. Taylor, 'Syriac books printed at the Dominican Press, Mosul', in: George Kiraz (ed.), Malphono w-Rabo d-Malphone (2008), pp. 71–110; Gabriel Oussani, 'The Modern Chaldeans and Nestorians, and the study of Syriac among them', in: Journal of the American Oriental Society 22 (1901), pp. 79–96.

The authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence: first English edition

429. [MARGHINANI, 'Ali ibn Abi Bakr] / HAMILTON, Charles (transl.). The Hedaya, or Guide; A Commentary on the Mussulman Laws: Translated by the Order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal.

London, T. Bensley, 1791. Small folio. 4 vols. Expertly bound to style in half calf over period marbled paper covered boards, flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt roll tools, black morocco lettering piece in the second.

€ 25,000

First English edition of *al-Hidayah*, the authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence, printed in a small number of copies only (cf. Brunet). The understanding of Islamic law was critical to the colonial administration of India, and in particular of Bengal with its large Muslim population, and this work was intended to enable English officials to understand local proceedings. Commonly referred to as *al-Hidayah* or *The Guidance*, this work originated as a 12th-century Hanafi work by Sheikh al-Islam Burhan al-Din al-Farghani al-Marghinani (1135–97) and is considered an authoritative guide to Islamic law among Muslims throughout the world.

Hamilton's English translation is based on a Persian translation by Ghulam Ya Khan from the original Arabic. Intended for a British audience, chapters relating to rituals were omitted, while his coverage of contracts, torts, and criminal law is more complete. A second edition of Hamilton's translation was published in 1870, though the first edition is rare.

Light browning throughout with occasional brownstains, but generally a very finely preserved copy in an appealing modern binding.

Brunet III, 75. OCLC 10111750.



The first Saudi government journal

430. [MAJALLAT AL-HAJJ]. Majallat al-Hajj – The Monthly Islamic Magazine.

Makkah, Saudi Arabia, Administration of Religious Affairs, 1953–1970. A total of 53 issues: year 5, 6 issues (September 1951 to March 1952) in 1 vol.; year 6, 12 issues (April 1952 to February 1953, complete) in 2 vols.; year 7, 6 issues (March 1953 to August 1953) in 1 vol.; year 8, 12 issues (March 1954 to February 1955, complete) in 2 vols.; year 9, 8 issues (1–4, 7–10: February 1955 to July 1955) in 1 vol.; plus 9 individual issues: December 1955, October 1956, 9 December 1957, 25 July 1964, 1 October 1969, 22 May, 25 June, 16 November, 15 December 1970. € 15,000

An extensive run of the first Saudi government journal published during the era of King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud, including two complete years, mainly from the 1950s but including sample specimens from the 1960s and 1970s. An illustrated monthly review published by the Administration of Religious Affairs, specializing in pilgrimage news and dealing with theology, literature, history, and providing information on national and international news, particularly on royal affairs. First published in 1947, it was known as “Majalat Al Hajj” until 1970, when the title was changed to “Al Tadhamon Al Islami” before it reverted to its original name in 1993.

The bound volumes comprise years 5 (from Dhu al-Hijja 1370 to Jumada al Thani 1371), 6 (from Rajab 1371 to Jumada al-Thani 1372), 7 (from Rajab 1372 to Dhu al-Hijja 1372), 8 (from Rajab 1373 to Jumad al-Thani 1374), and 9 (from Rajab 1374 to Dhu al-Qadah 1374). Well preserved.



Pop-up book celebrating Mecca, its pilgrims and environs

431. [MECCA – KUBAŠŤA, Vojtech]. Al-Hajar al-Aswad (The Black Stone of Mecca).

Prague, Artia, 1977. Tabletop pop-up display. Printed in four colours; lower cover showing six photographic views of the holy sites and the Hajj. Green cloth spine. Folio (230 × 325 mm). € 2,000

Charming pop-up display designed by the Czech illustrator Vojtech Kubašta for the Iranian children’s market. “In 1977, the Artia Foreign Trade Corporation exported nine Kubašta titles in the Farsi language to Iran. Kubašta’s panoramic books [were] protected by a Czech patent. Using the Panoscopic 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.



An exceptional series of 50 meticulously executed miniatures

432. [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 Qur'an leaf

433. [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

434. [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

435. [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

436. [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



437. [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

438. [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.





Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

439. [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

440. [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

441. [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

442. [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 gilt-stamped 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



443. [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

444. [QUR'AN]. A fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

[Ottoman Empire], 1279 H [= 1862 CE]. 8°. 307 ff. Naskh calligraphy, 15 lines. Black ink on polished paper; borders in red and gold; sura headings in white ink on gilt; gilt discs for verse divisions. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; colophon shows floral ornamentation in green and gilt. Coloured floral decoration to margins. Later cloth. € 3,000

Colophon in Arabic: "Finished Thursday afternoon 3 o'clock. The scribe is the son of Mehmed Halil Ibrahim, what is done is determined by Allah".

Provenance: acquired in Istanbul, Turkey, in the 1960s.



Sura Ar-Rum and Al-Fath

445. [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

446. [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),

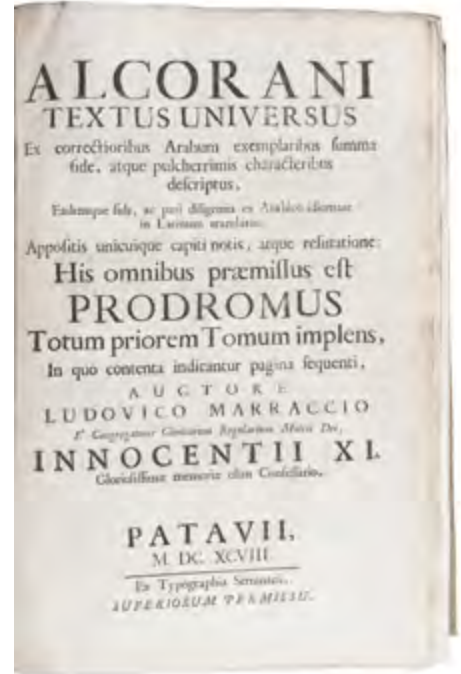
447. [QUR'AN]. MARRACCI, LUDOVICO (ED.). Alcorani textus universus ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, ... Eadem fide ... in Latinum translatus; appositis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione: ... [vol. 2 title:] Refutatio Alcorani, in qua ad Mahumetanicae superstitionis radicem securis apponitur ...

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. 2 volumes bound as 1. Folio. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1800?), reusing and retooling vellum from a slightly earlier blind-tooled binding. € 25,000

The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the Catholic Ludovico Marracci, with a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation, also including extensive notes based on the Islamic commentaries, as well as the editor's extensive "refutations" of each sura. Each sura is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and then the refutation. The entire first volume of about 430 pages is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of Muhammad (one of the first detailed biographies ever printed and again more accurate than its predecessors), an 8-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns, and additional commentaries and introductory matter. The fact that this edition was produced explicitly as an attempt to refute the views of Islam has naturally led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, but both the Arabic text and the Latin translation were far better than any previously printed and had no serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. The commentaries also made a great deal of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time and both the Arabic and the Latin text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years

With two bookplates and an occasional early manuscript note and a few letters or numbers inscribed in the foot margin of one leaf. With a tear running into the text of one leaf, repaired, but otherwise in very good condition. With generous margins. The boards are slightly bowed and there is a small tear repaired at the foot of the spine. A ground-breaking work of Quranic scholarship, a valuable source for the study of the Quran and an essential source for European views of Islam.

Cat. Bibl. A.-R. Courbonne, dont la vent ... 1er février 1842, 30 (this copy); 34; Schnurrer 377; Sheikh Al-Shabab, "The place of Marracci's Latin translation of the Holy Quran: ...", in: Journal of King Saud University: language & translation, 13 (2001), pp. 57-74.



First edition of Redslob's revision of Flügel's text



448. [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*

449. 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 propheetes 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

450. [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

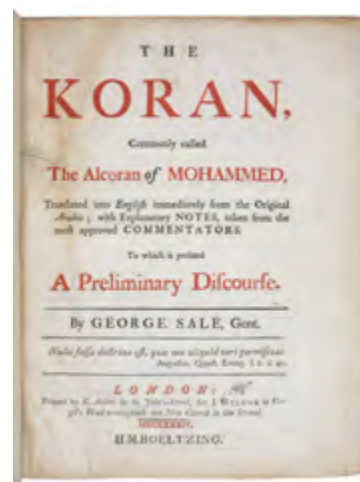
451. [QUR'AN – ENGLISH]. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English [...] by George Sale.

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

452. [QUR'AN – ENGLISH]. The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mahomet. First American edition.

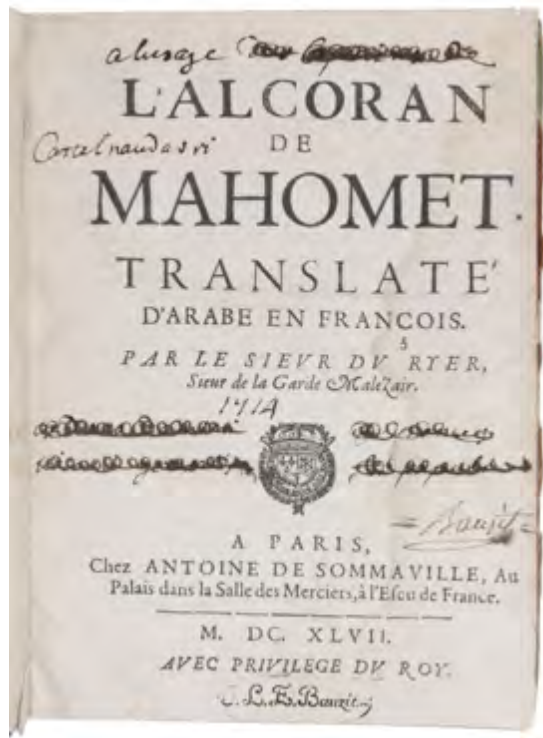
Springfield, Massachusetts, Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, Jun., October 1806. 8°. Contemporary full sheepskin with giltstamped spine title. € 6,500



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

453. [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*

454. [QUR'AN – FRENCH]. L'Alkoran! (Le livre par excellence.) Traduction textuelle de l'arabe faite par Fatma-Zaida djarié-odalyk-doul den Béniamin-Aly Effendi-Agha.

Lisbon, Société Typographique Franco-Portugaise, 1861. 8°. 1920s temporary wrappers (Portuguese mackle paper) with handwritten cover title. € 4,800

Only edition: one of the great mysteries of Qur’anic literature, and apparently the first translation of the Qur’an into French by a woman. Following those of Du Ryer (1647), Savary (1783), and Kazimirski-Biberstein (1840), this fourth French version of the holy text is original in many respects: notably, it is the first to retain the untranslatable name “Allah” instead of substituting “Dieu”. Also, it does not follow the traditional order of surahs, but tries to arrange them chronologically, by Meccan and Medinan surahs. Indeed, as Ellis noted, this is not at all a literal translation: instead, it is interpretative, interventionist and even feminist, liberally transposing verses from surah to surah and often offering not so much a translation than a new creation, more true perhaps to the spirit of Islam than to the sacred text. As early as 1961, the scholar Abul Muzaffar drew attention to the fact that Fatma-Zaida’s name is probably spurious and that the author was very probably a European convert to Islam, not proficient in Ottoman Turkish and not fully in French, either, who felt spiritually at home in the Muslim Orient and,



wishing to defend Islam from its detractors, produced an apologetic version of the Qur'an. If this is so, the translator was still almost certainly a woman: as Rim Hassen has variously pointed out, Fatma-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*

455. [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.



The most beautiful German edition of the Qur'an of the 20th century



456. [QUR'AN – GERMAN]. GOLDSCHMIDT, Lazarus. El Koran, das heißt die Lesung. Die Offenbarungen des Mohammed ibn Abdallah des Propheten Gottes.

Berlin, Brandus, 1916. Folio. With elaborately red, green and grey decorated title page and first page containing the first Surah, in the style of older manuscripts. All text is set in two columns, all in red and green frames, the Surah titles are set in grey decorated headpieces and with grey decorations in the margins denoting the different sections ("abteilungen"). Original green boards with gold-stamped oriental decorations, the title in gold on the spine, head edge gilt, and with red, green and gold headbands. € 4,500

The most beautiful German Qur'an of the 20th century, issued as a limited edition on handmade paper. The present work is number 36 of 200.

The present work comprises a literal translation of the text after Gustav Leberecht Flügel's (1802–1870) famous mid-19th-century edition of the Qur'an. This edition was very important in presenting a reliable version of the original Arabic text to the West and it became the basis of the majority of translations of the Qur'an into European languages. The present edition was prepared by Lazarus Goldschmidt (1817–1950), who was a German Jewish orientalist, writer and translator. He was not only the first person to translate the entire Babylonian Talmud, a central text of Judaism, but he was also responsible for publishing the present beautifully decorated, limited edition German Qur'an. Goldschmidt oversaw all parts and processes in the publication of this Qur'an, from the decorations to the typesetting; he even used specially cut type (Delitzsch Antiqua) for the text.

The binding shows slight signs of wear, mainly around the spine which is slightly faded; edges slightly browned, occasional slight foxing, mainly to the gutters and margins of the pages, otherwise internally bright and clean. Overall in very good condition.

(We were unable to check the following references:) Enay 121; Rodenberg 445.

42 exquisite Qur'an illustrations

457. [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

458. [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.

Schnurrer p. 413f. Fück 95, n. 251. BM Arabic I, 896. Enay 164. Zenker I, 1396. Woolworth p. 286.



Unrecorded trilingual Hong Kong publication of Ya Sin, the 36th chapter of the Qur'an

459. [QUR'AN – POLYGLOT]. MA TAT NG, Imam Muhammad Yaqub bin Ibrahim (compiler). Ya-Sin. A chapter in the Holy Quran.

Hong Kong, (on the back wrapper:) Hong Kong Muslim Press, 1385 AH (= 1965 CE). 8° (ca. 19 × 13 cm). The top half of each page starts with the text in Arabic, followed by a transliteration and the Chinese and the bottom half of the page shows 2 columns of text: translations into English (right column) and Chinese (left column). With a small overview of the system of transliteration on the inside of the front wrapper and a vignette of the Hong Kong Muslim Press on the back wrapper. Original orange publisher's printed wrappers, with the Arabic title in gold and the Chinese and English titles in black, stapled. € 2,250

An unrecorded and thus extremely rare trilingual publication of the 36th chapter Ya Sin of the Qur'an, "the heart of the Qur'an". The 83 verses of text are presented in Arabic naskh-style script with a transliteration into Latin script for phonetic reading, together with the English and Chinese (Mandarin) translations. It was compiled by a Hong Kong imam, published "with the compliments of the Mission of Hong Kong Muslims", and printed in 1385 AH (= 1965 CE) by the Hong Kong Muslim Press for the local Muslim community. The presence of both a Chinese and an English translation is due to Hong Kong still being a colony and dependent territory of the British Empire (1841–1997) at the time of publication. This pamphlet, containing the supposed "heart (or core) of the Qur'an", was most likely intended for distribution among and consumption by the region's small Muslim population.

The relative influence and importance of Imam Ma Tat Ng and his work in Hong Kong is reflected in the fact that one of the locations of the library of the Islamic Union of Hong Kong is named after him.

We have not been able to locate any other copy of this work.

Wrappers slightly dust soiled, some very small wormholes through the volume, the staples have left small dark brown spots in the gutters and with some very slight foxing throughout. Otherwise in good condition.



First Swedish translation of the Qur'an

460. [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

461. 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 Ricoldo'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.

The virtue of prayer



462. 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 Shafisti 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”*

463. 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

464. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Mekka. (And:) Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka.

Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1888–89. 2 vols. of text (4°, with 3 genealogical tables and 2 folding maps, half calf with gilt-stamped morocco label to spine) and one volume of plates (folio, with 4 chromolithogr. plates conjoined as 2, 6 [1 double-sized] toned lithographic plates, and 65 mounted photographs on a total of 40 plates). Cloth portfolio with gilt cover title. € 45,000

emarkable set, rarely encountered complete with the plates volume. The Dutch orientalist Snouck spent a year in Mecca and Jeddah during 1884/85 and was married to a Mecca woman. He was the first non-Muslim to visit the city outside the annual pilgrimage. The photographs, taken by himself and an Arabic physician, are among the earliest to show Mecca and its pilgrims.

Very nicely rebound, in matching period style portfolio and half calf. An unusually crisp and clean copy throughout: text volumes spotless; the plates with the vintage photographs, much sought after as the earliest photographic documents of the city, its dignitaries and its pilgrims, are backed on thin linen and preserved in perfect condition.

Macro 1239 (omitting mention of the Atlas). Henze V, 177. Dinse 443.



Very rare handwritten judgment of the Spanish Inquisition

465. [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.



Editio princeps of St. Thomas’s treatise against the unbelievers

466. ST THOMAS AQUINAS. [Summa contra gentiles]. De veritate catholicae fidei contra errores infidelium seu Summa catholicae fidei.

[Strasbourg, printer of Henricus Ariminensis (Georg Reyser?), not after 1474]. Royal folio (273 × 398 mm). Gothic type. 248 ff. (incl. final blank). 49 lines. 2 columns. Contemporary south German decoration: each of 4 books opening with an illuminated initial with extensions; rubricated throughout in red and blue. Modern calf, early index tabs.

€ 45,000

Editio princeps. Magnificent copy of the rare first edition of one of St. Thomas Aquinas’s two masterpieces which systematized Latin theology. The printer is commonly referred to as “the printer of Henricus Ariminensis”; the ISTC

suggests the Eichstädt printer Georg Reyser (active until 1503; cf. ADB 28, 368f.) known for his characteristic type, or, following Pellechet, Heinrich Eggstein.

“The combination of theology and philosophy which was the basis of scholasticism found its finest expression in [St. Thomas’s] writings. Aquinas held that knowledge came from two sources: the truths of Christian faith and the truths of human reason. Each is a distinct source, but the revelation which comes from faith is the greater of the two, and its chief characteristic is that it consists of mysteries to be believed rather than understood” (PMM 30 for the editio princeps of the ‘Summa Theologiae’ published in 1485). The ‘Summa de veritate catholicae fidei contra gentiles’ (Treatise on the Truth of the Catholic Faith, against Unbelievers), written in Rome, 1261–64, was composed at the request of St. Raymond of Pennafort, who desired to have a philosophical exposition and defence of the Christian Faith, to be used against the Jews and Moors in Spain.

First leaf a little defective and repaired, minor marginal repairs in first 4 leaves, small stain at a few extreme upper margins, decoration just shaved. A stamp erased from fol. 4/10r.

H 1385. Goff T-190. GW M46563. BMC I 77. Ohly-Sack 2729. Pellechet 986. Proctor 322. Sheppard 233. Voulliéme, Berlin 2179. Walsh S-110B.



Early Himalayan manuscript: a complete Sutra written in gold on blue stained paper

467. [TIBET]. The Perfection of Wisdom in Eight Thousand Lines.

Tibet, 13th century CE. 20 × 65 cm. 314 sheets of heavy, multi-layered paper stained in blue over the whole area, varnished on the writing space, surrounded by a frame, within which are written 8 lines of approximately 80 characters in Tibetan uchen (dbu-can) script using gold ink. Each leaf written on both sides. Upper cover from another manuscript, in black ink; beneath a flap are 2 lines of very large script with the words “in the language of India”. The first leaves of the manuscript contain 4, 5, 6 and 7 lines of script. Text is complete. € 125,000

A canonical Buddhist sutra and the central text of the Mahayana Prajnaparamita school. The present text is a Tibetan translation from the original Sanskrit, of which there are also Chinese, Korean, and Japanese translations. The “Perfection of Wisdom” sutra exists in a range of shorter and longer recensions, of which that in 8,000 lines is regarded as having been the source, since according to Buddhist belief, its precursor, no longer extant, in Buddhist Prakrit, the vernacular language actually spoken by the Buddha, transmitted the actual spoken words of the Buddha. This Sanskrit text was then expanded into versions in 10,000, 18,000, 25,000, and 100,000 lines or verses, for the advanced adepts who could appreciate detailed commentary, and on the other hand abbreviated to versions in 2,500, 700, 500, 300, 150 and 25 lines for those of lesser understanding. Modern scholarship considers that the text was elaborated by a series of additions to a small original core, not identical to any of the later ‘short’ versions, over the period from 50 to 700 CE.

The sutra recounts a debate at Rajagriha, on the Vulture Peak, where 1,250 Buddhist monks gathered to hear the Buddha. The other main speakers are the Buddha’s disciples Subhuti, who puts forward the Prajnaparamita principles, and Sariputra, who puts forward the conservative views of those monks who are unable to follow these new developments.

While there is no colophon, this manuscript was almost certainly donated or sponsored by a lay person who hoped to win merit by financing the copying of the text. This manuscript is a superb example of Tibetan uchen (dbu-can) calligraphy produced during the 13th and 14th centuries. The text shows a few archaic orthographic characteristics, such as the presence of the da-drag (the letter ‘da’ as a secondary suffix for some syllables), which suggest an early date, probably 13th or 14th century.

Although the manuscript is not illustrated, it displays some of the best uchen calligraphy produced in Tibet. The gold letters are pleasingly spaced and very exactly executed on the lustrous blue ground, which represent “the clear empty space, the void from which all things arise”.

Some damage to the outer corners of the upper and lower 10–20 leaves. With very early marginal patches over tears from frequent turning of the pages. Provenance: McCarthy Collection, Hong Kong, 2010–18. Previously in a UK private collection, UK, acquired in 1999.



*Autograph copy by the author for his wife of his famous collection of erotic poems,
translated from the Arabic*

468. 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"

469. 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, soubz 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*

470. 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.

A manuscript album on yoga

471. [YOGA]. A series of illustrations produced for a high minister in the Rana period in Nepal, including 85 illustrations of Hathayogic postures.

Nepal, ca. 1850–1860 CE. Small folio (190 × 307 mm). 183 ff. on laid paper, watermarked “Moinier’s 1850”. The characters of the miniatures are identified with captions written in a formal Nepalese Devanagari of the 19th century. Bound in a tooled leather binding. € 165,000

A professionally executed album presumably intended for an unidentified minister in the Rana administration. In all likelihood this patron is depicted on the left in the miniature on folio 17v (caption: *minishtara*) as paying homage to a twenty-armed form of the Goddess Durga riding a white snow-lion (caption: *bhagavati*). The minister is unusually taller than the deity and his detailed costume is evidently more than mere stereotype. His elaborate headgear further suggests his high status; more research could lead to this patron’s identification. The fact that the minister looks down on the deity suggests, firstly, that the Goddess Durga is not his tutelary deity (*istadevata*), and secondly that she represents the kingdom in the manner that *Rajyalakshmi* normally does. The image therefore depicts the minister reverentially protecting the personified kingdom, and in so doing uses the conventional representational stereotypes of husband and wife. The immediately preceding miniature (f. 16) shows the minister’s mother (*sriministaramahatari*) worshipping the infant Krishna.

The series illustrates Vaishnava themes, episodes from the epics *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, cameos showing famous Indian and Nepalese religious teachers, and deities in discourse (the setting of many sectarian works). Unusual are a royal lineage and a series of 85 yogic postures. The royal lineage combines well-known epic stories, mythological events and Buddhist *Jataka* literature into a Vaisnava flame-story. The last King mentioned by name is *Gopicandra*.

The quality of the miniatures is very high, and the talented artist uses a full palette of colours, including copious gold highlighting. A list of all illustrations contained in the manuscript is available upon request.

Provenance: U.S. private collection, acquired before 1999.



IV
Maps
and Atlases

The earliest obtainable printed map of the Arabian Peninsula

472. 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

473. 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

474. 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

475. 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

476. [GLOBE – TERRESTRIAL]. HONDIUS, Jodocus. [Terrestrial globe].

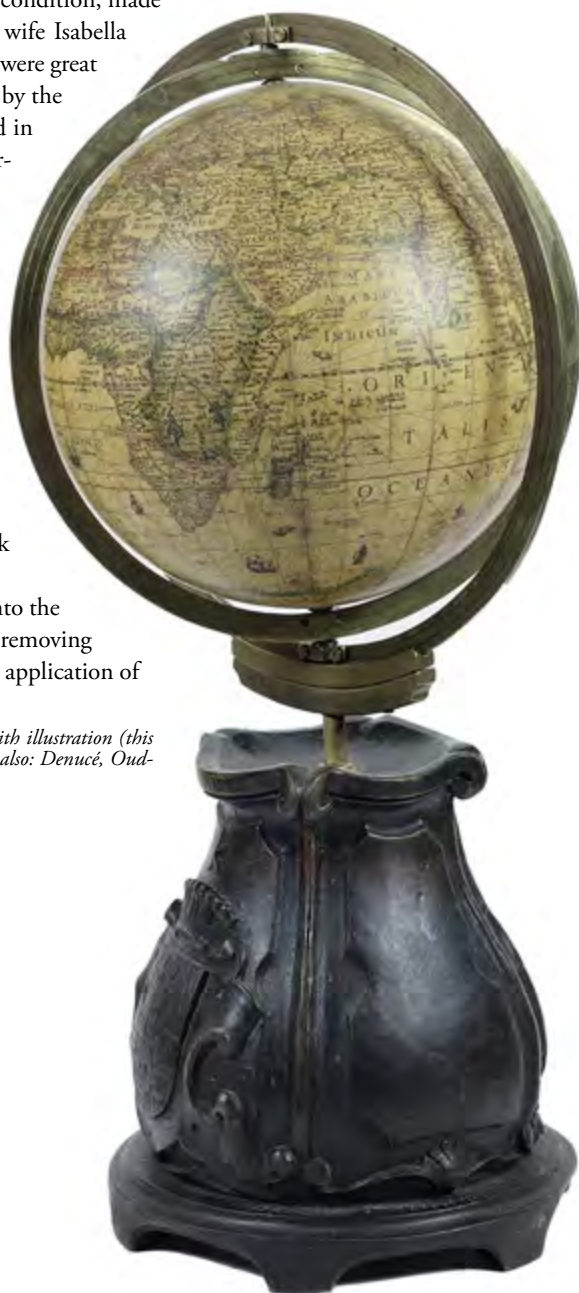
Antwerp, Joan Baptist Vrients [produced by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam], 1601. Diameter 21 cm. The globe is assembled from 12 engraved gores, mounted over a hollow wooden sphere, the gores hand-coloured in outline, some areas with full colour infill. The zero meridian set at the Azores, the seas decorated 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.



With attractive maps of the Holy Land

477. 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

478. 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

479. 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.).



"The greatest and finest atlas ever published", with 610 maps, plans and views, coloured by a contemporary hand

480. BLAEU, Joan. Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke 't aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort vertoon en beschreven.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–65. 9 volumes. Imperial 2° (55.5 × 36.5 cm). With 9 engraved title-pages, an engraved frontispiece and 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc., mostly double-page (53.5 × 64 cm, plate size ca. 42 × 53 cm), 7 larger folding, a few single-page and a few smaller, many including additional inset maps, plans and views, and decorated with coats of arms, human & mythological figures, animals, produce, etc. With the engraved title-pages, frontispiece, other engravings (except for the compass rose and 2 inscriptions), woodcut devices on 4 title-pages and 1 woodcut initial coloured by a contemporary hand (the maps mostly in outline but with their decorations fully coloured) and some (mostly the engraved title-pages) with extensive use of gold. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum. € 750,000



First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and all coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views and coats of arms. Blaeu first published his great atlas in Latin as *Atlas maior* in 1662, but the Dutch edition includes a few maps more than the Latin or French editions. The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his son Joan (1598/99–1673) are justly famous for the accuracy, originality and beauty of their maps and for the technical quality of their engraving and printing. The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world. The Italian Jesuit Martino Martini (1614–1661), who had lived in China from 1640 to 1651 and was to return in 1658, compiled the atlas of China, printed and published by Joan Blaeu in 1655, the first major atlas of China published in Europe. It remained the most detailed European source for the geography of the Far East far into the 18th century.

Although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. With occasional browning, mostly limited to parts of volume 4, a marginal water stain at the head of the first few quires of volume 9, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear and an occasional small worm hole (mostly marginal), some restored. One map has the outside edge of the left border shaved and a few are slightly dirty or tattered in the outer few millimetres of the margin along one edge. But the atlas is generally in very good condition, most maps and text leaves fine, and the colouring is still bright and clear. The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards, but the binding is also generally very good. Blaeu's stunning great atlas, with about 610 maps, plans and views, mostly double-page, coloured by a contemporary hand.

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

Cross-cultural navigation: Turkish-inscribed maritime pilot

481. COLOM, Jacob Aertsz. [Description de la mer méditerranée].

[Amsterdam, ca. 1670]. Folio. 9 double-page engraved charts only, each sheet approx. 440 × 550 mm, each mounted on stiff paper with maps back-to-back, with thick red and black ink borderlines. Of the 9 maps, 8 are by Colom, numbered in the plates from "2" to "9"; plate 1 replaced with Johannes de Ram's map of the Mediterranean, "Paskaart vande Middellandsche Zee In twee deelen vertoont". Contemporary stiff paper covers (worn with losses); manuscript label to lower cover pasted upside down: "Carta Marinaresca del Mar Mediterraneo". € 25,000

Unusual working copy of Colom's rare pilot, owned by an Ottoman Turkish mariner with his Osmanli inscriptions transliterating the location names throughout. Colom's charts cover the Straits of Gibraltar, the Barbary Coast, Mallorca, the coastline around Barcelona, Nice, Corsica, Sardinia, Southern Italy, Sicily, and Croatia. Koeman highlights the rarity of all of Colom's pilot books and notes that despite "thousands of copies [having been] circulated [...], only a score have survived". Significant spotting and browning throughout, some cockling and losses to sheets, old repaired tears, creases and signs of heavy use. A highly uncommon survival.

Cf. Phillips III, 53 ff. Koeman IV, 120.



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

482. 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.

Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

483. WIT, Frederick de. Atlas maior.

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens & Cornelis Mortier, [ca. 1725]. Imperial 2° (53 × 35.5 cm). With engraved title-page and 76 double page (or in 8 cases larger folding) engraved maps, the title-page and all maps and their decorations coloured by a contemporary hand. Half tanned sheepskin (ca. 1900), gold-tooled spine. € 85,000

Extremely rare Covens & Mortier edition of De Wit's *Atlas maior*, here with the engraved allegorical title-page and all 76 maps and their decorations beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand. It combines maps originally issued by Frederick de Wit, with ones from Nicolaes Visscher II and others. De Wit and Visscher were the leading map and atlas publishers in the Netherlands after a fire crippled the Blaeu firm in 1672. De Wit is known especially for the beautiful pictorial decorations on his maps. Only one other copy is recorded in the literature, at the Dépôt de Marine in Paris.



The atlas opens with Carel Allard's ca. 1696 world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; Nicholas Sanson's map of the poles; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea (Visscher) or its eastern part (Jaillot); Homann's map of Iran; De l'Isle's map of India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies (folding); Visscher's map of the West Indies; De Wit's maps of Malta and of Corsica & Sardinia. Within Europe the atlas gives special emphasis to the Low Countries, with 19 maps.

With a long tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps and small tears where two folds cross in 1 larger folding map, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. Two maps are slightly smaller than the others and have therefore had some of their margins extended. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded..

Koeman, C & M 2 (1 copy, with 100 maps), cf. C & M 1 (based on 18th-century catalogues); V. Egmond, Covens & Mortier (2005), III.2 (pp. 143–145, citing Covens & Mortier's ca. 1721 catalogue).

*“The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute,
and Govern 'em with great Cruelty”*

484. 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.

*18th century drawing of a lost 16th century (?) Islamic world map,
centred on the Gulf*

485. [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

486. 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-Cografiye” and the frequently missing folding celestial map on blue paper.

Maps very clean, showing only a few minor stains and repaired tears to folds; a crease-mark 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.



Cross-cultural mapping of the Red Sea: Bruce's chart in an early Egyptian copy



487. [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.

From Surveys made by the Officers of the Indian Navy

488. 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 or the Indian Navy. The interior of the peninsula is from various sources, particularly materials furnished for the accompanying work by Aloys Sprenger M.D. and from documents obtained by Dr. Plate" (note). Finely preserved. No copy known outside the British Library.

OCLC 556388606. Not in the Al-Qasimi Collection.

The Dauphin map of the world in a rare 19th century lithographed reproduction

489. DESCELIERS, Pierre. Lithographed facsimile of the world map painted on vellum for Henry II, King of France.

Paris, imprimerie de Kaepelin, [1852]. Lithographed wall map, 260 × 132 cm. 4 conjoined sheets mounted on canvas. Rolled. € 250,000

Original-size facsimile of the manuscript nautical “mappemonde” executed by Pierre Desceliers in 1546, lithographed by the cartographer Eugène Rembielinski (1814–80). Commissioned by King Francis I for his son (who would be crowned Henry II in 1547), Desceliers’ “Dauphin map” or “royal world chart” is one of the most famous of the first half of the 16th century: hand-drawn and illuminated on vellum, it vividly illustrates the discoveries made during the six decades following the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartolomeu Dias in 1488. It was compiled from information that Desceliers had obtained from the other Dieppe geographers, from the shipowner Jean Ango, and the explorer Jacques Cartier.

Remarkably, the map has a dual orientation: north of the equator, the text and illustrations are reversed, suggesting that the map was in fact meant to be laid flat rather than wall-mounted so that it could be read from all sides. Thus, the vast majority of the earth’s land mass, and almost all of the better-known parts of the world, is labelled as if the map were oriented with south at the top, recalling the Arab tradition exemplified by al-Idrisi’s famous 12th century map. In charting the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf specifically, “the cartographers of Dieppe in northern France seem to have had direct access during the 1540s to relatively reliable Portuguese prototypes” (Couto et al., *Historical Atlas of the Persian Gulf* [Brepols 2006], p. 114), even if they appear to have had difficulty reading all the place names. To the south of Borneo, Desceliers included not only an island labelled “Java Petite”, but also, immediately adjacent, a vast mass of land named “Java la Grande” – an uncannily good representation of the northern coastline of Australia, albeit far north of its true location, which merges into the Great Southern Continent that itself stretches into Antarctica (“Non du tout découverte”), extending as far as the Strait of Magellan. Probably drawing on Marco Polo as well as Portuguese portolans of various scales, Desceliers’ representation “sums up everything cartographers knew about Australia in the mid 16th century” (Tooley, *Landmarks of Mapmaking*, p. 245).

In the tradition of French Renaissance portolans, the map is remarkable for the wealth of its illustrations. The seas are decorated with compass roses, ships and sea monsters, while the land is adorned with a multitude of scenes and representations of fantastic animals. It is framed in the northern hemisphere by a border decorated with the heads of men with long beards, and cherubim and human skulls in the southern hemisphere, representing the winds and cardinal points. In many parts of the world, Desceliers drew indigenous peoples with great precision, such as the Hottentots in South Africa and the Native Americans of North America.

In the 16th century, it was in Normandy that the most richly illustrated portolans were designed. Pierre Desceliers (1487–1574) is perhaps the most famous representative of the Dieppe school of mapmaking, and he is considered the father of French hydrography and cartography. Only two of his maps have survived. His manuscript world map from 1546 is now kept in the library of John Rylands University in Manchester (French MS 1*). The facsimile lithographed by Rembielinski in 1852 is rare: we have only found two copies in public collections, one at the BnF, the other at the National Library of Australia.

Uniformly browned throughout; several old gaps and breaks professionally repaired.

OCLC 494994160. C. Hofmann et al. (eds.), L'Âge d'or des cartes marines. Exhibition catalogue of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (Paris, 2012), pp. 166f.



Three-dimensional plaster model of Jerusalem

490. MURET, Charles. Plan-relief de Jérusalem et de ses environs [...].

Paris, Victor Poupin, [ca. 1885]. 400 × 460 mm. Plaster relief plan of the city in original hand colour. Scale: 1:5,000 (millimetre to metre) for distances and 1:2,500 for height. Contained in the original wooden and cardboard box, imitating a book. Half cloth over marbled boards with spine-labels. All edges covered in marbled paper coating. With an index mounted to the inside of the cover. € 7,500

Exceptional three-dimensional model of Jerusalem: the fifth edition of this rare relief plan showing the principal landmarks of the city, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Via Dolorosa, and the Mount of Olives, as well as other places of worship, cemeteries, hospitals, hammams, schools, grottos, and the Pasha's palais. Heightened in blue, green, orange, yellow and brown. With a total of 215 labeled places of interest that are further detailed in the mounted index.

The plan was prepared by the French mathematician and surveyor Charles Muret, who made one of the first representations of a projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama around 1881, as part of the ultimately unsuccessful French venture to build the Panama canal. Muret's plaster cast of the topography of Panama was shown at the 1885 World Exhibition in Antwerp and was awarded a gold medal. In addition to the relief plan of Jerusalem, Muret created similar plans of Paris, Athens and the English Channel. Small pieces of plaster chipped in a few places. Upper cover somewhat soiled, hinges cracked. Paper coating and cloth starting to peel off in places; fragments of spine-labels lacking. An uncommon specimen of French mapmaking, offering a glimpse of the Holy City and its topography towards the end of the 19th century.



OCLC 659770835.

British military terrain map of the Arabian Gulf, published in Calcutta



491. 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), Koleh, 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.

Hunter's map of southern Oman

492. [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.



The Arabian Peninsula after the Great War

493. GROSS, Alexander. Arabia.

London, Geographia Ltd., [ca. 1920]. 600 × 460 mm. Folding coloured map, scale 1:6,000,000, cloth-backed. Folded into the original red cloth case. € 3,500



A rare and attractive map focusing on the Arabian Peninsula, but also including Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Asiatic Turkey. It shows boundaries and occupied territories as they were after World War I, physical features, principal cities, road networks, communication lines, and maritime navigation distance. The inset map at the top right shows the Aden Protectorate and part of South-Western Yemen (scale 1:1,825,000).

Rare. Library Hub locates just one copy, at the University of Manchester. OCLC adds two further holdings, at the University of Minnesota and the Library of Congress. In excellent condition.

Approaches to Jeddah

494. [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.”

495. 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

496. 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.

U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of the future UAE

497. [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

498. [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 surveys 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

499. [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

500. [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.



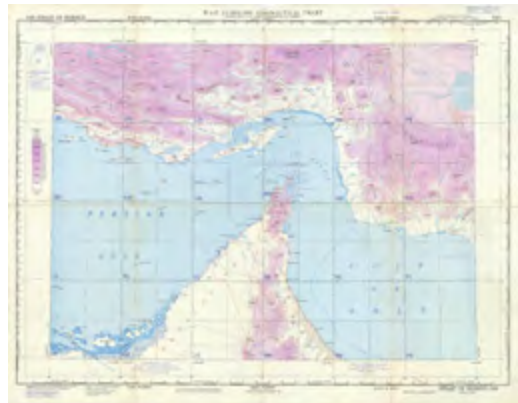
Air chart of the most important strategic point in the Gulf

501. [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

502. [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.

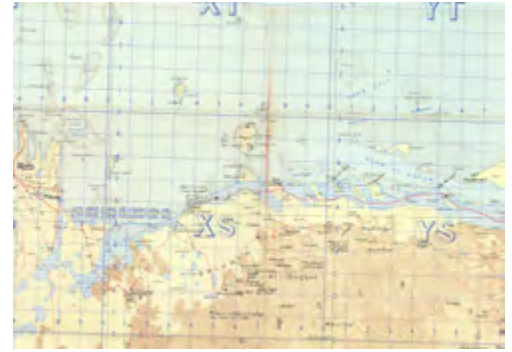


With manuscript additions

503. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. S.E. Arabia. Series GSGS 4802, Sheet 1 [Trucial Coast]. Edition 2.

[London], D Survey War Office and Air Ministry, 1956. Large colour-printed map, ca. 113 × 84 cm. Scale 1:500,000. € 8,500

Old folds, some creasing to margins and corners, 10 cm closed tear to bottom margin, a few other small closed tears, otherwise good. With “Additions drawn by: – Sgt Newman 17:11:61. 1 Troop 19 Topo Sqn R.E.”, marking additional camps, old oil camps, place names and airstrips (old, extant and “possible”), mainly in the desert areas of Abu Dhabi.



Extremely detailed map

504. [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



505. 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

506. 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

507. [UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC]. Kharitat al-Jumhuriyah al-‘Arabiyyah al-Muttahidah (Map of the United Arab Republic).

Damascus, Matba‘at al-hukumiyyat bi Dimashq, [ca. 1958]. Colour-printed political and physical map, ca. 134 × 94 cm. Scale 1:2,000,000. Mounted on cloth. € 4,500

Rare, detailed Syrian-printed map of the short-lived United Arab Republic, which aimed to unite Egypt and Syria politically in 1958. Although it effectively ceased to exist with the Syrian coup of 1961, Egypt continued to use the name until 1971.

Cartography by Niqola Zariq and Izzat Saydawi. Shows borders, rivers, valleys, principal, secondary and desert roads, railways, oil pipelines, capitals, provinces and centres, important cities and villages. The areas, population, railway length, cultivated lands and provinces of Syria and Egypt are specified separately. The Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia is shown as far as Al Lith, south of Jeddah.

The declaration of the United Arab Republic bolstered the trend towards Pan-Arabism, and confrontational attitudes toward neighbouring states increased. The province of Hatay, on the Turkish border, is shown on Syrian territory, reflecting ongoing disputes over claims on Hatay beginning after the end of the First World War. Similarly, Israel is designated “Palestine” in the Palestinian territories.

Some stains; wrinkled with several edge tears and chips. Folded.



*Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Qatar:
"all modern maps [...] trace their roots back to these first publications" (Parry)*

508. [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

509. [OIL INDUSTRY IN THE MIDDLE EAST]. Mapah ha-neft ba-mizrah ha-tikhon (Map of the Oil Industry in the Middle East).

Jerusalem, Yediot Achronot, 1963. 494 × 324 mm. Chromolithographic map. Scale 1:5,900,000. € 2,500

A medium-sized wall map showing the Middle East between the Suez Crisis and the Six-Day War, covering the area from the Eastern Mediterranean to Iran including most of Turkey as well as Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Northern Saudi Arabia and the Gulf as far south as Qatar. Oil production capacities are shown in barrels, with oilfields, refineries, pipelines, and associated infrastructure indicated on the map. The massive 'tapline' is seen crossing the northern Saudi desert from the Gulf coast to Sidon, while double pipelines run from Kirkuk to Tripoli and to Haifa. From the atlas of Yediot Achronot.

After the Suez Crisis and its associated geopolitical shifts, Britain and France were forced by the USA to abandon their post-imperial plans, and Israel now counted in both U.S. and Soviet plans for their control of Middle Eastern politics. Britain was forced to anchor its Middle Eastern influence in Cyprus, Aden and Iraq, while the increased American influence is evident in the vast Aramco oilfields at Ras Tanura. Well preserved.



Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 350 maps – 1:200,000

510. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:200,000. General'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. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 49 maps – 1:500,000

511. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:500,000. General'nyi shtab. (Iran, Iraq, Levant 1:500,000).



[Moscow, General Staff], 1964–89. A total of 49 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 70 × 60 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 9,500

The Soviet Union's 1:500,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant: Palestine and Israel, southern Lebanon, parts of Syria and Jordan. Nearly complete, with only a few lacunae in Iran's easternmost fringes and at Bandar Abbas. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning roughly 6 × 3.5 metres!

Although the details of the cartographic programme evolved over the decades, its overall system and plan remained remarkably constant. "The basic quadrangle is the 1:1,000,000 sheet spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude. The quadrangles are identified by lettered bands north from the equator and by numbered zones east from longitude 180° [...] Each 1:1,000,000 sheet is subdivided into four 1:500,000 sheets (from northwest to southeast), labeled [by] the first four letters of the

Russian alphabet” (ibid., p. 19–21). “Printing such large-format plans in so many colors with near-perfect print registration itself testifies to the skill of the printers in the military map printing factories across the former Soviet Union. The quality of printing reflects the level of training and the reliability of humidity-control equipment and the electricity supply at the time” (ibid., p. 6f.).

Two of the maps carry the Russian air defense grid (“setka PVO”) printed in pink. Although the general terrain evaluation maps and operational maps produced at the scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000 were not usually marked as classified, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Light traces of folds and occasional wrinkles and small edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

“All modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications”

512. [BROWN, Glen Francis]. [United States Geological Survey of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-2.

Washington, D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Society), 1967.
Large chromolithographed map (122 × 139 cm). Scale 1:2,000,000.

€ 4,500

Second edition of the first modern map in 1:2,000,000 scale, based on the series prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arabian American Oil Company under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department. “To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry).

Several small tears and paper loss to right and upper margin; occasional small holes.

James V. Parry, “Mapping Arabia”, in: Saudi Aramco World 2004/1, p. 20ff. OCLC 6681002. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).



Showing the future border

513. [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

514. [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

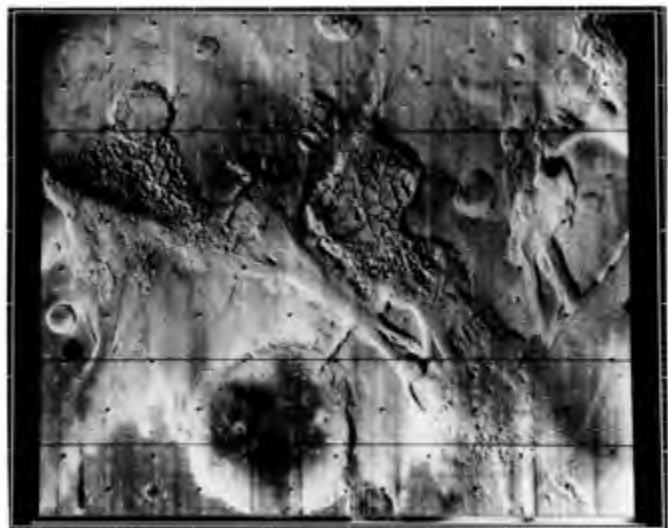
515. [MARS]. A collection of views from the spacecrafts Mariner 6, 7, and 9.

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

516. 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

517. 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. Folded. € 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.

Road Map of the Gulf

518. SHELL. Road Map of the Gulf.

[Middle East], Hunting Surveys Ltd., 1970s. Laminated folding map. Ca. 910 × 580 mm. Scale 1:1,500,000. Captions in English and Arabic. € 2,000

Road map of the Gulf region with 7 inset plans of Manama, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Dubai, Mutrah and Muscat. Apart from main and secondary roads and railways, the chart details larger and smaller towns, pipelines and oil fields.

Pierced near corners. Otherwise well-preserved.



The Arabian Peninsula in 54 maps – 1:500,000

519. [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. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Large wall map of the region showing population and minorities



520. [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

521. [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

522. [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. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



"For Official Use" only: the Arabian Peninsula in 382 maps – 1:200,000

523. [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. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



The Red Sea in 86 maps – 1:200,000

524. [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. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



The planning of the Bahraini Naval Forces: original map and organizational chart

525. [BAHRAIN]. Taqrir muqtarah an insha' Quwwa Bahariyya li-Dawlat al-Bahrayn [Sketch proposal to build a Naval Force for the country of Bahrain].

[Bahrain, mid-1970s]. Hand-drawn military map and organizational flowchart, 1.37 × 1.45 m. Coloured ink and watercolour on paper. Accompanied by 9 original photos. € 28,000

Unique hand-drawn chart of Bahrain's naval force as it was projected in the early and mid-1970s, including two large maps: firstly, of the island's location in the Gulf showing the Navy's planned 200-mile range as well as strategic points throughout the Gulf, and secondly, a smaller scale map showing the defensive coastal artillery firing range and radar ranges reaching out to the north and east of Qal'at al-Bahrain, Galali, and East Sitra bases around Manamah. An inset flowchart shows in detail the organization of Bahrain's Navy, to be headed by the Commander of Naval Forces, presiding over the branches of Supplies and Exercises (Engineers, Supplies, Medical Office), of Operations, Planning, and Signals (all commanded by the Chief of Staff), as well as the Naval Armed Forces proper (Fleet, Special Forces, and Coastal Artillery). The extensive annotation describes the maritime theatre of war around Bahrain, identifies vital targets (Port Sulayman, oil terminal, national airport, oil wells and storage tanks, refinery) and crucial points to be observed, and sketches the projected scope of the navy: initially a small fleet of armoured motor vessels with radar-guided automatic ordnance, later to be upgraded with surface-to-surface rocket launchers with a tactical range of ca. 180 nautical miles. The planning stage is to encompass some 2 to 3 months, followed by a development stage of about 3 years and an implementation phase of another year. The chart is accompanied by a set of nine original mid-1970s photographs of members of the Egyptian General Staff who assumedly were closely involved in advising the government of Bahrain on the structure and implementation of their new Naval Forces, which became fully operational in 1979.

A fine survival, undocumented and at the time undoubtedly a closely guarded military secret.



A large trove of Saudi Landsat maps

526. [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

527. [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.



