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







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FRONT COVER: *no. 200 on p. 91.*
ENDPAPERS: *no. 153 on p. 70.*
P. 3: *no. 188 on p. 86.*
BACK COVER: *no. 179 on p. 81.*

Important mediaeval geography of the Middle East: first separate printing



1. **ABU AL-FIDA Isma'il ibn 'Ali (ABULFEDA)**. *Albulfedae tabula Syriae cum excerpto geographico ex Ibn Ol Wardii geographia et historia naturali*.

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

First separate edition of this important mediaeval geography of the Middle East, concentrating on Syria. Printed in Latin and Arabic parallel text; edited with an extensive commentary by the versatile oriental scholar J. B. Köhler (1742–1802). Abu'l-Fida, born in Damascus in 1273, was a historian, geographer, military leader, and sultan. The crater Abulfeda on the Moon is named after him. Insignificant browning throughout as common; contemp. ownership (1840) to front pastedown.

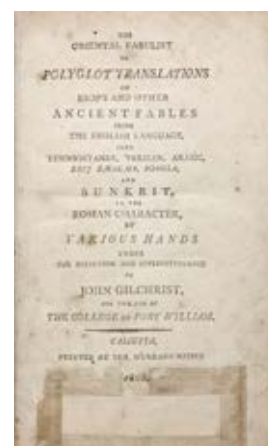
GAL II, 46. Ebert 29. Hamberger/Meusel IV, 189. ADB XVI, 444.

Translations of Aesop's fables into Hindi, Braj Bhasha, Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic

2. **AESOP and John GILCHRIST (editor)**. The oriental fabulist or polyglot translations of Esop's and other ancient fables from the English language into Hindoostanee, Persian, Arabic, Brij Bhakha, Bongla and Sunkrit in the Roman character, ... for the use of the college of Fort William.

Calcutta, printed at the Hurkaru office, 1803. 8°. Later black half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine with the star and crescent symbol at the head. € 4750

First edition of Indian, Arabic and Persian translations of ancient fables, most of them ascribed to Aesop. The work contains a total of 54 fables, each first given in English, followed by a translation (in the Latin script) into Urdu, Braj Bhasha, Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. The fables were translated from the English "by various hands" (title-page), but were supervised by the well-known Scottish surgeon and linguist John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759–1841). For many of the fables it was the first translation into an Indian language. As stated on the title-page, the book was published for the use at the Fort William College at Calcutta, established in 1800 as an learning centre for oriental studies. Title-page restored at the gutter, and a piece at the lower margin cut out, perhaps a former owner's inscription, restored. Some foxing and marginal water stains, mostly on the first and last few pages. Binding with a small wormhole, otherwise in good condition.



B.S. Kesavan, History of printing and publishing in India, p. 148; K. Smith Durlow, Early Indian imprints, p. 96.

Interpretation of Dreams

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

Paris, Jean Houzé (de l'imprimerie de Denys du-Val), 1581. 8°. With woodcut device to title page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 6500



Extremely rare French edition of the "Kitab al-Jawami", an Arabic work on the interpretation of dreams by an "Achmet, son of Seirim" – almost certainly identical with the 8th century Muslim mystic Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Sirin. The work survived in a Greek translation prepared in the 12th century. This is the French translation of Leunclavius's Latin edition, published by Wechel at Frankfurt in 1577: Leunclavius had erroneously attributed the work to "Apomazar" (Albumasar, i.e. Ga'far Abu Ma'sar al-Balhi), which mistake he later acknowledged, though it is repeated by the present edition. Some waterstains and edge flaws, especially to the first and last leaves. 17th c. handwritten ownership of the Discalced Carmelites of Bordeaux on title page; a few old annotations in ink. Several small defects to the vellum binding have been repaired. While the 1577 Latin edition (which Caillet calls "rarissime") has been auctioned three times since 1950, no copy of the present French edition is known in auction records internationally.

Caillet I, 153 (note). Graesse, Bibl. mag. et pneum. 97 ("1580" in error). OCLC 1218171. Not in Adams or BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 66. Schöll, Geschichte der griechischen Literatur III, 487.

Air services between UK and UAE

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

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

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



The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed

5. ALBONESI, Teseo Ambrogio degli. *Introductio in Chaldaicam lingua[m], Syriaca[m], atq[ue] Armenica[m], & dece[m] alias linguas.*

[Pavia, G. M. Simonetta], 1539. 4°. Title printed in red and black. With woodcut title border and two nearly full-page woodcuts in the text. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine title. Traces of ties. € 15 000



First edition. "The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed" (1A). Extremely rare and early work of oriental studies, also important for the history of music due to the first illustrated description of the bassoon, which the author's uncle, Afranio degli Albonesi, had invented early in the century and had first demonstrated in 1532.

The canon regular Teseo Ambrogio degli Albonesi (often simply referred to as Ambrogio or Ambrosius; 1469–1540) taught the Syriac language. This introduction to the oriental languages – his only publication – is a mixture of linguistic treatise and a collection of exotic alphabets. If Albonesi's results are not in every case correct, they remain of great importance to the history of linguistic scholarship: the "Introductio" constitutes one of those works which inspired the budding discipline of comparative philology to undertake further research. "His work offers a detailed survey of the Syriac and Armenian languages from various points of view, and a short notice about the other exotic languages (Samaritan, Arabic, Coptic, Cyrillic, Ethiopic) – these languages are all discussed with examples written by hand in the earlier chapters, and throughout the work we find blank spaces where such words had still to be filled in" (Smitskamp). In this copy, these blank spaces have been filled in in ink by a contemporary hand.

Near-contemporary ownership, in Hebrew cursive, to title page. Minor edge tear to fol. 191.

Binding loosened; lacks four pages in the final quire (including the colophon).

Edit 16, CNCE 816. Adams A 957. Mortimer 20. BM-STC Italian 16. Eitner I, 91. MGG III, 1721. Smitskamp 240. IA 104.625. Brunet I, 229. Graesse I, 59.

A love story from the Arabian Nights in Portuguese, extremely rare second edition

6. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA]. *Historia de Ganem, filho de Abou Aibou, denominado o escravo de amor.* Traduzida do Arabio em Francez, e ultimamente no idioma Portuguez, por B.A.E.

(Colophon: Lisbon, Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1792). Small 4° (21 × 15 cm). Disbound, spine lined with a strip of black paper. € 4950

Extremely rare second edition of a rare Portuguese translation of the *History of Ganem, the slave of love*, a story from the *Arabian Nights*. The story tells of Ganem, a son of a merchant from Damascus, who upon his father's death travels to Baghdad to sell his father's leftover stock. Once in Baghdad the young Ganem falls in love with the favourite concubine of the caliph. The story is translated into Portuguese from the French translation of Jean Antoine Galland from the beginning of the 18th-century. With spots on the first and last leaves, a stain on leaf B1 and a couple tiny holes in the outer margin of the last leaf. In good condition.

Porbase (1 copy); WorldCat (1 copy); cf. Rodrigues, Novelistica estrangeira 268.



The Arabian Nights, illustrated

7. [ALF LAYLAH WA-LAYLAH]. The Arabian Nights.

London, W. Bulmer & Co. for William Miller, 1802. 8°. 5 vols. With 24 engr. plates after Robert Smirke. Contemp. full straight-grained blue morocco, Greek key patterned boards, spine gilt in compartments, all edges gilt. € 3500

First edition of this early translation by Edward Forster (1769–1828), based on the French version of Antoine Galland, which had first appeared between 1704 and 1717. "Galland's translation [...] was quickly translated into English and German. It enjoyed a most remarkable success throughout Europe, perceptible even in children's literature, and contributed significantly to the new image which enlightened Europeans entertained of the Islamic East: after Galland, this was no longer the home of the Antichrist and of accursed heresy, but rather the ever-constant Orient beneath an eternally fair sky, boasting splendid colours and unheard-of wealth, Caliphs, Viziers, and Kadis, harems, fairy-tale princes, fairies and genies, sorcerers and sages, a world of fantastic adventure and outrageous incidents" (cf. Fück, p. 101).

After having studied law and medicine at Balliol and St Mary Hall, Oxford, Forster decided to enter the clergy. His "Arabian Nights" were frequently reprinted, seeing five editions by 1854. The present set is distinguished by the beautiful illustrations after Smirke, "whom every person of correct taste will acknowledge to be second to none in this range of art" (I, vii), as well as by the elegantly gilt navy blue morocco bindings. Some occasional spotting due to paper, some slight wear and scuffing, but a beautiful set altogether.

Chauvin IV, 239. Brunet III, 1716. Graesse IV, 524. Lowndes/Bohn I, 59. DNB VII, 453. OCLC 5782874. Thieme/B. XXXI, 164 (illustrations).



First book in Arabic type printed in Norway

8. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI and Jens Peter BROCH. Al-Mufasssal, opus de re grammatica Arabicum.

Oslo, W.C. Fabritius, 1859. 8°. Near contemporary cloth with title in gold on spine, covered with protective plastic. € 4500

First edition of Jens Peter Broch's dissertation on al-Zamakhshari's *Al-Mufasssal* (Arabic grammar), and the first book with Arabic type printed in Norway. The Persian scholar Al-Zamakhshari (1075–1144) was one of the most important commentators on the Arabic languages. His major work, the *Al-Mufasssal* is "celebrated for its concise but exhaustive exposition" (Encyclopaedia Britannica). The text in the present publication was based on various Arabic manuscripts collected by Broch himself, and is here printed together with Broch's commentary on the text, which gained him international fame. Broch (1819–1886) was an orientalist and linguist from Norway, who promoted at the University of Oslo under Christopher Andreas Holmboe (d. 1882).

Title-page slightly smudged and restored at the gutter, otherwise in very good condition.

I. Goldziher, On the history of grammar among the Arabs, p. 136.



On coins from all over the world, including the Middle East, China, Japan and coins from ancient Greece and Rome

9. AMBUEREN, Dirk. Valuatie van de meeste en voornaamste munten, die volgens de cours in geheel Europa bekend zyn. Als mede de cours, pary en usantie der wissels: gelyk ook de munten van Asia en Oost-Indiën. ... Benevens de munten, maten, ellen en gewigten, waar van in de heylige bladeren word gesproken. Nog is hier bygevoegt de munten der oude Grieken en Romeynen.

Amsterdam, Johannes Loots, 1716. Small 8° (14 × 9.5 cm). Contemporary marbled paper wrappers.

Sold

Rare first edition of a concise work on the monetary system and coins of numerous countries, compiled by the Dutch bookkeeper Dirk Ambueren (b. ca. 1685). He gives the



names of the country's coins and their value, sometimes mentioning their exchange rate compared to Dutch currency. The first part is devoted to the money circulating in Europe, including Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Bohemia, Scandinavia, the Baltics, England, Portugal and Spain. Following are some coins from North Africa (Morocco, Egypt, Tunis, Constantinople), Persia, Arabia, Ormus, Japan, Mughal Empire (India), China, Malacca, Siam, Ethiopia, the Dutch East Indies, and many more. The book closes with a chapter on Biblical coins and ancient Greek and Roman coins.

With a faint water stain on some of the first leaves, otherwise in very good condition. Marbled paper wrappers worn, lacking spine.

STCN 20282750X (2 copies); WorldCat (6 other copies).

On the British interests in the Persian Gulf during the 18th century

10. AMIN, Abdul Amir. British interests in the Persian Gulf.

Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1967. 8° (24 × 15,5 cm). With a folding map of the Persian Gulf. Original publisher's pink cloth, with title in gold on spine and front board. Sold

First edition of a work on the British interests in the Persian Gulf, written by the Iraqi historian Abdul Amir Amin (born 1925). It starts with a history of Britain in the Persian Gulf and further discusses the British trade and commercial interests in the area during the 18th century. Other chapters deal with the decline of the British interest and the British East India Company. The main text is followed by appendices and a bibliography.

With some library stamps. Some discolouration on the binding due to former shelf marks.

Otherwise in very good condition.



Al-Muntafiq

11. [ARAB BUREAU, Basrah Branch]. The Muntafik. Al Sa'dun. Bani Malik. Ajwad. Bani Sa'id. Bani Huchaim. (Confidential).

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1917. 2°. With numerous genealogical tables and a folding map lithographed in red and black. Later cloth with chipped original printer wrappers mounted on covers. Sold

Confidential British government handbook on "Al-Muntafiq", a large Arab tribal league in southern and central Iraq, with an account of their history and their then-current struggles against British occupation. Some edge chipping, but generally well-preserved. Smudged pencil ownership in Arabic on title page, stating that the book is from the library of the Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri Al-Said Pasha (dated 1943). Extremely rare; OCLC locates only three copies (Oxford; Hartford Seminary; Portland State University); none in the British Library.

OCLC 18401396.

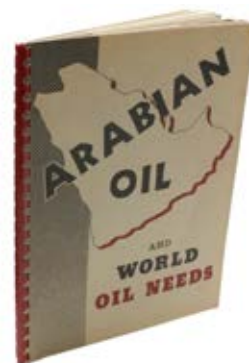


Arabian Oil for the Western World

12. ARAMCO. Arabian Oil and its relation to World Oil Needs.

[No place or printer, 1948]. Large 4°. With illustrations and colour maps. Plastic spiral bound. Sold

Rare promotional brochure issued by the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) only four years after the company name had been adopted. The publication spells out the company's vision for the future in the light of an ever-growing international demand for oil. While in 1947 U.S. oil consumption had for the first time exceeded production and America anticipated the need to have to import increasing quantities of its oil, the planned postwar order in Western Europe would necessitate "the restoration and improvement of the productivity of the war-torn economy". The increased oil production necessary for the global industry, this brochure argues, would have to come from Arabia, where Aramco already was



ideally placed: "The oil reserved of the Middle East are tremendous. Although still in an early stage of development, the recoverable oil reserved already proved are larger than the proved reserves of the entire Western Hemisphere" (p. 4).

The year 1948 also saw a major change among Aramco's shareholders: the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (later Exxon) purchased 30% and Socony Vacuum (later Mobil) another 10% of Aramco, with the former exclusive partners Standard Oil of California and Texaco retaining 30% each. As the newcomers were also shareholders in the Iraq Petroleum Co., their participation marked the end of the twenty-year-old "Red Line Agreement", a self-denial clause that had prohibited partners of the IPC from independently seeking oil interests in ex-Ottoman territory.

Well preserved.

OCLC 3377312.

The Ottoman state and its officials in contemporary portraits, coloured by hand

13. ARIF PACHA, Muchir. Les Anciens Costumes de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis l'origine de la monarchie jusqu'à la reforme du Sultan Mahmoud ... Tome 1er [all published].

Paris, Lemerrier, 1863. 2° (54.8 × 40 cm). With lithographic portrait of Arif Pacha, drawn on stone by M. Julien, printed on India paper, with caption and imprint lithographed directly on the leaf, 16 tinted lithographic plates after Arif Pacha (image size 24.5 × 34 cm), coloured and finished by hand. Modern cloth. € 35 000

A valuable and beautifully-illustrated survey of the costumes worn at the court of the Ottoman Empire. It portrays 80 forms of costume worn by Ottoman functionaries and was published in two issues, the present with the text in French and another with the text in Turkish. Although each plate is labelled "Tome 1er", no further volume was published in either language. It was available either with with tinted plates (40 Francs), or (as here) with the plates printed in colour and finished by hand (80 Francs).

Arif Pacha fought against the Greeks at Athens and at Euboea (1826–1828), and in Syria against Mehmet Ali. In the course of his career carried out missions for the Sultan, who appointed him governor of the province of Silistria in 1861.

Light marginal soiling, a few closed tears, corner of portrait torn off, otherwise in good condition. A complete copy of the rare coloured issue.

Atabey 30; Blackmer 43; Colas 148; Lipperheide 1440m.



New observations on the Bedouins

14. [ARVIEUX, Laurent d']. Voyage dans la Palestine, vers le Grand Emir, Chef des Princes Arabes du Desert, connus sous le nom de Bedouins, ou d'Arabes Scenites, qui se disent la vraie posterité d'Ismael fils d'Abraham ... Avec la description générale de l'Arabie, faite par Ismael Abulfeda, traduite en François ... par M. de la Roque. Amsterdam, Steenhouwer and Uytwerf, 1718. 8°. With engraved frontispiece and 4 engraved plates (1 folding). Contemporary calf with giltstamped red label to gilt spine. Marbled pastedowns. **Sold**



Second edition of this travelogue, first published from the author's posthumous papers by La Roque in 1717. D'Arvieux (1635–1702) lived in the Levant for a long time, spending six years at Aleppo as French consul, and collected these important observations on the Arabic Bedouins of the area. "His observations, which departed greatly from what had been formerly reported about the Bedouins, were received with doubt, but were confirmed by later travellers such as Niebuhr" (cf. Henze 1, 101). The plates show costumes and the Bedouin camp on Mt. Carmel (with a view of Haifa).

Binding rubbed and slightly bumped. Old catalogue entry mounted on front pastedown; title-page has manuscript ownership of the library of St. Lambert (dated 1749). Slight worming throughout. Browning throughout. Good copy of this account of a voyage through Palestine.

Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3452; Hage Chahine 180; Henze 1, 101; Röhricht 1112 & 1207; Tobler 108.

Details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad

- 15. ASSEMANI, Simone.** Saggio sull'origine, culto, letteratura, e costumi degli Arabi. Padova, nella stamperia del Seminario, 1787. 4°. With a woodcut vignette on the title page.
With: (2) **BOHLEN, Peter von.** Symbolae ad interpretationem S. codicis ex lingua Persica. Leipzig, (Friedrich Christian Dürri for) Johann Ambros Barth, 1822. Contemporary boards.

€ 3500



An account of the religion, literature, and manners of the Arabs before the Prophet. While largely compiled from European sources, Pocock, 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 Naniiana in Venice (cf. Fück 125). Bound with Bohlen's rare Leipzig dissertation on the interpretation of Biblical usage based on Persian-language sources. This work trimmed rather closely, showing some brownstaining throughout, title severely browned with paper defects, rebacked. Binding rubbed and bumped at extremities. Provenance: three handwritten ownerships to first leaf of Assemani, namely 1) Heinrich Hävernich (1811–45), Protestant theologian in Rostock, dated 1841; 2) Gottlieb Röper (1812–86), classicist and poet in Danzig, writer on Abulfarag, dated 1847; 3) Herman Stearns Davis (1868–1933), U.S. geographer and astronomer, dated 1895 (with his bookplate on pastedown).

Assemani: Brunet VI, 27994. Gay 3454. – Bohlen: Cf. Schwab 697 (1823 edition in-8°).

The life of the Prophet in 14 plates

- 16. BACCANTI, [Alberto].** Maometto, legislatore degli Arabi e fondatore dell'Impero musulmano. Poema. Casalmaggiore, Fratelli Bizzarri, 1791. Large 4°. 2 vols. With two engraved frontispieces and 12 engraved plates by Paolo Araldi, vignettes to titles. Contemporary boards covered with tree-marbled paper, gilt red morocco labels.

Sold

First and only edition of this rare epic version of the life of Muhammad in twelve cantos of ottava rima, complemented with a series of 12 full-page engravings depicting salient moments in the Prophet's life, and two portraits (the author, and Muhammad on horseback), all after drawings by the painter Paolo Araldi (who was a native of Casalmaggiore, the author's birth place as well as the place of printing of this book). Baccanti's introduction reveals the author's intent, perhaps implicit in the choice of heroic metre: to celebrate the deeds of a remarkable leader, a singularly gifted man capable of uniting tribes, and to reflect and indulge contemporary European taste and expectations with fantastical imaginary and romantically orientalist backdrops and costumes. Slight chafe mark to upper cover of first volume. Contemporary engraved bookplate (N. D. Marchionis de Dionysiis) and library shelfmark labels to the front pastedowns. A wonderfully pristine, clean, crisp copy.

Chauvin XI, p. 235, no. 775. Not in the Arcadian Library, not in Atabey or Blackmer. OCLC finds 7 copies in institutions worldwide, COPAC lists none in the UK.



Standard biography of Saladin

- 17. BAHA' AL-DIN IBN SHADDAD (BOHADIN) and Albert SCHULTENS (translator).** Vita et res gestae sultani, almalichi alnasiri, Saladini ... nec non excerpta ex historia universali Abulfedae. Leiden, Johannes le Mair, 1755. 2°. With the title-page printed in red and black and with a woodcut device. Text in Arabic with parallel Latin translation. 19th-century boards covered with brown pastepaper.

€ 7000



Reissue of the first edition of the standard biography of Saladin (1138–1193), the first Ayyubid sultan of Egypt and Syria, written by his secretary, Baha' al-Din ibn Shaddad (1145–1234). Saladin (or more properly, Salah al-Din) is renowned in the East as the great Mohammedan ruler who united the lands of Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia into a single Muslim empire. In 1187 he launched a “jihad” against the Christian invaders of the Holy Land and captured Jerusalem, showing clemency to the Christian inhabitants. He went on to drive the crusaders from every fortification in the land, except Acre, which he besieged unsuccessfully for two years. This volume also contains selections from the universal history of Abu al-Fida, a descendant of Saladin, who took part in the campaigns against the crusaders and later became sultan (1320). His history covers the period from creation to 1329. The editor and translator Albert Schultens (1686–1750) was a Dutch Orientalist, and regarded as the chief Arabist of his time.

Title-page browned, some minor foxing and some damp stains, mostly marginal, otherwise in good condition. Binding worn along the extremities, top and bottom of spine damaged.

Gay 2238; Schnurrer 175; not in Blackmer.

The first printed record of Abu Dhabi and Dubai: a genuine copy, perfectly preserved

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

Venice, Camillo Borgominieri, 1590. 8°. With woodcut title device, woodcut foliated initials and woodcut navigational diagram on fol. 144. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title (traces of ties).

Sold

First edition of this travelogue by the Venetian state jeweller and merchant, containing much information useful to the contemporary merchant, including rates of exchange, duties, travel routes and distances as well as a detailed account of the pearling grounds in the Arabian Gulf. As recent research by B. J. Slot has revealed, Balbi was “the first writer to record the place names between al-Qatif and Oman that are still in use today” (UAE: A New Perspective, 74). Thus, the present volume constitutes the earliest printed source for the history of the UAE, Qatar, and Oman.

Balbi’s “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 [...] Balbi recorded place-names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman [...] He is the first to refer to many of these places using the names by which they are known today” (G. King). The present work is also of the utmost significance for “includ[ing] the first European record of the Bani Yas tribe” (UAE yearbook 2005, 46) – the first printed mention of 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.

Rare: the present original edition is recorded in no more than some 20 copies worldwide (only two in the U.S., according to OCLC); most libraries hold only the Rome 1962 reprint or the microfiche edition (New Haven 1974). An Arabic translation was published in 2008 (OCLC 298925737); an English translation has not been prepared to this day.

Contemporary accession number “2953” in ink and 20th century pencil notes on flyleaf. Bookplate of Jean-Paul Morin (b. 1946), former director of the Saatchi & Saatchi and Publicis agencies, grandson of the painter Jean Sala, and himself well known as a traveller.

Edit 16, CNCE 3930. BM-STC Italian 68. Howgego I, B7. Cordier Japonica 112. Brunet I, 618. Graesse I, 279. Goldsmiths’ 251. Kress 276. Ibrahim Al-Abed, P. Hellyer. UAE: A New Perspective. London 2001. Slot, *The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602–1784*. Leidschendam, published with the support of the Cultural Foundation Abu Dhabi, 1993. G. King, *Delmephalmas and Sircorcor*: Gasparo Balbi, Dalmà, Julfar and a problem of transliteration. In: *Arabian archeology and epigraphy* 17 (2006) 248–252. UAE Yearbook 2005 by Ibrahim Al-Abed, Paula Vine, P. Hellyer. London 2005. The Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 17. Carter, Robert A. *Sea of Pearls*, p. 79.





First edition of one of the most important natural history books of the Renaissance, with 158 hand-coloured woodcuts

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

Paris, Gilles Corrozet (colophon: printed by Benoit Prévost), 1555. 7 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With general title-page with Corrozet's elaborate woodcut heart and flower device and 6 title-pages for parts 2–7 with his simpler woodcut heart and flower device (also with motto), woodcut portrait (apparently of the dedicatee King Henri II, though copied in other books as a portrait of the author) with 2 verses by G. Aubert facing the dedication, large woodcuts of the skeletons of a man and a bird on pp. 40–41, plus 158 woodcuts (157 birds, 1 bat), numerous large woodcut headpieces and decorated initials. The publisher's devices, portrait and 158 woodcuts coloured by a contemporary hand. Set in roman types with extensive use of italics and occasional words or lines in Greek. Late 19th-century gold-tooled parchment, each board with the coat of arms of Count of Goblet d'Alviella, probably the Belgian lawyer, senator and professor at the University of Brussels, Eugène Félicien Albert, Count Goblet d'Alviella (1846–1925), in a frame of fillets, spine with gold fillets and red morocco label, gilt edges. € 65 000

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

The cost of publishing this first edition was shared by two Parisian publishers, Guillaume Cavellet and Gilles Corrozet, who had the book printed by Benoit Prévost. There are therefore two simultaneous issues of this first edition, the present with Corrozet's imprints and devices. Later books copied the portrait as an image of Belon, but the context and Aubert's verse suggest it is the dedicatee King Henri II, which is supported by comparison with other portraits and by the age 36 in 1555 (i.e. born 1518/19: Henri was born 31 March 1519), though Belon is said to have been born only slightly earlier, in 1517.

Pierre Belon du Mans (1517?–1564) studied medicine in Paris, where he took the degree of doctor before becoming a pupil of the brilliant botanist Valerius Cordus at Wittenberg, with whom he travelled throughout Germany. Cordus died of malaria in Italy in 1544, and Belon, on his return to France, came under the patronage of François, Cardinal de Tournon. De Tournon provided him with the means to undertake, in 1546, a wide ranging journey, apparently of scientific intent. He travelled through Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, Arabia and Palestine, returning to Paris in 1549, where a full account of the journey was published in 1553. Besides the narrative of his travels he wrote several scientific works of considerable value. Belon was highly favoured both by King Henry II and Charles IX.

With an owner's name dated 1582 on the title-page. With some marginal waterstains and occasional marginal foxing, and the colouring of the portrait shows through on the title-page. The old flyleaves were reattached, probably when the book was rebound, but one has since detached. An extraordinary ornithological work with woodcuts coloured by a contemporary hand.

Anker 9; Brunet I, 762; Mengel, Ellis Collection 221; Mortimer (French) 50; Nissen, IVB 86; Ronsil 189; Wood, p. 230; Zimmer, p. 52; cf. Facs. ed. with introd. and notes by Philippe Glardon (Geneva, Droz, 1997); Glardon, “Les comparaisons et les monstres: Figures structurales de la description zoologique dans ‘L'histoire de la nature des oyseaux’ de Pierre Belon du Mans” in: *Anthropozoologica*, 13 (1990), pp. 27–43; for the coat of arms on the binding: de Jonghe d'Ardoye (a.o.), *Armorial Belge du bibliophile*, p. 734.

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

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

Paris, Christophe Lambin, 1661. 4°. With an engraved portrait of Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans facing the dedication. Contemporary gold-tooled, tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled sides. € 25 000

First edition, first issue, of a rare work on precious stones and pearls found in what the title calls the East and West Indies (but including the Gulf region), written by a Paris “marchand orpèvre”. It is most important for the author’s new information on diamonds, pearls and pearl fishing, this last with considerable detail on the various pearl fishing sites in the Gulf. The book is dedicated to Anne Marie Louise d’Orléans, Duchess of Montpensier and first cousin of Louis XIV. The extensive chapter devoted to pearls and pearl fishing notes the Persian Gulf as the most important source and names specific sites: “on pesche les perles en divers endroits du monde. Dans le Golfe Persique, principalement aux environs de l’Isle d’Ormuz [= Hormuz] & Bassora [= Basra]: aupres de Baroyn [= Bahrain][,] Catiffa [= Qatif], Juffa [or Jafu?], Camaron [= Gamron/Bandar Abbas], & autres lieux de ce Golfe ...” (p. 74). “Very early, and important treatise on gemstones, gold & silver, ...” (Sinkankas).

With marginal worm holes mostly at the head but slightly affecting the running head or first line of text in a few leaves, occasional marginal water stains, but otherwise in very good condition. Hinge slightly damaged, a few small worm holes and small tears in the spine and a few scrapes and scratches, but otherwise good. First edition of an important work on gems and pearls, especially interesting for pearl fishing in the Gulf, in an attractive French binding.



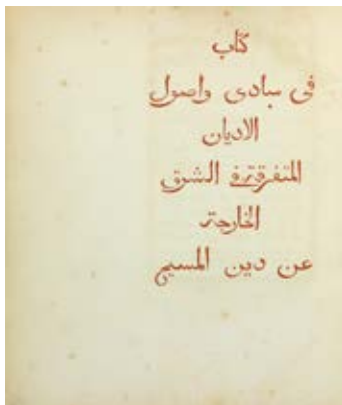
Alden & Landis 661/14 (7 copies, some possibly 2nd issue); GSabin 4957; Sinkankas 592 note.

The Religions of the Orient – edited in the original Arabic text

21. BERNSTEIN, Georg Heinrich (ed.). De initiis et originibus religionum in oriente dispersarum quae differunt a religione christiana liber.

Berlin, Maurer, 1817. 4°. Giltstamped red boards.

€ 4500



First edition of this treatise on the origins of the non-Christian religions of the Orient, written by Notaras Chrysantis (c. 1670–1735) and here edited in the original Arabic text with Latin translation and critical apparatus after a ms. in the Göttingen University Library.

G. H. Bernstein (1787–1860) taught oriental languages at the universities of Berlin and Breslau. He is chiefly famous for his preliminary studies for the “Thesaurus Syriacus”, a dictionary of Syriac produced after his death by Robert Payne Smith.

Contemporary autograph ownership and review note of the Marburg oriental scholar Johann Melchior Hartmann (1764–1827), among whose work is a “Commentatio de geographia Africae Edrisiana”, published in 1792. Later stamp of the Basel chemist Dr. Remy Cantieni (1940s). Last in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer. Rare.

ADB II, 485.

The musical instruments of classical antiquity, illustrated

22. BIANCHINI, Francesco. De tribus generibus instrumentorum musicae veterum organicae dissertatio.

Rome, Bernabò & Lazzarini, 1742. 4°. With an engraved title vignette, 5 initials, 5 head- and tailpieces, and 8 engraved plates. Modern full calf with giltstamped red spine label.

€ 2800

First edition of this famous treatise on the musical instruments of classical antiquity, posthumously published. The engraved plates show a total of 59 instruments, including 24 different wind instruments. Bianchini (Blanchinus, 1662–1729) served in high offices under Popes Clement XI and Innocent XIII.

Very wide-margined, untrimmed copy in excellent state of preservation, showing only a little staining to the title page; one leaf with marginal repair and some 5 leaves browned in the upper margin.

RISM (écrits impr.) p. 148. Eitner II, 32. Hirsch I, 71. Wolffheim I, 1126. Fétis I, 406.



*Al-Zarquali's astronomical tables revised for Emperor Frederick II:
a precious Renaissance manuscript commissioned by a Roman senator,
illuminated and signed by the scribe*

23. BIANCHINI, Giovanni. *Tabulae de motibus planetarum.*

[Ferrara, ca 1475]. 2° (242 × 340 mm). Latin manuscript on paper. 160 leaves. Written in brown ink in a neat humanistic hand, double columns, 37 lines to each page, numerous two and three line initials supplied in red or blue. With one large illuminated initial and coat of arms of the Scalomonte family, heightened in burnished gold. With 231 full-page tables in red and brown, some marginal or inter-columnar annotations, and one extended annotation on final leaf. 15th century blindstamped goatskin over wooden boards, remains of clasps. € 380 000

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 they could finally be used by early modern astronomy.

Bianchini was in fact “the first mathematician in the West to use purely decimal tables” and decimal fractions (Feingold, 20) by applying with precision the 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 until Bianchini availed himself of them for his trigonometric tables in the “*Tabulae de motis planetarum*”. It is this very work in which he set out to achieve a correction of the Alfonsine Tables by those of Ptolemy. “Thorndike observes that historically, many have erred by neglecting, because of their difficulty, the Alfonsine Tables for longitude and the Ptolemaic for finding the latitude of the planets. Accordingly, in his Tables Bianchini has combined the conclusions, roots and movements of the planets by longitude of the Alfonsine Tables with the Ptolemaic for latitude” (Tomash, 141). The importance of the present work, today regarded as representative of the scientific revolutions in practical mathematics and astronomy on the eve of the Age of Discovery, is underlined by the fact that it was not merely dedicated but also physically presented by the author to the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in person on the occasion of Frederick's visit to Ferrara. In return for his “*Tabulae*”, a “book of practical astronomy, containing numbers representing predicted times and positions to be used by the emperor's [...] astrologers in managing the future” (Westman, 10ff.), Bianchini was granted a title of nobility by the sovereign.

For Regiomontanus, who studied under Bianchi together with Peurbach, 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-Zarquali'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.

In the year 1495, some 20 years after our manuscript was written, Bianchini's Tables were printed for the first time, followed by editions in 1526 and 1563. Apart from these printed versions, quite a few manuscript copies of his work are known in western libraries – often comprising only the 231 full-page Tables but omitting the 68-page introductory matter explaining how they were calculated and meant to be used, which is present in our manuscript. Among the known manuscripts in public collections is one copied by Regiomontanus, and another written entirely in Copernicus' hand (underlining the significance of the Tables for the scientific revolution indicated above), but surprisingly not one has survived outside Europe. Indeed, the only U.S. copy recorded by Faye (cf. below) was the present manuscript, then in the collection of Robert Honeyman. There was not then, nor is there now, any copy of this manuscript in an American institution. Together with one other specimen in the Erwin Tomash Library, our manuscript is the only preserved manuscript witness for this



“crucial text in the history of science” (Goldstein 2003, publisher’s blurb) in private hands. Apart from these two examples, no manuscript version of Bianchini’s “Tabulae” has ever shown up in trade or at auctions (according to a census based on all accessible sources). Condition: watermarks identifiable as Briquet 3387 (ecclesiastical hat, attested in Florence 1465) and 2667 (Basilisk, attested to Ferrara and Mantua 1447/1450). Early ms. astronomical table for the year 1490 mounted onto lower pastedown. Minor waterstaining in initial leaves and a little worming at back, but generally clean and in a fine state of preservation. Italian binding sympathetically rebaked, edges of covers worn to wooden boards. A precious manuscript, complete and well preserved in its original, first binding. Provenance: 1) Written ca 1475 by Francesco da Quattro Castella (his entry on fol. 150v) for 2) Marco Antonio 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. (1928–1987), probably the most prominent U.S. collector of scientific books and manuscripts in the 20th century, who “had a particular interest in astronomy” (S. Horobin, 238), his shelf mark “Astronomy MS 1” on front pastedown. 5) Honeyman Collection of Scientific Books and Manuscripts, Part III, Sotheby’s, London, Wed May 2, 1979, lot 1110, sold to 6) Alan Thomas (1911–1992), his catalogue 43.2 (1981), sold to 7) Hans Peter Kraus (1907–1988), sold to 8) UK private collection.

Goldstein/Chabas, ‘Ptolemy, Bianchini and Copernicus: Tables for Planetary Latitudes,’ *Archive for the History of Exact Sciences*, 58.5 (2004), 553–573. Goldstein/Chabas, *Alfonsine Tables of Toledo*, in: *Archimedes, New Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology* 8 (2003). Chabás/Goldstein, *The Astronomical Tables of Giovanni Bianchini* (Leiden & Boston: Brill, 2009). Thorndike, ‘Giovanni Bianchini in Paris Mss,’ *Scripta Mathematica* 16 (1950) 69ff. & ‘Giovanni Bianchini in Italian Mss,’ *Scripta Mathematica* 19 (1953), 5–17. Rashev, *Development of Arabic Mathematics* (Boston, 2013). Feingold/Navarro-Brotons, *Universities and Science in the Early Modern Period* (Boston 2006). Westman, *Copernicus and the Astrologers* (Smithsonian 2016). Williams, *The Erwin Tomash Library on the History of Computing* (2008), 141. Horobin/Mooney, *English Texts in Transition: A Festschrift Dedicated to Toshiyuki Takamiya on his 70th Birthday* (Woodbridge 2014). Faschi, *Prima e dopo la raccolta*, in: *Medioevo e Rinascimento*. XIV, n.s. XI (2000), 147–166 (mentioning a connection between the Italian Humanist and Marco Antonio Scalamonte). Faye/Bond, *Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* (1962), p. 21, no. 12 (this manuscript).



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

24. [BIBLE—ARABIC]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Iesu Christi.

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

Rare first edition of the Gospels in Arabic; the first work to be issued from the Medicean Press, directed by G. B. Raimondi. Printed in Granjon’s famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type and appears here for the first time. Apart from the Latin title and colophon, the book is in Arabic throughout. Also in 1591 an Arabic-Latin edition was issued, more common than the present one and reprinted in 1619 and 1774. Illustrated with 149 large woodcuts from 67 blocks by Leonardo Parasole after Antonio Tempesta. Some various browning throughout as common; slight waterstaining near end. Old ownership stamps of the “Collegium Missionum Nigritiae” on title page; includes photocopy of ownership transferral by the Biblioteca Seminario Vescovile of Verona. An uncommonly appealingly bound example. The Hauck copy fetched \$75 000 at Sotheby’s in 2006.

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

From the printing office of St. John the Baptist at al-Shuwayr

25. [BIBLE—ARABIC]. Kitab al-Mazamir.

Dayr al-Shuwayr, Kisrawan, Lebanon, St. John the Baptist Monastery, 1839. 8°. Contemporary blindstamped brown calf. € 4500

Rare Psalter from the printing office of the Melkite monastery of St. John the Baptist at al-Shuwayr in the Lebanese Kisrawan mountains, operative between 1734 and 1899, during which time it produced in all 69 Arabic books, including re-editions (cf. Silvestre de Sacy 1, pp. 412–414; Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, pp. 179–181). Nasrallah counts 15 editions of the Psalter alone, the last (produced in 1899, the only al-Shuwayr Psalter in the Aboussouan collection) constituting the swan-song of that important press. “Le Psautier a longtemps été le livre classique unique des écoles d’Orient. Cela nous explique pourquoi il fut si souvent édité” (Nasrallah, p. 38).

Binding a little rubbed; some light browning and brownstaining (mainly confined to margins). A good copy. Not in Nasrallah.



The Bible in Hindustani



26. [BIBLE—URDU]. The four gospels and the Acts, in Hindustaní. Translated from the Greek. by the Calcutta Baptist missionaries.

Calcutta (Kolkata), The Bible Translation Society, American and Foreign Bible Society, 1849. 12°. With the title in Hindustani (Urdu) and English, and the text in Urdu only. Contemporary textured cloth.

€ 1250

Rare Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the Hindustani (Urdu) language, in the Arabic script, printed by and for the Protestant Bible and missionary societies for free distribution in southern India. While India probably had more than 100 000 Urdu speakers at this date, few could read, so the book was published in an edition of 1500 copies (the edition size, with the year 1849, is printed at the foot of the first page of the main text).

With a bookplate of the Library of the American Bible Union and the embossed stamp of the University of Chicago Library on the title-page. Very slightly browned, but in very good condition. A rare Urdu missionary Bible text, in Arabic type.

WorldCat (1 copy).

Rare 16th-century German edition of the ancient Sanskrit Bidpai fables

27. [BIDPAI]. [CAPUA, Johannes de, and Anton von PFORR (translators)]. Der alten Weisenn exempel spruch, mit vil schönen Beyspielen und Figuren erleuchtet.

(Colophon: Strasbourg, printed by Jacob Frölich, 1539). 2°. With half-page woodcut illustration on title-page, further 1 full-page and 112 smaller (ca. 9 × 14 cm) woodcut illustrations in the text (including a small number of repeats), a woodcut royal procession above and woodcut device of a swan playing a viol below the colophon, numerous woodcut pictorial and decorative strips. Modern blind-tooled calf in 16th-century style.

€ 60 000

Rare early 16th-century German edition of the ancient Sanskrit *Panchatantra* fables, a classic of the genre, thought to have been assembled ca. 200 BC out of stories from an even older oral tradition. The title means “five books” and the stories became known in Europe through Hebrew translations of Arabic versions under the name *Bidpai*. Composed as a series of fables in a frame story (sometimes several layers of frame stories), it contains about 140 fables featuring animals as a mirror for human behaviour and was intended to educate people, especially young rulers. The various sections are designed to teach wisdom, courtesy correct conduct for princes and other virtuous and practical traits. The fables were translated into Greek and Hebrew in the Middle Ages from Arabic versions that were derived from Persian translations of the Sanskrit. Johannes de Capua translated the Hebrew into Latin around 1200, setting the standard for most European versions, which took on a life of their own.

With a tear in the title-page and a few other minor defects skilfully repaired, and some unobtrusive water stains, but generally in good condition.

Metzner & Raabe, Kat. ill. Fabelausg. 1461–1990, no. 20, 3; VD16 J 381 (6 copies); cf. Fabula Docet 29.



Danish fishermen in the Gulf

28. BLEGVAD, Harald. Paa fiskeri i den persiske golf.

Kopenhagen, Det Danske Forlag, 1945. Large 8°. With numerous photoplates and a map of Iran and the Gulf as frontispiece. Original half calf with giltstamped spine title and marbled boards. Original illustrated dustjacket.

Sold



Rare account of fishing in the Arabian Gulf. – At the request of Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Persia, the Danish zoologist H. Blegvad (1886–1951) spent the years of 1936–38 on a Danish fishing boat with three Danish fishermen to explore thoroughly the possibilities of modernizing and rationalizing Persian the fishing industry in the Gulf.
Dustjacket a little chipped, otherwise a fine copy.
 OCLC 20606489.

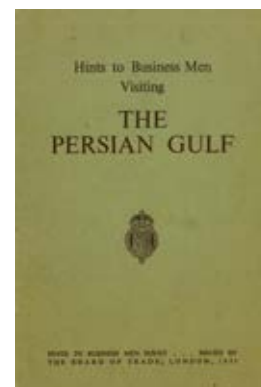
For Britons considering export marketing to the Gulf States

29. [BOARD OF TRADE]. Hints to Business Men Visiting the Persian Gulf.

London, The Board of Trade, 1955. 8°. With a full-page map of the Gulf region. Original printed wrappers. *Sold*

Extremely rare brochure issued by the London Board of Trade for British subjects considering export marketing to the Gulf States, in particular Qatar, the Trucial Coast (now the UAE), Bahrain, Kuwait, and Muscat (Oman): one of a series of similar publications that the Board issued until 1962, the only one pertaining to the Gulf region. The booklet offers general advice on travel, currency, telegraph and phone facilities, languages and advertising, as well as information specific to the various states.

A single copy in library records (National Library of Scotland); none in British Library. In near-perfect condition.
 OCLC 30204277 (877748845).



One of the first complete French-Arabic dictionaries

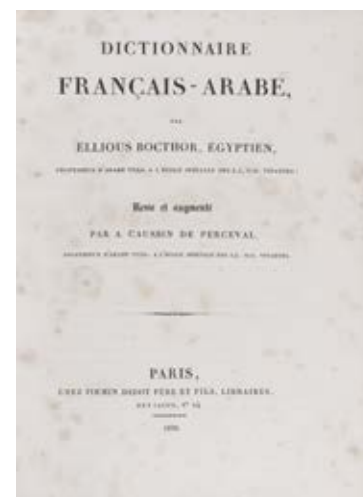
30. BOETHOR, Ellious and A. Caussin de PERCEVAL. Dictionnaire Français-Arabe.

Paris, Firmin Didot, 1828–1829. 2 volumes. Large 4°. Near-contemporary sprinkled gold-tooled tanned sheepskin. € 8500

First edition, edited by Caussin de Percival, of one of the first complete French-Arabic dictionaries. This dictionary of Egyptian Arabic was compiled by the Coptic Egyptian Ellious Boethor, a native speaker, and extended with material collected by Caussin de Perceval during the latter's travels in Syria.

Boethor (1784–1821) travelled to France after serving as an interpreter in the Army of the Orient led by Napoleon Bonaparte. A highly talented linguist, Boethor became professor of Vulgar Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales in Paris. As a native speaker he attacked the then common practice of teaching Arabic as a “dead language” (Coller). His early death disrupted the publication of the grand dictionary he had been working on for 15 years. Luckily, the manuscript was bought by the marquis of Clermont-Tonnere, who ordered Boethor's successor at the École, Caussin de Perceval (1795–1871), to complete the dictionary. Some foxing throughout, otherwise an excellent copy. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre.

Coller, Arab France, pp. 99–120; Fück 151; Vater & Jülg 457; cf. Gay 384 (1864 third ed.).



Two voyages: to the Arabian Gulf and to the Islands of the South Sea



31. BOEHM, Edgar Collins. The Persian Gulf and South Sea Isles.

London, Horace Cox, 1904. 8°. With 15 plates with reproductions of photographs (1 bound as frontispiece). Original blue/purple publisher's cloth, with title in gold on spine and front board. € 1500

First edition of a work on a voyage to the Persian Gulf and another to Polynesia by Edgar Collins Boehm. The book is divided into two parts. The first deals with Boehm's travels in the lands around the Persian Gulf, travelling from Bombay to

Karachi (Pakistan), Muscat (Oman), Bushehr (Iran), Basra, Amarah, Karbala, Baghdad (Iraq), Dalaki (Iran) and back to Muscat. He comments of the different inhabitants of the cities, their customs and costumes, prominent architecture, bazaars, trade, etc. also mentioning the pearl fishery at Oman. The photographs include views of Muscat, Karbala and three of Baghdad. The second part deals with the South Sea Islands, where Boehm visits Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, Ha'apai, Vava'u, Samoa, Fiji and other islands, including photographs of a Tongan and an Samoan girl, Fiji cannibals, Suva, and more. Boehm describes the villages and islanders, commenting on the difference between for example the people from Tonga and from Fiji. Binding with a few stains and slightly rubbed along the extremities. Otherwise in very good condition.

Ghani, Iran and the west, p. 45; not in Howgego.

Life of Saladin



32. BOHA-EDDIN (Yusuf ibn Rafi Ibn Shaddad al-Mausili) and Albert SCHULTENS (ed.). [Sirat al-Sultan al-alik al-Nasr Salih al-Din]. Vita et res gestae Sultani, Almalichi Alnasiri, Saladini [...]. Grandiore cothurno conscripta ab Amadoddino Ispahanensi ex mss. Arabicis.

Leiden, Samuel Luchtmans, 1732. 2^o. 4 parts in one volume. T. p. printed in red and black, Arabic and Latin text in two columns. Original calf. € 9500

First edition (reprinted in 1755). The eminent Arabian writer and statesman Bohaddin, better known in the East as Ibn-Sjeddad, "wrote several works on Jurisprudence and Moslem Divinity; but the only one that can be interesting to us is his 'Life and Actions of Saladin', which, with other pieces connected with the same subject, was published by Albert Schultens, at Leyden, in 1732, accompanied by a somewhat inelegant Latin translation, also by notes, and a Geographical Index. This work affords a favourable specimen of the historical compositions of the Arabs [...] The enthusiasm with which every thing about [Saladin] is narrated, and the anecdotes which the author, from his own personal knowledge, is able to communicate respecting that extraordinary character, give his work a great degree of interest" (Enc. Britannica, Suppl. II [1824], p. 352f).

Schnurrer 148, no. 175. Gay 2238. Cf. Fück 107. Not in Smitskamp.

A medical milestone acknowledging help from Javan natives, with a popular work on natural wonders

33. BONTIUS, Jacobus. De medicina Indoru[m]. Lib. IV. ...

Leiden, Franciscus Hackius, 1642. With an engraved title-page.

(2) JONSTON, John. Thaumatographia naturalis, in classes decem divisa.

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1633. 2 works in 1 volume. 12^o. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, manuscript title on spine. € 3500

First edition, in Latin, of Bontius's groundbreaking work on tropical medicine. It "includes the first modern descriptions of cholera, yaws, tropical dysentery, and beriberi, the last two of which Bondt himself contracted" (Norman). Jacobus Bontius or Jacob de Bondt (1592–1631) spent the last 4 years of his life in Java, where he appreciated the local herbal knowledge of the Islamic Javanese and acknowledges their help.

It is bound after the second edition, in Latin, of John Jonston's treatise on natural wonders. Divided into 10 parts, it treats the sky and stars, the elements, meteors, fossils & minerals, plants, birds, quadrupeds, invertebrates, fish and men. First published by Willem Jansz. Blaeu in 1632, it was almost immediately reprinted by Janssonius for the present edition.

Owner's inscription on flyleaf and title-page of ad 2, some browning, last flyleaf lacking, binding firm with the spine slightly damaged. Overall in very good condition.

Ad 1: Landwehr, VOC 825; Garrison & Morton 2263; Heirs of Hippocrates 291; Krivatsky 1498; Norman 261; STCN (8 copies); Wellcome II, p. 201; Willems 1621; Ad 2: DSB VII, p. 164; STCN (4 copies); cf. Garrison & Morton 287 (1st ed.).





*Sumptuously bound,
from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy*

34. BRETON [DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Jean-Baptiste Joseph].
L'Égypte et la Syrie, ou mœurs, usages, costumes et monumens des Égyptiens, des Arabes et des Syriens.

Paris, A. Nepveu, 1814. 12°. 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. € 9500

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 paste-downs. Uncommonly well preserved; most copies in the great travel collections were incomparably the worse for wear: the Atabey copy was described as “rubbed, upper joint of vol. VI wormed” and was uncoloured, as were most of the press run and all recent copies showing up in trade or at auction.

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

Britain's commercial, political and military influence in the Gulf in the early 20th century

35. [BRITISH RESIDENCY]. [Manuscript daybook of the British Residency].

Bandar Abbas, 1905–1929. 2° ledger book (39 × 24 cm). Contemporary sheep dyed red, marbled pastedowns, inner hinges reinforced with cloth. € 48 000

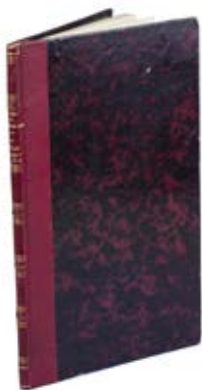
Manuscript legal record book of the just-founded British consulate at Bandar Abbas: intended for the consulate's internal use only, this handwritten ledger constitutes a historical document of Britain's growing commercial, political and military influence in the Gulf throughout a crucial quarter of a century.—The daybook covers the formative period of the consulate at the key port of Bandar Abbas, from early in the tenure of the influential but ill-fated Captain William Shakespear (1904–09) to the flourishing of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in the late 1920s. It shows how APOC and other British companies successfully cultivated networks of local agents (indeed, the final 50 pages are entirely taken up by contracts concerning oil and its by-products). Together, the records form a highly detailed primary source for the commercial and social life in Bandar Abbas, an increasingly cosmopolitan Gulf hub that has been called “the major entrepôt for the whole of southern Persia” (B. C. Busch, *Britain and the Persian Gulf, 1894–1914* [1967], p. 44). They

demonstrate the functioning of an important British outpost during an era marked by such convulsions as the Iranian Constitutional Revolution of 1905–11, the First World War, and the Persian coup d'état of 1921, and for the rapid growth of APOC and the ongoing strategic contest between the British and Russian empires.—Mainly written in Persian or English (with a number in Arabic and a few in Sindhi) the records include fair copies of bills of sale, promissory notes, property leases, inheritance agreements, and other contracts. Parties include local merchants, of Persian as well as Arab and Indian origin, and various British companies which played an important role in the expansion of imperial influence in the region.

Most agreements ratified with consular ink-stamps or pasted Consular Service postage stamps. Binding rubbed, inner hinge split between pp. 2–3. Very occasional ink-smudging, nevertheless in excellent condition. The documents are neatly presented throughout; those in Persian are composed in an especially attractive flowing nasta'liq script. All are briefly described in English, then ratified, signed and stamped by the acting consul. The whole is very well preserved indeed, and forms a highly attractive historical record.



Islamic religious orders in Algeria, "a work of great learning and value", presentation copy



36. BROSSELDARD, Charles. Les khouan. De la constitution des ordres religieux musulmans en Algérie.

Algiers, A. Bourget, August 1859. 8°. Contemporary red half sheepskin.

€ 3750

First edition of a work on the khouan, the brothers of Islamic "religious orders" in Algeria, written by Charles Brosselard (1816–1889). He describes the origin, hierarchy, organization and (initiation) rituals of seven influential Sufi brotherhoods. "A work of great learning and value" (Playfair).

With author's presentation inscription to the French general Charles Cousin-Montauban, Comte de Palikao (1796–1878), who served as a cavalry officer in Algeria, on half-title. With an armorial bookplate on paste-down. Overall in very good condition, binding only very slightly rubbed along the extremities.

Levtzion & Pouwels, The history of Islam in Africa, pp. 170, 184; Playfair, Bibliography of Algeria, 2099.

The only surviving documentation of Mshatta Palace in Jordan

37. BRÜNNOW, Rudolf Ernst and Alfred von DOMASZEWSKI. Die Provincia Arabia.

Strasbourg, Trübner, 1904–1909. Small 2° (320 × 246 mm). 3 vols. With heliogravure frontispiece, a total of 1120 illustrations, 53 plates and maps in the text, 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-eighth 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.



16th-century print series with more than 450 costumes from around the world



38. [BRUYN, Abraham de]. Omnium pene Europae, Asiae, Africae atque Americae gentium habitus. | Habits de diverses nations de l'Europe, Asie, Afrique et Amerique[?]. | Trachtenbuch: Der furnembsten Nationen und Volcker Kleydungen beyde Manns und Weybs personen in Europa Asia Africa und America.

[Antwerp, successors to] Joos de Bosscher, [ca. 1600]. Engraved print series with title-page, a leaf with a 10-line verse about clothing, a leaf with 2 portraits, and 61 costume plates (numbered 1–58 plus 28.1, 28.2 and 28.3).

With: (2) [BRUYN, Abraham de]. Exhibemus hoc libello Romani Pontificis, Episcoporum, Monachorum, aliorumque sacerdotum, quorum aliquid scire potuimus, imagines.

Antwerp, [successors to] Joos de Bosscher, "1581" [= ca. 1600]. Engraved print series with title-page and 18 numbered costume plates. 2 works in 1 volume. Small oblong 1° (25.5 × 36.5 cm). 19th-century half red goatskin morocco, gold-tooled spine.

€ 11 500

Two beautiful and complementary 16th-century series of costume prints by the engraver Abraham de Bruyn (1540–1587), together showing over 450 different costumes, both first published in 1581. The first print series starts with the rich and elaborate costumes of the Emperor and Kings of the Holy Roman Empire, followed by the costumes of the Electors. Military costumes are also shown with twelve or more to one plate. The European costumes come from Antwerp, Brabant, Spain, England, France, Italy including Venice, Rome and Naples, and elsewhere. The more exotic costumes come from Turkey, the Arabic lands, Persia, Africa, Tartary and America. The second series starts with the Pope, cardinals and bishops, and continues with male and female members of various religious orders.

With bookplate. The 3 preliminary leaves and plate 1 of part 1 have been cut down and mounted on backing leaves and show a few repaired tears, but both series are further in very good condition, with only an occasional minor stain, smudge or marginal tear. Several leaves are bound out of sequence.

Colas 475; Hollstein IV, A. de Bruyn 248–306 “4th” ed.; Vinet 2087; cf. Lipperheide Aa 18.

*First edition of a sumptuous account of a voyage to Russia, Persia and the East Indies,
with large folding views of Moscow and Isfahan (194x42 cm)*

39. BRUYN (LE BRUN), Cornelis de. Reizen over Moskovie, door Persie en Indie: verrykt met driehondert konstplaten, vertoonende de beroemste lantschappen en steden, ook de byzondere dragten, beesten, gewassen en platen, die daer gevonden worden ...

Amsterdam, Willem and David Goeree for the author, 1711. 2° (40x25,5 cm). With engraved frontispiece by Bernard Picart, engraved author's portrait, 2 folding engraved maps, 109 engraved plates (13 folding, 55 double-page, 41 full-page) and 36 engraved illustrations in text. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 9000

First edition of one of the most richly illustrated accounts of a voyage to Russia, Persia and adjacent countries and territories by the Dutch artist and traveller Cornelis de Bruyn (1652–1726/27). De Bruyn sailed for Archangel in 1701, proceeding to Moscow, where he stayed for over a year. In 1703 he left Moscow, traveling by way of Asia Minor (Turkey) to Persia, where he remained until 1705. After nearly a year in Isfahan, he headed for Persepolis, the ancient Achaemenid palace complex, the ruins of which had his special interest. He spent three months there, carefully drawing the ruins of the palace, the remaining reliefs and cuneiform inscriptions. His drawings of these ruins are the first reliable pictures of this palace made accessible for Western scholars. Leaving Persia in 1705 he proceeded to India, Ceylon and the East Indies. He returned by much the same route, residing in Persia in 1706 and 1707, visiting, amongst other things, the ruins of Pasargades. The plates include large folding views of Moscow and Isfahan (194x40,5 cm!), portraits of Samoyeds, as well as many illustrations of local flora and fauna. Title-page with 1,5 cm trimmed off the lower margin and mounted on similar old paper, the lower corners of four preliminary leaves crudely reinforced, some plates with folds reinforced as well, and plate 127 with a part of the margin torn-off, just touching the image; otherwise a good copy with some occasional spots. Front hinge partly cracked, the binding slightly soiled and lacking the clasp, but still firm and good.



Howgego, to 1800, B177; Klavarsma & Hannema 310; STCN (9 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 209.

Second volume about the “Nedjed Country”

40. 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 Wahauby.

London, James Bohn, 1834. 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithogr. frontispieces, 9 lithogr. plates on Chine appliqué and 1 folding lithogr. map of Central Arabia and Egypt. Contemp. 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" (Ghani). Volume 2 is devoted exclusively to the Wahhabis, tracing their history from the mid-eighteenth 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, £8000). Only slightly browned and foxed (occasionally affecting plates), but altogether fresh, in an appealing full calf binding.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 606. BM IV:457 (941). Wilson 33. Cf. Ghani 53f. (reprint). Diba 79.

A famed narrative of travels in the Holy Land, with an early work describing the discovery of Cuba

41. BUCHARDUS. Descriptio Terrae Sanctae exactissima, libellus divinarum scripturarum studiosis, multo utilissimus.

Including: MARTYR D'ANGHIERA, Peter. De Novis Insulis nuper repertis, & de moribus incolarum earundem, res lectu digna.

Antwerp, Joannes Steels, 1536. Small 8° (14 × 9.5 cm). With 2 fine woodcut initials and full-page woodcut publisher's device at the end. Modern blind-stamped calf. € 5500

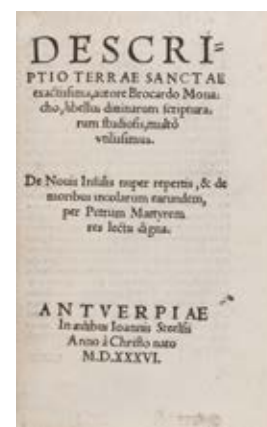
First edition in this form of Burchardus's account of his travels in the Holy Land, with an early description of the New World by Peter Martyr.

Burchardus (Brochard, or Burckhard), a German Dominican, travelled extensively in the Holy Land around 1283. His famous narrative manifests a spirit of research and comparison and a rare sense of understanding. His geographical descriptions are very exact and based on his own observations. The present edition was adapted from the 1532 edition of Grynaeus's *Novus Orbis*.

Peter Martyr d'Anghiera (or Petrus Martyr Anglerius, 1455–1526) was a prolific Italian geographer and historian. Among his many works this history of the discoveries of the New World ranks high. It describes the discovery of Cuba and other islands, and like Buchardus's work it was included in Grynaeus's *Novis Orbis*.

The last page apparently exists in two states: some copies have the name of the printer, Johannes Grapheus, printed below the device of Steels. Very good copy.

Alden & Landis 536/3; Medina, BHA 100; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 500; Sabin 8150; UTC 403941.



Travelling the plains of the Hauran

42. BUCKINGHAM, James Silk. Travels among the Arab Tribes Inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and Palestine.

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1825. With a folding engraved map and 28 wood-engraved vignettes as chapter headings. Half brown calf over marbled boards, spine compartments ruled and decorated in gilt, burgundy morocco gilt lettering label. 4°. € 4500

First edition. James Silk Buckingham (1786–1855), founder of the Calcutta Journal, Oriental Herald and Colonial Review, The Sphinx, and The Argus, social reformer and founding member of the British and Foreign Institute, travelled in the Middle East as a sea captain and merchant. This work relates the part of his travels which took him through Nazareth, the plains of the Hauran, Damascus, Tripoli, Lebanon and Balbec to Aleppo. An appendix refutes the charges of plagiarism brought by Burckhardt and Banks against his Travels in Palestine.

Occasional light foxing and staining, slight offsetting from the engraved map to the titled. A very good copy.

Blackmer 232. Tobler 143. Röhricht 1650. Howgego II, B69, p. 78.

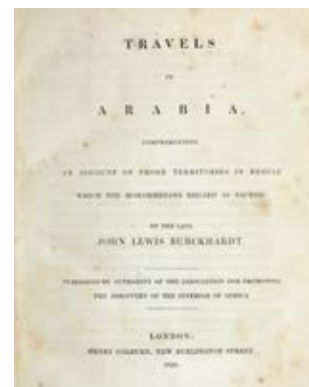
The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

43. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig. Travels in Arabia, comprehending an account of those territories in Hedjaz which the Mohammedans regard as sacred.

London, Henry Colburn, 1829. Large 4° (26 × 21 cm). With five lithogr. maps (one folding). 19th century three-quarters green levant with prettily gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 6500

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

Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 627. Howgego II, B76. Weber I, 168. Gay 3606. Graesse I, 575. Cf. Blackmer 239. Henze I, 407. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106 (2nd ed. only). Not in Atabey.



A Lifetime of Voyages to the Middle East and South America

44. BURNS, John James Douglas, Scottish naval surgeon (1815–1894). Manuscript memoir.

[Probably London, 1893]. 2° (chiefly 320 × 200 mm). Written on a series of 55 loose sheets, chiefly bifolia, chiefly written on rectos only and paginated to p. 99, but with some unpaginated additions on facing rectos, in total ca. 115 pages, plus blanks, dated 1893 (p. 5). € 25 000

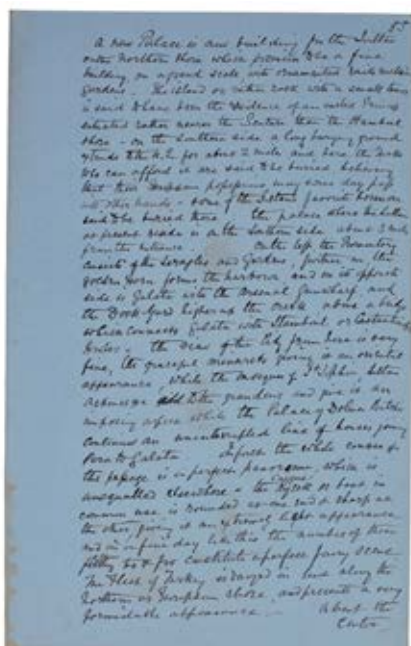
A lively and detailed record of adventures in three continents. John Burns was a Scottish surgeon who spent his career in naval service, beginning with a journey to Brazil and the River Plate on HMS Harrier in 1835. He records in detail his impressions of such locations as Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, describes slavery (including slave markets), sugar manufacture, political disturbances in Montevideo, and the execution of Indian insurgents.

Burns later transferred to the Griffon and spent several years in the Mediterranean. He gives a lively account of his experiences in Constantinople from his first experience of a Turkish Bath (“you are taken, when undressed, into 3 Chambers, each more heated than the other, till you can scarcely breathe the atmosphere, the perspiration flows freely when an attendant rubs the body down with a hair

glove”) to a nocturnal adventure in Pera that began “when we were overtaken by a half drunken Irishman”. He visits Tunisia when the ship assisted in the recovery following the wreck of HMS Rapid in April 1838, but this period of his career was dominated by the carnage in the eastern Mediterranean caused by the Ottoman-Egyptian War. The British supported the Ottomans, and Burns saw action in the bombardment, capture, and subsequent unrest in Beirut in August-September 1840 (“there was a serious fight on shore between the Maronites and the Albanian troops in which the latter were slaughtered, and one night we were surprised by the sound of a terrific explosion when we saw the Castle of Tripoli blown up”), and also in the similar bombardment of Acre, when Burns was an eyewitness to the terrible suffering of the civilian population (“in the hospital great numbers had been killed in their beds”).

From 1842 to 1846 Burns was on the Sloop Sappho off the African coast. Their principal mission was the suppression of the slave trade, and he describes, for instance, the capture of a ship with a cargo of “jewelry, trinkets, beads”, typically used to buy slaves, under which was found a hidden slave deck (20 September 1843). He also found time to explore the Southern African veld (“The country here is excessively wild: not a human being to be seen, but everywhere the tracks of Zebra and leopards”).

Two oversized leaves with more pronounced edge flaws, otherwise in excellent condition with merely light creasing and nicks at edges.



Classic account

45. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis. Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.

London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1855–1856. 3 volumes. 8°. With 4 maps & plans (3 folding), 5 colour lithographed plates, 8 tinted lithographed plates. Later half morocco over marbled paper covered boards, bound by Zaehnsdorf. € 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 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.



A handwritten military manual: dedication copy for Charles, Duke of Guise

46. CACIOTTI, Ugo. Delle voci, termini ed altre notizie militari.

(Florence, 1632/1639). 4° (160 × 220 mm). Illustrated manuscript in Italian (black ink on paper). (74) pp. in a fine bookhand, every page bordered with double rules. First text leaf with a silver-edged frame and one large initial decorated with silver penwork. Title page with a fine penwork portrait of the dedicatee in ornamental armour, all within a wreath edged in gold and silver. Bound in contemporary full black calfskin, elaborately gilt-tooled. *Sold*



A dictionary of Florentine military terms, from "Abbattimento" ("l'abbater per battaglia") to "Zagaglia" ("spezie d'arme in asta"), followed by lists of punishable offences, general military guidelines, and commendable actions. A handsome manuscript of the finest quality, produced as a presentation copy for Charles de Lorraine, the 4th Duke of Guise (1571–1640). Charles, who had fallen into disfavor with Cardinal Richelieu for siding with Marie de' Medici, had withdrawn to Italy in 1631. His wife and younger children joined him in Florence, where the family was protected by the House of Medici. After Charles's death at Cuna, in 1640, his widow and children (among them Marie, "Mademoiselle de Guise") were permitted to return to France in 1643. Caciotti, the author, served as secretary to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, Christina of Lorraine, one of the duke's allies. In the dedication he dates the work's completion to 28 April 1632, and this presentation copy was given to the duke in 1639 (inscription at the foot of the title). Beneath the dedicatee's realistic portrait, the illustrated title page shows a central banner with the title and presentation inscription, within full borders of humbled and kneeling soldiers, Calvin on the left and Muhammad on the right (representing the armies of the Protestants and Turks). The figures are prostrated beneath their armour and weaponry on either side of the arms of Guise, which are shown beneath a gold and bejewelled crown.

Once water damaged with discolouration to leaves at each end; some areas of the arms on the title page have fallen away due to ink corrosion (the rest is adhered to the next blank leaf so as to stabilise the paper). Ink corrosion has also damaged the frames of the text leaves, frequently loosening the text area on one or more sides. Spine wormed and chipped, a small section lost from top of rear board, otherwise an appealing and presentable dedication manuscript.

Splendidly illustrated large-paper edition, coloured

47. CAESAR, Gaius Julius [and Francesco BALDELLI (transl.)]. Quae extant omnia. Italica versione.

[Venice], Societa Albriziana, (1737). 2° (245 × 328 mm). With an engr. frontispiece and engraved title vignettes, both in contemporary hand colour and raised in gilt, 4 (instead of 6) engraved plates, 54 engravings and maps in the text, and 38 engraved vignettes and initials. Printed within engraved borders throughout (the Lion of St Mark and the three pillars of St Mark's Square in Venice). Later half vellum over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. *Sold*

Splendidly illustrated large-paper edition, in Latin and Italian parallel text, of Caesar's war commentaries. The Civil War and the Alexandrine War led him to Egypt and the Near East (parts of Palestine, Arabia Petraea and Arabix Felix are shown in one of the maps). The coloured frontispiece shows the triumphant commander at work writing while surveying the conquered provinces. The beautiful illustrations are taken from those in Samuel Clarke's 1712 edition, "engraved by the greatest English artists at the expense of several wealthy Englishmen" (cf. Schweiger). This is very likely a test print for the dedication copy on vellum that was produced for the Venetian government library, which differs noticeably from the paper version in being larger and more elaborately decorated. Two such vellum copies are known, one in the Bibliotheca Smithiana, the other in the Marciana. The present copy very much agrees with the Marciana's description, save for the fact that the pagination is not precisely identical.



Rebacked edge flaws to frontispiece and title page; some rather pronounced waterstaining near the beginning, but overall a beautiful, unusually wide-margined copy with charmingly coloured title and frontispiece.

Brunet I, 1461. Ebert 3298. Krieg, MNE I, 123. Schweiger II, 47. OCLC 4537995. ICCU UBOE\002198.

Beautifully illustrated expeditions searching for ancient Egyptian antiquities



48. CAILLIAUD, Frédéric and Bernardino DROVETTI.

Voyage a l'Oasis de Thèbes et dans les déserts situés a l'orient et a l'occident de la Thébaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817 et 1818.

Paris, Royal press, 1821. With 24 numbered engraved plates, including 2 engraved maps (1 folding), 1 plate coloured by hand and 1 double-page.

With: (2) CAILLIAUD, Frédéric and Bernardino DROVETTI.

Voyage a l'Oasis de Syouah ... pendant leurs voyages dans cette oasis, en 1819 et en 1820.

Paris, Rignoux, 1823. With 20 numbered plates (1 engraved map and 19 lithographed plates). 2 works in 1 volume. 2°. Contemporary green goatskin morocco, richly gold-tooled spine. € 19 500

Ad 1: first edition of the account of Cailliaud's travels in the Oasis of Thebes and his expedition to locate the ancient emerald mines of the Red Sea coast. Together with an account of Drovetti's discovery of the Oasis of Dakel. The plates include a map of the Eastern Desert ("Déserts fréquentés par les Arabes A'babdeh") and plans and beautiful views of antiquities discovered.

Ad 2: after Cailliaud returned to Paris in 1819 he went back to Egypt on an official mission to continue the exploration of Egypt and its monuments in areas where Napoleon's scholars had been unable to penetrate. He set out on a journey to the oasis of Siwa, where he studied the temple of Umm al-Ibeida. Afterwards he joined up with Drovetti, who was part of the Hasan Bey expedition, a military expedition to get control over the inhabitants of Siwa. The plates include a map of the Siwa Desert and plans and beautiful views of antiquities discovered.

The journals and notes of Cailliaud and Drovetti were edited and published by Edme-François Jomard.

Some foxing, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding also very good.

Howgego, 1800–1850, C1; ad 1: Blackmer 268; cf. Gay 1967 (1822 ed.); Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 113 (1822 ed.); not in Atabey; ad 2: Gay 2515; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 113.

Cailliaud's narrative of his second journey through Egypt, Ethiopia and Nubia

49. CAILLIAUD, Frédéric. Voyage a Méroé, au fleuve blanc, au-delà de fâzoql dans le midi du royaume de Sennâr, a Syouah et dans cinq autres oasis; fait dans les années 1819, 1820, 1821 et 1822, ... Dédié au roi.

Paris, Debure, Tillard and Treuttel & Wurtz, 1826–1827. 4 text volumes (8°) and 1 atlas volume in 2 parts (2°). With woodcut vignette on title-pages, and 12 full-page hand-coloured costume plates and 150 full-page lithographs in the atlas volume. Contemporary half calf, gold- and blind-tooled spine, marbled edges. € 27 500

First edition of Cailliaud's narrative of his second journey through Egypt, Ethiopia and Nubia (Sudan), "still today an inestimable source of documentation. Caill[i]aud discovered the pyramids of Bergrawiya (Meroe) in 1821 and published the first detailed map of Nubia" (Bardeschi). He first travelled to the oasis of Siwa, where he got word that in Cairo Ismail Pasha was preparing a punitive expedition to Nubia. Cailliaud promptly proceeded to Cairo, where he joined Ismail's party. In Nubia he explored the famous ruins of the ancient city of Meroë and then travelled by boat to Sennar. Proceeding further south along the Blue Nile, the expedition reached Fazogl, near the Ethiopian border, where Cailliaud searched for gold mines. The party returned to Sennar, where Ismail received a message from his father demanding his return to Egypt.

Cailliaud's narrative includes vocabularies of the languages spoken in Syouah, Qamâmyl and Dongolah, a list of towns in French and Arabic, a translation and explanation of Greek inscriptions, an extensive description of a mummy, descriptions of Egyptian painting, tables with meteorological observations and descriptions of objects of natural history.

A few restorations. In very good condition.

Bardeschi, Nubia bibliography, p. 11; Blackmer 270; Howgego, 1800–1850, C1; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 113.



Acclaimed study of Thévenot's Relations des divers voyages curieux, including Balbi's Viaggio dell' Indie-Orientale



50. CAMUS, Armand Gaston. *Mémoire sur la collection des grandes et petites voyages et sur la collection des voyages de Melchisédech Thévenot.*

Paris, Baudouin, 1802. 4°. 19th-century brown half morocco.

€ 8500

Rare and important bibliographical study of Melchisédech Thévenot's *Relations des divers voyages curieux* (1663–1672), the first large-scale French collection of travel accounts, which included extracts from Abu al-Fida's *Geography* and the earliest (and most detailed early) map of Iraq. Melchisédech Thévenot (1620–1692) was a noted French orientalist who spoke Arabic and Turkish; his nephew Jean Thévenot travelled widely in the Levant.

The essay on Thévenot is preceded by a study of the De Bry collection of voyages to the East and West Indies (1590–1634). This collection includes Balbi's *Viaggio dell' Indie-Orientale*, an extremely important account of a voyage to the Arabian Gulf. Camus's essay is "an excellent specimen of bibliographical analysis" (Sabin).

In very good condition, with only some spotting and the binding slightly worn.

Sabin 10328; Chadenat 538; Harisse, p. XXIII.

How to train a falcon

51. CARCANO, Francesco Sforzino da. *Tre libri de gli uccelli da rapina.*

Venice, Gabriel Giolito de' Ferrari, 1568. 8°. With a full-page woodcut in the text (illustration of hawking instruments), woodcut initials and ornaments, printer's device on title page and different, larger device at the end. Contemporary vellum (spine professionally repaired).

€ 6500

First edition – the edition of 1547 mentioned by Harting and Souhart does not seem to exist – of the best-known and most authoritative of 16th century Italian books on falconry, the breeding and training of falcons, their ailments, etc. "Carcano states in his Preface that this treatise is the result of forty years' experience as a falconer, and the perusal of all the Italian and French books he could find relating to Falconry [...] The author's reputation as a falconer caused this book to become very popular, and it not only passed through several editions [...], but was extensively copied by subsequent writers, as, for



example, Raimondi and Turberville” (Harting, p. 142f.). “An interesting treatise on falcons and sporting dogs, with remedies for their diseases” (Schwerdt). The full-page woodcuts shows a set of veterinary instruments for use by the falconer.

Occasional slight brownstaining; a minute paper flaw to margin of fol. P3 (barely touching text). Lacks 2 leaves of dedication in the preliminaries, not bound with all copies, and the second of the two final blanks, otherwise a fine copy.

Harting 267 (p. 141). Adams C 644. BM-STC Italian 148. IA 132.009. Bongji II, 271. Souhart 86. Ceresoli 132. Schwerdt I, 94.

Biographies of three early Arab poets: Akhtal, Al-Farazdaq and Jarir

52. CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL, Armand-Pierre. Notice sur les trois poètes Arabes Akhtal, Farazdak et Djérir.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1834. 8°. Later grey paper wrappers.

€ 1750

Offprint, with new title-page, page numbers and quire signatures, of a work on three early Arab poets: Akhtal (ca. 640–710), Al-Farazdaq (ca. 641–728) and Jarir (ca. 650–728), by the French orientalist Armand-Pierre Caussin de Perceval (1795–1871). Each poet is discussed in a separate chapter, with comments on their names and ancestors, anecdotes about their lives, their influence and rise to fame, several poems (sometimes including the text in Arabic), and their work in general. Caussin de Perceval based parts of his texts on the *Kitab al-Aghani*, a collection of poems and songs from the 10th century. The text was first published in volume 13 of the *Nouveau journal asiatique* in the same year.

Second half of the book foxed, otherwise in good condition.

C.V. Frolov, Classical Arabic verse, p. 351; WorldCat (3 copies).



Declaring Arabic medicinal plants “pernicious and venomous” for Europeans

53. CHAMPIER, Symphorien. Hortus Gallicus, pro Gallis in Gallia scriptus, veruntamen non minus Italis, Germanis, & Hispanis, qua[m] Gallis necessarius. ...

Including:

-Campus Elysium Galliae Amoenitate refertus: in quo sunt medicinae compositae, herbae & plantae virentes: in quo quicquid apud Indos, Arabes, & Poenos reperitur, ...

-Periarchon id est de principiis utriusque philosophiae, ...

Lyon, Melchior & Gaspar Trechsel, 1533. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With 3 title-pages each with the same woodcut device, the woodcut arms of Champier and Terrail (Champier's wife) in mirror image (plus 2 repeats), the Terrail arms at the end, 14 woodcut decorated initials plus 9 repeats, and a vine-leaf ornament. Gold-tooled red goatskin morocco by Hippolyte Duru for Joachim Gomez de la Cortina, Marqués de Morante, each board with Morante's crowned coat of arms and his crowned JGC cipher monogram in each of the four corners and 3 of the 6 spine compartments. € 18 000

First issue of the first and only edition, in the original Latin, of a three related treatises arguing against the European use of the new medicinal plants that were beginning to find their way from the Middle East or “India” to European botanical gardens along with the great Arabic works of medical botany. Symphorien Champier (1471/72–ca. 1539), a humanist physician in Lyons, mixes elements of climate, ethnicity, nationalism and religion to claim that the exotic medicines were often “pernicious and venomous” for Europeans, and he proposes indigenous alternatives to them (God in his wisdom provides each region with the plants it needs). He takes this even to a national level within Europe, based on the differing character and nature of the people of different nations. He was influenced by Brunfels, who had made similar arguments for Germans to use German plants.

With an early owner's name on the title-page. Joachim Gomez de la Cortina (1808–1868), a Spanish senator and rector of the University of Madrid, was one of the leading bibliophiles of his day. The elegant binding is signed by Hippolyte Duru (1803–1884) in Paris and dated 1850. With waterstains and browning in the first 2 and last 2 leaves and the foot of 2 leaves in part 2, but otherwise in very good condition. The binding fine, a couple tiny insignificant scuff marks on the edges and a small label removed from the back paste-down. A lovely copy of a fascinating work, reflecting European fears of Arabic medical botany.

Allut 39; Baudrier XII, p. 240; Durling 934; Cat. lib. Gomez de la Cortina 11755 (this copy); for the binder Duru: Flety, p. 65.



With thirteen songs, including their original Arabic text and English translation



54. CHURI, Joseph H. Sea Nile, the Desert, and Nigritia. ... With Thirteen Arabic Songs.

London, published by the author, 1853. Large 8vo With wood-engraved frontispiece of the Homra tree. Original publisher's brown boards with title in gilt to spine.

€ 2500

First edition. – The Lebanese Maronite Churi trained at the Congregation of Propaganda in Rome from 1842 to 1849. He later left Rome and made his way to London, where he gave lessons in Arabic, Latin, Italian, and Hebrew. Captain W. Peel was amongst his pupils and persuaded him to accompany him on a tour of the Middle East between October 1850 and February 1851. The present work is an account of a second journey the pair undertook to Egypt and the Sudan between August 1851 and February 1852. – Some wear to spine and boards. Mild occasional foxing, otherwise in very good condition. Nice original, unblemished yellow endpapers. Rare.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 135 (erroneously s. v. "Chusi"). OCLC 4709982. Not in Gay.

Criticism on all religions, proving Islam the true religion

55. CLOOTS, Anacharsis. La certitude des preuves du mahométisme, ou réfutation de l'examen critique des apologistes de la religion mahométane. Par Ali-Gier-Ber, Alfaki.

London [= the Netherlands, probably Amsterdam], 1780.

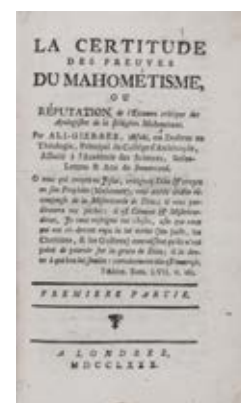
With: (2) **CLOOTS, Anacharsis.** Lettre sur les Juifs, a un ecclésiastique de mes Amis, lue dans la séance publique du Musée de Paris, le XXI Novembre 1782...

Berlin, 1783. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine. € 3000

Ad 1: First edition of the first of the revolutionary works of Anacharsis Cloots (1755–1794), a German utopist from Berlin. It is written in defence of Holbach, against the violent attack of Abbé Bergier. It is a parody on the latter's *La Certitude des preuves du Christianisme*, which was in itself a reply to Fréret's *Examen critique des apologistes de la religion chrétienne*. Cloots shows that the arguments used by Bergier to prove that Christianity was the true religion, could also be used to prove that Islam was the true religion.

Ad 2: First edition of a "Letter on the Jews", which is often found added at the end of *La Certitude des preuves...*, because in essence it contains the same arguments in disclaiming any "raison d'être" for the Jewish religion as the author presented in *La Certitude* for both the Mohammedan and Christian religions. Binding very slightly rubbed along the extremities. Otherwise in very good condition, with only a few small spots and a small marginal water stain on first few leaves.

Ad 1: ESTC T86984; Martin-Waller 7753 E; STCN 306067978.



"Ces Arabes paroissent destiné à jouer un grand rôle dans l'histoire"



56. [CORANCEZ, Louis Alexandre Olivier de]. Histoire des Wahabis, depuis leur origine jusqu'à la fin de 1809.

Paris, Crapelet, 1810. 8°. Remains of original grey temporary wrappers. Stored in gilt modern quarter morocco box.

€ 6500

First edition of this fundamental study of Wahhabism, not translated into Arabic until 2005 ("Tarih al-wahhabiyin mundu na's'atihim hatta 'am 1809 m.", published in Riyadh by Darat al-Malik 'Abd-al-'Aziz). Corancez had lived in Aleppo for eight years as French consul. He married a Syrian and had first-hand information about the Wahhabi movement in Egypt, Syria, and Baghdad. He published his book soon after the followers of the Moslem reformer Abd-el Wahhab conquered the holy cities of Mecca and Medina in 1805, an event that fueled a strong interest in the movement throughout Europe. "This sect, which abhorred all loose living, attracted the attention of a number of travellers. Corancez' account of the Wahabis precedes by many years that of Burckhardt, which was published posthumously in 1830, although both men were living and travelling in Syria at the same time, and presumably knew each

other” (Atabey). As Burrell comments, “the final merits—and challenges—of this book are [... that] Corancez was prepared to reflect upon a range of issues which remain relevant and controversial, for many people in the Middle East today. These include the nature of Islam and its apparent resistance to self-doubt and the challenge of change, the complex attitude adopted by Muslims to Christians and Jews, the status of the Prophet Mohammed within Islam, the reasons for the enduring nature of despotic rule in the Middle East, the significance of the different status afforded men and women [...]”.

Includes the sometimes-lacking errata final leaf. Slight brownstaining as common; untrimmed as issued with the publisher’s temporary grey-blue wrapper largely preserved. Spine chipped; upper cover frayed and partly pasted to half-title. The Atabey copy (in contemporary half morocco) sold for £3800 at Sotheby’s in 2002.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 750. *Atabey* 282. *Gay* 3461. *Quérard I*, 143. *Not in Blackmer*.

Naval campaigns in the Ottoman Mediterranean

57. CORBETT, Sir John, Royal Navy admiral (1822–1893). Middle East Campaigns. Watercolours and sketches from the Bosphorus, Syria, and Egypt, signed “J. C.”

Various places, c. 1837–1845. 2° (290 × 441 mm). 23 watercolours, 11 pencil drawings, mounted. Brown quarter calf with contemporary marbled boards. € 20 000

Stunning collection of paintings and drawings by Sir John Corbett, realized during his naval campaigns in the Ottoman Mediterranean. Corbett joined the Navy in 1835 and was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1852, then to Captain in 1857. He served in the 1856–60 Second Opium War, fought by Britain and France against the Qing dynasty of China, and was made Commander in Chief, East Indies, in 1877. An amateur painter, he regularly brought home drawings and watercolours from his travels.

The present collection comprises his earliest such works, prepared between the ages of 15 and 22 during service in the Mediterranean – at the beginning of his career both as a sailor and as a painter. While the first series of the album, the work of a talented boy still honing his skills, is dedicated to Turkey and the Bosphorus (1837–38), the second, showing the coasts of Syria, Mount Lebanon and Egypt (1840–41), reveals a more fully developed draughtsman and colourist. The collection also includes sketches of Malta (1843), Tangiers (1845), Liverpool, and Lisbon. The sun-drenched coastal views of Middle East, the scenes of attack on Tortosa in Syria and of the English armada at Beirut to which he was a witness are mostly signed and captioned, sometimes on the reverse, sometimes with an additional label added later by the artist. A beautiful set.



Seminal work on Islamic architecture in Egypt



58. CRESWELL, Sir Keppel Archibald Cameron. The Muslim Architecture of Egypt.

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1952–1959. Royal 2°. 2 vols. With 251 plates and numerous text illustrations. Publisher’s original green cloth. € 18 000

First edition, printed in 550 copies only. Principal work of the great architectural historian of Muslim Egypt. Beginning where his “Early Muslim Architecture” left off, this monumental two-volume set traces the history of Egyptian Islamic architecture from the dynasty of the Ikhshids and Fatimids (A.D. 939–1171) to that of the Ayyubids and early Bahrite Mamluks (A.D. 1171–1326). Creswell had begun his work in 1920 with a generous grant of King Fuad I; the present publication is dedicated to Fuad’s son, Farouk I.

The publisher’s voucher copies: numbers 4 and 2 of 550 copies printed, removed from Printer’s Library of Oxford’s famous Clarendon Press. In perfect condition. Rare, the last complete copy sold in 1999 (Sotheby’s, Oct 14, lot 185).

OCLC 1105072.

Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger) and Galen in tables

59. DANTZIUS, Joannes and Georg PICTORIUS. Universales Ioannis Mesue ... Canones, cum Iacobi Sylvii annotationibus in eosdem, una cum quamplurimis ex Galeni libris de Simplicium medicamentoru[m] facultatibus ... in tabulas digesti ...

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

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

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

Adams Y7; Durling 1097; USTC 607607 (6 copies); VD16 ZV4244 (same 6 copies).



Extensive history of the Portuguese in the East

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

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



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

Classic description of Africa with ca. 100 maps, views etc.

61. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche Gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Lybien, Biledulgerid... Den tweeden druk van veel fouten verbeteret.

With: (2) **DAPPER, Olfert.** Naukeurige Beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche Eylanden: als Madagaskar, of Sant Laurens, Sant Thomee, d'Eilanden van Kanarien, Kaep de Verd, Malta, en andere: ... Met afteikeningen der eilanden, en verscheide afbeeldingen, &c.

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1676. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2° (32.5 × 22 cm). With 2 title-pages, the first in red and black and each with a different woodcut vignette or device, engraved frontispiece, 15 engraved maps (14 double-page, 1 larger folding) 28 engraved plates (27 double-page and 1 larger folding), 55 half-page engravings in the text. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 8500



Second edition of a classic description of Africa, unsurpassed in detail, illustration, influence and popularity. It covers every imaginable aspect of the entire continent as far as it was known at the time (indeed sometimes farther!) and the ca. 100 engravings cover topography, ethnology, zoology, botany and more. The account of the islands (including Malta) is usually regarded as a part of the main work, though it has a separate title-page, series of signatures and pagination. With armorial bookplate on upper paste-down; upper hinges restored. Very good copy of a classic 17th-century history of Africa.

Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe* 219; Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab world* 26; *South African Bibliography* II, p. 15; Tiele, *Bibl.* 298; for 2 of the maps: Norwich 43 & 159; for the author: NNWB VII, cols. 354–356.

Major source of information on the Islamic world in the 17th century

62. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschryving van Asie: behelsende de gewesten van Mesopotamie, Babylonie, Assyrie, Anatolie, of Klein Asie: beneffens eene volkome beschrijving van gantsch gelukkig, woest, en petreesch of steenigh Arabie ...

Amsterdam, Jacob Meurs, 1680. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With engraved frontispiece, 16 engraved views and maps (2 folding, 14 double-page), and 22 engraved illustrations in the text. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 8500

First edition of Olfert Dapper's important description of the Middle East. The first part is devoted to Mesopotamia or Algizira, Babylonia, Assyria and Anatolia, while the second is entirely devoted to Arabia. The work is especially important for the original and new information on Islam, Arabic science, astronomy, philosophy and historiography. Besides a map of Arabia, the fine plates include views of Mount Sinai, Bagdad, Basra, Nineveh, Abydos, Smyrna, Aden, Muscat, Mocha and the Tower of Babel. The second part includes a description of coffee: "In Arabia Felix alone, and in no other place of the whole world, there grows a seed or corn or bean shrub which the Arabs call 'Bon' or 'Ban', of which they prepare a drink by cooking it in water over the fire ..." (part 2, pp. 61–62). The present copy includes a plate showing the plants "Abelmosch", "Semsen" and "Sambak", not called for in the binder's instructions, but included in some copies.



Vellum on inside front board partly detached, front hinge cracked, otherwise in very good condition.

Atabey 322; Hage Chahine 1206; Hünersdorff, *Coffee*, p. 386; Tiele, *Bibl.* 300; cf. Blackmer 450 (German ed.).

Description of the Middle East: first German edition

63. [DAPPER, Olfert]. Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Asia: In sich haltend die Landschaften Mesopotamien, Babylonien, Assyrien, Anatolien oder Klein-Asien.

Nuremberg, Froberg for Hoffmann, 1681. 2° (22 × 33.2 cm). With engr. frontispiece, 3 double-page-sized engraved maps, 20 engr. plates (13 double-page-sized, 1 folding), and 8 engravings in the text. Contemp. calf with gilt spine. € 6000

First German edition of Dapper's description of the Middle East, including Mesopotamia or Algizira, Assyria, and Anatolia; the second part is entirely devoted to Arabia. Dapper's work is of special importance for its original and new information on Islam, Arab science, astronomy, philosophy, and historiography, as well as for its illustrations. "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).

History of the military title “emir al-omera”

64. **DEFRÉMERY, Charles.** Mémoire sur les émirs al-oméra.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1848. 4°. Contemporary green half cloth.

With: (2) **DOZY, Reinhart.** Notice du mémoire de M. Defrémery relatif aux émirs al-oméra.

[Paris], (colophon: Imprimerie Nationale, 1849). 8°. Blue wrappers.

€ 5500

Ad 1: First separately published edition, with a new title-page, page numbers and quire signatures, of an article on the “emir al-omera”, sometimes called amir al-umara, a military title often translated as “emir of emirs” or “commander of commanders”. The article was written by the French orientalist Charles Defrémery (1822–1883), who came across the title many times while studying the Seljuqs and Buyids, and found out there was hardly any research on the subject. In the days of the first caliphs the emir al-omera was the highest chief of the armies. He comments on the earliest mention of the title in Arabic sources, and how the position changed or evolved in the following years.

Ad 2: First separately published edition of a reaction on the work above (ad 1) by Defrémery, written by the Dutch orientalist Reinhart Dozy (1820–1883). Dozy criticizes several aspects of Defrémery’s study, mostly the way how Defrémery translates and interprets several Arabic terms.

Ad 1: Slightly browned and foxed. Binding rubbed along the extremities, corners bumped and somewhat damaged. Ad 2: Slightly browned with a few stains. Two good copies.

Ad 1: cf. Cambridge medieval history IV, p. 833; ad 2: M. Kabir, The Buwayhid dynasty of Baghdad, p. 234.



The Arabic language in Algiers

65. **DELAPORTE, Jean Honorat.** Principes de l’idiome Arabe en usage a Alger suivis d’un conte Arabe avec la prononciation et le mot-à-mot interlinéaires.

Algiers, Brachet & Bastide, (Imprimerie du gouvernement); Paris, Charles Hingray, 1839. 8°. With 5 folding letterpress tables. Modern green half morocco (goatskin), with the original publisher’s printed paper front wrapper bound in.

€ 4750

Second edition of a work on the Arabic language in Algiers, written by the French Jean-Honorat Delaporte (1812–1871), who worked as a secretary in Algiers. It starts with the basics: the alphabet, vowels, letter forms, orthography, all set out in (folding) tables, followed by chapters on grammar, syntax, numbers, etc. Included at the end is an exercise: a short Arabic story entitled *Tricks of women*, with a “mot-à-mot” (word for word) translation into French.

Original paper wrapper restored, but the text on the back can still be read, one of the folding tables heavily browned, and some faint damp stains. Otherwise in very good condition, and wholly untrimmed.

H. Fiori, Bibliographie des ouvrages imprimés à Alger de 1830 à 1850, 50; Playfair, Bibliography of Algeria 1124.



With Napoleon in Egypt

66. **DENON, Dominique Vivant.** Viaggio nel Basso ed Alto D’Egitto.

Florence, Giuseppe Tofani, 1808. 2 volumes. 2°. 70 sepia aquatints & 80 further plates & charts. Old style half mottled calf.

€ 9500

Denon was attached to the Napoleonic forces during the invasion of Egypt. His resulting work was a tremendous success, as it was among the first to show in detail the extraordinary monumental richness in the land of the Pharaohs. This is the only edition to have some of the plates aquatinted. In many respects the illustrations done in this way, which tend to be the topographical views, are more successful than the equivalent line engravings in the original and subsequent French editions.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 174.



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

67. DJEMAL PASCHA, Ahmed and Theodore WIEGAND. Alte Denkmäler aus Syrien, Palästina und Westarabien. 100 Tafeln mit beschreibendem Text.

Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1918. 2° (34,5 × 24 cm). With 100 plates with 143 reproductions of photographs. Original pink publisher's cloth. € 4500

First and only edition of a bilingual work with 143 photographs of archeology in the Middle East, compiled by the well-known German archaeologist Theodore Wiegand (1864–1936). The publication was ordered by Ahmed Djemal Pasha (or Jamal Basha, 1872–1822), the Ottoman military leader and Minister of the Navy, who also wrote the foreword. The 100 plates show a total of 143 photographs, showing archaeological excavation sites in Aleppo, Amman, Baalbek, Damascus, Gerasa, Jerusalem, Palmyra, Petra and others. Each plate is accompanied by a 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.



Grammar of vernacular Arabic



68. DOMENICUS GERMANUS. Fabrica overo Dittionario della lingua volgare arabica, et italiana.

Rome, Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1636. With woodcut title vignette to title page. Later half vellum (c. 1850). € 3500

First edition. "Inscriptio fallax; Dictionarii haud quidpiam exhibet liber; Grammatica est, et quasi prolusio et praecursio Dictionarii, brevis post editi" (Schnurrer). First issue with Arabic letters from the printing office of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, established in 1622 by Pope Gregory xv. Not actually a dictionary, as the title suggests, but rather an introduction to vernacular Arabic. Three years later, the Franciscan Dominicus (1588–1670), known as Germanus (from Silesia), would publish an Arabic-Italian dictionary, entitled "Fabrica linguae Arabicae" – which has no connection with the present work, in spite of the similar title.

Old shelfmark on reverse of title page. Rare.

STC 306. Smitskamp 224. Schnurrer 67. Brunet II, 1553. Ebert 8379. LThK III, 396. Zaunmüller 18 (imprecise).

40 years of correspondence between two leading orientalists in Russia, often concerning Georgian matters

69. DORN, Bernard. [21 autograph letters, signed, to Marie-Félicité Brosset].

Saint Petersburg, ca. 1840–1879. 8° (letters, mostly 21 × 13,5 cm) and 2° (list of publications). Letters in French with an occasional (Persian?) word in Arabic script, written in black ink on paper, some with the address on the outside and one with Dorn's (Persian?) red wax seal in Arabic script.

With: (2) [Manuscript chronological numbered list of 34 publications by Dorn, 1843–1865].

[Saint Petersburg, ca. 1865].

€ 7500



Signed autograph letters written over nearly 40 years by the German-born orientalist in Saint Petersburg, Bernard Dorn (1805–1881) to (or in one case for) his Paris-born colleague Marie-Félicité Brosset (1802–1880), mostly while Brosset was at the Hermitage Museum and Dorn at the Asiatic Museum, both in Saint Petersburg. The letters revolve around their mutual professional interest in oriental languages, particularly in Georgia (Tiflis is explicitly mentioned), and in numismatics. Dorn and Brosset were nearly the same age, came to Saint Petersburg at nearly the same time, and the present letters show that they also developed a close personal friendship, sometimes referring to their families.

Some letters with embossed stamps. Some of the letters were sealed and therefore have small tears where Brosset broke the seals, but all are in good or very good condition. In 3 letters the ink has bled through a bit.

With several Qur'an verses and the musical source of a Turkish song

70. DU LOIR, [Nicolas]. Les voyage [!] du sieur Du Loir, ensemble de ce qui se passa à la mort du feu Sultan Mourat dans le Serrail, les ceremonies de ses funerailles; & celles de l'avenement à l'Empire de Sultan Hibraim son frere, qui luy succeda.

Paris, François Clouzier, 1654. 8°. Small woodcut vignette to title; woodcut initials, head and tail pieces. Modern full calf, bound to style.

€ 4500

First edition (variant title). – A series of ten letters written from 1639 to 1641 in which Du Loir gives his impressions of Constantinople and the Sultan's court, to which the author was privy as a member of the entourage of French ambassador Jean de La Haye. The originality of this correspondence lies also in the transliteration of several Qur'an verses (letter 5) and in providing the musical source of a Turkish song. The 8th letter includes the Ottoman text (and its French translation) of an account of the conquest of Baghdad, with a bilingual translation from Ottoman into French of the several titles of the Sultan and the other dignitaries of the court.

The author spent some 18 months in the Levant: while he was in Turkey, Sultan Murad died and Du Loir was present at the coronation of Sultan Ibrahim. He returned to Venice in 1641 after passing through the Morea; the first and the last of the letters give some account of mainland Greece and the islands. "Cet ouvrage, écrit avec conscience, contient sur les moeurs orientales de l'époque des documents utiles pour l'histoire de la Turquie" (NBG xv, 138). This is the rarer (and probably earlier) variant edition, mentioned in Blackmer, with a different subtitle (instead of "contenu ... sujets").

Contemporary ownership ("G. Carius") to title; latterly in the collection of the American dietician and professor of medicine Edward E. Cornwall (b. 1866; his ownership signature to the front free endpaper), previously inscribed to N. O. Cornwall. Insignificant browning, but a good copy. Uncommon on the market.

BM French (17th) D1038. Aboussouan 286. Cf. Atabey 373f. Blackmer 511. Weber II, 299. OCLC 43056926.



Detailed accounts of the trade produce of the Arabian Gulf

71. EAST INDIA AFFAIRS. Reports from the Reporters of External Commerce, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay (Private Trade) for the Year 1811–12.

London, for the House of Commons, 6 December 1813. 2° (198 × 330 mm). Sewn.

€ 750

Government-printed commercial statistics of imports to and exports from the main Indian ports for the year 1812, including detailed accounts of the trade produce and exported merchandise of the Arabian and Persian Gulf, statements of ships under Arab colours and their respective tonnage arrived at and departed from the ports. Among the most valuable goods re-exported from Madras to London, e.g., are 97 384 silver rupees worth of pearls, almost all of which were of Gulf origin. The total imports into Calcutta from the Gulf were no less than 10,35 315 silver rupees: excepting Great Britain, these figures were in 1811/12 exceeded only by Penang, Chin, and Pegue.

A good copy removed from the Liverpool Public Libraries with their stamp to the title page.

OCLC 864084666.



The first step toward British government control of India

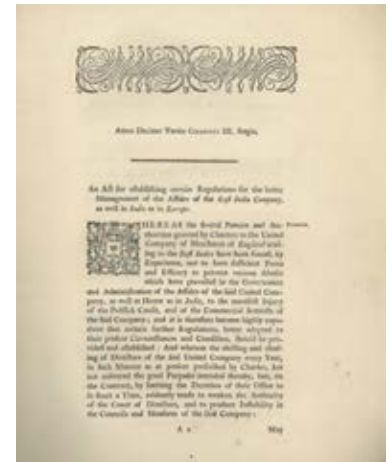
72. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Anno decimo tertio Georgii III. Regis. An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. [Fi al-sanath al-salisah 'ashar min julus al-Malik Jurj al-Salis].

London, Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1774. Small 2° (232 × 280 mm). Contemp. marbled wrappers. All edges gilt. € 18 000

The Regulating Act of 1773, published in Persian and English on opposite pages.

British interest in the Persia and the Arabian Gulf originated in the 16th century and steadily increased as British India's importance rose in the 18th century. In the beginning, the agenda was primarily of a commercial character: realizing the region's significance, the British fleet supported Shah Abbas in expelling the Portuguese from Hormuz in 1622. In return, the British East India Company was permitted to establish a trading post in the coastal city of Bandar 'Abbas, which became their principal port in the Gulf. The Company became responsible for conducting British foreign policy in the region, and concluded various treaties, agreements and engagements with Gulf states. In 1763 the EIC established a permanent residency at Bushehr, on the Persian side of the Gulf. By the early 1770s, the East India Company was in severe financial straights due both to corruption and nepotism as well as from steeply declining tea sales to America and heavy annual payments made to maintain the trading monopoly. When approached for assistance, the government enacted legislation to supervise ("regulate") the activities of the Company. This "Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company" constituted the first step toward eventual British government control of India, thus radically limiting the role of EIC in the administration of India. In 1784, little more than a decade later, Pitt's India Act would take reforms even further. Another issue in the same year is known, with identical typesetting, but in which each page of text is enclosed within an engraved frame (these copies are printed in a taller folio format). Slight edge repairs; spine restored. From the library of William Aldersey, president of the board of trade in Bengal, with his ownership (dated 1774) to recto of f. 1.

ESTC T145421. OCLC 560572771.



Reconstructing a pre-Islamic calendar

73. EFFENDI, Mahmoud. Mémoire sur le calendrier arabe avant l'Islamisme, et sur naissance et l'âge du prophète Mohammad.

[Brussels, 1861?]. 4°. Modern paper wrappers.

€ 1250

Offprint, with new title-page, page numbers and quire signatures, of an article on the Arab calendar before Islam, by the Egypt astronomer Mahmoud Effendi or Mahmûd Ahmad Hamdî al-Falakî (1815–1885). Trying to find out the calendar and chronology in use before the introduction of the Islamic Hijri calendar, Effendi studies the dates given for Muhammad's birth, the death of Muhammad's son Ibrahim, and the Hijra.

In very good condition, untrimmed with most of the bolts unopened.

Cook, *Islamic scholarly tradition*, p. 45.

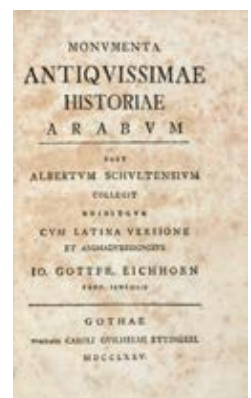


Sources on ancient Arabic history

74. EICHHORN, Johann Gottfried and Albert SCHULTENS (eds.). Monumenta antiquissimae historiae Arabum.

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

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



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

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



The history and costumes of Kabulistan

75. ELPHINSTONE, Mountstuart. An account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India.

London, Longman and others, 1815. 4° (268 × 205 mm). With 2 maps, one folding, 14 aquatint plates, all but one coloured by hand. Contemporary straight-grained brown morocco gilt by Lubbock of Newcastle (rebacked). Marbled endpapers. € 9500

Rare first edition of this detailed account of Kabulistan. The pretty engravings mainly depict costumes. "According to A. Janta, Elphinstone's encompassing scope and psychological insight have never been surpassed: for the historically leaning ethnologist, Elphinstone's work remains a source of the very highest caliber" (cf. Henze). Armorial bookplate of John Waldie. Small tears to folding map professionally repaired.

Howegogo II, EtO. Abbey, Travel 504. Tooley (1954) 209. Wilson 66. Henze II, 165. Lipperheide Ld 16. Colas 960. Hiler 269. Brunet II, 966. Graesse II, 469.

Afghanistan and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary and India, with 14 hand-coloured plates, in original wrappers

76. 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. € 4950

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. The work gives a good impression of Afghan society at the beginning of the 19th century, a time Afghanistan was still virtually unknown in Western Europe. Some foxing in text, otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed. Wrappers only have 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.



Very rare first edition of this account of a journey to a relatively unknown region

77. EL-TOUNSY (Sheikh Mohammed Ibn-Omar). Voyage au Ouaday, traduit de l'Arabe par le Dr Perron, directeur de l'Ecole de médecine du Kaire [...]. Ouvrage accompagné de cartes et de planches et du portrait du Cheykh, publié par le Dr Perron et M. Jomard, membre de l'Institut [...]. Ouvrage précédé d'une préface de ce dernier, contenant des remarques historiques et géographiques, et faisant suite au Voyage au Dârfour.

Paris, Benjamin Duprat, Arthus Bertrand, Franck, Renouard, Gide, 1851. Large 8°. With portrait of El-Tounsy and 9 lithographed plates of portraits, costumes, arms, instruments and maps. Contemporary half garnet-red roan, smooth spine with gilt fillets, green title labels. € 8500



Very rare first edition. Valued account of a journey made by an Ulema from Cairo, Sheikh Mohammed El-Tounsy, to a relatively unknown region of North Africa: Ouaday or Seleih Dar, located south of the Libyan desert and to the west of Darfur. In addition to the relation, this includes chapters on Egypt and the Maghreb as well as significant explanatory notes followed by seven vocabularies: Ouadayen, Forien, Fertyt, Barnaouyen, Baguirmien, Toubou and Fezzanais. This volume is much rarer than the Voyage au Dârfour by the same author, published by Dr. Perron in 1846.

Slight dampstains to plates 2, 3 and 4. Good copy.

Gay 2786. Brunet VI, 20821.

Esso after the Great War

78. [ESSO]. Anglo-American Journal.

London, Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 1919–1921. 4°. A run, from vol. 1, no. 1, to vol. 3, no. 7. 31 original issues, each 16 pp. with numerous illustrations, occasional sketch maps and diagrams, and advertisements. Each issue near-fine in the original pictorial wrappers. € 2500

Published monthly by the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. for the information of Employees and Shareholders. Anglo-American Oil was an affiliate of Standard Oil, founded by John D. Rockefeller; in the 1930s it rebranded itself, and took as its name the phonetic abbreviation of its parent company, so i.e. ESSO. The journal published news about the company's ships and their captains, both during the recent war and on normal service, portraits and information about director and managers, announcements of general meetings, in-house information relating to the establishment of new branches, contributions of the company to e.g. the war effort, articles on a range of subjects ('The Constitution of Petroleum', 'Production of Crude Oil in 1920', 'The Making of British Roads', etc.; John D. Rockefeller contributes a article in the second issue on 'Reconstruction in Industry'). Advertisements for Pratt's Perfection Spirit, a notable petrol of the day, feature prominently, but there are also advertisements for Brooklands, and similar interests.

The front and rear cover to each issue reproduces a full-colour illustration of a prominent British building or landmark by Jessie Currie. The Anglo-American journal is rare, with few institutional holdings; copies in such well-preserved original condition are scarce.



Illustrated travels through the Middle East

79. EUTING, Julius and Enno LITTMANN (ed.). Tagbuch einer reise in Inner-Arabien. Erster[-Zweiter] theil. Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1896–1914. 2 volumes bound as 1. 8°. With a lithographed map (and a loosely inserted repeat), a frontispiece to the second part, and numerous illustrations in text showing excavation sites, monuments, ruins and artefacts, but also some views and everyday scenes. Contemporary purple half cloth, author in gold on spine. € 8500



First edition of a travelogue through the Middle East, written by the German scholar and traveller Julius Euting (1839–1913). “In 1883 Euting left Strasbourg to embark on a two-year expedition to the Middle East and the Arabian Peninsula, his intentions being to trace the pre-Islamic history of Arabia through the study of its inscriptions and stone monuments” (Howgego). In the following years, Euting returned to the Middle East several times, mostly to explore other monuments and ruins. The present work covers Euting’s first journey, starting in August 1883. During this extensive journey, he visited Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, Palmyra, Ha’il, Tayma, and many other places. The second part of Euting’s journal was published posthumously in 1914, edited by the German orientalist Enno Littmann (1875–1958). Each part includes an index in Arabic. Slightly browned with some occasional underscoring in pencil. Binding rubbed along the extremities and with a few stains on the fore-edge. Overall in good condition.

Howgego, 1850–1940, E20; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

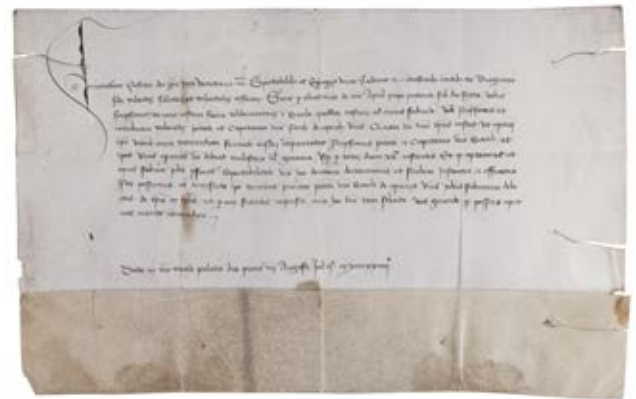
1424 letter on parchment from the Doge of Venice who inspired Verdi’s opera “I due Foscari”

80. FOSCARI, Francesco. [Letter to Count Frederico (Porcia) de Brugnaria].

Venice, Ducal Palace, 1 August 1424. Dated letter in Latin, written in dark brown ink on goatskin parchment by a professional scribe in a very readable Italian Humanistic minuscule, opening with a large decorative initial; formerly folded, with recipient’s address and sender’s monogram on the outside. Sold

A letter written by a professional scribe for the Doge of Venice, Francesco Foscari on 1 August 1424 and addressed to Count Frederico Porcia de Brugnaria, concerning the fortification of the city of Sacile, recently annexed by the Venetian Republic. Foscari was doge of Venice from 1423 to 1457, in the glory days of the Italian Renaissance. Born into an ancient noble family, he served the Republic of Venice in numerous official capacities before he was elected Doge in 1423.

Formerly folded for sending, but now flat except for flaps at the head and foot. In very good condition, with a couple small stains, and some tears where the seal was formerly attached, one affecting the opening initial.



One of 325 copies



81. FORBIN, Louis Nicolas Philippe Auguste. Voyage dans le Levant en 1817 et 1818.

Paris, de l’Imprimerie Royale, 1819. Text vol. in 8° and atlas in 2° (670 × 503 mm). Half-titles in both vols.; 80 lithographed, sepia aquatint or engraved plates and plans, the 8 fine aquatints by Debucourt after Forbin. Large folding engraved plan at the end of text vol. 19th century marbled half calf with giltstamped title to gilt spine. € 45 000

First edition. Only 325 copies of this work were produced. “Forbin’s was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale,

and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoléon's 'Description de l'Egypte' or Denon's 'Voyage'" (Navari, Blackmer). Forbin succeeded Denon as director of museums in 1816 and was authorised to purchase antiquities for the Louvre (his son-in-law, Marcellus, expedited the acquisition of the recently discovered Venus de Milo). In August 1817 he began a year-long journey to the Levant accompanied by the artist Pierre Prévost and the engineer de Bellefonds. His journey took him to Melos, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Luxor, and Thebes.

This set includes the frequently lacking 8° text volume: this has the plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre bound at the end with a list of plates which were sold separately. The atlas volume repeats the text (entirely reset in-folio, sometimes found in a separate folio volume) and includes the magnificent, highly desirable plates (after Carle Vernet, Fragonard, Isabey, and Forbin himself, as well as Prevost), which show fine views of Greece, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, Ramla, Gaza, and Egypt.

Occasional slight foxing, still a splendid copy from the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d'Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown. The Aboussouan copy (comprising both the folio and the octavo volume) commanded £20 000 at Sotheby's in 1993, while in 2002 the Atabey copy of the folio volume alone fetched £22 000.

Atabey 447f. Blackmer 614. Aboussouan 338. Weber I, 68–70. Röhricht 1660. Tobler 144f. Colas 1089. Hiler 321. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 163. Brunet II, 1337. Graesse II, 614. Cf. Lipperheide Ma 16 (2nd ed.).

Thirty-six aquatints of Palestine

82. FORBIN, Louis Nicolas Philippe Auguste. Palästina oder das Heilige Land.

Prague, P. Bohmanns Erben, [ca. 1823]. 2° (444 × 359 mm). 36 finely hand-coloured aquatint plates by G. Döbler depicting beautiful sceneries, views of cities, and costumes. Plates titled in German. Contemporary brown-beige marbled boards, rebaked tastefully in matching half-calf with five raised gilt ruled bands, forming six compartments; gilt lettered burgundy morocco label and decorative central gilt designs. Endpapers renewed, front and lower edges uncut. € 9500



Forbin's "Voyage dans le Levant" was published in 1819, with 80 plates (see above). The illustrations of the present set comprise the 36 Palestine aquatints by G. Döbler (1788–1845), prepared for the reduced German translation ("Reise nach dem Morgenlande") published in Prague ca. 1823.

A fine example; text and plates are clean and crisp. Scarce hand-coloured example.

Röhricht 1660 (note). Brunet II, 19968. Colas I, 1089.



From the collection of the Princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein

83. FOUILLOUX, Jacques du. La venerie [...] de nouveau reveue, et augmentée, outre les precedentes impressions.

Paris, Clause Cramoisy, 1624. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. (22.6 × 16.4 cm). With the title-page printed in red and black with woodcut vignette, 57 woodcut illustrations, of which 3 full-page, woodcut musical scores, head- and tailpieces, and initials. 19th-century black morocco, covers and spine blind-tooled with lion motif, gilt turn-ins, red morocco doublures with gilt dentelle borders, red edges [CUYLS], inkstamp of the princes of Öttingen-Wallerstein on title, gilt monogram "AR" on doublure, "Bona fide sine fraude" book label. € 12 500

A sumptuously bound copy of this important illustrated classic on falconry. From the collection of the Princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein, a still extant Southern German noble family, with their inkstamp on the title. First published in 1561,

this work remained one of the most popular of its kind until the 18th century; it contains a wealth of interesting observations on the habits of animals since confirmed by naturalists. The woodcuts show a hunting party resting, a hunter being paid for shooting a deer, several kinds of antlers, the training and care of hounds, various tools such as spades, shovels, hoes, etc.; a shepherdess with her flock of sheep, and a three-masted ship with hunters and hounds on board. Numerous hunting tunes are added as woodcut music in the text. The fine full-page woodcut on the reverse of the title page shows the author presenting his work to King Charles IX.—Outer margin of title reinforced on verso (no loss to image); scattered light spotting, lightly browned. Occasional remarginings. Extremities lightly rubbed. A handsome, well-preserved copy.

Outer margin of title reinforced on verso, scattered light spotting, lightly browned, extremities lightly rubbed, lower hinge split.

Early gazetteer of the Ottoman Empire

84. [FRANCISCI, Erasmus; Pseud.:] Theophilus Urbinus. Türkisches Städt-Büchlein.

Nuremberg, Johann Hofmann, 1664. 12°. With separate double-page-sized engraved title and 24 engraved plates (mostly views).

With: (2) **GRUNDMANN, Martin.** Geist- und Weltliche Geschichtschule.

Dresden, Andreas Löffler, 1655. With separate engraved title page and a numismatic plate opposite p. 185.

Contemporary vellum.

€ 9500



Early, rare German-language gazetteer of the Ottoman Empire, describing many cities and places throughout the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe, including 17th-century accounts of Aden, Mecca and Medina in Arabia. The bird's eye views and plates include Aden, Alexandria, Algiers, and Rhodes; Constantinople; Buda, Pest, Kanizsa, Eger, Esztergom, and Temesvar, as well as Muhammad's grave in Medina. Prefixed to the work is an index of sources from whom this compilation has been drawn (including several Muslim and oriental authors). Bound first is the first edition of Grundmann's historical manual, with alphabetical articles about the lives or rulers and saints, rare and fantastic plants and beasts, exotic godheads, historical events, commendable traits of character, etc. The fine engraved title includes eight emblematic vignettes. Old stamps to titles of Grundmann's work; altogether a finely preserved specimen.

Francisci: VD 17, 23:315597C. Dünnhaupt 11 (citing only 22 plates). Nebelhay/Wagner 1051 (citing only 17 plates). Jöcher II, 704. Will I, 463. Not in Aboussouan, Atabey, Blackmer. — Grundmann: VD 17, 39:119939P.

Stamped "Secret"

85. [FRANCE—MIDDLE EAST]. Original typescripts from French political and intelligence agencies in the Middle East.

Beirut and Damascus, 1921–1936. A total of 79 type-written sheets (large and small 4°), some in carbon duplicates, some signed or revised by hand, with two smaller hand-drawn coloured maps of the Arabian Gulf, showing Bahrain and Qatar with the "Pirate Coast".

€ 15 000

A collection of typescripts originating with the French intelligence services active in Syria and Lebanon during the French League of Nations mandate in the region. Among the documents is a 22-page, closely typed report on Bahrain, written in the summer of 1936, outlining the country's history,



situation, population, government, economy, foreign relationships and influences. This is accompanied by two detailed coloured sketch maps of the Gulf (showing Bahrain off the coast of Qatar and the entire Gulf from Kuwait to Oman, with the British and American spheres of interest and the international air routes marked).

Also included is a report from the “Controle Bedouin de la Mouvance de Damas” based on a “source très sérieuse” regarding the activities of General Glubb in Iraq (stamped “Secret”), dated 15 December 1930; additional material concerns the supply of uniforms to a military unit being formed by Glubb. Furthermore, there is a 23-page list of “Personnalités officielles et notabilités Damascales” for the use of the Syrian delegation and the intelligence community – a Who-Is-Who of 1920s Damascus. Also, various reports on police matters, matters of hygiene (a complaint by a 23-year-old officer who had contracted syphilis from a Beirut prostitute), and other sensitive issues such as the unfortunate coincidence of an important Muslim holiday with the French Bastille Day in 1932. On a lighter note, there is a faithful transcription of the house rules of the Hotel Dar-el-Farah in Damascus; a comical guide for officers returning to French civilization after long having been stationed in the Middle East; a not-quite-serious essay on the “Histoire naturelle” of “l’officier du S[ervice de] R[enseignement]”, and a darkly humorous programme for a ten-day festivity entitled “Massacres d’Alep” (purportedly from the “Propaganda” department of the French Mission to the Government of Aleppo, with a photograph of an Arab soldier). During the two years that followed the end of the Great War, the British held control of most of Ottoman Mesopotamia (now Iraq) and the southern part of Ottoman Syria (Palestine and Transjordan), while the French controlled the rest of Syria, Lebanon, and other portions of southeastern Turkey. In the early 1920s, British and French control of these territories became formalized by the League of Nations’ mandate system, and in 1923 France was assigned the League of Nations mandate of Syria. It would last until 1943, when Syria and Lebanon emerged as independent countries. Occasional edge flaws; rust stains from old paperclips. A rare survival, well preserved altogether.

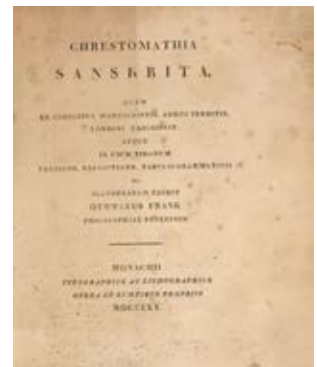
One of the first Sanskrit works published in Germany

86. FRANK, Othmar. Chrestomathia Sanskrita, quam ex codicibus manuscriptis, adhuc ineditis, Londini excrispsit, atque in usum Tironum versione, expositione, tabulis grammaticis etc. illustratam edidit ...

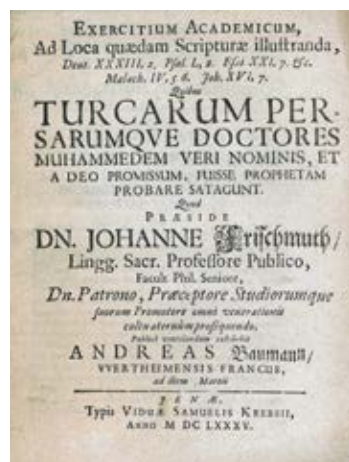
Munich, typographice ac lithographice opera et sumtibus propriis 1820–1821. 2 parts in one volume. Large 4° (22.2 × 25.3 cm). With 6 lithographed plates (4 folding). Original temporary grey boards as issued. € 2500

Rare; one of the first Sanskrit works published in Germany. Lithographed throughout (with the exception of a single letterpress page at the beginning of part 2) and published at the author’s expense: “Alles über Umdruck lithographisch gedruckt” (Winkler). Contains the earliest (partial) edition of the Bhagavadgita (in part 2), pre-dating August Wilhelm Schlegel’s edition—admittedly better printed—by several years. The former Benedictine monk Frank (1770–1840), an admirer of Persian philosophy, studied oriental languages in Paris and London. In 1821 he took the chair of Indian and Persian at Würzburg University and went to Munich in 1826 as Professor of Sanskrit. In spite of his pioneering work, he exerted little influence on the development of linguistics and Sanskrit studies, probably due to his penchant for mysticism and his laboured, nebulous prose (cf. ADB). Boards worn; some browning and staining as common. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013).

Graesse II, 629. Winkler 224. ADB VII, 260.



The Bible referring to the Prophet



87. FRISCHMUTH, Johann (praes.) and Andreas BAUMANN (resp.). Exercitium academicum, ad loca quaedam scripturae illustranda, ... quibus Turcarum Persarumque doctores Muhammedem veri nominis, et a Deo promissum, fuisse prophetam probare satagunt.

Jena, Samuel Krebs’ Wwe., 1685. 4to. Numerous passages interspersed in Arabic and Hebrew characters. Papered spine. € 2500

First edition. – Philosophical dissertation by the German theologian, linguist and oriental scholar Johann Frischmuth (1619–87) about various passages in the Christian Bible which are interpreted by Islam to contain references to the Prophet Muhammad: Deuteronomy 33:2; Psalm 50:2; Isaiah 21:7; Malachi 4:5–6; and John 16:7. – Slightly browned.

VD 17, 3:009831S. Chauvin XII, 590. Arnold 277. Bibl. de Sacy I, 86f.

Valuable account of the customs, natural history, politics and trade of Persia and India; author sailed on the “Scipio Africanus” for the Arabian Gulf



88. FRYER, John. Negenjarige reyse door Oostindien en Persien ... Begonnen met den jaare 1672 en geeyndigt met den jaare 1681. In acht brieven geschreven door d'Heer Johan Freyer. Uyt het Engels vertaalt. The Hague, A. de Hondt, etc., 1700. 4°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author's portrait, 3 folding engraved maps and 7 folding engraved plates and views. Contemporary vellum. € 3750

Rare Dutch edition of Fryer's important and valuable *A new account of East-India [sic] and Persia, in eight letters* (London, 1698), containing much information on the customs, medicine, natural history, politics, religion and trade of the countries visited, India and Persia. Fryer travelled extensively on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts in India, and also spent about a year and half in Persia, visiting the southern parts of the country and Esfahan. "He was well versed in the learning of the day and very curious in all questions connected with natural science" (Cox). "Fryer became interested in the effects of climate upon health and took the opportunity of continuing his studies by sailing on the *Scipio Africanus* for the Arabian Gulf. He arrived at Bandar-e Abbâs on 22 March 1677" (Franklin). Binding slightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy of an important account of Persia and India.

Cox I, p. 281; Diba, p. 152; Tiele, Bibl. 365; cf. Franklin, "Fryer, John (b. ca. 1650; d. 1733)", in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.).

"A work intended to help students to appreciate the works of Hippocrates and Galen"

89. FUCHS, Leonhart. Methodus seu ratio compendiaria perueniendi ad ueram solidamque medicinam, mirifice ad Galeni libros recte intelligendos utilis, nunc recens in lucem aedita ...

Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1541. 8°. With woodcut initials. Contemporary calf, panel-stamped with two medallion portraits on each board. € 2500

Rare edition, the first to be published in Basel, of a work on the proper compounding of medicines by the famous German physician and botanist Leonhart Fuchs (1501–1566). "In 1531 he published his *Compendiaria*, a work intended to help students to appreciate the works of Hippocrates and Galen properly. Revised and greatly enlarged, this work went through some ten editions under the new titles of first *Methodus*, and later on *Institutiones Medicinae*..." (Hagelin). The book opens with a dedicatory letter, followed by an index of ailments and diseases in both Latin and Greek. The main text is divided into two parts, the first describing the ailments and referring to and explaining texts by Galen, Hippocrates, Plinius and others, while the second part describes the ingredients and recipes for medicines.

Binding rubbed, damaged and partially cracked at hinge. Browned, some marginal water stains and frequent marginal annotations. Overall a good copy.

Parkinson 915; USTC (7 copies); cf. Hagelin, *Old and rare books on materia medica*, p. 70; Marland, *The task of healing*, p. 59; not in Durling.



1565/66 pilgrimage to the Middle East, with author's portrait, coat of arms and 6 plates

90. FÜRER VON HAIMENDORF, Christoph. Itinerarium Aegypti, Arabiae, Palaestinae, Syriae, aliarumque regionum orientalium.

Nuremberg, Abraham Wagenmann, 1621 (colophon: Nuremberg, printed by Abraham Wagenmann, 1620). Small 4°. With finely engraved full-page portrait of the author by Peter Isselberg, full-page engraved Fürer von Haimendorf coat of arms, 6 folding engraved plates. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 12 500

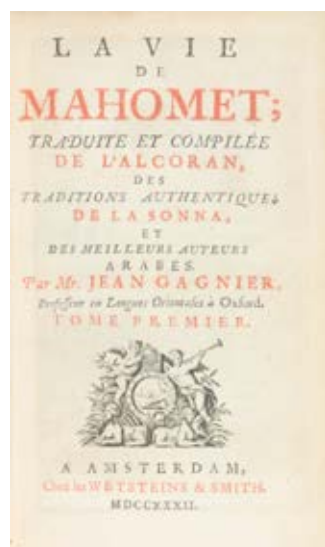
Posthumously published first edition, second issue, of an account of a 1565/66 pilgrimage to the Middle East, primarily Egypt and Palestine, by the Nuremberg Ratsherr Christoph Fürer von Haimendorf (1541–1610). Fürer visited Alexandria, Cairo, the Sinai, Rosette, Gaza, Jerusalem and other sites. The 6 illustration plates show Mounts Sinai and Catharine, a plan of Jerusalem in bird's-eye view, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem (exterior, 2 interiors and a floor plan). "Fürer ... travelled extensively from 1563–66, first in Italy and then to the Ionian Islands, Egypt and Palestine. The works is concerned with the latter, though Fürer does provide some information on Corfu, Zakynthos, Crete and Cyprus. He is the first to give a description of Vesalius's tomb on Zakynthos" (Blackmer).

With an early owner's name on the title-page. The "Mons Calvarius" plate slightly shaved at foot, affecting only the foot of the two sepulchers in the inset views, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins, with very faint water stains in the foot margin of a few quires, slight and mostly marginal foxing. An illustrated account of a Nuremberg nobleman's 1565/66 pilgrimage to the Middle East.

Blackmer 640; Macro 995; Tobler, p. 70; VD17, 23:247329C.



Long the standard Life of the Prophet



91. GAGNIER, Jean. La vie de Mahomet; traduite et compilée de l'Alcoran, des traditions authentiques de la Sonna, et des meilleures auteurs arabes.

Amsterdam, Wetsteins & Smith, 1732. 8°. 2 vols. With 2 engr. frontispieces, 2 engr. title vignettes, and folding plate. Contemp. polished calf bindings with triple cover fillets, spines richly gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 2800

First edition, long the standard Life of the Prophet. "This truly excellent, historical biography provides an account of Muhammad's life including all the fables and miracles. The author was the first to use superior, recent sources and usually quotes from the Arabic authors verbatim. His translations are nothing less than brilliant, and his work was long considered the best biography of the Prophet. Many later authors used it" (cf. Enay). Jean Gagnier (1670–1740) taught oriental languages at Oxford. The plate showing the Kaaba in Mecca is based on a ms. in the Bodleian Library.

Insignificant browning. Engraved bookplate to pastedown. A very appealing copy, perfectly preserved.

Chauvin XI, pp. 4–7. Gay 3619. Brunet 28000. Silvestre de Sacy 1438. Enay 33.

Five treatises in French concerning the Arabs and Turks, including a translation of a pilgrimage to Mecca

92. GALLAND, Julien-Claude. Recueil des rits et cérémonies du pelerinage de la Mecque, auquel on a joint divers écrits relatifs à la religion, aux sciences & aux Mœurs des Turcs.

Amsterdam; Paris, Jean Desaint and Charles Saillant, 1754. 8°. Contemporary mottled, tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 3950

First and only edition of a translation into French of three Arabic and Turkish treatises, followed by two eyewitness accounts of the author's life. The first treatise covers the rituals surrounding the pilgrimage to Mecca, including descriptions of many of the important shrines and sites within the city, the other two concern the religion, science and manners of the Arabs and Turks. The author added his own description of Chios and of the marriage of Sultana Esma with Yakub Pasha, governor of Silistria. Julien-Claude Galland, nephew of the celebrated orientalist Antoine Galland, was an interpreter in the Levant who translated many works into French.

A very good copy, some leaves slightly browned. Binding also very good, only slightly worn along the extremities.

Atabey 470; Blackmer (auction) 607; Hage Chahine 1769.





King Henry's Ambassador to Constantinople, about a love affair

93. GERMIGNY, Jacques de, French Ambassador to the Porte (1534–1592). Autograph letter signed.

Pera les Constantinople, 15 June 1584. 2°. 3 pp. With integral address leaf. € 18 500

Appointed by King Henri III, Jacques de Germigny served as French Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1579 to 1585. He writes to Lieutenant General M. de Montholon, recounting the torment of two Jewish women and their Jewish and Christian lovers.

Early diplomatic correspondence relating to the Ottoman Empire, especially on such a delicate matter, is of the utmost rarity.

Against fanaticism, hypocrisy, and the arbitrary rule of the powerful

94. GOETHE, [Johann Wolfgang von]. Mahomet. Trauerspiel in fünf Aufzügen, nach Voltaire.

Tübingen, Cotta, 1802. 8°. Contemporary yellow wrappers. € 1500

First printing of the first edition: Goethe's translation of Voltaire's enlightenment tragedy from 1741, levelled against (Christian) religious fanaticism, hypocrisy, and the bigotry and arbitrary rule of the powerful.

Occasional insignificant brownstaining. A good copy.

Chauvin XI, 244. Hagen 277. Goedeke IV/3, 356, 87. Slg. Kippenberg 377. Fischer 375.



Nicely illustrated travel account of sacred sites in the Holy Land, including a map of the Holy Land and engravings of Mount Tabor and Mount Sinai

95. GOUJON, Jacques. Histoire et voyage de la Terre-Sainte, où tout ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable dans les saints lieux, est tres exactement décrit.

Lyon, Pierre Compagnon, Robert Taillandier, 1671. 4°. With woodcut vignette on title-page and 17 folding engraved plates with maps, views and plans of regions, mountains and buildings in the Holy Land. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 11 500



Rare and nicely illustrated work with extensive information and documentation on sacred sites in the Holy Land, also including descriptions of Egypt, Gaza and the Red Sea. It was written by Jacques Goujon (1621–1693). He took part in a crusade to the Holy Land in 1636. In 1666 he returned there and stayed for a while in Jerusalem. The engraving of Mount Tabor comes with a legend pointing out several sites on and around it that have special meaning. The same is done with a plans of old and new Jerusalem and Mount Sinai. Other plates show Clavary (Golgotha) near Jerusalem, the temple of Salomon, the Mount of Olives, and plans of buildings, including churches in Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

Some scattered soiling and the binding restored. Good copy.

Chadenat 4754 (1670 issue); Röhricht II 42; Weber II 718.

Journal of a cruise to Egypt, Istanbul, Crimea and Greece, by a Swedish lady

96. GREY, Theresa Georgina. Journal of a visit to Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, Greece, &c. in the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

London, Smith, Elder and co., 1870. 8°. Contemporary gold-blocked purple cloth, bound by "Burn and co.". € 750

Second edition of an account of a cruise on the yacht *Ariadne* to Egypt, Constantinople, Crimea and Greece, made by the prince and princess of Wales in 1869. The travelogue was written by the Swedish Theresa Grey (1837–1901), who accompanied the princess. She describes the voyage day by day, sometimes giving just short remarks on the weather, other days narrating all the events of that day. The majority of the book deals with Egypt, describing their arrival at Alexandria and Cairo, their voyage up and down the Nile, the river's cataracts, the Suez Canal and more. Grey gives a vivid portrayal of Cairo at that time, describing her visits to Muhammad Ali's mosque, various gardens and museums, shopping at the Bazaar, a horse-race, visits to the wife of the Pasha, the viceroy's harem and other important figures, a wedding, and much more. After Egypt the journey continues to Constantinople (Istanbul), the Crimea, mentioning the ruins from the Crimean War, and Greece, visiting Athens and Corfu.

In very good condition, only a few tiny spots. Spine discoloured.

A. Cross, In the land of the Romanovs 185; cf. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 277.



A 1780s voyage through Turkey via Aleppo to Basra and via Muscat back to Europe

97. GRIFFITHS, John. Neue Reise in Arabien, die europäische und asiatische Turkey. Nach dem Englischen für Deutsche bearbeitet von K.L.M. Müller.

Leipzig, J.C. Hinrichs, 1814. 2 volumes bound as 1. 8°. With an engraved folding frontispiece view and 3 engraved maps (2 large folding), the view coloured, 1 map with the Ottoman-Persian border coloured in blue and red, and all three maps with the route coloured in red. Mid 19th-century boards covered with marbled paper, with the arms of Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia in gold on the front board. € 2500

First and only German edition of Griffiths's account of his journey (leaving England in 1785) from Smyrna (Izmir) through the Dardanelles to Constantinople (Istanbul) and back by ship, then from Smyrna overland through Turkey and (after crossing the corner of the Mediterranean) from Antioch via Aleppo and by caravan across the desert in what is now Syria and Iraq to Basra. On his return trip by ship he visited Muscat, which he also describes. At Muscat he saw beautiful Indian girls performing a nautch dance, which initially disgusted him, though he notes that more intimate acquaintance with the music and dance turned him into a nautch admirer. The three maps show a detail of the Dardanelles, Asia minor, and the regions between the Mediterranean and the Gulf.

With a contemporary black ink owner's stamp on first and last text page; arms on the binding of Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1795–1861), King of Prussia from 1840 to 1861; several stamps. Some defects and occasional minor stains, but otherwise in good condition. Binding somewhat rubbed, and spine damaged at the head and foot. Account of a 1780s journey through Turkey and the Middle East to the Gulf and back via Muscat.



Cf. Atabey 530–531; Blackmer 755; Gay 3573; for Griffiths, see also: R. Schiffer, Oriental panorama: British travellers in 19th century Turkey (1999), pp. 376–377.

Luxurious Arabic grammar, intended for native speakers in spite of the Latin text

98. GUADAGNOLI, Filippo. Breves Arabicae linguae institutiones.

Rome, Propaganda Fide, Joseph David Luna, 1642. 2°. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type with incidental Hebrew. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 12 500

First and only edition of Guadagnoli's Latin grammar of the Arabic language, in a luxurious folio format. He notes that they have taken special care with their Arabic setting and with the metre to suit them to the desires of native Arabic speakers, though the fact that the text was in Latin. The main text opens with a table of the letters, showing (from left to right!) the stand-alone, initial, medial and final forms, along with the name of each letter and its pronunciation. The texts used as examples include the first printing of two poems taken from manuscripts in the oriental library collected by Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) in Rome: the "Carmen Chazregiacum" and the "Carmen de invocationibus".

With early manuscript shelf-marks. Most of the sheets have browned patches or browned spots, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. Binding very good, with only minor wear and a couple small abrasions. An important Arabic grammar intended for native speakers.

Amaduzzi, p. 11; Schmurrer 72; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 220.



With a folding panorama of Constantinople



99. GUER, Jean-Antoine. Moeurs et usages des Turcs, leur religion, leur gouvernement civil, militaire, et politique.

Paris, Merigot & Piget, 1747. 4°. 2 vols. With 2 engr. title vignettes, 10 engr. initials, 20 engr. text vignettes, 2 engr. frontispieces, and 28 engr. plates. Contemp. calf gilt with giltstamped spine labels. € 5800

Second issue in the year of first publication. "This work is especially valued for its engravings of Turkish costume figures and genre scenes by Duflos after Boucher and Hallé" (Navari Greek), as well as for "its fine folding panorama of Constantinople" (Atabey). "The French writer and jurist Guer (1713–64) had not travelled. His work is based on a wide knowledge of historiography and travel literature. It is singled out by the high quality of its wealth of illustrations" (Chatzipanagioti-Sangmeister). The first edition was published by Coustelier in Paris, 1746–47; the same year saw the second edition (Merigot & Piget in Paris) as well as the third (Mortier in Amsterdam).

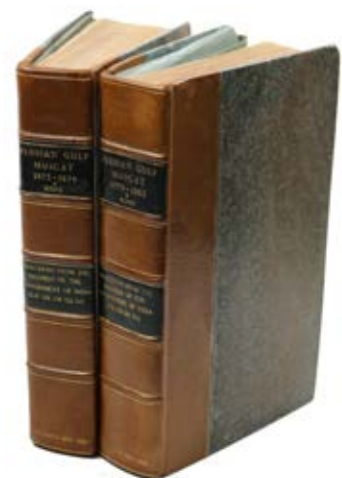
Inconspicuous repairs to folds of Constantinople view; occasional slight browning. Formerly in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

Atabey 534. Auboyneau 301. Blackmer 762. Weber II, 761. Chatzipanagioti-S. 382. Cohen/R. 465. Colas 1348. Hage Chahine 2000. Navari (Greek) 308. Sander 872. Cf. Aboussouan 308. Lipperheide Lb 31 (Mortier). Brunet II, 1783 (1746).

"A mine of information on the development of the modern Gulf"

100. [GULF ADMINISTRATION REPORTS]. ROSS, Edward Charles and William Francis PRIDEAUX (eds.). Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the Year 1875–76 (1876–77; 1877–78; 1878–79; 1879–80; 1880–81; 1881–82).

Calcutta, Foreign Department Press/Superintendent of Government Printing, 1876–1882. Large 8°. 7 vols. bound in two. With numerous folding diagrams and genealogical tables. Lower-cover cloth pouches contain two folding lithographed diagrams and two folding lithographed maps. Period-style half calf with double giltstamped black spine labels. € 250 000



A consecutive set of seven annual “Administration Reports” 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, naming their various rulers and commenting on their compliance with the maritime truce they struck earlier with the British (here citing Salim bin Sultan bin Saqr of the Al-Qasimi in Sharjah, Hashar bin Maktoum of the Al Bu Falasah in Dubai, Zaeed bin Khalifah of the Bani Yas in Abu Dhabi, Hameyd bin Abdullah of the Al-Qasimi in Ras al-Khaimah, Ahmed bin Abdullah of the Al Bu Ali in Umm al-Quwain, Rashid bin Hameyd of the Al Bu Ali in Ajman, as well as Sheikh Baty bin Khadim of the Bani Yas in Qatar). There are extensive lists of villages on the sea coast, including a “List of Guttur El-Katr [Qatar] ports and the names of Chiefs and main tribes” (“Jasim bin Mohamed bin Thani” is shown as chief of “Dohat-el-Bida’a”). New treaties entered into by the “Trucial Chiefs” and the British Government are inserted in full (e.g., a mutual agreement regarding the surrender of fraudulent absconders, signed by all the Gulf sheikhs on 24 June 1879); differences between local and British points of view are couched in careful tones.

As British officials appointed to the area in the 19th c. were often scholars of high repute, many of their appended monographs have since become vital sources for historians of the region. They range from Ross’s “Memoir on Nejd”, E. L. Durand’s “Description of the Bahrain Islands”, an account of the “Medical Topography of Muscat”, and S. B. Miles’s sketches of the tribes of Oman to extensive discussions of the pearl industry, fishing in the Gulf, diseases, and invaluable tabular trade information still sought after by regional planners.

In 1873, in recognition of the increasingly important position occupied by the Gulf in international affairs, the British transferred supervision of their Political Residency at Bushire from the local government of Bombay to the supreme Indian administration – the Government of India at Calcutta. From this date the Resident, along with other British officials both within and outside India, was required to produce regular printed administration reports summarizing political, diplomatic and economic developments in the area. These reports continued to be produced without interruption until Indian independence in 1947, when the conduct of British interests in the Gulf was taken on by the Foreign Office in London. The present early reports were compiled jointly by the Resident at Bushire and the British Agent at Muscat. They all consist of general summaries of events, occasional articles on subjects of special interest and detailed statistics on trade. The reports present not just a continuous picture of the progress of British interests in the area, nor do they confine themselves to the activities of rulers and officials: their importance lies ultimately in their wealth of information on the changing experiences of the people of the Gulf states during a crucial period of the region’s history.

Occasional slight edge chipping due to paper; occasional loss of the odd corner (not affecting text). Stamps of the “Secretary of State for India – Library” and the “Government of India, Library – Foreign Office”. An outstandingly well-preserved set, almost unobtainable in the original, never seen in the trade.

Macro, p. xiii (s.v. “RAPA”). OCLC 231784299. Cf. the 1989 Cambridge Archive Editions reprint.

Inscribed by the author

101. HAMDY BEY, Osman. Le Tumulus de Nemroud-Dagh. Voyage, Description, Inscriptions avec Plans et Photographie.

Constantinople, F. Loeffler, 1883. 2° (246 × 340 mm). With 6 lithographed plates and 33 photoplates. Modern half cloth over marbled boards, original printed wrapper bound within.

€ 12 500

First edition. Illustrated study of the tumulus at Nemrut Dagı Mound in southeastern Turkey, considered the site of the tomb of King Antiochus I of Commagene (approx. 69–30 BC). Inscribed by the author: “À Monsieur Victor Duruy / Hommage très humble et très respectueux”. The Ottoman administrator Osman Hamdi Bey (1842–1910) was an art expert and accomplished archaeologist. He is regarded as the pioneer of the museum curator’s profession in Turkey, founding the Istanbul Archaeology Museums and the Istanbul Academy of Fine Arts (Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi).

Some staining and edge-chipping; corner loss to original wrapper cover (repaired). OCLC 25810844.



Unsurpassed standard work

102. HAMMER[-PURGSTALL], Joseph von. Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches.

Pest, C. A. Hartleben, 1827–1835. Large 8°. 10 vols. Contemp. marbled half calf with giltstamped spine label. With 10 woodcut vignettes on half-title, 8 engr. maps, and a large plan of Constantinople (rather browned). € 3500

First edition of the author's principal publication, a standard work unsurpassed to this day. Also discusses the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, which were part of the Ottoman Empire since 1517. Hammer, father of Ottoman Studies and founder of modern orientalist scholarship in Austria, was one of the 19th century's greatest specialists on the Near East.

The map belonging to vol. 7 is bound at the end of vol. 8 in error. Bindings somewhat rubbed; spines, spine-ends and corners bumped. From the library of the Royal Prussian Hussar Guard Regiment (with their stamps, giltstamped spine labels, and giltstamped shelfmark).

ADB X, 483. Brunet III, 32. Graesse III, 205. Goedeke VII, 765, 75. OCLC 6139878.



Secret Naval Intelligence Handbook, compiled by a friend of T. E. Lawrence

103. [HANDBOOK]. A Handbook of Arabia. Volume I: General. Volume II: Routes.

London, H. M. Stationery Office (Frederick Hall, Oxford) and (vol. 2) Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, [1916]–May 1917. 8°. Vol. 1 has 15 pp. of plates with four folding maps within pouch inside lower cover. Vol. 2 has 9 pp. of plates; lacks the map, but with a different, supernumerary map within pouch inside lower cover. Modern (vol. 1) and original (vol. 2) blue cloth with giltstamped cover and spine titles (vol. 2 with closing fore-edge flap). € 12 500

Only edition of this rare, secret Naval Intelligence Handbook, compiled by D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of Antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (and close friend of T. E. Lawrence) for the British Admiralty's new Naval Intelligence Division, intended for the exclusive use of British officers operating on the Arabian Peninsula during the Great War. Although the information contained was classified as confidential, it could "in certain cases be communicated to persons in H.M. Service below the rank of commissioned officer", though officers exercising this power were warned to impart such data only with "due caution and reserve".

As the introductory "Note" informs the reader, "The sources from which this work has been compiled include native information obtained since the outbreak of the war [...] Separate chapters are devoted to each of the great districts of Arabia [...] In a composite chapter, such as that on the Gulf Coast, dealing with several independent territories, the same general arrangement, when practicable, has been followed for each area [...] The plates at the end of each volume have been chosen to illustrate the varieties of country which are characteristic of Arabia".

All four maps of the first volume (Districts and Town; Orographical Features; Land Surface Features; Tribal Map) are present as called for; the "Key Map of Routes" in the second volume has been replaced by an orographical map of Palestine and Trans-Jordan (1933). While the first volume (I.D. 1128) has been rebound to style (lacking the half-title noting the confidential character of all information contained), the second volume (C.B. 405) is preserved in its original binding as issued, bearing also the copy number "Copy 117" in gilt on the upper cover. A Note of Confidentiality calls attention to "the penalties attaching to any infraction of the Official Secrets Act". Stamps on flyleaf and pastedown trace its provenance to the Royal Central Asian Society, founded in 1901, and the book remained on the shelf of that Society's secretary when it was renamed the "Royal Society for Asian Affairs" in 1975. This ownership is cancelled in ballpoint, with a note "Sold to Mr. M. Graham" (i.e., Murray Graham, British collector and exploration agent in Arabia, d. 2008). Acquired from UK trade.

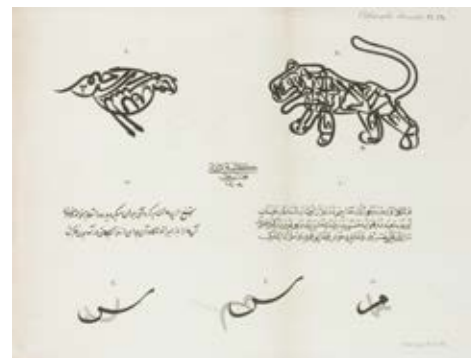
OCLC 29922535, 775016994. Not in Macro.



Arabic grammar with an essay on Arabic calligraphy, illustrated with a frontispiece and 16 fine plates

104. HERBIN, Auguste François Julien. Développemens des principes de la langue arabe moderne, suivis d'un recueil de phrases, de traductions interlinéaires, de proverbes arabes, et d'un essai de calligraphie orientale, avec onze planches.

Paris, Françoise-Jean Baudouin, 1803. Large 4° (30.5 × 23 cm). With 10 numbered engraved plates (5 folding) plus the engraved calligraphic Arabic title-page serving as frontispiece, and 16 folding letterpress tables. Modern tanned sheepskin. Untrimmed. € 3500



First and only edition of Herbin's Arabic grammar. It sequentially treats orthography, syntax and elocution, followed by several texts in Arabic with Latin translations: the fables of Luqman, excerpts from Abu Al-Fida's description of Egypt and Arabic proverbs. It concludes with an essay on oriental calligraphy, illustrated with 10 fine plates plus the frontispiece.

Auguste François Julien Herbin (1783–1806) was a promising orientalist whose plans to also publish an Arabic-French and French-Arabic dictionary remained unfulfilled due to his premature death.

Some soiling, otherwise in very good condition.

Schnurrer 147.

The Desert of Paran and the 42 stations of the Exodus, with a map



105. HERMANN, Amand. Desertum Pharan mystice explicatum, cum quadraginta duabus in eo mansionibus filiorum Israël ad Palaestinam pergentium: . . . Kalisz, printed by the college of the Society of Jesus, 1685. 4°. With an engraved frontispiece, showing a map of the Holy Land and the route of the Exodus with the 42 stations numbered. Contemporary overlapping vellum. € 1950

Very rare first edition, in Latin, of a work on the Desert of Paran and the 42 “stations” visited by the Israelites following their Exodus from Egypt. Each chapter gives a theological description of one of these stations of the Exodus. Paran is a biblical site where the Israelites spent most of their 40 years of wandering, and is associated with the Sinai Peninsula. The book was written by the Silesian Franciscan theologian Amand Hermann (d. 1700) and printed in Poland by the printing office of the Jesuit College in Kalisz.

With inscriptions dated 1698. Foxed throughout, but otherwise in good condition.

Jochera 5908; KVK/WorldCat (3 copies); for the author: ADB XII, p. 165; the map not in Laor; Nebenzahl; Vilnay.

Most extensive edition of Hornius's historical atlas

106. HORNIUS, Georgius. Description exacte de l'univers, ou l'ancienne géographie sacrée et profane. | Accuratissima orbis delineatio; sive geographia vetus, sacra et profana. | A full and exact description of the earth, or ancient geography, both sacred and profane.

The Hague, Pieter de Hondt, 1740–1741. 2° (51 × 32.5 cm). Atlas with 63 engraved maps. It includes 6 maps, in 7 sheets, making up a large map of the Holy Land, Israel and Palestine, and a Peutinger map of the Roman roads in 4 sheets, with 2 segments each. Further with 3 title-pages, printed in red and black, in French, Latin and English, followed by Hornius's text in the said languages. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine.

€ 32 500



De Hondt edition of Hornius's historical atlas, incorporating the title-pages and text from the French, Latin and English editions and the full set of 63 maps from the English edition (rather than the 53 found in the other editions). The atlas consists of maps illustrating secular and religious history and one of the most notable inclusions is the seven-sheet map of the Holy Land, Israel and Palestine, which is a much enlarged edition of Adrichem's *Situs terrae promissionis*. It further includes maps of biblical history, Greek history, the Roman empire, Alexander the Great, Charles the Great and others.

The present English edition isn't recorded by V.d. Krogt or found in WorldCat, and is likely an earlier issue (1740) of V.d. Krogt's 613: *A compleat body of ancient geography, both sacred and profane* (1741).

Some minor waterstains in the outer margins of the first 50 text leaves, stain in the first few leaves but with text still clear; the maps are in very good condition, one with a restored tear, a few occasional spots and sometimes minor wear along the extremities. Binding rubbed along the extremities, endpapers worn and the chemicals of the mottling damaged the sides of the binding, the tooling on the spine still clear.

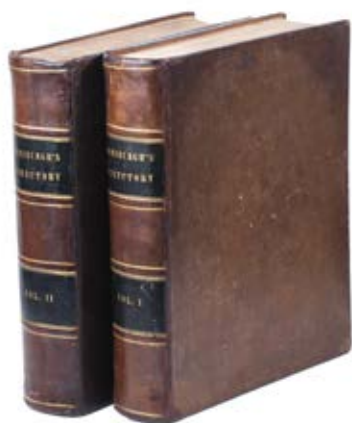
V.d. Krogt, *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici I*, 621 & 631 (cf. 613); for the maps of the Holy Land: Laor 343–349.

*Massive navigational directory,
this edition expanded with much information on Arabia and the Gulf*

107. 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 ... Fifth edition.

London, Wm. H. Allen & Co. (back of title-pages: printed by J.L. Cox & sons), 1841–1843. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary calf.

€ 15 000



Revised and expanded fifth 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 "much additional information on the coast of Arabia, the Persian Gulf, the River Indus, and the Maldiva Islands, has been added from the admirable surveys conducted under their authority by the officers of the Indian Navy" (preface). It was compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836) hydrographer and chart maker to the Company.

With the owner's inscription of Capt. Seward P. Emmons (1825–1922) and one or two annotations in the margins. Slightly browned throughout, some occasional spots, a few minor smudges and a small piece of paper of ca. 1 cm., accidentally stuck to p. 97 of volume 1 (in the margins), otherwise in good condition. Bindings with some minor restorations to the hinges, but otherwise very good. A massive navigational directory.

Cat. NHSM, p. 73; Sabin 33047 (vol. 2 other ed.?); for the author: Cook, "Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)", in: ODNB (online ed.).

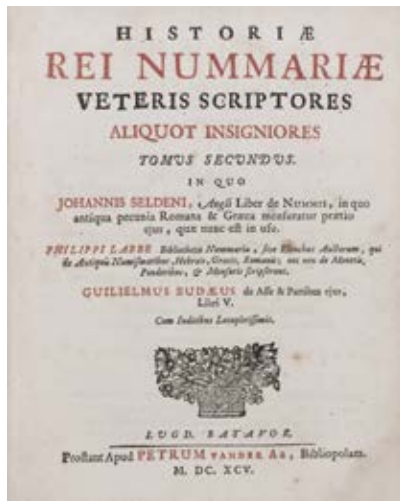
*Ancient Hebrew & other Middle Eastern, Greek, Roman and Arabic numbers,
coins, weights and measures*

108. HOST, Matthäus (Matthaeus HOSTUS). *Historiae rei nummariae veteris scriptores aliquot insigniores ...* Including:

- **HOST, Matthäus.** Tres libros de veteribus mensuris ...
- **HOST, Matthäus.** Quaedam opuscula variae ...
- **[SARDI, Alessandro] (misattributed to John SELDEN).** Liber de nummis ...
- **LABBE, Philippe.** Bibliotheca nummaria ...
- **BUDÉ, Guillaume.** De asse et partibus ejus libri quinque.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1695 (colophon at the end of Host's works: Jena, Johann Zacharias Nisius, 1692). 15 works in 5 volumes, paginated as 3 and bound as 2. 4°. With 2 engraved portraits (vol. I) and 3 folding tables. Contemporary or near contemporary vellum.

€ 4500



A collection of works devoted primarily to the ancient Hebrew, Greek, Roman and Arabic number systems, numismatics and mensuration, more than half (nominally 3 volumes) comprising the collected works of Matthäus Host (1509–1587), numismatist and professor of Greek philology in Frankfurt an der Oder. After these follow works by Alessandro Sardi (1520–1588) (misattributed to John Selden), Philippe Labbe (1607–1667) and Guillaume Budé (1468–1540). Host published his most important works on the Hebrew and other Middle Eastern, Greek, Roman and Arabic number systems (plus “astronomical” numbers probably taken from Agrippa and Noviomagus), coins and related subjects in the years 1578 to 1582. Budé’s *De asse* is generally regarded as the best Renaissance attempt to determine the values of ancient coins relative to each other and to contemporary money.

With bookplates. Lacking a divisional title. With some browning and foxing throughout, a small tear into the text of 1 leaf and in the margin of the first folding table. Otherwise in good condition. The binding of the first volume is somewhat dirty and each has one or two of the vellum tapes broken at the hinge, but they are still in good condition.

STCN (6 copies, incl. 2 incompl.); cf. Smith, *Rara arithmetica*, pp. 372–375; for Host: ADB XIII, p. 191.

On the sediments of the Arabian Gulf

109. HOUBOLT, Jacob Jozef Herman Christiaan. Surface sediments of the Persian Gulf near the Qatar Peninsula.

The Hague, Mouton & co., 1957. 8°. With 8 leaves with reproductions of (microscopic) photographs, and 8 loosely inserted folding tables and maps. Original publisher’s printed paper wrappers.

Sold

First edition of a thesis on sediment samples of the Arabian Gulf, by the Dutch Jacob Jozef Herman Christiaan Houbolt. He mentions in his preface that the samples were “collected as a sideline of operational activities in the marine concession of Shell Company of Qatar”. Houbolt describes the climate and topography of the Arabian Gulf, the relief sea bottom in the Arabian Gulf, his methods of investigation, the composition of the sediment, and his results.

Back wrapper and a few of the plates slightly foxed, otherwise in good condition.

Clarke, *Change and development in the Middle East*, p. 186.



Extensive reports on the British suppression of the slave trade

110. HOUSE OF COMMONS. [General title-page]: Reports from committees: eighteen volumes. [no. 16]. Slave trade. Session 18 November 1847–5 September 1848.

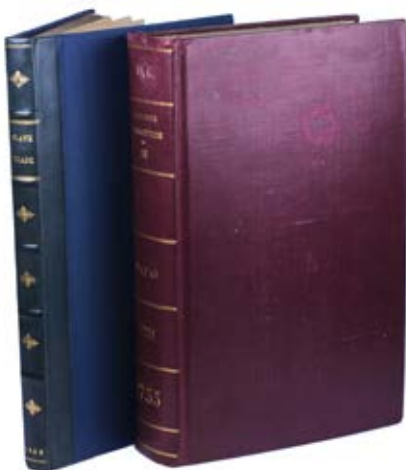
London, 1848. 5 parts in 1 volume. 2°. Red cloth.

With: (2) **HOUSE OF COMMONS.** First [Second] report from the select committee on the slave trade; together with the minutes of evidence, and appendix.

[London], 24 May 1849. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With a folding lithographed map. Modern blue half calf, gold-tooled spine.

Sold

Ad 1: Report of a committee appointed by Great Britain’s House of Commons “to consider the best means which Britain can adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave trade” (p. iii), containing eye-witness accounts and evidence of the violation of existing anti-slavery treaties. It mostly deals with slaves transported from Africa, especially Sierra Leone, to the British West Indies (British Guiana and the Caribbean), Cuba and Brazil, also commenting on the efforts of the Brazilian government to suppress slave trade. The first three parts contain the so-called “minutes of



evidence”: the interrogation of witnesses, including captains and naval officers, reverends, merchants, former slaves, etc. Each interrogation is included in its entirety: each question by the committee is written out and numbered and followed by the witness’s answer. The fourth part narrates the proceedings and resolutions of the committee, the fifth contains an index.

Ad 2: Continuation of the report of ad 1, containing further evidence assembled in May and June 1849. It contains more interviews and an extensive appendix, containing a list of treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, lists of suspected and captured slave trade vessels, letters, legal reports and more.

Pages numbered in ink (Ad 1: 1–855, ad 2: 705–939), very slightly browned along the margins. Binding of ad 1 with a stain on front board. Overall in very good condition.

P. Hogg, The African slave trade and its suppression 25 (ad 1) and 26 (ad 2).

Primary source documents

III. HUREWITZ, Jacob Coleman (ed.). Documents of Near East Diplomatic History.

New York, Near and Middle East Studies, School of International Affairs, Columbia University, 1951. 4°. Published as a typescript printed on one side. Original cloth. € 2500

An invaluable collection of primary source documents, mostly in English (a few in French), related to international relations and the Middle East. The volume is composed as an aid to students at Columbia University, using documents available from that library only, covering nearly every nation in the Middle East and their relations with European nations. Topics include the texts of commercial and territorial treaties (including regarding the Dardanelles and Bosphorus straits), Napoleon’s proclamation to the Egyptians, territorial negotiations, proclamations of goodwill and protection of foreign merchants, the Suez Canal concession, regulations for colonies in the region, the Baghdad railroad, the mandate for Palestine, World War I and World War II regional restructuring discussions, etc. A brief commentary is provided before each document describing context and significance. These papers represent an enormously important work for scholars, students, historians and diplomats, bringing together, as they do, such core reference material. In 1956, Hurewitz would expand this collection to the two-volume publication “Diplomacy in the Near and Middle East: a documentary record”.



J. C. Hurewitz (1914–2008) worked for the Near East section of the OSS during World War II, then worked successively at the State Department, as a political adviser on Palestine to the President’s cabinet and for the UN secretariat. As a Professor, Hurewitz began studying Middle Eastern politics in 1950, before the field had emerged as an academic discipline. From 1970 until his retirement in 1984, he was director of Columbia’s Middle East Institute.

Handwritten ownership (dated Washington, October 1952) on half-title; later in the collection of the professor of oriental studies and Brandeis librarian Miroslav Krek (1924–2014), with his ownership stamp on the reverse.

OCLC 5749457.

Second edition of a celebrated work on Persia

II2. HYDE, Thomas. Veterum Persarum et Parthorum et Medorum religionis historia.

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1760. 4°. With 21 engraved plates (5 folding) by Michael Burghers. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 1800



Second edition of Thomas Hyde’s important study into the pre-Islamic religions in Persia. It includes an account of the life of Zoroaster (Zarathustra) and a comparative study of Persian and other oriental languages. Hyde based himself on Latin Greek and Arabic sources and the few Zoroastrian sources he could find. His many sources are quoted in the original languages, which required the use of Oxford’s Greek, Hebrew, Syriac and Samaritan typefaces, as well as the creation of new type for the Avestan language. The many plates illustrate various aspects of the pre-Islamic religions, but also various inscriptions (including Chinese), plants and even Oxford’s stuffed Dodo. Included in the appendix is the first Western publication of a quatrain from Omar Kahayyam’s famous Rubaiyat.

Thomas Hyde was professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Oxford, and for many years interpreter and secretary in oriental languages to the governments of Charles II, James II, and William III. Besides his great knowledge of many Asian languages, Hyde was a leading bibliographer and librarian of his time. The first edition of his study in Iranian religions had been practically unsellable, but due to an increasing interest in Persia and the Middle East, this second edition sold very well.

Somewhat browned and foxed, especially the first 100 pp, and a few small holes in the second title-page. Otherwise in good condition. Binding rubbed at the front top corner, front hinge partly cracked (ca. 20 cm) and the back hinge partly (10 cm).

ESTC T54341; Carter, *Hist. of the Oxford University Press* (1975), pp. 390–391; Stausberg, *Faszination Zarathustra* (1998), vol 1, pp. 680–712.

Sailing directions for the Arabian Gulf

113. [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE]. H.O. No. 158. Sailing directions for the Persian Gulf. Third edition.

Washington, Government Printing Office, 1944. With two large folding maps and several text illustrations. Numerous correction/amendment slips inserted. Original printed cloth. Includes 1948 Supplement: 12 pp. in printed wrappers. € 2500

Sailing directions for the Arabian Gulf, “including the Gulf of Oman, and the northern shore of the Arabian Sea as far eastward as Ras Muari”. With detailed descriptions of the approaches to Kuwait, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al Quwain, Ras al Khaimah, as well as the outlying islands and the Great Pearl Bank.

Minor edge flaws, but a good copy. Rare.



The most comprehensive agricultural treatise in Arabic

114. IBN AL-`AWWAM, Abu Zakariya Yahya ibn Muhammad. Le livre de l'agriculture d'Ibn-al-Awam (Kitab al-Felahah).

Paris, A. Franck (Albert L. Herold succ.), 1864–1866. 8°. 2 vols. (instead of 3). Contemp. purple half calf with marbled boards and endpapers. € 3500



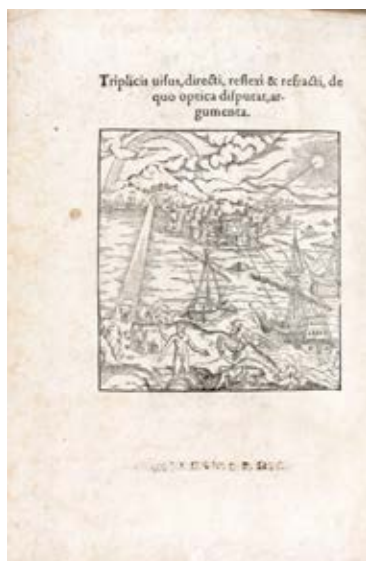
First French edition of Ibn al-`Awwam's famous "Book of Agriculture", probably written towards the end of the 12th century and regarded as the most comprehensive agricultural treatise in Arabic. The author gathers all the knowledge of his time concerning agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry into a huge compendium of excerpts from all the previous agronomical traditions and treatises. His treatise comprises 34 chapters dealing with all aspects of husbandry – it mentions 585 different plants, explains the cultivation of more than 50 fruit trees, and includes many valuable observations on soils, manures, grafting, and plant diseases. Ibn al-`Awwam also includes an agricultural calendar, one of the few Andalusí agronomists to do so. The last section of his work is devoted to animal husbandry, with chapters on cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, mules and donkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, pigeons, peacocks and beekeeping. As well as being of great value and interest for the study of agricultural history, the "Kitab al-filaha" has enabled scholars to reconstruct the original texts of some previous authors whose work has only survived in abridged or fragmented form. Lacks the second part of vol. 2, not published until 1867; the set thus comprises chapters 1–30 (out of 34). Well preserved.

Fück 204. *Mennessier de la Lance* I, 667. NYPL 184. OCLC 6985613.

Alhazen's optics: the exceedingly rare first edition of a milestone in Arabic science

115. IBN AL-HAYTHAM, Abu 'Ali al-Hasan (Alhazen). [Kitab al-Manazir, latine]. *Opticae thesaurus*.

Basel, Eusebius Episcopus & heirs of Nicolaus Episcopus, (August) 1572. 2° (248 × 350 mm). With 2 different woodcut printer's devices on t. p. and colophon, half-page woodcut on reverse of t. p. (repeated on half-title of pt. 2), and numerous diagrams in the text. Near-contemporary full vellum binding with giltstamped red spine label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 125 000



First edition of “the most important work of its kind in Arabic literature” (cf. Poggendorf). Ibn al-Haytham (965–c. 1040), known as Alhazen in the Latin 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 Arab physicist Alhazen preserved for us all that was known by the ancients in the field of optics and added some contributions of his own [...] He covered many cases of reflection and refraction and his explanation of the structure and function of the eye was followed for 600 years” (Dibner). “Ibn al-Haytham’s Book of Optics is now a thousand years old. It revolutionized optics and had great impact on science in Europe, being cited by Roger Bacon and Johannes Kepler, among others” (AR, p. 99). “It is remarkable that in the Islamic world the ‘Optics’ practically disappeared from view soon after its appearance in the 11th century until, in the beginning of the 14th century, the Persian scholar Kamal al-Din composed his great critical commentary on it [...] By this time the ‘Optics’ had

embarked on a new career in the West where it was already widely and avidly studied in a Latin translation of the late 12th or early 13th century, entitled ‘Perspectiva’ or ‘De aspectibus’ [...] Risner’s Latin edition made [the ‘Optics’] available to such mathematicians as Kepler, Snell, Beeckman, Fermat, Harriot, and Descartes” (DSB, p. 194–197). 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).

Variouly browned due to paper, but altogether quite a crisp, wide-margined copy, with an apparently contemporary hand-written ownership to the title page (deleted some time in the 17th or 18th century), a very few inconspicuous repairs to the edges, a faint waterstain to the lower margin and some slight worming to the lower gutter. Binding tight and well-preserved, with 17th or early 18th century library shelfmarks to front pastedown. An unusually fine specimen of a principal work of Arabic science as received in the West.

VD 16, H 693 (H 692, V 1761). Adams A 745. BM-STC 383. Dibner 138. Norman 1027. Honeyman I, 73. DSB VI, 205. 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.



Renowned Arabic treatise on geography

116. IBN AL-WARDI. *Kharidat al-'Aja'in wa faridat al-gharaib* [The Pearl of Wonders and the Uniqueness of Strange Things].

No place, late xvth century. 4° (17 × 25 cm). Manuscript on paper: red, black and brown ink, in an elegant Maghribi script. 184 leaves (with a diagrammatic drawing of the Kaaba on leaf 124), lacking in the final gathering. 19th century red leather Islamic binding with flap, gilt, preserved in a clamshell solander box. € 12 500



Abu Hafs Zayn al-Din Umar ibn al-Muzaffar Ibn al-Wardi was an Arab historian and geographer. This masterpiece is one of the most renowned treatises on geography in the Arab world of the 13th and 14th centuries. It is a large, rambling Heredotean narration, mixing all kinds of information on places, peoples and traditions known to the Muslim world at the time. The description of the known world centres on Medina and Mecca, unfolding with interesting details, distances, comparisons between cities, tribes or geopolitical situations, flora, fauna and legends. He also talks about Slavs and their lifestyle and mentions al-Mahdiyya as the residence of the Fatimid dynasty. In the earliest pages of the work he mentions the mythical Mount Qaf, always eager to attract the readers attention with strange and bizarre tales. His audience for the work was the cultivated, cosmopolitan and urban Arab elite.

In fair condition, with some marginal fraying and signs of use.

First European publication of an extract from Ibn al-Wardi's great cosmographic treatise

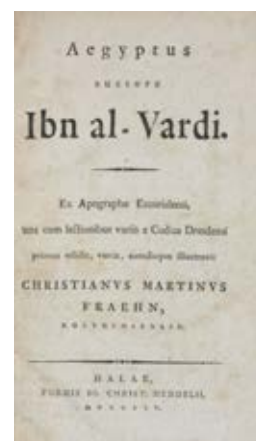
117. IBN AL-WARDI (Sirajaddin abu Hafs bin al-Muzaffar bin al-Wardi al-Qirasi al-Bakri) Aegyptus auctore Ibn Al-Vardi. Ex apographo Escorialensi, una cum lectionibus variis e codice Dresdensi primus edidit, vertit, notulisque illustravit Christianus Martinus Fraehn, Rostochiensis.

Halle/Saale, Johann Christian Hendel, 1804. 8°. Contemporary marbled fawn calf, smooth gilt decorated spine, green title label, gilt chain pattern on leading edges, inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 3500

First European publication of an extract from the great cosmographic treatise ("Haridat al-'Aja'ib wa-Faridat al-Ghara'ib") by the Arab historian Ibn Al-Wardi (1292–1349), a compilation largely based on the works of Najmaddin al-Harrani and Al-Maqdisi's "Bad' al-halq". Contains the Arabic text as well as the Latin translation. This appears to be the first work by the German orientalist Christian Martin Joachim von Frähn (1782–1851), a student of Tychsen's.

Formerly in the collection of the French historian François-Jean-Gabriel de La Porte du Theil (1742–1815), with a handwritten note on the first endpaper. Top spine-end scuffed; some browning throughout.

GAL II, 132.



Ibn Batuta's travels through the Islamic world and beyond, with the rare second volume

118. IBN BATUTA and José de Santo António MOURA. Viagens extensas e dilatadas do celebre Arabe Abu- Abdallah, mais conhecido pelo nome de Ben-Batuta. ... Tomo 1[–11].

Lisbon, Typografia da academia, 1840–1855. Small 4° (21 × 15,5 cm). Non matching brown paper wrappers. € 9500



First and only edition of the Portuguese translation (from an Arabic manuscript) of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–1368/69), known in the West as the Islamic Marco Polo. Once little-known, his account of his travels was discovered in the 19th century and has now become a classic of travel literature. At the time of publication, Moura's translation was the most complete edition in any language.

"While on a pilgrimage to Mecca he [Ibn Batuta] made a decision to extend his travels throughout the whole of the Islamic world. Possibly the most remarkable of the Arab travellers, he is estimated to have covered 75 000 miles in forty years" (Howgego). His account, known as the Rihla, is esteemed for its lively descriptions of his travels, giving notable information on the history, geography and botany of the countries and cities Ibn Batuta visited.

The wrapper of volume 2 has some damage to the spine, otherwise good. With only a few spots in one leaf of volume 1 and an occasional spot in volume 2. A very good copy, wholly untrimmed and unopened.

Innocência 2613–2614; List NYPL Arabia, p. 167 (vol 1 only); Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 8 (vol. 1 only).

First edition of a 13th-century classic of Arabic grammar, in 1003 verse couplets

119. IBN MALIK (SILVESTRE DE SACY, ed.). *Alfiyya* ou La quintessence de la grammaire Arabe, ... publié en original, avec un commentaire, ...

Paris, printed by the Imprimerie Royale; London, Oriental Translation Fund (sold by Parbury, Allen & Co.), 1833. 8°. The French title-page with steel-engraved device. Set in roman and Arabic types with incidental italic. Modern half calf in early 19th-century style, gold-tooled spine (Period Bookbinders, Bath). € 2500

First printed edition, in the original Arabic with a lengthy commentary in French, of Ibn Malik's 13th-century Arabic grammar (*nahw*), nominally in 1000 rhymed verse couplets, known in Arabic as *al-Khulasa al-alfiyya*. The rhymed verse was a mnemonic device to help students remember their grammar. Much of the content concerns Islamic religion, so the book also served to reinforce religious studies.

Abu Abd Allah Jamal al-Din Muhammad, better known as Ibn Malik (ca. 1204–1274), was one of the three “great masters” (*Encyclopedia of Arabic literature*, p. 256) of classical Arabic grammar. He was born in the Almohad Caliphate in what is now southern Spain, studied in Aleppo and settled in Damascus, where he taught and wrote the present grammar, which became a standard work throughout the Islamic world. It remained little-known in the West until Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838) published the present edition.

With library stamp on titles. Slightly foxed, showing through slightly, but still in good condition with further only an occasional minor marginal chip or water stain. Binding fine. First edition of a classic of Arabic grammar.

Sidney Glazer, “The *Alfiyya* of Ibn Malik” and “The *Alfiyya* commentaries ...”, in: *Muslim world*, 31 (1941), pp. 274–279 & 400–408; Meisami & Starkey, eds., *Encyclopedia of Arabic literature* (1998), I, p. 347; *WorldCat* (5 copies).



First edition of an abridgement of Ibn Sina's masterpiece

120. IBN SINA. Flores Avicenne.

(Colophon: Lyon, by Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 1508). 8°. With several botanical woodcut initials. Contemporary goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design. € 18 000



First edition of Michael de Capella's abbreviation of the greatest work of the esteemed Islamic physician Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037), known in Europe as Avicenna, his *Canon medicinae* (Canon of medicine, or in Arabic *Kitab al-Qanun fi al-tibb*), completed around 1024. It is a comprehensive medical encyclopaedia, mixing a thorough compilation of Greek and Islamic medical knowledge (including the work of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen and al-Majusi) with Avicenna's own original contributions. It revolutionized European medicine long before it first appeared in print in 1472.

“The preface ... refers to the importance in medicine of aphoristic works that can readily be committed to memory and to the example of Hippocratic writings. The task of abbreviation was undertaken with such enthusiasm that Avicenna's chapter on the elements was compressed from about 550 words in the full Gerard of Cremona version into 53 in the *Flores*” (Siraisi).

With the bookplate of Karl and Thilde Wagner. Binding somewhat worn, especially at the spine. Some spots throughout, ink stains on title-page and a couple minor stains in text; a good copy.

Adams A2319; Durling 411; USTC 143378; cf. N.G. Siraisi, *Avicenna in Renaissance Italy* (2014), p. 132.

Ibn Sina on fevers

121. IBN SINA and Giovanni ARCOLANI. De febribus [...] in Avic[ennae] quarti canonis fen primam.

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1560. 2° (227 × 317 mm). Printer's device on title page and, in a different version, on the last page. Contemporary vellum. Traces of ties. € 15 000

First issue under this title, previously released as “Expositio in primam fen quarti canonis Avicennae” (1506). A commentary (with the text, in the version of Gerardus Cremonensis) of book four, part (fen) one of Ibn Sina's systematic “Canon of Medicine”, written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th



century. It continues in use to this day in parts of the Arab world. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted “perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker” (PMM). “The ‘Qanun’ [...] contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments” (Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science*). The present part is dedicated to a discussion of feverish illnesses. 17th century ownership “Bernardinus Statius Phys.” on flyleaf. Some brownstaining throughout, as common; some worming to spine. Still a good copy.

Edit 16, CNCE 2345. Adams A 1541. Durling 245. Cf. Wellcome I, 387 (only the Venice reprint). PMM 11.

“the most famous medical text ever written”

122. IBN SINA. *Liber canonis. De medicinis cordialibus. Cantica. De removendis nocumentis in regimine sanitatis. De syrupo acetoso.*

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1562. 2 volumes. 2° (26 × 37 cm). With woodcut device on title, colophon and index, a nearly full-page woodcut diagram of the ocular anatomy (fol. 406v), two full-page woodcuts with a total of six illustrations showing the practice of osteopathy (fols. 48of.), and 5 small woodcuts of plants and anatomical instruments in the glossary of Andreas Bellunensis. Modern vellum bindings preserving much of the old material for covers, entirely rebacked, on 3 raised bands. € 45 000

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). Includes Giulio Palamede’s general index added in 1557 with a separate title page.

Ibn Sina’s “Keta-b al-qanun fi’l-tebb” (“Canon of Medicine”), written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Finished in 1025, the Qanun is divided into 5 books, devoted to the basic principles of medicine, the *Materia Medica* (listing about 800 drugs), pathology, diseases affecting the body as a whole and finally the formulary.

Ibn Sina (c. 980–1037), in the West known by his Latinized name Avicenna, was physician to the ruling caliphs. The influence of his Qanun can hardly be overestimated. Translated into Latin in the 12th century, it became a standard textbook of Galenic medicine, influencing many generations of physicians. “From the early fourteenth to the mid-sixteenth century Avicenna held a high place in Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority” (Weisser). “[T]he final codification of all Greco-Arabic medicine. It dominated the medical schools of Europe and Asia for five centuries” (Garrison/M. 43).

Occasional worming and dampstaining throughout, light soiling to a few leaves. Handwritten ownership, dated 1660, on title page (Fratr Ferdinandus de Regaddini, gift of the physician Giovanni Battista de Sardi of Cremona); a few annotations by the same hand. Stamps of the Biblioteca degli Israeliti di Mantova.

Occasional worming and dampstaining throughout, light soiling to a few leaves. Handwritten ownership, dated 1660, on title page (Fratr Ferdinandus de Regaddini, gift of the physician Giovanni Battista de Sardi of Cremona); a few annotations by the same hand. Stamps of the Biblioteca degli Israeliti di Mantova.

Edit 16, CNCE 3550. Durling 387f. M. H. Fikri, Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. 57, no. 23. This edition not in Adams or BM-STC Italian. Cf. Norman 1590; PMM 11.



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

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

[Ottoman Empire, ca 1760]. 2° (209 × 318 mm). 459, (2), 14 (but: 13) ff. of index, complete according to catchwords, numbered throughout by a later owner in pencil from left to right. Ottoman Turkish on thin, polished, cream-coloured laid paper. Text in fine naskh script with black and red ink within a red double-lined border, 31 lines of text within a written area of 232 × 112 mm. Occasional red underlining, sections usually demarcated by a single word of red text on a line with a red border on either side. 11 full-page colour illustrations of scientific diagrams, 8 full-page coloured tables and 5 coloured half-page illustrations, as well as a round, black and red ink diagram on leaf 448v. Contemporary full calf, expertly rebacked with six compartments of raised bands and gilt motifs, gilt red title label, all edges speckled red. € 28 000

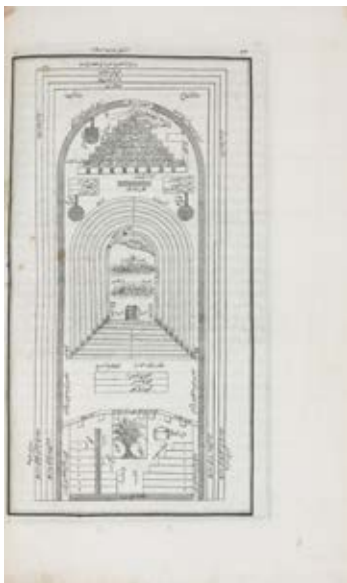


A fine 18th century manuscript copy of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, not printed until 1835 (see below). The “Marifetname”, or “Book of Gnosis” is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous 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.

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”.

First printing



124. IBRÂHİM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname.

Bulaq (Cairo), al-Matbaa ül-Kubra, 1251 AH [1835/36 AD]. 2° (226 × 337 mm). With woodcut headpiece before the text and 23 text lithographs (17 page-sized) as well as several lithographed tables (some page-sized) in the text. Text is printed in the Ottoman Turkish version of the Perso-Arabic script type, within double ruled border. Bound in contemporary brown calf with blindstamped cover ornaments and fore-edge flap (traces of repairs). € 25 000

Rare first printing of the famous scientific encyclopedia, published more than half a century after the death of its author. “Sorte d’Encyclopedie, traitant successivement des croyances musulmanes, de la cosmologie, de l’anatomie etc.” (Zenker). Among the astronomical and geographical illustrations are a world map in two hemispheres, a map of the poles, the lunar phases and diagrams showing the solar system and earth’s orbit.

The printing office in Bulaq, near Cairo, was set up at the command of the Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pascha (1769–1849). Almost all its productions were printed in Ottoman Turkish with Arabic types and are today considered very rare.

Slight waterstaining to margins near beginning; a few pages near beginning and end remargined. Binding expertly repaired; in all an appealing copy.

Özege, Eski Harflerle Basılmış Türkçe Eserler Katalogu III (1975), p. 1025 no. 12259. Zenker I, 1709. OCLC 21607393. A total of 13 copies in WorldCat (3 in Turkey, only 1 in Europe [Munich], 9 in the U.S.).

Rare Persian grammar by a 17th century Italian missionary

125. **IGNATIUS a Jesus.** *Grammatica linguae persicae.*

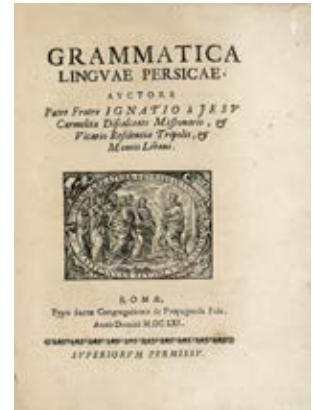
Rome, typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1661. Large 4°. Near-contemporary blue wrappers. € 8500

Extremely rare first edition of this valuable Persian grammar printed in Rome on the presses of the "Propaganda Fide". The third work of this kind, preceded only by those of Louis de Dieu (Leiden 1639) and of Greaves (London 1649). Willems notes that G. B. Raimondi, as early as 1614, produced a grammar in Rome for the use of missionaries which remained virtually unknown in the west, but this existed only in manuscript. The grammars of Greaves and of the present author were both "largely based on De Dieu" (Smitskamp).

Ignazio di Gesù (Carlo Leonelli) was a 17th century Italian missionary. He "belonged to the Order of Discalced Carmelites, and preached the Gospel in Turkey, Asia Minor, Armenia, and Persia, where he stayed over a long period. He especially tried to convert to the Catholic faith the so-called sectarians of Saint John (in eastern Mendaï). He returned to Rome in 1650" (cf. Hoefer). An account of his travels was included in the collection of Thevenot. His present small work, though not the work of an orientalist nor indeed a scholar, is still a true grammar based on elements collected during the author's journeys.

Some browning as common, otherwise a very good, untrimmed, wide-margined copy as issued.

Brunet III, 405. Schwab 863. Smitskamp 310 c.



Baghdad, 1924



126. **[IRAQ].** Album of an RAF serviceman's snapshots.

Baghdad, Hinaidi, Diala, Mosul, 1924–1925. 42 window-mounted black-and-white prints (c. 64 × 44 mm), 2 full-page prints (c. 80 × 13 mm). Contemp. red cloth album. 8°. € 3500

Collection of snapshots documenting the RAF presence in Baghdad during the British Mandate of Mesopotamia. The mandate, established by the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire at the Treaty of Sevres in 1920 and much resented by Iraqi nationalists, followed months of uprisings and heavy fighting quelled by the Royal Air Force and led to the installation of Faisal I as the first King of Iraq in 1921. On 1 October 1922 the Royal Air Force in Iraq was reorganized as the "RAF Iraq Command", which was given control of all British forces in the kingdom.

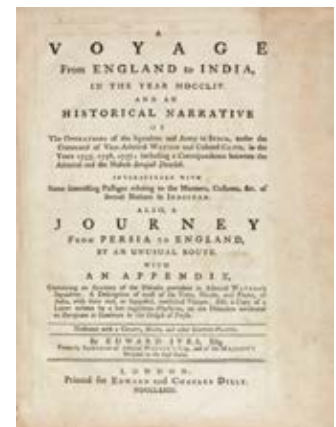
The present album shows 1920s British aircraft (Sopwith Snipe, de Havilland DH.50, Nieuport Nighthawk, etc.), a camel train ("Ships of the Desert"), native farmers, Iraqi Police, the River Tigris, street life in Baghdad (Bridge Street, River Street, "The Strand"), a local butcher and blacksmith, portraits of fellow RAF servicemen, etc. Front pastedown bears the laid-down winged RAF crest with the motto "Per Ardua Ad Astra".

A Journey through Kuwait

127. **IVES, Edward.** *A Voyage from England to India [...] and an Historical Narrative or the Operations of the Squadron and Army in India [...]. Also, a Journey from Persia to England, by an Unusual Route.*

London, Edward & Charles Dilly, 1773. Large 4°. With 2 folding maps and 13 plates. Modern red calf retaining original giltstamped spine label. € 4500

First edition. The British surgeon Ives travelled to East India on an Admiral's ship in 1754. After working at a local hospital for a while, he returned to England in 1758. His return route through the Middle East was the same as that chosen, but a few years later, by Carsten Niebuhr: from Basra via Hille, Baghdad, Mosul, Diarbekr, Biredjik, and Haleb to Latakia. He met with Mubarak bin Sabah, the Sheikh of Grane (Kuwait): "In connection with Kuwait, Ives's text is



especially important for the insight it gives into the economy of caravan traffic and Kuwait's place in it. Many sources present Kuwait as a port, oriented towards the sea. Ives shows another side of Kuwait. We see that the Shaikhs of Kuwait are quite mobile individuals, travelling to Syria with their camels. The Shaikh is landbound, occupied with caravans [...] The seaward side of Kuwait's economy was [...] controlled by the Al-Khalifa family" (Slot, 135).

In addition, Ives was the first author to provide a detailed description of the ruins of Ktesiphon, previously visited by Pietro della Valle (cf. Henze). "Ives' presence at many of the transactions which he describes and his personal intimacy with Watson give his historical narrative an unusual importance, and his account of the manners and customs of the countries he visited are those of an enlightened and acute observer [...] The appendix contains an 'Account of the Diseases prevalent in Adml. Watson's squadron, a description of most of the Trees, Shrubs, and Plants of India, with their medicinal virtues'" (Cox).

Insignificant browning; a good copy.
Howgego I, P117. Wilson 107. Diba 115. Cox I, 299. Henze II, 690f. Graesse III, 439. Slot, The Origins of Kuwait (1998), p. 135ff. & 187.

Efforts on behalf of the Arabic language and culture

128. JONES, Sir William. The Works of Sir William Jones. [With:] Supplemental volumes to the Works of Sir William Jones. London, 1799–1804.

2° (250 × 305 mm). 6 vols. of Works, 3 vols. of Supplements, vol. 3 being: The Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence, of Sir William Jones, by Lord Teignmouth. A total of 9 vols. with 2 portraits and 84 plates (some folding). Splendidly bound in contemporary, uniform gilt tree calf, spines gilt in compartments with black spine labels.

€ 12 500

First edition. While serving as a judge of the high court at Calcutta, the British orientalist Sir William Jones (1746–94) became a student of ancient India and founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He is best known for his famous proposition that the Indo-European languages sprang from a common source and were genetically related – a suggestion soon to be proved by the linguist Franz Bopp. By the end of his life, Jones had learned 28 languages, including Arabic and Chinese, often by teaching himself. His scholarship helped to generate widespread interest in Eastern history, language and culture, and it led to new directions in linguistic research. Among his many efforts on behalf of the Arabic language and culture are his "Discourse on the Arabs" (I, 35 ff.), his discussion of Arabic idyllic poetry (II, 390 ff.) and Arabic poets in general (II, 587 ff.), his edition of an Arabic elegy by Mi'r Muhammed Husain, offered as an specimen of Arabic in his essay "On the orthography of Arabick words" (I, 212 ff., with plates III and v), as well as his edition of "The Mahomedan Law of Succession to the Property of Intestates in Arabick, Engraved on Copper Plates" (III, 467 ff.) and his study "On the introduction of Arabick into Persian" (Suppl. I, 251 ff.).

A fine set from the library of Marmaduke Wyvill (1791–1872), M.P. for York from 1820 to 1830, with his ownership to flyleaves.



First edition in Arabic of the Samaritan book of Joshua

129. JUYNBOLL, Theodorus Willem Johannes. Chronicon Samaritanum, arabice conscriptum cui titulus est liber Josuae. Ex unico codice Scaligeri nunc primum edidit, Latine vertit, annotatione instruxit, et dissertationem de codice, de chronico, et de quaestionibus, ...

Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtmans, 1848. 4° (27 × 22 cm). With a folding lithographed plate. Transcription set in Arabic type. Modern half cloth, gold-tooled spine.

€ 2500



First Arabic edition of the so-called Samaritan book of Joshua, edited by the Dutch linguist and orientalist Theodorus Willem Johannes Juynboll (b. 1802). It is a chronicle mainly devoted to the life and history of the Hebrew prophet Joshua, though written down centuries later and often differing from the canonical Book of Joshua. The present work includes a complete transcription of the Arabic text, together with a Latin translation, Juynboll's commentary and background information. Juynboll based his transcription on a 13th-century manuscript at the Leiden University Library, which had been in the possession of the French humanist Josephus Scalige. Manuscript versions of the chronicle are

extant in both Hebrew and Arabic. It is not known whether the Arabic was originally based on a Hebrew source, but the Hebrew text that has survived up to this day is generally believed to be based on the Arabic text.

Some minor foxing on a few pages, otherwise in very good condition.

Hjelm, The Samaritans and early Judaism, p. 100; Loop, Johann Heinrich Hottinger, p. 152; NCC (7 copies).

Excellent example of a découpage Qur'an juz'



130. JUZ' QUR'AN. A large découpé Juz' Qur'an.

[Ottoman/Qajar Persia, 19th century]. Small 2° (24 × 31 cm). With ornamental borders to first 4 pages. Contemporary calf over boards with fore-edge flap, blind-stamped and gilt; decorative roundels with central six-pointed star motif to upper and lower covers as well as flap; inside covers blindstamped to show raised ornamental design.

€ 25 000

Excellent example of a découpage Qur'an juz' (one of thirty parts of equal length into which the Qur'an can be divided). The meticulously prepared calligraphic paper cutouts are painstakingly glued onto like-coloured backing paper and the sheet is covered with exceedingly thin, smoothed paper, creating a remarkable, tactile raised effect. The present juz' forms the second (Sayaqul) division of the Qur'an, encompassing large portions of the sura Al-Baqarah ("The Cow").

Spine insignificantly rubbed; some scattered browning and waterstaining throughout; stubs slightly loosened in places. Altogether a very beautiful survival.

The complete Arabic text

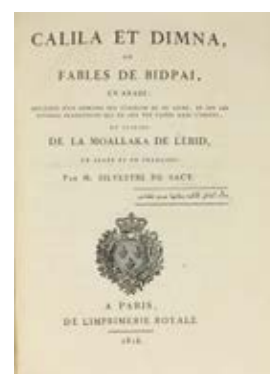
131. [KALILA WA DIMNA]. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). Calila et Dimna, ou Fables de Bidpai, en Arabe.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1816. 4°. 19th century cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 3500

The complete text of the Arabic version by Ibn al Muqaffa of this collection of animal fables with didactic overtones designed to illustrate wise conduct, printed in the beautiful types of the "Imprimerie Royale", with an introduction and critical notes in French. The typeface, based on Arab or Turkish specimens of calligraphy and cut in Rome in the early 17th century for Savary, "was the mainstay of Arabic typography in France until the late 19th century; it also provided a model for others" (Roper, p. 145).

Spine sunned; occasional browning and foxing, but a good copy.

Chauvin II, p. 11f, no. 17. Cf. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150.



In contemporary colour

132. KINDLEBEN, Christian Wilhelm. Galanterieen der Türken.

"Frankfurt und Leipzig" [= Altona, J. H. Kaven & Comp.], 1783. 8°. With engr. frontispiece by Wentzel (counted in the pagination) and 40 folding costume plates by Endler, in original hand colour. Modern marbled boards retaining original giltstamped red spine label.

€ 4500

First edition. A frequently loose account of oriental conditions and excesses; "based exclusively on earlier travel publications" (cf. Chatzipanagioti-S.). The appendix of pt. 2 has a separate title: "History of a noble Turkish lady who, dressed as a man, found her fortune and death amongst weaponry in Europe". The prologue admits that this appendix "bears no connexion with the preceding matter"

– indeed, it has nothing to do with Ottoman history at all, but is a satire on German conditions during the Seven Years' War, replete with allusions which would bear closer study. The author, Christian Wilhelm Kindleben (1748–85), was sometime assistant to Basedow at the Philanthropinum reform school in Dessau.

The engravings show costumes for gentlemen and ladies; “the images of the Sultana combine elements drawn from various illustrations found in Ferriol’s ‘Recueil’” (cf. Chatzipanagioti-S.).

Evenly browned throughout. German postwar trade records cite a single coloured copy.

Chatzipanagioti-Sangmeister 481 (= 482; citing merely 39 plates). Frauen reisen 316. Lipperheide 1419 (Lb 3). Colas 1607. Hiler 496. Hayn/Gotendorf III, 559 (and V, 111; VII, 723). Goedeke IV/1, 929, 33.

The changes in our worldview since the discovery of America, with 40 colour printed maps

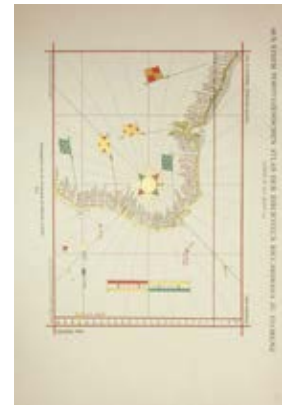
133. KRETSCHMER, Konrad. Die Entdeckung Amerika's in ihrer Bedeutung für die Geschichte des Weltbildes.

Berlin, W.H. Köhl; London, Sampson Low & Co.; Paris, H. Welter (atlas volume: printed by Von Giesecke & Devrient, Berlin & Leipzig), 1892. 2 volumes: 1 text (4°) and 1 atlas (2°). Atlas volume with 40 chromolithographed reproductions of historical maps, including many double-page and often partly printed in gold. Half dark red roan. € 1500

First (and only early) edition of a pioneering cartographical study showing the changes in our worldview resulting from the discovery of America. The text written by the German geographer Konrad Kretschmer (1864–1945), is accompanied by 40 beautifully produced reproductions of important, mostly manuscript, maps. It starts with the knowledge of the world in classical antiquity, followed by early Arabic maps from the year 950 to 1349, European maps from the Middle ages, and finishes with European maps of the early 16th century.

The text in very good condition; the atlas has some occasional minor foxing to the margins, but is otherwise also very good. The bindings are rubbed along the extremities, in particular the spine, but are still firm, endpapers foxed and browned.

Howes K-267; Philipps, Atlases 1136.



First edition of Labillardière's famous voyage in search of La Pérouse, with 44 plates, including 14 after Redouté



134. LABILLARDIÈRE, Jacques Julien Houton de. Relation du voyage à la recherche de la Pérouse.

Including: Atlas pour servir à la Relation du voyage à la recherche de la Pérouse, ...

Paris, H.J. Jansen, An VIII [= 1799/1800]. 3 volumes. 4° (2 text volumes) and 2° (atlas). Atlas with engraved title-page, large folding map (59 × 86.5 cm) and 43 full-page engraved plates (numbered 2–44), including 14 botanical plates drawn or completed by Pierre-Joseph Redouté. Modern mottled half calf. € 12 500

First edition of Labillardière's famous and finely illustrated narrative, a classic work of travel literature. The mysterious disappearance of the great French explorer Jean François Galaup de La Pérouse, led to much speculation in France. On 9 February 1791 the Constituent Assembly passed a decree ordering, among other things, that the King be petitioned to order the fitting out of one or more ships equipped with naturalists, other scientists and draughtsman, with the two-fold mission of searching for De la Pérouse and of making inquiries relative to the sciences and to commerce. Two ships, under the command of Captain Kermadec, proceeded via the Cape of Good Hope to Tasmania, they made extensive investigations of its coastline. They also visited New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, the Admiralty Islands, Tonga, New Britain and other groups,

making extensive inquiries, but found no trace of the missing navigator (Ferguson). The voyage, however, yielded a vast amount of new and valuable information on Australia's natural history and the aboriginal people of Tasmania.

Each text volume with library stampse. Plates mounted on new stubs, a few plates slightly frayed along the edges, some mostly marginal foxing and occasionally other spots or smudges, more serious in the title-pages and half-titles. Otherwise in very good condition. 4^o edition of Labillardière's celebrated voyage in search of La Pérouse, with plates after Redouté.

Ferguson 307; Kroepelien 697; Nissen, ZBI 2331; Sabin 38420.

Five autograph letters

135. LABORDE, Léon de, French archaeologist (1807–1869). Five autograph letters signed.

No place, 1858, 1861, 1865 and undated. Altogether 4½ pp. on 6 ff. Various 8^o formats. Three on letterheads of the Cabinet du Directeur Général des Archives de l'Empire Paris. € 3500

Three addressed to "Monsieur", one to "Monsieur et cher Collègue", and one to "mon cher Monsieur". All very good, on lightly aged paper.



Explorations in Arabia and vicinity, with 69 spectacular plates

136. LABORDE, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard (colophon: printed by the Imprimerie Normale/Jules Didot l'ainé), 1830[–1834]. Royal 1^o (42 × 59.5 cm). With lithographic title-page (with a large lithographed title vignette separately printed on "India" paper and mounted on the title-page) and lithographed coat of arms of the dedicatee Wilhelm II of Hesse printed directly on dedication leaf, 69 lithographed plates (3 double-page and 1 larger folding) showing views, maps and plans after Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds, most separately printed on "India" paper and mounted on the leaves. With 1 zoological plate (of a marmot and young: "El Oueber") subtly coloured as published. Period-style half calf with gilt title to spine. € 45 000



First edition of "an important work" (Blackmer) of a stunning and beautifully illustrated account of some of the earliest explorations in the Sinai, southern Jordan and northwest Arabia, complete with all the magnificent views in extremely large format, the double-page plates measuring about 58.5 × 83 cm and the folding map of the Sinai about 74 × 102 cm. All subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and contained only a few plates based on the present first edition, all in drastically reduced format. The plates show maps, plans of ancient sites, views of ruins and other buildings, coastal and other topographic views, costume plates, hieroglyphic and other inscriptions, flora and fauna. Laborde journeyed to the ancient city of Petra in what is now Jordan with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine's and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. The maps in the present book show it as the Sinai peninsula, the southern part of what is now Jordan and the northwestern part of the Arabian peninsula. The city of Petra itself is extensively documented in many of the present beautiful plates.

Slight browning and foxing, occasional waterstaining and tears to folds; a small tear in the map repaired, but in all a good, wide-margined copy. Rare: the last complete copy came up for auction in 2009 (Christie's, 3 June, lot 120: £23 750).

Blackmer 929; Brunet III, col. 714; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 929; Henze III, 101; Vicaire IV, cols. 758–759; cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian peninsula 1386 (2nd ed.); not in Atabey.

Marie Christine's copy



137. LAFUENTE Y ALCANTARA, Emilio. Inscripciones arabes de Granada, precedidas de una resena historica y de la genealogia detallada de los reyes Alahmares. Madrid, Imprimerie nationale, 1859. 8°. With 1 folded genealogical table. Contemporary fawn hard-grained morocco, raised bands on gilt and blind decorated spines, gilt frames on covers, gilt edges, inner dentelle. € 4500

Unique edition of this study of Arabic inscriptions found in Granada, with the Arabic texts. The Arabist Emilio Lafuente y Alcantara (1825–68) was a disciple of Jose Moreno Nieto. His brief career did not enable him fully to develop, but he was one of the most promising oriental scholars of the Iberian peninsula. Fine, sumptuously bound copy from the library of Marie Christine of Bourbon-Sicily (1806–78), regent of Spain from 1833 to 1840 for her daughter Isabel II, with her crowned initials on the upper cover.

Palau 129.800.

Around the world in 1180 days, with 2 folding maps and 31 steel-engraved views

138. LAPLACE, Cyrille Pierre Théodore. Campagne de circumnavigation de la frégate l'Artémise, pendant les années 1837, 1838, 1839 et 1840, ... Tome premier[-sixième].

Paris, Arthus Bertrand (printed by Firmin Didot frères and Charles Lahure, 1841–1854. 6 volumes. 8°. With 2 large folding engraved maps (engraved by Ambroise Tardieu and S. Jacobs) and 31 steel-engraved views, those in vols. I–IV drawn by (François) Edmond Pâris (1806–1893), engraved by [Eugène?] Laplante, Joseph Durond and [G.?] Nyon jeune, and printed by Bougeard; those in vols. V–VI anonymous and printed by N. Rémond. With the maps coloured in outline or partly coloured, and with the routes indicated and coloured. Contemporary boards, covered with the publisher's original green printed paper. € 22 500

First and only complete edition, containing about 2800 pages of official reports of one of the most important 19th-century circumnavigations of the globe, especially valuable for its information on Tahiti and Hawaii, and for its detailed view of the political manoeuvrings of the various colonial powers with each other and with the indigenous populations, both in the Pacific and elsewhere. The 31 stunning steel-engravings ("fine quality": Forbes) enrich the account greatly. Besides the well-known Pacific views (Hawaii, Tahiti, Tasmania, the Philippines, Vietnam) they include mosques at Karikal and Kolkotta in India and views of Oman, Mocha, Brazil, Peru, California and much more. Laplace also provides valuable information about trade on the coasts of the Arabian peninsula (including Muscat, al-Muka and Bandar-Abbas) and Iran. This was Laplace's second circumnavigation of the globe, sailing in the ship *l'Artémise*, beginning in 1837, five years after he returned from his voyage in *La Favorite*. The world map shows the routes of both voyages (the second map shows the Indian subcontinent and surroundings in more detail). With 19th-century (Danish?) Royal stamps. With the 4 plates in vol. VI browned and the text leaves in vol. IV somewhat foxed (plus an occasional quire in vol. V and the beginning of vol. VI), but otherwise in very good condition, only slightly trimmed at the foot and fore-edge and with nearly all bolts unopened, preserving many decks. A very detailed account of one of the most important circumnavigations of the globe, with 31 stunning steel engravings.

Dunmore II, pp. 317–340; Forbes 1298; Hill 981; Howgego L13; Sabin 38983.



Partial payment for the Seven Pillars plates

139. LAWRENCE, T[homas] E[dward]. Autograph cheque signed ("J. H. Ross"). London, 26 November 1926. Narrow oblong 8°. 1 page. On a pale blue cheque form. € 3500



This Bank of Liverpool & Martins cheque for £45-11-6 (roughly equivalent to £1200 in modern terms), filled in and signed by Lawrence, is most likely partial payment for the plates for the subscribers edition of “The Seven Pillars of Wisdom”, which appeared in December 1926, lavishly illustrated by Eric Kennington and other contemporary artists. The plates were printed by Charles Whittingham & Griggs, a difficult task, made the more so by Lawrence’s perfectionism. Artistically, it was a resounding success, but the cost of printing meant that Lawrence sustained a substantial loss on the edition.

Magnificent world atlas with 119 very large maps, in contemporary colouring, with a rare extra-inserted map of the naval Battle of Portobello in Panama

140. L’ISLE, Guillaume. Atlas nouveau, contenant toutes les parties du monde.

With: (2) **SANSON, Guillaume.** Inleidende tot de geographie.

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens 1 & Cornelis Mortier, [1741 with additions to 1745]. 3 volumes. Imperial 2^o. With an engraved frontispiece drawn and executed by Romeyn De Hooghe, 2 letterpress title-pages in red and black, each with an engraved vignette; 119 engraved maps (plus 1 duplicate), all double-page except for 7 larger folding. With the frontispiece and all but two maps coloured by a contemporary hand, the maps in outline. Contemporary, uniform, mottled and richly gold-tooled calf, each board with a large centrepiece. Some tools appear to match those used by the so-called Waaierbinderij in The Hague, active ca. 1732–ca. 1745. € 65 000

A rare, beautiful, accurate and influential world atlas with 119 very large maps (most 54 × 65 cm & plate size ca. 48 × 60 cm, but a few larger folding), all but 2 coloured in outline by a contemporary hand. Many of the maps include fine pictorial decorations, inset maps or city plans, coats of arms or decorative cartouches. Nearly all are by the great Paris cartographer Guillaume de l’Isle (1675–1726). The present copy includes Philippe Durell’s rare 1740 map of the 1739 naval Battle of Portobello in Panama, where British forces defeated the Spanish and took the city of Portobello, giving them control of the strategically important bay. This map does not appear in any of the contents lists for the various editions of the present atlas and Koeman does not record it in any atlas at all, so the atlas’s owner probably either acquired the separately published map and inserted it in the atlas or had Covens and Mortier add it to the normal contents. Henry Popple’s six maps of British North America are also of special interest



and among the latest maps in the album, not yet included in the list of contents for the 1742 edition but advertised on 6 February 1742 to appear in a few days. The set comprises an overview map, 4 maps that could be assembled to form one large wall map, and a double-page plate with 19 detail maps of ports and islands. In addition to the modern maps, the atlas includes 16 maps at the end that attempt to show the world during antiquity and in the Middle Ages. Romeyn de Hooghe “c[ommissarius] r[egius] et j[uris] u[triusque] d[oc]tor” originally drew and executed the lovely allegorical frontispiece for Pieter Mortier’s atlases in 1694, with a dedication to the Louis, Duke of Burgundy (later known as Le Petit Dauphin). Michael Bischoff singles it out as “an absolutely over-the-top highpoint” of the art of the emblematic frontispiece in early modern atlases. Koeman locates only one copy of the atlas, but notes another in a 1963 auction that might be the present copy (we have not seen the catalogue).

With a tear along the fold at the foot of 1 folding map (running 1 cm into the map image), and a tear in the fore-edge margin of 2 text leaves (just entering the text block) but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, retaining many deckles on the fore-edge and only slightly trimmed at the head and foot. The chemicals used to mottle the calf binding have eaten into the surface of the leather, the hinges are cracked and there are chips (mostly in the spine and at the corners), but most of the tooling remains clear. A magnificent hand-coloured atlas of the world, with 119 very large maps, mostly by De l’Isle.

Marco van Egmond, *Covens & Mortier*, pp. 139–142; *Koeman C & M 7* (1 copy located, but noting an unlocated variant that might be the present copy); *Van der Krogt, Advertenties* 848, 882 & 893; *Sijmons* 86; *STCN* (2 copies of the *Geographie*; but only other editions of the *Atlas*); for the frontispiece: Michael Bischoff, “Zinnebeelden op titelpagina’s van vroegmoderne atlanten”, in: *Caert-thresoor*, 34 (2015), pp. 3–12, at p. 11 & fig. 19; not in Landwehr, *De Hooghe book illustrator; Landwehr, De Hooghe etcher*.

Treatise on a posthumously published map of the Holy Land



141. L'ISLE, Joseph-Nicolas de. Memoire sur la carte de l'ancienne Palestine ou de la Terre Sainte.

Paris, Chez l'auteur, 1763. 4°. With woodcut vignette on title-page and a large woodcut headpiece. Modern brown half calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 2500

First edition of a treatise on a map of ancient Palestine or the Holy Land, written by Joseph-Nicolas De l' Isle (1688–1768), astronomer, geographer of the Marine and professor at the “Académie Royale des Sciences”. The map itself was originally made by his brother, Guillaume De l'Isle (1675–1726), who was geographer to the king of France, and member of the Académie des sciences. Joseph-Nicolas found the map in his brother's belongings. He considered it of such importance for the understanding of the scriptures, that he decided to publish it.

Fine copy.

Conlon 63:1047; not in Tobler.

The basis for studies of the the Bombay Marine campaigns and operations

142. LOW, Charles Rathbone. History of the Indian Navy (1613–1863).

London, Richard Bentley, 1877. 8°. 2 vols. Original blue cloth, title gilt to spines, blind panelling to the boards, pale yellow surface-paper endpapers. Neatly rebacked with the original spines laid down. € 2500

First edition, uncommon in the cloth. Forms the basis for studies of campaigns and exploration wherever the Bombay Marine operated: in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, the Laccadives, Maldives and west coast of India, the Andamans, Java and Burma. Of primary importance as a record of the history of the British presence in the Gulf, where the Bombay Marine served as police force, mail carrier, ethnographer, surveyor and, when necessary, strike force for over three centuries – in particular in the period when British relations with the Gulf sheikhdoms were being consolidated. Includes detailed accounts of hydrographic surveys by the Indian Navy, including those in the Persian Gulf. Never surpassed as a history of the maritime arm of India's foreign policy. Engraved bookplates of the Royal Artillery Library, Woolwich, to the front pastedowns with manuscript annotations of their receipt in April 1878; small paper press-mark labels above. Extremities slightly rubbed, light browning, but overall a very good set.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1492. NMM V, 2273.



Remarkable collection of turn-of-the-century magic lantern slides



143. [MAGIC LANTERN]. Large collection of more than 400 glass positives.

Probably Scandinavia, early 20th century. More than 400 glass slides depicting various motifs of coal mining, chemical processes, astronomy and topographical motifs from Asia, Africa, China, Europe and America. Housed in original wooden boxes. Includes 2 original projectors and 1 camera. € 15 000

Remarkable, encompassing collection of turn-of-the-century Magic Lantern slides. Several of the slides show cavalry horses: the “Krigen, 1848–1864” set includes (no. 45) an equestrian portrait of General Bülow, victor of the 1849 Battle of Fredericia, painted by Aug. Jerndorff; (no. 29) Friedrich von Schlepppegrell riding at the battle of Isted; (no. 26) General Krogh on horseback (all V. Richter, Copenhagen); no. 20. captioned “Pferdeablieferung” (horse delivery). A box labelled “København” includes: (no. 21) Brandmajoren rykker ud; (no. 20) a fire at the time of Frederik VI. Other slides show workhorses in Denmark and Sweden during haying-time or spreading manure, as well as works of the Danish painter Otto Bache: the Coronation of Christian IV in 1596; the conspirators escaping from Finderup on



horseback after having murdered Eric v of Denmark. The collection also contains copies of paintings by various artists, such as Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Rembrandt. Among the remaining slides, we find astronomic illustrations and pictures of observatories (Greenwich, Delhi, Potsdam, etc.); as well as numerous photographs and paintings of landscapes, people and architecture in Africa, Asia, Europe, China and America.

*Two important pharmacological treatises,
the first a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works*

144. MANILIO, Giovanni Giacomo and Quirico de AUGUSTIS. *Luminare maius*. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.

Lumen apothecariorum cum no[n]nullis expositionibus noviter impressum.

(Colophon:) Venice, Albertino da Lissona (Vercellensis), [ca. 1502/03 or ca. 1505]. 2 works in 1 edition. 2^o (28,5 × 20 cm). With 4 woodcut decorated initials. 19th-century limp sheepskin parchment. € 19 500

Rare early post-incunabulum edition of two important treatises on pharmacology and medical botany, apparently the first edition to combine the two and the first edited by Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?). The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500), 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 was the personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. Little is known about either Manlio or Augustis. Surianus edited their treatises and prepared the first two editions of the two together for Lissona/Vercellensis in Venice. With an early manuscript note and shelf-mark on the title-page and a few early manuscript paragraph marks in the margins. Lacking leaf B4, but otherwise in good condition, with small worm holes in the first 5 leaves, some mostly marginal water stains, minor spotting and an occasional sheet slightly browned. Rare edition of two important pharmacological treatises.

Goff M210; GW M20651; Klebs 662.4 (mis-dated "[1499]"); WorldCat 30979532 (no location); cf. E. Sordano, *Il Luminare maius di Manlio del Bosco*, thesis, University of Torino (2010), p. 40.



Commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

145. MANILIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico de AUGUSTIS and Paulus de SUARDIS. *Luminare maius* quondam elaboratissimis, Ioannis Iacobi Manlii Alexandrini, commentario, & Nicolai Mutoni Mediolanensis appendicibus, ...

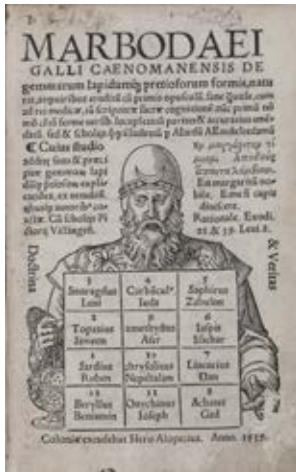
Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1566. 2^o. With woodcut device on title-page (repeated beneath the colophon). 17th-century sheepskin parchment. € 7500

First edition as edited by Durastante, with commentary by Nicolai Mutoni of three important late 15th-century treatises on pharmacology and medical botany. The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco, is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh known in the West as Mesue the Elder (ca. 777–857). It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. The third work, *Thesaurus aromatariorum* by Paulus de Suardis (fl. 1479–1481), gives recipes for about 500 aromatic medicines, oils, syrups, etc. The three together formed what was probably the most extensive pharmacopoeia of its day. Binding recased, keeping the original endpapers, but in very good condition. With early owner's inscriptions on title-page. First few leaves heavily browned and foxed and the second part of the work with waterstains, but otherwise in good condition.

Durling 2943; ICCU 005328; USTC 840129.



*Classic on the marvellous qualities of precious stones,
including 2 letters of the Arabian King Evax*



146. MARBODAEUS, Redonensis. De Gemmarum lapidumque pretiosorum formis, naturis, atque viribus eruditum cum primis opusculum ... scholiis quoque illustratum per Alardum Amstelredamum.

Cologne, Hero Fuchs, 1539. 8°. With an interesting woodcut on the title-page representing a Jewish priest with a board in front of him on which 12 stones are named and connected with the 12 tribes of Israel. 17th-century gold-tooled red morocco. € 12 500

The best 16th-century edition of this outstanding work among medieval accounts of precious stones by Marbodaes (1035–1123). In this edition are included for the first time the commentaries, dedication to Georgius of Egmond, bishop of Utrecht and a number of poems by the famous Dutch humanist and friend of Erasmus, Alardus Aemsterodamus (1491–1544), as well as the commentaries by Georg Pictorius and the two letters by the mysterious Arabian King Evax to Tiberius, annotated by Alardus. In short Marbod's work briefly describes 60 gemstones and gives for each their magical and medicinal virtues. Very good copy with the engraved bookplate of the Prince of Liechtenstein and of Bob Luza.

Adams M-519; Caillet 7102; Sinkankas II, pp. 664–6; Thorndike I, pp. 775–82; VD 16, M 932.

Rare offprint

147. MARCEL, Jean-Joseph. Histoire de l'Égypte depuis la conquête des arabes jusqu'à celles des français.

Paris, [Henri Dupuy], 1834. 8°. Modern half brown calf, smooth spine gilt. € 4500

Rare offprint, produced in a mere 80 copies, of this history of Egypt from the Arabic conquest to Napoleon's expedition. The work was later included in volume II of "L'Histoire scientifique et militaire de l'expédition française en Égypte". Includes Arabic half-title. The preliminary matter quotes the titles of various important Arabic works in Arabic letterpress.

The French orientalist Jean-Joseph Marcel (1776–1854) took part in the Expedition to Egypt and was appointed director of the Imprimerie Nationale established in Cairo, and the Imprimerie Impériale in France from 1802 to 1815. He was removed from office after the fall of Napoleon. After going into hiding at the beginning of the Second Restoration period, he resumed his scholarly work and replaced Gabriel Prosper Audran from 1817 to 1820 in his lectures at the Collège de France. Some brownstaining and foxing near beginning and end of the volume.

Gay 2130. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 14.



Uncommon Italian-Turkish dictionary



148. MASCIS, Antonio. Vocabolario Toscano, e Turchesco. Florence, Niccolò Navesi, 1677. 8°. With engraved frontispiece (portrait of Cosimo Medici III) and woodcut Medici coat of arms on title page. Contemporary limp vellum with handwritten spine title. € 2500

Only edition of this uncommon Italian-Turkish dictionary by the Neapolitan linguist Mascis, interpreter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany (to whom his effort is dedicated). In Roman type throughout, even the table of Arabic letters consists only of the letters' transliterated names. The alphabetical word list is followed by quick-reference sections on the parts of the human body as well as on numbers and the names of the Islamic months, and lists of the languages spoken throughout the

Ottoman Empire (no fewer than 33), of the kingdoms and principalities ruled by the Ottomans, and of the names of all the Ottoman sultans to Mehmed IV, reigning at the date of publication. A final part with separate page numbering contains a basic grammar of Turkish to facilitate translation from Italian into the Turkish language.

Occasional brownstaining. Wants endpapers; contemporary ownership on front pastedown. A little loosened, but complete. A rare little vocabulary. The Macclesfield copy, which wanted the portrait frontispiece, commanded £1060.

Zaunmüller 389. Vater/Jülg 414. BM-STC Italian XVII, 554.

With all the plates in original colour

149. MAYR, Heinrich von. *Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient.*

Munich/Paris/Leipzig, Kaiser & Lacroix; Rittner & Goupil; Weigel, [1839–1840]. 2° (422 × 528 cm). Lithogr. t. p. and 60 lithogr. plates, all in original hand colour, captions often raised in gilt. With 10 leaves of letterpress text. Half calf with giltstamped spine. € 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.

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.



Pop-up Kaaba

150. [MECCA]. [KUBAŠTA, Vojtech]. *Al-Hajar al-Aswad (The Black Stone of Mecca).*

Prague, Artia, 1977. Tabletop pop-up display. Printed in four colours; lower cover showing six photographic views of the holy sites and the Hajj. Green cloth spine. 2° (232 × 327 mm). *Sold*



Charming pop-up display designed by the Czech illustrator Vojtech Kubašta for the Iranian 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 slightly bumped; a few hinges reinforced. A fine specimen.



*About 135 lithographic paper cut-outs (not cut out)
for a caravan to Mecca*

151. [MECCA]. Carawane nach Mecca.

Vienna, Matthias Trentsensky (printed by E. Sieger), ca. 1855. Oblong 2° (25 × 40 cm). With 19 (of 24) numbered leaves containing about 135 lithographic pen-drawings, each drawing including a base so that one can cut them out, paste them on card stock, stand them up and arrange them in three-dimensional scenes. Loose leaves in a later paper folder. € 8500

All but the first five leaves of a very rare lithographic print series issued in parts. Most copies were probably cut up (and perhaps coloured) by children and destroyed in play. The human figures to be cut out include Turkish, Arabic, African and Near Eastern men and women (black and white) in Islamic clothing, some of the men with a variety of firearms, spears, daggers, pipes, prayer rugs, and other gear and goods. There are also camels, horses and donkeys, often with their gear for riding or for carrying loads. The wild animals include wolves, a hyena and an ostrich. Inanimate objects include containers for water, an incense burner, baskets, chests, barrels, camel saddles and much more. The series must have provided many children and adults with their first notion of Islamic society and culture and is rich in authentic details.

With an occasional pencil mark. Lacking leaves 1–5, but otherwise in remarkable good condition. The whole is slightly browned and the edges somewhat tattered.

Kleine Welt des Bilderbogens: der Wiener Verlag Trentsensky (1977), 111; Siefert (ed.), Paläste, Panzer, Pop-up-Bücher (2009), with a chapter, "Die Carawane nach Mecca", pp. 31–38; not in KVK; WorldCat.

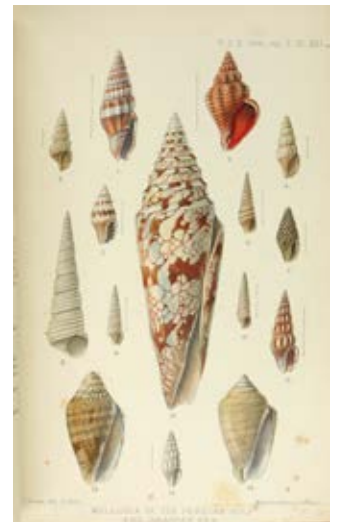
Molluscs of the Arabian Gulf

152. MELVILL, James Cosmo. The Mollusca of the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, and North Arabian Sea.

London, 1897–1916. 3 vols. Includes 50 original works by Melvill and 11 by other authors, all on shells or brachiopods from the western Indian Ocean. *Sold*

The British malacologist J. C. Melvill (1845–1929), son of the like-named Under-Secretary of State for India and grandson of the last secretary of the East India Company, described more than 1000 new molluscs between 1881 and 1928. "Perhaps Melvill is best remembered for his Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea work, for by himself or with co-authors he described nearly 600 new species or varieties from that region" (A. Trew). The present three-volume set deals exactly with that material, mostly collected during inspection of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables at the bottom of the Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Townsend sent the shells that were found on the cables first to G. B. Sowerby, later directly to Melvill, and all were described by the latter. In contrast to many contemporaries, Melvill took great care in illustrating his new species. It is unknown who compiled these volumes, though it could have been John Read le Brockton Tomlin, "a protege of J. C. Melvill [...] Tomlin added to the collection considerably and also collected a unique library of molluscan books and reprints" (Trew). In all there are 50 original works by Melvill, and 11 by other authors (e.g. E. A. Smith, R. Standen, and G. B. Sowerby III) but also dealing with shells or brachiopods from the western Indian Ocean, often relating directly to Melvill papers. The vast majority are original offprints; some, mostly smaller papers were taken from magazines and carefully mounted on blank paper. Each of the offprints itself is a rarity, and a collection like this one is absolutely unique.

A. Trew, Melvill's new molluscan names.



Enormous panoramic Middle Eastern view with ruins, nearly 6 metres long

153. [MIDDLE EAST]. [Mountainous landscape with Middle Eastern and classical Roman ruins, 6 shepherds with their flocks, several figures riding dromedaries and one riding a donkey, (date?) palms, lakes, etc.].

[Palestine?, ca. 1910?]. An enormous panoramic view drawn in coloured gouaches on a single, continuous roll of paper (70 × 583 cm), the drawing running to the edges of the paper. € 35 000



A panoramic view of what appears to be a fantasy Middle Eastern landscape, with spectacular mountains in the background, a body of water near each end, and a wide variety of buildings and ruins, some clearly classical Roman and others Middle Eastern. The combination of classical Roman architecture with dromedaries and other Middle Eastern features places it very likely in Palestine, but we have not been able to identify specific buildings. The most distinctive ruin, a round Roman temple with five columns on the viewer's side, an entablature above them and a vertical base below them, looks more like the Temple of the Vesta at Tivoli than like any known in the Middle East (the columns are not rendered in sufficient detail to determine their order, but they are almost certainly not Ionic and are probably Corinthian). There are also classical Roman aqueducts. The six shepherds with their flocks all wear broad-brimmed hats and have staffs, and two are blowing long, slightly curved horns. Several more figures with broad-brimmed hats and staffs might be pilgrims, one together with what is presumably his wife.

With a 33 cm tear into the left end, a few insignificant and much smaller tears and with pin holes about 1 cm from the edges from mounting on a wall, but otherwise in very good condition and with the colours fresh and bright. A spectacular panoramic view of the Middle East, including many classical Roman ruins.

Original photographs and postcards taken throughout the Middle East

154. [MIDDLE EAST]. [Album with unique photographs].

[Middle East, 1925–1927]. Oblong 8°. Approximately 30 photos and 60 real photo postcards inserted one-to-a-page in corner slots on both sides of almost all album leaves. Brief inked captions beneath most photos. Photos generally 14 × 9 cm. € 2800



Curious album of original photographs and postcards taken throughout the Middle East. The set includes photographs of airplanes at RAF Shaibah, a British Base in Iraq, views of different sites in Suez, athletes, inhabitants of different Arab countries, street scenes in Baghdad, a camel caravan, the pyramids, etc.

Inked note on first page: "A. L. Thomas. Shaibah, Iraq 25–26–27". Cover heavily spotted but otherwise sound.

Two British voyages to the Middle East and the Moghul Empire

155. MILDENHALL, John, John CARTWRIGHT and [Samuel PURCHAS (editor)]. Oost-Indise voyagien van Johan Mildenhall en Johan Cartwright; onder veel avontuuren en opmerkelyke waarnemingen, (in de jaren 1599 en 1606) te water en te lande, gedaan na de landen van Persien en den Grooten Mogol.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1706. 2°. With an engraving on the title-page by Jan Goeree and 2 engraved illustrations in text. Modern decorated cloth. € 750

First edition of the Dutch translation of the accounts of two British travellers, John Mildenhall (1560–1614) and John Cartwright, who travelled to Persia and the Moghul Empire. The accounts were originally edited by the British cleric Samuel Purchas (1577–1626) and published in his volumes with travelogues, entitled *Purchas his pilgrimage*. The majority of the work consists of



John Cartwright's account of his voyage from Aleppo to Isfahan, illustrated with two engravings. "After separating from Mildenhall, Cartwright proceeded to Isfahan and continued to travel widely in the Middle East. The account of his journeys is one of the most valuable of the period" (Howgego). He describes the people, architecture, religion, geography, infrastructure, etc. Also included are two letters by John Mildenhall, written in 1509 and 1606. The first letter briefly describes his route from London to Kandahar in Afghanistan, via Smyrna, Istanbul, Aleppo, Urfa, and Van, with some occasional remarks on the cities, the weather, and the days of travelling. Mildenhall met John Cartwright in Aleppo, and the two travelled together up to Kandahar. "Although it is known that he arrived in India in 1603, the subsequent years of Mildenhall's travels are undocumented" (Howgego). Mildenhall's second letter was written from Qazvin, Iran, and describes his stay at the Moghul court. With only some occasional minor spotting, otherwise in very good condition.

Howgego, to 1800, C58 and M138; STCN 190883286 (5 copies).

From Belgium to Palestine and back in 1548

156. MILLEM, Jan de. [A Pilgrimage to Palestine in 1548]. Le chemin pour aler en Jherusalem.

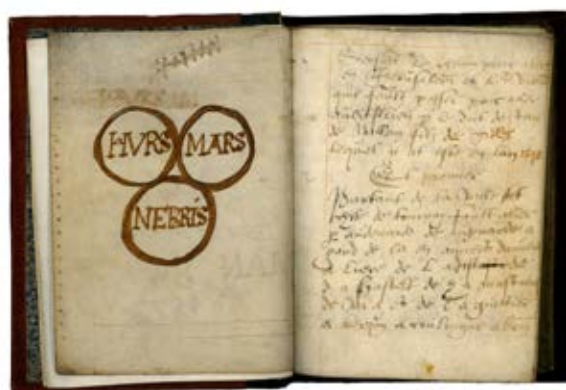
[Northern France], 1548 or soon after. 12° (100 × 132 mm). Middle French manuscript on vellum. 2 parts: 70+17 pp. on 46 leaves. Brown ink, 14 to 19 (but mostly 16) lines to a page, written space ruled in reddish ink. 19th century half calf binding, black spine prettily gilt; marbled pastedowns. *Sold*

Unpublished, hitherto entirely unknown manuscript account of a visit to the Holy Land in the mid-16th century. The traveller introduces himself as Jan de Millem, son of Gilles. He describes his departure from Tournai, now in Belgium, and his itinerary: "Partant de la ville [...] de Tournay fault aller par Audenarde, de Audenarde a Gand, de la cy Anvers [...]". Via Maastricht and Cologne he journeys through Germany to Venice, where he awaits favourable winds before finally sailing for Palestine. Here, he proceeds to give an account of the sights, manners and customs he witnesses in Jerusalem: "C'est la manière de vivre et des habitant di celle ville [...] A Jherusalem ensemble plusieurs aultres lieu saint de la Terre Sainte [...] Sensuivent les peregrinations quy sont deden la diste cité [...]".

The only other western pilgrim to the Holy Land of the year 1548 known to have left an account of his journey is Pierre le Bouq from Valenciennes, a mere 20 miles south of Tournai (Röhrich 679), and while it is possible that the two travelled together, de Millem's report does not mention his companions. The naturalist Pierre Belon had visited Palestine in 1547 during his tour of the Middle East and Arabia, the famous description of which was published in 1553.

After a blank leaf, the final 17 pages of the manuscript (ff. 37–45) contain an arcane text "Prophétie principalement de Flandre et de Picardie", dated 1571 at the end. This, as the introduction states, is a copy from a text previously written on 1 April 1430 by a "docteur nomme Agatha, lequel devant son baptesme estoit apelle Sabiergles (?), lesquels la cöppye fut prise en Judee en la ville de Scarbolle (?)".

First and last leaf a little duststained, otherwise very well preserved in an appealing 19th-century binding. Provenance: Ownership of Jan Robert Le Avesne of Saint-Quentin, Aisne (dated 1573). Also, motto "Iespere mieulx" (associated with the Van Oyenbrugge family of Malines, well-recorded between 1450 and 1545). Also, ownership of Jerome van Winghe, Canon of Tournai (1559–1637), who bequeathed his 6000 volume library to the Cathedral of Tournai.

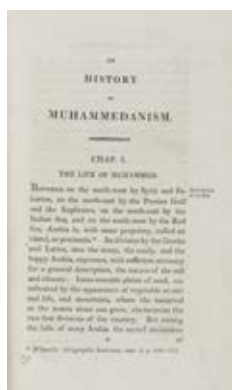


Best edition of a standard work on Islam

157. MILLS, Charles. An history of Muhammedanism: comprising the life and character of the Arabian prophet, and succinct accounts of the empires founded by the Muhammedan arms: an inquiry into the theology, morality, laws, literature, and usages of the Muselmans, and a view of the present state and extent of the Muhammedan religion.

London, Printed for Black, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, booksellers (back of title-page: printed by Cox and Baylis), 1818. 8°. Contemporary red half sheepskin, blind-tooled spine with black title-label.

€ 750



Corrected and enlarged second edition, in the original English, of an important work on Islam by the English historian Charles Mills (1788–1826). “At the time of its publication it was proclaimed to be the only complete authority on ‘Muhammadanism’ in any language” (Goodwin). The work elaborates on every aspect of Islam, starting with the life of Mohammed. It further includes detailed descriptions of the battles fought by Muslim armies, and chapters on Islamic law, the Quran, literature, science and customs. In very good condition, only a few tiny spots. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, spine discoloured.

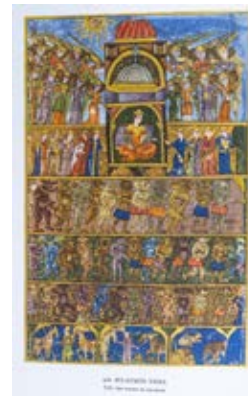
Khutak, Islam and the Victorians, p. 178; for the author: Goodwin, “Mills, Charles (1788–1826)” in: ODNB (online edition); cf. Hage Chabine 3219–3220; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

Turkish manuscripts and miniatures in the Chester Beatty Library

158. MINORSKY, V. The Chester Beatty Library a catalogue of the Turkish manuscripts and miniatures. ... With an introduction by the late J.V.S. Wilkinson.

Dublin, Hodges Figgis & Co., 1958. 2°. With frontispiece and 42 numbered plates. Red cloth. Sold

Very detailed catalogue describing the Turkish manuscripts and miniatures in the Chester Beatty Library, a collection of manuscripts, printed works, and artefacts, predominantly Oriental, assembled by Alfred Chester Beatty and opened to the public in Dublin in 1954. Very good copy.



Letters from Hormuz Island and the East Indies

159. [MISSION]. [BERSE, Gaspar, Francis XAVIER et al.]. Epistolae Indicae et Iapanicae de multarum gentium ad Christi fidem, per Societatem Iesu conversione. Item de Tartarorum potentia, moribus, & totius penè Asiae religione. Tertia editio cum indice castigatior & auctior.

Leuven, Rutger Velpius, 1570. With the title-page in a frame built up from fleurons and a woodcut publisher's device on last blank.

With: (2) **GARETIUS, Johannes.** De sanctorum invocatione liber: in quo orthodoxorum patrum testimoniis asseritur, apostolica[m] esse traditionem, sanctorum animas post mortem in caelesti gloria angelis esse similes.

Gent, Gislenus Manilius, 1570. With the title-page in a frame built up from fleurons, the woodcut coat-of-arms of Cunerus Petri (bishop of Leeuwarden) on the back of the title-page and on the last leaf a woodcut printer's device within a frame built up from fleurons. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary limp vellum. € 19 500

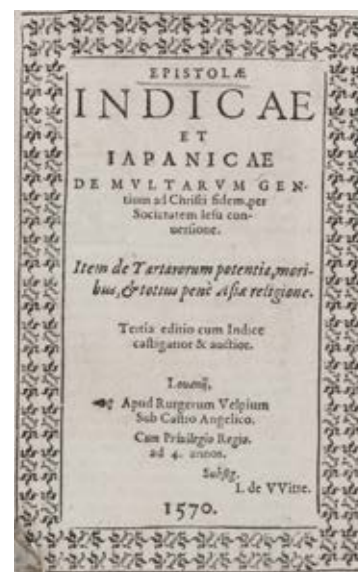
Ad 1: Third edition of a collection of 19 letters from missionaries in the East, mostly the East Indies but also including letters from Gaspar Berse from Hormuz Island, mentioning the island's religion, customs, its relation with Arabia etc., and noting that the island is especially known for its trade—during the trading season you could find people from all over the world. Beside Gaspar Berse (4), the volume also includes letters from: Franciscus Xavier (1), Henricus Henriquez (2), Antonius Quadrus (2), Michael Barulus (1), Arius Bandonius (1), Ludovicus Frois (3), Emanuel Tesceira (1), Joannes Meschita (2), Jacobus Navarchus (1) and Joannes Berra (1). They mainly concern India and the mission on the Indian coasts, containing invaluable information on the activities of the Jesuits in the region.

A second part containing the letters on Japan was separately published in the same year, but is not included here.

Ad 2: First and only edition of a theological work by Johannes Garetus (1499–1571) on the invocation of the saints in heaven, written in a period of growing Protestantism.

With an owner's inscription on flyleaf dated 1571 and a library stamp on title-page (“Asien's Gesch”). A very good copy.

Ad 1: De Backer & Sommervogel I, col. cols. 996–997; Bibl. Belg. II, p. 267 (E14); Floor, *The Persian Gulf*, p. 18 note; ad 2: Machiels G-87; NNBW III, col. 3403.



*First specimen of 2 Arabic printing types,
by a great French punchcutter directed by France's leading orientalist*

160. MOLÉ, Joseph. Épreuves de caractères Arabes, gravés et fondus par Molé Jeune, sous la direction de M. L. Langlès.

Paris, (back of title-page: Imprimerie d'Éverat), 1823. 4°. Modern boards.

€ 12 500



Type specimen of 2 Arabic types cut by the leading Paris punchcutter Joseph Molé (1775–1841?), known as Molé jeune. Molé cut 2 sizes of Arabic (Saint-Augustin and Petit-Romain), including sorts for Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Malay, Pashto (Afghani), also included in the present specimen. The work consists of a title-page, a brief foreword and 12 leaves of specimens to show passages in all six languages for each of the two types. The types were cast on the named bodies (about 14 and 10 point), but were set with separate vowel points, the type with vowel points measuring about 161 mm/20 lines or about 24 point (Grand Paragon) and about 118 mm/20 lines or about 17 point (Gros Romain). Molé cut them under the guidance of the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824) and they first appeared in the present work.

Title-page with some faint water stains, last leaf slightly foxed, otherwise in very good condition. Binding only slightly rubbed along the extremities.

For Molé: "Joseph Molé", in: *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst*, ..., 1841, no. 10 (October), cols. 145–147.

Account of a pilgrimage to Mecca

161. [MONTERROYO MASCARENHAS, José Freire de]. Relaçam da solemne procissam de preces, que por ordem da Corte Ottomana fizeraõ os Turcos na Cidade de Meca.

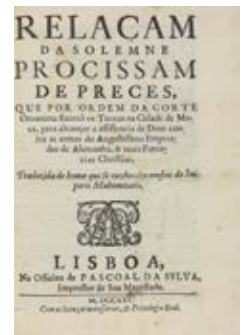
Lisbon, na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°. Marbled boards.

€ 1500

Account of a pilgrimage to Mecca ordered by the Ottoman court to invoke divine assistance against the Christian forces in the Austro-Turkish War of 1716–18. In fact, the practical value of this pilgrimage turned out to be limited: in August that same year, Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the Turks at Petrovaradin; in 1717 he recaptured Belgrade, defeating the Turkish forces with an overwhelmingly outnumbered army; in 1718 the Treaty of Passarowitz was signed, in which the Ottomans had to surrender large areas to Habsburg Empire, which now reached its greatest territorial expanse in history.

Translated into Portuguese and published by José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670–1760), the polyglot editor of numerous travel accounts and topical pamphlets. Rare; OCLC lists only two copies in America (Yale, Toronto).

OCLC 222370772. Cf. Apponyi 2402, 2405.



The first scientific account of Petra

162. MUSIL, Alois. Arabia Petraea.

Vienna, Hölder, 1907–1908. 4°. 3 in 4 vols. With 2 folding maps and one folding panorama. Numerous illustrations and plans. Original wrappers.

€ 9500

First edition of this standard work on the region: the first scientific account of the Nabataean antiquities, including the ruins of Petra. The Bohemian scholar Alois Musil (1868–1944) was fluent in 35 Arabic dialects. In 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built c. 715 AD) 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 contemp. 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, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 1667. Howgego III, M103 (p. 664). Fück 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.

Advice from an Ottoman divan poet to his son

163. NABI, Yusuf and Abel PAVET DE COURTEILLE (translator). *Conseils de Nabi efendi a son fils Aboul Khair.*

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1847. 8°. Contemporary half morocco.

€ 3950



First edition of a poem by the Ottoman poet Yusuf Nabi (1642–1712), translated by the French orientalist Abel Pavet de Courteille (1821–1889), who was specialized in Turkish. In the poem, called *Khairiyè*, Nabi gives advice to his young son Abul Khair, with sections on the value of prayer, the advantages of youth, patience, danger of lies, hypocrisy, avarice, etc., also commenting on the corruption of the Ottoman government of that day. The book starts with an introduction, giving a brief biography of the author. The poem is given in both French and Turkish, together with Pavet de Courteille's notes.

Nabi was an influential divan poet, we rose to fame during the rule of Sultan Mehmet IV (1642–1693).

“Deeply learned in Arabic and Persian literature and in the religious sciences, Nabi demonstrated his unusual depth of learning in his poems, which were models of technique as well as style regardless of the form he used” (Shaw).

With some faint damp stains, otherwise in very good condition.

Biogr. encyclopaedia of Islam III, p. 901; for the author see: Shaw, History of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey I, p. 285.

Pioneering French translation of 14th-century Persian tales

164. [NAKSHABI, Ziya al-Din] and HAFEZ. *Contes extraits du Thouthi-Nameh, traduits du Persan par G.S. Trébutien.*

Paris, Librairie Orientale de Dondey-Dupré, 1825. Imperial 8° in 4s (27,5 × 19 cm). With a wood-engraved Persian oil lamp on the title-page. Copy number 30 of an edition of 50, with a presentation inscription from the author to the poet and story writer Charles-Julien Lioult de Chênédollé. Original publisher's blue paper wrappers, printed letterpress. Untrimmed, with all deckles intact.

Sold



First and only edition, limited to 50 copies, of one of the earliest and best translations into any European language, of some tales from the Persian Thouthi-Nameh or Tutinama (Tales of a parrot), namely the first 6 of a series of 52 tales attributed to Ziya al-Din Nakhshabi, an Islamic physician and Sufi saint who moved to India where he wrote the story cycle ca. 1335. It is based on a series of Sanskrit tales and became extremely popular in Mughal India in the 16th century. The stories, mostly about love, are presented in a frame story, told by a parrot on 52 consecutive nights to distract his master's wife from going out to see her lover.

The present edition was translated from the Persian into French by Guillaume Stanislas Trébutien (1800–1870), who dedicated it to the Comte de Montlivault. An appendix contains Trébutien's translations of excerpts from 4 stories by the great Persian poet Hafez (ca. 1315/17–ca. 1389/90) and the author's introductory verses.

The translator presented this copy to Chênédollé (1769–1833) in Caen, “comme un hommage du profond respect et de la sincère admiration”. Foxed throughout, but otherwise in very good condition. The wrapper shows a few small chips and tears, but is also very good. A pioneering translation of 14th-century Persian tales.

Laurentie, Sur Barbey d'Aurevilly (1912), pp. 86–87; J.-L. Pire, G.-S. Trébutien (1983), pp. 20–23; Revue bibl. des Pays-Bas 5/5 (May 1826), 1153.

An Arabic merchant; an Emir descended from Muhammad; pilgrims returning from Mecca



165. [NICOLAY D'ARFEUILLE, Nicolas and Thomas ARTUS]. *Plusieurs descriptions des accoustremens, tant des magistrats et officiers de la porte de l'Empereur des Turcs.*

[Paris, Guillemot, 1632]. 2° (240 × 376 mm). With 79 (incl. 1 repeat) engravings in the text. Contemp. leather binding over wooden boards (restored) with 8 brass bosses to corners. Remains of clasps.

€ 5000

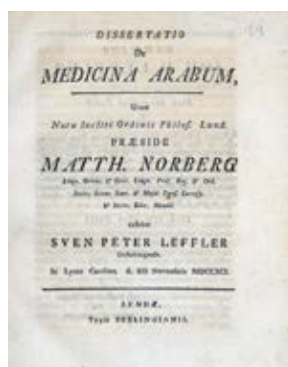
These explanations of the Ottoman and Arabian costume engravings based on the account of Nicolas Nicolay d'Arfeuille and on the Byzantine prophecies of Thomas Artus, Sieur d'Embry (c.

1550–after 1614), were variously published throughout the 17th century as an appendix to the history of the Ottoman Empire of Chalkokondyles, but were also issued separately, as is the case with the present copy. The repeated plate 60/61 and the duplicated plate number 64 identify this as Guillemot's 1632 Paris edition. Among the plates are an "Arabic merchant", an "Emir, descended from Muhammad", "Pilgrims returning from Mecca", a "Persian gentleman", a "Turkish lady dressed for going to town" etc.; at the end: prophecies foretelling the downfall of the Ottoman Empire.

Occasional insignificant brownstaining; some slight worming (also touching text and images); some repaired edge defects. Formerly in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

Colas 2207 (note). OCLC 83490314. Cf. Hage Chahine 860. This edition not in Hiler or Lipperheide.

One of the earliest treatises about medicine in Arabia



166. NORBERG, Matthias (praes.) and Sven Peter LEFFLER (resp.). *Dissertatio de medicina Arabum.*

Lund, Berling, 1791. 4°. Modern marbled wrappers.

Sold

First edition. One of the earliest treatises ever about medicine in Arabia, written by the important Swedish orientalist Matthias Norberg (1747–1826). Also treats the pre-Mohammedian age. The Göteborg physician Sven Peter Leffler (1776–1850) was also active as a publisher and printer; he edited the "Bibliothek deutscher Classiker" for Bruzelius in Uppsala.

With a few passages printed in Arabic and Greek. Very rare; not in auction records of the last three decades.

Waller 14437. OCLC 14862938 and 257255159. Not in Wellcome or Blake (though held at NLM). Not in Macro.

Scarce dissertation on Arabic astronomy

167. NORBERG, Matthias (praes.) and Jacobus ÖSTBERG (resp.). *De astronomia Arabum.*

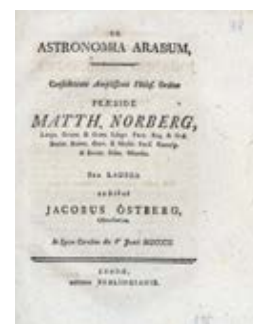
Lund, Berling, 1802. 4°. Modern marbled wrappers.

€ 1250

First edition of this scarce dissertation on Arabic astronomy, written by Norberg. With a few interspersions printed in Arabic.

Very rare; only 3 copies located in OCLC, only one in America (SLUB Dresden; Staatsbibliothek Berlin; Houghton Library at Harvard).

OCLC 312540242.



Famous work on birds in the Netherlands, with 250 hand-coloured plates

168. NOZEMAN, Cornelius, Martinus HOUTTUYN and Jan Christiaan SEPP. *Nederlandsche vogelen; volgens hunne huishouding, aert, en eigenschappen beschreeven.*

Amsterdam, Jan Christiaan Sepp (volumes III–V: and son), 1770–1829. 5 volumes. Imperial 2° (52 × 35.5 cm). With hand-coloured engraved title-page to each volume, 250 hand-coloured copper-engraved plates (50 in each volume), and some woodcut tailpieces. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 75 000

First edition of a famous and beautifully illustrated ornithological work, one of the most important works on birds in the Netherlands. The text was written by the Dutch remonstrant preacher and naturalist Cornelis Nozeman (1720–1786), and after his death continued by the naturalist Martinus Houttuyn (1720–1798). As the title suggests, the

work is restricted to native Dutch birds, which are depicted in 250 hand-coloured engravings. They show a wide variety of birds, including waterfowl, poultry, birds of prey, songbirds etc., mostly shown in their natural surroundings and sometimes accompanied by their nests and/or eggs. Nozeman starts his descriptions with information from earlier sources, followed by the bird's appearance, characteristics and way of living, partly based on his own observations, occasionally even mentioning the taste of the bird. The engravings were made by Jan Christaan Sepp (1739–1811). After his death the last two volumes were finished by his son Jan Sepp (1778–1853), probably accompanied by the zoologist C.J. Temminck. The work was published in instalments of 5 or 6 and later 4 plates a year, starting in 1770 and completed in 1829 and therefor took over 59 years. Because of this long period, complete copies of these series are rather rare.

In very good condition and only slightly trimmed, with only the tissue guards slightly foxed. Bindings restored along the extremities and with the corners bumped, otherwise good.

Zimmer, pp. 469–470; Fine Bird Books, p. 98; Landwehr, Coloured plates 145.

Photographs of Oman

169. [OMAN]. [Collection of photographs of the Sultanate of Oman].

[Oman, ca. 1970–1980]. Collection of about 140 black and white photographs (gelatin silver prints), mostly 13 × 17.5 cm. € 15 000

Collection of photographs of the Sultanate of Oman. 33 photographs show the young Sultan Qaboos bin Said Al Said at different meetings with international political leaders (among them Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia, Houari Boumedienne, president of Algeria and Zayid bin Sultan Al Nahyan, president of the UAE), official ceremonies, conferences and press interviews. Many of the photographs document daily life of Omani people at the beginning of Qaboos bin Said's sultanate: teachers and children at school, farm workers, musicians, construction workers, scouting groups, military men, a woman with children visiting a doctor, sporting events, public celebrations, people at prayer, etc., with men and women appearing in both Islamic and Western clothing. Others show views of Muscat and landscapes of Oman as well as houses, historical monuments and other buildings. A wide-ranging gallery depicting reforms and changes within the Oman during the first decade of Qaboos bin Said's sultanate. In excellent state of preservation throughout.



The Ottoman-Mamluk war and the conquest of Mecca and Medina

170. [OTTOMAN-MAMLUK WAR]. Omnia que gesta sunt in Oriente inter Sophi & Maximum Turcarum & Suldanum, & que[m] admodum dux Turcaru[m] caepit Alepum & Damascus & Hierusalem cum om[n]ibus circumiacentibus oppidis, & quo[rum] maximus Turcaru[m] voluit audire una[m] missam apud sanctu[m] sepulchru[m] Iesu Christi.

[Basel, Pamphilus Gengenbach, 1518]. 4°. With woodcut illustration on title-page. 19th-century pink wrappers. € 35 000

Rare 16th-century news pamphlet on the Ottoman-Mamluk War (1516–1517). The booklet relates the events from June 1516 to July 1517, followed by an account of Sultan Selim's visit to Jerusalem. During the Ottoman-Mamluk war the Ottoman Sultan Selim I, known as "the Grim", conquered Syria and defeated the Mamluk Sultan in the Battle of Ridaniya. He subsequently captured and sacked Cairo, thereby placing the holy cities Mecca and Medina under Ottoman rule, which marked the beginning of Ottoman power in Arabia.

With two bookplates, some browning, otherwise in very good condition.

Göllner 115; USTC 679549; VD 16, O 738.



A British soldier in the Palestine Campaign

171. [PALESTINE AND EGYPT]. GUEST, Edward A. Two photograph albums of a British ww1 soldier in the Palestine Campaign.

Palestine and Egypt, 1916–1918. Two albums: 116 and 116 (together 232) black-and-white photographs (vintage prints), mostly c. 8 × 6 cm, set in window pages (square and round windows). Meticulously captioned throughout in white and yellow paint. € 8500



Two photograph albums belonging to a British medical officer serving in the Sinai and Palestine Campaign during the latter part of the First World War. The majority of the images has retained surprisingly crisp contrast, and many contain fine, well-differentiated detail in spite of the extreme lighting conditions under which they were taken, indicating an unusual proficiency of the photographer in exposing and developing his films. Edward Guest served in the 2/1st East Anglian Field Ambulance, part of the 54th Division's Royal Army Medical Corps in the Territorial Force. The first album offers "photographs of the Suez Canal Zone. Ap[ri]l 1916 to Xmas 1916"; the second "contains views of the advance made by the British across the Sin[ai] desert into Palestine 1917–18". Among the diverse subjects are the Canal and its environs, the officers and men of the Field Ambulance, "light railways running to outposts", trenches, fortifications, and tent camps (with scenes of camp life), an Indian camel corps and transport camels used as

ambulances, fishing from pontoon bridges, as well as views of the desert, an expedition into Sinai, shell-shocked men in Gaza, the ruins of shelled buildings, "Turks amov' train after naval gunnery", camping in a dried-up wadi, soldiers' graves in the desert, "laying telegraph wires" (by camel), "making a railway cutting", a railway accident, a cannon captured from the Turkish army, irrigation pumps and vegetation in Palestine, a "Beduin of Palestine", "Arab girls of P[alestine]", humongous desert insects, market scenes and merchants, grilling camel flesh, and ultimately, street scenes in Jerusalem, views of the city, the Mosque of Omar, and Jericho.

Catalogue of the collection bought for the Berlin Museum



172. PASSALACQUA, Giuseppe. Catalogue raisonné et historique des antiquités découvertes en Égypte [...] contenant: 1. Le catalogue [...] 2. Des notes et observations [...] 3. Des notices et dissertations scientifiques ...

Paris, [Galerie d'Antiquités Égyptiennes], 1826. 8°. With 2 folding engraved plates (all, foxed, some dampstaining on one plate). Later paper-covered boards, rebaked in cloth. € 1500

First edition. This important catalogue was formed by the Italian excavator Giuseppe Passalacqua (1797–1865) at Trieste. It was "produced for the sale of the collection in Paris and it was bought by Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia for the Berlin museum, of which Passalacqua later became curator. It includes notes and articles on the objects by a number of distinguished academics in addition to those by Passalacqua himself" (Blackmer).

From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013). Some foxing throughout, particularly at beginning and end. Small waterstain affecting lower corner of last portion of text.

Blackmer 1264.

An annotated directory of the tribes of the Transjordan districts

173. PEAKE, F[rederick] G[erard]. A History of Trans-Jordan and its Tribes. Vol. II: Index and Tribes.

Amman, no publisher, June 1934. 2° (205 × 325 mm). With numerous genealogical plates printed in red and green (2 folding). Original printed flexible boards with cloth-reinforced spine. € 4500

Rare history of the Emirate of Transjordan (today the Arab Kingdom of Jordan), then a British protectorate. The present second volume contains not only the first volume's index, but also, and



crucially, 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”, was the creator of the “Arab Legion”, the territory’s regular army. Upon his retirement in 1939 he was succeeded in his command by John Bagot Glubb.

Hectographed typescript, printed on one side throughout. No copy in British Library.
OCLC 29109691.

The second edition in English, by the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age

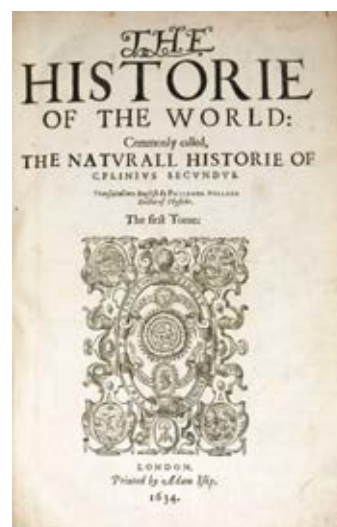
174. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1634. 2 parts in one volume. 2° (23.5 × 32 cm). Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15 000

Pliny’s renowned Natural History in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. The “Naturalis Historia” is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available to the author. Pliny claims to be the only Roman ever to have undertaken such a work. It comprised 37 books in 10 volumes and covered over 20 000 facts on topics including the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Some technical advances he discusses are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding corn. Much of what he wrote about has been confirmed by archaeology. “We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia” (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

Binding rubbed; front hinge splitting. Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the publisher’s advertisement to the reader that all errors have been corrected in the present edition and the errata leaf (included in the same position in 1601) has become unnecessary rather than having been mistakenly omitted. Some slight browning and brownstaining, but an excellent copy removed in 1973 from the Royal Meteorological Society (Symons Bequest, 1900) with their bookplate on the front pastedown.

STC 20030. Cf. Pforzheimer 496 (1601 ed.).



Pliny’s “Historia naturalis”, edited by Caesarius, friend of Erasmus

175. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. Naturalis historiae opus ...

(Colophon: Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus, 1524.) 2°. With both title-page and part-title in a decorated woodcut border in four pieces. Calf (ca. 1700?), with gold-tooled spine; rebaked with original backstrip laid down. € 22 500

First edition of Pliny’s *Natural history* as edited by Johannes Caesarius (1468–1550), a humanist and close friend of Erasmus. Pliny’s *Natural history* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available at the time. It encompasses the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Pliny’s accounts of some technical advances are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing (using water to wash away soil) in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding grain. Archaeological excavations have confirmed much of what he wrote.

“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 contains a chapter giving the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

With bookplate and owner's inscriptions. Some underscoring and some manuscript annotations in the margins (occasionally shaved). Some minor thumbing in the lower right corner, otherwise in very good condition. Rebacked, as noted.

Adams P-1556; BMC German, p. 704; Durling 3689 (imperfect copy); Hunt 23.

“meanwhile, no-one will be hurt by learning a little more precisely about the opinions of these people, against whom Christendom has so long struggled”

176. [PRITIUS, Johann Georg]. Constantinopolitan- oder Türkischer Kirchen-Staat.

Leipzig, Friedrich Groschuff, 1699. 12°. With a folding genealogy of Mohammed, a woodcut vignette of the Blue Mosque (?) on title-page as well as an engraved frontispiece of Mohammed presenting the Qur'an to the world.

With: (2) Orientalischer Kirchen-Staat. Gotha, Jakob Mevius, 1699. (and 2 other works). Contemp. vellum. € 4500

Very rare sole edition of this detailed exposition of the Qur'an for German readers, replete with a frontispiece depicting Mohammed giving the 'Alcoran' to the world as well as a folding genealogy of the Prophet. The preface discusses the threat which Islam poses to the West; and yet Pritius remarks that “meanwhile no-one will be hurt by learning a little more precisely about the opinions of these people, against whom Christendom has so long struggled”.

Chapter I covers the tenets of Islamic faith, rituals, customs, and pilgrimage. This includes numerous excerpts from the Qur'an and a lengthy discussion of the entire process of the Hajj, as well as the rituals the pilgrims take part in once they arrive in Mecca (pp. 89–113). Chapter II concerns the role of “muftis, priests, monks, and hermits” in Islam; and Chapter III recounts the life and death of Mohammed, taken from the usual European sources.

Extremely rare: OCLC shows no copies in American or UK libraries; VD 17 shows holdings in six German libraries.

Bound at the end of the volume is a manual of the various faiths of the orient, which includes a chapter on Islam and a discussion of the schism between Sunni and Shiite Muslims. Two other theological works bound first: (III) Spener, Philipp Jakob. *Die Seligkeit der Kinder Gottes*. Frankfurt, J. D. Zunner, 1692. – (IV) Schmidt, Sebastian. *Regenten-Predigten*. Braunschweig, C. Gruber, 1694.

Some browning and occasional waterstaining throughout; binding darkened. Some edge chipping to the genealogical plate.

VD 17, 39:144883H. Chauvin XI, p. 186, no. 667. Imaginationen des Islam: Bildliche Darstellungen des Propheten Mohammed, no. 20. Cf. also Fischer, Bildung durch Reisen? Deutsche Aufklärung und Islam II, p. 85 (note); on Pritius cf. ADB XXVI, 602ff. – (II): VD 17, 39:144877G. BL (German books) O224.



A pilgrimage to Jerusalem



177. PROCKSCH, [Franz], educator (1838/39–1910). *Meine Pilgerfahrt nach Jerusalem.* (1902.)

[Probably Vienna], Christmas 1902. 4°. German ms., ink on paper. 180 pp. Contemp. half calf over green cloth boards, spine on five raised bands, titled in gilt with giltstamped covers; all edges red. € 2500

A clean and well-legible manuscript describing the author's six-week pilgrimage to Jerusalem undertaken in February and March 1902 from Vienna via Budapest, Fiume, Ancona, Rome, Naples and Messina to Alexandria, Jaffa, and Jerusalem. Procksch gives an extensive and colourful account not only of the holy sites of Palestine, but also of various sites in Egypt, including the Al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo and the oriental bazaars.

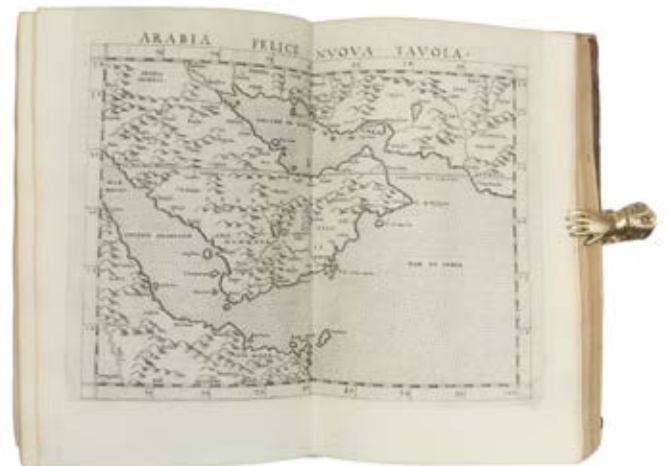
Dedicated to Princess Marie (Wilhelmine Franziska) "Maritschy" Auersperg (1880–1960), daughter of Prince Franz Joseph Auersperg. Proksch, a doctor of canon and civil law, had been the private educator of Prince Auersperg and his siblings. In 1905 the princess would marry Karl von und zu Trauttmansdorff. The family acquired Weissenegg Castle (near Mellach in Styria) in 1923; the castle library's bookplate (dated 1935) is affixed to the pastedown. Remains of a pasted shelfmark label to spine; very well preserved.

"A new and important edition in Italian, with a new series of maps"

178. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. La Geografia.

Venice, Giordano Ziletti, 1564. 3 parts in one volume. 4°. With 64 double-page engraved plates with letterpress descriptions on versos, all mounted on guards, several woodcuts in the text and two half-page portraits of Ptolemy. Italian 16th century full calf with giltstamped central and corner ornaments; spine sparsely gilt. All edges gilt. Sold

The second edition of Ptolemy's Geography translated by Ruscelli, reprinted from the 1561 edition: "a new and important edition in Italian, with a new series of maps" (Stevens). The 64 maps are the same as those of the previous edition, and reproduce the same irregular numbering: apart from the 27 traditional Ptolemaic maps, this edition boasts 37 new ones, including three maps of the world, showing the earth according to the description of Ptolemy ("tutta la terra conosciuta fin' à tempi di Tolomeo") and as it was viewed after the discovery of America ("Tavola universal nuova", in two hemispheres), with a separate navigation map ("carta marina nuova tavola"). "This is the first time that such a representation (double-hemispherical world map) had been used in an atlas" (Shirley 110). Among the "new" maps, the most remarkable ones are those of India, South-East Asia and of America, offering some of the earliest depictions of the newly-discovered continent; other maps include Arabia, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and North and South Africa. Ten of the old Ptolemaic series show Europe, four show Africa, and twelve Asia. Text and plates rules throughout in brown ink. Slight worming to gutter and guards (barely touching a few of the maps). Binding rubbed; extremities and spine professionally repaired. A paper flaw to the upper right corner of a single plate (Europa antica V), not touching the image. A pretty, clean copy.



Edit 16, CNCE 41068. BM-STC Italian 543. Phillips 373 (and cf. Le Gear 5915). Sabin 66504. Shirley 109–111 (note). Stevens p. 50.

The famous portrait of the Godolphin Arabian



179. QUIGLEY, Daniel, Irish painter (active 18th century). The Godolphin Arabian.

Oil on canvas. 99.1 × 126.5 cm. € 450 000

The Godolphin Arabian was foaled in Yemen in approximately 1724. He was one of three great Eastern stallions imported to England between 1689 and 1730. Together with the Byerley Turk and the Darley Arabian they founded enduring bloodlines from which all modern thoroughbreds in the world descend.

Little is known about the origins of the Godolphin Arabian. He was said to have been given to King Louis xv of France by the Bey of Tunis in 1730. Later, Edward Coke acquired him for his stud at Longford Hall, Derbyshire. Upon Coke's death, the ownership of the Arabian passed to his friend, Francis, the 2nd Earl of Godolphin, where it acquired the name the Godolphin Arabian. He never raced but spent his life at

the Earl's stud farm at Gog-Magog, where he died on Christmas day, 1753.

The Godolphin Arabian was a prolific stallion and the present painting is extensively inscribed with details of his progeny, among the most successful of which were Lath, Cades, Regulus, Babraham, Dormouse and Bajazet. Many great modern racehorses, such as Sea Biscuit and Man O'War, have descended from the Godolphin Arabian.

Other versions of the present composition, by Quigley, are now in the National Horseracing Museum, Newmarket and in the Paul Mellon Collection at the Yale Centre for British Art, New Haven.

Signed "Quigley Pinxt" at lower left and extensively inscribed.

Exhibited: London, Grosvenor Gallery, Summer Exhibition, 1888 (lent by Harlech, according to a label on the reverse). Removed from the collection of Lord Harlech at the family estate Glyn Cywarch in Gwynedd, Wales.

The first Quran available to Western scholars

180. [QURAN]. BIBLIANDER, Theodor, ed.

Machumetis Saracenorum principis, eiusque successorum vitae, ac doctrina, ipseque Alcoran, ...

[Basel, Johann Oporinus, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1543]. Lacking 1 preliminary leaf in part 1 and 2 preliminary leaves in part 3 (removed by anti-Lutheran censors).

With: (2) **PHILO OF ALEXANDRIA**. Philonis Judaei Alexandrini, libri [1] Antiquitatum. [2] Quaestionum et solutionum in genesin. [3] De essaeis. [4] De nominibus Hebraicis. [5] De Mundo.

Basel, Adam Petri, 1527. 2 works (1 in 3 parts) in 2 volumes. 20 (28×20 cm). Uniform, tanned sheepskin (ca. 1795), gold-tooled spines € 35 000



First Latin edition of the Quran and the second edition in any language (after Paganino's Arabic edition, Venice, 1537/38, which survives in only 1 copy), complete with the extensive commentaries and historical additions in parts 2 and 3. The text is based primarily on an Arabic manuscript acquired by Pierre de Cluny and Bernard de Clairvaux in Toledo in the 12th century. De Cluny had it translated into Latin by the Englishman Robert of Ketton, also in Toledo, who completed his translation in 1143. Martin Luther acquired a copy of Ketton's 400-year-old translation and had Theodor Bibliander edit and publish it. It was a remarkable pioneering effort to make the text of the Quran available and readable among Western scholars. It long remained nearly the only source for any European who wished to study the Quran. Part 2 contains a compilation of earlier writings about Islam and the Quran, some printed in Greek and Latin parallel texts, including writings by Savonarola and Nicolaus Cusanus. The third part contains writings about the Ottomans, Islam, and Tamerlane's Mongol invasion.

The present copy has the first edition of five short works by Philo of Alexandria, a Jewish philosopher in classical Greece, bound after the text of the Quran in volume 1. It includes a work about Hebrew names, perhaps considered valuable to scholars studying the Quran.

With 3 early owners' inscriptions on the title-page. With a few worm holes in the gutter margin of the last few leaves of both volumes and occasional minor water stains or other minor blemishes. Otherwise in very good condition. The binding has some worm damage in the spine but is otherwise also very good. The first Latin edition of the Quran and the source for nearly all early Western Quranic studies.

Ad 1: VD 16, K2584; USTC 674633; cf. Göllner 1792–1793; ad 2: VD16, P2490; USTC 683921.

The first printed translation of the Qur'an

181. [QURAN]. Machumetis Saracenorum principis, eiusque successorum vitae, ac doctrina, ipseque Alcoran.

[Basel, Johann Oporinus & Nikolaus Brylinger, 1543]. 2° (215 × 306 mm).

With: (2) **JOHN VI KANTAKUZENOS**. Contra Mahometicam fidem christiana & orthodoxa assertio.

Basel, J. Oporinus, 1543. Contemporary half calf over wooden boards, signed and dated "PAZL 1659". € 45 000

First edition of the first-ever printed Qur'an translation. "The text of this Latin version is based upon an Arabic manuscript acquired by Pierre de Cluny and Bernard de Clairvaux in Toledo in the 12th c. Pierre de Cluny charged the Englishman Robert von Kent, also

in Toledo, with translating the ms. into Latin. Four hundred years later, Martin Luther had a copy of this text, and he commissioned Theodor Bibliander to publish it. Apart from this version, Bibliander used three other mss. he had managed to discover. However, the finished print sheets as well as the set type were seized by the Basel authorities on 1 July 1542. Prolonged negotiations ensued, and Oporinus was arrested on 30 August and imprisoned briefly. It was only the emphatic intervention by Luther and Melanchthon that prevented the work from being destroyed. On 7 December, the Basel council permitted the book to be published under the condition that neither the name of the city nor that of the printer be stated. Luther was compelled to contribute a preface, and the book must be sold in Wittenberg only” (cf. Enay).

Bound with the first edition of Emperor John Kantakuzenos’ discussion of Islamic teachings and the life of Muhammad. Both works are rather clean; worming (especially near beginning and end of the volume) has been professionally repaired. Binding somewhat rubbed and bumped as well as wormed. A similar binding is described in the “Festschrift Otto Schäfer”, p. 434: both bear the initials of Placidus Hieber, abbot (1640–78) of Lambach monastery and famous not only for the Baroque splendour of his rule, but also for his death (he was poisoned by his cook). Rare: the last copy in the trade was that in the Burrell collection (sold at Sotheby’s, Oct 15, 1999).

VD 16, ZV 18456. Adams M 1889 (?). BM-STC German 479. Graesse IV, 43. Cf. Göllner 1792–93 and Benzing, Luther, 2766–68 (variants); Enay 102 (2nd ed. Basel 1550). – John Kantakuzenos: VD 16 J 376. Adams J 261. IA 131.339. Göllner 802.



The oldest complete translation of the Qur’an into a European vernacular

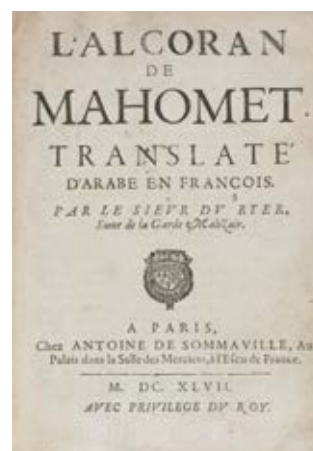
182. [QURAN]. RYER, André du. L’Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d’Arabe en François.

Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1647. 4°. Contemp. full French speckled calf with gilt tooling and title label on spine, dentelles on inner covers. € 6500

Rare first edition of “the oldest complete translation of the Qur’an into a European vernacular” (Encyclopedia of the Qur’an), in a handsome copy. Du Ryer’s work served as the basis for further translations of the Qur’an into English, German, Dutch, and Russian, and was instrumental in introducing Europeans to the tenets of the Muslim faith. The translator’s introduction briefly summarizes the Muslim religion for Christian readers, noting customs such as Ramadan, circumcision, the practice of having up to four wives, the significance of Mecca and Medina, Sufi brotherhoods and wandering ascetics, and finally the Islamic recognition of Jesus as a prophet but not the son of God. A prayer printed in Arabic is included on the verso of leaf e².

“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 [...] The deprecatory tone present in the introductory chapter [...] can be understood as an attempt at camouflage” (Encyclopedia of the Qur’an).

Extremities and joints professionally repaired. Internally fresh and clean, a very good copy with 19th-c. engr. bookplate of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., on front pastedown (one of the Sheffield baronets, likely the 4th, 1786–1862).



Chauvin X, p. 126. Schmurrer 427. Füick 74. Brunet III, 1309. Encyclopedia of the Qur’an V, 347.

The first edition of the first English translation of the Quran

183. [QURAN]. [ROSS, Alexander (translator)]. The Alcoran of Mahomet, translated out of Arabique into French ... and newly Englished, for the satisfaction of all that desire to look into the Turkish vanities.

London, 1649. Small 4° (17.5 × 13.5 cm). 18th-century calf, rebacked and with new endpapers. € 8500

First edition of the first English translation of the Quran. The translation is generally ascribed to the Scottish clergyman and translator Alexander Ross (ca. 1590–1654), because a small text included at the end bears his name. Ross didn’t know Arabic, and based his translation entirely on the French translation of 1647 by the orientalist and diplomat André du Ryer (ca. 1580–1660), thus

inevitably incorporating Du Ryer's faults and misinterpretations. The book starts with a preface by the translator to "the Christian reader", followed by the preface of the French translation by Du Ryer and "a summary of the religion of the Turks": a brief treatise on Islamic worship, prayers, pilgrimage and the Ramadan. It continues with some recommendations, a table listing the Quran's chapters, and full text of the Quran. At the end is added "The life and death of Mahomet" and a text entitled "A needfull caveat or admonition for them who desire to know what use may be of, or if there be danger in reading the *Alcoran*", mentioning Alexander Ross as the author. This text, the preface and even the translation itself are interesting sources of the English or perhaps western view of Islam in the 17th century.

With marginal annotations and underscoring in black ink in English, and a, slightly shaved, early owner's inscription at the head of the title-page. Title-page thumbed and slightly stained in the inner gutter, slightly browned throughout, margins slightly thumbed, and a tiny wormhole in the margin of the last 50 pages. Overall in good condition. Binding rubbed along the extremities, but still in very good condition.

ESTC R200453; N. Matar, *Islam in Britain, 1558–1685*, pp. 80–81.



*The only readily available Arabic edition of the Qur'an before 1834,
possibly owned by the orientalist Ludovici Marucci*

184. [QURAN]. HINCKELMANN, Abraham, ed. Al-Coranus s. lex Islamitica Muhammedis.

Hamburg, "officina Schultzio-Schilleriana" [= the widow of Gottfried Schultz & Benjamin Schiller], 1694. 4°. With woodcut Arabic half-title. Set in roman, italic and Arabic types with incidental fraktur, Greek and Hebrew. Contemporary vellum.

€ 18 000

First and only edition of Hinckelmann's Arabic text of the Qur'an, the second edition of the Arabic Qur'an, the first actually available to readers and the only convenient edition before 1834, with a 36-page Latin introduction by the editor making extensive reference to the earlier literature. The first complete Arabic edition of the Qur'an was printed at Venice ca. 1537/38, intended for distribution in the Middle East, but the entire edition was thought to have been destroyed until one copy turned up in the 1980s. Hinckelmann's edition was therefore the first edition available to European scholars, missionaries or Islamic readers. It was followed by Ludovico Marracci's Arabic and Latin edition published at Padua in 1698, whose two folio volumes and extensive (anti-Islamic) commentary made it both expensive and inconvenient to use. The editions published at St Petersburg (from 1789) and Kazan (from 1803) for the use of Islamic groups in the Russian Empire were almost unknown in Europe, so the present edition remained the primary source for European knowledge of the Qur'an for 140 years, until Flügel's 1834 Leipzig edition.



With two contemporary or near contemporary owner's inscriptions, including "H[?]. C.

Maraccu/ii" on a free endleaf. Possibly the present copy was owned by the well-known Italian orientalist and professor of Arabic Ludovico Maracci (1612–1700), who edited the first scholarly published Quran in Arabic along with an accurate Latin translation. In very good condition, with an occasional minor spot, a faint marginal water stain in 10 leaves near the end and the paper very slightly browned, and only slightly trimmed, preserving an occasional deckle. The binding is somewhat rubbed and stained but still good.

Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab world* 33; *Philologia orientalis* 360; Schnurrer 376; VD17, 7:707063Q & 3:314172A.



With the Latin text of Luigi Marracci, the first accurate Latin translation

185. QURAN. Mohammedia filii Abdallae pseudo-prophetae Fides Islamitica, i.e. Al-Coranus.

Leipzig, Lanckisch, 1721. 8°. Title page printed in red and black. Contemp. full vellum.

€ 3500

First printing thus. This edition by 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 Quran (including a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed). “It was a considerable progress that the Quran, much maligned by so scholars 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.

With the genealogy of the Prophet

186. QURAN. 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. € 6500

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.



From a famous private collection

187. [QURAN]. [A splendid illuminated Quran manuscript].

Iran, AH 1204 [1783 AD]. 8° (14.8 × 9 cm) Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 19 lines per page, written in a neat Naskhi script in black ink with diacritics in red, margins ruled in gold and colours. Gold discs or florets between verses, sura headings written in white within gilt cartouches flanked by panels with alternating floral motifs in gold and various colours. Brown morocco with flap and giltstamped borders and central ornaments. € 25 000



Splendid pocket-size Qur’an. Marginal section markers in white naskh on gold ground within polychrome flower blossom, opening double-page frontispiece richly illuminated in lapis lazuli blue, green, red, pink, and gold, the text within cloud bands in gold.

Hinge tender between the first two pages, some light marginal fingering, otherwise in perfect condition. From the library of the scientists and collectors Crawford Fairbanks Failey (1900–81) and Gertrude Van Wagenen (1893–1978), who performed research at Yale and Johns Hopkins in the fields of medical chemistry and biology.

A miniature leaf-shaped Qur'an

188. QURAN. A miniature leaf-shaped Qur'an, copied by Mohammad Saleh Taom Zadeh, in Arabic.

Turkey, dated 1248 AH (1832/33).

€ 35 000

An enchanting miniature Qur'an in an unusual decoupe leaf-shaped style with jagged edges on dark green paper. While the Tuba tree is not actually mentioned in the Qur'an, it is commonly believed to be that which grows in Janna, the Islamic understanding of Paradise, and its leaves stand behind the shape of the delicate 'leaves' in this unusual codex. The use of silver and the presentation of the entire Qur'an in two tiny columns which mimic the veins of a real leaf, point to the quality of this manuscript and the wealth of the patron who commissioned it. Only two comparable Qurans have appeared on the open market in the last few years: both at Sotheby's, 19 October 1994, lot 57, and 24 April 1996, lot 18.



One of the earliest scholarly Quran editions conforming to modern standards

189. QURAN. Corani arabice.

Leipzig, Karl Tauchnitz, 1837. 8°. Printed in red and black throughout. Contemp. green half calf with gilt spine and marbled boards.

€ 2500

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 exploration of the flora of the Middle East

190. RAUWOLF, Leonhard. Beschreibung der Reyß [...], so er [...] gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer [...] nicht ohne Mühe und grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht.

Frankfurt am Main, Christoph Rab, 1582. 4°. Title page printed in red and black. With 3 woodcut title vignettes (including one showing a camel). Contemp. blindstamped brown calf with 2 clasps.

€ 8500

Rare second edition, printed in the year of the first edition: a German description of a three-year journey to Palestine and the Near East by the botanist Rauwolf (1535–96), with many authentic and reliable observations, also about the people and customs and of the difficulties of travel. His description of the preparation of coffee in Aleppo was the first such report by a European. "Highly influential travel account by the learned Augsburg physician and botanist who journeyed to Jerusalem in the years 1573 to 1576. The 8th chapter of part I contains the celebrated descriptions of the coffee drink and of the coffee berry [...]. Rauwolf's account of coffee as a social drink of the East is thought to be the earliest in a printed book" (Hünersdorff/H. 11, 1221). "He was the first modern botanist to collect and describe the flora of the regions east of the Levantine coast" (Norman). An illustrated edition expanded by a fourth part was published at Lauingen the following year.

Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Title page remargined, showing some fingerstaining; occasional slight brown- and waterstaining; a few contemporary marginalia near the end.

VD 16, ZV 12969. Adams R 188. Pritzel 7430. Cf. Norman 1782. Not in BM-STC German.



*First English edition of Rauwolf's famous travels in the Middle East,
with extracts from several other accounts relating to Arabia*

191. RAY, John. A collection of curious travels & voyages. In two tomes. The first containing Dr. Leonhart Rauwolff's itinerary into the Eastern countries ... The second taking in many parts of Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, Arabia Felix, and Petræa, Ethiopia, the Red-Sea, &c. ... To which are added, three catalogues of such trees, shrubs, and herbs as grow in the Levant.

London, printed for R. Smith and B. Walford, printers to the Royal Society, 1693. 2 "tomes" (the first in 2 "parts") in 1 volume as intended. 8°. With 2 small woodcuts in the text. Contemporary sprinkled calf, gold-tooled spine, blind-tooled boards. € 7500

First edition of a highly interesting collection of voyages to and in the Middle East and North Africa, edited and translated by the great English botanist John Ray (1627–1705), also a pioneer of classification systems in general. Volume one contains the first English translation of Leonard Rauwolf's *Aigentliche Beschreibung der Reiß ... inn die Morgenländer* (1582), describing his travels in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, the Holy Land and the Ottoman Empire. Rauwolf was the first Western traveller to describe coffee, and his description played an important role in the introduction of coffee into Europe. The second volume contains extracts from accounts of travels in the Middle East and North Africa by Pierre Belon, John Greaves, George Wheeler, Thomas Smith and some others. It includes a narrative of a caravan journey from Cairo to Mecca, a journey through Arabia and a detailed description of Mecca. Added are three catalogues by Ray of Oriental plants growing in Syria, Crete and Egypt, as well as the 3-page "Catalogue of books printed for, and are[!] to be sold by Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, ... 1693.", not in all copies.

With several owner's inscriptions and bookplates. All but the first few and last few quires somewhat browned, occasional faint water stains, otherwise in good condition. Interesting collection of voyages, compiled by the great botanist John Ray.

Blackmer 1397; Cat. Lindley Lib. 365; Hünersdorff, pp. 1225–1226; Keynes, John Ray 92.



Monumental gazetteer of modern Iran

192. RAZMARA, Haji Ali. Farhang-e joghrafia Iran.

Artash, 1328–1332 SH (1949–1953 AD). 2°. 10 vols. Vol. 1 red half cloth with printed boards, vols. 2–10 blue cloth. With altogether 65 maps, of which 59 folding, several plates, portrait and a few text illustrations. € 7500

An important standard work of Persian topography: H. A. Razmara's monumental gazetteer, or geographical dictionary, of modern Iran, "compiled and published in ten volumes by the Geography Department of Iran's Military Staff during the years 1328–1332 Sh./1949–1953. The [...] work provides an extensive amount of geographical, environmental and rural settlements" (Yeroushalmi, p. 81). In Farsi throughout.

Paper somewhat browned; spine of vol 4 sunned. Some notes in pencil. Collection stamps "ex libris eurasisticis Dr. Jan von Loon, Herlenii". An uncommon set.



*Radical critique of European overseas expansion in 10 volumes.
Extremely rare second Dutch edition*

193. RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François. Wysgeerige en staatkundige geschiedenis van de bezittingen en den koophandel der Europeaanen, in de beide Indiën.

Amsterdam, Matthijs Schalekamp, 1792–1803. 10 volumes bound as 9. 8°. With 2 different engraved author's portraits, 8 engraved plates (5 as frontispieces), 12 engraved folding maps and 23 letterpress folding tables. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 7500



Second copy located, of the second edition of the Dutch translation of an extensive and widely published radical critique of European overseas expansion, written by the French author Guillaume Thomas François Raynal (1713–1796) in collaboration with figures associated with the *Encyclopédie*, above all the famous French philosopher Denis Diderot (1713–1784). The contents are partly based on travel accounts and data gathered from an unprecedented number of government documents, furnished by a network of officials and informants in all the colonial powers. “The book was condemned by the French Parliament and church dignitaries because of its attacks on the clergy and on European civilized peoples for their conduct and policies towards the natives in the Indies. This work is very comprehensive in its scope: it relates to trade in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and India, the conquests of the Portuguese and the Dutch in the East Indies and Asia, Spanish conquests in the Americas, the West Indies, the Portuguese conquest of Brazil, and the English and French colonies in North America” (Hill, p. 250). With bookplates. Some sentences are occasionally checked off. In very good condition, with the leaves only slightly trimmed at the foot. Binding slightly rubbed and a bit worn at the extremities, but also very good. Attractive set of “one of the books which most influenced the French Revolution” (Borba de Moraes).

WorldCat (1 copy); cf. *Borba de Moraes*, p. 700; *Hill* 1426; *Sabin* 68116; *STCN* (8 copies of the first Dutch ed., incl. 6 incomplete).

In Defence of the Prophet

194. [REFLECTIONS]. Reflections on Mohammedism, and the conduct of Mohammed. London, J. Roberts, 1735. 8°.

With: (2) **HENLEY, John.** The Lord, He is God: or, The Atheist Tormented, by Sure Prognosticks of Hell Fire. London, J. Roberts, 1730.

(3) **[LEWIS, Thomas].** The nature of hell, the reality of hell-fire, and the eternity of hell-torments. London, J. Hooke & T. Bickerton, 1720]. Wanting 4 pp. of prelimns including the title.

(4) **[OAKES, Abraham].** The doctrine of hell-torments distinctly and impartially discussed. London, J. Noon, 1738.

(5) **[FLUDGER, John].** The absolute and proper eternity of hell torments fully proved. London, T. Gardner, 1739.

(6) **PHILELEUTHERUS DUBLINIENSIS [i.e., Patrick DELANY].** Reflections upon polygamy, and the encouragement given to that practice in the scriptures of the Old Testament. London, J. Roberts, 1737.

(7) **[BOOTH, George, Earl of Warrington].** Considerations upon the institution of marriage. London, John Whiston, 1739.

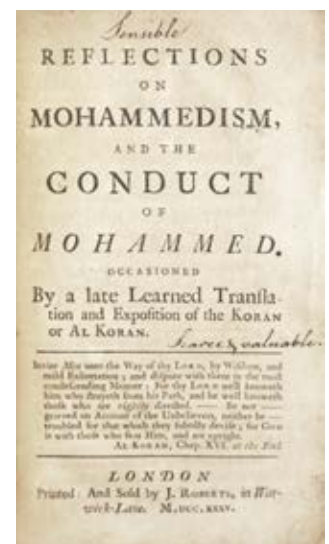
(8) **[CLARKE, Alured].** An essay towards the character of her late majesty Caroline, queen-consort of Great Britain, &c. London, J. & P. Knapton, 1738.

(9) **[HILDROP, John].** A letter to a member of Parliament, containing a proposal for bringing in a bill to revise, amend or repeal certain obsolete statutes, commonly called the ten commandments.

London, R. Minors, 1738. Contemporary full calf, gilt.

€ 8500

Only edition; rare: an apology of Islam and its Prophet. The anonymous author counts among those “interested in revising ‘imposture’ theories by recasting Mahomet in a positive, Greco-Roman republican mold – a wise ‘Arabian legislator’ [...] [This work,] occasioned by Sale’s translation of the Qur’an, suggests that Islam anticipates the Protestant Reformation: Mahomet ‘laid the foundations of a general and thorough Reformation, Conversion, and Re-Union in ages to come’” (H. Garcia, *Islam and the English Enlightenment, 1670–1840* [2011], p. 256). From the beginning the author cautions that “no disputes ought to be conducted with more temper and moderation than those about religion, but, unluckily, none have been managed with such warmth, bitterness, and inequality” (p. 1); he defends the Prophet against unjust accusations levelled against him by his Christian detractors and



closes with the admonition that young British scholars of theology would do well “to apply themselves, among their other exercises, to the study of the oriental tongues, which, upon an impartial survey of the present state of religion, seems to claim much of their attention” (p. 53f).

Bound with this are eight other English theological works (all first or only editions) concerned with hell-fire and heresies, several written with a decidedly free-thinking slant.

Binding severely rubbed and bumped; hinges cracked. Various browned throughout with occasional staining; contemporary handwritten table of contents on loose flyleaf; second flyleaf clipped with a handwritten title “A Vol. of scarce & curious Tracts” on verso; first title page has 19th century ownership stamp “R. Blackwell”.

ESTC T91614. Chauvin XI, 680 (note).

Islamic texts on the Christian crusades

195. 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 ...

[Paris], Imprimerie Royale, 1829. 8°. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 6500



First edition of a work on Islamic texts on 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.

With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Hage Chahine 3963; not in Blackmer.

First edition

196. REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Fragments arabes et persans inédits relatifs à l’Inde, antérieurement au XI^e siècle de l’ère chrétienne.

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 8°. Contemporary tree roan, gilt decorated smooth spine, black label. Marbled endpapers. € 1500

First edition. Contains extracts from Modjmel-Altevvarykh, from Shah-Nameh Nos, from the work on India by Albyrouny, a short extract from Beladori. The texts are in Arabic and Persian, with their French translation. The editor Reinaud was professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Languages. The work ends with a “Lettre à M. Reinaud, au sujet des monnaies des rois de Kaboul” (letter to Mr. Reinaud, on the subject of currencies of the Kabul kings) signed by Adrien de Longpérier.

Title pages browned; occasional foxing.

Bibliotheca orientalis 717. Hage Chahine, Levant, 3966.



By the painter of “The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia”

197. ROBERTS, David, painter (1796–1864). Autograph letter signed.

[London], 13 August 1844. 8°. 1 p. on bifolium.

€ 950

To Charles Beyer: “With great pleasure, I am my Dear Sir / Yours truly / David Roberts R.A.”.



A coloured issue of Roberts's monumental views of the Middle East

198. ROBERTS, David. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia ... [And:] Egypt & Nubia, from drawings made on the spot ... With historical descriptions by William Brockedon.

London, F. G. Moon, 1842–1849. 6 volumes. Large 2° (61 × 45,5 cm). The “Holy Land” with lithographed portrait of Roberts, 3 hand-coloured lithographed titles and 120 hand-coloured lithographed plates. “Egypt” with 3 hand-coloured lithographed titles, 121 hand-coloured lithographed plates and 1 engraved map. Magnificent uniform contemporary citron morocco, bound by John Wright, gold-stamped sides and spine, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. € 450 000

An extraordinary set, comprising both of Roberts's monumental works on the Middle East, both in their first and most desirable hand-coloured issues. “One of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing and ... the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph” (Abbey), these works were originally published in three states: as an ordinary tinted edition, a hand-coloured deluxe issue in loose proofs, and the present — combining the virtues of both —, the almost unobtainable hand-coloured and luxuriously bound issue, which the publisher offered at a tenfold price of the regular issue. Roberts's masterpiece was issued in 41 parts over seven years, beautifully lithographed by Louis Haghe. The palette of colouring is consistent with the colouring of the “on card” issue, and the strictly contemporary binding confirms the age of the hand colouring.

David Roberts (1796–1864) departed in August 1839 for Alexandria and spent the remainder of the year in Cairo and visiting the major tombs and sites of Egypt. The following February he journeyed to the Holy Land, making stops in Suez, Mount Sinai and Petra. He spent time in Gaza before entering Jerusalem and concluded his tour by spending several months visiting the biblical sites of the Holy Land. Roberts returned to England at the end of 1839 and submitted his drawings to F. G. Moon in 1840. Both the exhibition of his original watercolours and the subsequent published work were an immediate success and confirmed his reputation as an architectural and landscape artist of the highest order.

From the collection of the Duke of Northumberland.

Abbey, p. 341.

Rare coloured copy of Roberts's work on the Middle East

199. ROBERTS, David. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia [...]. (And:) Egypt & Nubia, from drawings made on the spot.

London, F. G. Moon, 1842–1849. Large 2° (620 × 465 mm). 6 volumes bound in 4. Portrait of Roberts on India paper, 6 hand coloured titles and 241 superb hand coloured plates and 2 maps, with accompanying leaves of text, complete. Handsomely leather bound in half period morocco over marbled boards. All edges gilt. Binding by the London master Bennett Eedy (1799–1862) with his stamp to endpapers. € 150 000

Both of Roberts' monumental works on the Middle East: a finely bound, coloured set of the standard folio edition. "One of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing and [...] the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph" (Abbey, p. 341). Roberts' masterpiece was issued in 41 parts over seven years, beautifully lithographed by Louis Haghe.

In August 1839 Roberts departed for Alexandria and spent the remainder of the year in Cairo and visiting the major tombs and sites of Egypt. The following February he journeyed to the Holy Land, making stops in Suez, Mount Sinai and Petra. He spent time in Gaza before entering Jerusalem and concluded his tour by spending several months visiting the Biblical sites of the Holy Land. Roberts returned to England at the end of 1839 and submitted his drawings to F. G. Moon in 1840. Moon arranged to bring out a volume of Scripture history, paying Roberts £3000 for the copyright of the sketches and for overseeing Haghe's efforts. Both the exhibition of his original watercolours and the subsequent published work were an immediate success and confirmed his reputation as an architectural and landscape artist of the highest order.

Bookseller label of James Rimell, London, to pastedown. While not strictly contemporary with the date of issue, the colour in the present copy would appear to have been applied within the nineteenth century. The binder has altered the positioning of some of the plates to accommodate the original six volumes within the four-volume format. A very clean copy, occasionally showing the barest traces of foxing. A stunning set, and an economical alternative to the near-unobtainable luxury copies in hand colour issued by the publisher (a recent example, unbound in loose sheets, commanded \$242 500 at Christie's in 2012).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 176. Abbey Travel II, 272 & 385. Tooley 401. Lipperheide Ma 27. Cf. Hiler 753. The Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Art" (illustration).



*Stunning double-tinted views of the Middle East,
after drawings made in 1838 and 1839, with 250 plates*

200. ROBERTS, David, George CROLY and William BROCKEDON. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia.

London, Day & son (vol. 3: New York, D. Appleton & Co.), 1855–1856. 6 volumes bound as 3. Imperial 8° (30 × 22 cm). With 250 numbered plates (including 6 tinted lithographed title-pages, 2 stone-engraved maps and 239 tinted and double-tinted lithographed and 2 chromolithographed views). Contemporary, richly gold-tooled reddish-brown morocco, gold-tooled turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt and gauffered edges. With thin paper guard leaves facing each plate. € 18 000



Second edition, with reduced illustrations but with more of them double-tinted or chromolithographed, of one of the most splendid and historically important visual records of the Middle East, after drawings by David Roberts (1796–1864) from the sketches he made from life during his travels through what are now Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon in 1838 and 1839. His views also provide a very detailed visual record of many sites that were afterward destroyed or disturbed. His views of the modern cities also preserve records of both their architecture and their daily life and he shows spectacular landscapes in the mountains, around the Dead Sea and along the Nile and the Jordan.

In very good condition, with occasional light foxing, mostly on the backs of the plates, and with a faint marginal water stain in the lower outside corner of many plates in volumes 3 and 4, not approaching the printed image. The inside front hinge of the second volume as bound has separated from the book block and the bindings show some wear at the hinges and extremities, but they are otherwise also very good. 250 mostly tinted and double-tinted lithographs providing stunning early views of the Middle East.

Abbey, Travel 388 (lacking vols. 5–6); Blackmer 1432 note; Gay 25; Hiler, p. 205; cf. Lipperheide, Lc 12 & Ma 27 (1842–1849 ed.); Tooley 401–402 (1842–1849 ed.).

Egypt and Nubia in 45 early drawings and squeezes, preserving images of sculptures and inscriptions

201. ROBERTSON, William. Egypt & Nubia.

Cairo [and elsewhere in Egypt and Nubia], 1838–1839. 2° (48 × 36.5 cm). Album containing 42 pencil and other drawings (a few partly coloured) and 3 squeezes, some on the album leaves and some loosely inserted, mostly of ancient Egyptian and Nubian architecture, sculpture, bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions, but also with a few botanical drawings and landscapes with buildings. Most have English-language captions in brown ink and are signed and dated 1838 to 1839. New black half morocco, using mid-19th-century marbled paper for the sides.

€ 45 000



An album of drawings (and squeezes of bas reliefs) made by William Robertson on a journey from Cairo in December 1838 down the Nile into Nubia, reaching as far south as the present-day Egyptian-Sudanese border region, including the temples of Abu Simbel, in January 1839, then returning via Philae, Karnak and other sites to Thebes in February 1839. They give very detailed views of numerous buildings, sculptures, bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions, as well as more distant views of landscapes with buildings and three botanical drawings. Since many of the ancient Egyptian sites have been looted and damaged over the years, these early drawings and squeezes provide an important record of what was there in 1838/39 and how it was situated, before the first photographs were made. While Robertson made most of his drawings on site, he drew the Temple at Luxor after a drawing by Achille Émile Prisse d'Avennes (1807–1879) who began exploring and drawing the ancient Egyptian sites in 1836 and published many of his drawings in 1847. A few of the original album leaves are now detached and may have been removed by the artist himself. One inserted drawing is severely foxed and one inserted floor plan is rather dirty, but in general the drawings are in very good condition.



The seminal work of the father of Italian Egyptology

202. ROSELLINI, Ippolito.

I monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia.

Pisa, Niccolò Capurro, 1832–1844. 3 atlas vols. and 9 text vols. Atlas vols.: Royal 2° (747 × 554 mm). Half-title, 395 engr. plates (of which 137 are in original hand colour). Contemp. green half morocco on seven raised bands with giltstamped cover borders, double giltstamped spine labels and elaborately gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. Text vols.: 4° (164 × 243 mm). With 18 folding plates and 44 full-page plates. Contemp. half vellum with ms. spine title and marbled covers. € 185 000

Massive, extremely rare set of the “Monumenti” by Ippolito Rosellini (1800–43), the father of Italian Egyptology and one of the field’s leading scholars of his age. The plates, many of which are splendidly coloured, depict Egyptian murals, architectural views, and plans of tombs. The monumental set, divided into antique, profane, and religious monuments, was the result of an Egyptian expedition undertaken in 1828 with his teacher and friend Jean François Champollion, jointly funded by King Charles x of France and Leopold II of Tuscany (to which latter ruler the entire work is dedicated). Together with the works of Champollion and Lepsius, this is one of the pre-eminent coloured-plate publications of the 19th century.

A little browned in places (more pronounced near end of 3rd vol.); two plates creased in the blank margins. Embossed library stamp of the Wigan Free Public Library on title page. The text volumes (in three departments: Monumenti storici, civili, and del culto) are bound in unsophisticated half vellum, an untrimmed and wide-margined set showing occasional foxing and marginalia.

Extremely rare; a single complete copy with all plates in auction records of the last decades (Sotheby’s, 10 May 2011: £169 250).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 182. Gay 2218. Hiler 759. Brunet IV, 1393. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

203. [ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY]. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

London, John Murray, 1831–1880 [–1881]. 56 volumes (vols. 1–L in 51 volumes and 5 volumes of indices). Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

With:

(2) Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

London: Edward Stanford, 1857–1878. Vols. 1–xxii. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(3) Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography.

London: Edward Stanford, 1879–1892. Vols. 1–xiv. Title to first volume torn and laid down, map and facing p.664 of text damaged. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(4) Supplementary Papers of the Royal Geographical Society.

London: John Murray, 1886–1890. Vols. 1–iv. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(5) The Geographical Journal including the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

London: R.G.S., 1893–1948. Vols. 1–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 RGS 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 RGS, and their accounts, often with accompanying maps, contributed enormously to the western interest in the economy and geography of these regions. Macro’s “Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula” – the only major attempt to date to itemize the most important publications on the Arab World – draws heavily on the papers published in the Journal of the RGS, especially for 19th century descriptions of the Arabian Gulf and its inhabitants.

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.

Profusely illustrated

204. RUSSELL, M[ichael]/ and James B. FRASER. Länder-Gemälde des Orients.

Pest & Leipzig, C. A. Hartleben, 1840. Small 8°. 8 parts in 2 vols. Egypt: 11 plates and a folding map. Palestine: 9 plates and a folding map. Persia: 12 plates, 1 text illustration and a folding map. Barbary: 1 frontispiece, 10 plates and a folding plate. Contemp. red marbled boards with giltstamped spine labels. € 3500



Uncommon, profusely illustrated series of sketches of the Middle East and Muslim Northern Africa (Egypt, Palestine, Persia, and the Barbary Coast), each in two parts, with maps of the respective regions. The illustrations include the famous portrait of Viceroy Muhammad Ali, after Forbin's 1818 drawing published in Mengin's "Histoire de l'Egypte". The map of Persia (bound head-over-heels) includes the northern coastline of the Arabian Peninsula, showing Bahrein and the Great Pearl Bank.

Some maps rather wrinkled. Occasional foxing due to paper, binding slightly bumped at extremities, but well-preserved on the whole. From the Library of count Ferenc Széchényi (1835–1908), grandson of the founder of the Hungarian National Library and National Museum in Budapest, with his ownership on the title page; additional bookplate of the Swiss theologian and educator Abraham Emanuel Fröhlich (1796–1865) on front pastedown.

OCLC 744721949.

Former translator for Napoleon's army in Egypt congratulates Louis XVIII

205. SABBÂGH, Michel. [Nasid tahani li-sa'adat al-kulli al-diyana Lwis al-tamin `asar malik Faransa wa-Nawar]. Cantique de Félicitation à Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne Louis le Désiré, Roi de France et de Navarre...

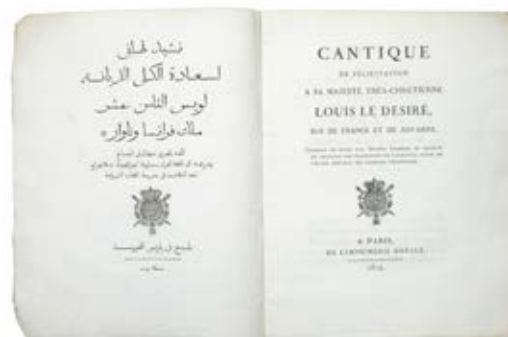
Paris Imprimerie Royale, 1814. Large 4°. Arabic text with French translation opposite. Contemporary blue marbled paper wrappers. € 5000

Rare congratulatory canticle to Louis XVIII of France, composed by Michel Sabbagh in Arabic and translated into French by Grangeret Lagrange, student of the Special School of Oriental Languages. One of the few works confirming the continuation of the production of texts in Arabic at the Imprimerie Royale, composed on the occasion of the First Restoration and the accession of Louis XVIII to the French throne.

Mihail ibn Niqula ibn Ibrahim al-Sabbag (1784–1816), whose name was francicized into Michel Sabbâgh, was of Palestinian origin. After completing his studies in Damascus, he moved to Cairo from amidst the Syrian Melkite community; during the Campaign of the Armée de l'Orient he was an interpreter for the French, and he followed them during the embarkation that followed the capitulation of Desaix. In Paris, Silvestre de Sacy involved Sabbâgh with his work, in 1807 he officially became copyist for the Imperial Library, and also created a translation service of Arabic texts into the French language.

Binding rubbed; slight rustmark to half-title; very clean altogether.

OCLC 11873620. Cf. Fück 143; GAL II, 479 (for Sabbagh).



*42 stories from Sa'di's Persian Gulistan in Dutch:
only copy located of only edition of this translation*

206. [SA'DI SHIRAZI]. Nieuwe oostersche fabelen.

Amsterdam, heirs of the widow of Jacobus van Egmont, [1770]. 8°. Contemporary red half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. *Sold*

Only copy located of the first and only edition of an anonymous Dutch translation of 42 stories from Sa'di's *Gulistan*, also known as *The rose garden*, "probably the single most influential work of prose in the Persian tradition" (Encyclopædia Iranica). Completed in 1258, Sa'di's *Gulistan* is a collection of stories and poems dealing with the major issues in human existence, and includes personal anecdotes such as the story of a trip to Mecca included in the present edition. The existence of the present Dutch translation has been recorded in the literature based on contemporary notices of its publication, but no copy had been located. Dohmen's recent study of eastern stories in the 18th-century Netherlands, for example, could only refer to the announcement in the 1770 *Vaderlandsche letter-oefeningen*. Notices of its publication also appeared in Dutch newspapers in Haarlem (27 February 1770) and Groningen (3 March 1770).

With mostly marginal water stains throughout and occasional minor foxing, but still in good condition. The binding slightly soiled and rubbed, but also good.

Dohmen, In de schaduw van de Scherazade (no copy located); Oprechte Haerlemsche courant (27 February 1770); Oprechte Groninger courant (3 March 1770); Vaderlandsche letter-oefeningen, 4, part 1 (1770), p. 236.



First Spanish edition of a detailed history of the Ottoman Emperors to 1644



207. SAGREDO, Giovanni. *Memorias historicas de los Monarcas Othomanos, que escriuió en lengua Toscana ... Traduzidas en Castellano por Don Francisco de Olivares Murillo, ...*

Madrid, Juan Garcia Infanzón, 1684. 2°. 18th-century tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 7000

First Spanish edition of a detailed history of the Ottoman Emperors, by the Venetian historian and diplomat Giovanni Sagredo (1616–1696), first published in Italian in 1673. It is arranged chronologically, covering the Emperors from 1300 to 1644 and is especially valuable for the later period: from Suleiman the Magnificent (ruled 1520–1566) to Ibrahim (ruled 1640–1648). The translator dedicated it to Mariana of Austria (1634–1696), Queen consort of Philip IV of Spain. With early owner's inscription of Bernate de Mello, "Aluim.", on the title-page and first page of the text. With a tear in 1 leaf repaired and the lost corner of another restored, without loss of text, water stains at the foot of a few leaves and an occasional spot, but generally in good condition and with generous margins. A detailed history of the Ottoman Emperors to 1644.

CCPB 000040713-5; Palau 284935; cf. *Atabey 1079 (1673 Italian ed.)*.

Guide to reading the Quran

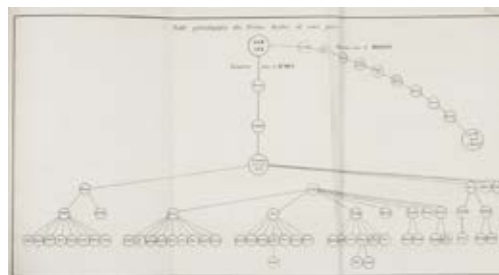
208. SALE, George and Louis Charles SOLVET (translator). *Introduction a la lecture du Coran ou discours préliminaire de la version Anglaise ...*

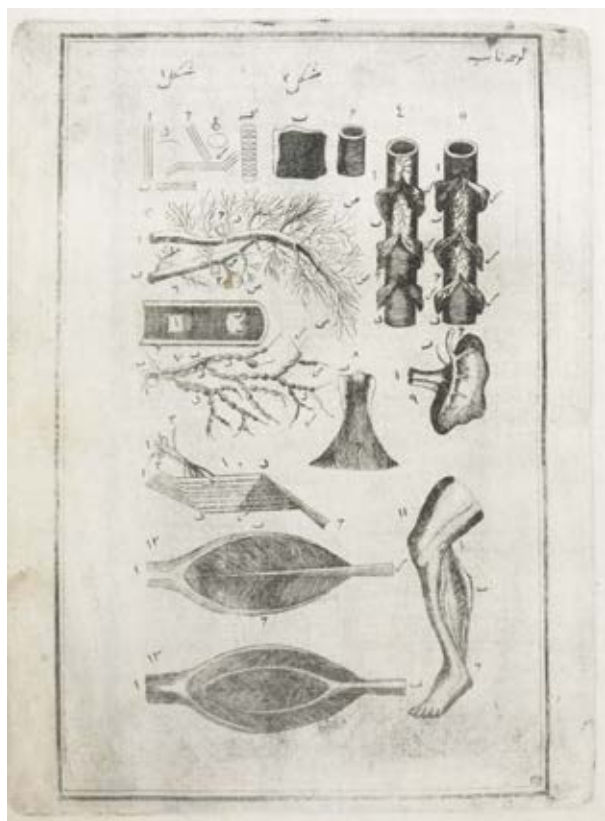
Algiers, Bastide; Paris, Édouard Legrand, 1846. 8°. With 3 lithographed genealogical tables (2 folding). Contemporary green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 3750

First edition of a new French translation of a guide to reading the Quran. It was written by the English orientalist George Sale (1697–1736), as a "preliminary discourse" accompanying his translation of the Quran into English, first published in 1734. Sale starts with the historical background in which Islam emerged, the Jahiliyyah (age of ignorance), the role of Christianity, Judaism and other religions in Arabia, etc. He continues with the history of the origin of the Quran, when and how it was written down, and the various editions and translations. The majority on the book deals with the doctrines and precepts of the Quran, how to interpret certain passages, and how the precepts are put into practice.

With some occasional staining, plates slightly creased, otherwise in very good condition. Binding only slightly rubbed along the extremities.

Catalogue of Arabic books in the British Museum I, cols. 923–924.





*One of the earliest Turkish medical works
to draw on Paracelsian science*

209. SANI-ZADE Mehmed Ataullah. [Hamse-i Sani-zade].

Kostantiniye (Istanbul), Tabhane-yi Sahane/Dar üt-Tibaat ül-Amire (Imperial School of Medicine), 1235 AH [= 1820 AD]. 2^o (208 × 289 mm). With 56 etched plates. Contemp. half calf with giltstamped spine and marbled covers.

€ 48 000

First edition of 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”), “Kitab 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 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. A five-volume Arabic edition appeared at Bulaq in 1828 by direct order of Mehmet Ali. 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.

Official and private moments in Dhahran

210. [SAUDI ARABIA—DHAHRAN]. Original photographs from the estate of Frank E. Patterson III, former coordinator, Home Ownership and Community Development.

Dhahran, early 1960s. 56 black-and-white photographs (gelatin silver prints), including 36 negatives. Measurements between 10 × 7 cm and 14 × 9 cm.

€ 5000

The present collection comprises a variety of photographs depicting official and private moments in Dhahran, including geological measurings, convoys, family life, and young Arabians at the beach.

After graduating from Harvard, Frank E. Patterson spent his early career in landscape architecture and land planning operations in the U.S. After WWII he joined the Ministry of Public Works in Kabul, Afghanistan, where he served nearly four years as Royal City Planning Architect-Engineer, followed by some years as consultant in housing and town planning for the U.S. State Department's Point IV Program in Beirut. His first office with Aramco, which he joined in 1958, was Dhahran District superintendent of Home Ownership and Community Development. In 1960 he was named coordinator of that function and in that capacity represented Saudi Arabia at the first International Seminar on Town Planning in the Arab World, held in Cairo. The lengthy list of local community developments in which he played a major role includes major expansions for Dhahran, Abaqiq, and Ras Tanura, the preparation of master town plans that have served to guide the physical development of Dammam, al-Khobar, Saihat, Qatif, Safwa, Madinat Abqaiq, Rakha and Rahimah, site selections and layout for Safaniya GOSP and camp and 'Udhailiyah and the installation of public water and sewer systems in Dammam and al-Khobar.



The early coinage of the Holy Land and Arabia, with 25 plates

211. SAULCY, Félicien (Felix) de. Numismatique de la Terre Sainte description des monnaies autonomes et impériales de la Palestine et de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, J. Rothschild (back of half-title: George Chamerot), 1874. 4°. With the title-page printed in red and black with a wood engraved decorative numismatic illustration and ca. 300 examples of historical coins on 25 numbered engraved plates by L. Dardel, all covered by pink tissue guards. Publisher's original printed paper wrappers. Sold

First edition of an often cited monograph on the early coinage of the Holy Land and Arabia by the French numismatist, orientalist and archaeologist Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de Saulcy (1807–1880). The work is divided into five parts, the first treats the coins of (Phoenician) Lebanon, followed by three parts on Palestine, and ending with Arabia. Title-page with embossed library stamp. Some foxing, otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed with all bolts unopened.

Bibl. Palaestinensis 1114; Gay 3596; Hage Chahine 4339.



Original photograph of the Kaaba by the “earliest Arabian photographer”

212. SAYYID ABD AL-GHAFFAR. [View of the big mosque during a samalat at the Ka'aba].

[Mecca, ca. 1885]. Vintage albumen print (24 × 18.7 cm), mounted on paperboard.

€ 5000



Original photograph, also distributed as plate 3 of Snouck Hurgronje's portfolio *Bilder aus Mekka* (Leiden 1889), which followed the publication of his much more common *Bilderatlas zu Mekka*. “In 1981 F.H.S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures ... ‘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’” (Peters, xiv f.).

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.

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

213. [SCHIEPATI, Giuseppe and Simone ASSEMANI]. Descrizione di alcune monete cufiche del Museo di Stefano de Mainoni.

Milan, Paolo Emilio Giusti, 1820. With 3 engraved plates.

With:

(2) [ASSEMANI, Simone]. Spiegazione di due rarissime medaglie cufiche della famiglia degli Omniadi appartenenti al Museo Majnoni in Milano.

Milan, Giulio Ferrario, 1818. 2° (244 × 341 mm). With 2 engravings.

(3) REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Lettre à M. le baron Silvestre de Sacy sur la collection des monuments orientaux de [...] comte de Blacas.

Paris, Firmin Didot, 1820. Original pink printed wrappers. 8°. All three within contemporary green boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 3500



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

In 1818, the orientalist Assemani, well known as an authority on Kufic coins through his “Museo Cufico Naniano” (1787) and, more recently, his treatise “Sopra le Monete Arabe effigiate” (1809), published his “Spiegazione”, a discussion of two rare Cufic coins in Stefano de Majnoni’s collection. Subsequently, Majnoni requested him to check a catalogue of his collection compiled by Giuseppe Schiepati. When Schiepati published the “Descrizione di alcune monete cufiche”, it was found to contain many unacknowledged contributions by Assemani, as well as extracts from his “Museo Cufico Naniano”.

The third work in the volume is a slim octavo brochure, composed by Reinaud as a letter to his teacher Silvestre de Sacy reporting on the Islamic collection of the French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre de Blacas. Eight years later Reinaud would publish his famous, lavishly produced two-volume catalogue “Description des monumens musulmans du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas”, which made his name.

Occasional insignificant browning; Reinaud’s work untrimmed, the folio works printed on large paper retaining very wide margins. From the library of Jean-Baptiste Alexandre Billard de Saint-Laumer (1814–92) with his collection drystamp to title page of “Descrizione”; the three plates interleaved with smaller sheets bearing numbered annotations, likely in his hand.

Assemani: Leitzmann 5. Achat 11216. OCLC 84477158. – Schiepati: Leitzmann 124. Brunet V, 199. Graesse VI, 301; I, 240. OCLC 52651290. – Reinaud: Leitzmann 114. OCLC 229903535.

Wouter Schouten’s travels in the east, with 43 engraved plates and references to Arabia

214. SCHOUTEN, Wouter. Reys-togten naar en door Oost-Indien; in welke, de voornaamste landen, koningryken, steden, eylanden, bergen, en rivieren, met haare eigenschappen, benefens de wetten, godsdiensten, zeden en dragten der inwoonders, en wat verder zoo van dieren, vrugten, en planten aanmerkelyks in die gewesten is; naauwkeurig word beschreven ...

Amsterdam, Andries van Damme, 1708. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With engraved frontispiece (giving the title as “Gedenkwaardige reysen naar Oost-Indien”), engraved author’s portrait, 43 engraved plates (including 16 double-page and 2 larger folding) and 4 engraved illustrations in the text. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine and board edges. € 8500



Second edition of a popular account of the extensive travels of Wouter Schouten (1639–1704), a ship’s surgeon in service of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) in 1658 in India, the East Indies and the Far East. He visited Colombo (Sri Lanka), the Malabar coast, Bengal, Arakan, Batavia, Formosa (Taiwan), Sumatra, the Moluccas and Amboina. He describes the cities he visited, often illustrated as well, and gives description of the inhabitants, commenting on their food, dress, religion, customs, etc. The second “book” includes extensive references to Arabia and Persia, describing the Arabian Peninsula, the Red Sea, Medina (including Muhammad’s tomb), Aden, Mocha and Socotra (Yemen). “Schouten was an observant traveler who explored inland into the environs of nearly every port-of-call, sometimes by himself or with a small group of comrades. His narrative, full of anecdotes as well as information gleaned about countries he had not visited, became particularly popular with readers in the eighteenth century, when it was republished in no fewer than seven editions” (Howgego).

With a manuscript inscription in ink on first flyleaf. Only very slightly browned, with a few small spots and the last six quires with a water stain in the upper half. Binding slightly worn along the extremities, a small tear at the top and bottom of the spine. Overall in very good condition, with broad margins.

Howgego, to 1800, S66; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 284; STCN (6 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 990.

Period views of Constantinople

215. SÉBAH, [Pascal]/Joaillier, [Policarpe] (studio).

Souvenir de Constantinople.

Constantinople, ca. 1890. 2° (368 × 292 mm). Containing 50 albumen prints of Constantinople (ca. 270 × 21 cm each). Red half morocco album with original giltstamped cloth covers.

€ 6500

Fine period views of the city of Constantinople, by the respected photographic studio of Sébah and Joaillier, showing landscapes as well as monuments, street scenes with merchants, etc.

Pascal Sébah (1823–86), a leading Constantinople photographer, was renowned for his well-judged compositions and for the excellent print quality achieved by his technician A. Laroche. His studio, founded in 1857, was continued under his brother Cosimi and his son Jean, later in partnership with Policarpe Joaillier. The studio continued to operate as long as the year 1952.

A representative and fine example of a high-quality album aimed at the 19th century's developing Middle Eastern tourist market.



Collection of various photographs of Egypt, 1860s–1910s

216. SEBAH, Pascal, LEHNERT & LANDROCK, Wilhelm HAMMERSCHMIDT, SCHROEDER & Cie and Enrico VAN LINT. [Photographs, mostly of Egypt].

[Egypt and elsewhere], [ca. 1860–ca. 1914]. With 9 *carte de visite* albumen prints (ca. 8.5 × 5.5 cm) by Hammerschmidt and Van Lint, two albumen prints (9.5 × 12.5 cm) by Sébah mounted on paper, one silver gelatin print (8.5 × 11.5 cm) by Lehnert & Landrock and one silver gelatin print (27 × 21 cm) by Schroeder & Cie in a passepartout. € 1950

Collection of early photographs of North-Africa and the Middle East by several photographers who had worked in the region. The main part of this collection consists of *carte de visite* portraits by Wilhelm Hammerschmidt (ca. 1830–1869), from the 1860s. Most of them show Egyptians, including a porter carrying a large chest on his back and a blind man. Three outdoor photographs show a group of men, one holding a pipe almost as long as himself, a camel rider and two camels in profile. Two larger photographs by the firm of Pascal Sébah from Istanbul, date from the 1870s or 1880s and show a caravan halting in the desert. Of later date is the single image by the photographic duo Lehnert & Landrock, who worked in Tunis in 1904–1914. Their picture, which was popularly used in picture postcards, shows a small group overlooking an oasis near Tripoli. The largest and most artistic photograph is by the Swiss firm Schroeder & Cie and dates from the 1880s. This striking image shows the Mosque of Muhammad Ali in Cairo, with the crumbling remains of a rock and wall acting as *repoussoir* and a figure at the front watching from the shade. A strange stowaway in this collection is a single *carte de visite* by the Italian photographer Enrico Van Lint (1829–1882), of “Galileo’s Lamp”, the bronze lamp which Vincenzo Possenti created after a drawing by Leon-Battista Alberti in 1587 for the Pisa Cathedral.

With 4 of the *cartes de visite* labelled on the back and one stamped with a name; the paper of the Sébah photograph with an inscription in English and the Schroeder with an inscription on the back. Some of the sheets or cards on which the photographs are mounted are somewhat tattered at the edges and the *cartes de visite* have probably been trimmed. Photograph by Lehnert & Landrock with a diagonal fold. All photographs are otherwise in very good condition.



Mecca, "16 days from Jerusalem"

217. SEYDLITZ, Melchior von. Gründtliche Beschreibung der Wallfahrt nach dem heiligen Lande.

(Görlitz, Ambrosius Fritsch, 1584). 4°. Title page printed in red and black. With a large title woodcut in red and black and 3 woodcuts in the text (1 page-sized cut, 2 repeats). Modern vellum bound to style, stored in custom cloth-lined slipcase. € 9500

Scarce account of a 1556/59 journey to the Holy Land by the Silesian nobleman Melchior von Seydlitz. First published in 1580, the work begins with the events of the trip from Venice via the Greek islands to Cyprus, where the pilgrims stayed from July 4 through 14, 1556. An entire chapter is devoted to the description of the island, its geography, agriculture, salt works, etc. Substantive chapters are dedicated to Jerusalem, Damascus, and Constantinople. Also mentions Mecca, "16 days from Jerusalem"

"Seylitz's party was taken captive in Palestine; the 'honourable warrior' Hand von Ehrenberg visited them in Ramleh" (cf. Tobler). The fine title woodcut shows the travellers' capture; the full-page illustrations depicts the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Several contemporary underlinings and marginalia in red ink. Small, faint erased stamp to reverse of title. A fine copy.

VD 16, ZV 14388. Röhricht 710. Yerasimos p. 245. Cf. Tobler 76.



Catalogue of Silvestre de Sacy's library



218. [SILVESTRE DE SACY, Ustazade]. Catalogue des livres rares et précieux ... composant la bibliothèque de feu M.U. Silvestre de Sacy ... Première [-Deuxième] partie. La vente aura lieu le lundi 5 mai 1879 et jours suivants a deux heures précises ... [-La vente aura lieu le lundi 9 juin 1879 et jours suivants a sept heures et demie du soir...].

Paris, Adolphe Labitte and Léon Techener, 1879. 2 volumes. 8°. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers. *Sold*

First edition of the auction catalogue of the books in the library of Ustazade Silvestre de Sacy (1801–1879), son of the French linguist and orientalist Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838). The library contained a wide variety of books, including subjects as theology, science, philosophy, linguistics, history, literature and poetry. The books were to be sold 5 May and 9 June 1879.

Quires loosely attached to paper wrappers, paper wrappers slightly soiled. Otherwise in very good condition: wholly untrimmed with most bolts unopened.

An enormous fleet against the "Tyrant of the Turks"

219. [SIXTUS V, Pope (1521–1590)]. Manuscript draft for an apostolic constitution regarding his third bull.

Rome, 27 April 1588. Large 4° (274 × 210 mm). 6 pp. on 4 leaves, sewn. Latin chancery manuscript, ink on paper. € 4500

Variouly revised draft for a Papal decree, asking the cardinals and others to raise monies for the Church to fight the Turks as well as other heretics: "Sixtus v, in order to better govern the Church and safely protect it from all dangers, judges that the Church needs a larger amount of money. The first year the pontificate had 100 000 gold coins, as did the second, to make 1 000 000 gold coins to be guarded in the safe of the Castel Sant'Angelo. In order that they be safely guarded, two constitutions have been issued and an enormous fleet is to be prepared, as the Tyrant of the Turks as well as heretics and schismatics are a threat to the



bark of Saint Peter, and large numbers of people are eager in both France and Germany to defend against the enemy [...]". As comparison with the final version shows, the present text underwent further editing, and not all changes here drafted made it into the final text.

Occasional slight browning and ink-bleeding, but very well preserved altogether.

Cf. Bullarium diplomatum et privilegiorum Sanctorum Romanorum Pontificum. Taurinensis editio, vol. IX (1865), p. 1–4.

Great Britain's attempts to suppress slavery worldwide

220. [SLAVERY]. [19 treaties and documents concerning the slave trade].

London, Thomas Richard Harrison (and sons), 1841–1886. Small 2° (33 × 21.5 cm). Collection of 19 documents (including supplements to the treaties) concerning the slave trade, including one side-stitched and loosely inserted. The documents are either in English or bilingual with translations in French and Portuguese. 19th-century half calf, later endpapers.

Sold

A collection of British treaties concerning the suppression of slavery and slave trade worldwide. While slavery had been prohibited for centuries in England itself, it was formally abolished throughout the British Empire in 1833. Afterwards Britain sought to inspire other countries to bring slavery to an end. Included here are separately published treaties of the British with France, Johanna (the main island of the Comoros on the south-east coast of Africa), Mukalla (Yemen), Madagascar, Mohilla (Comoro Islands), Muscat (Oman), Portugal, Ash-Shihr (Yemen) and Zanzibar and two between France and Madagascar. One curious inclusion is a treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar regulating the trade in hard liquor.

With the library stamp of the Vice-Consulate in Antananarivo (Madagascar) and one document with two marginal annotations in red ink. Some foxing and spots; binding slightly rubbed and front hinge partly cracked; generally in good condition.



The earliest photographic documents of the city of Mecca, its dignitaries and its pilgrims

221. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Mekka. (And:) Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka.

The Hague, Nijhoff, 1888–1889. 2 vols. of text (4°) and one volume of plates (2°, 284 × 378 mm). Half calf with gilt-stamped morocco label to spine. Atlas: 4 chromolithogr. plates (conjoined as 2), 6 (1 double-sized) toned lithogr. plates, and 65 mounted photographs on a total of 40 plates; 1 letterpress leaf of contents. Cloth portfolio with gilt cover title.

€ 45 000



Remarkable set, rarely encountered complete with the plate 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 unusual crisp and clean copy throughout: the 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.



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

222. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Bilder aus Mekka.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. 2° (282 × 372 mm). 20 collotype prints mounted on 18 sheets loose in original red gilt cloth portfolio as issued, complete with the oft-lacking half-title, list of plates, title and preface. € 135 000

One of the earliest photographic documents of Mecca and the Hajj, preceded only by the photographs of Muhammed Sadiq Bey published in 1881 (Sotheby's, 4 June 1998: £1 250 000). Much rarer than the author's similarly titled “Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka”, a portfolio of lithographs to accompany the “Mekka” books which Snouck had published after his return from the Arabian Peninsula. “Following the publication of ‘Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka’, Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught the art of photography. The letter contained new photographs of the hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in 1889 to publish his ‘Bilder aus Mekka’ [...] The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures” (Badr el-Hage, p. 46f.).

“In 1981 F. H. S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures, which without exception had been erased from the plates reproduced by Snouck Hurgronje: ‘Futugrafiyat al-Sayyid ‘Abd al-Ghaffar, tabib Makka’ (The Photography of the Sayyid Abd al-Ghaffar, physician of Mecca). This princely eye surgeon had been host to the young Snouck in Mecca immediately after the Dutchman's conversion to Islam. Snouck claimed to have taught his host how to use a camera and attributes to him (without ever mentioning his name) the pictures reproduced in ‘Bilder aus Mekka’”.

The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally during the past decades (the last, at Sotheby's in 2006, was incomplete, lacking all the text leaves).

Macro 1233. Badr el-Hage. Saudi Arabia Caught in Time. Reading, 1997. F. E. Peters. The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Place. Princeton University Press 1996.



From a series of “the finest engravings of flowers ever made” by the teacher of Redouté

223. SPAENDONCK, Gerard van. Anemone double.
Anemone coronaria. L. [From: *Fleurs dessinées d'après nature*,...
Recueil utile aux amateurs, aux jeunes artistes, aux élèves des
écoles centrales et aux dessinateurs des manufactures].

[Paris, 1799–1801]. Stipple engraving on unwatermarked wove paper (56 × 36.5 cm), printed in colour à la poupée and finished by hand, of a Poppy anemone or Spanish marigold showing six branches with one flower each: three pink-red, two lilac, and one light-green, signed “P.F. Le Grand sculp.” In passepartout. € 2750

Magnificent illustration of an *Anemone coronaria*, popularly known as Poppy anemone or Spanish marigold, printed in colour and delicately finished by hand. This colourful flowering plant is native to the Mediterranean region and the Arabian Peninsula and is known in Arabic as *shaqa'iq An-Nu'man*. It is originally part of a series of flower prints by Gerard van Spaendonck, the only engraved work published during his lifetime, “entitled *Fleurs dessinées d'après Nature*, which contains twenty-four magnificent drawings, brilliantly interpreted in stipple by P.F. Le Grand and other engravers. These are probably the finest engravings of flowers ever made” (Blunt) and “they are among the most breath-taking series of plates in the [Hunt] library” (Hunt). The series was originally published in 6 parts with 4 plates and available printed in black, printed in colour, or (as in the present case) printed in colour and finished by hand. Gerard van Spaendonck (1746–1822) singlehandedly transformed the genre of flower painting in France, where he managed to unite the realism of the Dutch school with the suave elegance of the French school. In 1780 he became Professeur de Peinture de Fleurs at the Jardin des Plantes. Among his many pupils was Pierre Joseph Redouté. Only a couple minor spots and some faint thumbing, otherwise in very good condition.

Van Boven & Segal, Gerard & Cornelis van Spaendonck, pp. 178–184, no. 18; for the series: Blunt, pp. 175–176; Hunt 673 note; cf. An Oak Spring flora 58, 92 etc.



Dreams supposedly predicting the fall of the Ottoman Empire



224. [SPEER, Daniel]. Zwey nachdäankliche Traum-Gesichte, von dess Türcken Untergang.

[Ulm, Matthäus Wagner, 1684]. 4°. With engraved frontispiece (an allegory of the 1683 Ottoman defeat) and headpieces. Side-stitched in modern wrappers, green edges. € 4500

Rare pamphlet describing two dreams supposedly predicting the fall of the Ottoman Empire. It was written by the German composer and novelist Daniel Speer (1636–1707) under the pseudonym “Designante Somniatore” and opens with some remarks on prophetic dreams with reference to the Old Testament. Speer’s pamphlet, written immediately after the 1683 Battle of Vienna, expresses a deep-seated fear of the Ottoman Empire, which, thrusting into the heart of Europe, seemed a serious threat to Christianity. With manuscript annotation on the back of the frontispiece by “Joannes Jacobus Hausmohr”, 1685, and contemporary ownership of the Salzburg Theological Seminary on title page. In good condition.

VD 17, 3:310364C. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

Account of travels in Palestine and Syria during the Napoleonic campaigns

225. SPILSBURY, F[rancis] B. Picturesque scenery in the Holy Land and Syria.

London, B. R. Howlett for Thomas McLean, 1819. 2° (500 × 350 mm). With 19 aquatints by Edward Orme after sketches by Spilsbury in original hand colour. Contemp. half cloth with red boards and printed label to upper cover.

€ 9500

Second edition of English naval surgeon Francis Spilsbury's account of his travels in Palestine and Syria during the Napoleonic campaigns there, with 19 finely hand-colored folio aquatint views. Spilsbury was surgeon on board HMS Tigre during the campaigns of 1799 and 1800.

The views are mostly connected with the coastal towns of modern Lebanon and Israel, though several are from Spilsbury's travels inland to meet the Grand Vizier in charge of the Turkish army, Jezzar Pacha, and other dignitaries. First published in folio in 1803, with a mezzotint portrait of Sir William Sidney Smith that was not included in this second edition; a third followed in 1823.

Some staining to covers; aquatints are perfectly preserved.

Tooley 464. Cf. *Atabey* 1168f. *Blackmer* 1585. *Abbey, Travel* 381. *Colas* 2788. *Weber II*, 835. *Aboussouan* 852.



Tavernier's travels through Europe, the Middle East and Asia, with 2 maps and 68 engraved plates, some by Jan Luyken

226. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptist and Jan Hendrik GLAZEMAKER (translator). De zes reizen van de heer J. Bapt. Tavernier, Baron van Aubonne, die hy, gedurende de tijd van veertig jaren, in Turkijen, Persiën, en in d'Indiën, langs alle de wegen, die derwaarts strekken, gedaan heeft. Eerste [Tweede; Darde] deel; ...

Including: Nieuwe en naaukeurige beschrijving van 't serrail of hof van de Turksche Kaizer; ...

Amsterdam, widow of Johannes van Someren, 1682. 3 parts in 2 volumes. 4°. With an engraved frontispiece and engraved author's portrait in volume one, two folding engraved maps in volume 2, and a total of 68 engraved plates, including 27 folding. Some of the plates signed by Jan Luyken. Contemporary or near contemporary vellum, modern endpapers.

€ 4000

First edition of the Dutch translation with newly engraved plates of an account of the voyages undertaken by the French Huguenot traveller and jeweller Jean-Baptiste Tavernier (1605–1689). His major travels are described in this book, divided into 3 parts. The first parts describes Tavernier's travels to Isfahan. Embarking from Paris, he travels through Europe to Isfahan via Constantinople (Istanbul), Smyrna (Izmir) and Tabriz. On another journey he reaches Isfahan via Marseille, Alexandretta, Aleppo, Meshed, Basra and Shiraz, also giving a description of Hormuz. Included at the end of the first part is a description the Ottoman sultan's court. The second part is devoted to Tavernier's voyages to India, where he stayed at the Mogul court, and gives an extensive description of the Mogul empire, its rulers and population and their religion and customs. After his stay at the court, Tavernier joined a Dutch VOC vessel on its way to Batavia (Java). There he describes the Dutch trade, the coins in use, a funeral, and the relation between the Dutch and the native inhabitants, describing several occasions of natives killing the Dutch rulers. The third and last part deals with southeast Asia and Japan. Included at the end is a valuable chapter on the coins which are in use in the regions Tavernier travelled, with 14 engraved plates, each depicting several coins.



The present Dutch translation contains more plates than the original French, and are according to some reference works more beautiful, with around 20 engraved plates by the famous Dutch engraver Jan Luyken.

With the explanatory leaves of the two maps bound in volume 1 (while the maps are in the second volume). Some occasional minor foxing and, mostly marginal, water stains. Binding slightly stained. Overall in good condition.

Howgego, to 1800, T14; *Klaversma & Hannema* 1396–1397, 1402–1405; *Tiele, Bibl* 1080–1081.

*With a map of the Persian Gulf, a description of El-Katif,
and the story of the pearl of the Imam of Muscat*

227. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste. Collections of travels through Turkey into Persia, and the East-Indies.

London, Moses Pitt, 1684. 2° (214 × 310 mm). 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). Contemp. 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" (pt. I; "Qatif" being an oasis in Saudi Arabia). Chapter III mentions a voyage to Mecca; chapter XXIII deals with the island of Ormus.

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.



*First edition of an important and one of the earliest works on colour,
formerly attributed to Aristotle*

228. [THEOPHRASTUS? (pseudo ARISTOTLE)] and Simone PORZIO. De coloribus libellus, à Simone Portio Neapolitano latinate donatus, & cometariis illustratus: una cum eisdem praefatione, qua coloris naturam declarat.

Florence, Lorenzo Torrentino, 1548. 4°. With 2 large woodcut historiated initials. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment, manuscript spine-title, with 4 fragments of a Latin manuscript in an upright humanistic hand on vellum used as spine lining. € 12 500



First edition of one of the earliest printed books about colour, translated from the Greek into Latin and with commentary by the Neapolitan physician and philosopher Simone Porzio (1497–1554). Usually attributed to Aristotle, it is now thought to be the work of the peripatetic scholar and pupil of Aristotle, Theophrastus. The works of Aristotle and his pupils were translated into Arabic, influencing such prominent Islamic philosophers as Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Avicenna and Averroes. "As the author states at the end of the treatise, it is intended rather to supply data for a detailed examination into the scientific theory of colour than to expound a complete thesis. He has realized that the development of colour in animals and plants depends to some extent on heat, and he seems to suggest that heat and moisture are the controlling factors. It is of more value as a collection of observed facts than for any theory of the origin and development of colour in physical life" (Aristotle, *Minor Works*, Cambridge and London, Loeb Classical Library, 1936, p. 3).

With some spotting on the title-page and some marginal tears, not approaching the text, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins. Binding with the sewing supports broken, a tear in the backstrip and some small stains. An important treatise on colour and one of the earliest.

Adams P1958; Hoffman I, 289 ("rare and very important"); Kemp, *The science of art*, p. 264; Schwab, *Bibliographie d'Aristotele* 3503.

Inscribed by the author to his “nomodidaskalos”

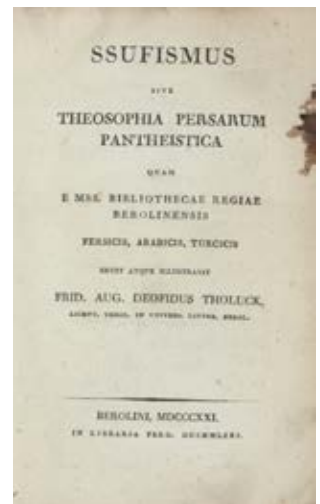
229. THOLUCK, Friedrich August Gotttreu. *Ssufismus sive theosophia Persarum pantheistica quam e mss.*

Berlin, Ferdinand Dümmler, 1821. 8°. Appendix printed in Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Turkish. Contemporary papered boards with ms. spine label. € 3000

First edition: dissertation of the German theologian August Tholuck (1799–1877), a study of Sufism and oriental Pantheism composed because an illness prevented him at the time from accepting the chair of oriental languages and Old Testament exegesis at Dorpat. While Schleiermacher criticised the work as untheological, the University of Jena accorded Tholuck an honorary doctorate in 1822 on the strength of his Persian studies.

A contemporary inkstain to the first few pages. Inscribed by the author on the flyleaf: „Seinem innigst verehrten ‚Nomodidaskalos en Kyrio‘, der ihn zu Jesu wies / der Verf.“ (“To his dearly beloved Instructor of Law in the Lord, who showed him the path to Jesus, from the author”). The recipient of this gift was likely the church historian Johann August Wilhelm Neander (1789–1850), in whose collection the volume was before the entire library was acquired by the American banker Roswell S. Burrows (1798–1884) for the Rochester Theological Seminary in New York (their printed shelfmark label of “Neander Library” on the front pastedown). A good copy.

ADB 38, 55. Herzog/H. XIX, 697. Nicholson, the Mystics of Islam, p. 76. OCLC 7436665.



Mid-19th century intelligence on the Trucial States: the original edition

230. THOMAS, R. Hughes (ed.). *Historical and other information, connected with the province of Oman, Muskat, Bahrein, and other places in the Persian Gulf.*

Bombay, for the Government, 1856. Large 8°. With 6 lithographed folding maps and plans (a very large, partly hand-coloured area “Map of Maritime Arabia”, 920 × 550, a “Sketch of Ras-ool Khymah”, a “Sketch of the Island of Kenn”, a “Plan of the Bassadore Roads”, a “Trigonometrical Plan of the Harbour of Grane at Koweit”, and a “Chart of the Gulf of Persia, by the late Captain G. B. Brucks”, all flawless without any wrinkles or tears, the larger ones backed with cloth) and 1 printed folding table on p. 327f. (“Statement of the Number of Inhabitants, Vessels, Houses, and Date Trees of the Joasmee Ports in 1826, contrasted with the same in 1831”). Period-style half calf with double giltstamped black spine labels. All edges but top edge sprinkled in red. € 150 000

First edition, of the utmost rarity, especially when complete with all the inserted maps and plans.

A trove of historical and topographical information on the Arabian Gulf region in the mid-19th century, under the British protectorate. Focusing on the area of the modern-day United Arab Emirates (then the “Trucial States”), Qatar, Bahrein, and Oman, the volume constitutes “a collection of reports received by the Government of Bombay and was designed to serve as a reference book for officers working in the area [...] Anyone working on the 19th century history of Eastern Arabia and the Gulf comes across frequent references to it [...] It served as a basic source for Lorimer in his Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia. It contains, however, a great deal more information than Lorimer omitted, presumably for reasons of space. The history of Abu Dhabi which Lorimer dealt with in just over 4 pages here receives 34” (Bidwell). Illustrated with



numerous strategically important maps and plans, the book contains a wealth of detail on the slave trade (including verbatim editions of treaties), on pearl fishing in “Al Bidder” (now Doha), on the local tribes, sailing directions for the coasts of the Sheikdoms, etc. Containing information of the greatest political and strategic relevance, the publication was intended for highly limited and selective distribution. A single complete specimen is known to have appeared at auction (the Burrell copy, in 1999); another exemplar, formerly in the library of the British Agency at Muscat, was sold through us in 2014.

A single black ownership stamp (unidentified monogram) on the reverse of the title page. A superbly preserved copy of this highly elusive, foundational text for the study of the Gulf in the modern era, flawlessly bound in the style of the mid-19th century.

OCLC 34036809. Not in Macro. Cf. the 1985 Oleander Press reprint (“Arabian Gulf Intelligence”).

The earliest and rarest of the great collections of treaties

231. THOMAS, R. Hughes (ed.). Treaties, Agreements, and Engagements, Between the Honorable East India Company and the Native Princes, Chiefs, and States, in Western India, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, &c.

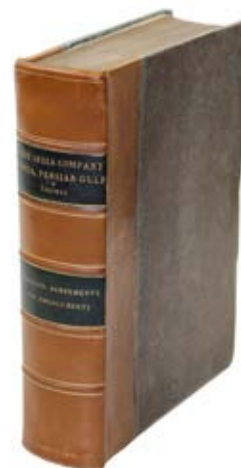
Bombay, printed for the Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, 1851 (with Supplements to 1853). Large 8°. With a hand-coloured illustration of the Arab flag. Period-style half calf with double giltstamped black spine labels. All edges sprinkled in red but top edge gilt. € 85 000

The earliest and rarest of the great collections of treaties closed between the British Government and local rulers in the western part of the expanding British Empire – most importantly, the accords reached with the sheikhdoms of the Arabian Gulf, the Wahhabis, the territory of Bahrain, and the so-called “Maritime Tribes” of the Arabian coast, or the “Trucial Arab Chiefs”. While a number of earlier compilations of the kind were produced for the use of political agents, they were far from complete and furthermore were flawed by editorial inaccuracies such as erroneous dates, the omission of words and even of entire sentences. These errors, repeated and amplified throughout successive editions, Thomas set out to correct in the present collection by for the first time basing his work on bona fide copies in the government records. More than a decade later, the Indian civil servant C. U. Aitchison would compile the perhaps best-known set of its kind, the still highly sought but more commonly available “Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds, Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries” in 7 volumes (subsequently often reissued and expanded), and it is worth noting that the relevant volume in his series was markedly shorter than Thomas's earlier counterpart: in Aitchison's original 1865 edition, it comprised merely 726 pages, less than three quarters of the present work's scope!

The treaties paint a vivid picture of the political relations between the increasingly dominant British government and the independent tribes who ruled the Gulf coast. Significantly, the contemporary rulers and their territories (in then-current spelling: “Aboothabee”, “Amulgavine”, “Debaye”, “Ras-ool-Khymah”, and “Ejman”, as well as the “Joasmee” and “Beniyas” tribes) are noted by name. Of principal importance is the Preliminary Treaty with Sultan bin Saqer Al Qasimi, signed at Ras-al-Kaimah on 6 January 1820 (following General Keir's controversial 1819 expedition to the Gulf), by which the Sultan agreed to surrender “towers, guns, and vessels which are in Shargah, Iman, Amulgavine, and their depof the Gulf”, issued at Ras-al- Khaimah on January 8, which established “a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab Tribes”, a “cessation of plunder and piracy by land and sea” and – famously – the design of the “Blood-Red Arab Flag”, as it has been called, “a red flag in a border of white, the breadth of the white in the border being equal to the breadth of the red, known in the British Navy by the title of ‘White-pierced-red’” (with a hand-coloured illustration in the text).

Occasional very slight edge chipping due to paper; final leaf shows loss of the top corner (barely touching the page number on the recto, while the verso is blank). Library stamp of the School of Oriental and African Studies (at the University of London) on top edge. In all an outstandingly well-preserved example of a near-unobtainable book, never seen in the trade.

Macro 2201. OCLC 17150789.



15th century manuscript, uniting the philosophical traditions of two cultures, Arab and Western

232. ST. THOMAS AQUINAS. Summa contra gentiles.

With: (2) **AL-KINDI.** De unitate, De intellectu, and De somnio et visione ad imperatorum dolium.

Probably Burgundy, 1464. 2° (395 × 255 mm). Latin ms. on paper. 221 ff. (instead of 222: wants fol. 1, otherwise complete). Two cols., 60 lines. With 8 large gilt initials and numerous four-line lombardic initials in red and blue with penwork flourishes. Early 17th-c. blindstamped calf. € 65 000

Likely unique compilation, signed and dated by the scribe himself (“Ego Anthonius le bysse de N. gallicus scripsique complevi hec presens opus Anno domini 1464. Vive Bourgogne”), and presenting a remarkable and incongruous juxtaposition of Aquinas's ‘Summa de veritate catholicae fidei contra gentiles’ (ten years before the first printed edition appeared at Strasbourg in 1474) alongside three extremely rare Arabic texts composed by the Muslim philosopher Al-Kindi.

Thomas's 'Treatise on the Truth of the Catholic Faith, against the Unbelievers', written as a philosophical exposition and defence of the Christian Faith, was originally intended as a closely-reasoned treatise persuading intellectual Muslims of the truth of Christianity but has since become one of the principal works of mediaeval Christian philosophy. Al-Kindi, known as "the Philosopher of the Arabs", was a Muslim Arab scientist, philosopher, mathematician and physician. He was the first of the Muslim peripatetic philosophers, and is unanimously hailed as the "father of Islamic or Arabic philosophy" for his synthesis, adaptation, and promotion of Greek and Hellenistic philosophy in the Muslim world. In the present copy we find Al-Kindi's main works 'De Intellectu' and 'De somnio et visione ad imperatorem dolium', which are known in no more than four or five ms. copies, all in institutional possession (Oxford, Venice, and Paris). For his work devoted to the question of God's nature "De unitate" (fol. 217v), or 'On the unity of Allah and the limited nature of the body of the universe', no textual witness is found in the In Principio database.

Waterstaining near beginning (ink rather faded); a closed tear to f. 221, some staining to two more leaves, otherwise clean and well preserved. Prepared for the Dukes of Maine (offsetting of their arms on fol. 1r); last in the Bergendal collection.

LMA V, 1155f. P. Adamson, "Al-Kindi", in: Albino Nagy (ed.), *Die philosophischen Abhandlungen des Ja'qu-b ben Ishaq al-Kindi*, BGPhMA (Münster 1897) 2–5. W. P. Stoneman, *A summary guide to the medieval and later manuscripts in the Bergendal Collection* (Toronto 1997) 173f.

First and best Italian edition

233. THOU, J. A. de. Il Falconiere.

Venice, G. Albrizzia, 1735. 4°. With engr. frontispiece, title vignette, portrait, and 9 vignettes. Red morocco with giltstamped spine title, gilt inner dentelle; marbled endpapers (signed: J. Bretault), in slipcase. € 3500

First Italian edition, including the Latin original and another instructional poem by P. A. Bargeo. "First and best Italian edition of de Thou's famous Latin poem on hawking with an Italian translation" (Schwerdt).

The famous statesman and bibliophile J. A. de Thou (1553–1617) was a great enthusiast of falconry. His poem, in hexameters, is based on his own observations; it was written during the author's travels through France, Italy, and Germany. Among the nine engraved vignettes are four large falconry-themed headpieces. The portrait shows Cardinal de Beauveau (engraved by R. Pozzi after A. David). Finely printed in two columns on untrimmed laid papier.

Some rubbing to spine, unobtrusive defect to front hinge. Interior very clean and nearly spotless. The green morocco slipcase has a giltstamped title in Arabic and shows the arms of the United Arab Emirates. Schwerdt II, 261. Harting 284. Thiébaud 898. Cf. LGB VII, 415f.; Bogeng II, 102ff.



Treatises on Europe and the Orient

234. TORQUATUS, Antonius. Prognosticon de eversione Europae & alia quaedam.

Antwerp, Martin Nutius, 1552. 8°. Printer's woodcut device on title page. Attractive modern boards. € 2800

Second edition thus (previously published in 1544) of this collection of smaller treatises on Europe and the Orient. Göllner calls this "a chronicle of contemporary history, spanning the years 1480 through 1532, fuelled by a calculated optimism". Contains the "Prognosticon" by the Ferrarese physician A. Arcoato, about the Turkish threat to Europe; A. & C. Cella's "Europae descriptio"; F. Titelmans' "De fide ... Aethiopum"; D. a Gois, "Legatio Magni Indorum Imperatoris presbyteri Ioannis ... 1513", and two treatises on the Ottoman Empire. Some loss to final leaf (though not to text) professionally remargined.

BM-STC Dutch 199. Adams 811. Göllner III, 341.



Dutch-Moroccan Treaty of Peace and Commerce

235. [TREATIES]. Tractaat van vrede en commercie, geslooten tusschen sijne Majesteit den Keiser van Marocco en de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staaten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden.

The Hague, Jacobus Scheltus, 1777. 4°. With woodcut device on title page and one initial. Red modern cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 2500

Renewal of the bilateral Treaty of Peace and Commerce of 1752 between the Netherlands and Morocco, then ruled by Sultan Abdallah IV (Moulay Abdallah ibn Moulay Ismail ibn Moulay Chérif ibn Moulay Ali of the Alaouite dynasty). The renewal was signed at Salé, 29 June 1777, when the open-minded Mohammed ibn Abdallah was Sultan. In December same year, the Sultanate of Morocco became the first nation whose head of state publicly recognized the United States as an independent nation.

Since the late 16th century the Netherlands had been attempting to establish friendly relations with Islamic countries, such as the Ottoman Empire and Morocco, due to their common enmity with catholic Spain. The first "Treaty of Friendship and Free Commerce" between the two countries had been signed as early as 1610.

Slight browning, but well-preserved.



Arabic Christian physicians, martyred and canonized



236. TRECCIO, Domenico. Vita, martirio, morte, et miracoli de' Santi Leontio, e Carpofo, dell' antica, e nobile famiglia Araba Vicentina.

Vicenza, Domenico Amadio, (1613). 8°. With a full-page woodcut (crucifixion) after the preface. Contemp. limp paper boards. € 3500

Only edition of this life of the Saints Leontius and Carpophorus, Christians martyred under the Diocletianic Persecution early in the 4th century. Their relics were brought from Rome to Vicenza, where both are still revered. According to tradition, they were physicians of Arab extraction, their father having hailed from Syria. This account of their martyrdom and miracles also includes a life of their sisters Euphemia and Innocentia.

Some browning and waterstaining throughout. First quire loosened and reinforced in the gutter; several erroneous page numbers corrected by a contemporary hand. A hole in the upper board cover. Very rare: only two copies known in libraries (Montecassino and Bertoliana Vicenza).

ICCU VIAE\002487.

Biography of Gaspar Berse, "the Dutch Xavier"

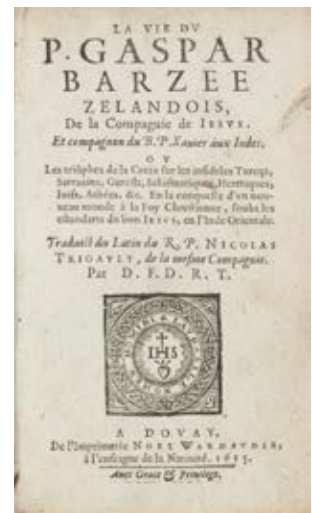
237. TRIGAULT, Nicolas. La vie du P. Gaspar Barzee Zelandois, de la Compagnie de Jesus. ... En la conquête d'un Nouveau Monde à la foy Chrestienne, sous les estandarts du bon Jesus, en l'Inde Orientale.

Douai, Noel Wardavoir, 1615. Small 8° (14,5 × 9 cm). Contemporary limp vellum. € 5000

First French edition of a biography of the Jesuit Gaspar Berse (1515–1553), 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.



*Imaginary voyage criticizing imposed religion,
together with an eye-witness account of slavery in Africa*

238. [VAIRASSE D'ALLAIS, Denis and Thomas SMITH]. Geographisches Kleinod, aus zweyen sehr ungemeinen Edelgesteinen bestehend; darunter der Erster eine Historie der New-gefundenen Völcker Sevarambes genannt, ... Der Ander aber vorstellet die seltzamen begebenheiten herren T.S. eines englischen Kauff-Herrens...

[Sultzbach], printed by Abraham Lichtenhaler, 1689. 4°. With engraved frontispiece, 16 engraved plates and some woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum. € 8500

First edition of the German translation of the utopian novel *Histoire des Sevarambes* (History of the Sevarambians) by the French writer Denis Vairasse (ca. 1635–1700). It describes an imaginary journey to Australia and gives the history of the people living there, in the style of Thomas Moore's *Utopia*. It tells the story from the perspective of one Captain Siden [Denis], whose ship discovers the great kingdom Sevarambia. Presented in the manner of the contemporary geographical and anthropological works, the book provides a direct criticism of imposed religions, in particular attacking 17th-century Catholicism (Vairasse himself was a Protestant). Remarkably, this edition also includes the first German translation of Thomas Smith's account of slavery in Africa, in the original English entitled *The adventures of an English merchant, taken prisoner by the Turks of Algiers, and carried into the inland countries of Africa*.

Title-page and last two pages frayed along the margins and partly torn, 5 leaves (2B2–4 and 2C1–2) sophisticated from another copy of the same edition, with smaller margins, and some minor foxing. Binding stained, worn and slightly damaged along the extremities. Overall in good condition.

Howeego, Invented narratives VI; VD 17 39:131551R; cf. Howeego, to 1800 K28 (Thomas Smith).



One of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Fujairah and Sharjah

239. VALLE, Pietro della. Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il pellegrino.

Venice, Paolo Baglioni, 1661–1664. 12°. 4 vols. Contemp. limp vellum with ms. spine titles; all edges of vol. 2 sprinkled in red. € 18 500

Early duodecimo reprint edition of Della Valle's complete "Viaggi", published while the first complete edition was still under the press. Della Valle's account is highly sought after as one of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Dibba, the coastal region at the northeastern tip of the United Arab Emirates, today ruled by the Emirates of Fujairah and of Sharjah.

Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine, proceeding to Baghdad and then into Persia, where he married and sojourned in the court of Shah Abbas. While staying with the Sultan of Bandar Abbas, he "met the son of the ruler of Dibba who was visiting. From this he learned that Dibba had formerly been subject to the kingdom of Hormuz, but was at that time loyal to the Safavids who in 1623 sent troops to Dibba, Khor Fakkan and other ports on the southeast coast of Arabia in order to prepare for a Portuguese counter-attack following their expulsion from Hormuz (Jarun).

In fact, the Portuguese under Ruy Freire were so successful that the people of Dibba turned on their Safavid overlords, putting them all to death, whereupon a Portuguese garrison of 50 men was installed at Dibba. More Portuguese forces, however, had to be sent to Dibba in 1627 as a result of an Arab revolt. Curiously, two years later the Portuguese proposed moving part of the Mandaean population of southern Iraq, under pressure from neighbouring Arab tribes, to Dibba" (UAE History: 2000 to 200 years ago – UAEinteract, online).

Only the first volume, dealing with Turkey, saw print during the author's lifetime. The two-part volume II on Persia was released in 1658, four years after his death; in 1662 the Turkey volume saw a second edition, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. A single-volume English translation of the Indian travels appeared in 1665.

Occasional slight brownstaining, otherwise fine.

Röhrich 947, p. 238. Tobler 95. Weber II, 251. British Library STC II, 931. Cf. Graesse VII, 251. Atabey 1271 (1667 Baglioni ed., 3 vols. only). Blackmer 1712 (mixed French ed.). Macro 2233. Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).





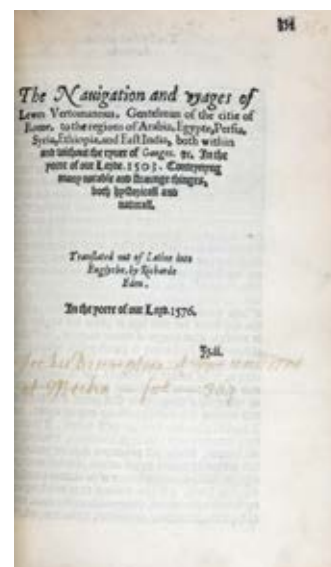
The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca: the first English edition

240. 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 hystorically and naturall. Translated out of Latine into Englyshe, by Richarde Eden.

London, Richard Jugge, 1577. 4°. With historiated woodcut initials. Splendid modern red morocco, both covers richly gilt, gilt fillets to raised bands. Stored in custom-made cloth clamshell box with gilt spine title. € 120 000

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 recorded visit of a westerner to Mecca. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below).—Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: "Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there", he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, "it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple." Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. "I determined, personally, and with my own eyes", he declares in the prefatory dedication, "to ascertain the situation of places, the qualities of peoples [...] of Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia, remembering well that the testimony of one eye-witness is worth more than ten hear-says." 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, the kind of fruits and animals that are plentiful in the vicinity, and any historical or cultural information deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. He also purports to have made extensive travels around the Malay peninsula and the Moluccas. 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 1, 260).—Published as an extensive part of "The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies"—one of the first English versions of the significant collection edited by Pietro Martire d'Anghiera (Peter Martyr, 1457–1526). The first independently published English translation would not appear until 1863: Varthema's travelogue was included for the first time in the present translated edition of Martyr's "History". The translation, with some omissions, is that of Decades I–III of "De Orbe Novo" by Martyr, with additions from other sources, edited by Richard Eden and Richard Willes. Willes was a member of the Jesuits from 1565 to 1572 and was familiar with Maffei, the Jesuit chronicler whose account he drew on for this work. Under the benefaction of the Earl of Bedford, Willes expanded Eden's translation to include, apart from Varthema's travels, four Decades and an abridgement of Decades V–VIII; Frobisher's voyage for a Northwest Passage, Sebastian Cabot's voyages to the Arctic for the Moscovy Company, Cortez's conquest of Mexico, Pereira's description of China, 1565, Acosta and Maffei's notices of Japan, 1573, and the first two English voyages to West Africa. Also, this is the first account in English of Magellan's circumnavigation, as well as the first printed work to advocate a British colony in North America. First 6 and final 8 ff. supplied in facsimile. Occasional faint contemp. marginalia. 19th c. calligraphic note, quoted from Brunet, on flyleaf. From the library of Sir Arthur Helps (1813–75), English writer, dean of the Privy Council, and Cambridge Apostle, with his armorial bookplate and autograph ownership.



Howego M65. Brunet I, 294. OCLC 5296745. LCCN 02-7743. 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, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2239f. (other editions only). Not in the Atabey or Blackmer collections.

The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca: the second original edition, second issue

241. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. *Itinerario ne lo Egypto ne la Suria ne la Arabia Deserta & Felice.*

Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler, (30 April 1523). 8°. Large woodcut on title with decorative woodcut border, putti above and below (Sander 7494 and pl. 93). Roman letter, numerous floriated white on black woodcut initials. Modern calf bound to style: covers with concentric frames in blind fillets, gilt fleurons at outer corners, central lozenge in gilt. Spine with five raised bands, lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 125 000

Second original Italian edition, second issue of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca. His description of the Hijaz is especially valuable as it pre-dates the Ottoman occupation of 1520. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint). Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. 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.

The fine title woodcut shows Varthema seated on a bench in front of a building, writing on a globe, behind him a set of dividers; in the background a landscape with a ship at sea and a castle. 18th-century collection shelfmark to title page. A very clean, appealingly bound copy; a few minor traces of worming have been professionally repaired. Rare; only four copies in international auction records. OCLC lists five copies only (Yale, Trinity College Hartford, NYPL, BL, BNF).

BM-STC 73. Blackmer 1719. Röhricht 574. Gay 140. Cordier Indosinica I, 98. BM 2: 473 (96). Boies Penrose, pp. 28–32. OCLC 42438419. Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1654 Dutch ed. only). Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 2239 (other editions only). Carter, Robert A. *Sea of Pearls*, p. 68 (1520 edition). Not in the Atabey collection. Not in Adams.



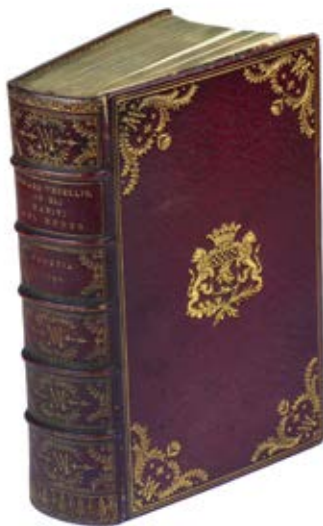
First edition of a classic book of international costume figures with 420 woodcuts, in splendid gold-tooled morocco (ca. 1865) by Hardy-Mennil with the arms of the Prince d'Essling

242. VECELLIO, Cesare. *De gli habiti antichi, et moderni di diverse parti del mondo, libri due, ..., & con discorsi da lui dichiarati.*

Venice, Damiano Zenaro, 1590. 8° (19 × 12 × 4.5 cm). Title-page with an elaborately decorated woodcut scrollwork border, a divisional title with a 4-piece woodcut border, an emblematic woodcut medallion, 5 full-page woodcut views of Venice, and 413 full-page woodcut costume figures from around the world (each in a 4-piece woodcut border). Gold-tooled red goatskin morocco (Paris, ca. 1865) by the celebrated French binder C. Hardy and his partner, signed in the front turn-in "HARDY-MENNIL", each board with the crowned and supported arms of the Prince d'Essling, monogram AM (for André Masséna, Prince d'Essling), richly gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled turn-ins, double fillets on board edges, edges gilt over swirl marbling. € 25 000



First edition, in the original Italian, of a famous early woodcut book of ancient and modern costumes by Cesare Vecellio (ca. 1530–1600), a nephew of Titian and himself a gifted painter and ornament draughtsman. This edition shows the 420 fine woodcuts at their freshest, revealing many details of the costumes. The third edition attributes the drawing of the figures to Titian, but they are usually regarded as the work of Vecellio himself. They were cut in wood by Christoph Krieger, a Nürnberg woodblock cutter working in Venice, where he was known as Christoforo Guerra. The presswork is good, showing the woodcut illustrations and decorated initials to excellent effect. The work is divided into two "libri", the first devoted to the costumes of Europe with 349 beautiful ancient and modern figures and 5 charming views of Venice; the second devoted to costumes of Asia and Africa with 64 figures. Vecellio added



explanatory text, not only for the ancient but also for the modern costumes, the first time anyone had provided this information, so that the text is also an important primary source for clothing of the period. The part on Europe includes several beautiful Russian and East European, as well as numerous Turkish/Ottoman and Greek costume figures.

C. Hardy learned bookbinding under Jean-Edouard Niédreé and set up his own Paris bindery around 1850. The firm signed its bindings Hardy-Mennil from ca. 1865, but little is known about either partner. The Princes d'Essling had been Niédreé patrons and André Prosper Victor Masséna (1829–1898/99), Prince d'Essling, was also an early Hardy-Mennil patron. An anonymous writer in 1870 named Hardy-Mennil as one of the six “most celebrated French binders of modern times” and went on to single out [Marcellin I] Lortic, Hardy-Mennil and [Bernard] David, all in Paris, as standing out internationally “for delicacy and refinement of tooling” (“Book-binding”, in: *American bibliopolist*, pp. 176–178, 220–222, 316–320, at p. 320). In very good condition. A small scrap of paper (about 14 × 35 mm) apparently fell on the type during the printing, masking a parts of a few words of text on P3. A couple endleaves nearly detached and slightly chipped, the hinges, board edges and gilt edges of the bookblock slightly worn, and with a few small spots, but the binding is otherwise fine. Beautifully bound copy of an important and extensive book of woodcut costume figures.

Hiler, p. 873; Lipperheide Aa 33; USTC 862177; Vinet 2093; for the binder and arms: Flety, p. 89; Olivier et al., *Reliures armoriées* 2466 & 2467.

Institutional education in the Arab world, author's dedication copy

243. VETH, Pieter Johannes. *Dissertatio de institutis Arabum erudiendae juventuti et literis promovendis inservientibus.*

Amsterdam, Johannes Müller, 1843. 8°. Original printed blue wrappers.

€ 1800

First edition: an investigation of Arab institutions for the education of youth and the promotion of literature, based on the works of Casiri, Wüstenfeld, Hammer-Purgstall, G. Weil, G. W. Freytag, McGuckin de Slane, J. A. Conde, as well as on published Arabic sources such as those of Al-Zarnuji and on Leiden manuscripts. Dissertation of the Dutch geographer P. J. Veth (1814–95), professor of ethnology and the first Chairman of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society.

Label, stamp and shelfmarks, with the author's autograph inscription.

OCLC 33829008.



Early work of one of the greatest French mathematicians



244. VIÈTE, François. *Principes de cosmographie, tirez d'un manuscrit de Viète, & traduits en François. Corrigées et augmentées.*

Paris, Jean Behourt, 1647. 12°. With 2 woodcut illustrations in the text.

Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 11 500

Third edition of one of the first scientific works of the greatest French mathematician of the 16th century, François Viète (1540–1603). Viète graduated in 1560 from the University of Poitiers with a law degree. “In 1564, Viète accepted a position in the household of the prominent family of Jean de Parthenay and his wife, Antoinette d'Aubeterre. In fulfilment of his responsibilities as tutor for their daughter Catherine, he wrote a collection of essays on various scientific subjects.” (Bradley). The present compilation of three of these works first appeared posthumously in 1637, based on Viète's manuscript, under the title *Principes de cosmographie* ..., the three essays forming the three divisions of the book, on the geocentric universe, geography, and astronomy..

It includes a section covering the geography of the Arabian peninsula (pp. 96–97), naming: Bahrain, Mecca, Aden, Ormuz etc.

With owners' inscriptions (one dated 1657) and library stamps. Browned and with mostly marginal, water stains throughout. A reasonable copy. Binding still good.

Cf. DSB XIV, pp. 18–25; M.J. Bradley, *Pioneers in Mathematics: the age of genius*, p. 16.

List with geographic names of places in the Arabian Peninsula

245. WATT, William G. (chairman). Gazetteer no. 54. Arabian Peninsula. Official standard names approved by the United States board on geographic names.

Washington, Government printing office, 1961. Oblong (21 × 27 cm). Original publisher's blue printed paper wrappers.

Sold



First edition of an official publication listing all the names as well as variants of cities, towns, lakes, rivers, mountains etc. in the Arabian Peninsula. "The gazetteer contains about 35,000 entries for places and features in the Arabian Peninsula and associated islands and waters. The entries include standard names approved by the Board on Geographic Names and unapproved variant names, the latter cross-referenced to the standard names" (p. 1). It gives the name, followed by an abbreviation, for example PPL (populated place), LGN (lagoon), BCH (beach), coordinates and area number. With library stamp. In very good condition, spine discoloured.

Monumental atlas

246. WEILAND, C[arl] F[erdinand]. Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas der ganzen Erde.

Weimar, Verlag des geographischen Instituts, 1829. Royal 2° (78 × 54 cm). Lithogr. title, table of contents, and 60 engraved maps in border colour. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine. € 6500

Rare, monumental atlas, with maps dated between 1822 and 1829, mostly drawn by C. F. Weiland (though some – Galicia, Tyrol, Hungary – are designed and engraved by F. W. Streit). Includes two hemisphere maps of the world and 39 maps of Europe, 6 of Asia (with the Arabian Peninsula shown in the general map and the Arabian Gulf in the map of Iran and Afghanistan), 7 of Africa, 5 of America, and 1 of Australia. Under frequently revised titles the atlas saw no fewer than 49 editions by 1880. Slightly wrinkled and stained (mainly in the margins); some edge tears to title page and table of contents (some repaired). Binding rubbed and bumped at extremities.

Espenhorst p. 24. Cf. Le Gear 6107 (1848 ed.). Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.) p. 281 (Weiland's 1839 map of Arabia).



Three early 19th century views of Istanbul

247. WEIR, James. [Turkey: Constantinople]. 3 watercolors.

Constantinople, March 1806. 1) 260 × 340 mm. 2) 260 × 350 mm. 3) 260 × 360 mm. € 12 500

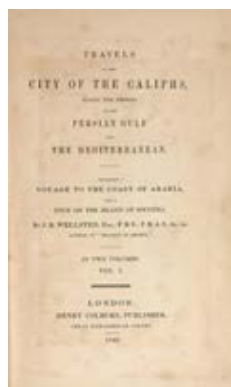
James Weir (d. 1820) was Captain of Marines on HMS Audacious from 1795 to 1800, and was also an accomplished watercolourist. His drawings show 1) "The Seraglio from the Marmora March 1806", 2) "The Seraglio at Constantinople from the harbour", and "7 towers Constantinople 19 March 1806".

One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf

248. 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 lithogr. frontispieces and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Contemp. blindstamped cloth with gilt title to spine.

€ 6000



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. In January 1836 they arrived on the Al-Batinah coast and then turned west, recrossing the Hajar mountains and emerging on the edge of the Dhaharah, the rocky steppe that stretches west toward the Rub' al-Khali.

Bindings rubbed; spines rebacked. Interior somewhat foxed as common. Removed from the Worcester Public Library. Rare; the Peter Hopkirk copy fetched £3500 at Sotheby's (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*.

Portrait of a man in traditional Arab garb

249. WILLIAMS, E.M., R.A. [Portrait of a man in traditional Arab garb].

Tripoli, 1914. Oil on canvas (51 × 40.5 cm), with name, place and date on the back.

€ 6500

Attractive painting of a man in traditional Arab garb in Tripoli, by one E.M. Williams of the Royal Academy of Arts.



Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics

250. YUHANNA IBN SARABIYUN (Serapio maior). Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, therapeutice methodi, hoc est, curandi artis Libri VII. partim Albano Torino Vitodurano paraphraste, partim Gerardo iatro Cremonensi metaphraste.

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (march 1543). 2° (20.5 × 29 cm). 17th century black-tinted vellum binding using an earlier liturgical musical manuscript.

€ 18 000



Important Latin edition of this Arabic medical compendium (first printed, also in Latin, in 1479), with additions by Gerard de Cremona. It provides a collection of opinions voiced by Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics. "No Arabic printed edition exists so far" (cf. Choulant). The third-century doctor Yahya bin Sarabiyun, son of a Bagarma physician, wrote his great medical work "Al-Kunnas" in Syriac, but it was soon translated into Arabic by scholars such as Musa Ibrahim al-Haditi and ibn Bahlul. There exist manuscripts in twelve and in seven books. "The seven-book edition was frequently printed in Latin translations as 'Breviarium' and 'Practica therapeuticae methodus'. Albanus Torinus, the editor of the Basel 1543 edition, called him Janus Damascenus, for which reason he has been confused with the well-known theologian of that name. He is also often mistaken for his younger namesake, Serapio junior" (cf. *GAL I*, 233). Some catalogues even ascribe this work to the Baghdad physician Abu-Zakariya Yuanna Ibn-Masawaih. Slight waterstaining; some unobtrusive worming to upper cover and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremities bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy. Provenance: 1677 ownership of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later in the library of Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg, court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg, in the later 18th century (his ownership on the title page).

VD16, Y11; *Adams I* 14; *BM-STC German* 932; *GAL I*, 233 & *S* 417; *Durling* 4778; *Choulant, Handb.* p. 347.



An outstandingly copious and encompassing ensemble

251. ZEMEN COLLECTION OF ETHIOPIAN MANUSCRIPTS. A collection of 108 partly illuminated codices, comprising various biblical texts, gospels, lectionaries and prayer books and 4 so-called magic scrolls. Ethiopia and Egypt, late 18th to early 20th century.

A total of 108 manuscripts in classical Ethiopic (Ge'ez) on vellum, of which about a third are illuminated with distinctive miniature paintings, coloured borders and vignettes. All in their original, first bindings, mostly stitched between thick wooden boards, but a few early ones bound in contemporary, elaborately blindstamped morocco. 4°, 8° and small 2°.

€ 185 000

The oldest independent country on the African continent, Ethiopia had an outstanding manuscript tradition since the early days of Christianity. One of the world's oldest Biblical manuscripts extant, only recently rediscovered in the Ethiopian monastery of Garima, dates back to the 5th century. Ethiopian manuscripts are known to have reached Europe as early as the 15th century via Egypt and Ethiopian pilgrims to the Holy Land. Subsequently, travellers, missionaries, military personnel and scholars contributed to the development of collections outside Ethiopia. The largest collections of Ethiopian manuscripts outside Ethiopia are in the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the Vatican, the British Museum, and in Princeton, the latter library holding some 180 separate manuscript codices. It may therefore be stated with safety that the Zeman Collection not only counts among the most extensive collections worldwide, but also is very likely the largest still in private hands.



Professor Dr. Herbert Zeman, who practised law for most of his lifetime and taught at Vienna University, also published extensively on art history, with a special focus on the so-called oriental school of 19th Viennese painters. Prof. Zeman began building his manuscript collection as early as the 1970s, but numerous five-figures acquisitions were made in the late 1990s. We acquired the collection in Vienna in 2017 directly from Zeman's descendants. The manuscripts in the Zeman Collection are chiefly written in Ge'ez, the sacred language of the

Ethiopian Orthodox Church, with small portions of text in Amharic. They include gospel books, psalters, the Book of Enoch, homilies, liturgies, chants, saints' lives and miracles as well as compilations of texts related to divination and popular magic. About a dozen manuscripts are illuminated in the Second (or late) Gondar style, which emerged in the old imperial capital of Gondar in northern Ethiopia in the 1720s and 1730s.

The "magico-medical scrolls", of which the Zeman collection holds four examples, also contain liturgical texts and were supposed to eliminate illness by purging evil spirits and demons from a sick person. A pan-religious phenomenon practiced among Jews, Christians, and Muslims in the northern regions of Amhara and Tigray, the scrolls restore health by utilizing written words and talismanic images imbued with magical protective powers. Ethiopian medicine and talismanic art drew on Christian and Muslim traditions, including Arabic-language protective scrolls.

A unique opportunity for a research institution to acquire an outstandingly copious and encompassing ensemble of an important genre.

A SELECTION OF TITLES
SEVERAL OF WHICH
ARE FEATURED IN

PRINTING
AND THE
MIND OF MAN

TO ILLUSTRATE
THE HISTORY

OF

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

AND THE MEANS OF

THE MULTIPLICATION

OF

LITERARY TEXTS

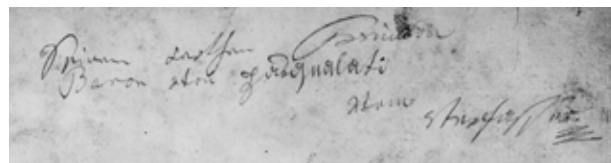
SINCE THE XVTH CENTURY

Inscribed by the composer, from Toscanini's collection

252. BEETHOVEN, Ludwig van, composer (1770–1827). *Fidelio*. Eine Grosse Oper in 2 Aufzügen. Vienna, Artaria, [1814]. Oblong 2°. Engraved piano score with the text. Untrimmed.

€ 280 000

First printing of the first edition of Beethoven's only opera; of the utmost rarity. Inscribed on the title page, in Beethoven's own hand, to his benefactor Pasqualati (1777–1830), in whose house the composer then lodged: "Seinem werthen Freunde Baron von Pasqualati vom Verfasser" ("To his dear friend Baron Pasqualati, from the author").



No more than three copies of this first edition bearing Beethoven's autograph inscription are known; the present one is described by Kinsky/Halm as follows: "This copy from the collection of the Society of Friends of the Music in Vienna (cf. no. 893 in the guide-book to the Centenary Exhibition, Vienna 1927) was presented to the conductor Arturo Toscanini by the Austrian Government on 1 November 1934 on the occasion of a performance of Verdi's 'Requiem', directed by him, as a gift of honour (cf. 'Philobiblon' VIII, 6)." Professionally cleaned with repairs to gutter. Collection stamp of the Society of Friends of the Music in Vienna on title page and verso of final leaf. Beethoven's autograph inscription pencilled across the blank margin of the title page. The present dedication copy was not publicly shown since the great 1927 exhibition in honour of the centennial of Beethoven's death; it was latterly considered lost (as are the other two dedication copies of "Fidelio" described in the catalogue of Beethoven's works). We acquired it directly from Toscanini's estate in spring 2016.

Literature (all referencing this copy): Beethoven und die Wiener Kultur seiner Zeit (= Führer durch die Beethoven-Zentenarausstellung der Stadt), Wien 1927, 893. Philobiblon VIII (1935), 6. Kinsky/Halm, Werkverzeichnis Beethoven, 184.

PMM 198: Complete first series (humans, mammalian quadrupeds, apes) of first edition of Buffon's seminal work

253. BUFFON, Georges Louis Leclerc. *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière, avec la description du cabinet du Roi*.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1749–1767. 15 volumes. 4°. With engraved frontispiece portrait of Buffon, 19 engraved head-pieces (with animals and putti), 2 folding maps ("Carte de l'ancien continent" and "Cart du nouveau continent"), 579 engraved plates (full-page and folding, including 1 unnumbered and 1 bis). Contemporary uniform mottled calf, gold-tooled spine and board edges.

€ 5000



First edition of the first 15 volumes of Buffon's justly famous *Histoire naturelle*, the complete first series, covering the formation of the earth, humans, mammalian quadrupeds and apes, and also describing the royal collection of Louis xv. Buffon's work presents "for the first time a complete survey of natural history in popular form" (PMM).

Buffon opens the first volume with an essay called "Théorie de la terre", where "for the first time he outlines a satisfactory account of the history of our globe and of its development as a fitting home for living things" (PMM).

In the second volume, Buffon offers a short treatise on general biology. In his treatise on humans, found in volumes II and III, Buffon "studied the human species by the same methods that he applied to animal species, including the psychological, moral, and intellectual life of man. From his exhaustive research for the *Histoire naturelle des quadrupèdes*, [volumes IV–XV] Buffon came to the conclusion that it was necessary to reintroduce the notion of family. Breaking with the spirit of his time, Buffon attempted to separate science from metaphysical and religious ideas. As a disciple of Locke he denied idealistic metaphysics, stating that mental abstractions can never become principles of either existence or real knowledge; these can come only as the results of sensation" (DSB).

The bindings show some scratches and minor wear but are structurally sound. A fine set of the first 15 volumes of this key work on natural history in uniform bindings written by “the first to present the universe as one complete whole and to find no phenomenon calling for any but a purely scientific explanation” (PMM).

Bertin et al., Buffon (Paris, 1952), especially pp. 233–234; DSB II, pp. 576–581; Nissen, ZBI 672; PMM 198.

PMM 200: “The acme of the age of reason”, complete with 3129 plates

254. DIDEROT, Denis & Jean Le Rond D’ALEMBERT. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers

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

Complete copy of the second folio edition, issued simultaneously with the final volumes of the original edition and even reproducing its predecessor’s imprint down to the original years of publication. It can be distinguished from the first edition only by the missing accent over the word “Mathématique” and two additional composition errors in the title, for which reason the trade usually offers it as the original edition: indeed, among the more than fifty “Paris” folio editions of the “Encyclopédie” auctioned during the last

decades, not a single one is identified as the Geneva reprint, although this edition’s press-run was fully half as great as that of the Paris original.

The supplement volumes, which “had no formal connection with the original ‘Encyclopédie’ and involved a new group of contributors” (Darnton 33), are here present in the 1776–1777 edition published in Paris and Amsterdam, which is generally treated as part of the Paris first edition.

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



PMM 25: “The first important translation” (DSB)

255. [EUCLID.] PROCLUS DIADOCHUS. In primum Euclidis elementorum librum commentariorum ad universam mathematicam disciplinam principium eruditionis tradentium libri iv.

Padua, Grazioso Percacino, 1560. 2° (215 × 300 mm). With woodcut device on t. p. (Minerva and Mercury holding the wing tips of a rising phoenix), woodcut portrait on reverse, and printer’s device on final leaf, as well as numerous mathematical diagrams in the text. Contemp. Italian limp vellum with ms. spine title. € 18 000

First Latin edition of one of the major works by Proclus Lycaeus (412–485), founder and head of the neo-Platonic school of Athens: a commentary on the first book of Euclid’s “Elements of Geometry”, the “oldest mathematical textbook in the world still in common use today” (PMM). Includes the text of the theorems, set within ornamental woodcut framings, and the geometrical diagrams. The editor and translator Francesco Barozzi (1537–1604) taught at the University of Padua. He was later charged with sorcery (in particular, he was said to have caused a torrential rainstorm over his native Crete) and condemned by the Inquisition in 1587.

“Barocius’ edition of Proclus’ commentary on the first book of Euclid’s ‘Elements’ was the first important translation of this work, for it was based on better manuscripts than previous efforts had been. The translation, published in 1560, was completed by Barocius at the age of twenty-two” (DSB). His portrait on the reverse of the title page is cut within a magnificent border. Old ms. ownership on flyleaf obliterated (probably in the early 19th century); old ownership stamp over title woodcut erased, replaced by a different coat of arms in ink, very likely that of the Italian comital family Antico (insignificant bleeding to reverse). Occasional slight water-staining, still an exceptionally appealing, clean copy.

Edit 16, CNCE 33726. Adams P 2138. BM-STC Italian 540. Mortimer 403. Honeyman 2543. DSB I, 468. Brunet IV, 895. Riccardi II/1, 82, 1 (“Bella e rara edizione”). Cf. PMM 25.



PMM 186: One of the greatest books in the history of dentistry

256. FAUCHARD, Pierre. Le Chirurgien Dentiste, ou Traité des Dents, Où l'on enseigne les moyens de les entretenir propres & saines, de les embellir, d'en réparer la perte & de remédier à leur maladies, à celles des gencives, & aux accidents qui peuvent survenir aux autres parties voisines des dents. Avec des Observations & des Réflexions sur plusieurs cas singuliers. Troisième Edition, revue, corrigée & considérablement augmenté.

Paris, Chez Servieres, 1786. 2 volumes. Small 8°. With engraved frontispiece-portrait of the author, and illustrations, mostly of dental instruments, on 42 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt. € 5000

Third revised and enlarged edition of a real “classic” on dentistry, by Pierre Fauchard (1678–1761), generally acclaimed the “Father of Dentistry”. First published in 1728, Fauchard was the first to bring together all the theoretical and practical knowledge of dentistry available at the time. Much of the information given was first published as well, because most dentists and dental surgeons before Fauchard treated their knowledge and skills as secrets of trade and had been very careful to guard them from publication. Pierre Fauchard’s encyclopedic and scientific account of all that concerned dentistry in the 18th century easily is one of the greatest books in the history of dentistry.

Binding rubbed and front hinge cracked, some slight foxing, otherwise a decent copy of a rare work.

Garrison-Morton 3671; Waller 10621; Hirsch/Hüb. II, 484; Crowley 813; David 113; PMM 186



PMM 281: First edition of Grimm's principal work

257. GRIMM, Jacob. Deutsche Grammatik.

Göttingen, Dieterich, 1819–1826. Large 8°. 2 vols. (out of 4). Marbled half cloth (c. 1950) with ms. spine label. All edges red. € 800

First edition of Grimm's principal work. “[Jacob Grimm] created, almost out of nothing, the scientific study of German and Germanic mythology, philology, poetry and law, mostly in the years 1806–29 when [he] was a badly paid library-assistant in Cassel. His ‘German Grammar’ is in fact a ‘Germanic Grammar’, tracing the development of this branch of the Indo-European language family [... Grimm] explained the differences of the Germanic languages from their sister tongues and within themselves by showing the determinable regularity of hitherto unnoticed or inexplicable phenomena such as the gradation and modification of vowels” (PMM).

This set does not include the volumes 3 and 4, which were not published until 1837. Front inner hinge of vol. 2 reinforced at rebinding. Stored in a magnificent giltstamped green half calf portofolio by Jacques P. Desmonts of Norwalk, Connecticut. The native Frenchman Desmonts, born in Bernay in 1938, was long the owner of the renowned New York bookbinding shop James Macdonald. In 1978 he moved the famous establishment to Norwalk, where he passed away in 2008.

PMM 281. Goedeke I, 6. WG² 10. Brieger 839. Neufforge 409.



PMM 153: Two Elzevier editions of important works on medicine and chemistry

258. HELMONT, Johannes Baptista van. *Ortus medicinae*.

Amsterdam, Louis Elzevier, 1648. With full-page engraved portrait of Helmont and his son Franciscus Mercurius, surrounded by eight coat of arms of related families.

With: (2) HELMONT, Johannes Baptista van. *Opuscula medica inaudita*.

Amsterdam, Louis Elzevier, 1648. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary calf, both sides elaborately blind-tooled. € 7500

First edition of the *Ortus medicinae* by Jean Baptiste Helmont (1577–1644), a famous medical doctor and scientist. With his *Opuscula medica inaudita*, in the second enlarged edition, dealing with the treatment of disorders like leprosy, epilepsy and paralysis, of fevers and the different Galenic humors. Included is an account of the plague. Some underscoring throughout; lower part of spine damaged, hinges partly broken, and the corners slightly rubbed. Good copies.



Ad 1: Garrison-Morton 665; Heirs of Hippocrates 409; PMM 135; ad2: Dijkstra, *Plague and print*, pp. 117–118.

PMM 41: "Father of History" in elegant & famous first Greek edition by Aldus Manutius, from the Arenberg library

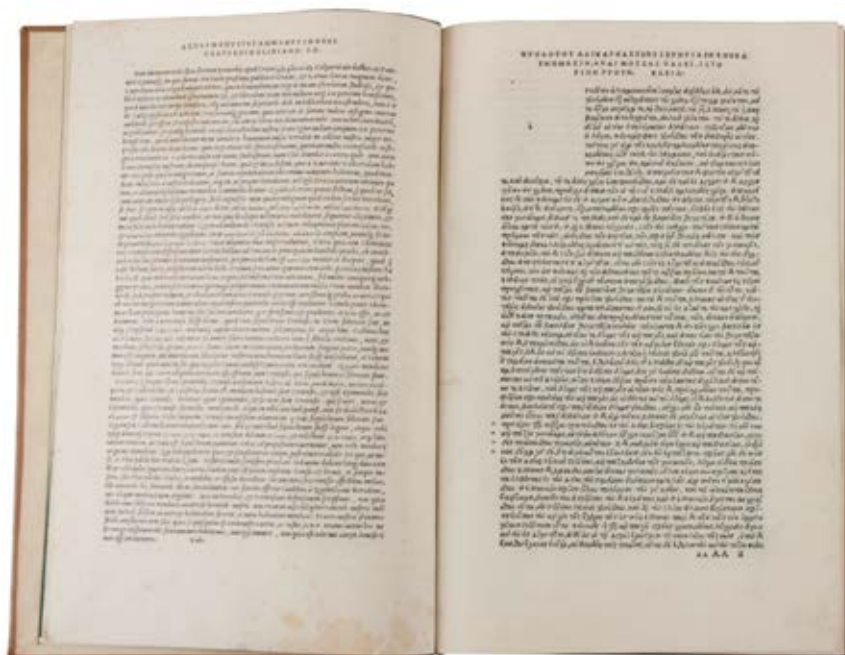
259. HERODOTUS. [Historiarum] libri novem. Quibus musarum indita sunt nomina.

(Colophon: Venice), Aldus Manutius, (colophon: September 1502). 2° (29,5 × 20 cm). With Aldus's anchor and dolphin device on title-page and the verso of the last leaf. Late 19th-century blind-tooled, polished tan calf, the central panel with the arms of the Dukes of Arenberg. € 69 500

Splendid copy of the famous first edition of the original Greek text of the works of Herodotus (ca. 484 BC–ca. 425 BC), "the father of history," published and edited by Aldus Manutius at Venice on the basis of many manuscripts. By promoting Herodotus as a key to ancient history and society and providing a reliable text, it set the stage for his popularity in the 16th century. It covers the growth of the Persian Empire, the history of Egypt, Persian incursions into Greece, the defeat of the Persians in 490 BC, the Persian king Xerxes's attempt to avenge the Persian defeat and their defeat once again in 479 BC. But perhaps of greatest interest are the strange and fantastic tales and anecdotes, including the circumnavigation of Africa.

"Herodotus is the earliest historian; his predecessors were by contrast chroniclers. He was the first to collect his materials systematically, to test their accuracy as far as he could, and to arrange his story so as to appeal to, as well as inform, his readers. ... Certainly for the Persian war his authority forms the basis of all modern histories; and, more than that, it is the stuff of legends. Herodotus is far more than a valuable source: always readable, his work has been quoted and translated ever since" (PMM).

With extensive records of provenance. In fine condition and with generous margins, with only some light stains on the first page and last page, and a couple tiny marginal worm holes in the last 4 leaves (in the margins except for 1 in the last leaf). Magnificent copy of a seminal first edition from a famous library.



Adams H-394; Ahmanson-Murphy 62 & 62a; Dibdin II, p. 19; PMM 41.



PMM 186: 'The first scientific study of the teeth and basic to all modern dentistry'

260. HUNTER, John. *Historia naturalis dentium humanorum.../ Natuurlyke historie der tanden van den mensch.*

Dordrecht, A. Blussé & Zoon, 1773. 4°. With 16 full-page engr. plates. Contemp. boards covered with marbled paper. € 6950

First edition of the bilingual translation, in Latin and Dutch, of the famous study on the mouth, jaws and (sets of) teeth by John Hunter (1728–1793), one of the greatest surgeons of his time.

Spine slightly rubbed; a good, uncut copy.

Wellcome II, p. 185; Waller 10648; Blake 226; Crowley 200. Cf. PMM 186.

The Hammer of Witches – editio princeps

261. INSTITUTORIS, Heinrich. *Malleus maleficarum.*

[Speyer, Peter Drach, before April 1487]. 2° (215 × 294 mm). Rubricated, with lombardic initials in red and blue, occasional pen flourishes, paragraph marks at beginning of chapter headings, some capital strokes. 19th-c. white paper boards with printed paper spine label. Stored in custom-made full green morocco gilt clamshell box. € 175 000

First edition of the notorious “Hammer of Witches”, which laid down procedures for finding out and convicting witches. Due to the innovation of the printing press, it contributed significantly to the early modern witch craze. “The most important and most sinister work on demonology ever written. It crystallized into a fiercely stringent code previous folklore about black magic with church dogma on heresy, and, if any one work could, opened the floodgates of the inquisitorial hysteria [... it was] the source, inspiration, and quarry for all subsequent treatises on witchcraft” (Robbins, *Encyclopaedia of Witchcraft and Demonology*). The book was published and republished in at least 13 editions up to 1520, then revived from the late 16th century, undergoing at least 16 editions between 1574 and 1669, as well as numerous editions in German, French and English. Complete copies of the first edition are rare, and only a few copies are found in American institutions.

Upper cover stained and soiled, first three pages of text with some soiling and staining, neat repair to final printed leaf. All in all, a remarkably fine, clean copy from the famous Donaueschingen library of the princes of Fürstenberg with their printed spine title and shelfmark “298” on the spine label (repeated in pencil on recto of f. 1).

HC 9238. Goff I-163. British Library IB.8581 (acquired in 1867 but not recorded in BMC). ISTC i00163000. Coumont I4.2. Danet 16. Graesse III, 425.*



PMM 226: First edition of Kant's most highly regarded work

262. KANT, Immanuel. *Critik der reinen Vernunft.*

Riga, Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1781. 8° (205 × 123 mm). Engraved title vignette and a few small engraved vignettes in text. Contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, flat spine with orange label lettered in gilt, edges red. Modern cloth box, orange label. € 40 000

One of the most influential works in the history of philosophy. In the preface to this first edition Kant explains what he means by a critique of pure reason: “I do not mean by this a critique of books and systems, but of the faculty of reason in general, in respect of all knowledge after which it may strive independently of all experience.” Before Kant, it was generally held that truths of reason must be analytic, meaning that what is stated in the predicate must already be present in the subject (for example, “An intelligent man is intelligent” or “An intelligent man is a man”). In either case, the judgment is analytic because it is ascertained by analyzing the subject. It was thought that all truths of reason, or necessary truths, are of this kind: that in all of them there is a predicate that is only part of the subject of which it is asserted. If this were so, attempting to deny anything that could be known a priori (for example, “An intelligent man is not intelligent” or “An intelligent man is not a man”) would involve a contradiction. It was therefore thought that the law of contradiction is sufficient to establish all a priori knowledge. “The influence of Kant is paramount in the critical method of modern philosophy. No other thinker has been able to hold with such firmness the balance between speculative and empirical ideas. His penetrating analysis of the elements involved in synthesis, and the subjective process by which these elements are realized in the individual consciousness, demonstrated the operation of “pure reason”; and the simplicity and cogency of his arguments achieved immediate fame. Kant’s achievements in other branches of philosophy were equally distinguished and fruitful [...] His methods [...] dominated western philosophical thought throughout the 19th century, as they do today’ (PMM). – Provenance: Librarie Schlesinger, Vevey (bookseller’s small ticket). – Some light marginal spotting, occasional light marginal browning or staining. Extremities rubbed, sides scuffed.

Warda 59. Norman 1197. PMM 226.



PMM 63: Early edition, including the “Prince”



263. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò. Tutte le opere.

No place (Geneva?), “1550” [but c. 1635]. 4°. 5 parts in one volume. With 5 repeated title vignettes (woodcut portraits) and double-page-sized woodcut in the text. Contemp. vellum with ms. spine title. Edges sprinkled. € 5000

Early collected edition of Machiavelli’s works, including his famous “Principe”, the work with which he “founded the science of modern politics” by analysing Cesare Borgia’s much-admired “mixture of audacity and prudence, cruelty and fraud, self-reliance and distrust of others” (PMM). This is the so-called “testina” edition, named after the author’s woodcut portrait on all the half-titles. It is this very reliable redaction which is used by all quotations of the “Crusca”. Five variant editions are known, all bearing the fictitious year of printing “1550” on the title page, through which the (most likely) Swiss publishers intended to circumvent the Papal prohibition. The present variant is usually regarded as the fourth (Bertelli/L.: “Databile al 1635–46”).

Contains: 1) “Delle historie fiorentine”; 2) “Il Principe”; 3) “Discorsi”; 4) “Dell’Arte della Guerra”; 5) “L’Asino d’Oro” and other works.

Variously browned throughout due to paper (as common). From the library of Georg Philipp Helberg, secretary to the Electoral church council in Heidelberg and a member of the enlightened secret society “Deutsche Union” (his autograph ink ownership, dated 1787, on the title page).

Bertelli/Innocenti 206a. Gamba p. 195, no. 623.3. Bonnant, p. 86f. D. Gerber II, 102f. Lenger, Machiavel, 19. Adams M 10. BM-STC Italian 400. Edit 16, CNCE 66076. GLN 6759. Malicki, BJ 16, M-4. Cf. PMM 63.

*The first known printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region,
with the earliest map to call the Gulf “Sinus Arabicus” instead of “Sinus Persicus”*

264. MONTALBODDO, Fracanzano
da. Itinerarium Portugallensium e Lusitania
in Indiam et inde occidentem et demum ad
aquilonem.

[Milan, J. A. Scinzenzeler], 1508. 2^o (25 × 19.5 cm). Title-page with woodcut map (second issue, with “Arabicus” replacing “P[er]sicus”). Early 20th-century red morocco, gilt edges. € 780 000

First Latin edition of the most important and “earliest printed collection of voyages and discoveries” (PMM). Also the only edition of this collection of travel reports to include the map showing Africa, Arabia and part of Europe, illustrating for the first time the new discoveries in the eastern hemisphere. This map, not included in the original 1507 Italian edition or any subsequent edition, is the earliest to show Africa completely surrounded by seas and, as one of the first non-Ptolemaic maps to include Arabia, definitely the earliest “modern” printed map to show Mecca. Published in 1508, it raises a controversy still with us more than 500 years later: it labels the Red Sea and the Gulf as a single body of water and calls it the Gulf, but in the first state of the block it was called the “Persian Gulf” (“Sinus Persicus”). For reasons unknown, the editor revised the block with a patch to rename it the “Arabian Gulf” (“Sinus Arabicus”). The map therefore exists in two different states in copies of this edition. Ours is the rarer second one, with “Sinus Arabicus”.

From the famous collection of Dr. Samuel X. Radbill.
Foot of map creased as folded for binding, head of first
3 leaves with a stain and last 5 leaves with corner stains,
binding slightly rubbed. Overall a very bright and
clean copy.



Borba de Moraes, p. 580; *Harrisse* 58; *Sabin* 50058; cf. *PMM* 42; *Romano, Historical atlas of the United Arab Emirates* (New York, 2004), 26.



*PMM 47: "Against the new statesmanship
of all-powerful autocracy"*

265. MORE, Sir Thomas. De optimo reip. statu deque nova insula Utopia libellus vere aureus.

Basel, (Johann Froben, 1518). 4°. Without the 'Epigrammata' announced on the title. With woodcut title border and a border in the text by Hans Holbein the younger, 2 woodcuts in the text (1 full-page) by Ambrosius Holbein, and 6 woodcut initials; printer's device on final page. Modern giltstamped full calf. € 20 000

Rare third, revised edition (the first one printed in Basel) of the famous “ideal state” novel that gave its name to a whole literary genre. Edited by Erasmus of Rotterdam, whom More had sent the manuscript in 1516. The second part, about the ideal constitution for a state, was written first, while More was an envoy in Flanders in 1515, while part one was written only in 1516, after his return to England. The two woodcuts by Ambrosius Holbein, Hans’s elder brother, include the famous

bird's-eye view of the island of Utopia (a full-page illustration) and the charming scene showing the story's fictional traveller, Raphael Hythlodæus, in discussion with More himself and his Antwerpian friend Peter Gilles (Aegidius), with More's young assistant John Clement (later to become a Royal Physician and More's son-in-law) approaching them.

Like 'Gulliver's Travels', Utopia was written "as a tract for the times, to rub in the lesson of Erasmus; it inveighs against the new statesmanship of all-powerful autocracy and the new economics [...], just as it pleads for religious tolerance and universal education [...] More had all Swift's gift for utterly convincing romance: the beginning, when Rafael Hythlodæus recounts his voyages, has a vividness which draws the reader on into the political theory. [More] is a saint to the Catholic, and a predecessor of Marx to the Communist. His manifesto is and will be required reading for both, and for all shades of opinion between" (PMM).

Insignificant browning; endpapers somewhat fingerstained, but a beautiful, clean copy. Handwritten ownership of Gerard van Assendelft, dated 1603, at the top edge of the title page.

VD 16, M 6299. Adams M 1756. Panzer VI, 205, 222. Isaac 14177. Heckethorn 100, 90. Bezzel (Erasmusdrucke) 912. Hieronymus 260. Kat. Basel 1960, 343, 341, 120f. Gibson 3. Van der Haeghen III, 41. Cf. PMM 47.

PMM 258: First edition of the collected works of a seminal education reformer

266. PESTALOZZI, Johann Heinrich. Sämmtliche Schriften.

Stuttgart, Tübingen, J.G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung, 1819–1826. 15 volumes. 8°. With folding leaf of music in the first volume and mathematical figures on 5 folding engraved plates in volume 15. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 4950

First edition of the collected works of the greatest reformer of education since Comenius, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss by birth. His basic principle was that children should be educated, not trained like dogs. So the pupil came first, not the subject, and the "whole person" must be educated. The famous Humboldt introduced Pestalozzi's educational system into Germany and the next milestone in the history of education, Fröbel, started from Pestalozzi's views. Fröbel, the next great reformer, spent the years 1808 to 1810 tutoring three boys at Pestalozzi's Institute at Yverdun. The first volume contains a list of subscribers of about 50 pages, headed by the Czar of Russia, the Kings of Prussia, Bavaria and the Netherlands, and by the Queens of Würtemberg and Sweden. Apart from the title-pages of the collected edition, most works have also their own title-pages and all earlier prefaces are included as well.

Very good uniform set, slightly foxed, especially the first volume, with some occasional stains. First volume recased, with new endpapers.

Goedeke IV, I, 611, 6; cf. PMM 258.



PMM 170: First systematic treatise on occupational diseases

267. RAMAZZINI, Bernardo. De morbis artificum diatriba.

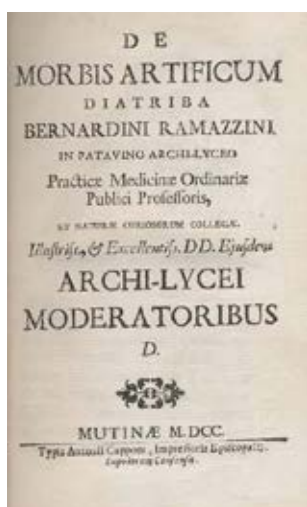
Modena, Antonius Capponus, 1700. 8°. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine. € 9000

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.



PMM 98: "the foundation stone for a revolution in Arabic scholarship"

268. SCALIGER, Joseph Justus. Opus de emendatione temporum.

Including: Computus Arabicus ecclesiae Antiochenae.

Leiden, Franciscus Raphelengius (Officina Plantiniana), 1598. 2° (36 × 24 cm). With woodcut printer's device on title-page. Set in roman and italic types with long passages in Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan and Ethiopic, shorter passages in Syriac, and zodiac signs, the Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic specially cut for use in the present book. Vellum (ca. 1630?). € 19 500

Third and definitive edition, greatly revised and expanded by the author and printed by Plantin's son-in-law using a wide variety of non-Latin types, of a thorough scholarly study of classical, biblical and "oriental" chronology, by the leading linguist and linguistic scholar of his generation ("the greatest scholar of his age" PMM). Three of the non-Latin types (nashk Arabic, majuscule Samaritan and Ethiopic) were cut especially for this work. Scaliger and Raphelengius were far ahead of their time in viewing Arabic as an important field of study in its own right, and they showed sympathy for Arabic culture. Like their predecessors, they used Arabic for biblical exegesis, but they also studied the Quran, medical, mathematical and astronomical texts and other works originally written in Arabic. In the present work, Scaliger studied and compared the calendars and historical chronology of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews and others, attempting to link them so that their dates could be related to those of the European calendar. Scaliger's work in this area "towers above that of his contemporaries" (PMM) and served as an essential key to modern historical scholarship. This was the first work ever set in Raphelengius's pioneering Arabic type, which set the stage for the Arabic types of Thomas Erpenius and others in the Netherlands and abroad: "it served as the foundation stone for a revolution in Arabic scholarship" (Lane). With a piece cut out of the title-page. It has been patched with a paper slip, and with further slips in the endpapers. With water stains in about a dozen leaves and occasional slightly browned patches, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. The binding is slightly dirty, the spine-title faded and the headbands have lost much of their green thread.



Adams S568; Fuks, *Hebrew typography* 15; Lane, *Arabic type specimen of Franciscus Raphelengius*, item 26 & p. xxv; Typ. Bat. 4476; cf. PMM 98 (1583 ed.); for the Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic types: Vervliet EXO 1, 2 & 3.

PMM 102: Second dated edition of the Italian translation of the "History of the Peloponnesian War". In a nice contemporary Italian binding

269. THUCYDIDES. Delle guerre fatte tra popoli della Morea, et gli Atheniesi.

[Venice], "Laocoonte", [1550]. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page and an identical but larger woodcut on the verso of the least leaf, depicting Laocoon and his children being suffocated by the snake. Also with historiated woodcut initials. Contemporary brown morocco, gilt double fillet and dentelle borders on spine, around the word "Thucydide" in gilt letters, two frames of double fillet and gilt borders on sides, with gilt fleurons in the four corners of the inner frame. € 7850

Esteemed translation into Italian by Francesco Strozzi of one of the most important ancient Greek texts, the "History of the Peloponnesian War" by the first "modern historian", Thucydides (ca. 471–ca. 400 B.C.). This is the second dated edition, the first was printed by Vincenzo Valgrisi at Venice in 1545 and another undated edition was printed by Baldassarre Constantini ca. 1550.

Both these editions—by Constantini and the present one with the Laocoons device—follow one another page-for-page. They are set in different types, but are either set one from the other, or set from the Valgrisi edition. The Laocoon device is mentioned only once in the STC Italian, and Mortimer describes two other books with similar devices (nos. 284 & 315), both printed by Valerio and Luigi Dorico. Title page restored in lower margin with loss of publishing place and date: "M.D.L. In Vinetia"; few other leaves restored in lower margin without loss of text. Good copy from the library of "S.A.R. il Duca di Genova".

BMC STC Italian, p. 672; Mortimer (Italian) 499; cf. Adams T-684 (Constantini, 1545); Gamba 1714 (Valgrisi, 1545); PMM 102 (Latin ed., Genova, 1588).



*PMM 71: The birth of modern anatomy:
a coloured copy of the first edition, used by the surgeon of the Duke of Saxony*

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

Basel, (Johannes Oporinus, June 1543). 2°. 355 leaves and two folding sheets. Roman and italic types, occasional use of Greek and Hebrew types, printed shoulder notes. Woodcut pictorial title, author portrait, and printer's device; 7 large, 186 mid-sized, and 22 small woodcut initials; more than 200 woodcut illustrations, including 3 full-page skeletons, 14 full-page muscle men, 5 large diagrams of veins and nerves, 10 mid-sized views of the abdomen, 2 mid-sized views of the thorax, 13 mid-sized views of the skull and brain, and numerous smaller views of bones, organs and anatomical parts. All woodcuts and initials up to page 165 in full contemporary hand colour. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards with bevelled edges, on five raised double bands, with two clasps.

€ 950 000

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

With the publication of “De humani corporis fabrica” (when he was only twenty-eight) Vesalius revolutionized both the science of anatomy and how it was taught. In his preface he describes his disappointing experiences as a student in Paris and Louvain, stating his intention to reform the teaching of anatomy by giving in this book a complete description of the structure of the human body, thereby drawing attention “to the falsity of Galen’s pronouncements”. Vesalius also broke with tradition by performing dissections himself instead of leaving this task to assistants: the striking and dramatic title illustration shows him conducting such a dissection, his hand plunged into a female cadaver (striking in itself, as only the cadavers of executed criminals could be dissected legally and female criminals were rarely executed), surrounded by a seething mass of students.

Of the few copies of the first edition to have come to the market in recent decades, only two were in a contemporary binding. Apart from Vesalius’s dedication copy to Emperor Charles V (Christie’s New York, 18 March 1998, lot 213: \$1 652 500), only a single other partly coloured copy was previously known, a list to which ours must now be added as the third known copy in contemporary colour. Erased circular library stamp in the blank margin of the title page, so far unidentified (relevant correspondence with Daniel Margócsy, University of Cambridge, in charge of the Vesalius census, is available upon request). Occasional waterstaining to margins, the splendid binding a little rubbed and bumped, but altogether a splendidly crisp, wide-margined copy of the first edition. Definitely the most desirable copy of a milestone in the history of science still in private hands, and likely the most important medical book obtainable for decades to come.

PMM 71. VD 16, V 910. Durling 4577. Cushing VI.A.1. Eimas 281. Norman 2137. Wellcome 6560. Graesse VI.2, 289.







The Godolphin Arabian.



GODOLPHIN ARABIAN, all which were Train'd and have Run; and most of the

Alfred, S ^r J ⁿ : Ram ^m .	by CADE, Cades Maiden-head,	Slouch, Camilla, Changling.	by WHITENOSE, B.
Filly, M ^r Jenn ^m ; Bay Colt.	Young Cade, Bandy, Hero—	Viper, Comet, Scampton, cade,	victorious, Dutchels, A
Sidley's Bay Filly, Milo,	Trunion, Bywell-Tom, Danby,	Chance, Nan in the Vale, Catus,	by BABRAM, Hey-ov
et, Carlile, Why-not, Regis,	Cade, Match'em, Lightfoot,	L ^d . Gores Roan Colt Vietnam,	Aimwell, Young BAB
iba, Charm ^m . Polly, &c.	Mercury, Martin, Lightning,	L ^d . Northumber ^{lands} . Bay Horse &c.	Herculus, M ^r Tates B: