

Middle East Offer: April 2026

E-CATALOGUE

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Invasions of Gaza and Jaffa, from Napoleon to Muhammad Ali

01

ALDERSON, Ralph Carr. Notes on Acre and some of the coast defences of Syria. London, John Weale, 1843. With a general engraved frontispiece, 60 plates (52 numbered plates plus plate XLIV* and 7 unnumbered plates; comprising of 1 folding double page plate, 48 double page plates, and 11 full-page plates). Plates VI-IX belong to the "Notes on Acre" article.

Part of: Papers on subjects connected with the duties of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Large 4to (23.5 x 28 cm). Contemporary half black cloth with the title lettered in gold on the spine, marbled paper sides.

€ 2800

A detailed and illustrated record of British and French attacks on Acre (Akko), Jaffa, and Gaza from 1799 to 1840. Written by Ralph Carr Alderson (d. 1849), a lieutenant-colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers who had recently visited Ottoman Syria and Palestine and personally sketched the scenes illustrated in plates of Gaza, Jaffa, Haifa, and Acre (Akko). His plates are quite fine, with "Gaza from Samson's Mount with the Egyptian Encampment" used as the frontispiece for the entire volume (the full book itself covering a variety of international and domestic projects of the Corps of Royal Engineers, of which Alderson's chapter is of the greatest importance).

Alderson's text covers important historical ground, but his footnotes - which take up whole pages - are of even greater interest, being based on his personal observations of towns and fortifications as of 1841. Gaza he describes as "the principal town on the southern frontier of Syria", of great strategic importance and "the first place where an invading army from the south can receive supplies after crossing the Desert", which is "surrounded by gardens which produce fruit in abundance, and the prickly pear hedges grow to such an immense size that troops might be bivouacked or encamped in the gardens in the plain ... surrounded by a natural abatis perfectly impenetrable." This careful approach to detail is levelled on topics of all kinds, such as the earthworks surrounding fort of El Arish, the ruins and weather of Ascalon, and Jaffa's harbour ("only adapted for vessels of small draught" but serving as "the sea-port of Jerusalem"). - A sweeping history of invasion by the French, the Egyptians, and the Ottomans, annotated with an engineer's eye for detail.

Plates lightly toned, a few very faint instances of foxing, the paper is somewhat fragile. Otherwise in good condition.

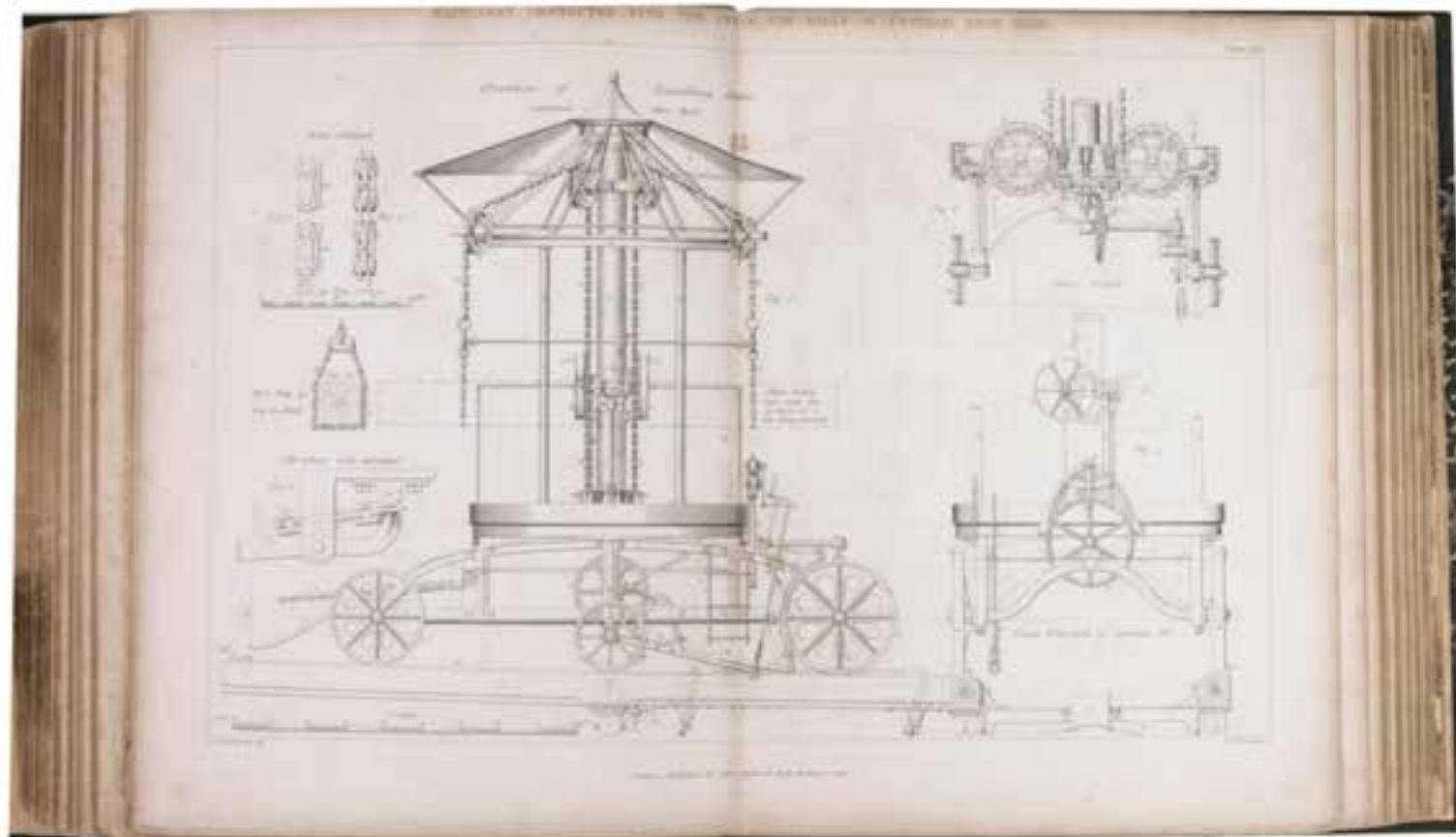
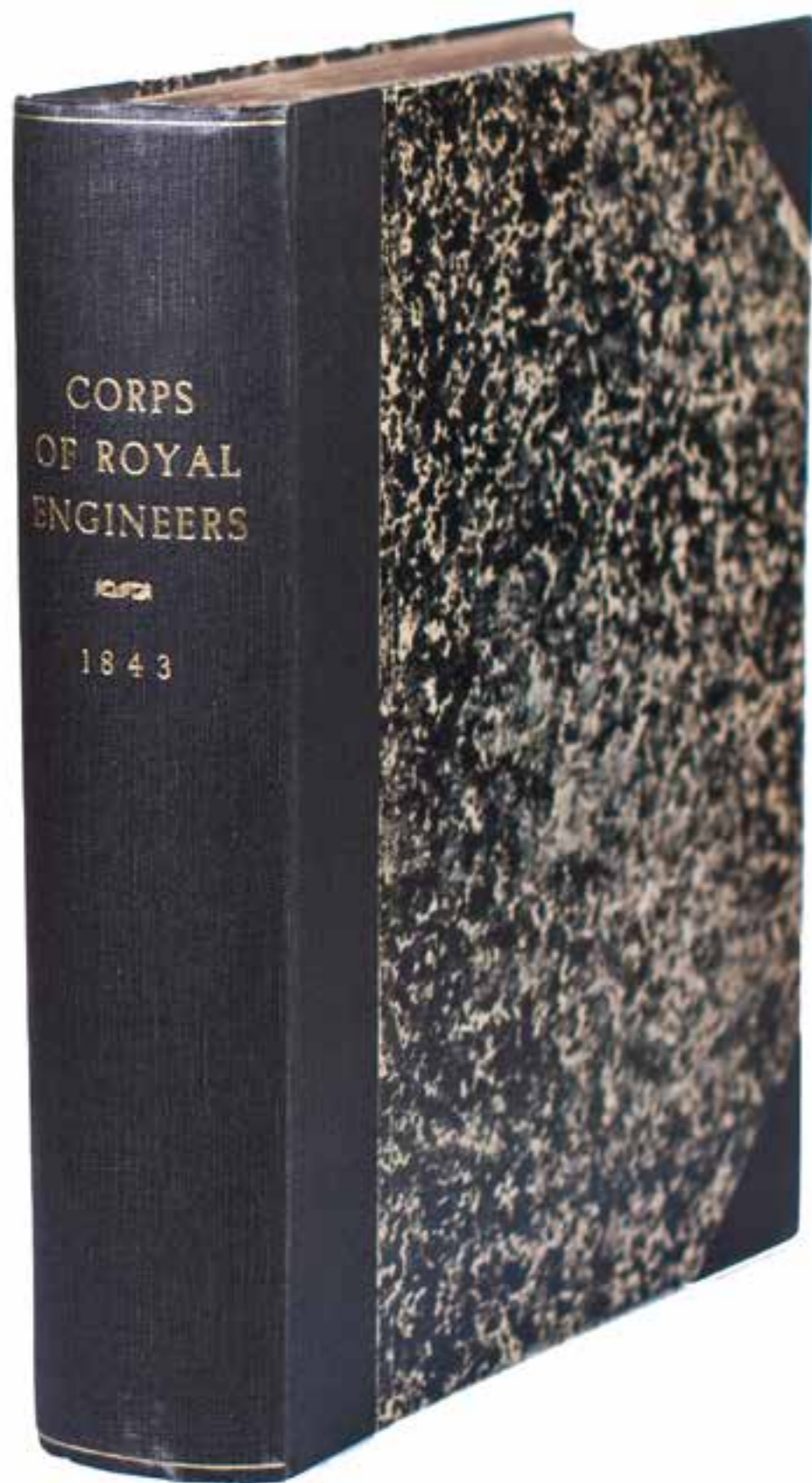
XI, [1], 220 pp. [Notes on Acre on pp. 19-62].





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ANTIQUARIAT
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Beautiful portraits of the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire

02

AL-SHIDYAQ, Selim Faris Effendy (editor). *Abda' ma-kan fi suwar Salatin Al 'Uthman.* Album des souverains Ottomans édité par Selim Faris Effendy.

Istanbul and Leipzig, Matba'at al-Jawaib and Carl Garte, [1885]. With 34 lithographed portraits, a lithographed title and an index.

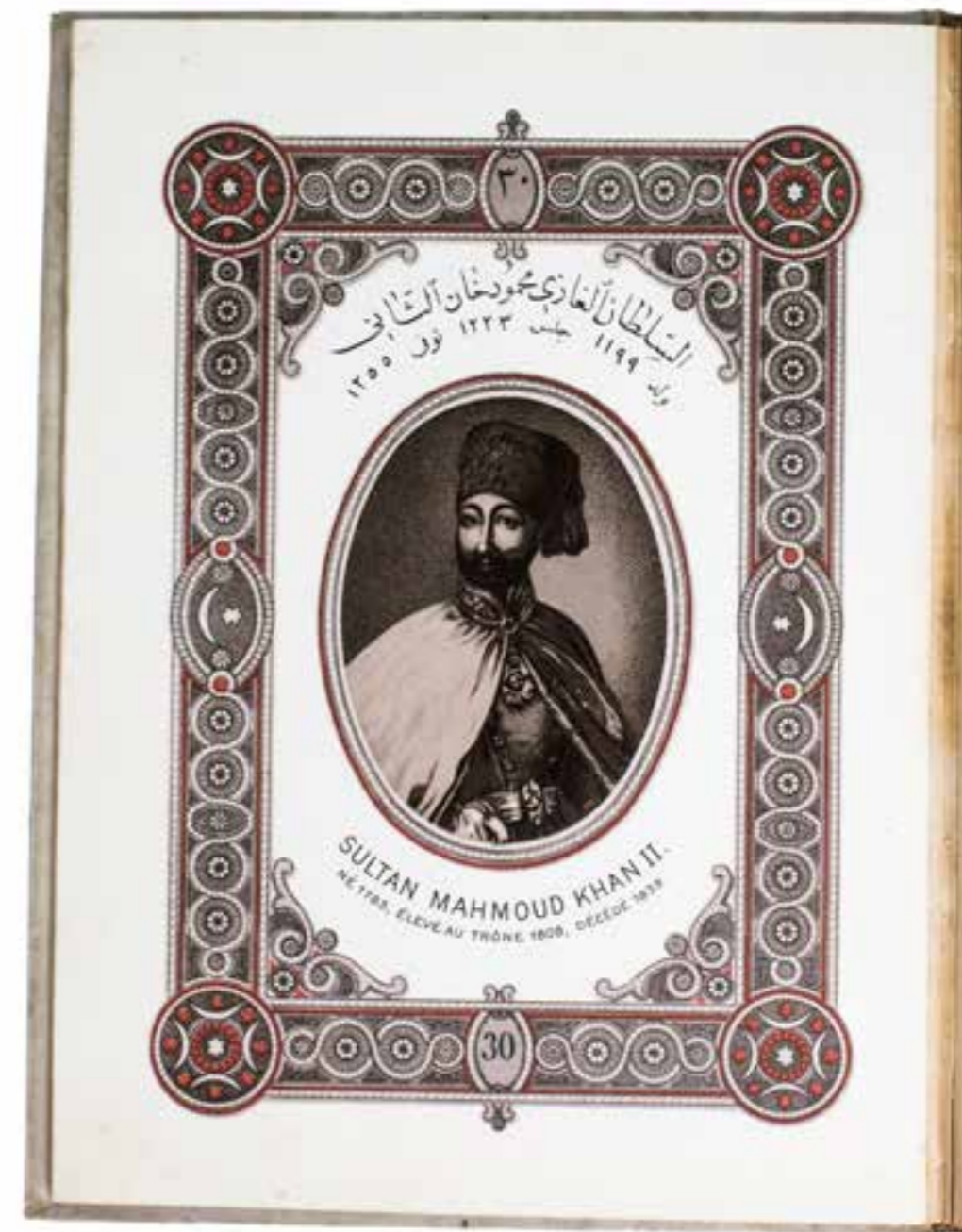
Ca. 22 x 16 cm. Contemporary grey decorated boards, with the title lettered in gold on both boards, gold edges, decorated endpapers.

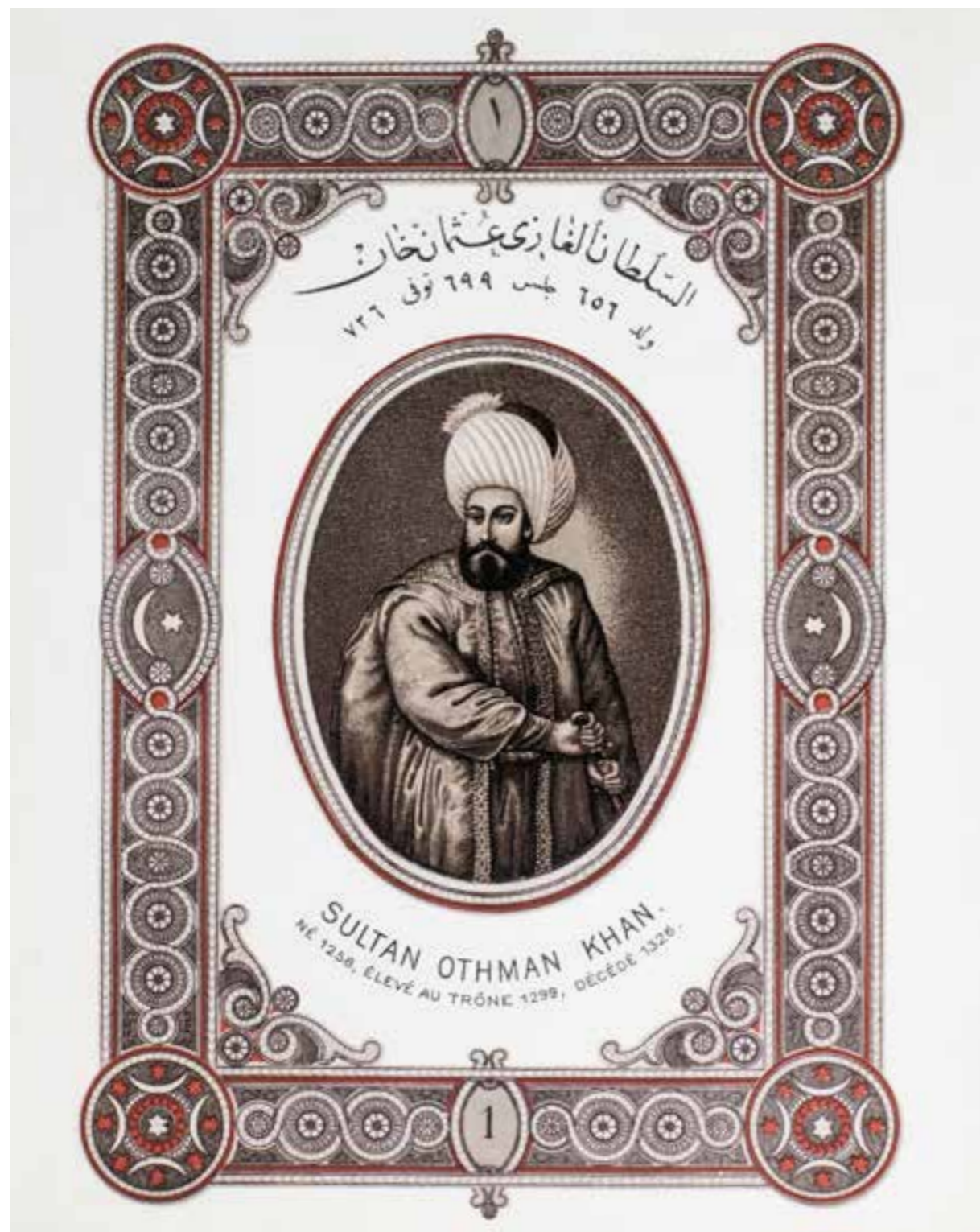
€ 5000

First edition of a series of portraits of all thirty-four Sultans that ruled the Ottoman Empire before the end of the 19th century. They are presented in chronological order from Osman I (r. ca. 1299-ca. 1324), the very first Sultan, to Abdul Hamid II (r. 1876-1909). Each portrait is surrounded by a beautiful geometric border, and accompanied by bibliographical information about the Sultan in Arabic/Ottoman Turkish(?) and French. The work is relatively scarce in libraries and on the market, and we have not found any other copies with the present binding. Selim Faris al-Shidyaq (1826-1906) was the son of Ahmed Faris al-Shidyaq (ca. 1805-1887), who is considered one of the founders of Arabic literature. Due to increased relations with the West, the Ottoman Empire slowly started to westernise in the 19th century. Ahmed resisted this trend and continued to promote Arabic language and culture. In 1861, he founded the newspaper *al-Jawa'ib* (the news), which became the most popular Arabic publication in the Empire. It contained articles on politics, history, literature, linguistics, and religion, as well as domestic and foreign news. The newspaper was published by the *al-Jawa'ib* press, which was also founded by Ahmed. It published carefully edited classical Arabic literary works, which played a significant part in the Arab literary and national revival. Selim took over the ownership of the newspaper and the press in 1870, and continued in his father's footsteps. The present work was published by the *al-Jawa'ib* press and can therefore likely be seen as a part of the Arabic revival in the Ottoman Empire.

The boards are somewhat warped, with white fingerprint marks on the front and back. The versos of the portraits are somewhat browned and foxed, but the portraits themselves are in very good condition.

[36] ll. WorldCat 1001523268, 1370651401, 504530315, 1419220008, 1408772901 (9 copies).







The geographical details of two outstanding maps on Arabia

03

BERGHAUS, Heinrich. Geographisches memoir zur erklärang und erläuterung der Karte von Syrien. (no. 5. von Berghaus' Atlas von Asien).

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1835. With an engraved map of Syria.

With: (2) **BERGHAUS, Heinrich.** Geo-hydrographisches memoir zur erklärang und erläuterung der General-Karte von Arabia und dem Nil-Lande. (no. 6. von Berghaus' Atlas von Asien).

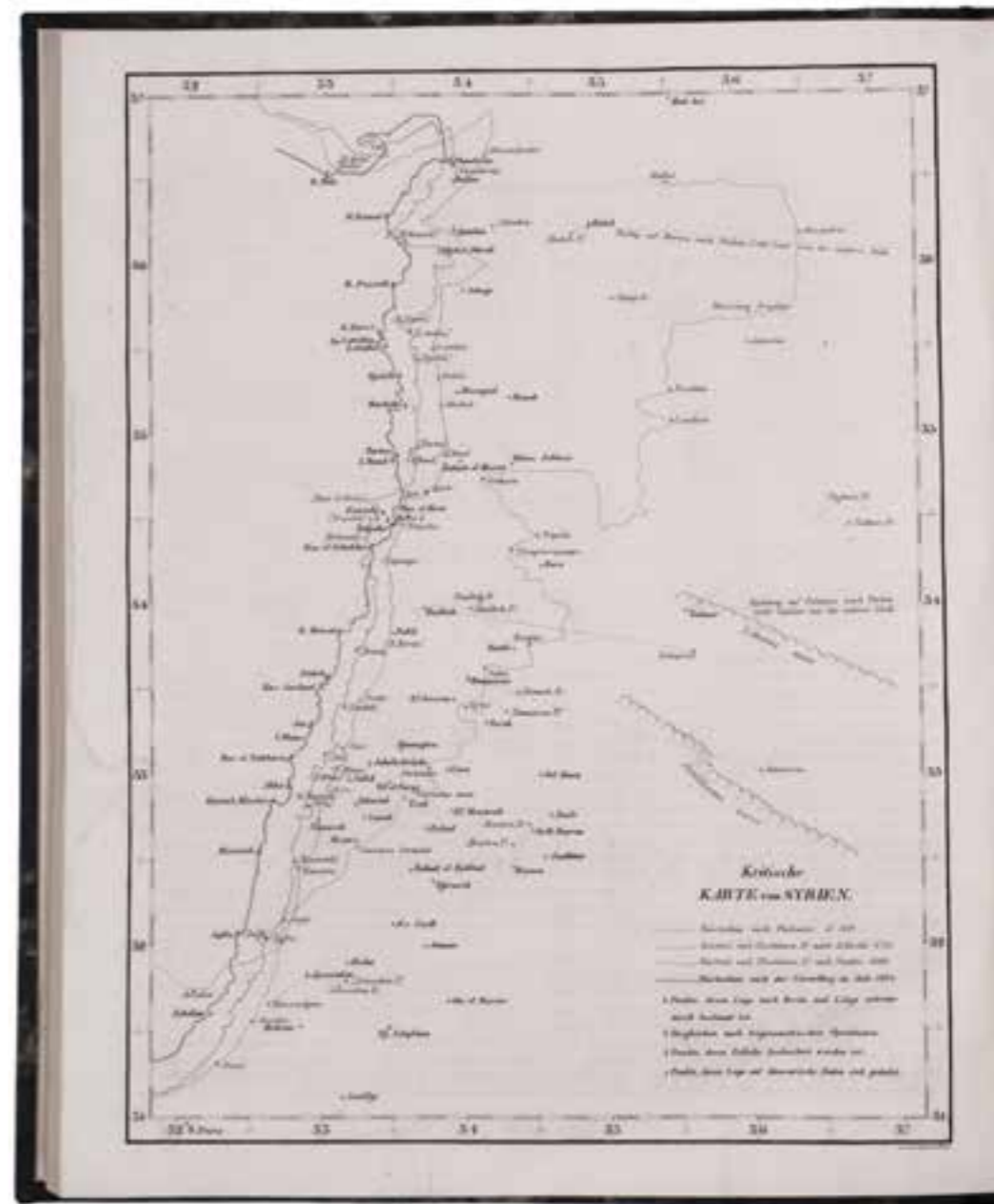
Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1835. With a supplement to another article by Berghaus bound at the end: Supplement zur historisch-geographischen Beschreibung von Assam etc., with an engraved map. 4to. 2 works in 1 volume. Modern half cloth.

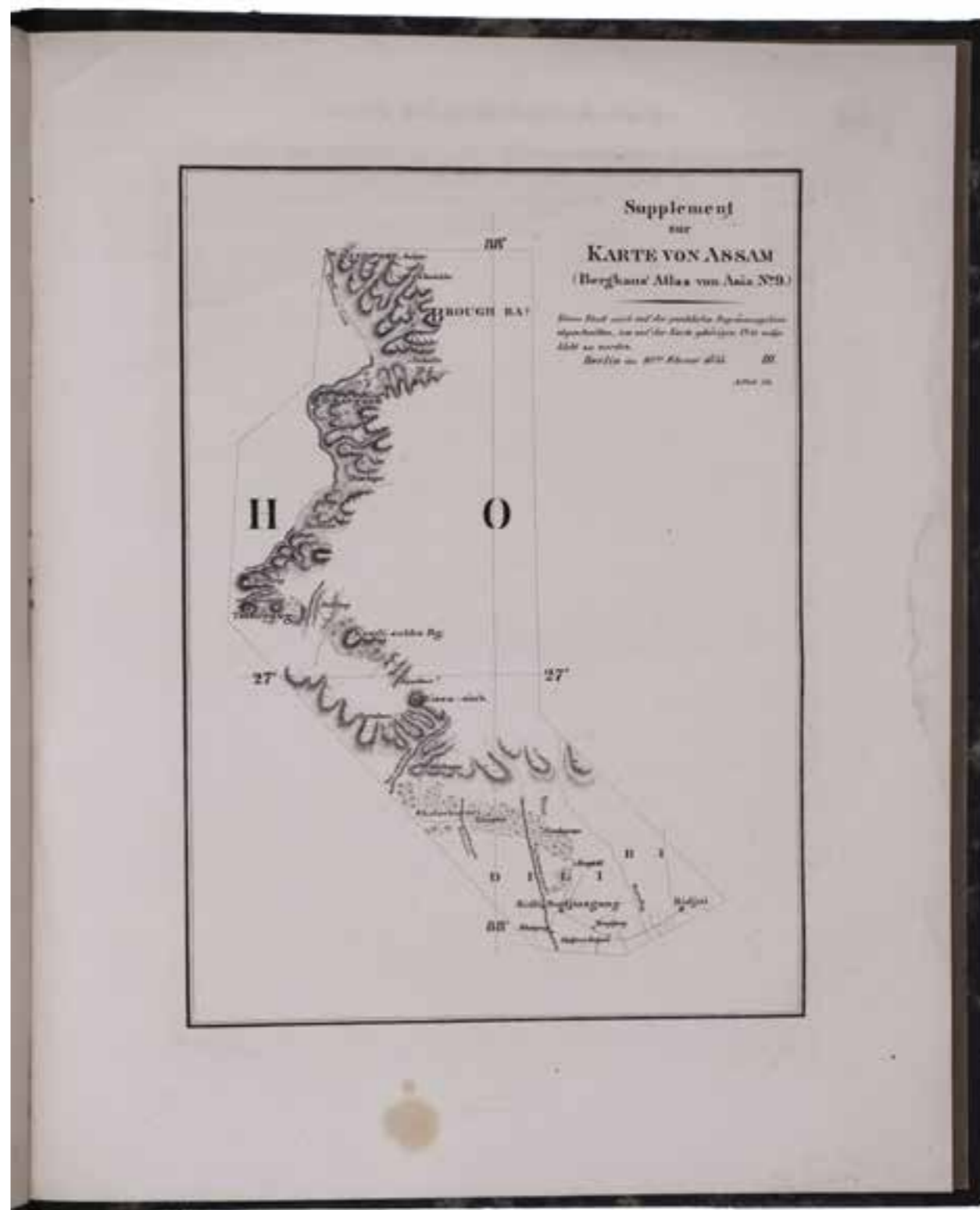
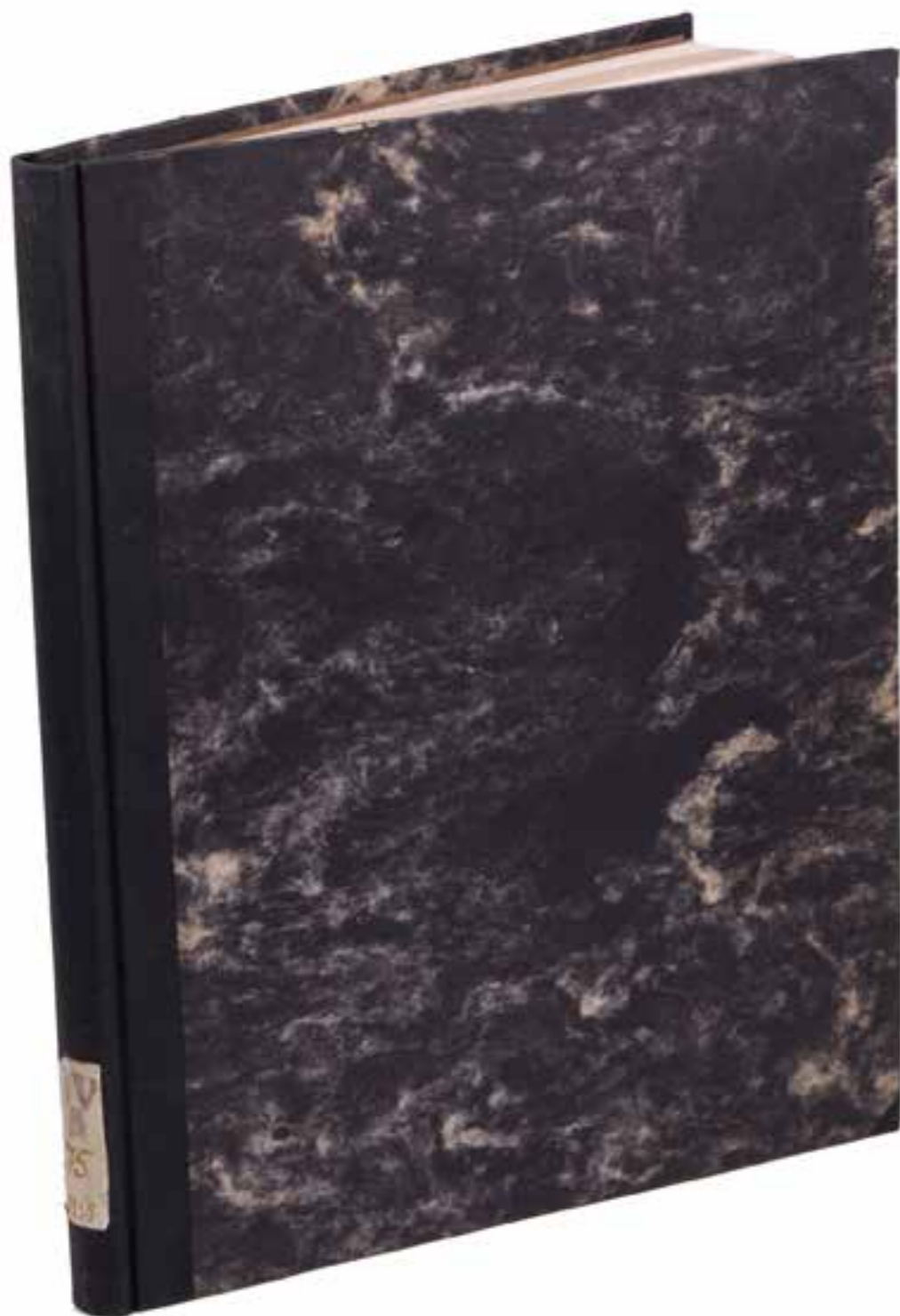
€ 2500

Two articles on the mapping of the Arabian peninsula by the German cartographer and geographer Heinrich Berghaus (1797-1884). They give detailed geographical information on the map of Syria and the general map of Arabia, both published in Berghaus's *Atlas von Asien* (1832-1837). While financially the atlas was a failure, the cartography was outstanding and made Justus Perthes world famous instantly.

With library stamps to the title-page. Ad1 with the map bound upside-down and ad 2 with small restorations to the foot of the last 10 text leaves; a good copy.

[4], 48; [4], 128; 179-182 pp. For Berghaus: Smits, Petermann's maps, pp. 16-22.







Important travelogue on Persia, with 15 plates and 2 maps

04

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

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

London, J. Madden and Co., 1845. With a wood-engraved illustration on the title-page to each volume, 15 plates, 2 folding engraved maps and 3 wood-engraved illustrations in text. The 15 plates (4 tinted lithographs and 11 wood engravings) consists of 2 frontispieces, a folding plate, a double-page plate and 11 single-page plates.

8vo. 2 volumes. Modern half calf, marbled (Period Binders, Bath, England).

€ 8500

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

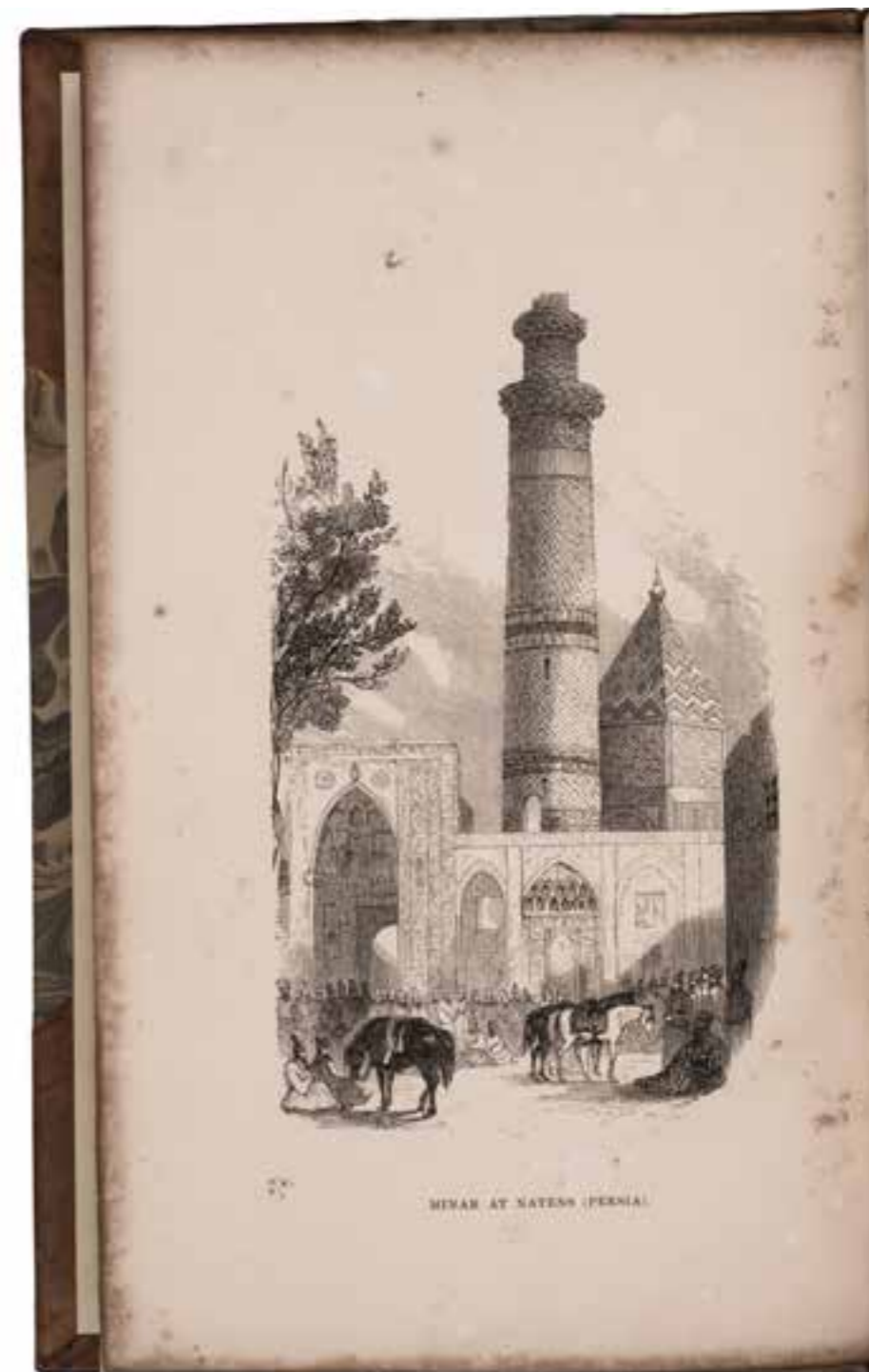
"The author travelled in 1841 from Tehran to Esfahan, Persepolis, Shiraz, Kazeroun, Shushtar, Dezful, Susa, Khorramabad, Boroujerd and back to Tehran. It [this work] is mostly a travel book, however, the author gives a good picture of tribal life and especially the political situation in Fars; principally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

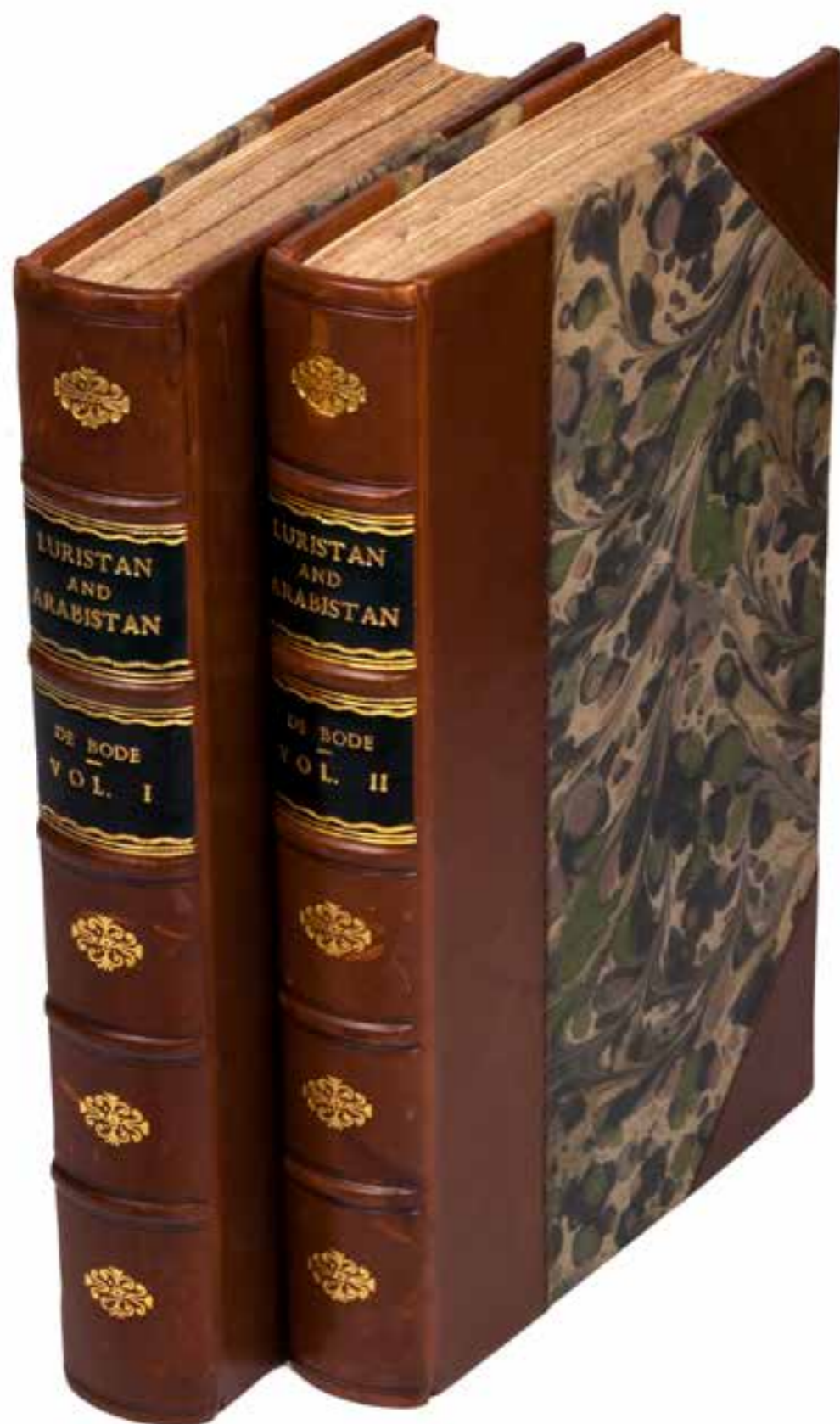
With views showing the interior of an Arab tent near the tomb of Cyrus, a mosque at Natens, the ruins of a bridge over the Táb near Arreján, the pavilion of Finn near Kashan, bas-reliefs, a Sasaian toll-gate in the Bakhtiyari mountains, Iliyats milking their sheep and churning butter, the tomb of the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

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

A very good set.

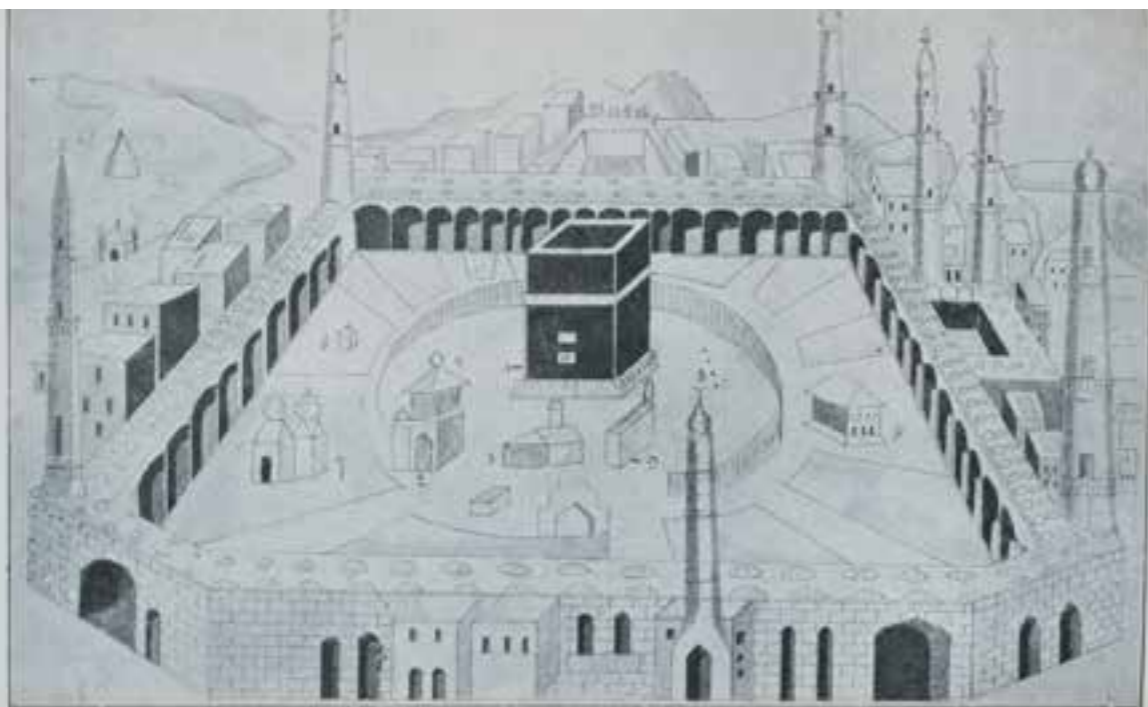
XX, 404; XII, 398, [1], [1 blank] pp. Edmonds, *East and West of Zagros ...* (2010), p. 190 (note); Ghani, *Iran and the West I*, p. 93; Houtsma, E.J. *Brill's first encyclopedia of Islam, 1913-1936*, volume V, p. 52; not in Diba; on the author: Howgego, 1800-1850, G2.







Vue générale de La Mecque



Le Temple de La Mecque

1. Pilier noir.
2. Escalier des femmes.
3. Stalles d'Arabes.
4. Tour de l'Horloge et d'autres constructions.
5. Minarets (autres parties).

6. Kaaba.
7. Tour de l'Horloge.
8. St. Daniel.
9. St. Michel.
10. St. Soudan.



Réception de l'Emir Zeid le plus jeune fils du roi, de son aide de Corps
et de son Général en chef,
au Camp de la « Falaise de France »
à Rabegh



Communism in the Middle East

06

[COMMUNIST ESSAYS]. [Collection of communist essays for the Arabic-speaking and Middle Eastern market].

China, Israel, Russia (USSR), United States, [various publishers], 1968-1984. Several fold-out maps and some works with photographic plates.

€ 3500

Unique collection of predominantly Marxist-Leninist works of the 1970s and 1980s, mainly in Arabic and Persian. It provides an exceptional view into the efforts made to persuade the people of the Arabian Peninsula of leftist viewpoints. The works do not represent one common political viewpoint, rather, they showcase the conflicting strains of leftist realpolitik of the 1970s. The collection includes classical works by Lenin, such as an Arabic translation of his Letter to American workers. These books contrast well with, for example, decidedly anti-Soviet works such as Down with the new tsars! Soviet revisionists' anti-China atrocities on the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers. Photos in this work show troops arguing, Chinese fishermen fighting with Soviet guards, and piles of Soviet military gear left abandoned in the snow after their retreat.

Some of the works in this collection are probably published by Arabic immigrant groups in the US. The Arabic edition of the Declaration of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement was published by the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM) that emerged in France and consisted of 17 diverse Maoist groups from around the globe. Its objective was to work towards establishing a new kind of "Communist International" organisation, rooted in the Marxism-Leninism-Maoism political philosophy. The Revolutionary Communist Party USA was the American affiliate of this group. This collection contains a rare Arabic edition of the text in published in Moscow by Progress Publishers in 1978. Among the collection are other classics of communist (and socialist) literature such as Friedrich Engels' Anti-Dühring, in which he laid out his vision of socialism.

Furthermore, the present collection contains four editions (in three languages: English, Hebrew, and Arabic) of the Search for peace in the Middle East, prepared by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). In 1975, the Committee reportedly made a significant decision to prioritise the Middle East as its central concern. It promoted these efforts with the publication of their report that conflated the Arab and Israeli viewpoints on the conflict.

A slight outlier in this collection is Stanley Lane-Poole's Coins of the Amawi Khalifehs, with the text in English and Arabic and illustrated with black-and-white photographic plates. This reprint of the 1874 edition is still very useful for collectors learning to read the Kufic inscriptions on the coins of the Umayyad period as it contains transcriptions of coin legends in Arabic.

A full list of contents is available upon request.

With some blind- and/or ink-stamped information on the wrappers and/or flyleaves of several volumes. Some volumes are slightly browned and foxed and show some occasional minor tears (not affecting the text). Overall, the collection is in good condition.







A monumental illustrated journey through Persia

07

D'ALLEMAGNE, Henri-René. Du Khorassan au pays des Backhtiaris. Trois mois de voyage en Perse.

Paris, Hachette et compagnie, 1911. With approximately 960 photographic illustrations in the text and 255 full-page plates, including 47 in colour.

4to (ca. 32.5 x 25.7 cm). 4 volumes. Contemporary paper covers decorated with coloured symmetrical designs, featuring a central medallion and ornate borders, and utilising detailed geometric and arabesque floral motifs. The decorated spines bear the author, title, volume number, and printer, lettered in yellow on blue. All volumes are in their original brown sheer paper printer's wrappers and are housed in brown paper publisher's boxes.

€ 9500

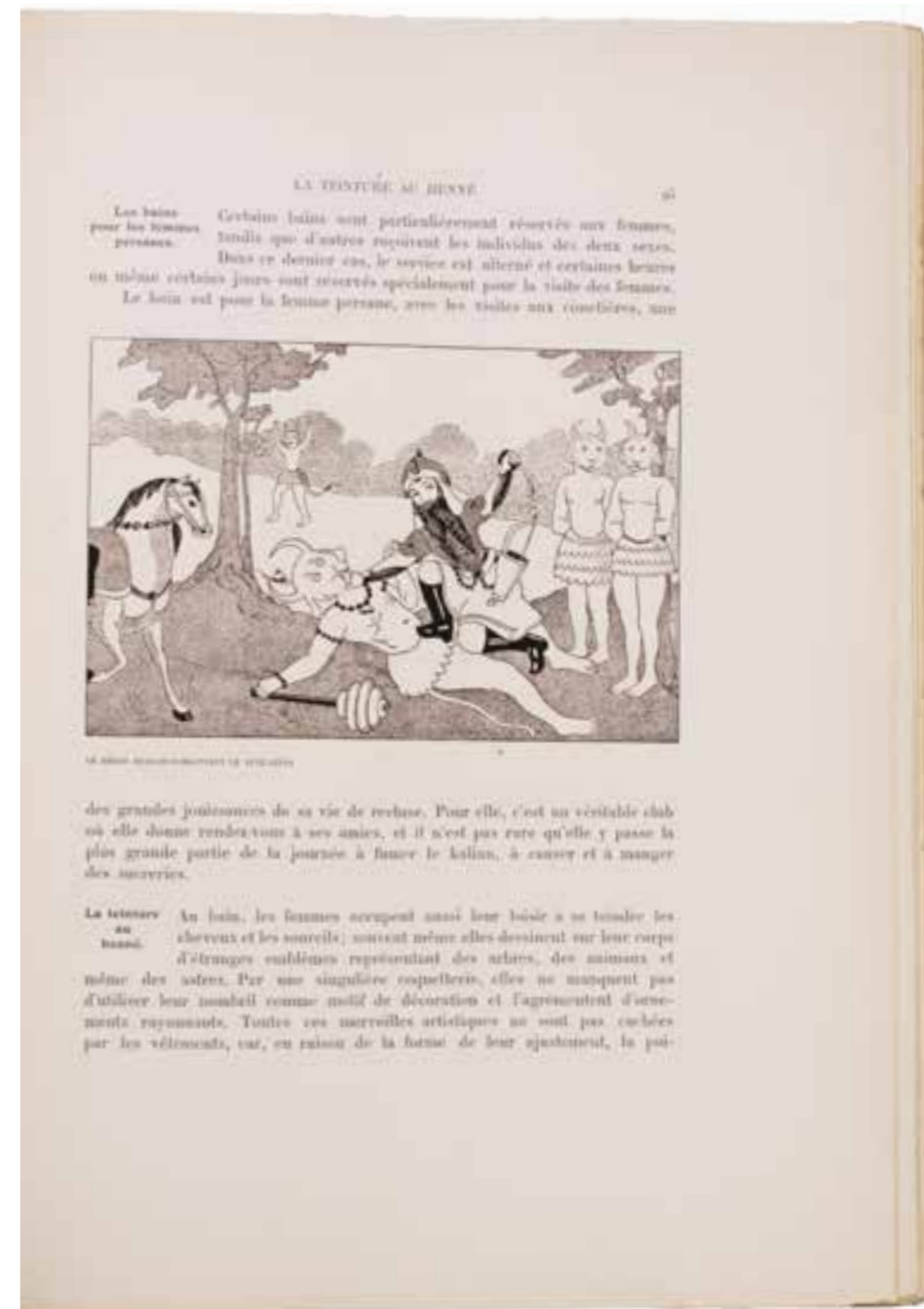
First edition, complete in four volumes of Henri-René d'Allemagne's (1863-1950) *Du Khorassan au Pays des Bakhtiariis*. It is one of the most important and richly illustrated French travel works on Persia produced in the early 20th-century. Published in 1911 and limited to a small print run, the work records the results of several scientific and ethnographic journeys undertaken by d'Allemagne in Persia and Transcaspian Central Asia, culminating in a three-month expedition through modern-day Iran in 1907. D'Allemagne was a French historian, librarian and noted collector. His close association with prominent Persian figures, notably Serdare Assad, head of the Bakhtiari tribe, gave him rare access to social, political and ethnographic knowledge unavailable to most Europeans of the period.

The first two volumes form a comprehensive survey of Persia at the turn of the 20th-century, addressing geography, agriculture, commerce, industry, political and military organisation, religious customs, and social life. Volumes three and four present a detailed narrative of the 1907 journey, tracing a route from Ishqabad and Mashhad through Khorasan to Tehran, Qom and Isfahan, with an extended excursion into Bakhtiari territory in the Zagros Mountains, before returning via Tehran and the Caspian Sea. The present work is illustrated with approximately 960 in-text photographic illustrations and 255 full-page plates, including 47 in colour, depicting architecture, costumes, carpets, miniatures, weapons, ceramics and daily life. Many of the plates are mounted and protected by captioned tissue guards. The photographs, largely taken by d'Allemagne's companion Dr Jean Vinchon (1884-1964), form an exceptional visual record of Persia before large-scale modernisation.

Published in a strictly limited edition of 510 copies, of which this is copy number 233, this work was produced as a luxury publication.

Some slight browning in all volumes, mainly in the inner gutter, the publisher's boxes and wrappers shown some wear. Otherwise in very good condition.

[6], VIII, 228; [4], 250, [1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank]; [2], 271, [1]; [2], 322, [1] pp. Diba p.118; Jacqueton, "Du Khorassan au pays des Backhtiaris, trois mois de voyage en Perse", (1913), pp. 155-159; not in Ghani.





KHANAT DE KHIVA

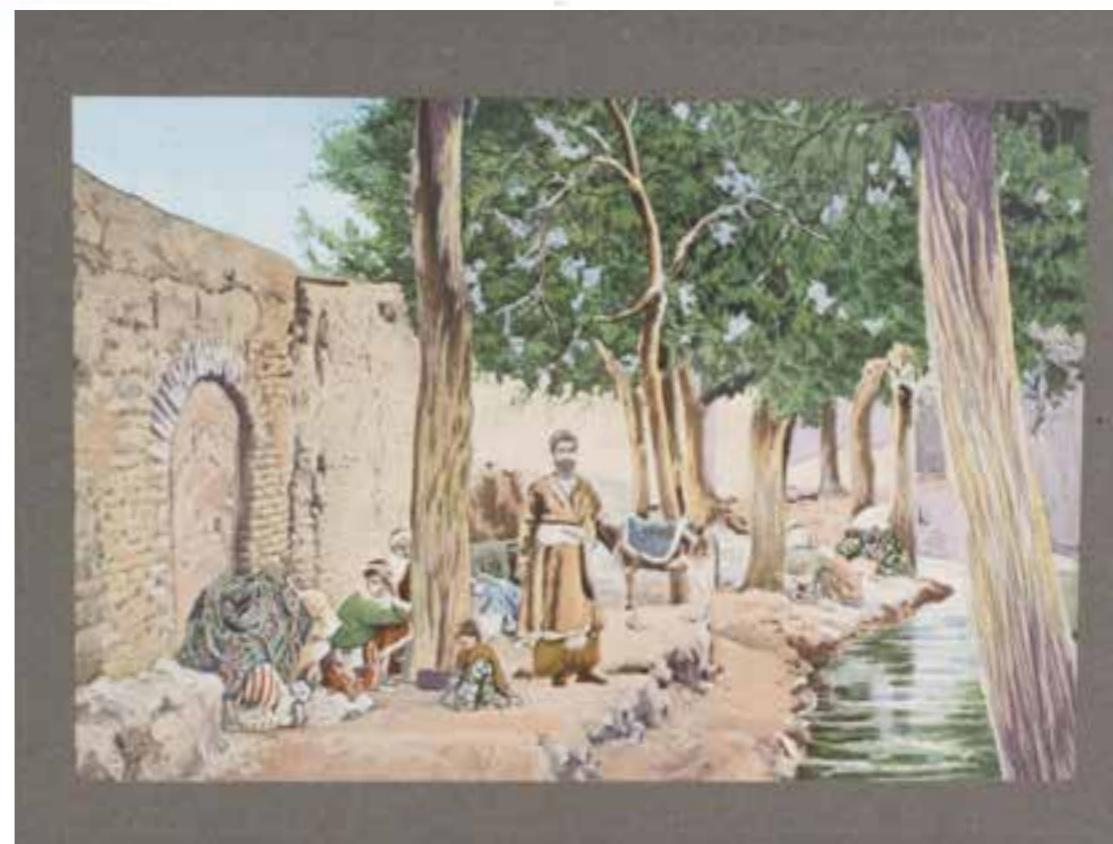
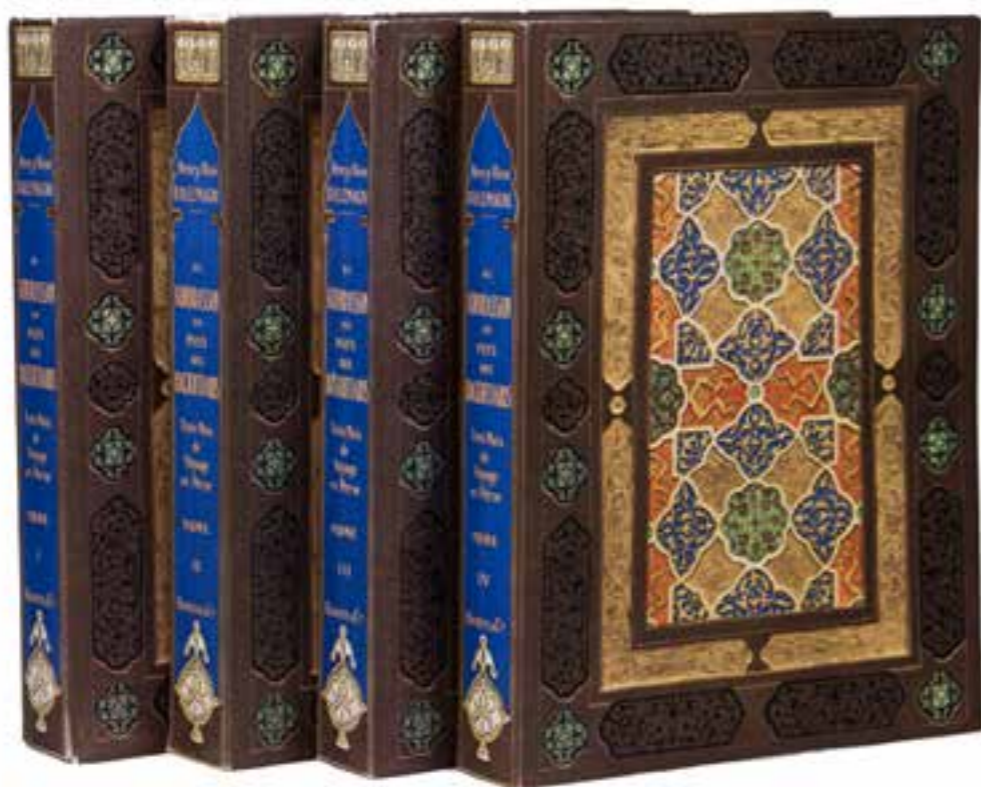


Cavaliers turcomans traversant un pont sur l'Amou-Daria, près de Khiva.

TURKESYAN HUSSE



Falconsiers turcomans du khanat de Tachkent.
Ces oiseaux appartiennent au prince de Tachkent.





16th-century highlighted in gold manuscript of Hafez's collected works: a pinnacle of Persian literature

08

HAFEZ (HAFIZ) [Khwaaja Shams-ud-Din Muhammad Hafez-e Shirazi]. [The Divān of Hafez].

[Persia], 983 AH [= 1575-76 CE]. Illuminated manuscript on paper, written in a fine nasta'liq script in black ink in 2 columns of 15 lines per page. The two columns of text are written in a panel measuring 14 x ca. 7.4 cm, most of the text is written in a simple frame built up from lines in black, turquoise, gold, and blue. All text (and decorations) is surrounded by a thin black double-line frame spanning 2 facing pages (ca. 21.8 x 30 cm).

21.3 x 16 cm. Later half black leather and multicolour painted and lacquered paper over paper boards.

€ 25000

Beautifully highlighted in gold, illustrated manuscript containing the poems by Khwâja Shams-ud-Dîn Muhammad Hâfez-e Shîrâzî known by his pen name Hafez (or Hafiz, "the memorizer; the (safe) keeper"; 1315-1390). Hafez's collected works are regarded as a pinnacle of Persian literature and are often found in the homes of people in the Persian-speaking world, who learn his poems by heart and still use them as proverbs and sayings. Hafez wrote primarily in the literary genre of lyric poetry, or ghazals, the ideal style for expressing the ecstasy of divine inspiration in the mystical form of love poems. He is considered one of the early and prolific poets working in and shaping the Sufi philosophy (see the introduction by Gertrude Lowthian Bell to her annotated translation: *Poems from the Divan of Hafiz* (London 1897), esp. pp. 1-63). The Divān of Hafez is read both as sensual love poetry and as Sufi spiritual allegory. The poems revel in ambiguity, irony, and emotional depth, which is a big part of their enduring power. Its influence reaches far beyond Iran, inspiring figures from Goethe to modern poets worldwide.

The apparent date of completion of the present manuscript can be found in one of the last poetic couplets on the last leaf: "Sad sekar ke akhir-e in ba tamam resid / dar nohsad-o hastad-o s[ed] ... One hundred hunters who have finally reached the end in 983 ...", unfortunately the last words were lost.

With some occasional manuscript annotations in the margins. The binding shows minor signs of wear, the leaves are soiled, occasional restorations to the paper. Nevertheless, this is a beautiful 16th-century manuscript containing the Divān of Hafez.

[92] ll.







Rare publications from the 1970s, criticising Israel

09

[ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT]. [7 Publications about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict].

Beirut, Bern, New York and Moscow, [various publishers], 1968-1983. With maps and black-and-white photographic illustrations in some of the publications.

Comprising (in chronological order):

(1) ARAB INFORMATION CENTER. Israeli expansionism.

New York, Arab information center, [ca 1970].

(2) L'AGENCE DE PRESSE NOVOSTI. Proche-orient: la voie d'une paix juste.

Moscow, Éditions de l'agence de presse Novosti, 1970.

(3) PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION. Israel's policy towards Palestinians, 25 years of terrorism.

Beirut, Canada-Palestine Committee, [ca. 1973].

(4) ARAB INFORMATION CENTER. The Arab-Israeli conflict. A brief presentation.

New York, Arab information center, 1974.

(5) ASSOCIATION SUISSE-ARABE. Israel et la torture.

Bern, Association Suisse-Arabe, 1977.

(6) ADAMS, Michael. Israel's treatment of the Arabs in the occupied areas (2x).

New York, Americans for Middle East understanding, [1977].

(7) UNITED NATIONS. Committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

New York, United Nations, 1983.

Varying from 16.5 x 9.5 cm to ca. 23 x 15.5 cm. 8 volumes (7 publications). All in their original printed paper wrappers.

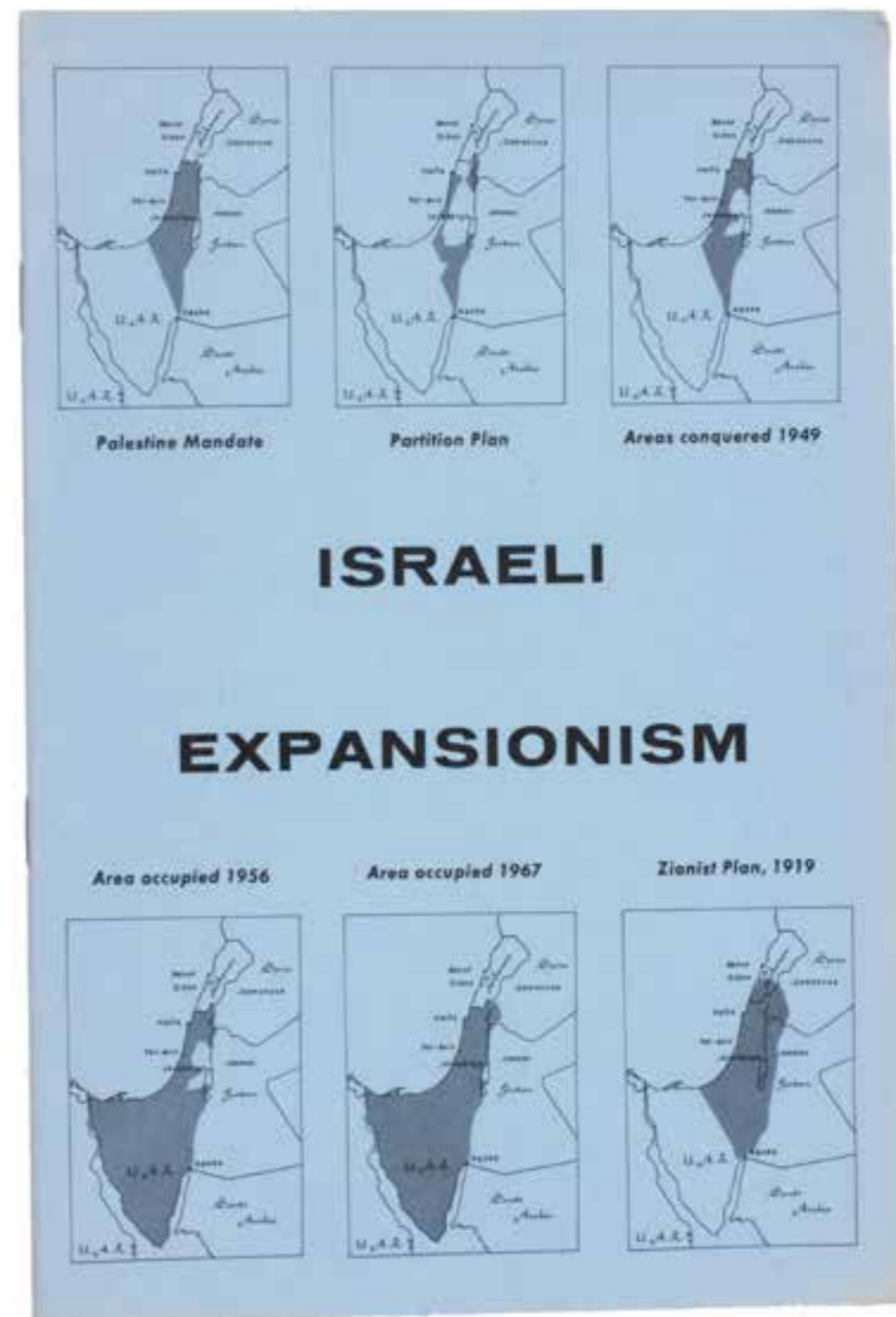
SOLD

Remarkable collection of 7 publications written in response to the Six-Day War between Israel and various Arab states in 1967. They were published by Palestinian and Palestine-supporting organisations from Europe, the United States and the Middle East. The publications range in tone but are all critical of Israel's expansionism and treatment of Arab citizens.

The 2 publications by the Arab information center offer a very brief overview of the conflict from a Palestinian point of view. The publications by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Association Suisse-Arabe are more confrontational in nature and highlight Israel's mistreatment of Arab people since 1948. The 3 remaining publications, published by a Russian press agency, an American scholar and the United Nations respectively, adhere to an academic approach and employ interviews and other records to highlight Israel's wrongdoings.

The wrappers of ad 1 and ad 2 are slightly creased, ad 3 is somewhat browned throughout.

The collection is otherwise in very good condition.





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The Arab-Israeli
Conflict

A Brief Presentation



THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
Arab Information Center
747 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017
August, 1974



Support in the 1970s for Palestine

10

[ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT]. [Collection of publications from organisations around the world who support Palestine, from the 1970s].

Beirut, Paris, and San Francisco, [various publishers], 1968-1975.

All approximately A4-sized (ca. 28 x 22 cm). 9 volumes (4 publications). Original printed paper wrappers, stapled.

SOLD

This collection of 9 publications from Palestine-supporting organisations in France, California and Lebanon, offers contemporary up-to-date information on the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Most of them date from 1974 and 1975, after the Black September attacks and the Yom Kippur War. The organisations differ in their approach - either academic or activist - but all have the same aim: peace in the Middle East. Together, the publications offer a relatively complete overview of the events in the conflict during this time period.

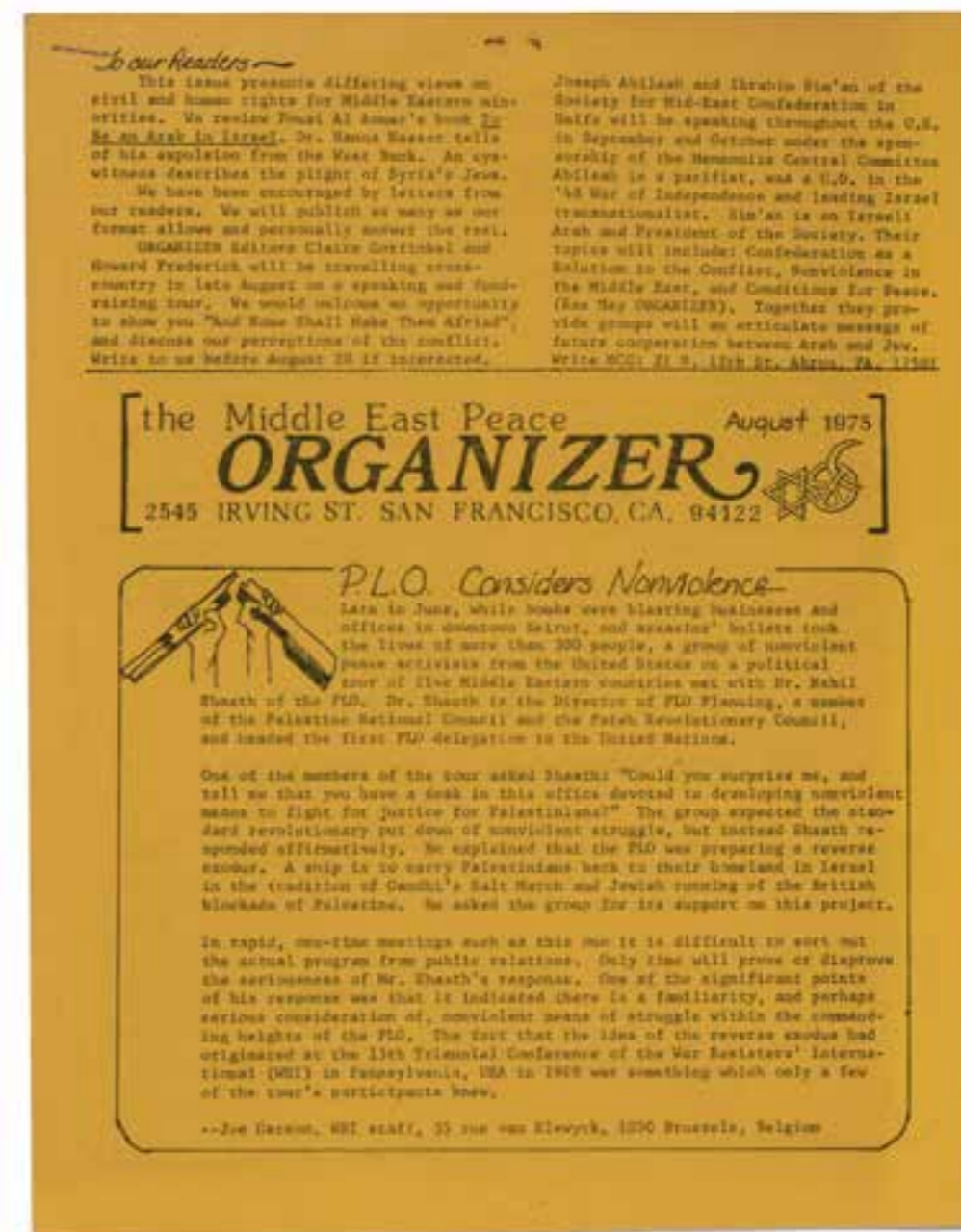
A remarkable addition to the collection are the colourful issues of the Middle East peace organizer, from the first year this newsletter was published. This publication is activist in nature and is on top of the latest American policies and publications regarding Israel and Palestine in particular. The organisation responsible for the publication, the California Middle East Peace Coalition, aims to inform everyone about the Palestinian side of the conflict through various means, including a slide show, which was available for sale or to rent.

Eurabia, another title in the present collection, was published in 1975, after the United Nations (UN) passed resolution 3236, which recognizes Palestinians' right to self-determination. The publication reports mostly on the relationship between Israel and the UN. It asks what the UN should do regarding Israel, offers a critical view of Israel's conditional membership of the UN and gives an overview of the many resolutions regarding Israel that the UN passed between 1947 and 1975.

The other 2 publications are more academic in nature. Facts offers the latest news, taken from Israeli newspapers and scientific publications. The present issue of Faits et réalités includes short excerpts from newspapers and other publications published between 1921 and 1968, which together offer an overview of the development of Zionism during this time.

A full list of contents is available upon request.

Ads 4-8 were posted to 4 different recipients, using the U. S Postal service, and show addresses, postage stamps and U. S. P. S. ink stamps alongside a printed illustration depicting Israel and Palestine and a large circular red stamp with the word 'peace' in English, Hebrew and Arabic. The wrappers of ads 1 and 4-8 are somewhat creased, ad 5 shows a tear on the final page (back wrapper) that has been reinforced with (contemporary) tape. Otherwise all publications in very good condition.







An overview of the history of Zionism throughout the 20th century

11

[ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT-ZIONISM]. [Collection of publications concerning Zionism].

London and New York, [various publishers], 1936-1983. The United Nations publication contains 2 maps of Israeli settlements in Gaza and the West Bank.

Comprising (in chronological order):

(1) HECHALUTZ ORGANISATION OF ENGLAND. Palestine, its pioneers, its problems.

London, Hechalutz organisation of England, 1936.

(2) THE LEAGUE FOR LABOR PALESTINE. [Call to the American Jewish community] 2x.

New York, League of labor Palestine, [1930s].

(3) AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL. Israel and the Arab refugees.

New York, American Zionist council, [1951].

(4) CECIL, John. Israel, Palestine and the Middle East: fact not fancy.

New York, American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute, 1960s.

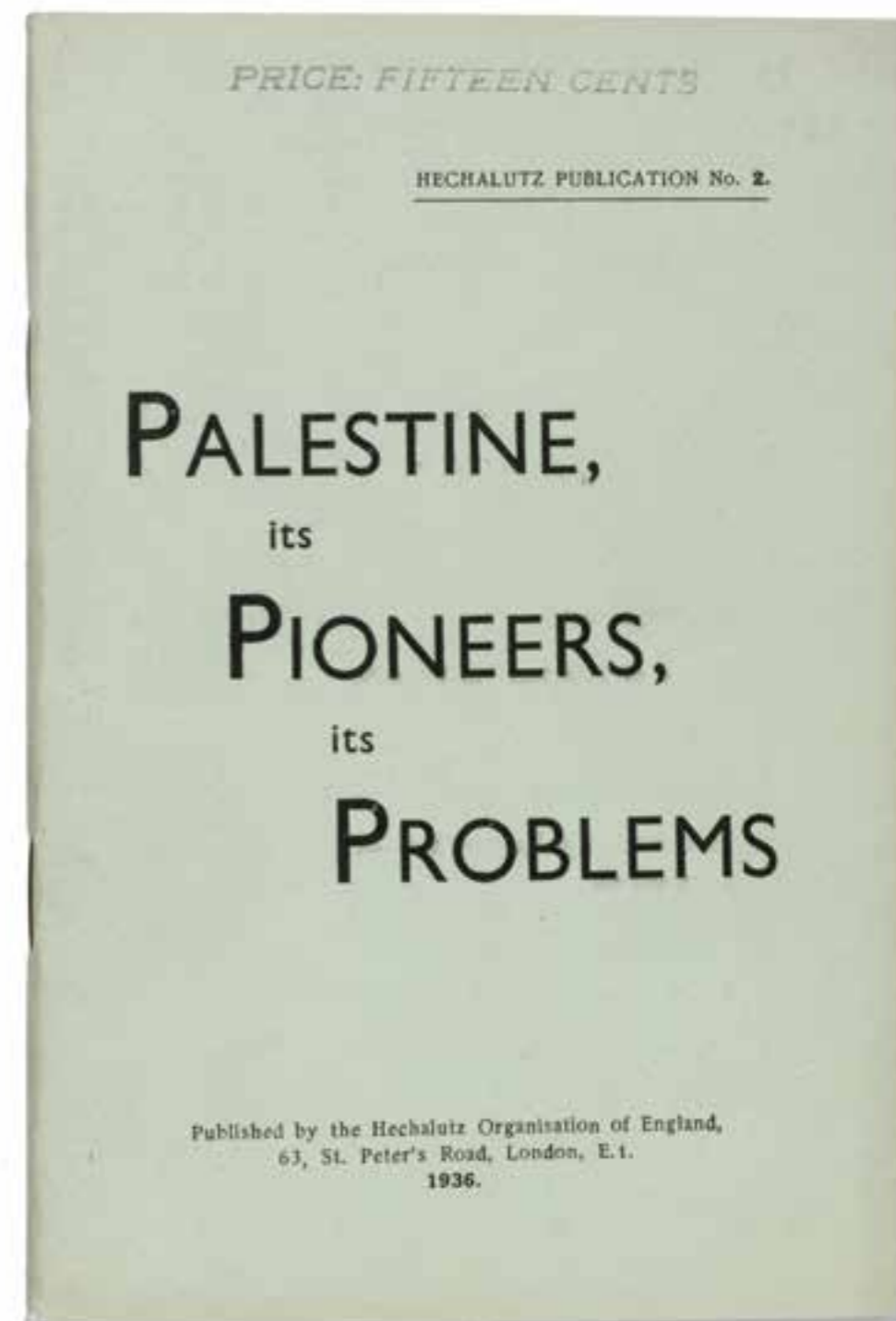
(5) UNITED NATIONS. Israeli settlements in Gaza and the West Bank (including Jerusalem). Their nature and purpose.

New York, United Nations, 1982. Various sizes. 6 volumes (5 publications). All in their original printed paper wrappers.

SOLD

A collection of publications about Zionism from almost all decades of the 20th century, written in English. The majority of these works were published by Zionist organisations. Together they offer a historical overview of the development of the movement and the problems it faced throughout the 20th century. The works published in the 1930s form a notable part of the collection. During this time, Israel was seen as the promised land for the Jews and the publications from the Hechalutz Organisation of England and the League for Labour Palestine clearly reflect that idea. The publication from the League for labour Palestine is a call to all American Jews to move to Israel and help rebuild and develop the Homeland. The booklet from Hechalutz, a Zionist youth society, is more realistic and addresses the potential problems that can arise from Zionism.

With two stamps on the wrappers of ad 1 ("price: fifteen cents" on the front and "made in England" on the back); a small manuscript note on the back of one of the copies of ad 2 ("1942") and a black stamp on the other copy ("Feb 1941"); a red stamp of the "Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East" on the title page of ad 3. Most publications show slight signs of wear on the corners and edges of the paper wrappers. Ads 4 and 5 are slightly discoloured on the spine. Otherwise all are in very good condition.







Well-illustrated report of an archeological expedition to the 7th & 8th century “desert castles” of the Umayyad Caliphate

12

JAUSSEN, Antonin and Raphael SVAIGNAC. *Mission archeologique en Arabie III. Les chateaux arabes Qeseir 'Amra, Harâneh et Tûba.*

Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1922. Text volume with 21 illustrations in the text (mostly photographs). Atlas volume with 58 loose plates (mostly plans and photographic views) as issued.

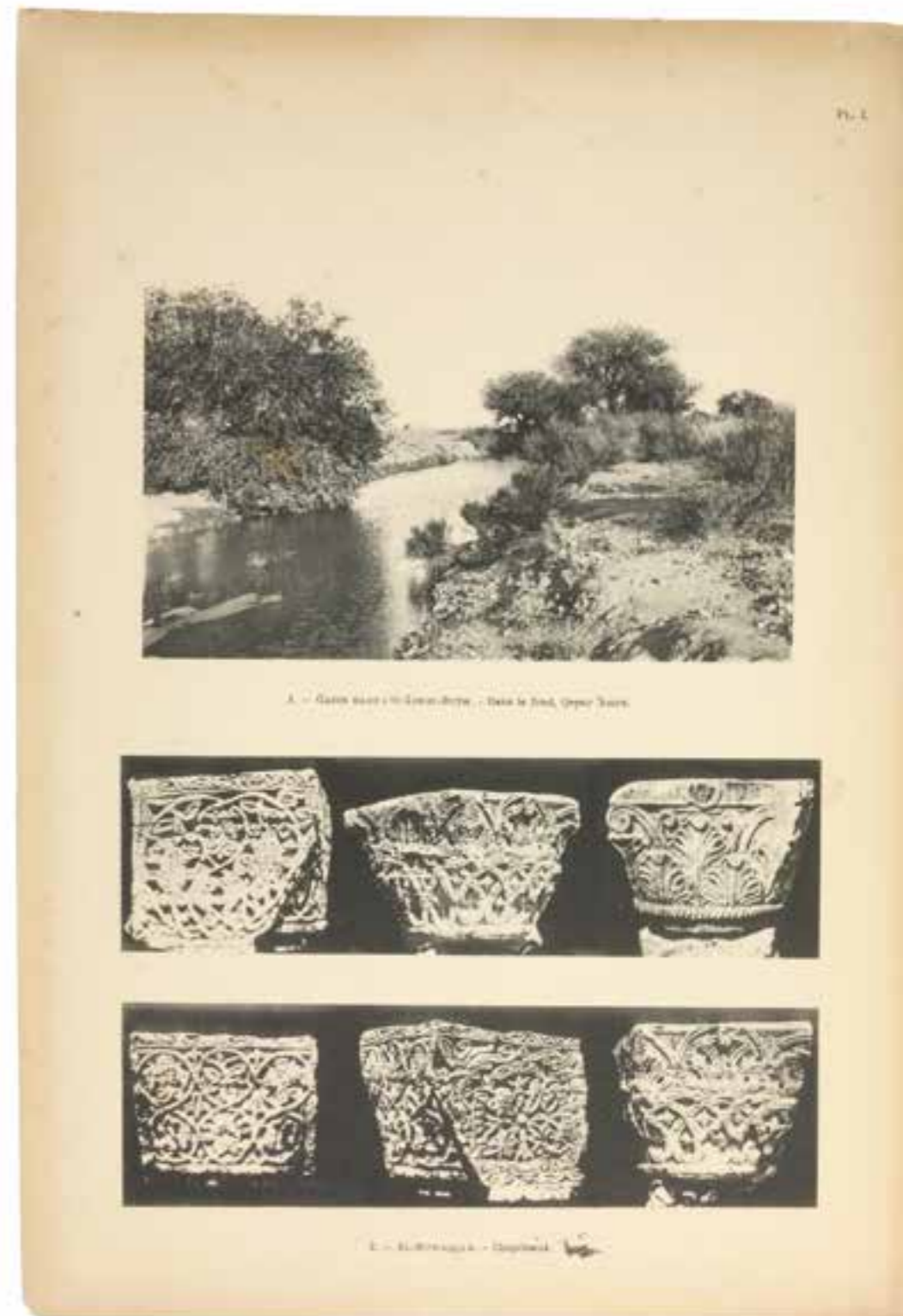
Small folio (21 x 29.5 cm). 2 volumes (text and atlas). Text volume in modern half cloth with the original publisher's printed front wrapper mounted on the front board, kept with the plates in a modern half cloth portfolio with velcro fasteners, with the original publisher's printed front wrapper for the atlas volume mounted on the front board.

€ 1500

Third and final instalment of the “Archaeological mission to Arabia” series published by the Société des Fouilles Archéologiques between 1909 and 1922, this issue dedicated entirely to the famous “qusur” (or qasr: so-called desert castles) of the Umayyad Caliphate (661-750 CE; AH 41-132): Quseir Amra (a hunting lodge), Qasr Al-Kharanah and Qasr Tuba in present-day northeastern Jordan. “The authors found the [previously published] description of Qasr Harâna and Qasr Tûba faulty and unreliable, and re-describe them completely. They give numbers of views of Qeseir 'Amra and a briefer description. The text includes also itineraries and historical and epigraphical notes. It is well arranged, and seems to supply all the information that can possibly be wanted; the plans and views, too, are excellent.” (JRAS).

Slight traces of worming in foot margin (no loss of text). Folder slightly rubbed around the edges, otherwise generally in good condition.

[6], 134, [2] pp. [review no. 12], *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 57 (1925), p. 161; WorldCat 490111584.





A French voyage to the Levant

13

LA ROQUE, Jean de. Voyage de Syrie et du Mont-Liban

Paris, André Cailleau, 1722. With 9 engraved plates (5 folding), including a folding map showing the course of the Orontes river; dedication with woodcut coat of arms of De Fleury.

12mo. 2 volumes. Contemporary sprinkled calf, gold-tooled spines with gilt-stamped crest of Henry Edward Bunbury.

€ 4950

First edition of a narrative detailing La Roque's travels in the Levant (1688-89). The work includes descriptions of the ruins at Baalbek, the customs of the various regional tribes, and an account of the life of Francois Galaup de Chasteuil (based on Marchetti's *La vie de monsieur de Chasteuil*), a French-born Maronite who lived in Mount Lebanon. The plates depict the Lebanon cedar, coins, and elevations of Baalbek ruins.

La Roque studied oriental languages and was the son a merchant from Marseille who was one of the first to introduce coffee to France. Later travels took La Roque to Arabia and Yemen in order to purchase coffee.

Spines restored. Very good set, from the library of Henry Edward Bunbury with his bookplate on upper pastedown.

[12], 347, [1 blank]; [2], 321, [3] pp. *Atabey* 674; *Chadenat* 7064; *not in Blackmer*.





VOYAGE
DE SYRIE
ET
DU MONT-LIBAN:

CONTENANT

LA DESCRIPTION DE TOUT
le Pays compris sous le nom de Liban &
d'Anti-Liban, Kesroan, &c. ce qui concerne
l'Origine, la Créance, & les Mœurs des
Peuples qui habitent ce Pays: la Description
des Ruines d'Heliopolis, aujourd'huy Bal-
bek, & une Dissertation historique sur cette
Ville; avec un abrégé de la Vie de Monsieur
de Chasteüil, Gentilhomme de Provence,
Solitaire du Mont-Liban; & l'Histoire du
Prince Junès, Maronite, mort pour la Re-
ligion dans ces derniers temps.

Par Monsieur DE LA ROQUE;

TOME I.

1724

A PARIS,

Chez ANDRE' CAILLEAU, Place de
Sorbonne, au coin de la rue des Maçons,
à S. André.

M. DCC. XXII.

Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roy.



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

14

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

Stockholm, 1981. With approximately 150 figures, illustrations, photographs, maps, graphs, formulas and tables in the text, and 24 pages of Arabic text including a separate title-page at the end of the work.

Large 8vo. Original publisher's green cloth, gold lettering on boards (in Arabic on the back board) and spine.

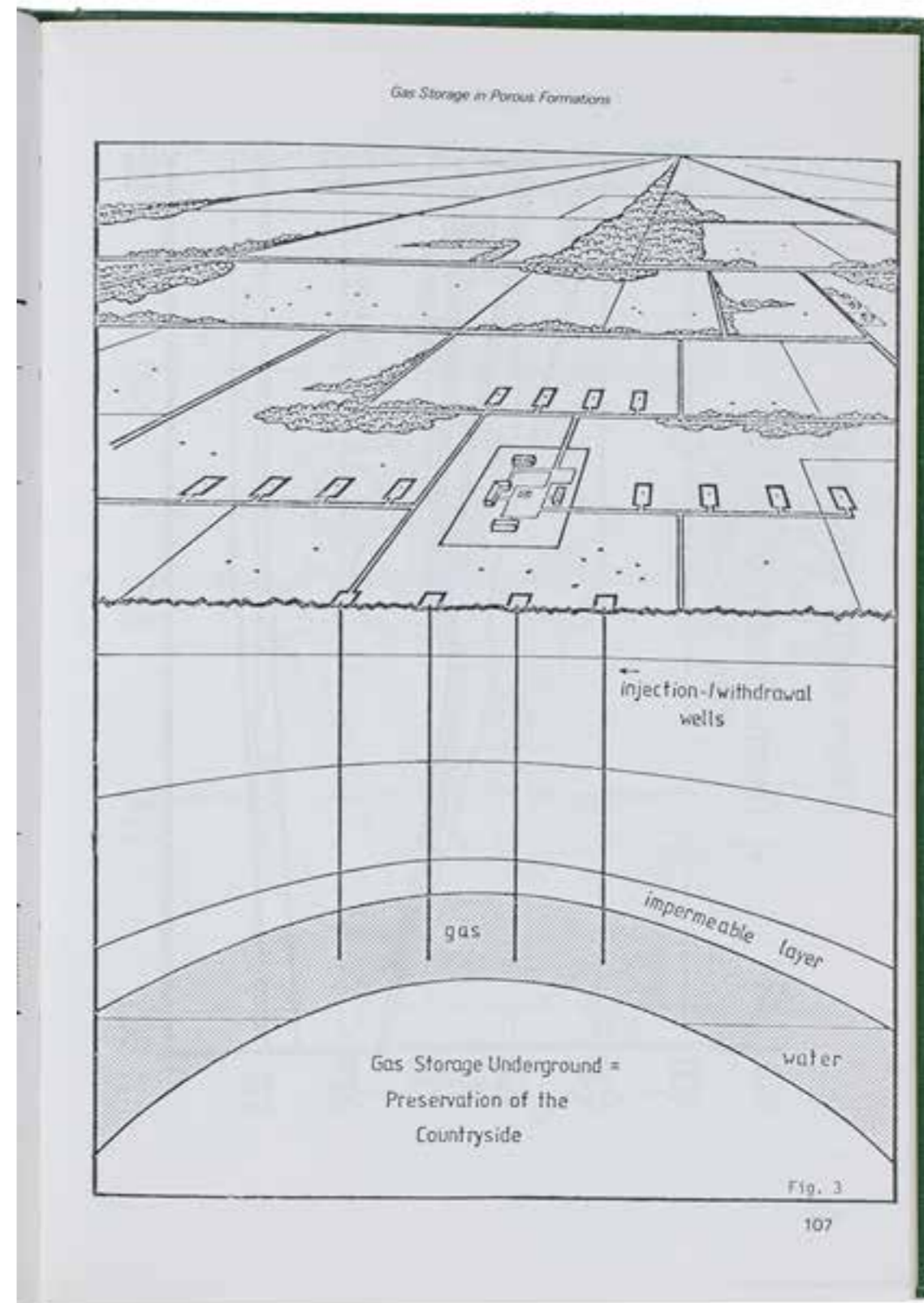
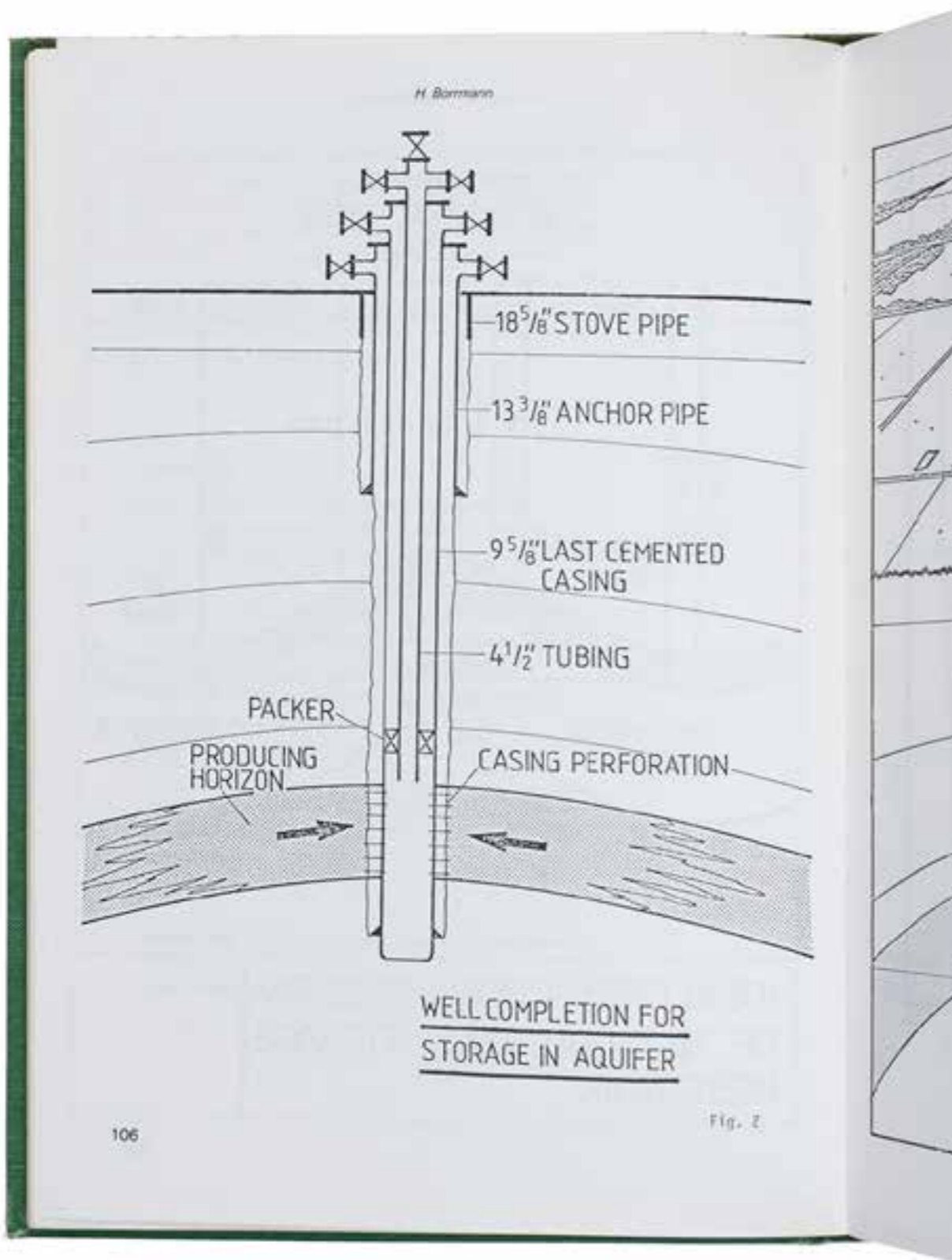
€ 650

Noteworthy collection of conference papers and proceedings of the First Arab seminar on underground storage of oil and gas, held in Baghdad in October 1979. The present publication functions as a handbook on oil and gas storage for all companies and institutions interested in and concerned with the storage of oil, gas and other refined petroleum products. New production and consumption patterns, formed during the second half of the 20th century, have led to increased demand for these resources and their storage. While traditional surface storage came with many problems, underground storages were believed to be totally safe, economical and non-polluting, thus exploring the different options of underground storage was incredibly important. "In the published papers, different aspects of and options for underground storage are illustrated. Storage concepts for oil and gas are described for solid rock, salt as well as porous geologic formations. Not only the technical solutions but also geological preinvestigations, geotechnical aspects, economics and even environmental and long term effects are analysed. It is therefore our feeling that this book very much illustrates the State-of-the-Art of Underground Storage at the beginning of the 1980's. ... It is our hope that this document can serve as a valuable handbook to Arab oil institutions and other bodies which are involved in the handling of large amounts of oil and gas." (editor's foreword).

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

XIX, [5], 261, [3], 22, [2] pp. WorldCat 8965301 (6 copies).







Mao's Little Red Book in Arabic

15

MAO Zedong. [Little Red Book]. Muqtatafat min 'aqwal alrayiys Maw Tsi Tungh [= Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung].

Beijing (printed in Egypt), Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1972. With a frontispiece portrait of Mao Zedong.

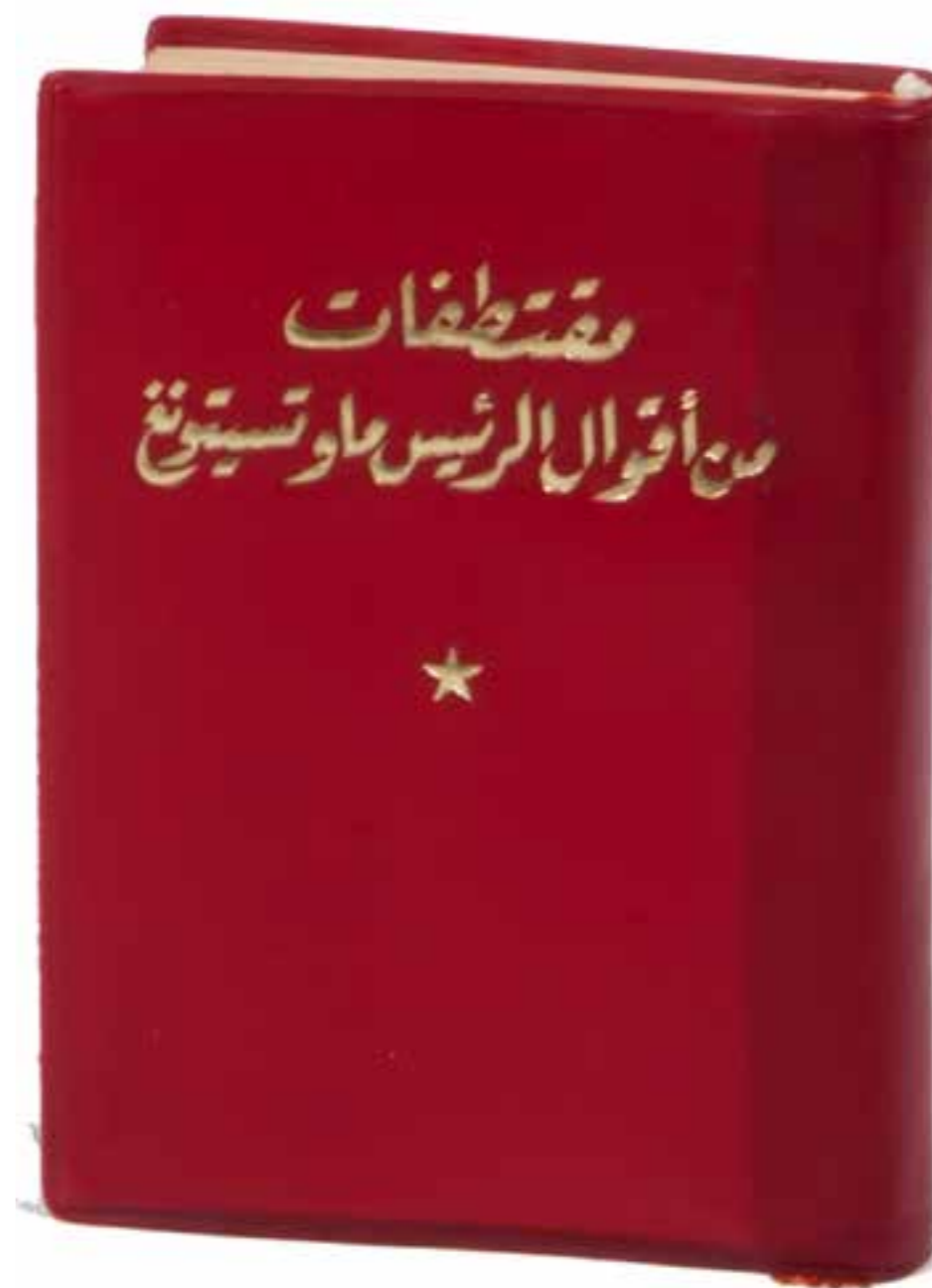
12mo. Red vinyl cover wrapper over stiff paper.

SOLD

Arabic translation of the *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, popularly known as the Little Red Book. First compiled and published in 1964, by 1970 several billion copies were printed as every Chinese citizen was more or less obliged to own and carry a copy. After the book was approved for publication outside China in 1966, the Foreign Languages Press oversaw the publication of the book translated into dozens of languages. The Arabic translation was first published in 1967 and printed not in China but in Egypt to influence the pan-Arabist movement. According to an article in the Peking review, China's official foreign newspaper: "The publication ... was enthusiastically welcomed by the revolutionary Arab masses. Some of them began to read Chairman Mao's works on the street as soon as they bought them. ... While working hard to print the Quotations, the workers at the printing house squeezed in time to study this treasured book of revolution". The Quotations became the inspiration for the form, though not the contents, of Muammar Gaddafi's Green book.

With a stamp of the "Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East" on the front endpapers and a faded Chinese stamp on the back endpapers; in very good condition.

1, [1 blank], 1, [1 blank], 3, [1 blank], 333 pp. "Mao Tsetung thought inspires Arab people's advance", in: *Peking review* 17 (25 April 1969), pp. 13-15.





١ - الحزب الشيوعي

فواة القوة التي تقود قضيتنا هي الحزب الشيوعي الصينى .
والأساس النظرى الذى يرشد تفكيرنا هو الماركسية
اللينينية .

من الكلمة الافتتاحية فى الدورة الأولى
للمجلس الوطنى الأول لنواب الشعب فى
جمهورية الصين الشعبية (١٥ سبتمبر -
أيلول - ١٩٥٤)

يجب أن يكون هناك حزب ثورى ما دمنا نريد الثورة .
وبدون حزب ثورى ، حزب مؤسس وفق النظرية الماركسية
اللينينية الثورية وطبق الأسلوب الماركسى اللينينى الثورى ،
تستحيل قيادة الطبقة العاملة والجماهير العريضة من الشعب





Only known copy of military road maps of the Persian Corridor

16

[MAPS - IRAN - WWII]. Road strip maps Iran. Dizful-Kazvin (1-10), Hamadan-Khosrovi (11-16).

"83 Rep Group. I.E.", July 1944. With 1 index map and 16 numbered folding strip maps.

Oblong (21 x 25,5 cm). Original beige printed paper wrappers, side stiched (by hand) through 3 holes with a reddish pink cloth ribbon.

€ 3500

Exceptionally rare collection of folded strip maps of roads in Western Iran, which was very likely meant for military use during the Second World War. The abbreviated inscription on the front wrapper possibly stands for "24th brigade, branch transportation office", though it is unknown which 24th brigade this would have been. The maps were originally printed on quarter inch sheets in 1942 and have been significantly enlarged for this edition to a scale of 1 inch to 2 miles. We have not been able to trace any other copies of either the first or second edition of this work anywhere.

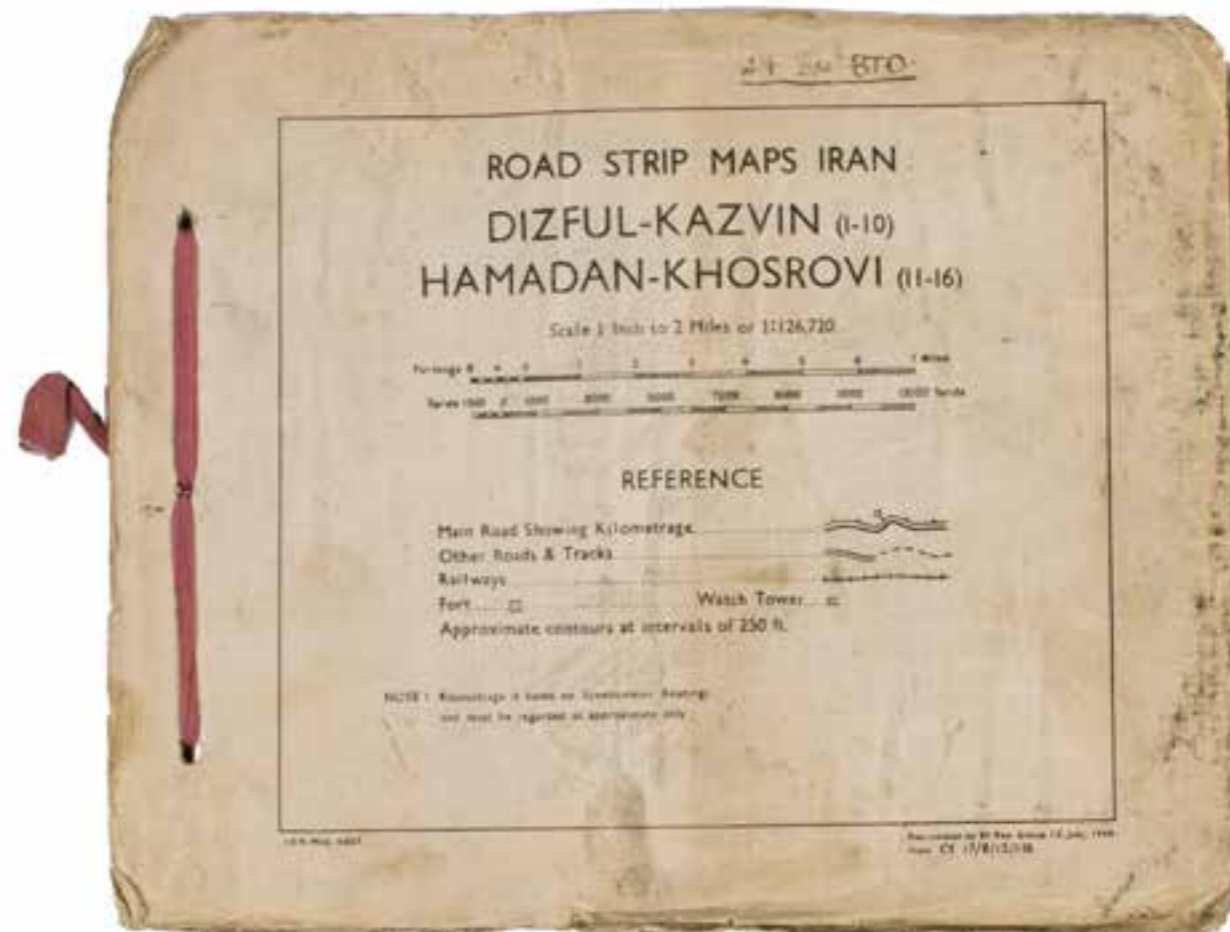
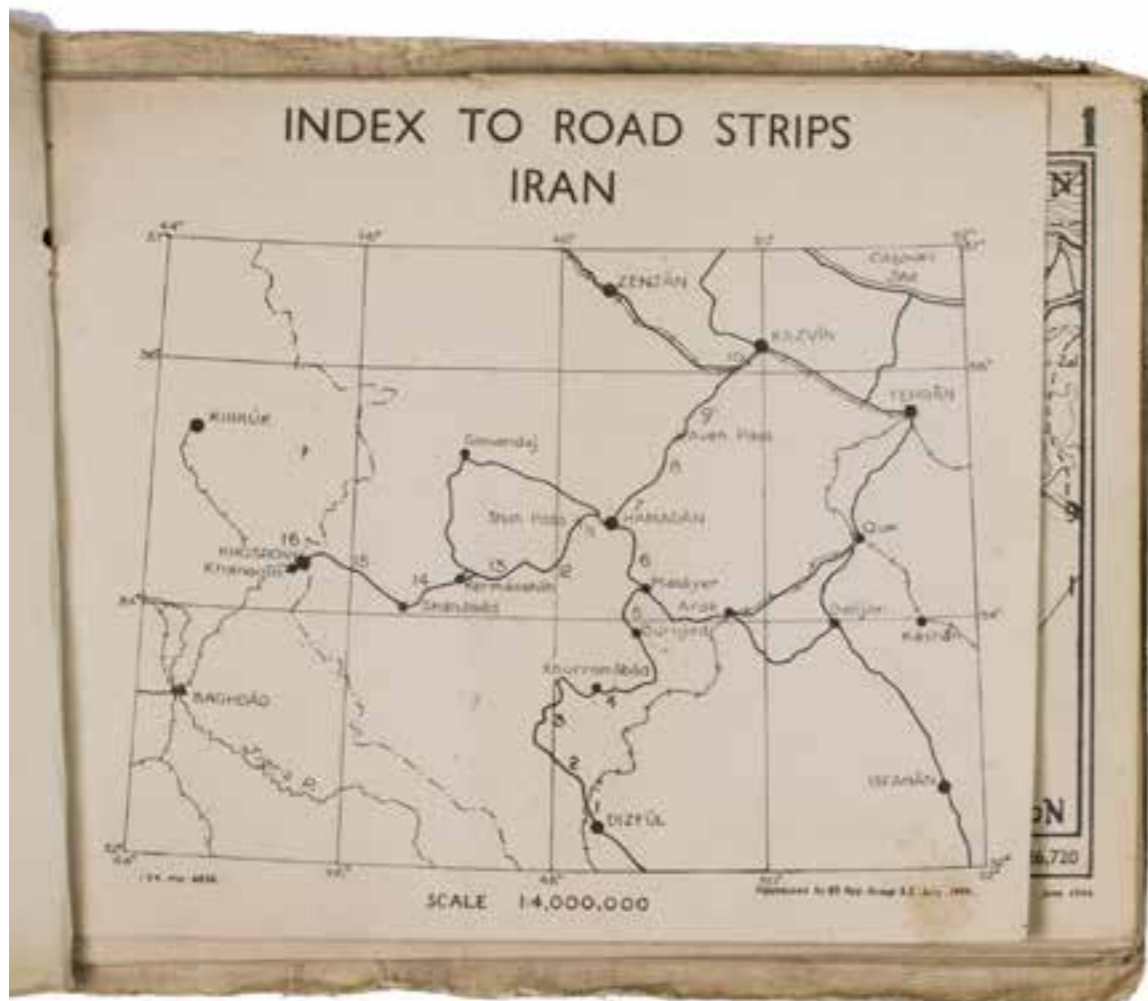
The maps show the principal routes in the region, with maps 1-10 showing the road from Dizful to Kazvin and maps 11-16 the road from Hamadan to Khosrovi. These particular roads were part of the Persian Corridor, a supply route by which British and American supplies were transferred to the Soviet Union during the Second World War. This is known as the Lend Lease Act, a policy in which the United States supplied the allied nations with food, oil and materiel to help them defeat Nazi Germany. The Persian Corridor was the best route to transfer supplies to the Soviet Union, because it was useable under all weather conditions. Hamadan, the central town on the index map, was an important transit point, and Khosrovi was close to the oil fields in Iraq and might therefore have been used as a transit point for oil shipments.

The maps in the present work are easy to read and mark landing grounds, bridges, tunnels and police posts. As such, it is possible that they were used by a brigade that was tasked to escort convoys on this part of the Persian Corridor.

With an owner's inscription on the front wrapper ("24 bde BTO"). The maps and back wrapper have been reinforced with bookbinder's gauze. The wrappers are somewhat soiled, creased and the edges are somewhat frayed. The maps have slightly browned and the index map has a small, brown stain in the lower outer corner without affecting the image. Otherwise in good condition.

[17].







Handbook to western Arabia, intended for British naval officers only

17

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, [SCOTT, Hugh, a.o.]. Western Arabia and the Red Sea, B.R. 527 (restricted) geographical handbook series for official use only. (Colophon: Oxford, University press), Naval Intelligence division, 1946. With 357 reproductions of photographs on 90 plates, numerous (folding) maps and illustrations in text and 1 separate folding map (37 x 40.5 cm). 8vo. Original publisher's green cloth.

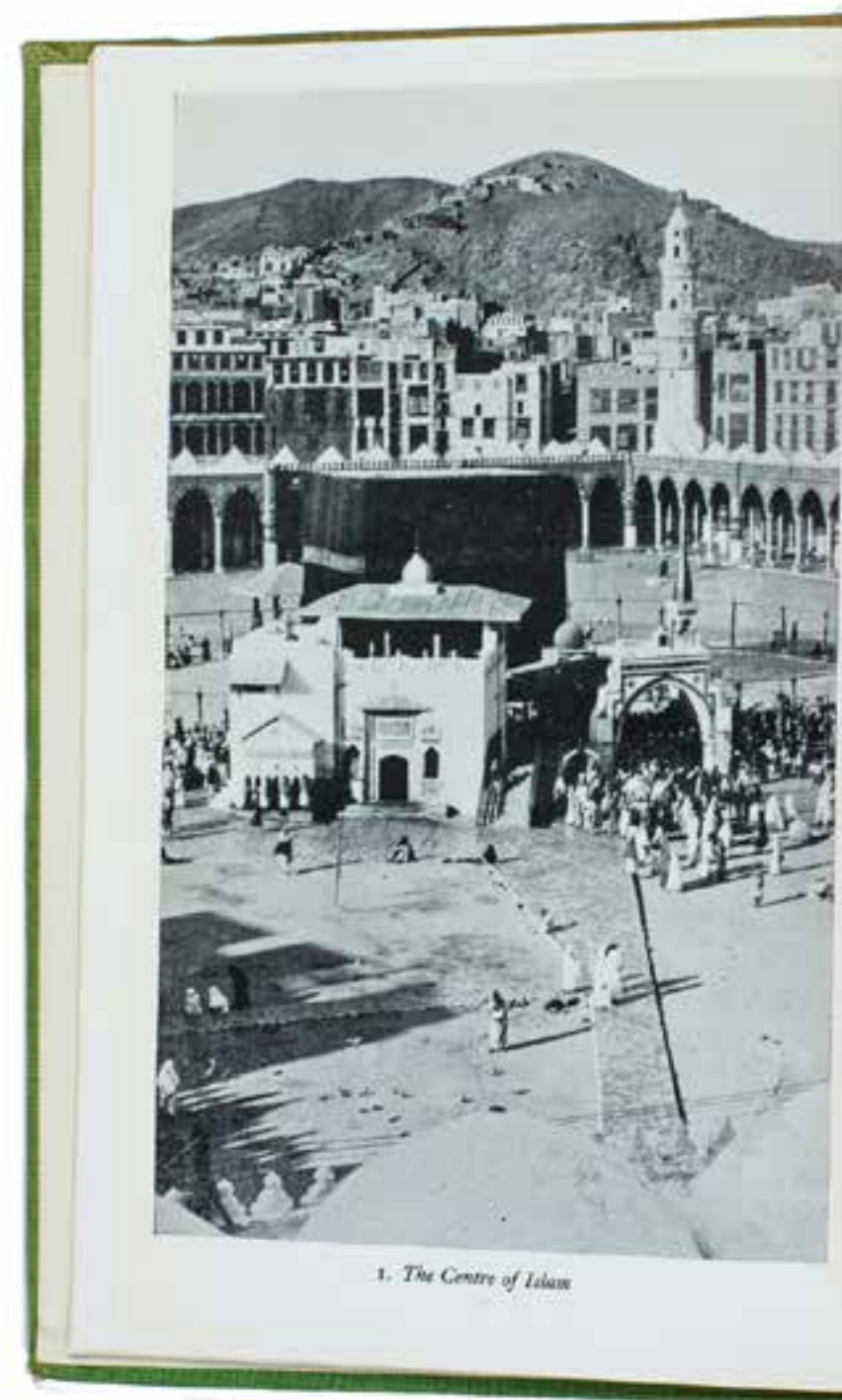
€ 600

First and only edition of a geographical handbook to the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea, published on behalf of the Naval Intelligence Division (NID) of the British Admiralty. "The text is aimed at arming British Naval officers with everything they need to know of the ways and worlds of western Arabia. They can learn the different types of myrrh; the nature and position of the port of Qunfidha in south-western Arabia; that both whooping-cough and chicken-pox 'are very common'; and that the telephone service in Saudi Arabia is 'rudimentary'" (Canton). The book is divided into eleven chapters, dealing with a wide array of subjects: geology, geography, climate, history, vegetation, agriculture, administration, ethnography, economy etc. Since it was intended for use by the admiralty, great attention has been paid to the description and depiction of the coasts of the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa, along with its harbours, ports and cities. Also described are some of the inland cities of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, including Mecca and Medina, both illustrated with several photographs and ground plans of both the city and the Haram mosque. At the end are some appendices, one containing a list of the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphs. Appendix D deals with plants of economic importance in the Arabian Peninsula, enlisting (fruit and nut)trees, medicinal plants, vegetables, spices and others, with a short comment on their usage.

The majority of the text was produced by the British researcher Hugh Scott. Scott was granted passage through Yemen by its Imam to study Yemen's ecology in 1937 and 1938, which drew the attention of the British military intelligence. The Geographical section of the NID was formed in 1915 and started compiling handbooks on various parts of the world. "The purpose of the handbooks was to supply, by scientific research and skilled arrangement, material for the discussion of naval, military, and political problems..." (p. III). The handbooks were for the use of naval officers only, but were made public after the NID was dissolved in 1964.

With some library and deaccession marks. A few of the folding plates slightly frayed at the margin. Green cloth binding discoloured at the spine and head. Overall in very good condition.

XIX, [1 blank], 659, [1 blank] pp. J. Canton, *From Cairo to Baghdad: British travellers in Arabia*, pp. 177-179.





213. Northern *hadis*



214. *A Teimani*



215. *Ihwan dress*



220. *A street in Jidda*



221. *Jidda bazour loading north*



225. *Pile of fish outside a store-shed at Mahalla*



224. *Mahalla shark-vender*



Statistics on the world's oil production

18

[OIL]. IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU. The mineral industry of the British Empire and foreign countries. War period. Gypsum (1913-1919).

With:

- (2) Strontium minerals (1913-1919).
- (3) Molybdenum (1913-1919).
- (4) Silver (1913-1919).
- (5) Graphite (1913-1919).
- (6) Petroleum and allied products. (1913-1919).

London, His Majesty's stationery office, 1923.

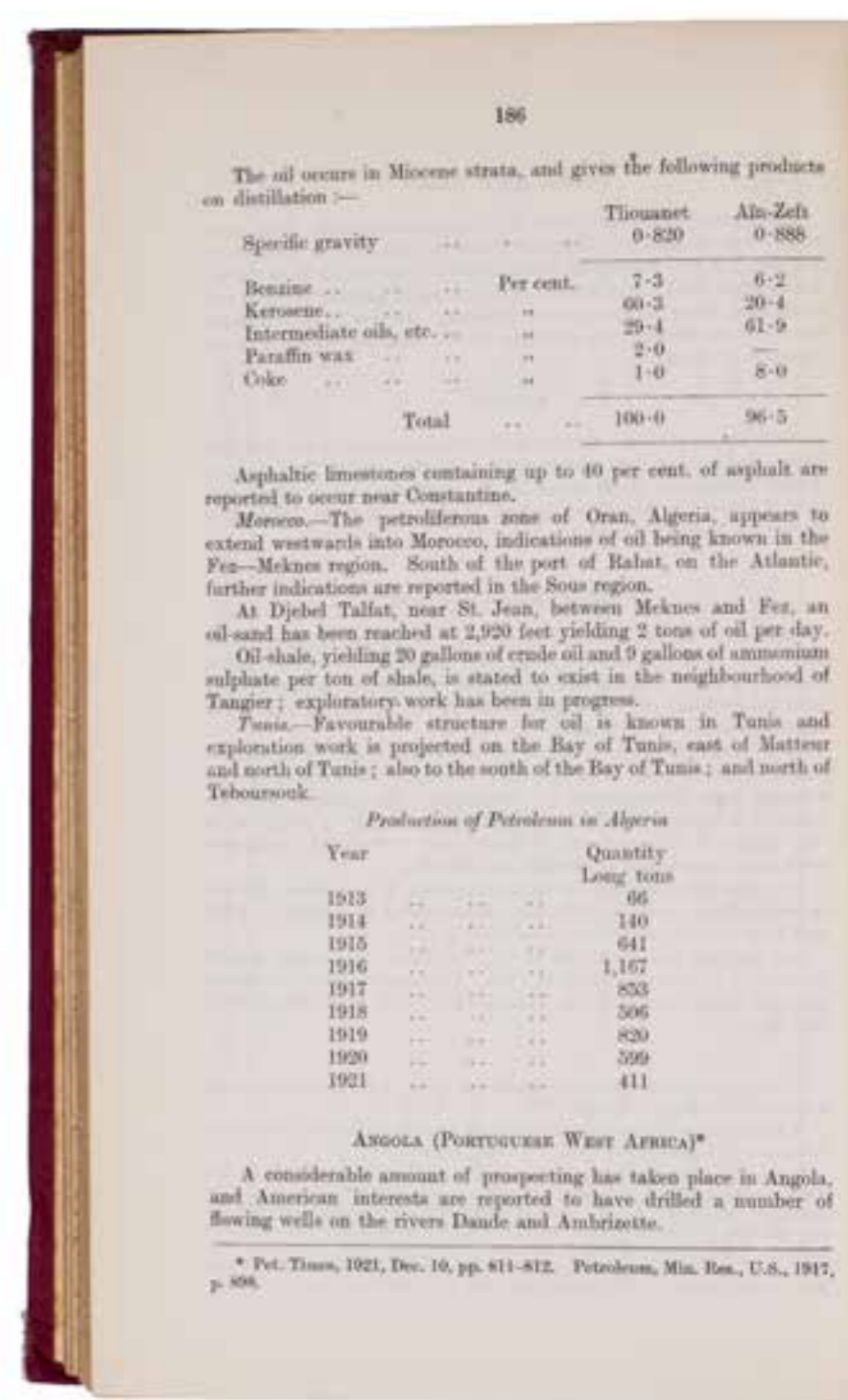
Contemporary red cloth, paper title-label on spine.

€ 375

Compilation of publications on the worldwide resources of gypsum, strontium, molybdenum, silver and "petroleum and allied products" and its mining industry in the period 1913-1919. Written two decades before the discovery of oil the Middle East, the last and longest publication describes an almost unrecognizable oil production. "It will be noted that the United States and Mexico together produced over 87 per cent. of the world's output in 1921, ..." (p. 13). Under the header "Arabia" follows one of the shortest descriptions, only stating that "Indications of oil are known on the Farsan Islands in the Red Sea, where drilling has been unsuccessful. On the Persian Gulf coast of Arabia indications of oil occur in the neighbourhood of Basra and near Koweit. A deposit of asphalt ... is known on Bahrein Island" (p. 185).

With the stamp of William Wallace Mein on the first flyleaf. With the spine slightly discoloured and the front hinge somewhat worn; a very good copy.

IV, 31, [1 blank]; 12; 87, [1 blank]; 218; 57, [1 blank]; 296 pp.





Abu Dhabi harbour in the 1970s

19

[PHOTOGRAPH - ABU DHABI]. [Photograph of a dhow in the harbour of Abu Dhabi with two large cranes in the background].
[Abu Dhabi, 1970s?]. A large photographic print in colour mounted on thick paper board.
Photo: ca. 50.5 x 63.5 cm; paper board: ca. 56 x 68.5 cm.

€ 5000

Large photograph showing a dhow in the harbour of Abu Dhabi; the dhow's sail and mast are down and 6 people are pulling a rope on the front of the boat. The photo was taken from the water and overlooking what would become the second-most populous city in the United Arab Emirates. The capital city of the eponymous Emirate is now famous for its impressive skyline made up of huge skyscrapers, but 50 years ago it still looked drastically different. It was a lot less densely populated and the city had not yet reached its literal and figurative height. The formation of the United Arab Emirates can also be seen as the start of Abu Dhabi's major transformation from a small desert settlement into a modern capital city fueled by oil wealth. The first president of the UAE, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, was largely responsible for Abu Dhabi's transformation, as he used oil revenues to modernise infrastructure, education, healthcare, and housing. The present photograph gives a beautiful insight into Abu Dhabi's history and gives a clear view of the state of the city and its harbour before the major transformations that took place in and since the 1970s.

The paper board is slightly curved, the photo itself only shows some minor signs of wear, mainly around the outer edges of the photo. Otherwise in good condition. A beautiful visual record of Abu Dhabi in the 1970s.





Beautiful press photographs of the oil industry in Abadan

20

[PHOTOGRAPHY - IRAN - OIL INDUSTRY]. [Collection of ten photographs of the oil industry].

[Iran, before 1980]. With 10 photographs.

Various sizes. The collection is housed in a plastic file folder, with each photograph also separately kept in a plastic folder.

€ 1800

Collection of ten beautiful press photographs of the oil industry in Abadan, Iran, which was home to the largest oil refinery in the world at the time these photographs were taken. They show various parts of the industry, such as the oil refinery, oil tankers, pipelines, and fire department. The photographs were taken by various French and German news agencies.

With the stamps of various French and German news agencies on the back of each photograph. Some of the photographs are slightly creased. Otherwise in good condition.







Travelling across the Mediterranean and Red Sea in the early 20th-century

21

[PHOTOGRAPHY - MIDDLE EAST]. [Collection of photographs of Yemen, Tunisia, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia].

[France, late 19th and early 20th century]. With 137 photographs mounted onto the leaves.

Oblong album (ca. 19 x 27 cm). Contemporary quarter black cloth, dark grey cloth sides, marbled end papers.

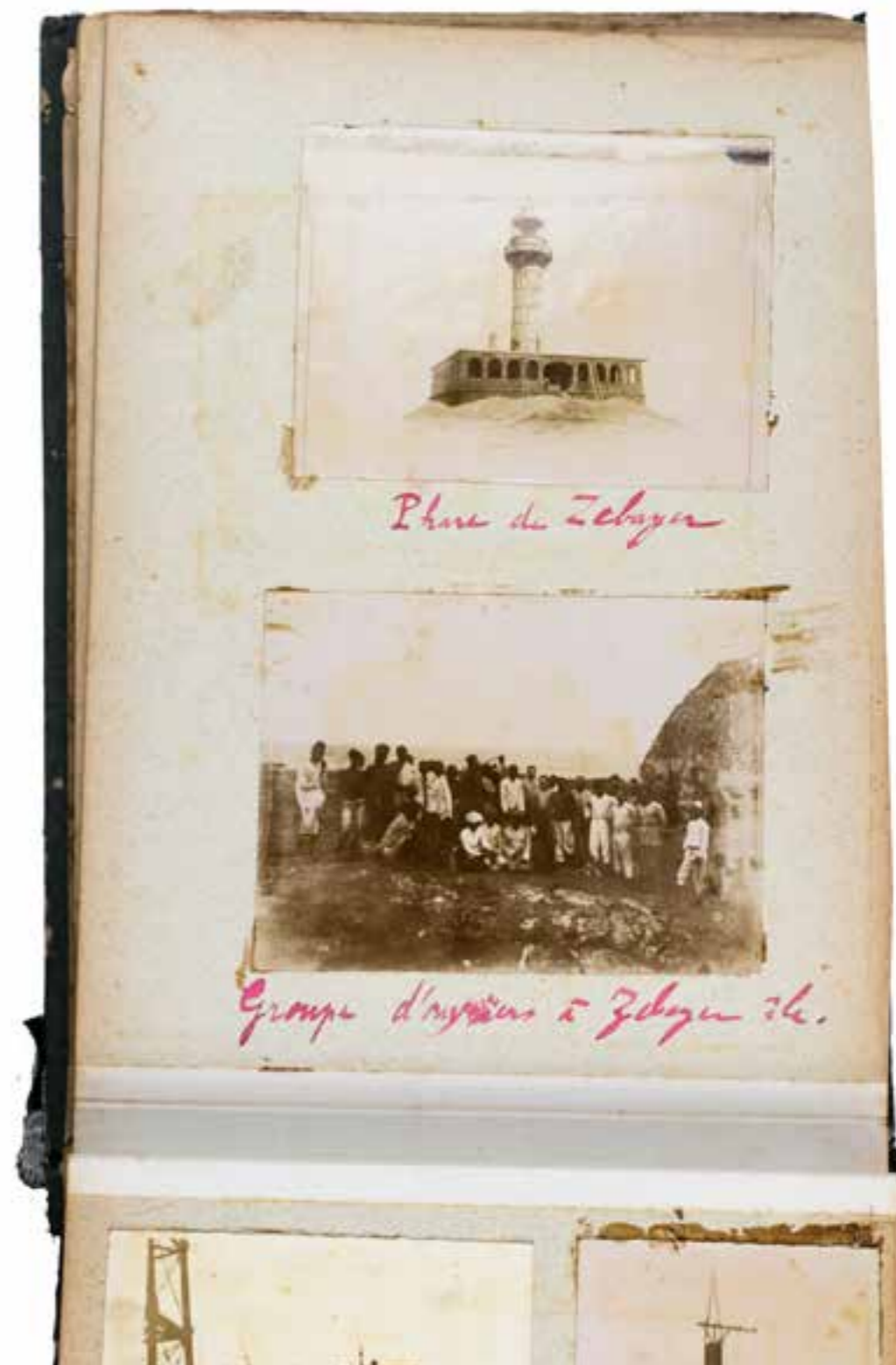
SOLD

Album with a collection of late 19th and early 20th-century photographs with city views and portraits of people and locations in the Mediterranean and Middle East, primarily Yemen, Tunisia, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. The album is most likely a keepsake of a French sailor of his travels across the Mediterranean and Red Sea between 1898 and 1911.

The work opens with several photographs of Yemen, such as the government and mosques of Mokha, the employees of the French consulate in Aden, and scenes of daily life on the isles of the Zubair Group; it then continues along the coast of the Red Sea, showing cargo ships at sea, waterfront residences in Jeddah, the hustle and bustle of Port Saïd, the entrance to the Suez canal, portraits of locals in Djibouti and Tunisia, sea burials, the training of monkeys, and the quarantine area of Lazarat at the Isle of Camaran.

The photographs have been captioned by hand in French, and many are dated. The boards have been rubbed, with some loss of material, lacking the headband. The leaves are somewhat foxed, and water stained, with some brown stains from the glue used to mount the photographs, lacking one photograph, some of the photographs have somewhat faded. Otherwise in good condition.

[50] ll.





Remorqueur au garage - Canal de Suez -



Photographs of Yemen and Egypt

22

[PHOTOGRAPHY - YEMEN - EGYPT]. [Album containing photographs of Yemen and Egypt].

Yemen, Egypt, and other places, ca. 1889. An album containing 25 albumen prints (ca. 20 x 27 cm), including 1 double page, mounted on thick card leaves, many captioned in English.

Oblong folio (37.8 x 28 cm). Contemporary burgundy/auburn gold- and blindstamped calf (lozenge-patterned blindstamping). Re-backed with the original back strip laid down. Gold-stamped turn-ins, white watered silk endpapers, gilt edges.

€ 4500

Photographic record of a journey begun in Australia and taken, via Aden, through the Suez canal and to the Mediterranean (and then on to England). While the first image shows the steamship R.M.S. Ormuz in the port of Sydney, three images (including a double-page spread) show the port of Aden in Yemen, the famous water tanks, and a native of the Southern Arabian region in a studio portrait. The majority of the album is dedicated to Egypt, showing Arabs on their camels, the Khedive's Ismailia Palace, the Suez Canal, Port Said, and members the local population, as well as the famous pyramids. The last few photographs show the final leg of the journey Naples, and ultimately Gibraltar. Among the studios identified in the photographs are those of Hippolyte Arnoux and the Zangaki brothers, based at Port Said.

With a near-contemporary manuscript inscription in blue ink on the verso of the first flyleaf: "Edith Elkington [or Elrington?] Aunt Ediths voyage home - to England about 1889". Foxed throughout, slightly water stained, but the prints are largely clean and clear, some paper repairs in the margins, the last flyleaf is lacking, the final leaf is nearly detached.

[26] ll.





AMRUT PALACE - SUMALIA



275 photographic views and portraits, mostly made in Iraq 1928 to 1933

23

[PHOTOGRAPHS - IRAQ]. REYNISH, William. [Views, scenes, monuments, airplanes, military vehicles, British troops and local inhabitants].

[Iraq (plus Malta and Egypt), ca. 1928-1933]. Two albums containing about 275 silver halide photographic gelatin prints (6 x 8.5 cm to 16 x 21.5 cm) assembled and mostly taken by a British Royal Air Force pilot while stationed in Iraq and then briefly Malta, with a visit to Egypt.

Oblong albums (25 x 34.5 cm & 21.5 x 28.5 cm). The photos mounted with paper corner-mounts in two contemporary cloth-covered albums, the larger with padded boards covered in alligator-skin patterned dark green cloth, with the photographs on both sides of 24 dark grey album leaves, each leaf with a glassine paper guard-leaf (embossed with a spider-web pattern) bound in before it; the smaller covered in black cloth with a grey-white bird in a cloud painted on the front board and the word "snaps", with the photographs on both sides of leaves 2-35 & 51-52 of 54 light brown album leaves.

€ 8500

A collection of about 275 photographs made by an RAF pilot, Sergeant William Reynish, during his service in Iraq ca. 1928-1933 and Malta 1933, and during a brief visit to Egypt. Some photos show scenes of daily life in Iraq (Bagdad, Hinaidi, Mosul and other cities, as well as the surrounding countryside) with local people, shops, buildings, landscapes, ruins, monuments, etc. Others show the British troops and their activities, vehicles, airplanes (including crashed ones), etc. The portraits include an unidentified sheik with a falcon and an Arabic man smoking a hookah water pipe. The Kurdish Sheik Mahmud Barzanji of Sulaimaniyah, rebelled against the Iraqi army around June 1930 but the RAF bombed his people's villages from September 1930 to April 1931, when he finally surrendered. Several photographs cover the sheik and his surrender. Lighter moments recorded include group pictures at the servicemen's fancy dress parties, where they dressed as women, sheiks and a variety of other types.

The military habit of referring to people with only their last names makes identification of the photographer difficult. The William Reynish who made most of these photographs was active in Iraq from 1928 to 1933 (based on the dated photographs in the albums) and was probably born around 1900. He seems likely to be the William Reynish (identification number 82309) who was reactivated as a pilot officer on 8 July 1940, promoted to flying officer and flight lieutenant and retained that rank on 6 April 1945 (London Gazette). Two of the photographs have a blue cast and may be cyanotypes.

The surviving corner mounts show that three photographs have been removed from the album. A few photographs are slightly blurry or faded, but most are very sharp and in very good condition. The inside front hinge of one album has broken, but the albums are otherwise in good condition. A wealth of informative images from pre-War Iraq, most clearly identified in the captions.







5 original glass lantern slides with the earliest photographs of Mecca and Medina

24

SADIQ BEY, Muhammad, Christiaan SNOUCK HURGRONJE and Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-GHAFFÂR. [5 photographic lantern slides of Mecca and Medina (silver gelatin glass positives), taken in the years 1880 to 1889].

Stuttgart, Lichtbilderverlag Theodor Benzinger, [ca. 1910]. 5 glass positive lantern slides (8.5 x 10 cm; 3 mm thick; image size about 7 x 5.5 and 7 x 8 cm), each with a black paper mask, violet paper tape around the edges, a letterpress slip at the foot giving the publisher's name and city, and a slip at the head with the manuscript title.

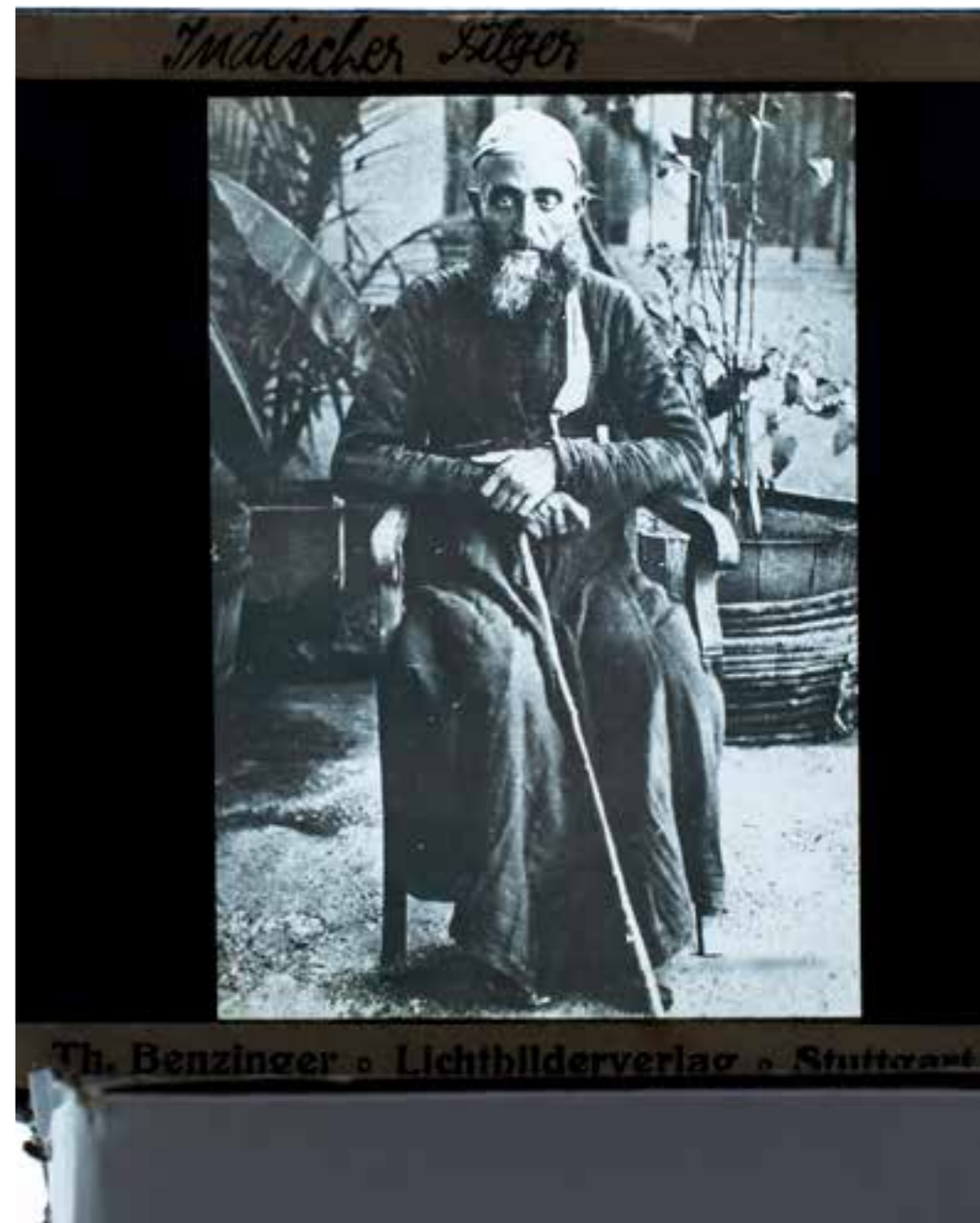
Kept in a contemporary purpose-made wooden box with brass fittings, with the word "Mekka" in script letters cut on the top of the hinged lid.

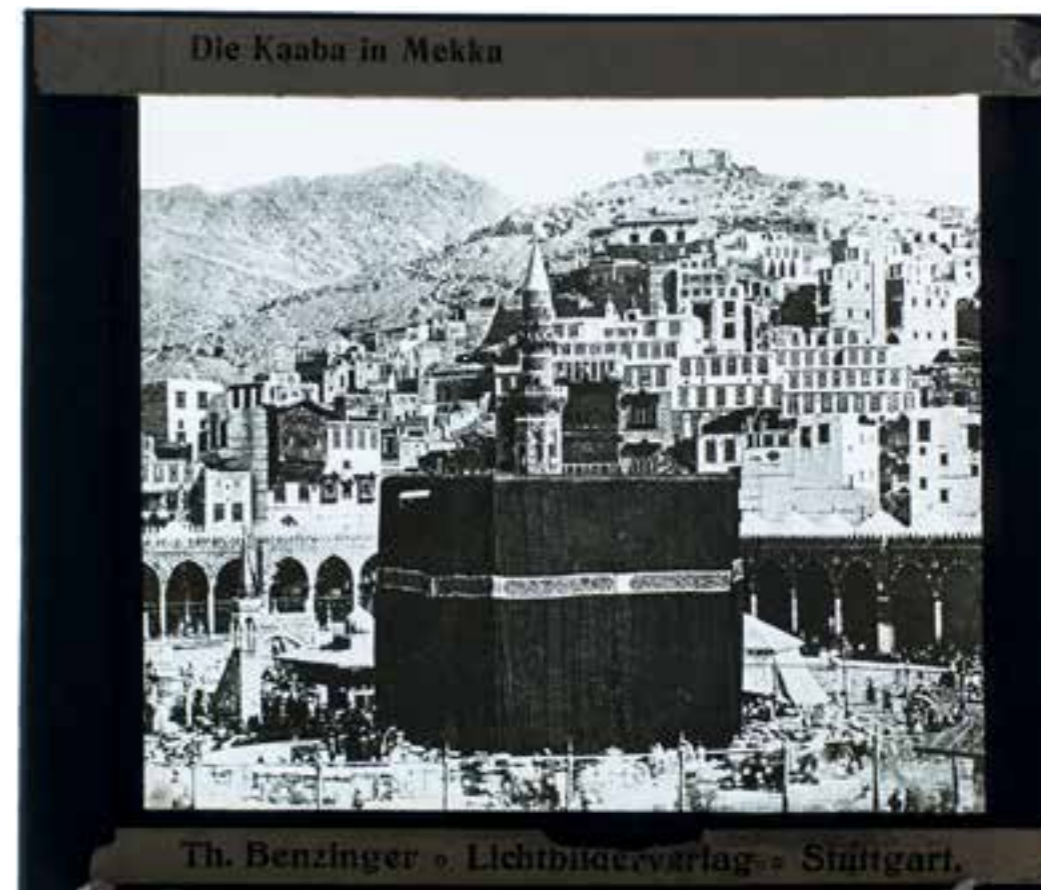
€ 35000

Five of the earliest and best photographs of Mecca and Medina, beautifully preserved as silver gelatin glass plates, including the first photograph of the Ka'ba in Mecca's Masjid al-Haram (Great Mosque). Two of the photographs were taken by the first person to photograph Mecca and Medina, the Egyptian Colonel Muhammad Sadiq Bey (1832-1902), who made them in 1880 for the Ottoman Sultan Abdülhamid II. The others were taken by the first European to photograph Mecca, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, and Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffâr, who worked closely with him. Snouck Hurgronje (1857-1936), one of the greatest pioneering Dutch Arabists, converted to Islam and lived in Mecca from January to about July 1885. 'Abd al-Ghaffâr, an ophthalmologist in Mecca, had made some experiments with photography between Sadiq Bey and Snouck Hurgronje. The photographs by these three men are best known and most often reproduced from the published collotype facsimiles, and the rare surviving early album in prints are usually faded and often otherwise in bad condition. The present five plates are therefore of the greatest importance. Although the photographs were taken in the period 1880 to 1889, the present glass plates were produced as lantern slides for commercial sale by Theodor Benzinger in Stuttgart, who established his "Lichtbilderverlag" in 1903, and the slip with the publisher's information is set in the typeface *Halbfette Kleukens Antiqua*, issued by the Bauer typefoundry in Frankfurt in 1910 (Seeman, *Handbuch der Schriftarten*, p. 97), so the present set must have been sold in or soon after 1910.

All five slides are in very good condition, with only a bit of dust and an occasional smudge on the glass. Someone apparently replaced the paper tape around the edges of the slide of the Ka'ba, for neither it nor the title-slip pasted on it at the head matches the other four: the tape is black rather than violet, and the title-label is printed letterpress rather than hand-written (its type is similar to Bauer's *Romana Artistika*, but several similar faces appeared in the period 1895 to 1905). The label with the publisher's information clearly matches the others and is very slightly damaged, so it must have been transferred to the new tape.

For the photographers and their work in general: D. v.d. Wal, *Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje* (2011); J. J. Witkam, new introduction to the 2007 reprint of the 1931 English translation of Hurgronje, *Mekka*; for Benzinger: Theodor Benzinger, *25 Jahre Verlegerarbeit* (1928).







Anglo-Turkish trade promoted

25

[URQUHART, David]. Turkey and its resources: its municipal organization and free trade; the state and prospects of English commerce in the East, the new administration of Greece, its revenue and national possessions.

London, Saunders and Otley (back of title-page: printed by Botson and Palmer), 1833. With lithographed map as frontispiece.

8vo. Contemporary boards.

€ 5000

First edition; flyleaf with presentation inscription from the author to "Mr ... Regnaudiu". Important overview of Turkish trade, resources, infrastructure and municipal organisation by the diplomat David Urquhart (1805-1877). After two and a half years fighting in the Greek war of independence, Urquhart was invited to accompany Sir Stratford Canning to Istanbul in November 1831 as an advisor during negotiations to settle the Greek boundary. In 1832 Urquhart was sent to Albania to cultivate the support of Rechid Pasha, leading advisor to the Turkish sultan. Urquhart became a great supporter of Turkey, spending most of 1834 in the country, and encouraged the British government to ally with Turkey against Egypt. The present substantial book was written to inform the British political class of the possible commercial benefits of an Anglo-Turkish alliance.

Some negligible discolouration in first few leaves, light wear to extremities. In very good condition and untrimmed. Scarce, particularly in original condition as here.

XV, [1], 328 pp. Goldsmiths' 27883.



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