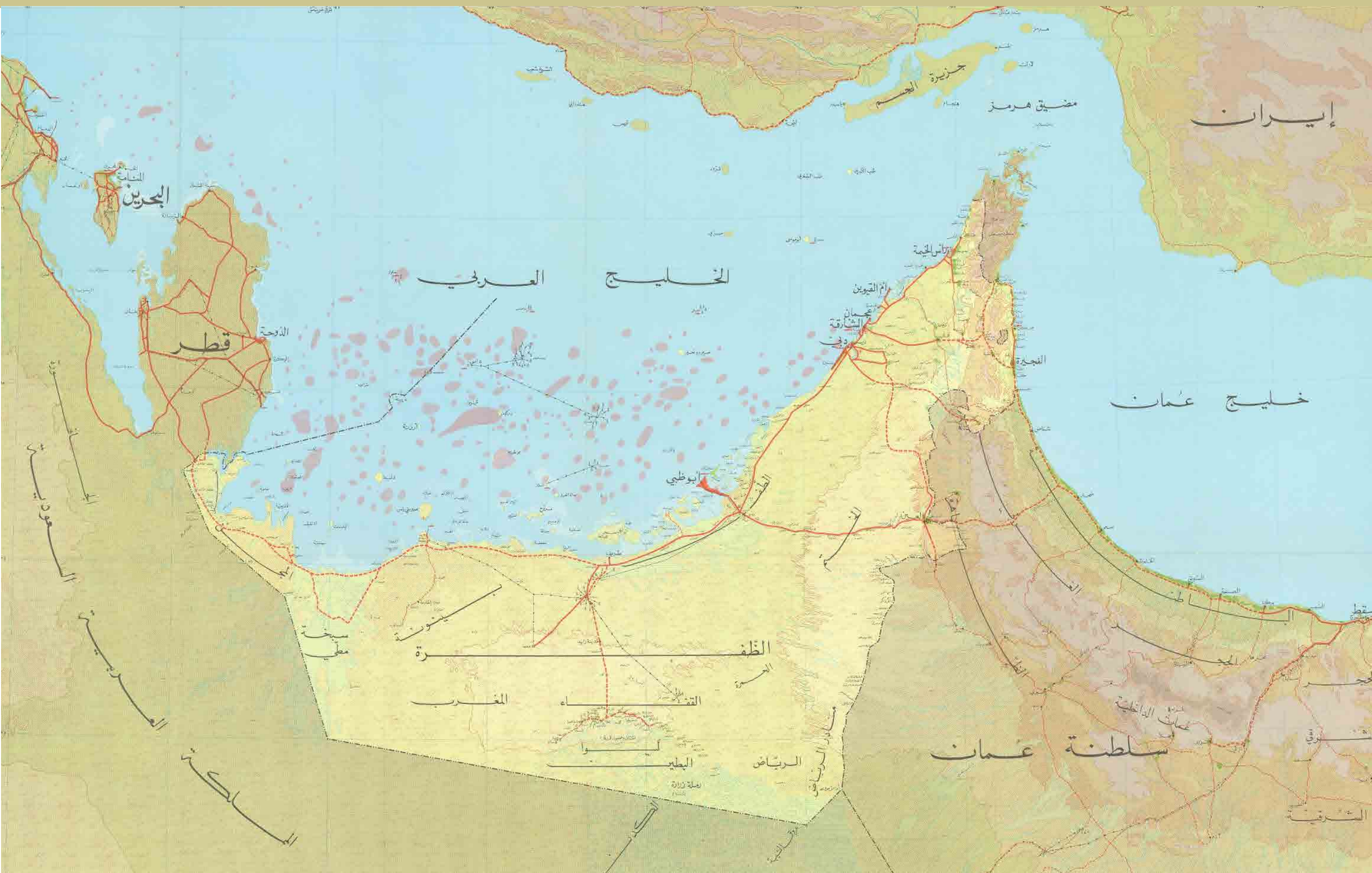




The Middle East

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The second anniversary of Sheikh Zayed's accession

01 [ABU DHABI].

Baladiyat Abu Dhabi [Abu Dhabi Municipality].

Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi Municipality, 1968. 4to (17.3 × 24.2 cm). With numerous halftone photographic illustrations, diagrams, and a folding chart of the municipality's organisational structure. Original printed wrappers with a colour map on the lower cover.

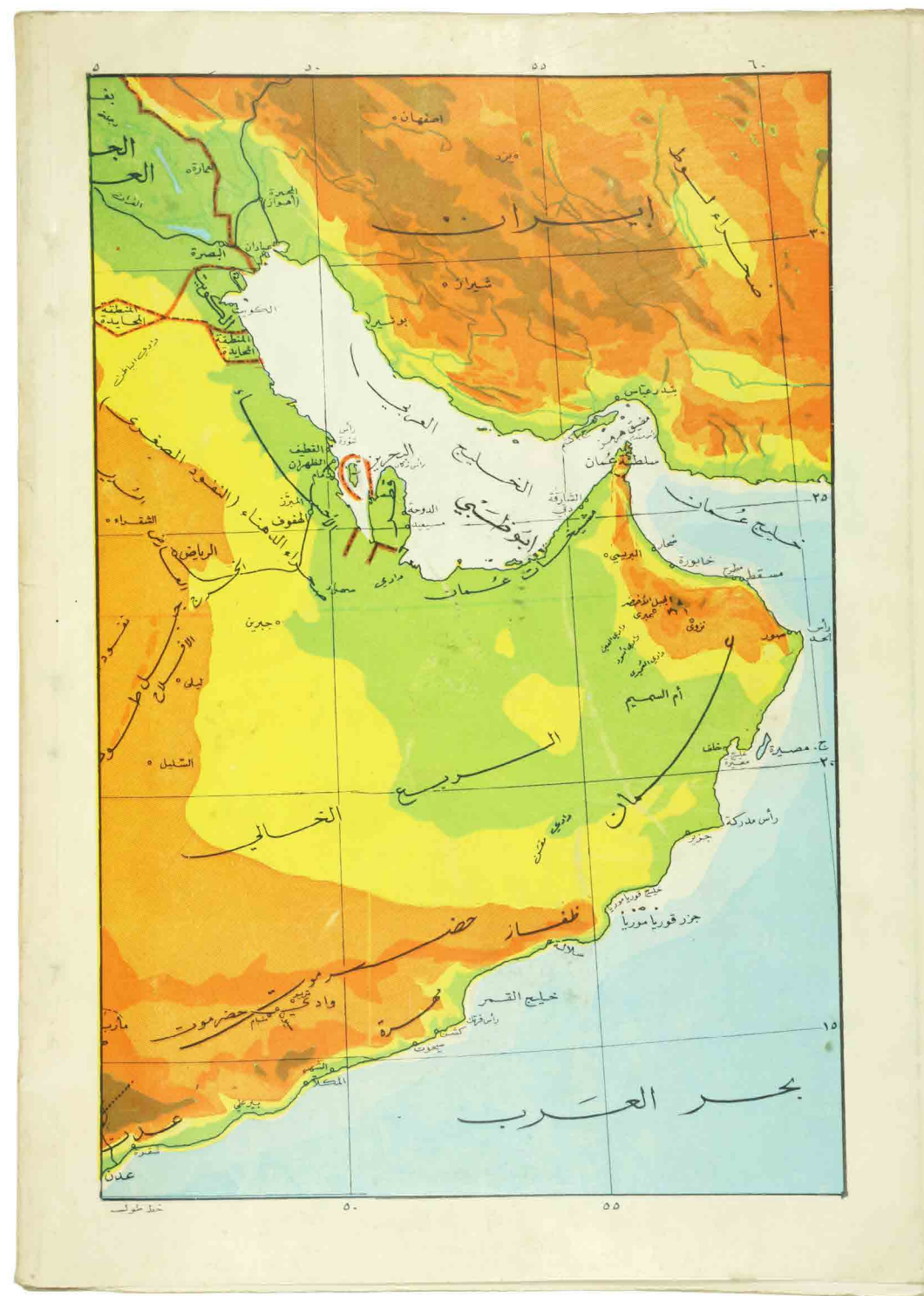
€ 3500

Published on 6 August 1968 to mark the second anniversary of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan's accession as ruler of Abu Dhabi. The booklet introduces the work and services of Abu Dhabi Municipality, documenting the rapid modernization of the city through contemporary photographs, plans and a colour map.

A defining survival from the formative years of modern Abu Dhabi: official ephemera of this period, especially locally printed municipal publications with administrative charts, were produced for immediate civic use and are rarely preserved. WorldCat lists a single copy in research libraries internationally (UAE University, Al Ain).

Wrappers somewhat worn, with marginal creasing and short tears. Generally well preserved.

[66] pp. WorldCat 1296110026.



Signed and inscribed by the author

02 [ABU DHABI].

Eaman zahyan fi tarikh 'iimarat 'Abuzaby [Two Glorious Years in the History of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi].

Beirut, 1968. 4to (16.5 × 23.8 cm). With photographic illustrations throughout and 2 large colour foldouts: a plan of Abu Dhabi city and a family tree of the Al-Nahyan ruling family, printed in red and black. Original colour printed wrappers.

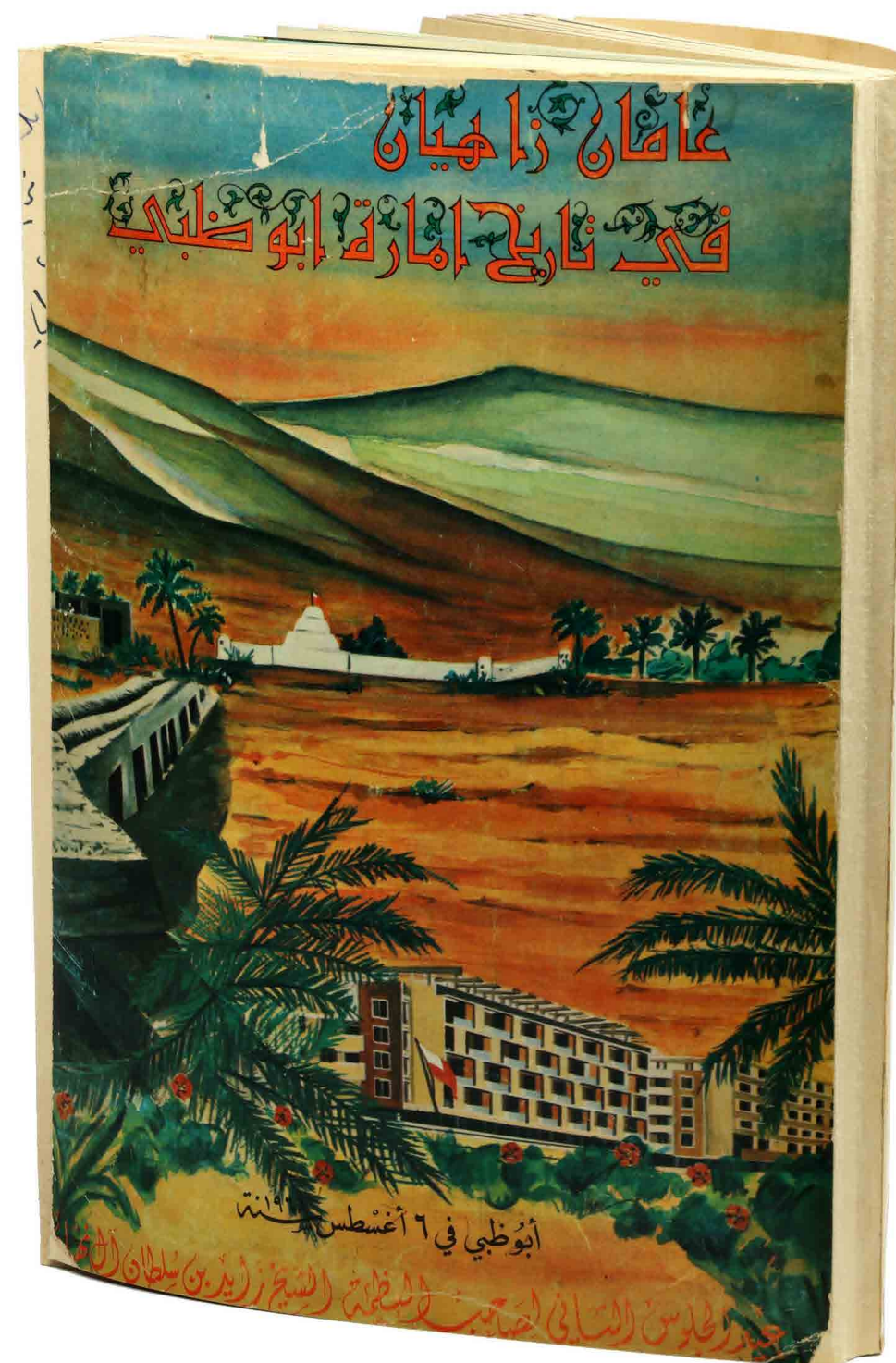
€ 9 500

First edition in Arabic: an important record of the first two years of Sheikh Zayed's reign, from 1966 to 1968, profiling the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, reviewing the achievements of the period and looking ahead to the future. This account was prepared by the Ruler's Office, and released on 6 August 1968, marking the second anniversary of Sheikh Zayed's accession as Ruler of Abu Dhabi, approximately three years before the formation of the modern-day United Arab Emirates in December 1971. The publication reviews the achievements of the 1966–68 period, while also presenting Sheikh Zayed's ambitious goals for education, infrastructure, public health, housing, communications and other aspects of life, comprising a section on the 1967–1972 five year plan.

With hundreds of contemporary black and white photo illustrations showing all aspects of life in the Emirate, including Sheikh Zayed's official meetings and engagements, agriculture, utilities and infrastructure, oil industry, travel, traditional life, construction and more, featuring statistics on the Emirate's economy, industry, agriculture and population. Two large foldouts include a plan of Abu Dhabi city and a genealogical tree of the ruling family.

Signed and inscribed by the author on the half-title in blue ink. Edges a little worn, otherwise a good copy.

158 pp.



Early Al Ain aerial photography

03

[ABU DHABI]. BURLLOT, Jack.

Aerial photograph of experimental farming in Al Ain.

Al Ain (printed in Paris), Compagnie Française des Pétroles – Total), [ca. 1975]. Silver gelatin print (18 × 24 cm). Stamped information and ink title to verso: “Centre experimental agricole d’Al-Ain – vue aerienne”.

€ 1250

A rare early aerial view of Al Ain during the formative years of the modernization of Abu Dhabi, showing an experimental farm. Most likely taken between 1974 and 1980 during Burlot’s photographic tours of the region for Gamma, the print belongs to the same documentary moment in which he recorded the rapid oil-driven reshaping of the UAE for an international audience.

The photograph preserves a striking visual record of the state-led drive to expand cultivation in one of the Gulf’s driest environments. Throughout the 1970s, Abu Dhabi invested heavily in agricultural development in order to reduce dependence on imported food, and the number of farms rose sharply as new technologies improved yields in the desert climate. Occasional small edge creases, otherwise very good.



Private post-office box holders in Abu Dhabi before independence

O4

[ABU DHABI GOVERNMENT – POST OFFICE].

Directory of Private Box Holders at Abu Dhabi Post Office.

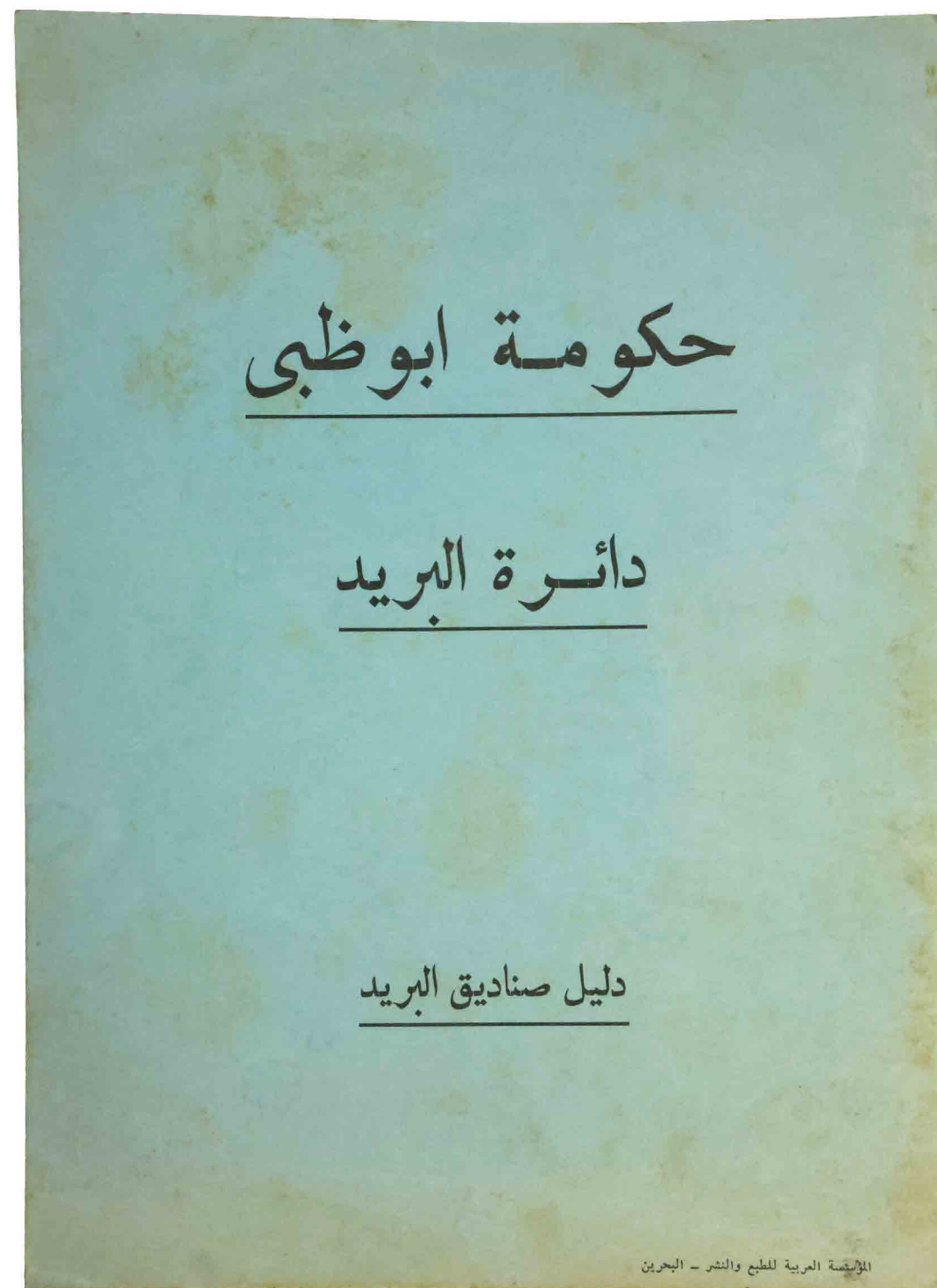
Bahrain, Arabian Printing & Publishing House, [ca. 1967–1971]. Large 4to (20 × 26.7 cm). Bilingual English and Arabic directory, arranged alphabetically by name of box holder and giving the corresponding post-office box number. Original printed blue wrappers.

€ 3 500

An official directory of private post-office box holders in Abu Dhabi, listing individuals, businesses, commercial firms, contractors, government-related bodies and foreign companies. Entries include the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. Ltd., Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd., Abu Dhabi Telephone & Telegraph Co., British Petroleum (Eastern Agencies) Ltd., construction firms, trading houses, workshops, hotels and local merchants.

Wrappers stained, with light creasing and minor handling wear. Internally generally clean; one box number corrected in blue ballpoint.

[44] pp. *Not in WorldCat.*



The first modern highway between Abu Dhabi and Dubai

05

[ABU DHABI GOVERNMENT – PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.].

Road Abu Dhabi – Dubai. Final Project of Section A. Al Mafraq – Birkat Bu Muraykhah. Km 0+000 / Km 35+000. Bill of Quantities.

Abu Dhabi, Sauti Consulting Engineers, [ca. 1968–1971]. Small folio (21.8 × 31 cm). Original printed wrappers with printed map.

€ 1 800

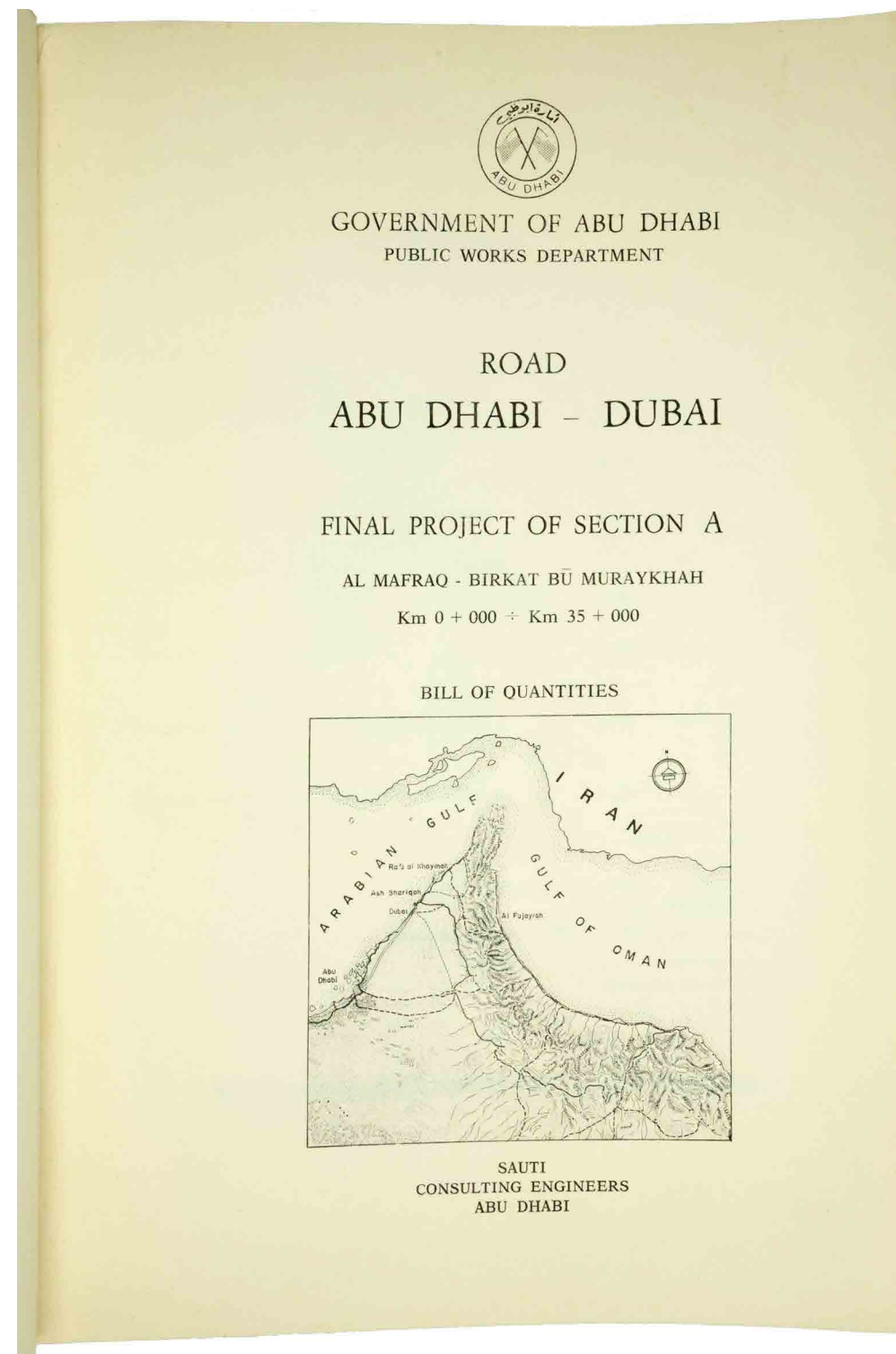
The construction of the first modern highway linking Abu Dhabi and Dubai: an early survival prepared by the Government of Abu Dhabi's Public Works Department. This bill of quantities records the final engineering specifications and tender calculations for Section A of the road between Al Mafraq and Birkat Bu Muraykhah, covering the first 35 kilometres of what would become the principal transport artery of the Emirates.

The volume summarizes the principal construction works, including drainage, earthworks, subgrade, sub-base and base, bituminous surfacing, concrete works, miscellaneous engineering operations, and track maintenance, with spaces left for the contractor's pricing in Bahrain Dinars, the currency then used in Abu Dhabi before the introduction of the UAE Dirham in 1973.

Produced before the establishment of the United Arab Emirates, the document belongs to the formative period of Sheikh Zayed's infrastructure programme, when the transformation of the Trucial States depended upon ambitious road-building projects financed by the newly emerging oil economy.

Original wrappers show light soiling and minor edgewear, slight browning and occasional spotting; internally well preserved.

[1], 14, [1] pp.



Emirati folk culture

06

[ABU DHABI – HERITAGE COMMITTEE of ZAYED the FIRST SECONDARY SCHOOL in AL AIN].

Al-Turath al-Shaebiu fi dawlat al-Amarat al-Arabiya al-Mutahida [Folk Heritage in the United Arab Emirates].

United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi Printing and Publishing Corporation, [ca. 1979]. Folio (22.3 × 28 cm). With a foldout plates. With photographic illustrations throughout, may full-page. Original printed blue and white pictorial wrappers.

€ 1500

Issued by the Heritage Committee of Al Ain's Zayed Secondary School (with a foreword by the principal, Ali Awad Bataraf), this volume surveys elements of Emirati folk culture including Nabati poetry, desert life and material culture, falconry practices, camel diseases and veterinary lore, traditional games, regional foods, palm cultivation, the preparation and etiquette of Arabic coffee, and tribal branding marks. Conceived as an educational initiative, it represents an early institutional attempt to codify and transmit national heritage in the formative decades following the establishment of the United Arab Emirates in 1971 CE.

The preliminary matter states that the printing expenses were covered by Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, described as Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Vice Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces.

Inscribed on title page in Arabic ballpoint "to brother Hasan Anwar, warm greetings, your brother Salem abd al [?]", dated 12 Dec. 1979. Well preserved.

126, [2] pp. *WorldCat 115875832 (no copies located).*



Photographs of Sheikh Zayed's state visits to Pakistan

07

[ABU DHABI – STATE VISITS TO PAKISTAN].

[Photograph archive and album. Album title]: Visit to Lahore of His Highness Skeikh Zayed bin Sultan Alnahayyani the ruler of Abudhabi (16th to 28th November, 1967).

[Pakistan, 1967–1971]. An archive of 183 photographs: 133 loose black and white photographic prints (ca. 30 × 25 cm), 30 smaller ones (ca. 5 × 6 cm) numbered and mounted together on a single sheet of paper, and 20 additional prints in the album. Further with numerous rolls of original medium format negatives. Original black half morocco album, green cloth sides with title and emblem of the United Bank Limited Pakistan on the front board.

€ 75 000

A trove of unpublished photographs depicting two official visits to Pakistan by HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan. The earlier visit, in 1967, is documented by a separate photo album containing images of the visit to Lahore, the second largest city of Pakistan, from 16 to 28 November 1967. The album opens with a picture of HH Sheikh Zayed arriving in his car; later pictures show him being honoured and presented with an album very similar to the present one, and in the company of officials representing Pakistan's United Bank Limited (UBL). Almost 20 years later, in 1986, Sheikh Zayed would donate a hospital to the city, now the "Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex", one of the leading medical institutions in Pakistan.

The largest set in size and number shows the state visit that took place on 20–22 January 1970 at the invitation of President Yahya Khan (1917–1980).

The complete description is available upon request.

The majority of the photographs are entirely unmarked, but they occasionally show an Arabic inscription or stamp on the reverse. Some of the loose photographs slightly scuffed along the edges, with an occasional nick or small tear, but otherwise in fine condition. Binding of the album slightly rubbed.

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



Restricted

08

[AFGHANISTAN]. INDIAN ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

For official use only. Field notes. Afghanistan. General Staff, India. 1st edition, 1913.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1913. Small 8vo (11.2 × 14 cm). With a large folding colour-printed map inserted in the front cover, 9 costume plates, 2 folding panorama plates (1 with overlay), 8 maps (7 folding), and numerous tables, some printed on 8 folding leaves of the paginated appendix. Original printed light green cloth with fore-edge clasp.

€ 8 500

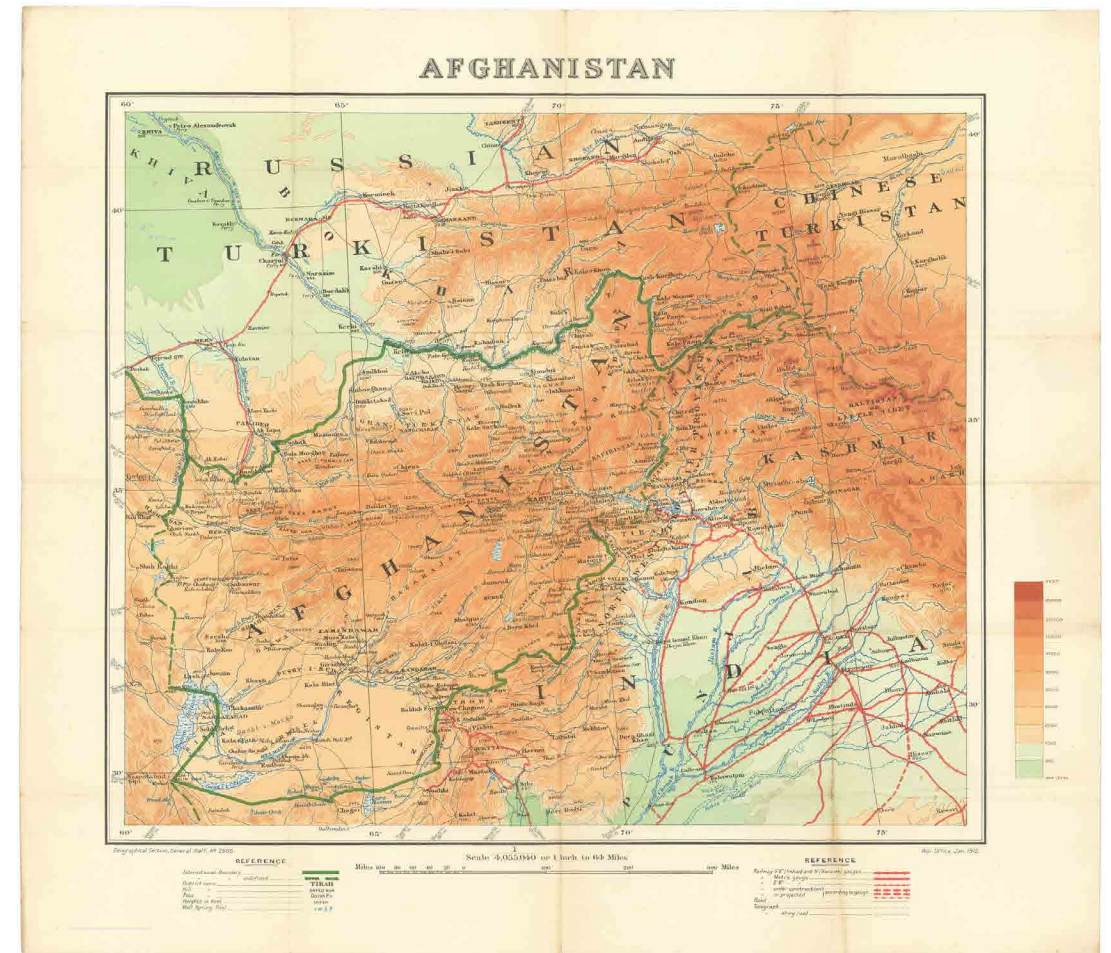
Almost unobtainably rare: the first edition of a military field guide to Afghanistan, published on behalf of the General Staff in India for practical field use by their officers. "For official use only" is stated on the binding and title page; the covers, apparently produced before completion of the book, retain the originally planned release date "1912".

The guide is divided into ten chapters, covering Afghanistan's geography, climate, ethnography, history, armed forces, fortified towns, communications, resources, administration, and languages, with relevant appendices. The folding maps show the principal routes through the rugged country.

Issued on the eve of the First World War and only a few years before the renewed Afghan crisis of 1919, this hefty but still pocket-sized booklet belongs to the intelligence and operational literature generated by the British Indian military establishment for service on the north-western frontier, where portable summaries of topography, communications, tribal conditions, and military experience were essential working tools. Such manuals were intended as instruments of command, movement, and preparation, and their utilitarian character naturally worked against survival. A single copy is known in research libraries (in the British Library Reference Collection).

A few small spots or stains; binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition: an unmarked copy without any provenance notes.

[4], XIV, 168, XXXVII, [1] pp. *WorldCat* 500243450.



The first book in Hebrew characters printed in Kokand

09

[ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – BUKHARICE]. BAIOFF, Rachamim David (translator).

Tales of a Thousand and One Nights.

Kokand, Uzbekistan, 1914–1915. 4to (14 × 18.5 cm). 3 volumes. Modern boards with half cloth binding.

€ 8500

A Bukharian (Judeo-Tajik) translation of the Thousand and One Nights, the first book to be printed in the Hebrew alphabet in Kokand. A product of the era that saw a blossoming of literature in Jewish vernaculars, this rendering of one of the great Arabic classics into the language of the Bukharan Jews forms a remarkable testimony to the rich intercultural exchange that flourished along the Silk Road.

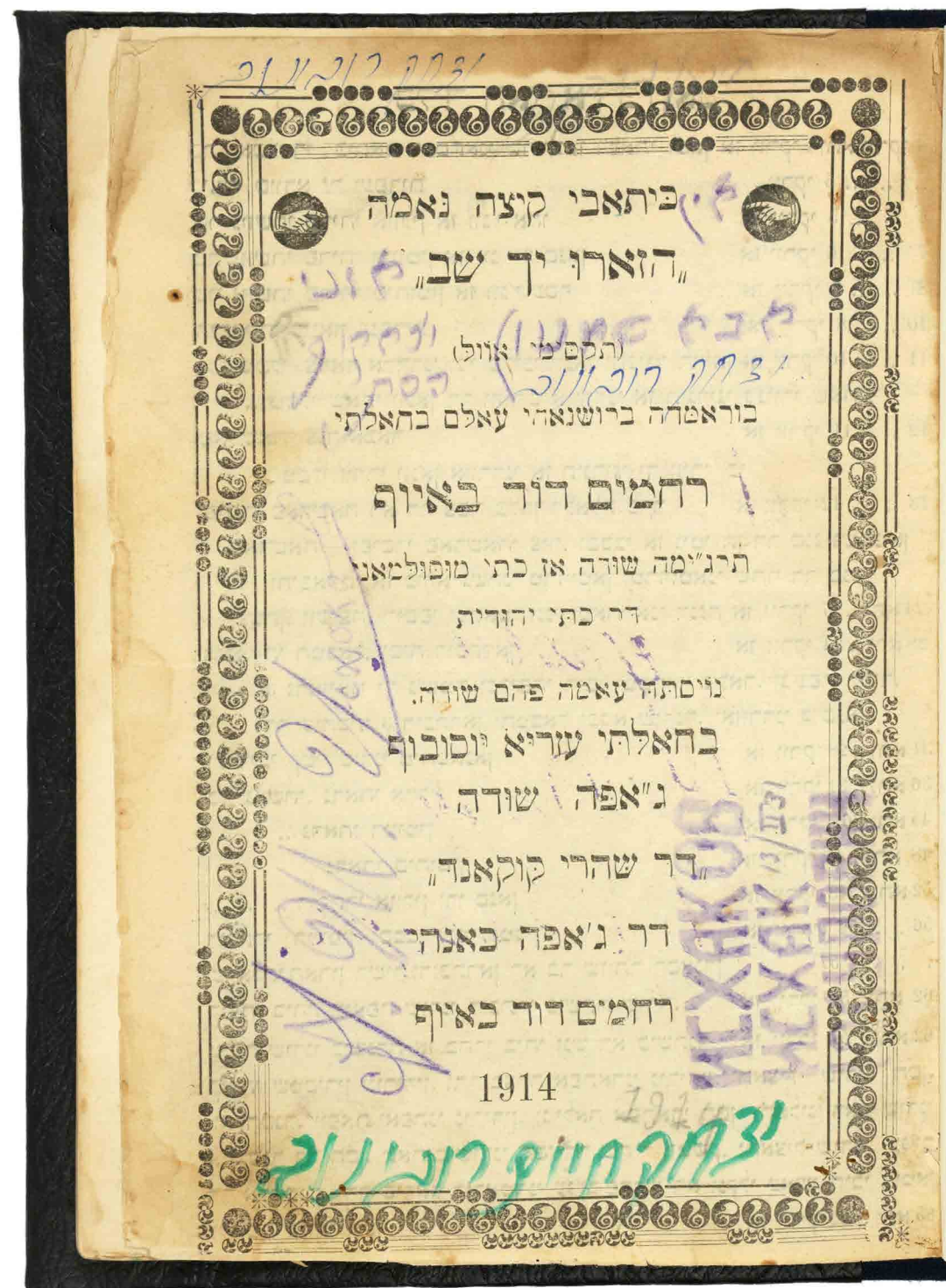
The translation of literature into Judeo-Tajik began in the late nineteenth century among Bukharan émigrés in Jerusalem, focusing initially on the Bible and religious works. This edition stands out both as a work of secular, non-Jewish literature, as well as being the first book to be published in Hebrew characters in Kokand itself.

The 19th-century drive for national consciousness and liberation affected many of the communities of the diaspora, leading to a boom of printing in Yiddish and other Jewish vernaculars. In Central Asia, this was done initially through the Hebrew alphabet, before Soviet policy enforced a switch to Cyrillic. Judeo-Tajik literary and theatrical culture flourished in the earlier decades of the twentieth century, before the language was banned under Stalin in 1940. Books printed in Judeo-Tajik, especially in Hebrew characters, are quite rare due to the limited period in which they were produced. Only one other copy of this work has appeared on the market since 2014, according to Rare Book Hub. A monument to the golden age of printing in Jewish vernaculars as well to the rich cultural tapestry of Central Asia.

The complete description is available upon request.

Light browning and staining, some worm-damage to initial leaves of volume 1, ownership stamps and pencil inscriptions of previous owner, otherwise good condition. – Provenance: 1. Inscriptions to title page of volume 1. 2. Kedem Auction House, Jerusalem, 31 July 2023. 3. French private collection.

[4] pp., 12 ff., 13–104 pp. [2], 2, 171 pp. [2], 171–356 pp.



First Uzbek-Chagatai Arabian Nights, illustrated

10

[ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – CHAGATAI].

Alf leila wa leila turki ba tasvir [One Thousand and One Nights in Turki, with illustrations].

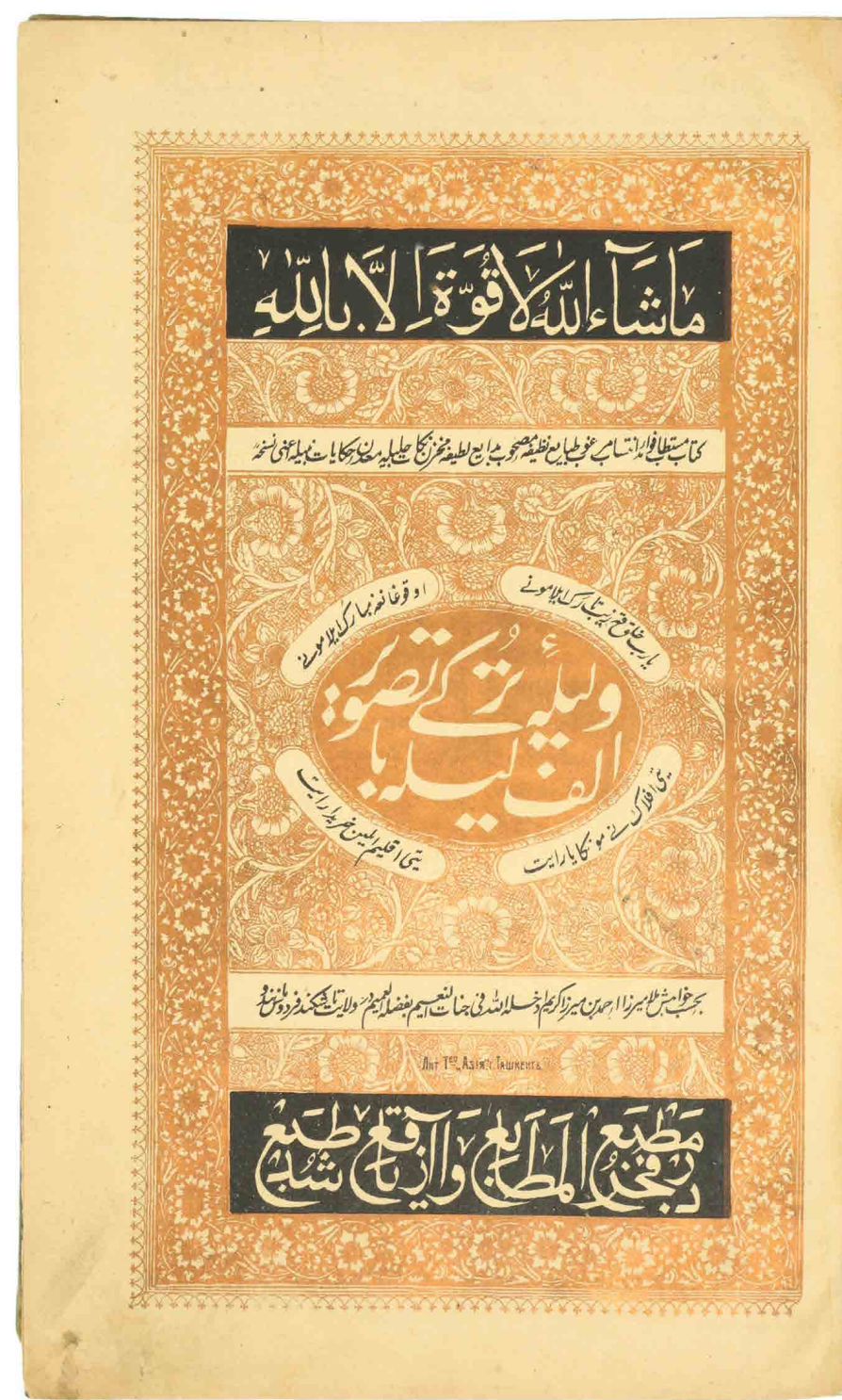
Tashkent, Gulam-Khasan Arifdzhanov, 1332 H [= 1913/14 CE]. Large 4to. Chromolithographed title page, 35 half-page illustrations, including 1 in gilt. Later pale blue floral silk brocade cloth. Stored in a custom-made library cloth case with felt lining.

€ 16 000

First edition of the Arabian Nights in the Uzbek (Chagatai) language; the main title is given in Persian. This scarce edition is illustrated throughout in the style of earlier Persian editions. The text is written in the Uzbek version of Turkish (known at the time as Turki), using Arabic script in Riq'ah style with Persian influence. Arabic script was used for Uzbek until 1930. This edition was published in Tashkent by Typography Asia (active 1908–18) on the steam-driven lithographic press of Gulam Hasan Arifdjanov (1874–1947), the first establishment to print in the Uzbek language. Published on the eve of the script reforms that would transform Uzbek reading publics, the volume stands as a defining witness to the last flowering of Central Asian Arabic-script lithography.

Loosely inserted is a small page torn from a calendar-almanac, presumably used as a bookmark. The leaf, from an almanac printed no later than 1917 by the publishing entrepreneur Ivan Sytin, is dated 6 January 1920 (i.e. 24 December 1919 in the Julian calendar). On the reverse are the New Testament story of the ox and the ass at the Nativity and some quotes from Marcus Aurelius. This bookmark is seemingly indicative of a very distinctive reader: a Russian speaker, still using a calendar with pre-Revolutionary dating and orthography, who read the present work on Christmas Eve 1920. Binding somewhat rubbed and lightly soiled; spine sunned. Text-block browned; some splits, chips and repairs. Red crayon and pencil annotations in Russian throughout. Overall very good.

356; 346, [2] pp. *Osmanova, Staropechatnaya kniga v Sredney Azii v kontse XIX – nachale XX veka, Vestnik Instituta IAE* 2 (2013), pp. 57–69; *Scheglova, Litografskoe knigoizdanie na persidskom yazike v Turkestane i Bukhare, 1881–1918* (St Petersburg, 2011); not in WorldCat.



Bombay Persian Nights in Soviet trade cloth binding

11

[ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA - FARSI].

Alf leila wa leila bi farsi [One Thousand and One Nights in Persian]. Bombay, Matba' Fath al-Karim, 1308 H [= 1890/91 CE]. Large 4to. 2 volumes bound as 1. Lithographed throughout in the nasta'liq calligraphy of Nesar Ahmad ibn Hafez Niaz Ahmad Bareilvi. Bound in early 20th-century multi-coloured Russian trade cloth (export cloth for Central Asia) over boards, designed by L. N. Silich; cloth pattern datable to 1924–1930. Stored in a custom-made purple cloth case with felt lining.

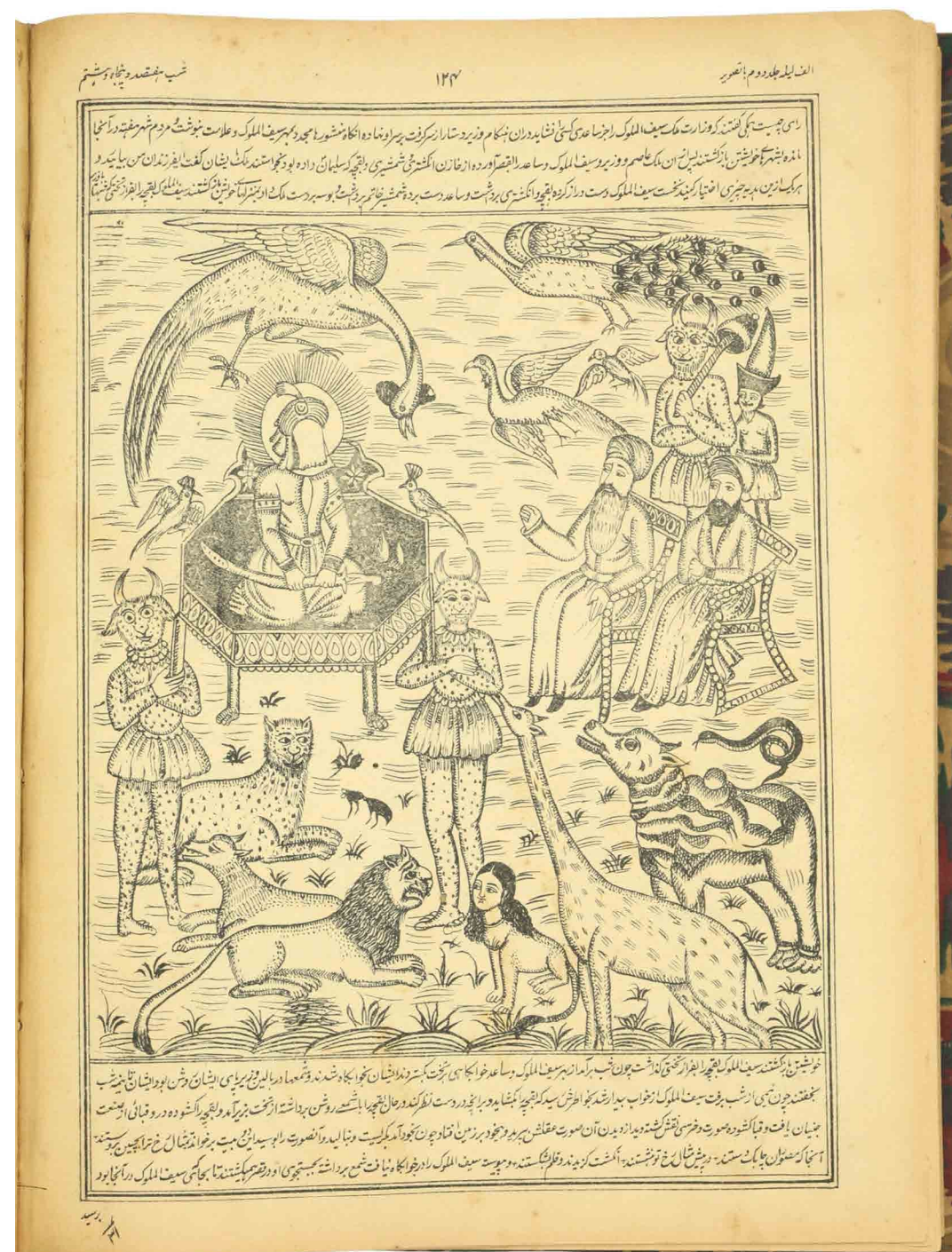
€ 25 000

First edition: a conspicuous and historically layered specimen of the Persian Thousand and One Nights. Lithographed at Bombay by the Fath al-Karim press in 1890 and issued in an edition of 1600 copies, it represents the vigorous late-19th-century Indian phase of Persian-language printing, dependent on the authority and legibility of manuscript calligraphy.

The first printed edition of the Arabian Nights in Persian and with lithographic illustrations appeared at Tehran in 1855. "The Persian translation of the Arabian Nights experienced some seven illustrated editions between 1272/1855 and 1320/1902" (Encycl. Iranica), though the majority were based on the 1855 edition. This Bombay edition is embellished with a floral-ornamented title page and a suite of 35 half- to full-page illustrations and decorations in a Persian idiom, distinct from the better-known Tehran pictorial tradition but in a similar style. The Fath al-Karim printing house, owned by the philanthropist Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari, was known for its book production in Arabic, Persian, Hindu, Malay and other languages. This text of this edition was printed in Arabic and Hindi at the same time (see patz 1, p. 294). It is possible that this edition was used as a pattern for Arifdjanov's 1914 Tashkent imprint, due to the similarities in some illustrations and composition.

Text block evenly browned throughout with negligible stains. Sporadic worming, text minimally affected. An uncommonly fresh survival of a fragile publication, from a European private collection.

294; 256 pp. *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, "Alf Layla wa Layla", s.v. Cf. Susan Miller, *Russian Textiles: Printed Cloth from the Bazaars of Central Asia* (New York, 2007). WorldCat 37243932 ("1889").



Peace through the language of (Arab) music!

12

ALLAWERDI, Michael (Miha'il Halil ALLAH WIRDI).

Arabism and Peace. [and title in Arabic on back wrapper].

Damascus, Syria, Ibn Zeydoun Printing Shop, 1951. 4°. Original green (faded to brown) printed paper wrappers with the English title on one wrapper and the Arabic title on the other, staple bound.

€ 2 500

A scarce bilingual pamphlet trying to connect music theory to global pacifistic politics and international harmony by the Syrian musicologist Allawerdi, published in the year he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951 for his efforts to advance world peace through a unified universal language of music which he had formulated a few years before in his groundbreaking work *The Philosophy of Oriental Music* (Damascus, Ibn Zeydoun, 1949).

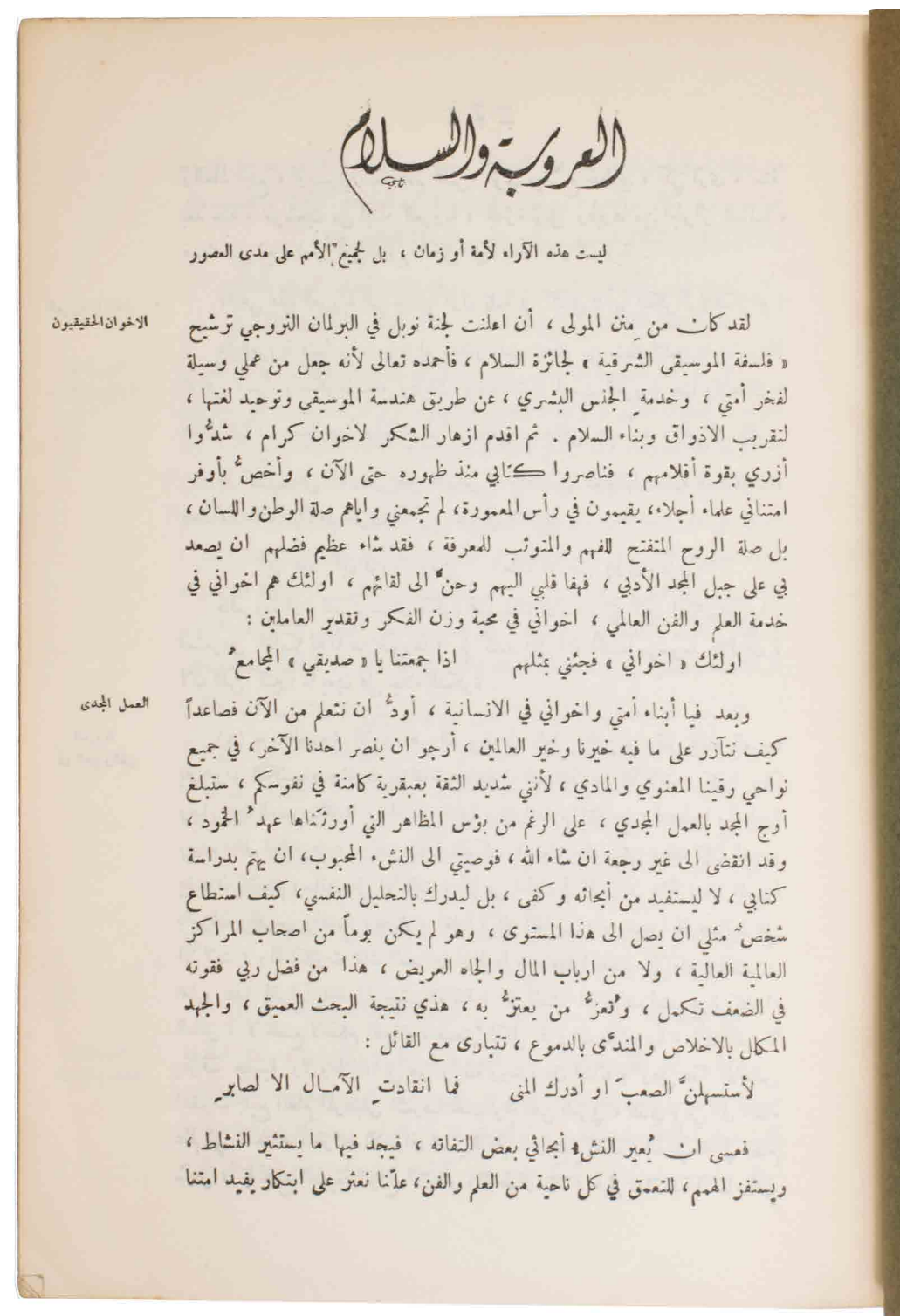
The pamphlet contains the text of a speech Allawerdi originally delivered in Arabic over the radio. He held that there were two basic forms of music: the oriental, natural one, based on the natural harmonic series – associated with serenity and peace – , and the western, mechanical one, based on the tempered scale of 18th-century instruments, which he considered as artificial and complex, ultimately leading to restlessness, chaos, and war. He wanted to unify the 'language of music' as a first step towards achieving world peace.

Allawerdi went even further, connecting his ideas on world peace with his belief in economic equality and justice, having once advocated his theories already from the platform of the Unesco conference in Beirut in 1948, where he caught the attention of the eminent English evolutionary biologist Julian Huxley, the brother of Aldous and serving at the time as the first Director-General of Unesco.

Also including in this pamphlet, between the English and Arabic texts (pp. (1-4)), is a short, positive review of his main work *The Philosophy of Oriental Music*.

With manuscript annotations on the front wrapper ("duplicate"). The green wrappers are somewhat faded to brown. Otherwise in good condition.

8, [4], 8 pp. WorldCat 690043678, 1547321918, 17306860, 78737345.



Very rare work on an Islamic procession in the city of Mecca in 1728

13

ANTONIO, João Carlos (pseudonym of António Correia de LEMOS).

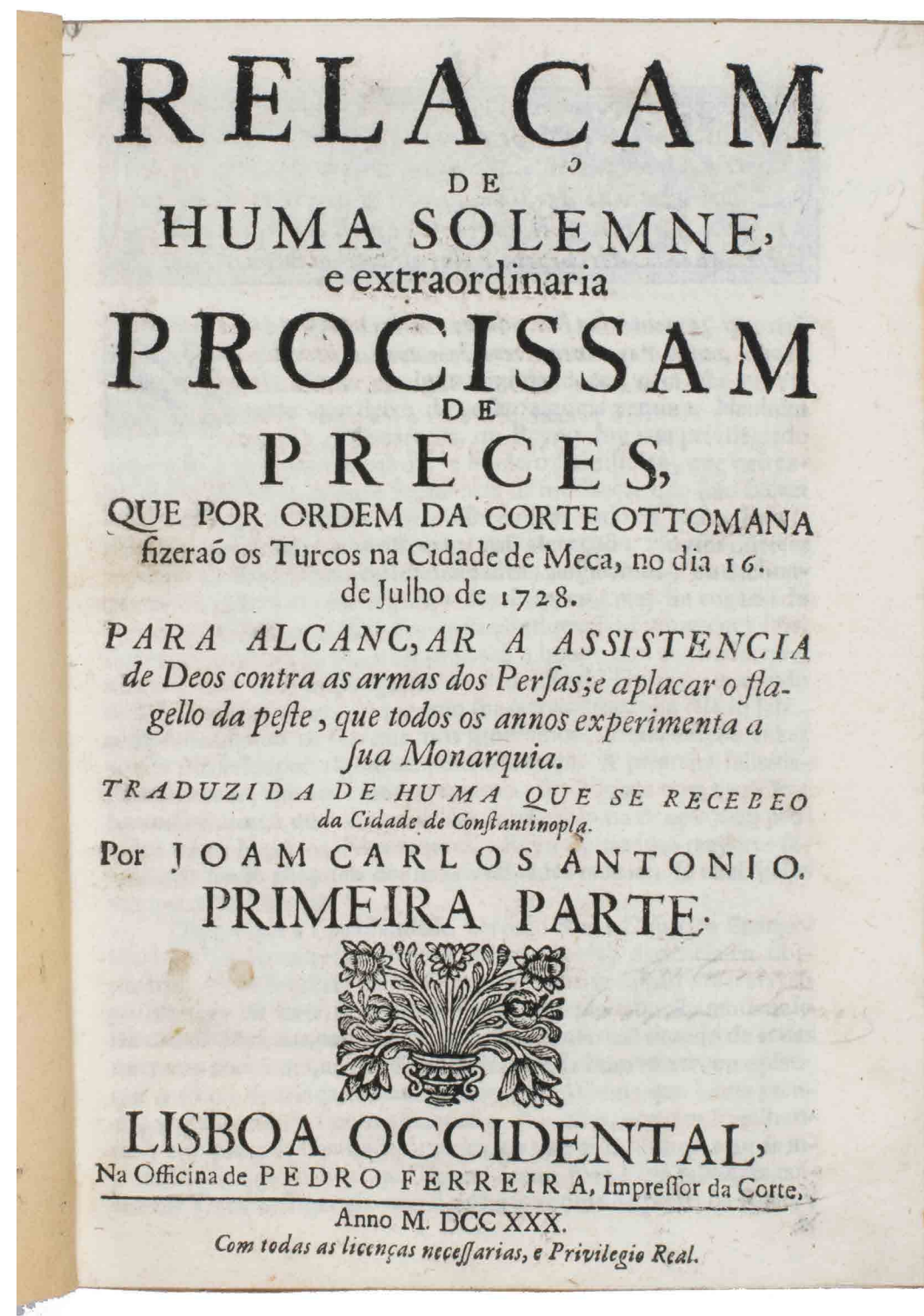
Relaçam de huma solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte Ottomana fizeraõ os Turcos na cidade de Meca, no dia 16. de Julho de 1728. ... Primeira[-segunda] parte.

Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With woodcut title vignettes, headpieces and initials. Modern blue marbled paper wrappers.

€ 7500

First edition of a detailed description of a procession in the city of Mecca on 16 July 1728, ordered by Ahmed III, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire at that time. It was written by António Correia de Lemos, whose pseudonym was João Carlos de Antonio. The first part of the work opens with some remarks on the Ottoman Empire and its greatest extent before Correia de Lemos focuses on the procession held at Mecca in 1728. The Sultan (the text calls for Mustafa II, but he had already died in 1703, so Ahmed III seems more plausible) was depressed as a large Persian force was marching against the Ottoman Empire. To win the favour of God and Mohammed against the arms of the Persians and to quell the plague, which occurred every year in the city, he ordered all governors and religious men in the Ottoman Empire to congregate at Mecca for an Islamic prayer procession. The present work contains an extensive description of the preparations for the procession, the procession itself and detailed descriptions of the several groups that participated in it. The first part also contains translations of the edicts of both the Sultan as his Mufti, dated 1727 (= AH 1140) and 1728 (= AH 1141). The second part of the work includes Mufti's speech delivered at Mecca, but also other details on the Islamic customs during the procession. The work ends with an extensive story of the life of the Islamic prophet Mohammed. A few spots throughout, some very light toning to the wrappers, bookblock "broken" as both quires are glued on the wrappers, margins trimmed close to the text with loss of some quire signatures. Otherwise in good condition. A very rare work on Islamic customs in Mecca, seldomly found complete.

23, [1 blank]; 24 pp. *Coimbra, Catalogo de miscelânea: Mlsc. 17, 391–392; Innocencio, I, p. 116; VIII, p. 118; Porbase (1 copy: part 1 only); WorldCat (5 copies: 2 with part 1 only).*



“For Official Use Only”

14

ARAB BUREAU – (CORNWALLIS, Kinahan / HOGARTH, David George).

Handbook of Yemen.

Cairo, Government Press, 1917. 8vo. With folded outline map (323 × 195 mm). Original half cloth over printed boards.

€ 9 500

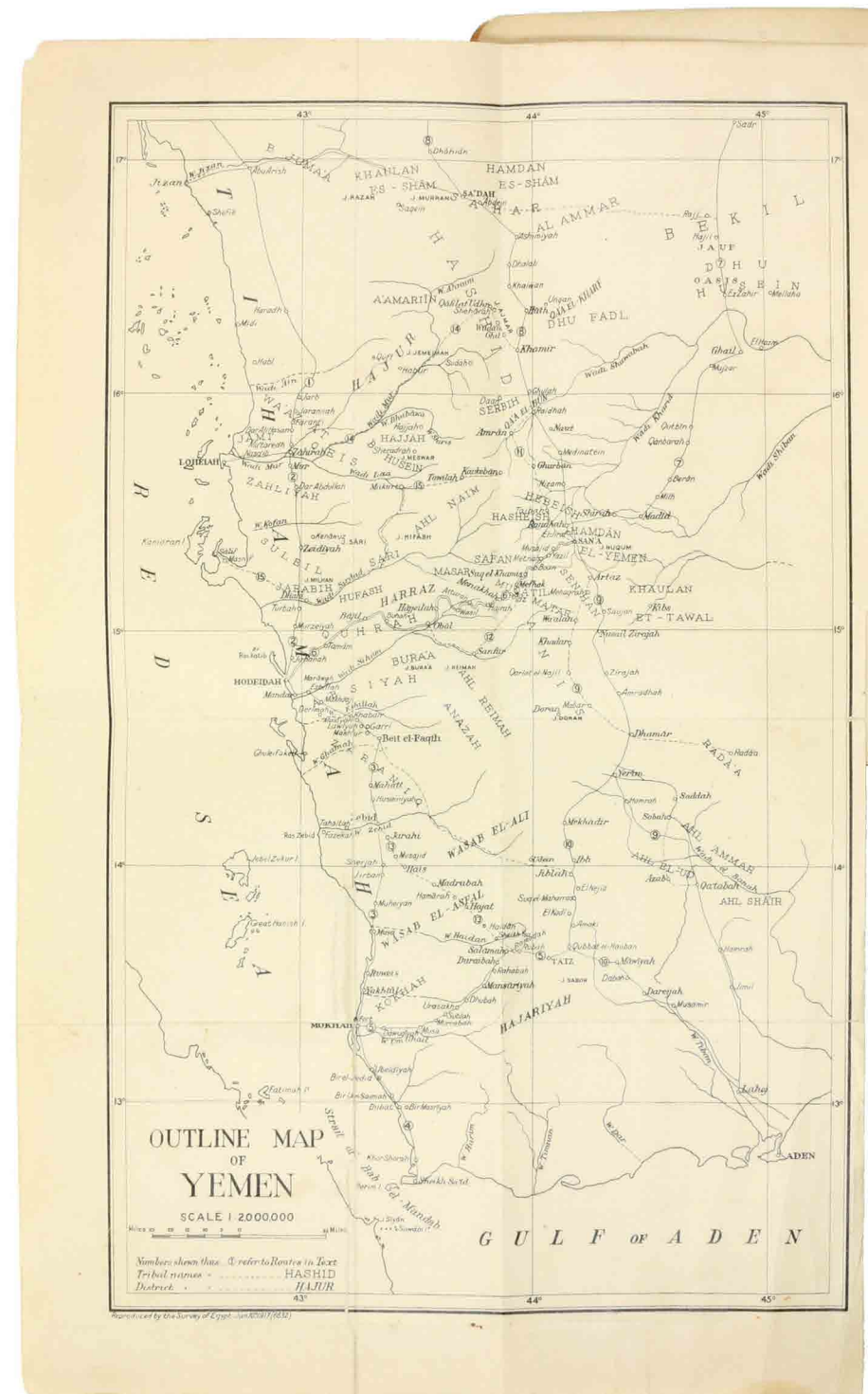
First edition of this rare and excellently compiled handbook on Yemen, in the south-west of the Arabian Peninsula. The manual was graded “For Official Use Only”, all copies to remain “the Property of H.B.M. Government”. It includes descriptions of the geography, population, districts and towns, agriculture and industries, trade, and the Yemen Army Corps, along with notes on the local tribes, political information, colourfully written accounts of the important local personalities, communications, and travel routes.

Dated January 15, 1917, the book was issued by the Arab Bureau, established in Cairo the previous year under the auspices of the British Foreign Office to co-ordinate intelligence, propaganda and political activity in the Middle East during the Great War. Based on information collected by the Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, for the Admiralty’s Arabia Handbook, supplemented by native sources.

Printed cover slightly stained, but preserved in its entirely original state; interior complete and fresh. A few professional repairs to the folds of the map, often missing. Formerly in the library of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment’s 2nd Battalion with their bookplate to the title page and their crest and motto, “Diversi Genere Fide Pares” (“Different in Race, Equal In Fidelity”).

A principal source of information. Very scarce: JISC locates just five holdings (Durham, Edinburgh, Oxford, SOAS and the Imperial War Museum). WorldCat adds just one more, the only to be found outside the UK – at the at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania.

VI, 161, [4], 162–167, [1] pp. (including the Stop-Press Supplement with two additional routes by G. W. Bury). *WorldCat* 16069858.



Graded “Secret”

15 ARAB BUREAU – [LAWRENCE, T. E.] – (HOGARTH, David George). Secret. Handbook of Hejaz.

Cairo, Government Press, 1917. 8vo. With folded map (38 × 29 cm, scale 1:4,000,000) showing the Hejaz with the Hejaz railway, Mada'in Saleh and Al-'Ula marked, and a folding genealogical table. Original half cloth over printed boards.

€ 45 000

Extremely rare copy of the Arab Bureau's intelligence manual for the Arab Revolt: the important second, expanded edition, compiled by T. E. Lawrence's mentor, D. G. Hogarth, from multiple new sources which must have included Lawrence himself. The manual was graded “Secret” and “For Official Use Only”, all copies to remain “the Property of H.B.M. Government”. It includes descriptions of the geography, population, districts and towns of the Hejaz (with a section on the “large oasis village” of El-'Ala and its date plantations), notes on the local tribes, political information, colourfully written accounts of the personalities among the ruling family and beyond, notes on the Muslim pilgrimage, on trade and industries, communications, and travel routes.

The complete description is available upon request.

Exceedingly scarce: JISC locates just four holdings (Durham, Edinburgh, the British Library, and the Imperial War Museum); WorldCat adds just one more, the only copy to be found outside the UK – at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania. A reprint appeared in 1978, and another a decade later within the Archive Editions series. The printing code on the verso of the final leaf suggests that 200 copies were printed, but the only example ever to have appeared at auction was Peter Hopkirk's copy of the 1916 first edition (Sotheby's 14 Oct 1998, lot 840).

Printed cover slightly stained, but preserved in its entirely original state; interior complete and fresh. A principal source of information, “of major historic value to students of the Arabian Peninsula” (note to the 1978 Falcon-Oleander Press reprint).

VI, 179, [1] pp. *WorldCat* 15875389.



Published at the moment of the Iranian seizure of Abu Musa, Greater and Lesser Tunb

16

[ARABIAN ISLANDS].

Department of Arabian Gulf Affairs, Ministry of Information, Iraq.
Al Jozorr al-Arabiya Bayn al-Atmaa' al-Ajnabiya a al-Estratigiya
[The Arabian Islands between Foreign and Strategic Ambitions].

Baghdad, Ministry of Information, 1971. 8vo (21.5 × 14.4 cm). With black and white halftone photo illustrations throughout. Original printed wrappers showing a line map of the southern Gulf on the upper cover, three islands (Abu Musa, Tunb al Kubra, and Tunb al Sughra) circled in red.

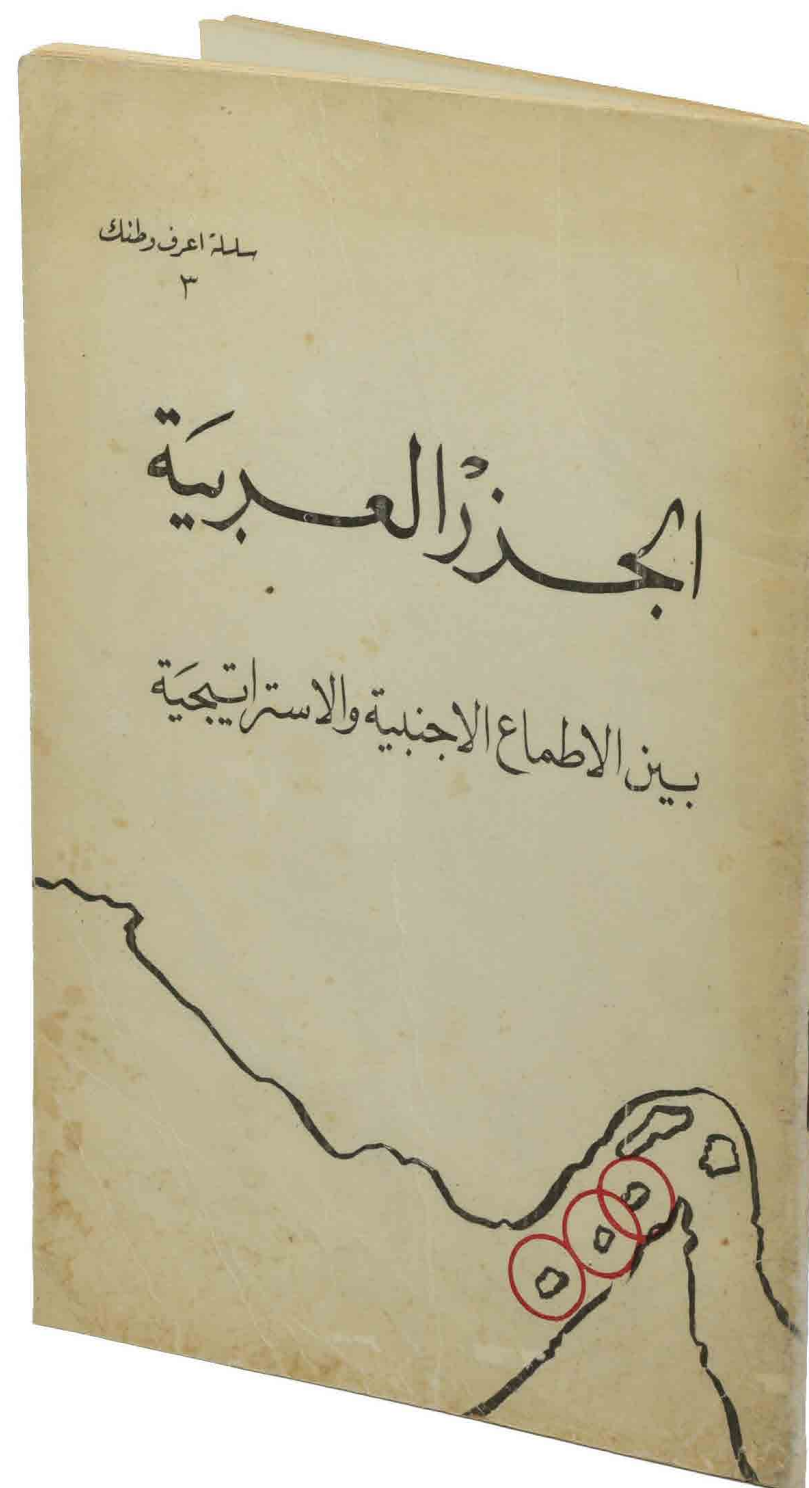
€ 1800

Issued at the moment of the Iranian seizure of Abu Musa, Greater Tunb, and Lesser Tunb in 1971, this programmatic Gulf pamphlet forms part of an Iraqi state-sponsored nationalist series. Framed as a documentary survey, it presents the islands as inalienably Arab and historically attached to Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah, characterizing the events of November 1971 as an externally enabled occupation. The text marshals historical arguments to contest Iranian claims and to scrutinize British policy in the final phase of withdrawal from the Gulf.

A recurrent emphasis falls on the strategic and economic stakes of the islands, notably control of shipping lanes in the Strait of Hormuz, military positioning, and potential resources, casting the dispute as emblematic of wider imperial competition over the Gulf. Produced in Baghdad on the eve of the formal establishment of the United Arab Emirates, the booklet captures the immediacy of Arab public discourse during a decisive moment of post imperial realignment in the region.

Wrappers toned and creased, with small repair to lower cover. Internally clean and well preserved.

34, [2] pp. *Iraqi National Library and Archives (Dar al-Kutub wa'l-Watha'iq al-'Iraqiyya)*; OPAC record 548486 (1 copy); WorldCat 1344243828 (1 copy, located in Germany).



Special edition of all 1959 issues of the “Sun and Flare”, published together as a special New Year’s edition for the start of 1960

17 [ARAMCO].
Sun and flare.

Dharan, Saudi Arabia, Arabian American Oil Company, 1959. Folio (ca. 35.5 × 25 cm). With black-and-white photographic illustrations throughout. loosely included at the back is a calendar for the year 1960 (and 1379–1380 AH) captioned “Happy 1960 from the staff of Sun and Flare 1960/1379,80” and marked on the calendar are non-work Tuesdays. Publisher’s gold- and blind-stamped pebble-grained black cloth.

€ 1750

Special, nicely bound edition of all 1959 issues of Aramco’s in-house weekly newspaper, published and bound together for presentation as a New Year’s gift – presumably for Aramco staff and associates. The newspaper issues and especially the present New Year’s edition are all very rare, partially owing to the relatively small, specialised public it was published for.

The English-language weekly publication by and for the employees of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) started in 1945 as “an informal, employee-led and -focused newsletter” titled *Dust Rag* (published in Dharan), which then changed its name to *Arabian Sun*. Subsequently, in 1946, it joined forces with the English-language weekly publication titled *The Flare*, published in Ras Tanura, and it became known under the title (*Arabian*) *Sun and Flare*. The publication still exists until this day, both in print and online, and is now simply known as *The Arabian Sun*.

The corners of the boards and head and foot of the spine are slightly bumped, otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. for the history of the publication: Arthur Clark, “Here comes The Sun”, in: *Al-Ayyam Al-Jamilah The Magazine for Saudi Aramco Retirees worldwide* (fall 2020), https://americas.aramco.com/-/media/aramcoasc/creating-value/aaaj-magazine/aaaj_fall_2020.pdf?la=en&hash=86AB7C140E52CA1B239CE9668EED2FAC64B5409D.



Large coloured map of the Middle East, including roads and oil pipe lines

18

BARTHOLOMEW, John.

Map of the Middle East: Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Arabia. In contour colouring with roads and aerodromes.

Edinburgh & London, John Bartholomew & son, [ca. 1940]. 8°.

Large folding map (measuring 77×99 cm. in total) on a scale of 1:4,000,000, backed by linen. With relief shown by contours, hachures and gradient tints and depths shown by soundings.

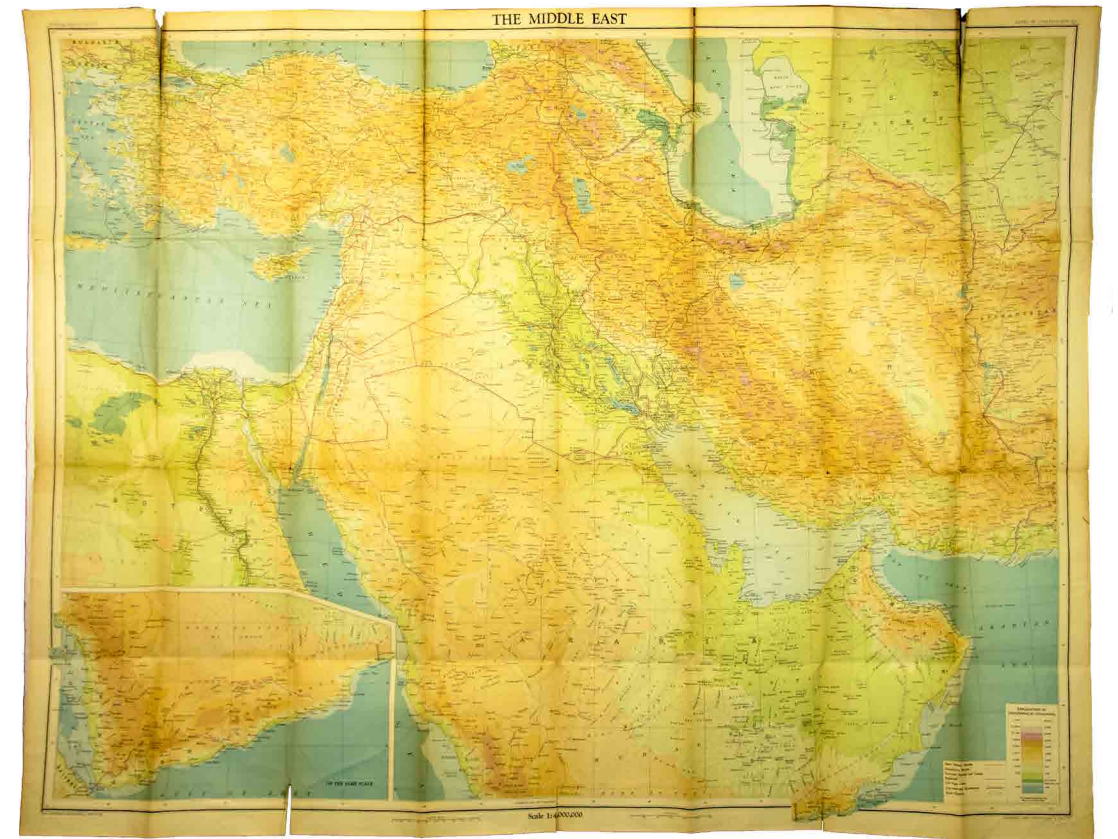
Folded, with title-wrapper.

€ 850

Large map of the Middle East by Bartholomew, a Scottish firm known for their maps of the area. It shows physical and topographic features, political boundaries, main motor roads, secondary roads, caravan routes and tracks, oil pipe lines.

Some tears along the folds, otherwise good.

Cf. for the Bartholomew firm: Foliard, Dislocating the Orient: British maps and the making of the Middle East (2017).



The earliest known portrait of any Sheikh of the Gulf Emirates

19

BELL, Charles Courtenay (compiler).

[Photograph album: Sheikhs of the Trucial Coast].

Various places, including Hong Kong, Mumbai, Muscat, Sharjah, and Aden, 1900–1909. Oblong 2° (27.5×18.8 cm). With 91 albumen photographs pasted in, plus 10 loose at the rear, ranging from panoramas of 16×43.7 cm to smaller photographs of 5.5×6.5 cm. Contemporary half black morocco.

€ 250 000

A previously unknown photograph of two unidentified sheikhs of the Trucial Coast, in a photograph album compiled by a British Navy officer, captioned "Sheik of Sharjah and Staff". The photograph, measuring 84 by 108 mm, was taken aboard H.M.S. Argonaut during Lord Curzon's state tour of the Gulf in 1903. The only previously known comparable photograph, a very rough group portrait taken aboard H.M.S. Hardinge on the same day, is kept at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich (Al-Qasimi, plate 3: identified as showing Sheikh Saqr, the ruler of Sharjah). A further photo, held at the British Library, shows the full audience of Curzon's reception, but no specific Gulf state ruler is recognizable, as they sit with their backs to the camera. Exceedingly few photographs of Muscat, Oman and the Trucial Coast survive from the pre-war years; the present example must therefore be considered the first portrait of any ruler of the Trucial States and an extremely important survival, documenting the early history of the future United Arab Emirates. The album, compiled by Captain Charles Courtenay Bell (1883–1966), covers the first decade of his career in the Royal Navy. Its Gulf section comprises five images of Muscat and Oman, also including a fascinating, uncommon snapshot of pearl divers in action. These images must date from November 1903, when H.M.S. Argonaut was employed to escort the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, on his important official tour of the Gulf.

Minor foxing to album leaves, with photographs unaffected; some light fading only. Otherwise in excellent condition.

[15] ll. Cf. Kristopher Radford, "Curzon's Cruise: The Pomp and Circumstances of Indian Indirect Rule of the Persian Gulf", in: *The International History Review* 35.4 (August 2013), pp. 884–904. Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, *Tale of a City*, vol. I (English ed., Bloomsbury, 2017).



19



Sheik of Sharjah, and Staff.

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

20

BELON, Pierre.

Plurimarum singularium & memorabilium rerum in Graecia, Asia, Aegypto, Iudaea, Arabia, ... ab ipso conspectarum observationes ...

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1589.

With: (2) **BELON, Pierre.** De neglecta stirpium cultura, atque earum cognitione libellus ...

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

€ 4 750

Belon's account of his voyage through the Levant, here in the first Latin edition, by Christoffel Plantin translated and with a few additional notes by the great botanist Carolus Clusius. From 1546 to 1549 the famous French naturalist Pierre Belon (or Bellon, Belon du Mans; 1517–1564) made a journey through Greece, the Greek Islands, Alexandria, Lower Egypt, Judea, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and back to Rome. His original intention was to study the indigenous plants, because he had read much about their medicinal value. He published his findings in Paris, 1553. The work received wide attention and Plantin published the first edition outside Paris (Antwerp, 1555). Clusius also translated the present second work into Latin. It discusses exotic trees that might be introduced into France. The present copy has as additional singleton 8vo leaf bound at the end, printed on both sides, containing corrections for both works, not mentioned by Voet, Adams, Bibl. Belgica, USTC, etc. It shows no watermark, but is set in 16th-century types, probably the roman and italic used for the *Plurimarum singularium*'s privilege.

The complete description, including the reference list, is available upon request. With an early owner's inscription and a 19th-century stamp on the title page and a modern bookplate on first free endleaf. Vellum slightly stained and curled, top of spine slightly cracked. Otherwise in very good condition.

[16], 495, [1 blank]; "78" [= 87], [1 blank], [2] pp.



Learning Arabic through text and calligraphy

21

BRESNIER, Louis-Jacques.

Anthologie Arabe élémentaire, choix de maximes et de textes variés, la plupart inédits; accompagné d'un vocabulaire Arabe-Français. Algiers and Paris, Bastide, Challamel, and L. Hachette et Cie., 1852. 12°. Printed in French and Arabic, with the Arabic title printed in gold on the Arabic title page, a chromolithographed headpiece, and several printed Arabic calligraphy examples. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers.

€ 4 500

First and only edition of a rare Arabic-French language guide by the first professor of Arabic in Algiers. The work contains 25 short Arabic texts, most of them previously unpublished, accompanied by an extensive Arabic-French vocabulary. Intended for students of Arabic, it aimed not only to familiarise them with vocabulary and grammatical constructions, but also with different forms of Arabic script, so they could become proficient at both reading and writing. For this purpose, the work includes several examples of Arabic calligraphy, arranged in geometric shapes and the forms of animals. The French orientalist Louis-Jacques Bresnier (1814–1869) was sent to Algiers in 1837, shortly after the establishment of French educational institutions there, on the recommendation of his teacher, the leading orientalist Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838). As professor of Arabic, Bresnier promoted a practical method of language teaching based on listening and speaking. The present work reflects this approach, combining Arabic texts and vocabulary with exercises intended to develop both reading and writing skills.

The wrappers are browned. The work is uncut and partially unopened, the leaves are occasionally stained. Otherwise in good condition.

[4], 387, [5], 138 pp. WorldCat 713882694, 1334544424, 557692830.



Rare introduction to Arabic

22

[BURGESS, Thomas].

The Arabick alphabet...

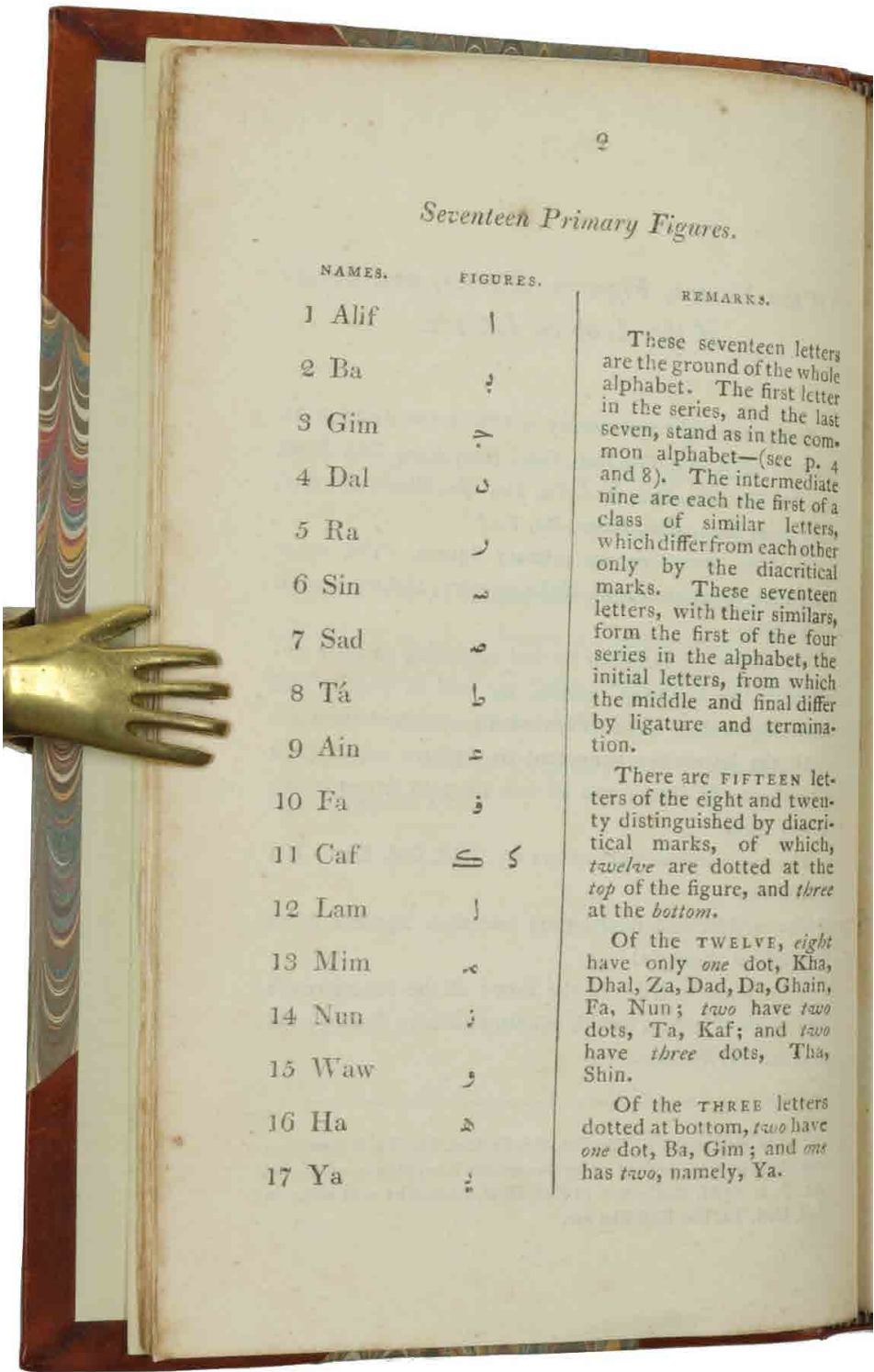
Newcastle, printed by S[arah]. Hodgson, 1809. Large 12°. 20th-century half calf, marbled sides, with a blind-tooled roll where the calf covering (including the corners) meets the marbled paper, gold fillets on the smooth spine, black morocco spine label with the title in large gold capitals running up the spine, lettered in gold. With 22 sturdy blank leaves at the end and the bookbinder's ticket of "Period Binders, Bath".

€ 6 500

Rare first and only edition of an introduction to Arabic intended for students of Hebrew. As the author writes in his dedication to the Rev. John Frederick Usko, "The object of the following pages is to put the Hebrew student in possession of just so much Arabick as may enable him to profit by the illustrations of Hebrew words in the Lexicons of Simonis and others." The text looks at the construction of the alphabet itself, compares Hebrew and Arabic letters, and similarly verbs and their tenses. It gives a synopsis of the letters of the Arabic alphabet, each with its initial, medial, final and stand-alone forms and gives some information on diacritical marks. Thomas Burgess (1756–1837), Prebendary of Durham, was Bishop of St. David's (Wales) from 1803 to 1825 and then of Salisbury.

With some contemporary handwritten annotations in ink and an owner's inscription on the title page "A Bertiz | August 5, 1829". Not recorded in auction records. An unusual Newcastle imprint, printed by a woman who had taken over her late husband's printing office. It's curious that this small provincial printing office had a fount of Arabic type.

V, [3], 20 pp. WorldCat 35518227 & 55524381.



Arabic grammar for Spanish missionaries in the Middle East

23

CAÑES, Francisco.

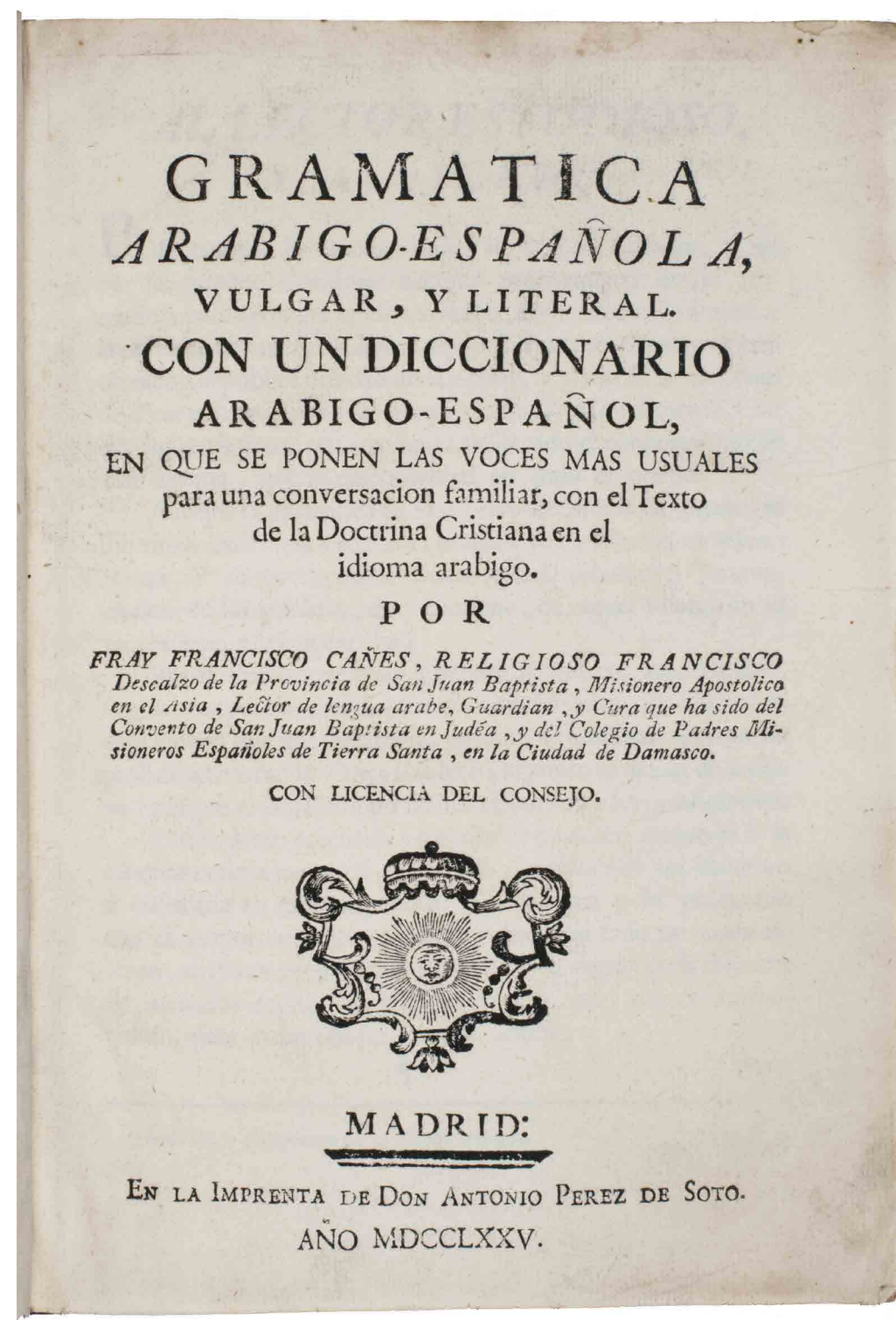
Gramatica Arabigo-Española, vulgar, y literal. Con un diccionario Arabigo-Español, en que se ponen las voces mas usuales para una conversacion familiar, con el texto de la doctrina Cristiana en el idioma Arabigo.

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

€ 6500

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

[1], [1 blank], [14], 272, [5], [2 blank], XVII pp. *Palau* 42854.



Contemporary biography of Nader Shah in a fine armorial binding

24

[CLAUSTRE, André de or CERCEAU, Jean Antoine du].

Histoire de Thamas Kouli-Kan, nouveau Roi de Perse ...

Paris, Briasson, 1742. 12°. With an engraved frontispiece portrait of Thamas Kouli-Kan, an engraved folding map, several decorated woodcut initials, and woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary gold-tooled polished calf, a red morocco title label on the spine, lettered in gold, the gilt coat of arms of Louis-Hilaire du Bouchet, comte de Sourches, in the centre of both boards, gold-tooled board edges, red edges, marbled endpapers.

€ 1500

First edition of this life of the Persian ruler Nader Shah (1688–1747), founder of the Afsharid dynasty. Published anonymously, the work has been attributed to Jean-Antoine Du Cerceau (1670–1730) and Abbé André de Claustre (dates unknown). The biography is arranged chronologically, with the years indicated in the margins. Illustrated with a large portrait and a folding map of Persia and the Mughal territories, the work also contains a wealth of information on the geography and history of the Persian Empire.

Nader Shah was a member of the Afshar tribe. He entered the service of Tahmasp, the son of Shah Sultan Husayn. Nadir took the name Tahmasp Kuli Khan (Tahmasp's slave). He warred against the Turks successfully, and when the shah turned victory to disaster by a conciliatory peace, Nadir in 1732 deposed him. Tahmasp's infant son Abbas III was placed on the throne with Nadir as regent. In 1736 Nadir deposed Abbas and he himself became shah, thus ending the rule of the Safavid dynasty. In 1747, during a campaign against rebellious Kurds, Nadir Shah was assassinated by officers of his own guard. Although the dynasty he founded was short-lived, Nadir is generally regarded as one of the greatest rulers of Persia.

From the library of Louis-Hilaire du Bouchet (1716–1788). The edges of the boards are slightly scuffed, the spine shows traces of use, the title label is partly detached, but still present. The leaves are lightly browned. Otherwise in good condition.

[4], 455, [6] pp. Atabey 257; De Backer & Sommervogel II, col. 977; Cioranescu 19736; cf. Diba Collection, p. 83 (later ed.); for the coat of arms: Olivier, Man. Rel. Arm. pl. 580.



A scarce Arabic bestiary

25

DAMIRI, Muhammad ibn Musa al-.

Kitab Hayat al-Hayawan [= Book of the life of animals].

Meknes, Morocco, 1267 AH [= 1851 CE]. 4° (19×23 cm). Arabic manuscript on paper, brown maghribi script in two hands with important words and phrases in red and blue. With an illuminated headpiece at the start of the text in red, blue, green, and gold. Contemporary gold-tooled red leather with a fore-edge flap.

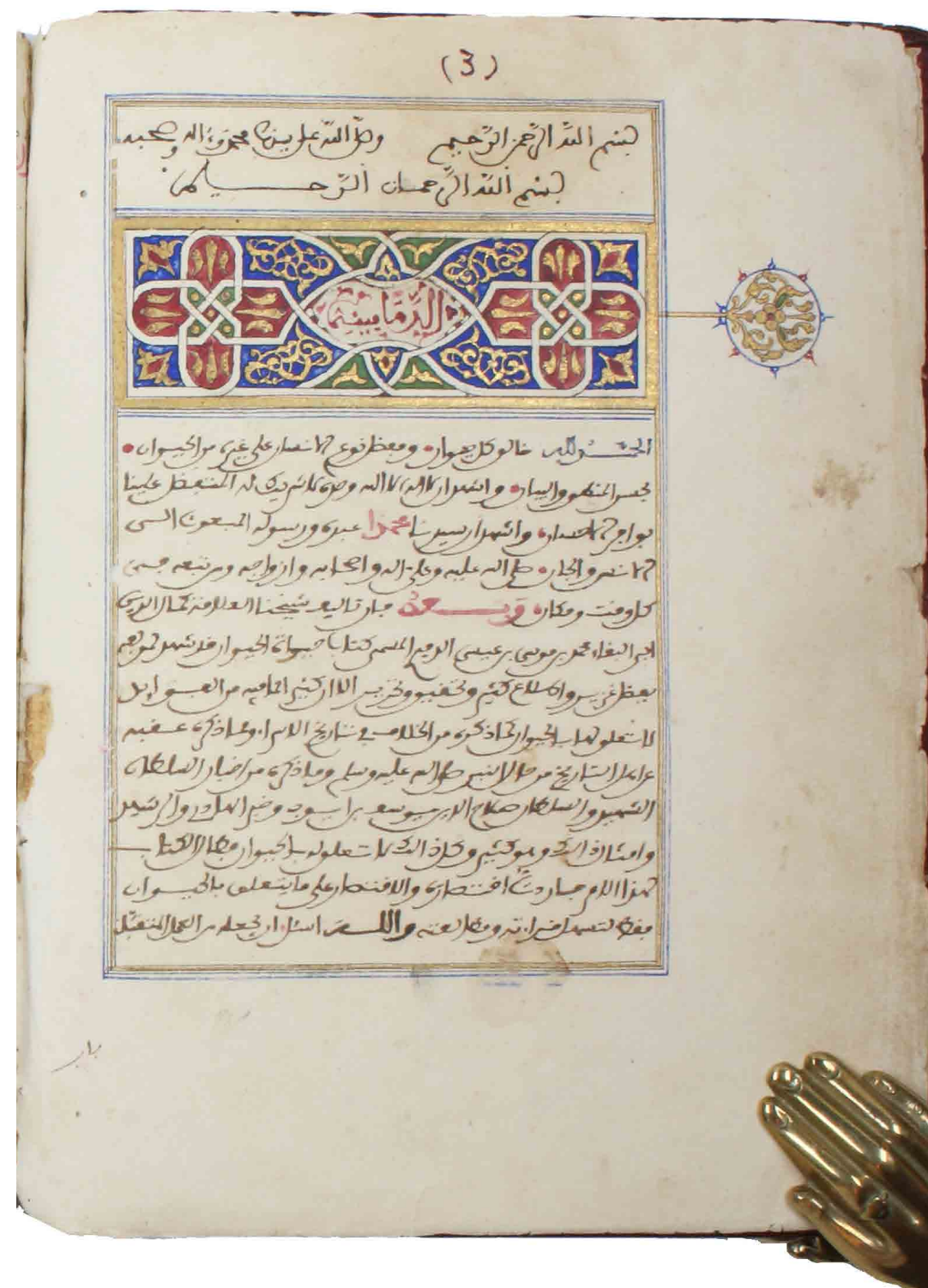
€ 7500

A selection from the first systematic Arabic zoological lexicon, the most famous work of the Egyptian scholar al-Damiri (1341–1405 CE), little known in the West. In the “Hayat al-Hayawan”, al-Damiri alphabetically lists over 900 animals mentioned in the Qur’an or known in Muslim literature. His extensive commentary explains the use of such animals in medicine, tradition, and ancient poetry: whether they can lawfully be eaten, and their role in folklore and superstition.

Al-Damiri was a Muslim writer from Mamluk-era Egypt, and his other works are largely on canon law. His natural history, however, is considered his most influential and popular writing.

Signed and dated by the scribe, Muhammad al-Makki bn Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Ayndaytah ‘ibn al-faqira al-Ansari al-Hazragi in Meknes, Morocco. The binding shows some slight signs of wear, some minor soiling, the first leaf is slightly chipped (without affecting the text). Otherwise in good condition. A scarce and appealing piece of medieval zoology.

62 ll. Cf. GAL II, 137/8.



Censored copy of works on the language of the Holy Scripture by the orientalist Johannes Drusius

26

DRUSIUS, Johannes.

Opuscula quae ad Grammaticam spectant ...

Franeker, Gilles van den Rade, 1609.

With: (2) **DRUSIUS, Johannes.** De litteris mosche vechaleb libri duo.

Franeker, Gillis van den Rade, 1608.

(3) **DRUSIUS, Johannes (junior).** Lachrymae, in obitum illustriss. et incomparabilis Heroïs Josephi Scaligeri.

Franeker, Gillis van den Rade, 1609. 3 works in 1 volume. 4°. Each title page with a woodcut vignette and with woodcut initials. The text is set in roman and Hebrew type. Contemporary limp vellum, with the author and title in manuscript on the spine, remnants of ties.

€ 6 000

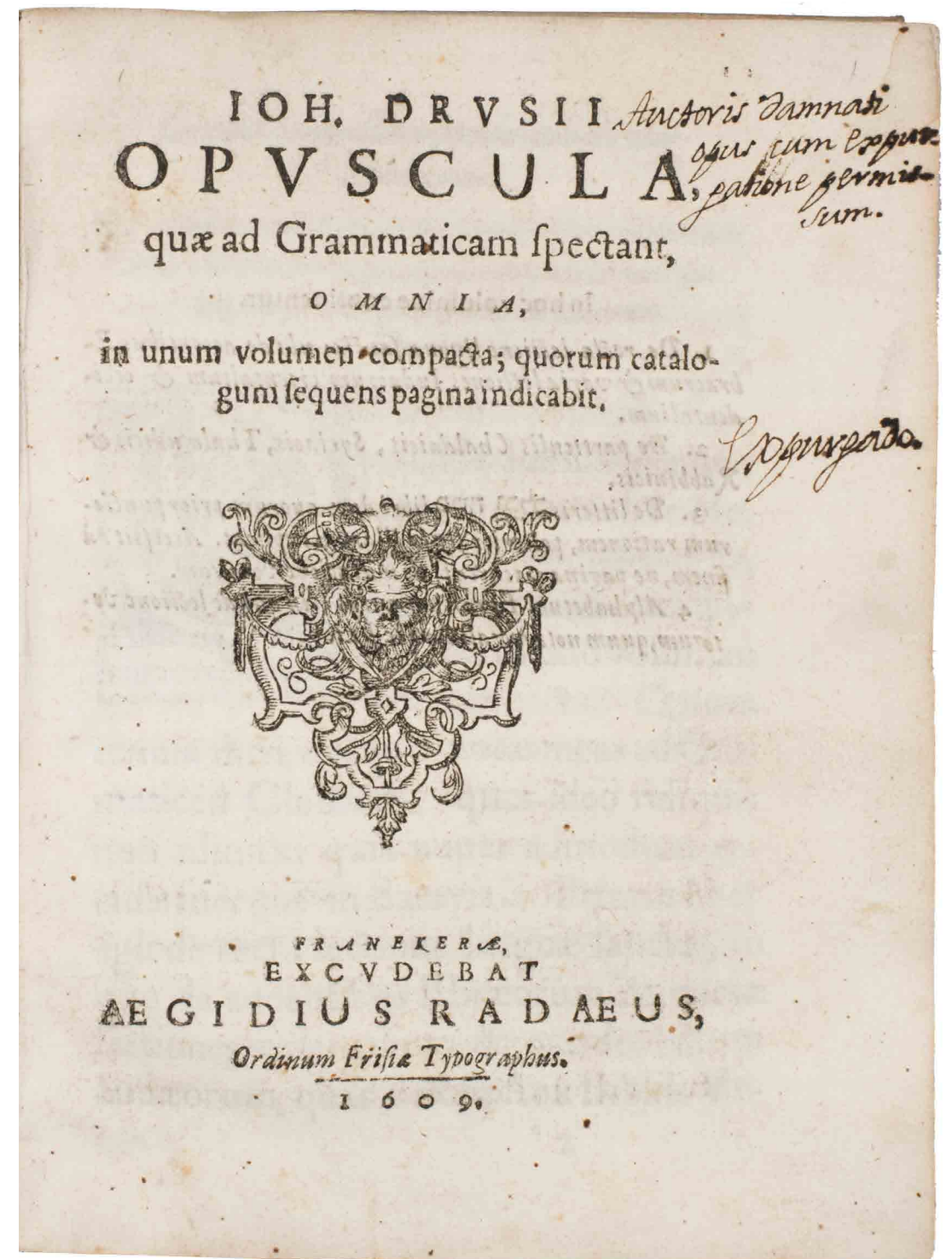
Ad 1: Re-issue under a joint title of two works on the Hebrew and other languages of the Holy Scripture by the Franeker professor and orientalist Johannes Drusius (1550–1616). Apparently the book was purchased and bound in Italy, where an initial censor first made certain sentences illegible by crossing them out in brown ink, due to the heterodoxy of the author.

Ad 2: Third, much enlarged, edition by Johannes Drusius on Hebrew orthography, edited by his son Johannes Junior (1588–1609).

Ad 3: Mourning the death of the famous Leiden professor in Oriental languages Josephus Scaliger in three poems, each written using different kinds of verse and printed using Hebrew type.

The complete description, including the reference list, is available upon request. With a manuscript annotation on the front board, remnants of two labels on the front pastedown, some contemporary and later annotations on the first flyleaf, some contemporary annotations on the title page, and with the start of the preface of ad 1 censored. The binding is slightly dust soiled, the front hinge is broken, very slight foxing throughout, and a wormhole in the inner margin of ad 1 p. 109–ad 2 p. 22. Otherwise in good condition.

[8], "152" [= 160]; 55, [1 blank]; [8] pp.



The first cement works in Dubai

27

[DUBAI].

Original photographs of the construction of the Dubai cement factory.

[Dubai, ca. 1976]. 45 original colour photographs, measuring approximately 8.8×12.2 cm.

€ 4 500

An excellent group of photographs documenting the construction of the Dubai Cement Factory. This was the first cement works in Dubai and the second to be established in the UAE, following that of the Union Cement Company, founded in Ras Al Khaimah in 1972. The Dubai factory was the work of the National Cement Company Ltd, which was financially backed by His Highness Sheikh Rashid Bin Sayed Al Maktoum, who opened the facility in August 1978.

The photographs, taken by a British engineer, show the site from its inception, with foundations being laid into sand and towers piercing an otherwise unbroken horizon. The majority focus on the growing steel and concrete structures, with just a few snapshots capturing groups of workers and stray goats.

Several images slightly faded (or overexposed), some a little curled at the corners, otherwise in excellent condition.



The first statistical report of Dubai after independence

28

[DUBAI GOVERNMENT – STATISTICS OFFICE].

Taqrir ihṣāʾi li-ʾam 1972 [Annual Statistical Report for the year 1972]. Dubai, Statistics Office, Central Accounts Department, 1972. 4to (21.5 × 28.4 cm). With numerous statistical tables and portrait plates of Sheikh Rashid bin Saʿid Al Maktoum and Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum, as well as views of Dubai's harbour and petroleum installations. Original illustrated wrappers.

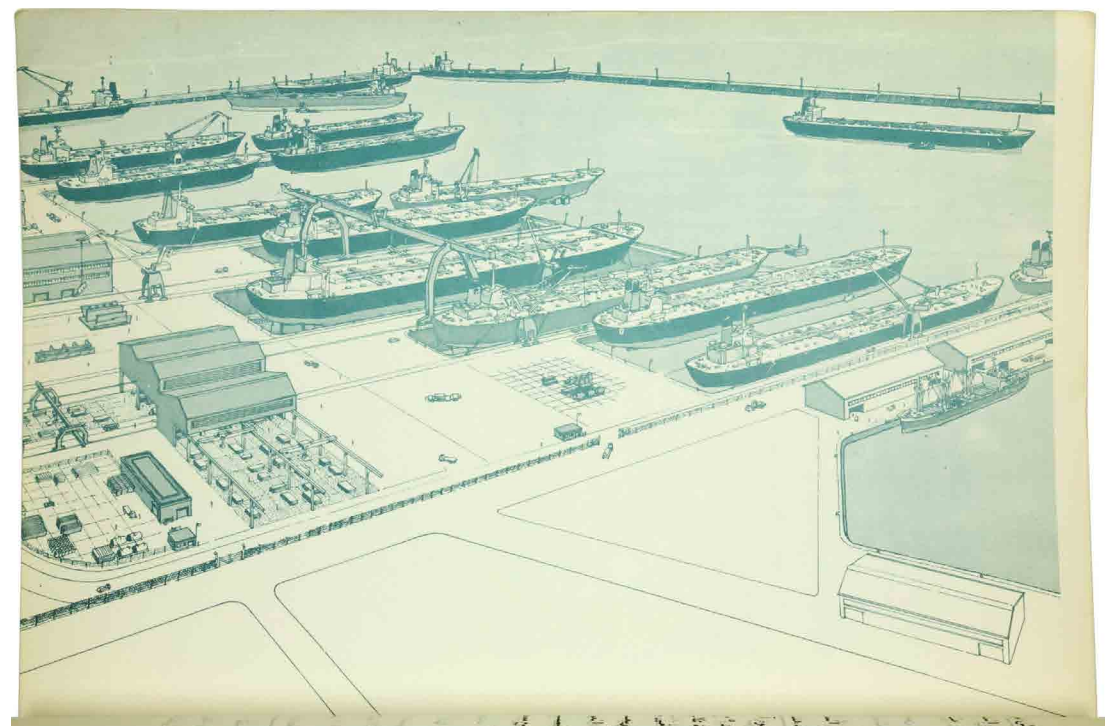
€ 2 800

Extensive official statistical record of Dubai in the first year of the United Arab Emirates, documenting the Emirate's commercial, industrial and infrastructural development in a period of rapid economic expansion. This first volume in the annual series provides detailed data on trade and related sectors, making it a substantial primary source for the early economic history of modern Dubai.

The cover illustration shows the Khazzan oil-storage tanks constructed at the offshore Fateh Field. These distinctive funnel-shaped structures were designed for submerged offshore storage, allowing crude oil to be held at sea and loaded directly onto tankers. The system formed an important part of Dubai's early offshore petroleum infrastructure and contributed to the revenues that supported the Emirate's modernization.

Wrappers somewhat rubbed and stained, with creasing and a short flaw at the foot of the spine; occasional light toning, otherwise well preserved.

[2], 328 pp. *WorldCat* 933272699.



Safety instructions for contractors and employees

29

[DUBAI PETROLEUM COMPANY].

Nizam al-salama [Safety Protocol].

Dubai, Dubai Petroleum Company, [ca. 1970s]. 4to (11.2 × 16.9 cm).

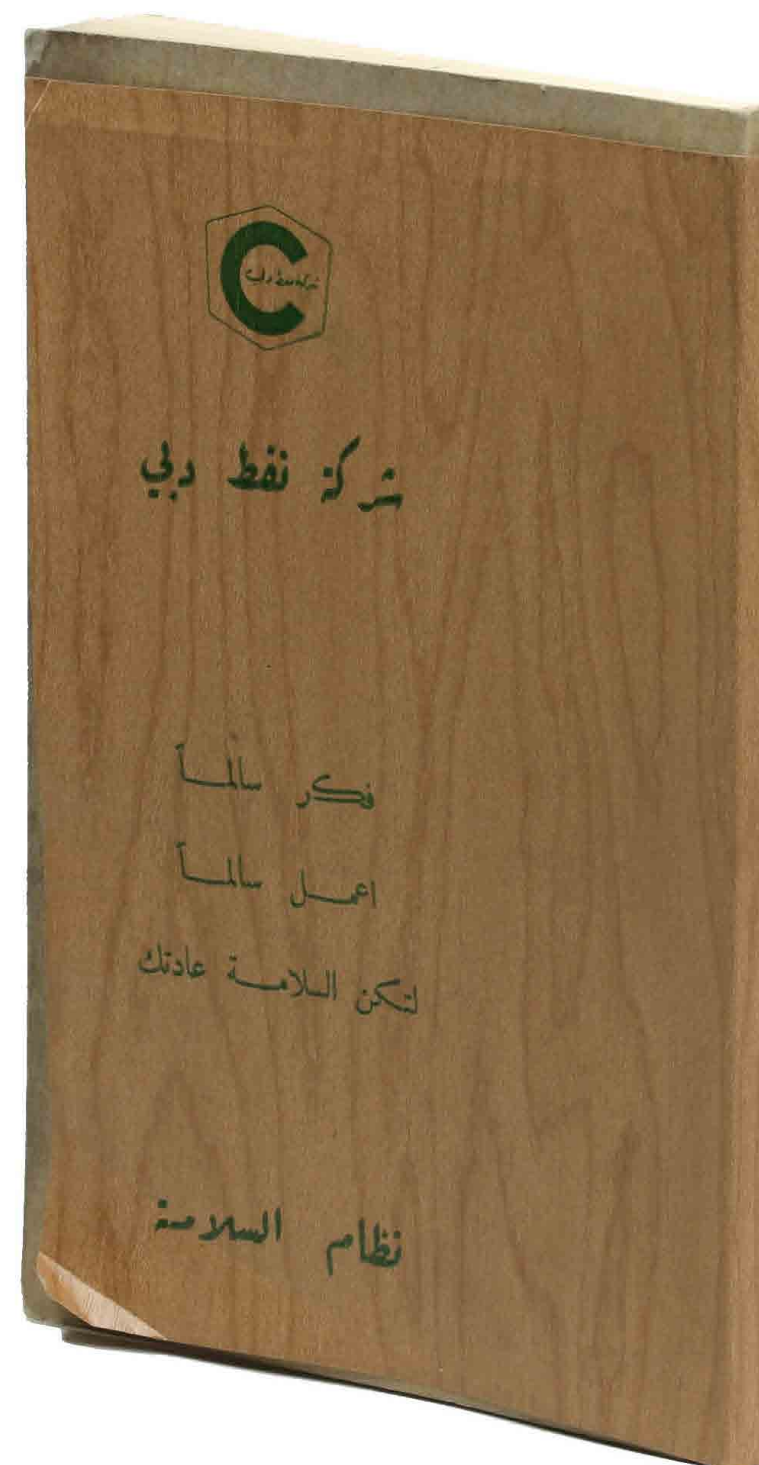
Arabic text throughout. Original card covers with wood-grain style wrapper.

€ 580

Safety instructions for the contractors and employees of Dubai Petroleum Company, outlining the safety procedures that must be followed during company operations. The booklet provides general instructions during normal working conditions as well as steps to follow in case of fire and similar emergencies. The loose wrapper cover wisely cautions in Arabic: "Think safe – work safe – make safety your habit".

Extremities slightly rubbed, otherwise in excellent condition. A rare survival.

(2), II, 95 pp.



The future ruler of Dubai

30

[DUBAI – PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM].

[Photo album – Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum].

[Iraq, ca. 1975]. Folio. 19 colour photographs (each 12.5 × 17.3 cm).

Contemporary spiral-bound album, cloth boards.

€ 9 500

A photograph album of Dubai's HH Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum (b. 1949) on a state visit to Iraq just four years after the formation of the United Arab Emirates, when the Union was still in the process of gaining its footing on the international political stage. Here, the future ruler of Dubai meets with the Iraqi undersecretary of the Ministry of Trade, Hikmet al-Azawi (1933–2012), who would go on to serve as Governor of the Central Bank of Iraq and as Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister.

Snapshots show the two men in conversation, enjoying refreshments together, and visiting the Iraq Trade Ministry. Hikmet looks on as a young Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid cuts ceremonial tape, tours an Iraqi commerce exhibition (a plaque for the Iraqi Bolts Company can be seen in the background), and meets with Hikmet and fellow politicians from Iraq and the UAE. The photographs are informal, and show HH Mohammed bin Rashid in action as a political player early on in his career: at the time he was Dubai's first Minister of Defense, working to create international ties for Dubai and the UAE.

Evidence of removed photograph on first leaf; photos themselves in good condition, with only some minor fading.

10 ff.



A French adventurer in the Middle East

31

FERRIER, Jean-Paul.

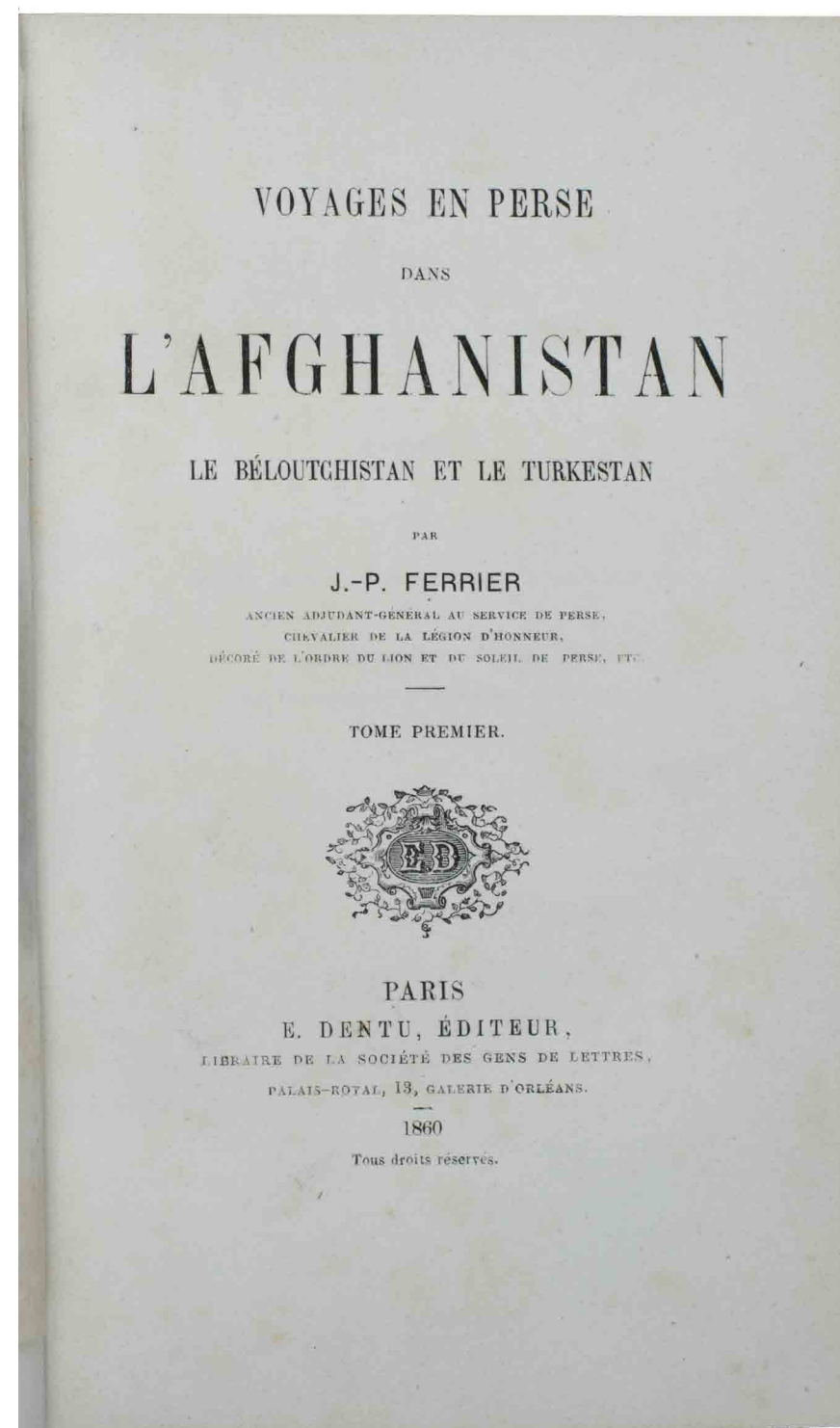
Voyages en Perse dans l'Afghanistan le Béloutchistan et le Turkestan. Paris, E. Dentu, 1860. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With a portrait as a frontispiece, a printer's device on both title pages, and a large folding map. Contemporary dark purple half morocco.

€ 1 250

First French edition of the account of the voyages in Persia and Afghanistan of Jean-Paul Ferrier, the only Frenchman who travelled through Afghanistan during the 19th century and the last European to enter that country for the following 50 years. Ferrier went to Persia in 1839, as instructor of the troops of the Chah. In 1845, he decided to offer his help to the heirs of the Ranjit Singh, maharajah of Pendjab. Due to the tensed relationship between England and France, Ferrier had to avoid crossing English territories. The alternative was to choose his way through Persia and Afghanistan. He left on the 1st of April, disguised as an Arabian, and arrived the 3rd of May in Teheran. From there he continued his voyage, during which he observed that the river Héri-Roud was incorrectly drawn on most of the maps. He was made prisoner as a spy for Persia by the governor of Herat, but released in June. On the 30st of August, he arrived at Kandahar, still occupied by the English since 1841, which made it impossible for him to continue his journey. With a large folding map (47 × 38 cm) of Persia en Afghanistan, showing the itinerary of Ferrier, published in 1859 by E. Dentu at the Palais Royal.

Dedicated to the author's comrades of the second regiment of infantry and the first regiment of hunters in Africa; margins of the map somewhat frayed; fine copy of an important travel account on Persia and Afghanistan.

[6], XIV, [2], 463; [4], 463 pp. *Chadenat* 3213 (*fort curieux*); *Numa Broc II*, pp. 182–4; *Schwab*, 165; cf. *Diba*, p. 289 (*English ed. only*).



The standard handbook on geomancy, a divination system with Arabian origins, including a 12th-century translation of a work by the Arab Alfakini, published here for the first time

32

FLUDD, Robert, Henri de PISIS and ALFAKINI.

Fasciculus geomanticus ...

"Verona" [= Frankfurt am Main], 1687.

With: (2) Tabulae geomanticae ...

Frankfurt am Main, Johann David Zunner, 1693.

2 works in 1 volume (with ad 1 bound after ad 2). 8°. Ad 1 with the title printed in red and black, 5 (of 6) large folding letterpress tables, 1 double-page engraved folding plate, and some woodcut illustrations and numerous letterpress geomantic figures in the text. Ad 2 with 2 letterpress folding tables following the text, and nearly 200 pages of letterpress tables. Contemporary overlapping vellum, with the manuscript title on the spine.

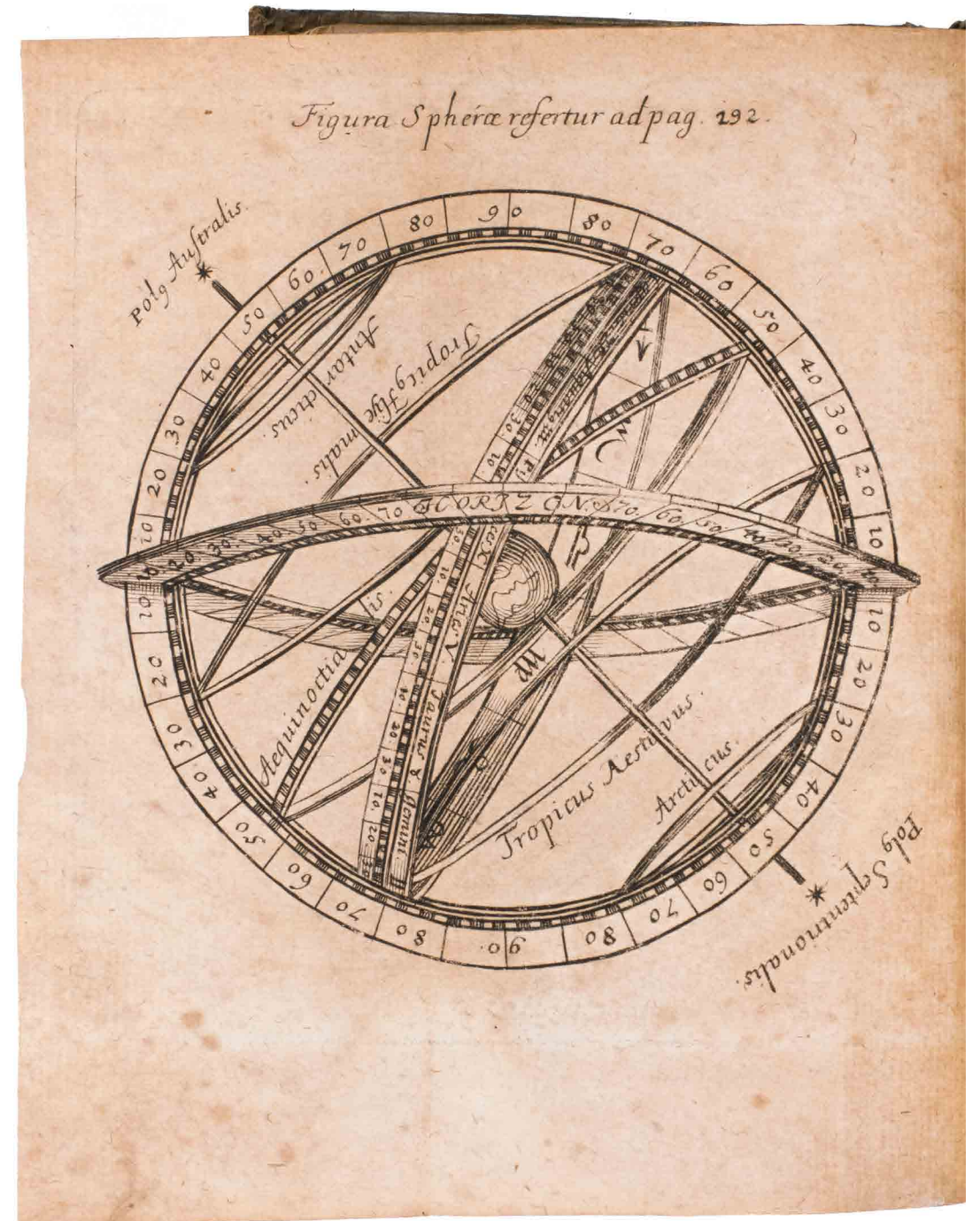
€ 4 500

First edition of a collection of three texts on geomancy, a divination system with Arabian origins. Geomancy comes from the Ancient Greek "geôman-teia", a translation of the Arabic term "ilm al-raml", the "science of the sand". It includes texts by the English physician and astrologer Robert Fludd (1574–1637), the French physician Henri de Pisis and the Arab Alfakini. It is preceded by its separately published supplement *Tabulae geomanticae*, together forming "the standard printed Latin source for the rules of geomantic practice ... a handbook and compendium not since rivalled for clarity and completeness" (Skinner).

The complete description is available upon request.

Lacking 1 letterpress folding table in ad 1. Browned throughout, as usual, some occasional smudges, a few tears along the folds of the folding tables, and some wormholes in the first two leaves, resulting in a small hole in the gutter of the title page, otherwise internally still good. Binding soiled and with crudely restored spine.

647, [1 blank]; 197, [1 blank] pp. *Caillet* 4035; *Skinner, Terrestrial astrology: divination by geomancy* (1980); *Thorndike* VIII, p. 481–482; *VD17*, 7692678X & 39120436C.



Golius' epoch-making Arabic dictionary, with contemporary annotations in Arabic, Greek, and Latin

33

GOLIUS, Jacobus.

Lexicon Arabico-Latinum ...

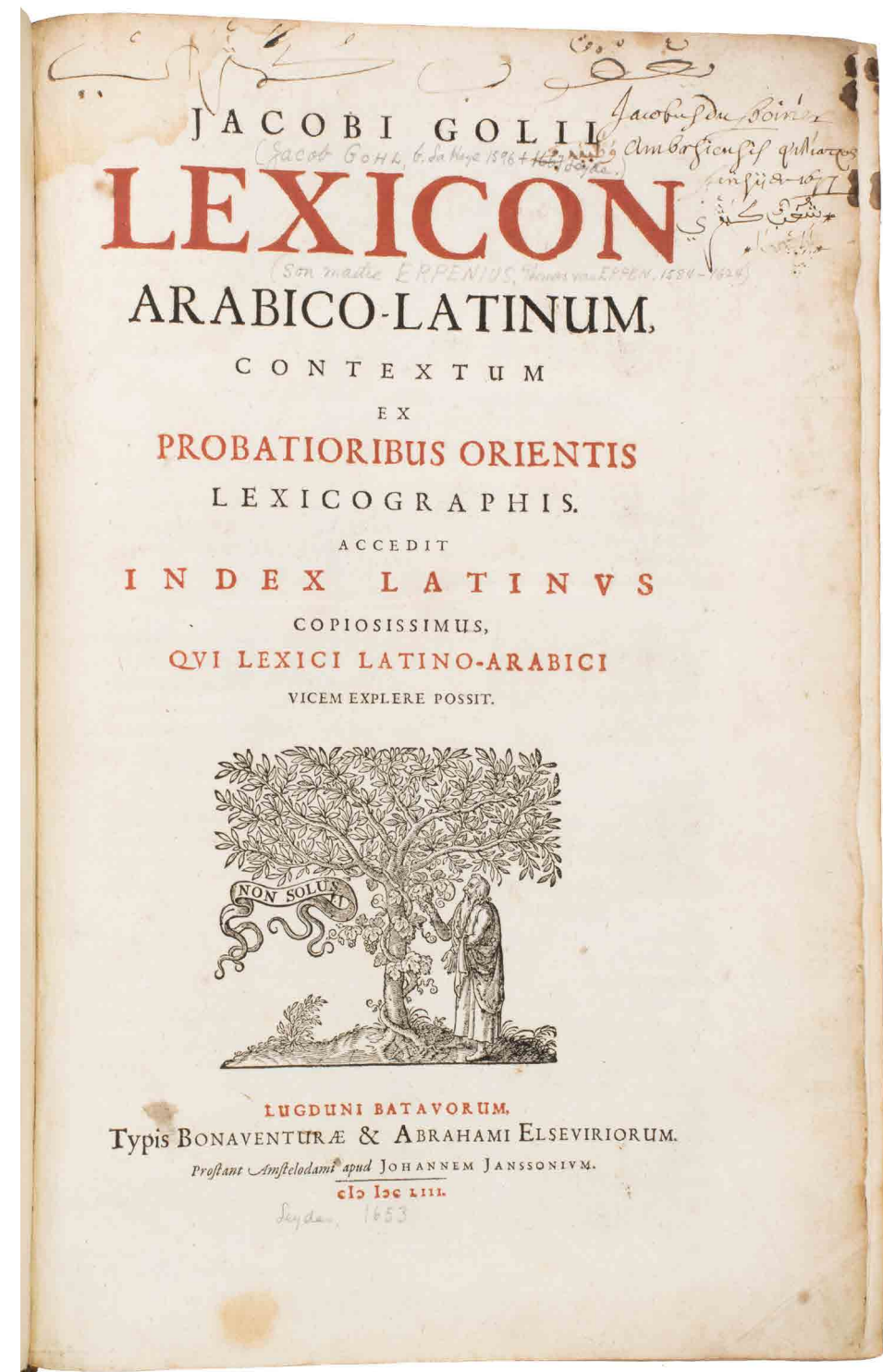
Leiden and Amsterdam, B. & A. Elsevier and J. Janssonius, 1653. Folio. With a large publisher's device on the title page, the title is printed in red and black. The text is set in roman and Arabic type in two columns per page. Further with woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Contemporary mottled calf with the title lettered in gold on the gold-tooled spine.

€ 6 500

First edition – the Elzevier and Janssonius issue – of Golius' ground-breaking Arabic lexicon, which remained the most important dictionary in European Arabic studies until Freytag's dictionary appeared in the 1830s. Golius based his dictionary on a variety of Arabic lexicographical texts, the most important being al-Jawhari's *Sahah* and Firuzabadi's *Qamus*, but he also used geographical and zoological sources such as al-Damiri's book on animals. His dictionary included, moreover, Arabic words derived from other languages, most notably Turkish and Persian, which he translated directly from the source language, using Turkish and Persian glossaries. The work concludes with an extensive index, containing some 10,000 entries. The book was produced in 4 simultaneous issues, differing only in the imprint, all noting B. and A. Elzevier as printers (the colophon also noting the Elzeviers as printers), one apparently for their own distribution and others noting the book's sale by J. van Ravesteyn in Amsterdam or A. Leers in Rotterdam rather than the present J. Janssonius. It was for a long time the best resource we had on the Arabic language (Willems 723).

The complete description, including the reference list, is available upon request. With inscriptions on the title page, around the colophon, on the final black flyleaf, and occasional manuscript annotations in Arabic, Latin, and Greek in the margins. The spine and corners of the boards show some signs of wear and the joints are slightly weakened, the front free flyleaf is modern, some occasional foxing, a small water stain in the top inner corner of the leaves, some occasional very small ink stains in the margins. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [10], 16 pp.; 17-2922 cols. [= 17-2920 cols. = 1452 pp.]; 40 pp.



Modernisation of Kuwait City motorways

34

[GOVERNMENT OF KUWAIT – MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS].

Government of Kuwait. Ministry of Public Works. Fahaheel expressway. South contract. Contract No. RDD/R/361.

Safat, W.S. Atkins Overseas Ltd., [1980]. 2 volumes and 1 folded map.

Folio (21 × 20 cm); map 83.5 × 59 cm. With a separate folded map of the expressway. Original printed blue wrappers.

€ 950

A thorough collection of contractual documentation for one of the major highway developments in Kuwait in the 1980s. Begun circa 1980 and scheduled to open in May 1985, the Fahaheel Expressway South remains a major route south of Kuwait City. The 1980s were an era of huge modernization in Kuwait, which had already made great strides supported by the booming oil economy beginning in the first half of the 20th century. Other highways in Kuwait City under contract in the same few years included the King Faisal Motorway, the Maghrib Motorway, and the Assafar Motorway, among others. The volumes present here were clearly contracts in use, with several notations, corrections, and notes in English regarding the details of phrasing, the timeline, and planning for bad weather days over the course of construction. The map shows the highway with interchanges stretching south along the Gulf.

Light wear to map, some annotations to volumes, altogether in excellent condition.

[80], V, [1], 44, [8], 74, [1]; [4] 35, [7], 29, [3], 26, [1] pp.



Early Arabic book on the Oman question

35

HARTI, Ibrahim and Sulaiman al-.

'Uman fi al-mahafil ad-dawliya: wa fi muhtalaf marahilha, jihadha fi sabil al-istiqlal – 'ilaqatuha ma' Britanya, nashatuha fi mahafil al-Umam al-mutahida, taiid ad-duwal al-'arabiya ash-shaqiqa laha wad-duwal ash-shadiqa, dusturuha – mu'ahadatuha – jugrafiutuha – tarihuha [Oman in international forums and in its various stages, its struggle for independence, its relations to Britain, its activity in the UN forums, the support of Arabic partners and friendly countries, its constitution, its treaties, its geography and history]. Damascus, Dar al-Yaqaza al-Fikriyya, 1966. 8vo. Modern brown half morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt in Arabic.

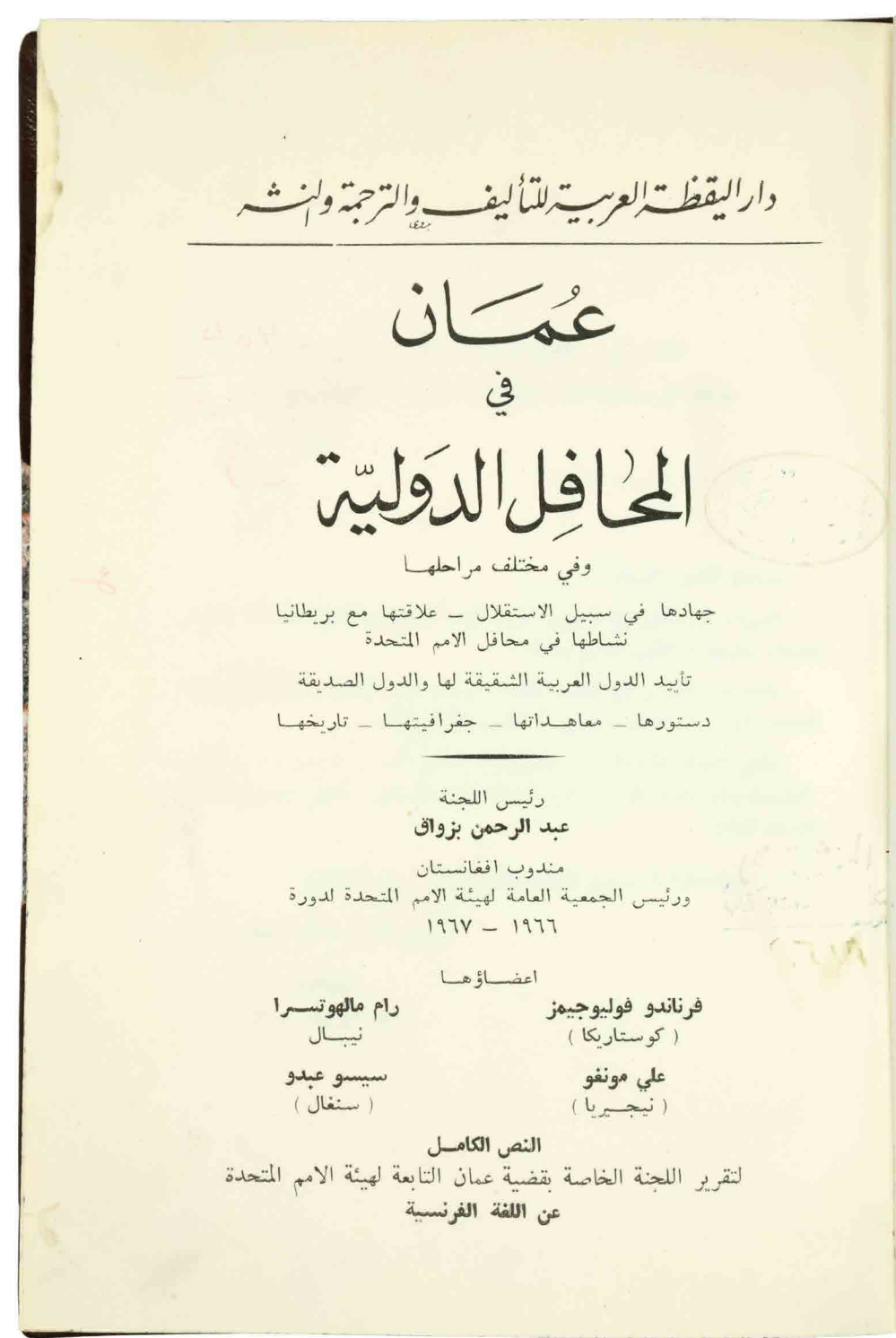
€ 850

An early Arabic conference publication devoted entirely to the internationalization of the Oman question. A documentary survey of Oman's case as brought before the United Nations, present here in an attractive modern binding and preserving the politically charged title page as well as the committee letter dated 8 January 1965.

Issued under the chairmanship of Abd al-Rahman Bazzaq, with the names of the committee members prominently printed, the work brings together the full report of the UN Special Committee on Oman, translated from French, together with supporting material on constitutional history, treaties, geography, and chronology. At the time, Oman was still the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman under Said bin Taimur, closely bound to Britain yet formally distinct in its political and diplomatic status. This volume was thus designed not as a neutral handbook but rather as an instrument of advocacy, setting Oman's struggle for independence, its relations with Britain, and its reception in international forums into a single documentary narrative.

Text clean and sound throughout. Light occasional traces of handling. Generally in excellent condition.

376 pp. WorldCat 1123168988 (a single copy: Humboldt University, Berlin).



Arabic horse terminology: rare Viennese dissertation, the third known copy

36

HARTING, Hildegard.

Beiträge zur arabischen Lexikographie der Pferde.
Inaugural-Dissertation.

Vienna, Faculty of Philosophy, 1945(-1946). Folio (21 × 29.5 cm).
Carbon copy typescript (Arabic anatomical terms carbon-copied from manuscript and supplied in autograph blue ink in the root index). With 11 pen-and-ink traced plates fastened to guards, mostly nearly full-page or half-page. Contemporary black half cloth binding.

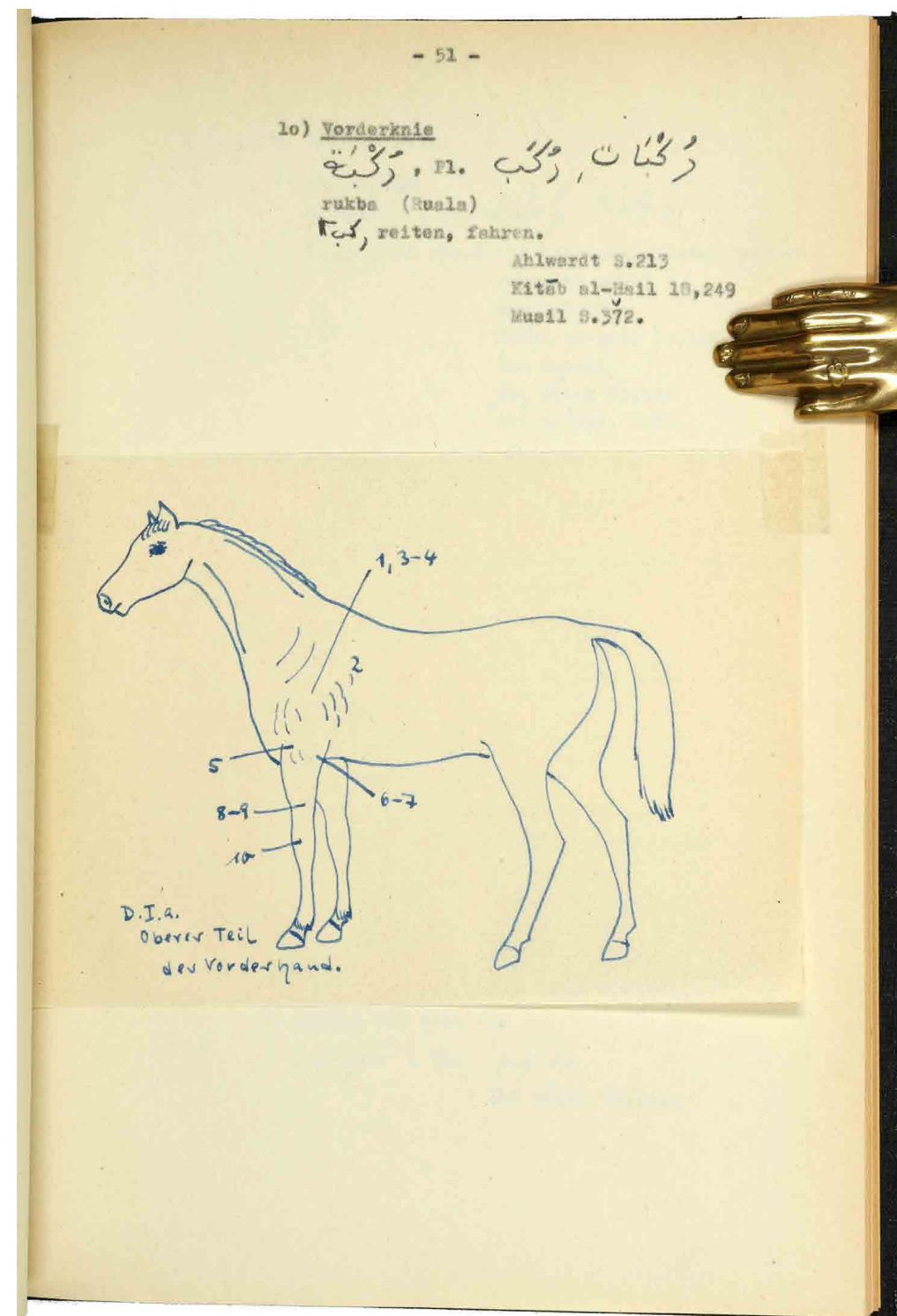
€ 2 500

Unpublished Viennese doctoral dissertation on Arabic hippological terminology. "The paramount importance of the horse to the Arabs explains the rich, almost inexhaustible vocabulary that Arabic possesses, particularly in all areas concerning horses. This work attempts to capture and present a small selection of this vocabulary, insofar as the available literature allows" (cf. p. VI). The thesis lists more than 250 terms in German and Arabic, grouped by body areas, with brief explications and indicating textual sources as well as the respective location in the drawings.

The author was born in Berlin in 1919 and first studied economy before pursuing a PhD degree in Arabic philology in Vienna from 1941 onward. Her instructors included Hans Kofler and Herbert Jansky, who also evaluated her dissertation. Later, Harting served as librarian at the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft in Halle. While two other copies of this thesis survive at the University of Vienna and the Austrian National Library, it was never formally published in print.

Binding slightly bumped; front inner hinge starting, otherwise very well preserved.

VIII, 1, 75, 1 ff.



Petroleum resources within the British Empire

37

Henry, J[ames] D[odds].

Oil Fields of the Empire. A Survey of British Imperial Petroleum Questions and a Comprehensive Technical Description of the Oil Fields of Trinidad and Newfoundland.

London, Bradbury, Ahnew & Co. for The Petroleum World, May 1910.
4to (21 × 26.4 cm). With numerous diagrams, maps and half-tone plates. Publisher's original red cloth gilt.

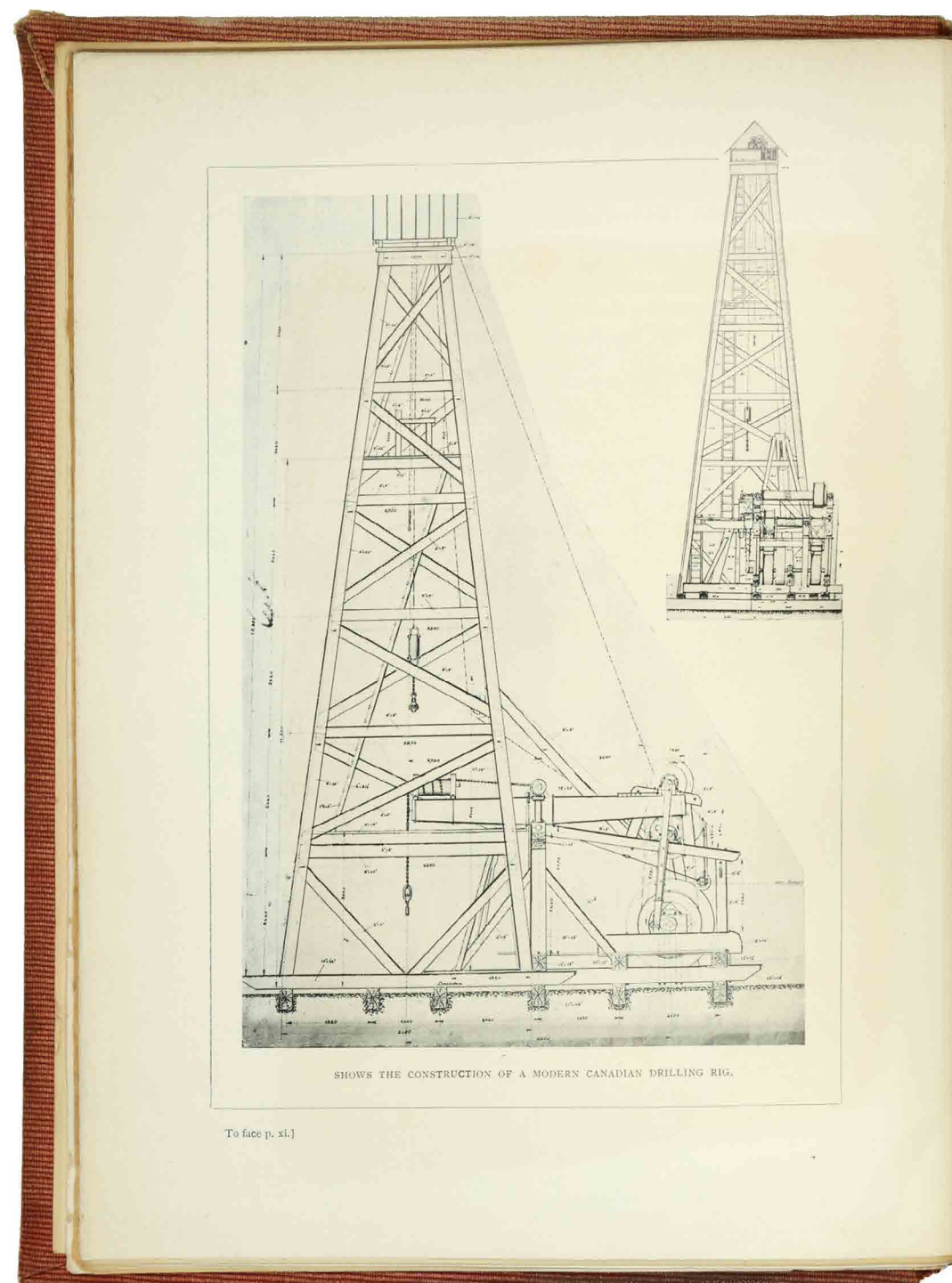
€ 4 000

First edition. A detailed survey of petroleum resources within the British Empire, combining an economic and political analysis of Imperial petroleum policy with a technical account of production off the north-eastern coasts of South America as well as Canada. Henry examines geological formations, drilling methods, refining processes, transport infrastructure, and commercial organization, situating colonial oil development within the broader strategic concerns of Britain on the eve of the Great War.

The work includes prefatory contributions by the Canadian oil magnate William Henry McGarvey (1843–1914) and others, reflecting contemporary industrial and scientific perspectives on petroleum exploitation.

Old ownership in blue ballpoint to front endpaper, dated 1969. Spine restored, minor tears to paper edges without affecting text. In good condition.

XXIX, [1], 278, [2] pp. *WorldCat* 5035567, 559646464.



From the Bohemian mountains to the Arabic Gulf

38

HENRY, René.

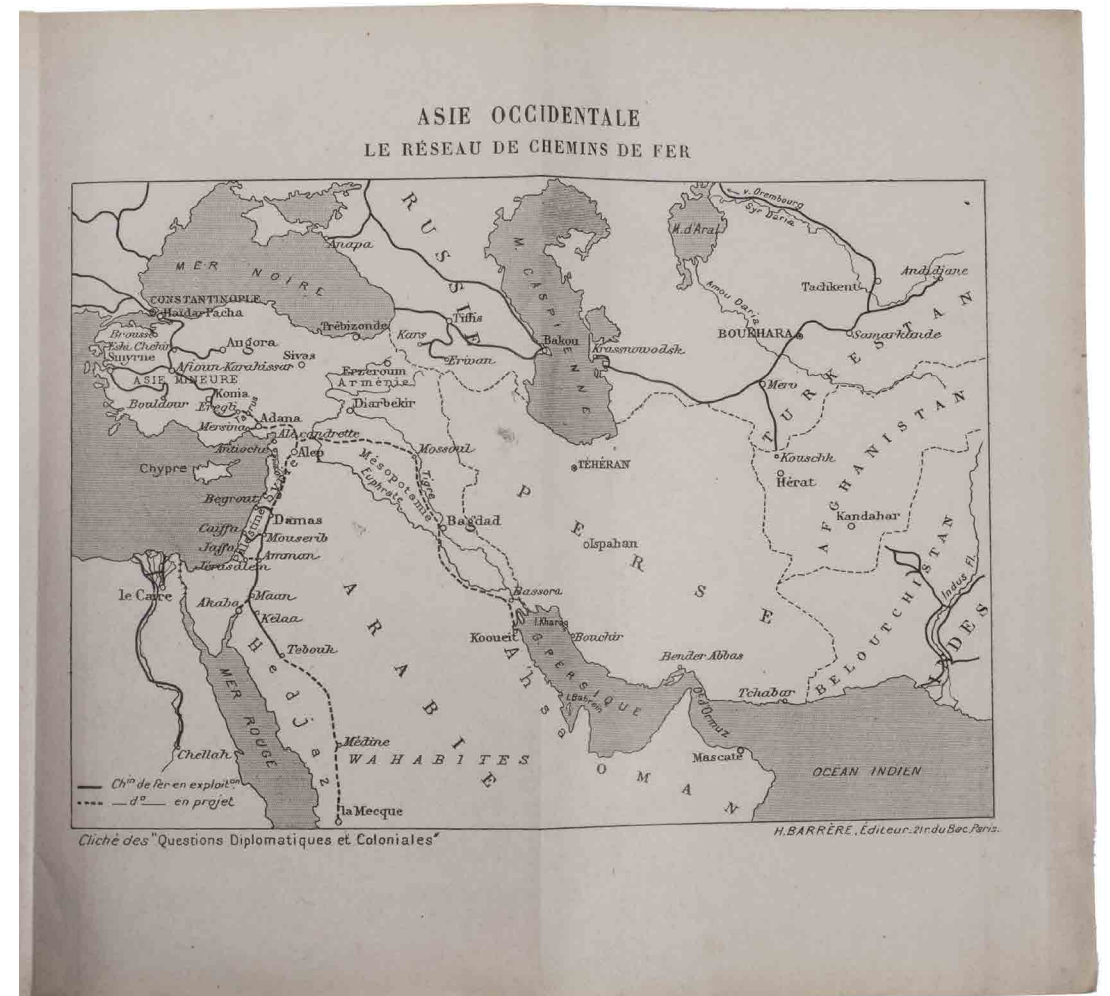
Des monts de Bohême au Golfe Persique ... Deuxième édition.
Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1908. 8°. With 5 folding maps. Publisher's original printed paper wrappers.

RESERVED

An overview of the political situation in all the countries from the Bohemian mountains to the Arabian Gulf, published just before the onset of World War I. With a preface by the French historian Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. The part on the Middle East is divided into 3 chapters covering Western Asia, Ottoman Asia and the Bagdad railway. The railway was built from 1903 to 1940 to connect Berlin with the (then) Ottoman Empire city of Baghdad, from where the Germans wanted to establish a port in the Gulf.

A very good copy, wholly untrimmed, with most bolts unopened.

[2 blank], [4], XIV, 566, [1], [1 blank] pp. *Al-Khalifa, Bahrain through the ages*, p. 192.



Rare photographs of King Hussein

39

[Hussein bin Talal al-HASHIMI, King of Jordan].

[Photograph album of a state visit to Oman].

[Oman, 1980s]. Folio (34 × 43.2 cm). 40 large colour photographs (ca. 30.5 × 37 cm). With tissue guards. Full calf.

€ 5 000

Exceptionally rare photographs of King Hussein of Jordan (1935–99) during a state visit to Oman, particularly remarkable for their large size. The images depict Sultan Qaboos bin Said with his delegation warmly welcoming King Hussein at the airport, the Sultan and King inspecting the guard of honour, and the King meeting Omani dignitaries and sharing informal talks at the royal palace. Photographic records of King Hussein in Oman are extremely scarce – there appear to be no other images of this precise visit in the public domain whatsoever.

In addition, an equally rare photograph of King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos saluting at Muscat airport in 1974 is loosely inserted.



The Stangen tour of the Levant in 1898, accompanying Kaiser Wilhelm II's imperial journey

40

IRANIAN, Mihran; Maison BONFILS; ZANGAKI BROTHERS & AMERICAN COLONY PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT.

[Portfolio with photographic prints of landmarks in Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt].

1898. With 32 albumen prints (ca. 18.5 × 25.7 cm and ca. 23.5 × 27.7 cm) mounted on cardstock, most signed and captioned in French the negative, a German manuscript caption in red ink below. Contemporary portfolio, half green morocco and dark blue pebble-grained cloth sides, with "Orient-Reise 1898" and "H. B." stamped in gold on the front board, lined with floral paper, green closing ties.

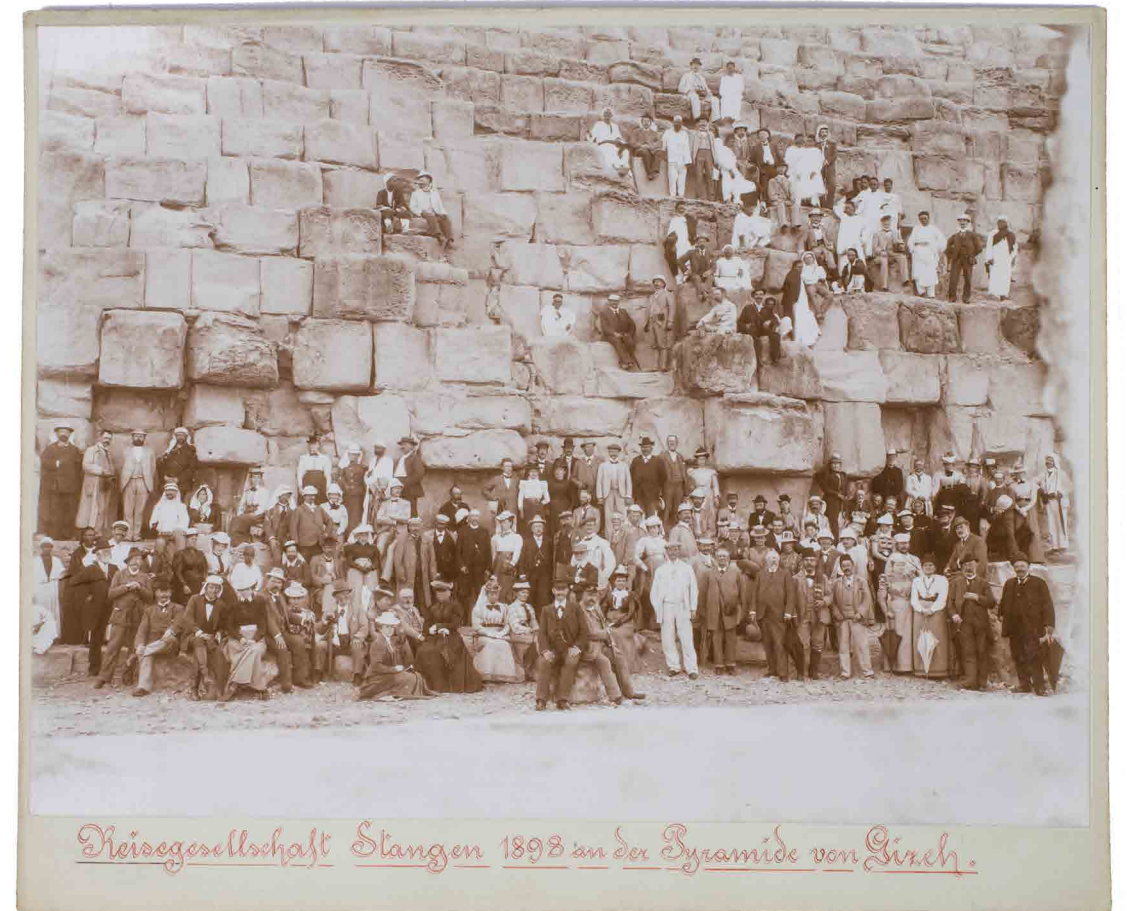
€ 5 000

Collection of 32 albumen photographs of Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, assembled by a German traveller who took part in an organised journey accompanying Kaiser Wilhelm II's state visit to the Ottoman Empire in 1898. Preserved in a portfolio with the title "Orient-Reise 1898. H.B.", the photographs mainly depict mosques, palaces, churches and other important landmarks encountered along the route and include works by several of the leading commercial photographers active in the region: Mihran Iranian (fl. 1891–1900), the American Colony Photography Department (fl. 1890s–1940s), Maison Bonfils (1867–1918), and the Zangaki brothers (fl. 1870–1890).

The trip was organised by Carl Stangen's Reisebüro in Berlin, the first German international travel agency. In October 1898, Stangen organised a tour to the Middle East whose participants travelled in connection with Kaiser Wilhelm II's voyage to the Levant. When the imperial party returned to Germany, the group continued to Egypt. Of particular importance in the present collection is the single unsigned photograph, which shows the sizeable Stangen group posing at the pyramids of Giza.

The portfolio is somewhat rubbed, especially on the spine. The photographs are warped, but otherwise in good condition.

Cf. Hannavy, Encyclopaedia of 19th-century photography, pp. 173–175 (Bonfils), and p. 1521 (Zangaki).



Reisegesellschaft Stangen 1898 an der Pyramide von Gizeh.

A teenage sailor's adventures in Arabia, Mumbai and elsewhere

41

JAMES, Silas.

A narrative of a voyage to Arabia, India; &c; ...; with remarks on the genius and disposition of the natives of Arabia Felix; ...

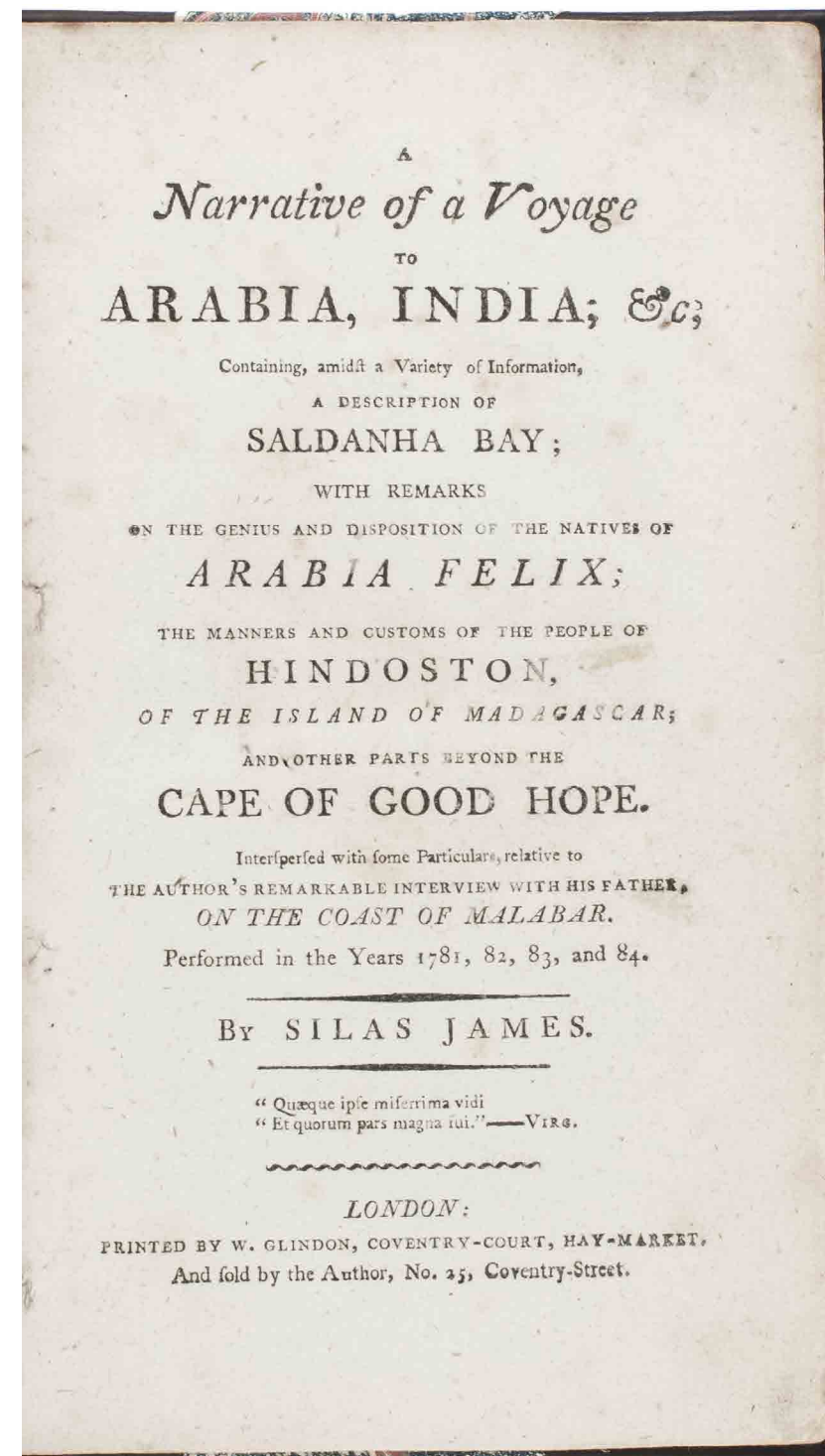
London, printed by William Glindon, sold by the author, [1797]. 8°. With a frontispiece portrait of the author engraved by William Newman. Modern dark brown calf, gold-tooled spine.

RESERVED

First edition, second issue (with a cancel title page and an added list of about 160 subscribers) of a young man's detailed account of his adventures as a teenage member of the crew of a British transport ship in the years 1780 to 1784. He gives accounts of people, customs, food, animals and events in the places he visits, first the Cape, then up the African coast to the Arabian peninsula and on to Bombay (Mumbai) where he found his father, deserted his ship and lived royally for more than a year before he was captured and returned to his ship. On the return voyage he gives an account of Madagascar. He also gives a lively view of the rough and tumble day to day life on board the ship and of the cruelties of some captains.

With an 1801 owner's inscription on a flyleaf. A couple sheets were under-inked on one side, but remain easily legible. With a small puncture hole through the first few leaves and occasional minor browning or foxing, but still in very good condition and only slightly trimmed. A very intimate view of a teenager's life and adventures sailing to Arabia and India.

"VI" [= VIII], 7, [1 blank], [1], 10-232 pp. *ESTC T139719* (8 copies); *Mendelssohn I*, 765; not in *Blackmer*; *Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabie*.



Geopolitical and socioeconomic study of the Gulf Emirates

42

JANAB (JENAB), Muhammad Ali.

Khalij-i Fars. Ashna'i ba imarat-i an [The Persian Gulf: An Introduction to Its Emirates]. / Persian Gulf States.

Tehran, 1970. Large 8vo (17.5 × 23.5 cm). With several maps and halftone photographic illustrations. Original illustrated boards.

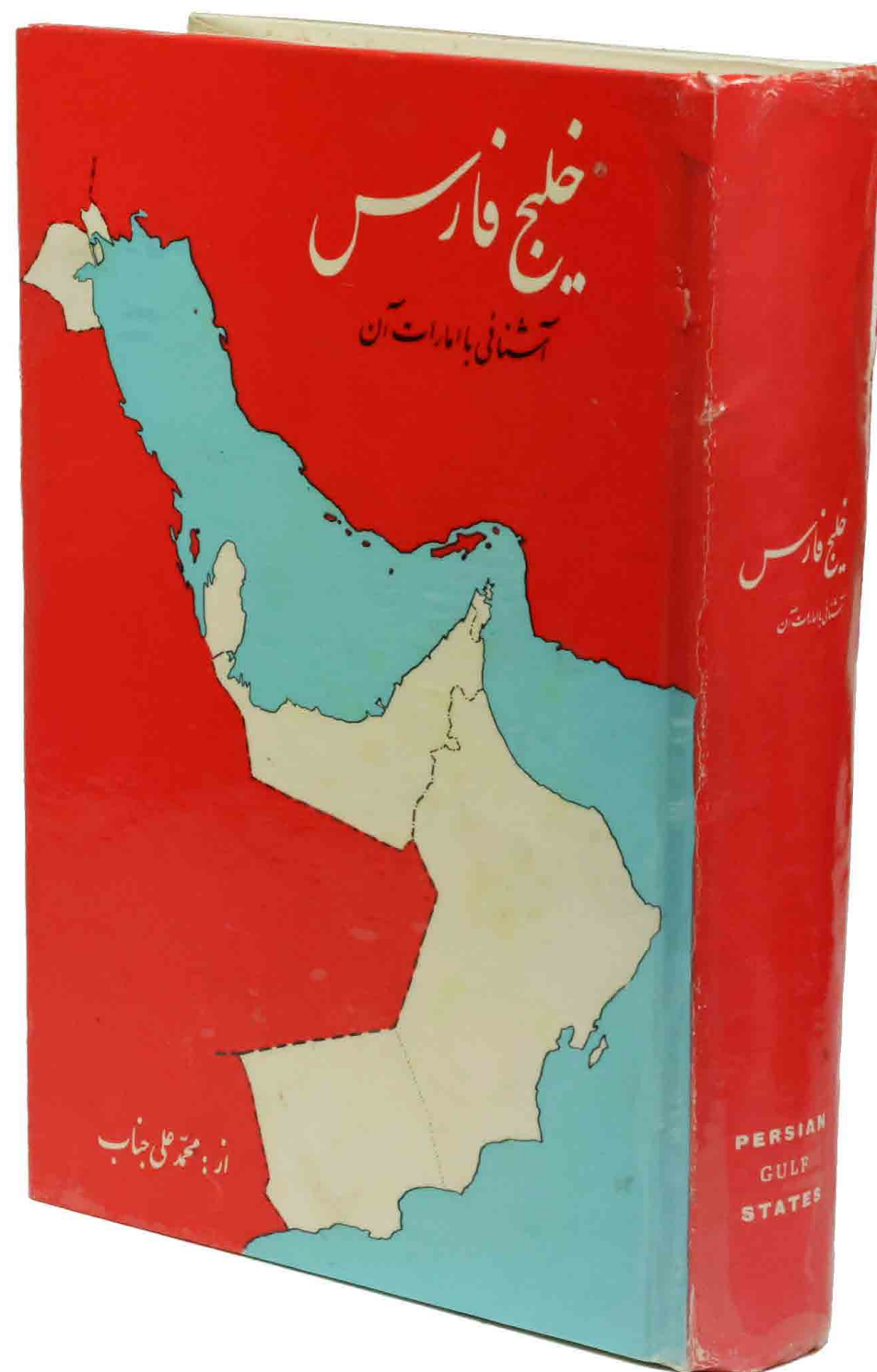
€ 1800

A Persian-language geopolitical and socioeconomic study of the Gulf and its emirates, covering their geography, history, ruling families, political organization, communications, transport, public services, oil resources, trade and economic conditions. The sections cover Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and the other Trucial States, as well as Oman.

The work was completed during a period of major political change in the Gulf. A note by the author records developments that occurred while the book was in production, including negotiations between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over the divided zone, the Bahrain question, the declaration of provisional independence by Qatar, and discussions concerning a federation of the Gulf Emirates. Illustrations include views of local ports, boats and infrastructure. The covers show a map of the Gulf region and a collage of contemporary publications relating to Gulf affairs.

Boards rubbed with small tears and losses; sewing slightly loose in places. Generally well preserved.

[8], 666, [2] pp. *WorldCat* 310467084.



The beginning of the renewed contacts between France and Persia

43

JAUBERT, Pierre Amédée Emilien Probe.

Voyage en Arménie et en Perse, fait dans les années 1805 et 1806 ... accompagné d'une carte des pays compris entre Constantinople et Téhéran ... suivi d'une notice sur le Ghilan et le Mazenderan ...

Paris, Pélicier et Nepveu, 1821. 8°. With 10 lithographed plates showing portraits, costumes, and views, most of them designed by Orłowski and lithographed by Aubry, 1 large engraved folding map showing the region between Constantinople and Teheran engraved by Flahaut. Contemporary gold-tooled marbled calf.

€ 1750

Interesting work relating a journey made into Persia and Armenia by the French interpreter and diplomat Pierre Amédée Emilien Probe Jaubert (1779–1847). He was one of the interpreters working for Napoleon and he played an important role in the negotiations Napoleon carried on in the East to become accepted as the emperor in that part of the world. For this purpose he was sent on a mission in 1805 to Persia to negotiate with the sjah, where he finally arrived after an imprisonment of nearly half a year. In 1818 he travelled into the Orient again, this time with a totally different purpose: to research the Tibetan sheep and the cashmir wool they produced. Jaubert was a distinguished and well-known professor of Persian at the Collège de France, director of the École des langues orientales, and a translator of different oriental languages.

The binding shows minor signs of wear, with some (ink) stains on the front endpapers (not affecting any other leaves), slightly foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

[2], XII, 506, [2] pp. *Atabey* 613; *Chadenat* 1628 (3782 & 5075 same edition, other copies); *Diba Collection, A Persian bibliography* (London 1981), p. 236; *Numa Broc II*, p. 261; *Schwab* 287.



Early road map of Kuwait City during the British mandate

44

[KUWAIT].

Alkuayt wadawahiha [Kuwait and its suburbs, no. 2359].

Kuwait, Public Works Department, 16 June 1957. 98 × 226 cm. Scale 1:10,000.

€ 6 500

Early road map of Kuwait City during the British mandate. Indicates schools, hospitals, parks, power plants, and reservoirs, along with Sulaibikhat Camp and an area marked "His Excellency Sheikh Abdullah Al-Mubarak Al-Sabah's land".

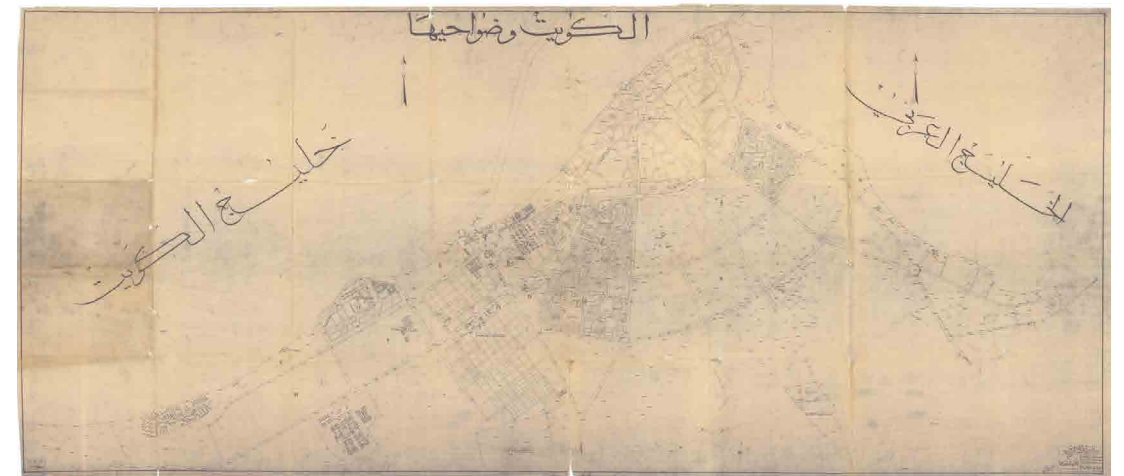
Sulaibikhat Camp was constructed by the UK, comprising approximately 200 bungalow-style residential units, a supermarket, three tennis clubs, a cinema, hairstylist, outdoor swimming pool, and police station. The British deserted the camp after Kuwait gained independence in 1961, but it was soon occupied by senior doctors, engineers, pharmacists, veterinarians, lawyers, and judges working for the Government of Kuwait.

Abdullah Al-Mubarak Al-Sabah (1914–91) was the youngest son of the founder of the modern state of Kuwait, Sheikh Mubarak Al-Kabir ("Mubarak the Great"). From 1950 to 1960, Abdullah Al-Mubarak Al-Sabah was Deputy Ruler of Kuwait and acted as the de facto ruler on a frequent and consecutive basis, from three to eleven months in the last three years during this period.

With a few red pencil annotations by an English-speaking reader, indicating places of interest such as the harbour, airport, quarantine hospital, municipality, and "Sabah Gate".

Several tears and holes along margins and folds, some of which repaired with adhesive tape.

Not in WorldCat.



First edition of Kuwait's classic pearling history

45

[KUWAIT]. SHAMLAN, Saif Marzuq.

Tarikh al-ghaws 'ala al-lu'lu' fi al-Kuwayt wa-al-Khalij al-'Arabi. Al-juz' al-awwal: al-ghaws 'ala al-lu'lu' fi al-Kuwait [The History of Pearl Diving in Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf: Pearl Diving in Kuwait].

Kuwait, Government Press, 1975. 4to (17 × 23.6 cm). With a large (69 × 45 cm) foldout map at the end. Numerous halftone photo illustrations in the text; with maps and diagrams. Original pictorial wrappers.

€ 1800

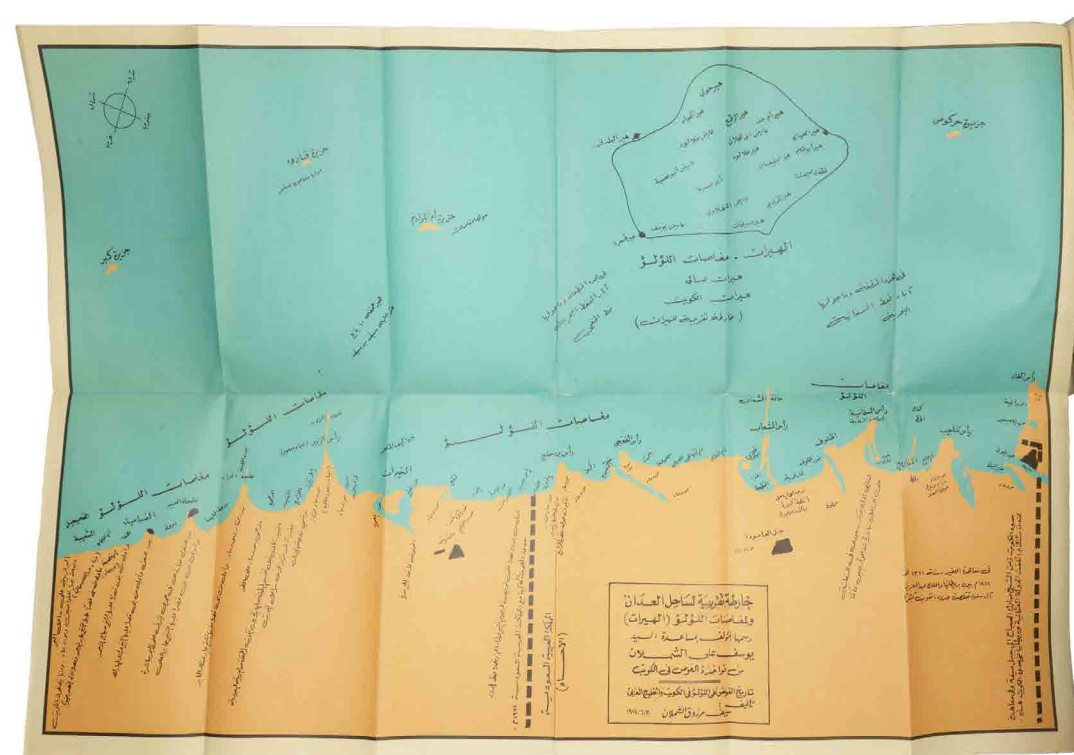
Rare first edition of this comprehensive historical study of the traditional pearl diving industry in Kuwait and the wider Gulf region.

Shamlan reconstructs the organisation of the trade from the shore outward, assembling terminology, working practice, seasonal rhythms, and the technical ecology of the banks into an unusually documentary narrative, supported throughout by images, maps, and explanatory tables. The work addresses not only diving and seamanship but also the social architecture of the industry, tracing labour hierarchies, financing, merchants, and the regulatory customs that governed contracts, risk, and profit in a pre-oil Gulf economy.

Compiled in Kuwait at a moment when living memory of the pearl fleets was rapidly receding, the book became a defining point of reference for later scholarship and for the post-independence cultural recovery of maritime heritage across the region.

Small abrasion to rear wrapper; internal paper lightly toned with occasional handling marks. In good condition.

480, [4] pp. WorldCat 875107039 (two copies only: Paris-Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi and National Library of Israel).



Rare treatise on three posthumously published maps of Syria by Guillaume de l'Isle

46

L'ISLE (DELISLE), Joseph Nicolas de.

Mémoire sur trois cartes nouvellement publiées en juillet 1764 ... Paris, Imprimerie Veuve Delatour, 1764. 4°. With a woodcut vignette on the title page, a large woodcut headpiece, and a decorated woodcut initial. Contemporary gold-tooled mottled quarter brown calf.

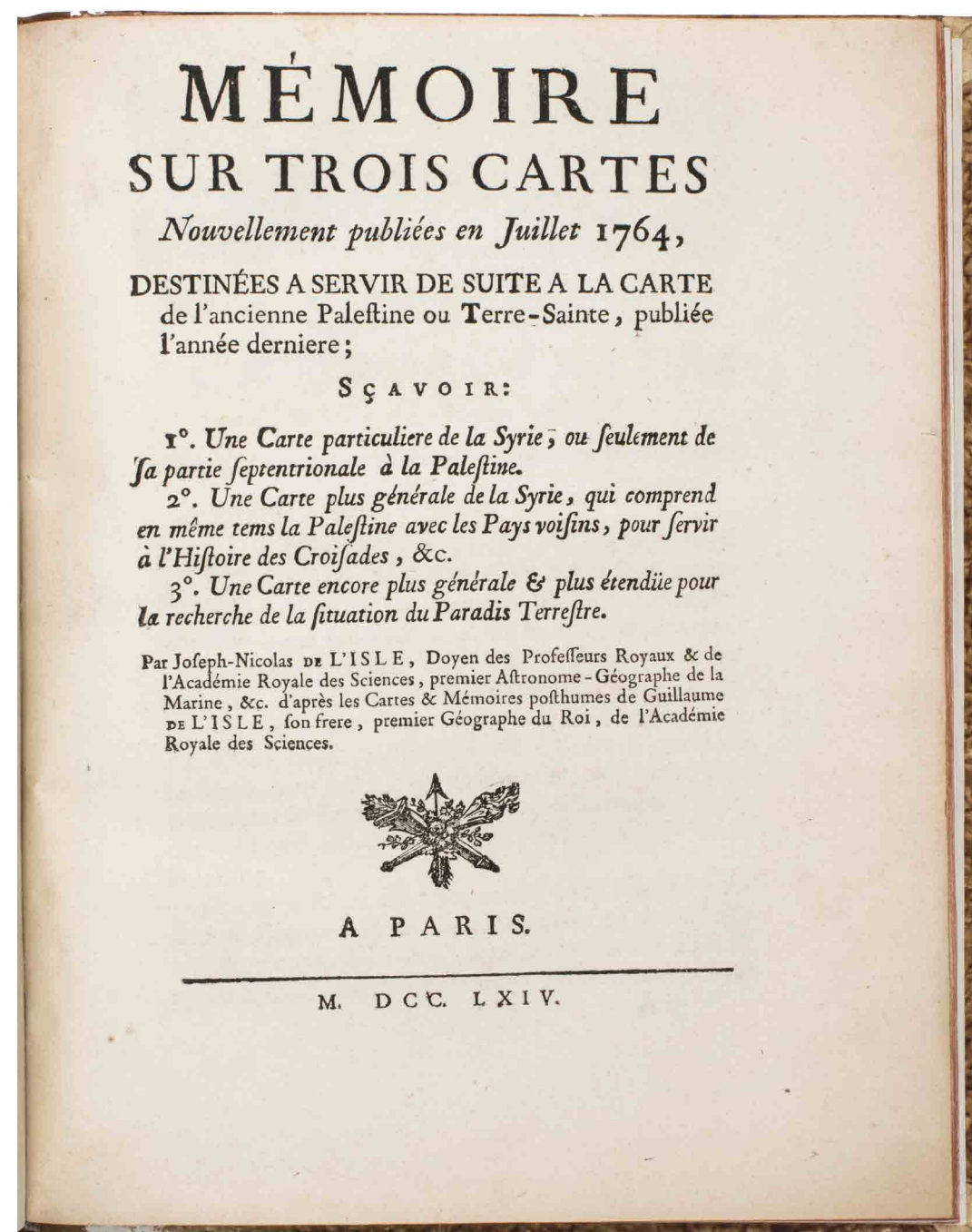
€ 2 700

First and only edition of a rare treatise on three maps of Syria by the famous cartographer Guillaume de l'Isle (1675–1726). Namely *Carte particuliere de la Syrie comprise entre les villes d'Antioche et Alep* (1764), *Carte générale de la Syrie, de la Palestine, et de l'Isle de Chypre* (1764), and *Paradisi terrestres* (1764). The maps were published posthumously by his brother, Joseph-Nicolas de l'Isle (1688–1768), who had found them in Guillaume's belongings, and considered them to be of significant importance. In the present work he explains why. The treatise is very rare, as we have only been able to trace one other copy in sales records and seven in libraries.

Joseph-Nicolas was a mathematician and astronomer. In 1721, he was asked by Peter the Great to help found an observatory in Russia. He stayed for 22 years, training many astronomers and researching the eclipses of Jupiter's moons. He returned to Paris with an important collection of maps and astronomical material. His brother Guillaume was one of the most prominent figures at the beginning of the 18th century. It is said that at the age of eight he already could draw maps, and he was regarded as an infant prodigy. In 1699 he produced a map of the world, maps of the four continents and two globes, terrestrial and celestial. He was elected member of the academy in 1702 and in 1718 made "Premier Géographe du Roi".

The boards are lightly rubbed, missing a small chip of paper on the lower back turn-in. The work is lightly browned throughout. Otherwise in very good condition.

15, [1] pp. *Conlon* 64:1002; *WorldCat* 54265563, 892837441 (7 copies); cf. *Dictionary of scientific biography* 4, pp. 22–24; *Tooley, Dictionary of Mapmakers*, p. 395; not in *Pastoureau*; *Töbler*.



Arabic fables by “the greatest figure in the whole corpus of pre-Islamic myth and legend”, second edition, incorporating Erpenius’s manuscript revisions to his first edition

47

LUQMAN al-Hakim (notes by Thomas ERPENIUS).

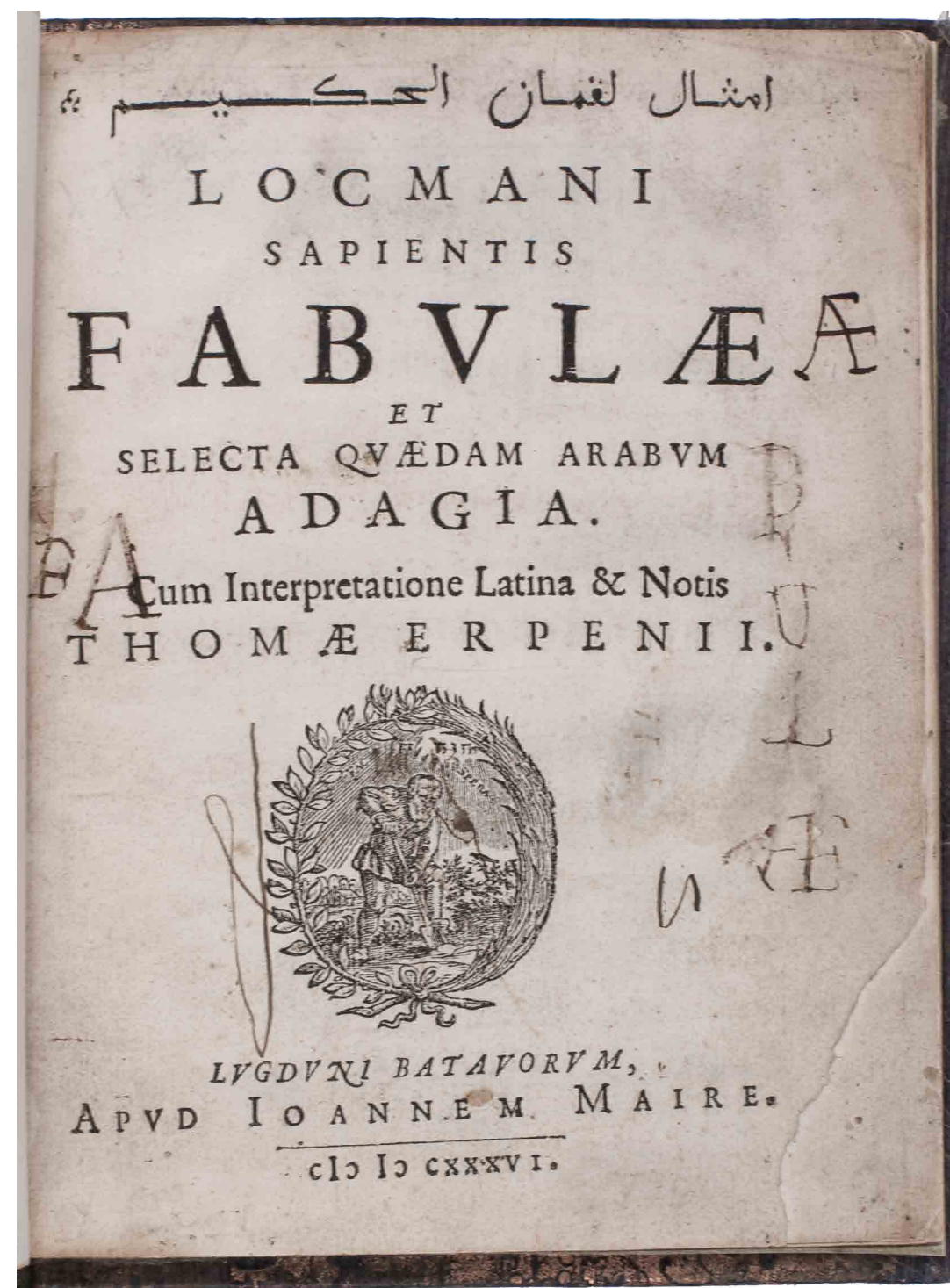
Fabulae et selecta quaedam Arabum adagia ...

Leiden, Joannes Maire, 1636. 4°. With Maire’s woodcut device on the title page and Van der Boxe’s device above the colophon. Early 19th-century boards covered with blue brocade paper.

€ 6500

Second edition, in the original Arabic with a Latin translation and notes by Thomas Erpenius (1584–1624), of the classic fables by Luqman (Lokman). Luqman “the greatest figure in the whole corpus of pre-Islamic myth and legend” (*Cambridge history of Arabic literature*, p. 378) is to Arabic what Aesop is to Greek, a real but much mythologized figure, said to have gathered his wisdom from observation of (and by some accounts conversation with) animals. Surat 31 of the Quran is named after him. Luqman’s animal fables became an important part of pre-Islamic Arabic culture, were incorporated into early Islamic culture and remain popular today in both Western and Islamic culture. The fables are first given in Arabic, followed by a translation in Latin and Erpenius’ notes. Erpenius set up a printing office for Arabic and other “oriental” languages and had Arabic type cut under his supervision by A.C. Hogenacker. He printed the first edition of Luqman’s fables as his first trial publication, still without vowel points for the Arabic type. He annotated his own copy of the first edition extensively, and these revisions were incorporated into the present second edition, printed with vowel points. The present edition uses a new Arabic type, also by Hogenacker. The larger Arabic type was also new and this is almost its only use in the Netherlands. Some manuscript notes on the title page and later owner’s pencil notes in Arabic in margins and on final flyleaf. Lower outer corner torn off title page, some marginal thumbing and waterstains and a few small wormholes. Otherwise in good condition.

60, [2] pp. *Breugelmans, Fac et spera 1636:5 (with Erpenius’s grammar); Lane, “Arent Corsz Hogenacker”, in: Quaerendo XXV (1995), pp. 83–111, 163191, at p. 174; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 70 (with Erpenius’ grammar); Schnurrer 220; STCN (3 or 4 copies); Zenker I, 627; cf. Füick, pp. 65–66 (1615 ed.); for Luqman: A.F.L. Beeston et al., eds., Cambridge history of Arabic literature to the end of the Umayyad period (1983), pp. 378–381.*



Rare document signed by Machiavelli

48

MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò.

Manuscript document signed ("Nics. Maclavello").

Florence, 20 October 1508. Folio (21.4 × 29 cm). Matted, framed and glazed (47 × 41 cm). 1 page on paper with 9 lines of text in neat secretarial hand and signature at foot. Some remnants of green wax seal, though mostly lacking. Verso blank save for the monogram of the office of the Dieci di Balìa.

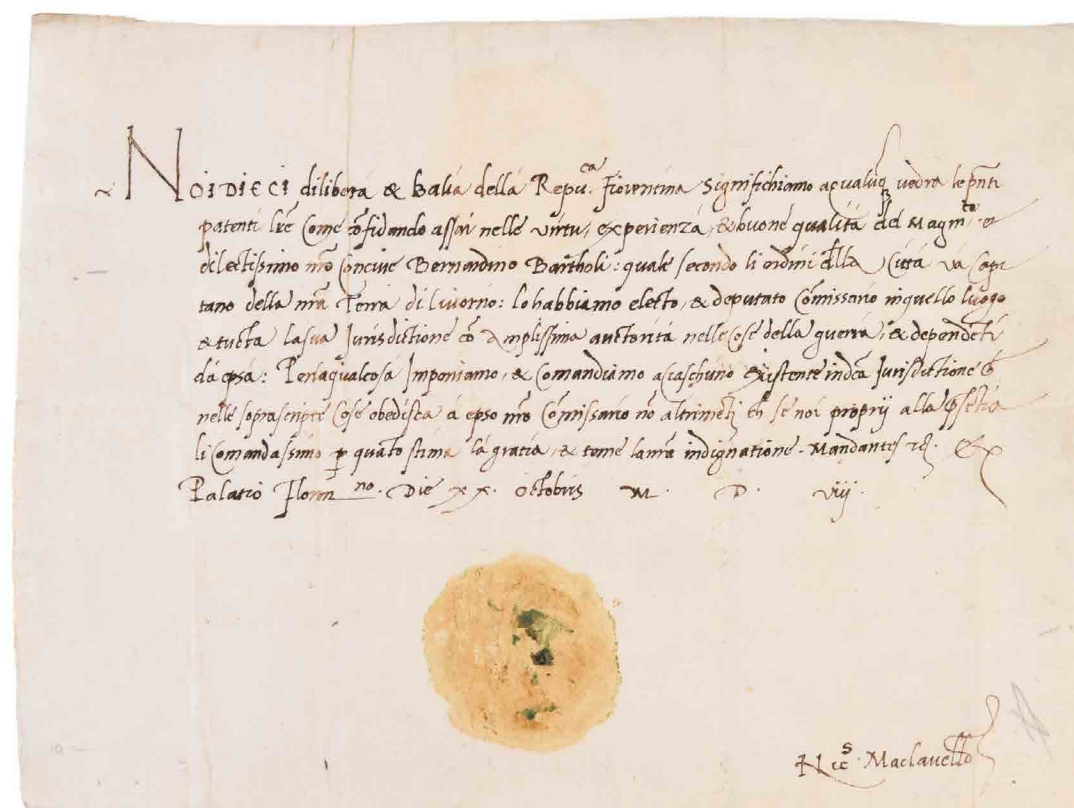
€ 48 000

Appointing Bernardino da Bartoli captain of the Tuscan territory of Livorno, for his virtue, experience and good qualities, in the name of the Ten of Florence, signed by the Florentine statesman and philosopher Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527). Written in a neat secretarial hand, this is a letter of appointment sent to Bernardino da Bartoli on behalf of the Council of War. The Dieci di Balìa came into being in 1384 and would last for over a century. The Council's responsibilities related principally to external and foreign affairs: maintaining relations and alliances with neighbouring and foreign powers; declaring and conducting war; and deploying troops, ambassadors and spies where needed.

Machiavelli signs as second chancellor to the Florentine Chancery and secretary to the Dieci di Balìa, at a time when he also served as emissary for the powerful city state, conducting appointments and executing policy decisions on behalf of the Council, in particular any actions relating to the raising or organisation of militias and local forces in the ongoing conflict with Pisa, which had declared its independence from Florence in 1494.

The complete description is available upon request.

Original documents signed by Machiavelli are surprisingly rare both at auction and in the trade. One horizontal and four vertical fold lines. Remnants of tape tabs at head of verso; minor ink corrosion. Formerly in the collection of the self-confessed "vellomaniac" Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872).



An Arabist advocating archaeological research of the Near East

49

MANGER, Samuel Hendrik.

Oratio inauguralis, de incremento philologiae sacrae ab idonea Arabiae atque Palaestinae exploratione sperando.

Franeker, Willem Coulon, 1762. Folio. With the woodcut coat of arms of Friesland on the title page. Mid-19th-century marbled wrappers.

€ 1250

First and only edition of a Latin oration delivered at the University of Franeker by Samuel Hendrik Manger (1735–1791), Arabist and specialist in Oriental languages and Hebrew antiquities, who had been appointed professor of oriental languages at the University in 1760. It shows his interest in archaeological research carried out in the Near East by means of voyages instigated by the German scholar Johann David Michaëlis. Manger thought this kind of research would herald a new age in our understanding of the scriptures.

Some minor marginal browning and a couple small marginal tears, but still in very good condition. Top of wrappers chipped. An oration on archaeology's contributions to biblical studies, in a stately presentation.

[4], 67, [1 blank] pp. *STCN*; for the author: *Biogr. lex. gesch. Ned. protest. I*, pp. 155–156; *NNBW IX*, col. 644.



A work Snouck Hurgronje did not wish to read

50

MANN, Traugott.

Der Islam einst und jetzt. Monographien zur Weltgeschichte 32. Bielefeld and Leipzig, Verlag von Velhagen & Klasing, 1914. Folio. With a folding map of the Islamic caliphates before 945 and the Ottoman Empire, 4 full-page colour plates, and numerous black and white photographs in the text. Original gold-stamped half blue and half white cloth.

€ 950

First and only edition of a history of Islam, with a remarkable handwritten note by the Dutch orientalist Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936). Published as volume 32 of the series *Monographien zur Weltgeschichte*, the work gives an overview of the history of Islam from its origins to the nineteenth century and is illustrated with numerous photographic reproductions of Islamic art, architecture, manuscripts, and people.

The present copy was apparently offered to Snouck Hurgronje in 1917, but returned by him with a handwritten note explaining why he did not wish to read it. In the note, he argues that everything written in Germany on Islam since July 1914 had been distorted by the political relationship between Germany and Turkey, and recommends only reading German works on the subject published before that date. Mann's work was apparently published after.

With a manuscript note on card by Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936), dated 19 May 1917, tipped in at the front of the work, and several ownership annotations by J. de Tombe and G. S. van Koningsveld on the recto of the first title page. The binding shows traces of use, especially at the spine ends. An occasional stain on the leaves, page 7–10 are detached, but still present. Otherwise in good condition.

[5], 159, [3] pp. WorldCat 902340384, 926020507, 636567486.

Leiden, 19 / v 1917.
Witte Singel 84a.

Walddeleg. Beer,

Het werkje van Dr. Traugott Mann is mij niet bekend, en ik ben ook niet verlangend het te lezen, daar de auteur mij wel bekend is als een jong geleerde met nog al overdeven sympathie voor al wat Mohammedaansch is. Daar komt nog bij, dat tegenwoordig al hetgeen in Duitsland over den Islam geschreven wordt, staat in het teken der politieke betrekkingen van

Duitschland en Turkije en dat het voordeel der schrijvers door die betrekkingen vervalicht worst. Wie iets bruikbaar in het Duitsch over den Islam wil lezen, moet zich bepalen tot litteratuur, die van vóór Juli 1914 dateert.

Hurgronje

Uw dw.

C. Snouck Hurgronje

Declassified CIA map of the Middle East from the early 1970s

51

[MAPS – MIDDLE EAST – CIA].

Franklin's CIA maps of the Middle East Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates the Persian Gulf and Iraq.

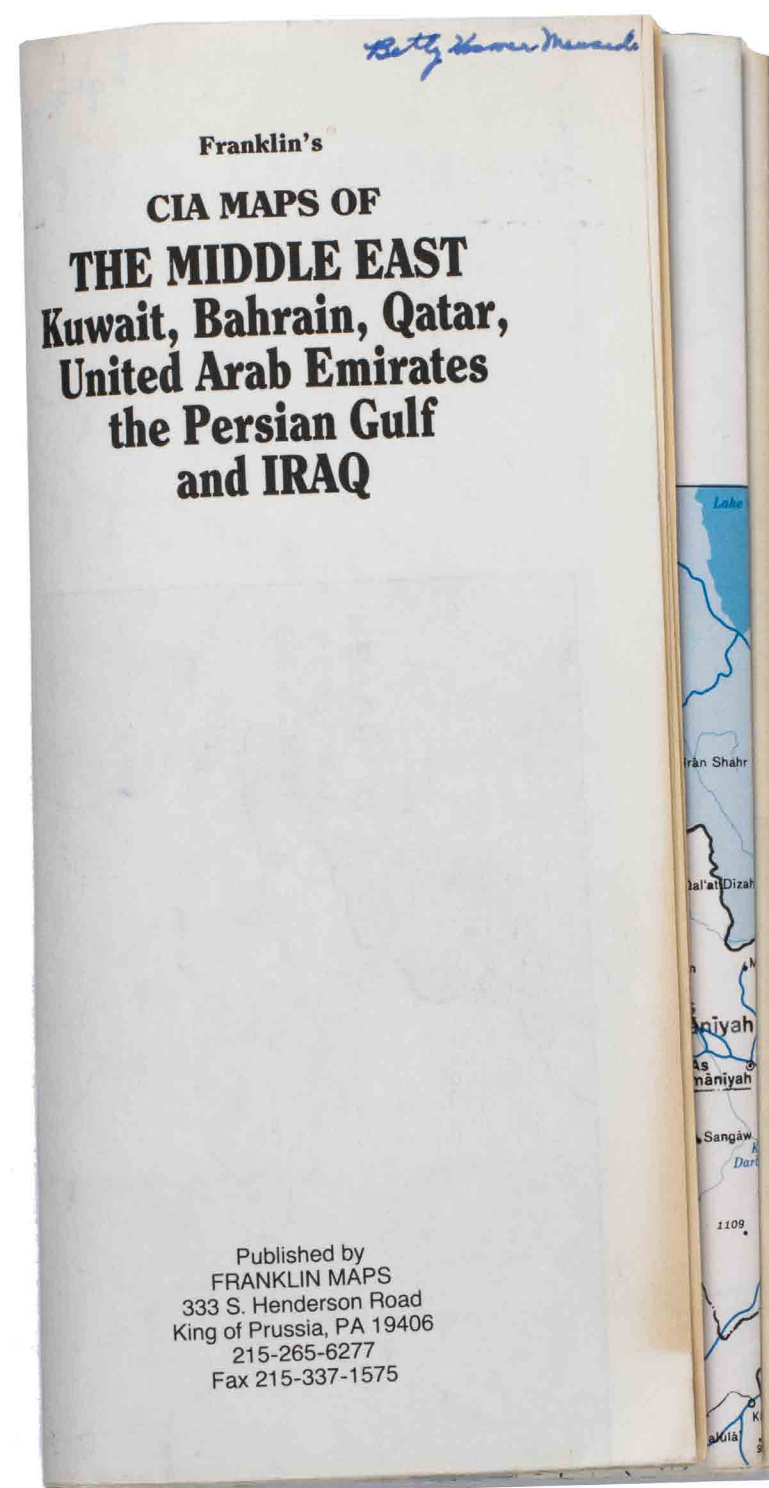
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, USA, Franklin Maps, [after 1986 (and probably before 1991)]. Ca. 87.5×114 cm. Three maps printed in colour on one large sheet of paper: one large overview map of the Middle East (also showing parts of the Soviet Union, North Africa, and Turkey) on one side, and the “title page” with two smaller maps – one of Iraq and one of the countries around the Persian Gulf – on the other side. Folded.

€ 1500

Colourful declassified CIA map of the Middle East, probably depicting the situation between January 1972, when the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was founded, and 21 August 1974, when the Treaty of Jeddah was signed. On the present map the UAE still shares a direct border with Qatar, which was no longer the case after the treaty, as it had to cede territory to Saudi Arabia. The map was likely drawn and used by the CIA because of the tensions in the region, but declassified a decade later. It is not dated, but must have been published after 1986, as the publisher changed its name from Franklin Survey Company to Franklin Maps, and moved its offices from Philadelphia to King of Prussia, PA, in 1986.

With a contemporary ownership annotation (“Betty Vomer (?) Meurade (?)”). The map is folded, with small holes in some of the areas where two folds meet. Otherwise in good condition.

Cf. for the publisher: Tedyffrin Easstown Historical Society, History Quarterly, 42–3 (Summer 2005) pp. 82–94, online via:



Notable work of travel literature

52

MILES, Samuel Barrett.

The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

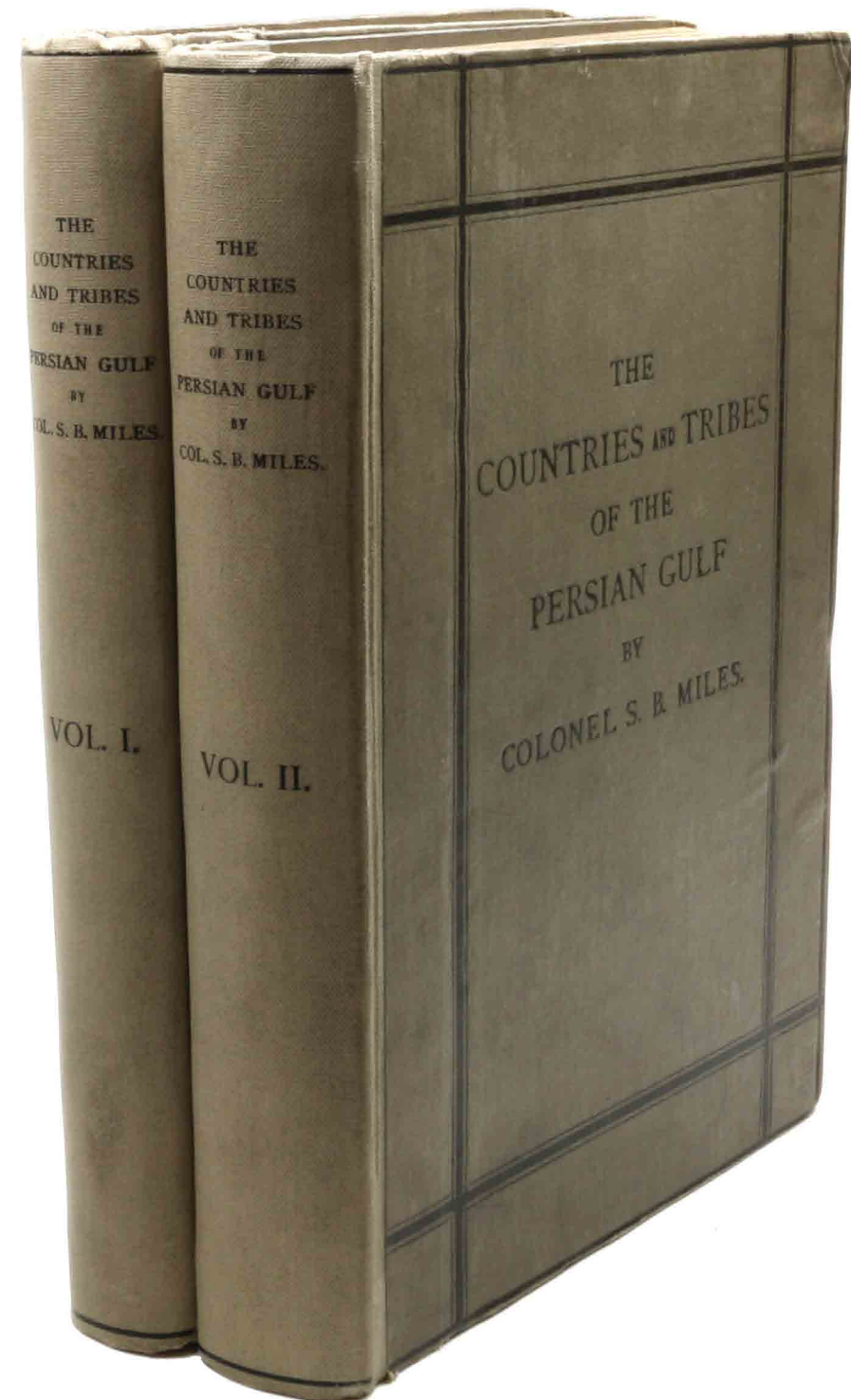
London, Harrison and Sons, 1920. 4to. 2 volumes. With frontispiece portrait and 8 photographic plates. Contemporary stamped cloth with cover and spine titles.

€ 35 000

Second printing of the equally scarce 1919 first edition of this notable work of travel literature by the British Army officer S. B. Miles, who served as a diplomat in various Arabic-speaking countries, notably Oman, which he came to know better than any other European of the time. His intent to revise the notes he had "jotted down on odd bits of paper as he rode through the desert on his camel" (Preface) was rendered impossible due to his failing eyesight. Five years after his death his widow decided to publish the manuscript as she found it, enriching it with Miles's travelogue of Mesopotamia as well as an index. The work includes the political and economic history of Oman and the Gulf as well as the history and geography of Dhofar, Arab tribes, and pearl fishing. The plates show the forts at Bahila, Yabreen, and Rostak, as well as the house of Seyyid Hamed Bin Azzar at Rostak, a group of locals, and date palms, while the frontispiece depicts Miles resting in a chair wearing his sunglasses.

Binding slightly rubbed and soiled, cockling to upper cover of vol. 2, rebaked. A good copy of this popular work that saw re-issues in 1966 and 1994.

[12], 264 pp. [4], 265-643 pp., final blank. *Cf. Ghani 250 (1966 reprint only).*



With the rare atlas volume

53

MORSI, Abdullah Muhammad.

Dawlatu al-amarat al-arabiata al-mutahidata wa-jiranuha [The United Arab Emirates and their neighbours]. (With:) Shajarat nasab al- a ilat al-hakimah wa-al-khara it [Family trees of the ruling families and maps].

(Kuwait, Dar al-Qalam, 1981). 4to (20.4 × 28 cm). With a colour portrait frontispiece of H.H. Sheikh Zayed and several black-and-white photographic illustrations in the text. Contemporary leatherette with giltstamped title to cover and spine. Includes the genealogical atlas volume with 10 colour-printed folding plates, stored in the original leatherette portfolio with giltstamped cover-title.

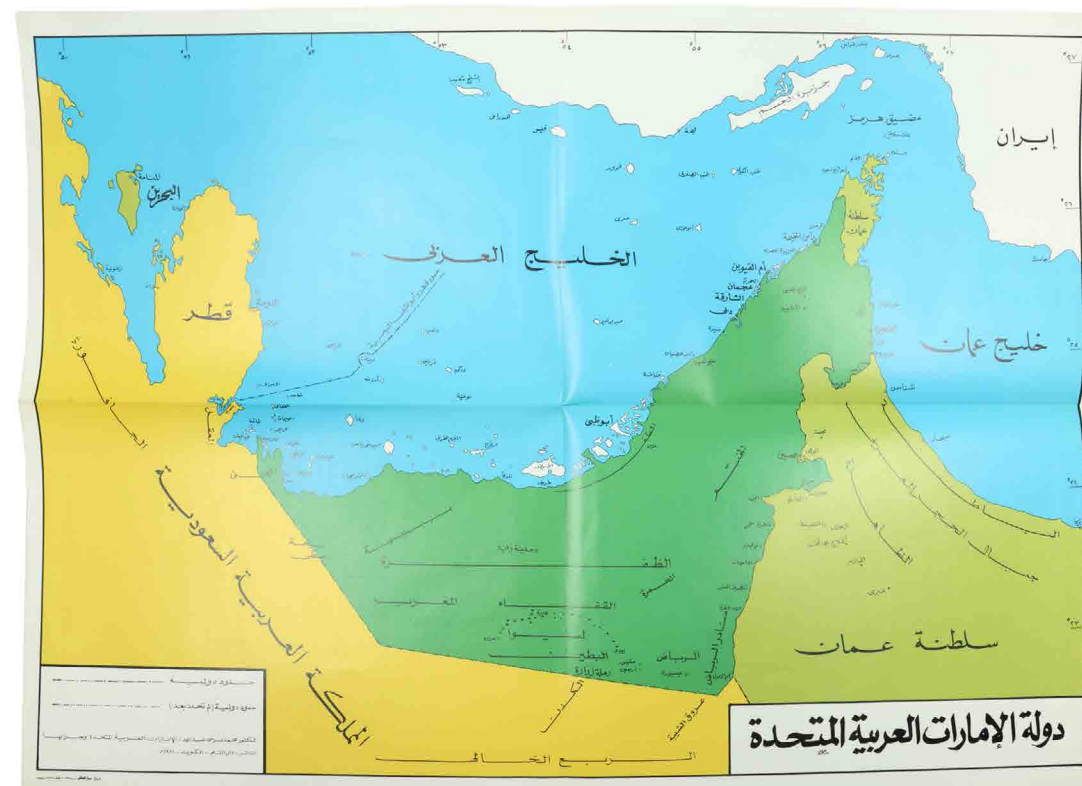
€ 3 500

First edition. A history of international relations of the United Arab Emirates, addressing British interests as well as relations with Iran, Oman and Saudi Arabia, border conflicts, oil interests, and the role of the Emirates during both World Wars. Much rarer than the modern history of the UAE prepared by the same author in 1978.

Includes the rare supplement, which provides genealogies of the ruling families of the UAE: Al Nahyan, Al Maktoum, Al Qasimi, Al Bu Kharabian, Al Mualla, and Al Sharqi. Further includes maps of the Liwa, al-Ain and al-Buraimi regions, a map of developments in the western border issue, a map of the Trucial States borders in the 1950s, and a general map of the United Arab Emirates.

Two Arabic ownership inscriptions to flyleaves. Corners somewhat bumped; hinges damaged; dust jacket somewhat worn around the edges. Interior and charts in excellent condition.

488, [2] pp. *WorldCat* 1227837178, 17059328.



Illustrated biography of the Prophet, together with prophecies concerning the fall of the Ottoman Empire

54

[MUHAMMAD].

Historie, van den oorspronck, geslacht, geboorte, opvoedinge, en leere des grooten valschen propheet Mahomets ...

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1627.

With: (2) [PROPHECIES – OTTOMAN EMPIRE]. Prophetien ...

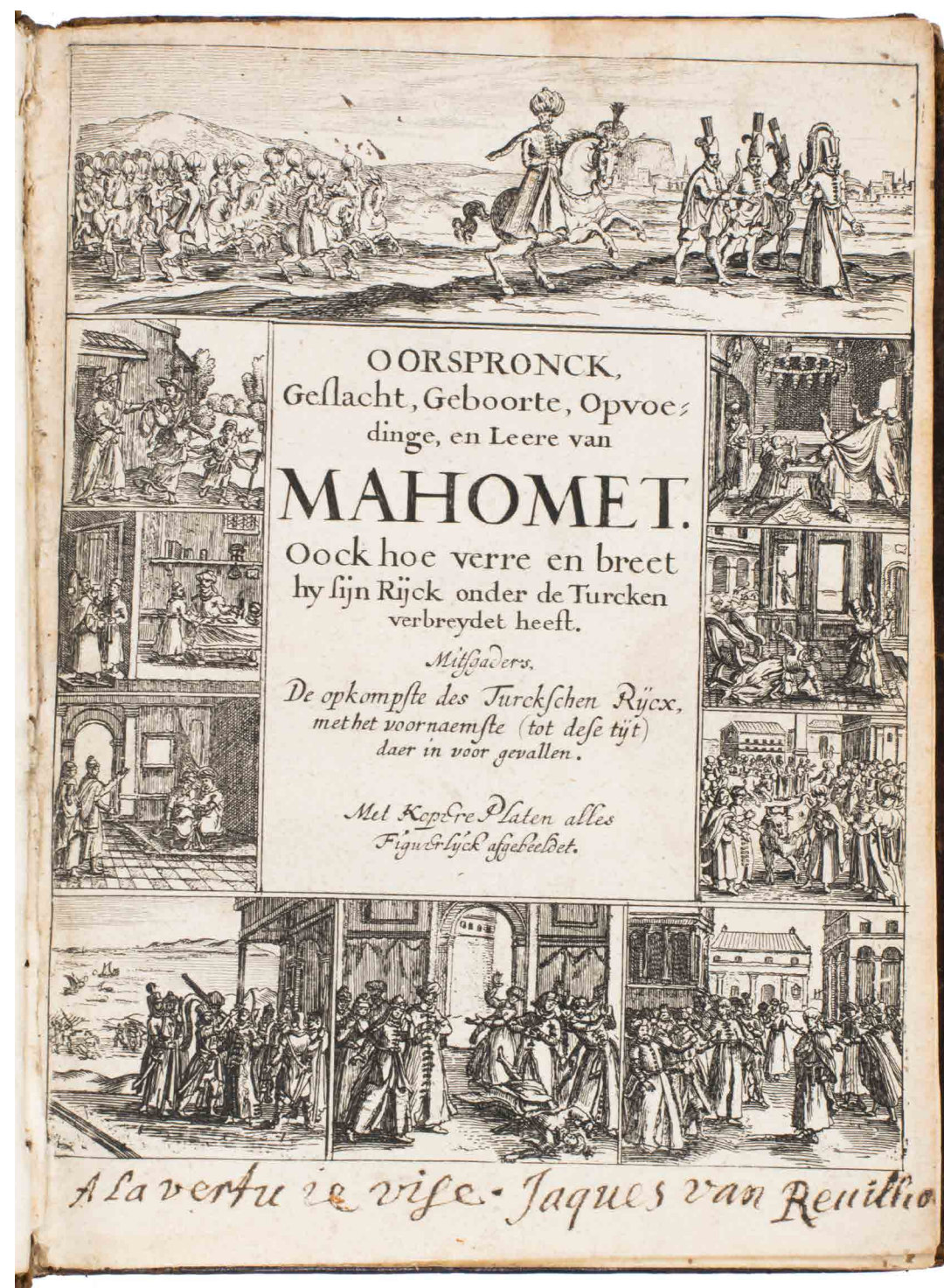
Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1627. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. Ad 1 with an engraved title page and nine engraved De Bry illustrations. Further with a small ornament on the title page and several woodcut decorated initials. Ad 2 with a large woodcut on the title page, and 16 engravings in the text. Each plate is followed by an epigram and explanation. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine with the title lettered in gold.

€ 3 500

First edition of a beautifully illustrated biography of the Prophet Muhammad, here together with the first edition of the *Prophetien*, an illustrated work concerning the prophecy of the decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire. Both works were published separately by Broer Jansz. in Amsterdam in 1627, but can often be found together. The works are based on the *Acta Mehmeti* and *Vaticinia. Severi et Leonis in Oriente* ... published by the De Bry brothers in 1597. Ad 2: First Dutch edition of the divinations of the Byzantine Emperors Severus (probably Lucius Septimius Severus, 145–211 CE) and Leo VI the Wise (866–912 CE) on the fall of the Ottoman Empire in the 17th century. The 16 engravings are after the illustrations in the Codex of the Oracula of Leo Sapiens in the Amsterdam University Library (MS 16).

With a bookplate on the front pastedown, manuscript annotations on the front pastedown, the first flyleaf, and the engraved title. The binding shows some signs of wear, mainly around the edges and corners of the boards. Further with a large tear in leaf 3*4 of ad 1, slightly affecting the text, slightly browned throughout, occasional marginal stains. Otherwise in good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [4], 119, [1 blank]; [1], [1 blank], [2], 41, [2], [1 blank] pp. Ad 1: STCN 841466750; ad 2: Knuttel 3725; STCN 841466505; USTC 1029656; Waller, no. 1389;



The earliest highway system and oil fields

55

MUSTAFA, Ezzedin Ibrahim and Abdullah Muhammad MORSI.

Dawlat al-Imarat al-'Araabiyah al-Muttahidah [United Arab Emirates].

[Maidenhead &] Abu Dhabi, [Fairey Surveys Ltd. &] Centre for Documentation and Research, Ministry of Presidential Affairs, 1973. Colour-printed map, 79 × 118.1 cm. Scale 1:750,000. In Arabic. Folded in original printed cover, 24.9 × 17.9 cm.

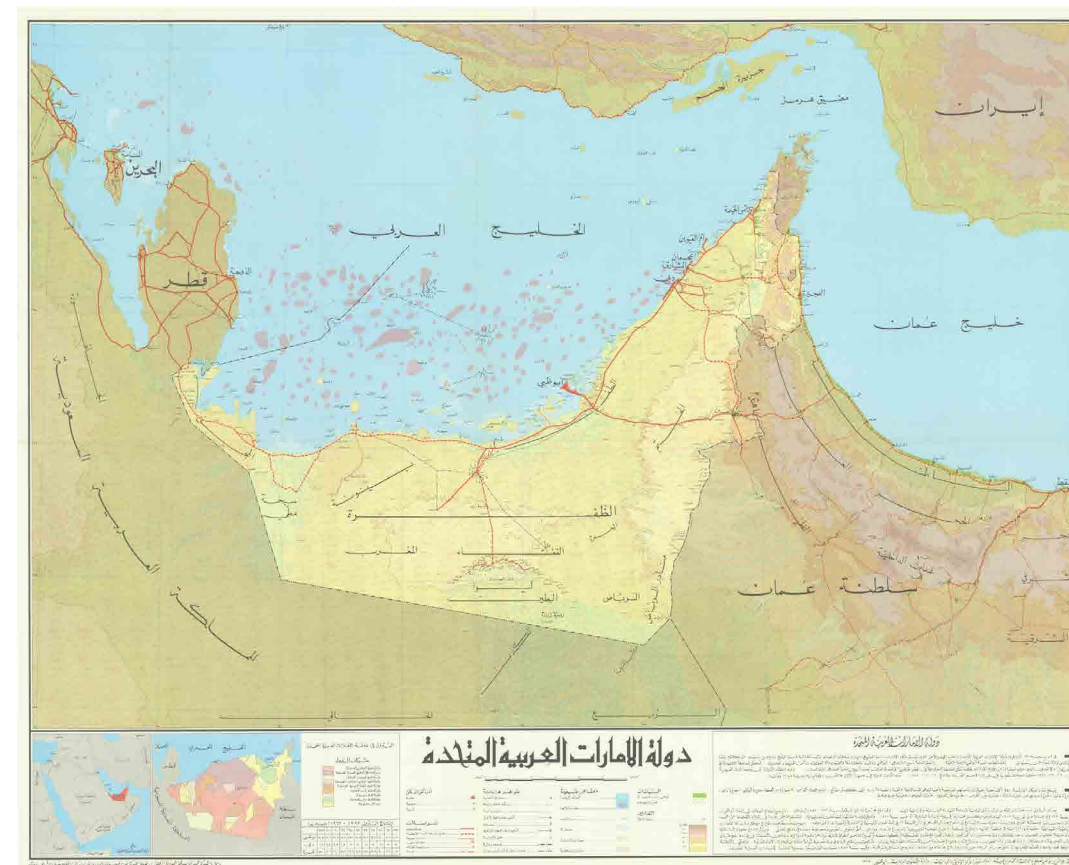
€ 20 000

The first and hitherto most detailed map of the newly-formed United Arab Emirates, showing the undefined border with Saudi Arabia and the early border with Oman, each later to be contested, and featuring the earliest highway system and oil fields and pipelines. In the Gulf, all UAE pearling fields are highlighted in pink. Also marked are the crucial seaports at Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, and Ras Al Khaimah, and the Liwa villages, the ancestral homeland of the Al Nahyan royal family of Abu Dhabi. Includes a table of oil production through 1972 and a small inset map of the concessions of oil companies, including Pan Ocean, Middle East, Abu Dhabi, Philips, and Bandaq Oil Companies, Dubai Petroleum Company, and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. An English version of the same map appeared in the same year.

While the English version of Morsi's map is recorded in 11 copies, WorldCat locates only two copies copy of the present Arabic issue (Duke and Exeter University). Another more common, reduced-format version of the same was published the following year, in 1974.

Original folder bears a stamp in Arabic mentioning that the border amendments with the KSA from 1974 "do not appear on this map, which was prepared in 1973". In excellent condition. A fantastic record of a newly-born country and the state of its infrastructure and oil industry at the time of unification.

WorldCat 1088534308.



The newly founded Union: pearl fisheries and oil fields

56

MUSTAFA, Ezzedin Ibrahim and Abdullah Muhammad MORSI.

Oil in United Arab Emirates.

Maidenhead / Abu Dhabi, Fairey Surveys Ltd. / Centre for Documentation and Research, Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, [1973].

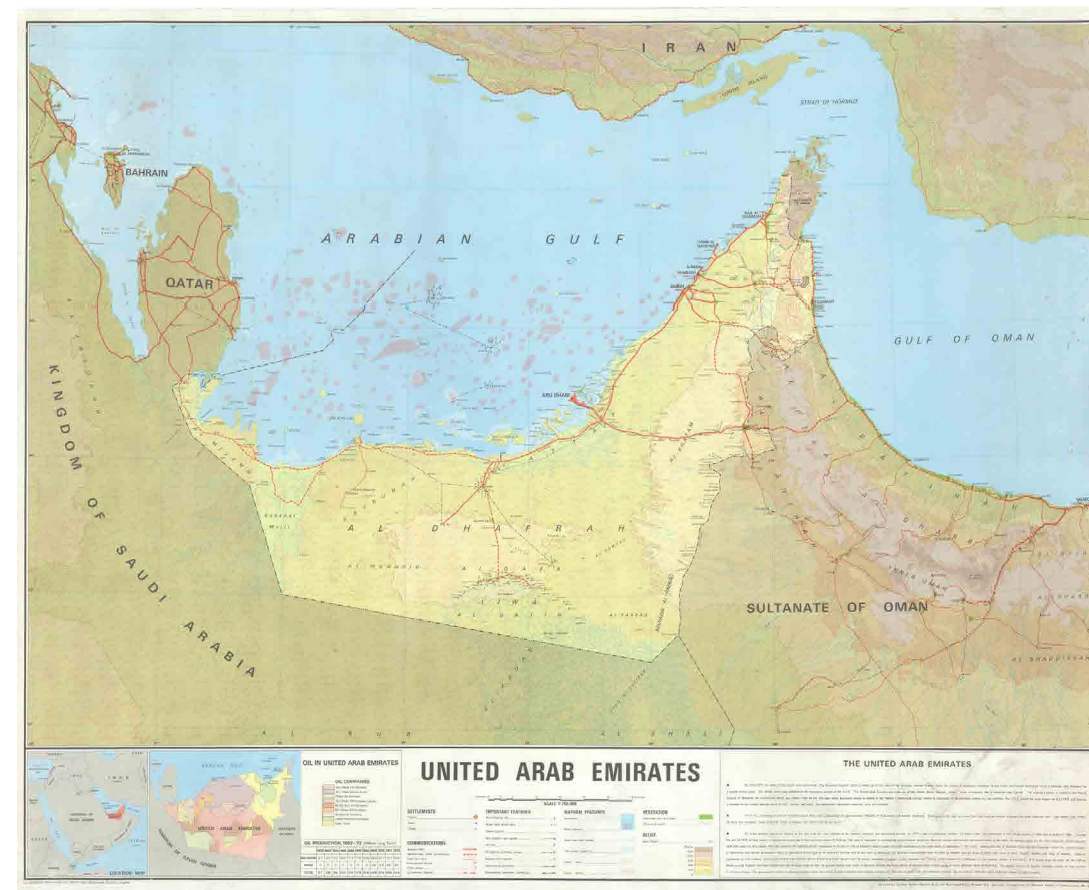
Colour-printed map, 96.2 × 119.2 cm. Scale 1:750,000.

€ 30 000

The hitherto most detailed map of the newly formed United Arab Emirates, showing the undefined border with Saudi Arabia and the early border with Oman, each to be later contested, and featuring the earliest highway system and oil fields and pipelines. In the Gulf all of the UAE's pearling fields are highlighted in pink. Also marked are the crucial seaports at Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, and Ras Al Khaimah, and the Liwa villages, the ancestral homeland of the Al Nahyan royal family of Abu Dhabi. Included is a table of oil production through 1972 and a small inset map of the concessions of oil companies, including Pan Ocean, Middle East, Abu Dhabi, Philips, and Bandaq Oil Companies, Dubai Petroleum Company, and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. A fantastic record of a newly born country and the state of its infrastructure and oil industry at the time of unification.

Light wear, professionally reinforced and rebacked. Rare.

WorldCat 5403061.



Kharg Island

57 NAJJAR, Mustafa Abd al-Qadir al- and Muhammad Wasfi Abu MUGHLI.

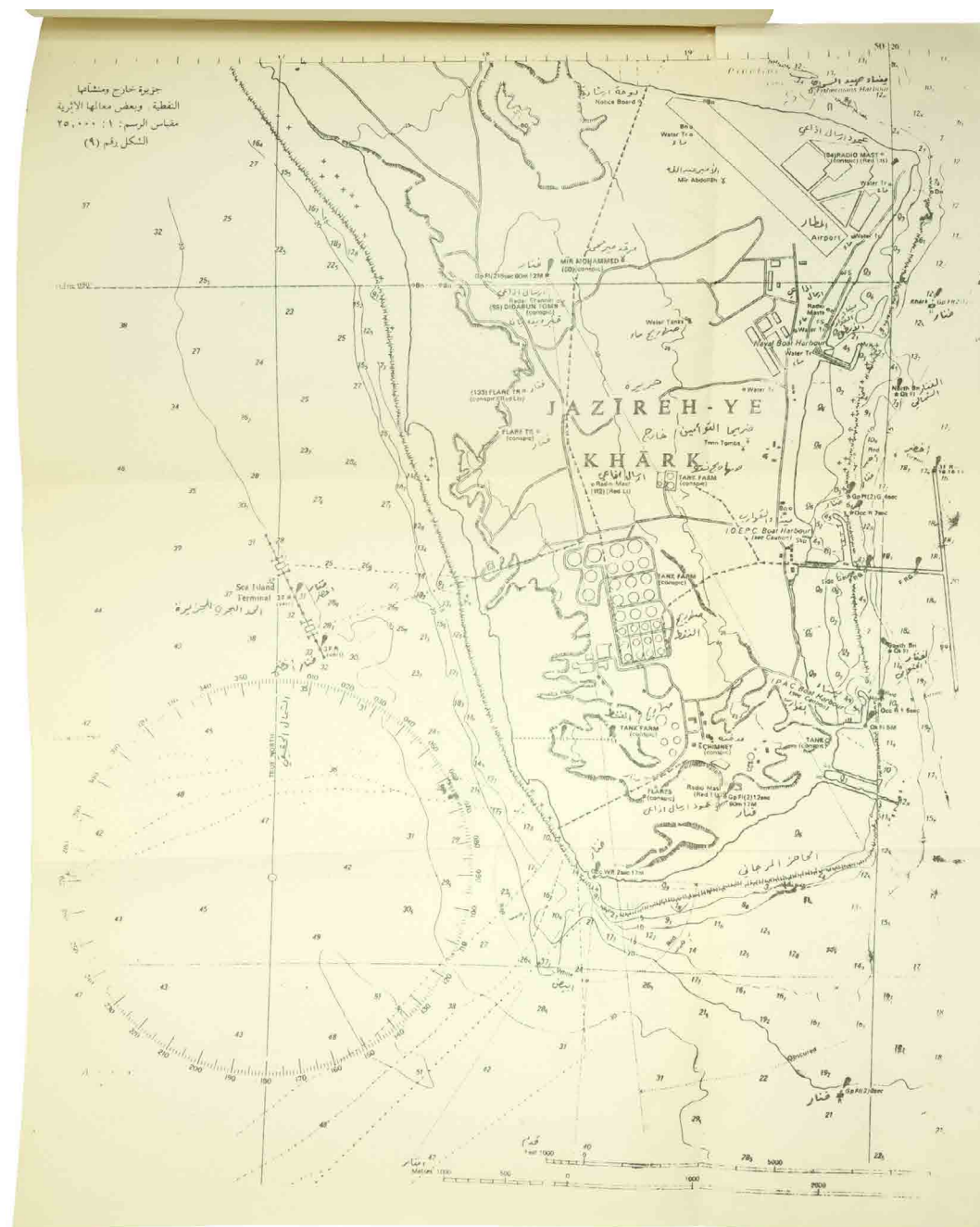
Jazeeraat Kharj Min Juzur Al Khaleej Al Arabi. Kharj Island. An Island in the Arab Gulf.

Iraq, General Directorate of Centres and Academic Organisations Concerning Arab Gulf and Arabian Peninsula Studies, 1983. 4to (16.8 × 23 cm). Illustrated throughout with halftone photographs, archaeological illustrations, tables, and 4 folding maps. Original printed wrappers.

€ 1500

First edition. An Iraqi publication devoted to Kharg Island, issued during the Iran-Iraq War and reflecting the Ba'ath regime's territorial and historical narrative. The study combines geography, geology, archaeology, history, demography, economy, and petroleum infrastructure with an explicit political argument supporting the designation "Arab Gulf" and treating Kharg as part of the Arab historical sphere. Chapters cover the island's physical geography, population, archaeological remains, strategic and economic importance, oil installations, transport, fisheries, and the effects of the Iran-Iraq War. Insignificant edge flaws to one map; generally in good condition.

124, [4] pp. WorldCat 1557916650, 1103723695.



Travel adventures in the Holy Land, beautifully bound by Bozerian

58

NAU, Michel.

Voyage nouveau de la Terre-Sainte ...

Paris, Andre Pralard, 1702. 12°. Woodcut printer's device and several woodcut headings and endings. 2 bookplates on silk inner side and first leaf. 19th-century red morocco, gold-tooled spine, gilt bordered dentelles, inside boards lined with silk and gilt inside dentelles and gilt edges, signed "P. BOZERIAN".

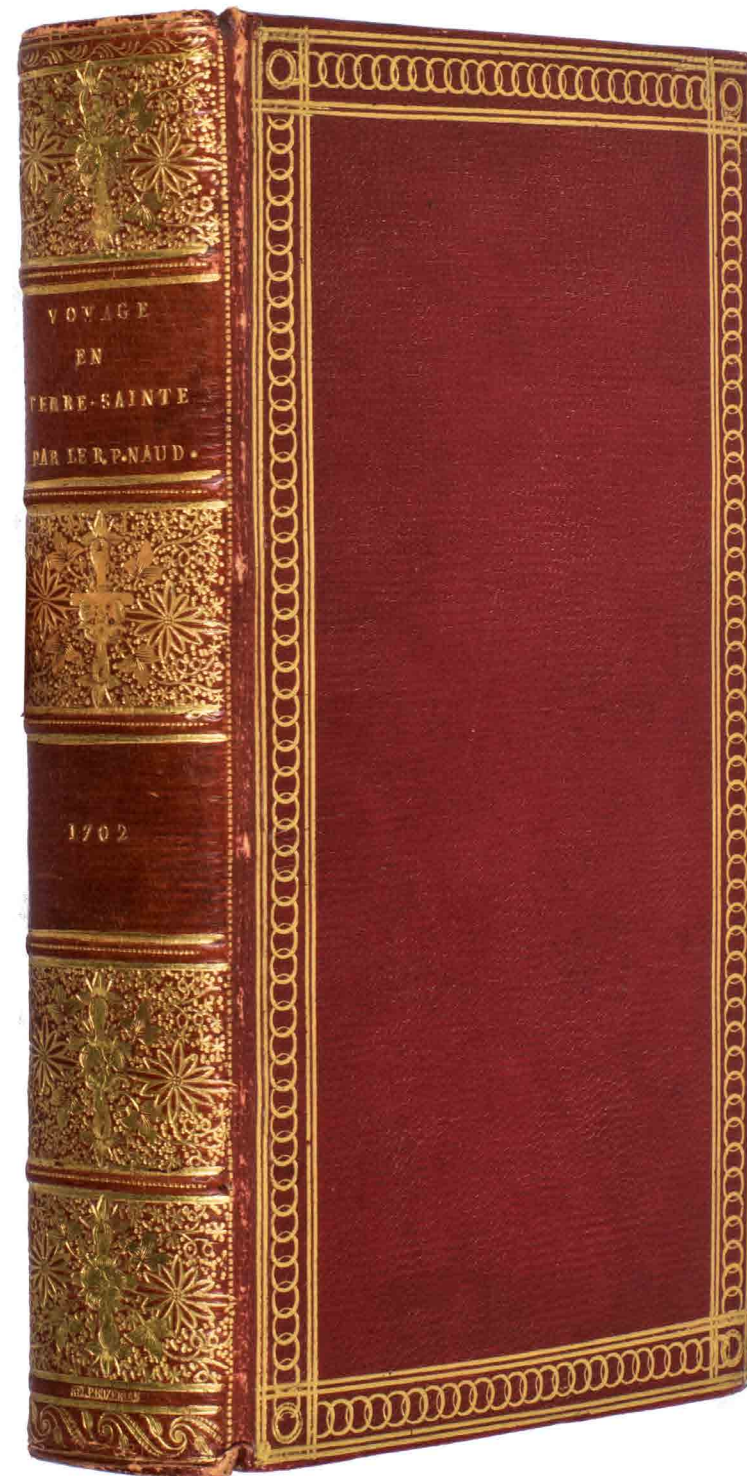
€ 2 500

Second edition of Michel Nau's (1633–1683) account of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, preserved in a handsome signed Bozerian binding. Combining first-hand travel observations with religious reflection, the work was intended both as a guide to the sacred sites of Palestine and as a devotional companion for Christian readers.

Nau, a French ecclesiastic, undertook his journey to the Holy Land after completing his novitiate. His narrative offers detailed descriptions of the churches, monasteries, and other places associated with the life of Christ, while also recording the customs, landscapes, and experiences encountered during his travels. Throughout the work, Nau enriches his account with historical and biblical commentary intended to illuminate the Scriptures, together with spiritual reflections designed to deepen the reader's understanding and love of Christ.

The present work is especially notable for its elegant contemporary binding, signed "P. Bozerian". The binder was probably related to the celebrated Parisian bookbinders Jean-Claude Bozérien and François Bozérien, who ranked among the foremost French binders of the First Empire and both worked for Napoleon. Jean-Claude Bozérien was awarded the gold medal for bookbinding at the Paris Exhibition of 1801 and also enjoyed a distinguished career as a publisher and bookseller. The Bozérien workshop is widely regarded as one of the finest French binderies of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In very good condition.

[20], 661, [3] pp. *De Backer-Sommervogel V, 1595; not in USTC.*



The first independent gemological book by a British author, including gems in the Arabian Peninsula

59

NICOLS, Thomas.

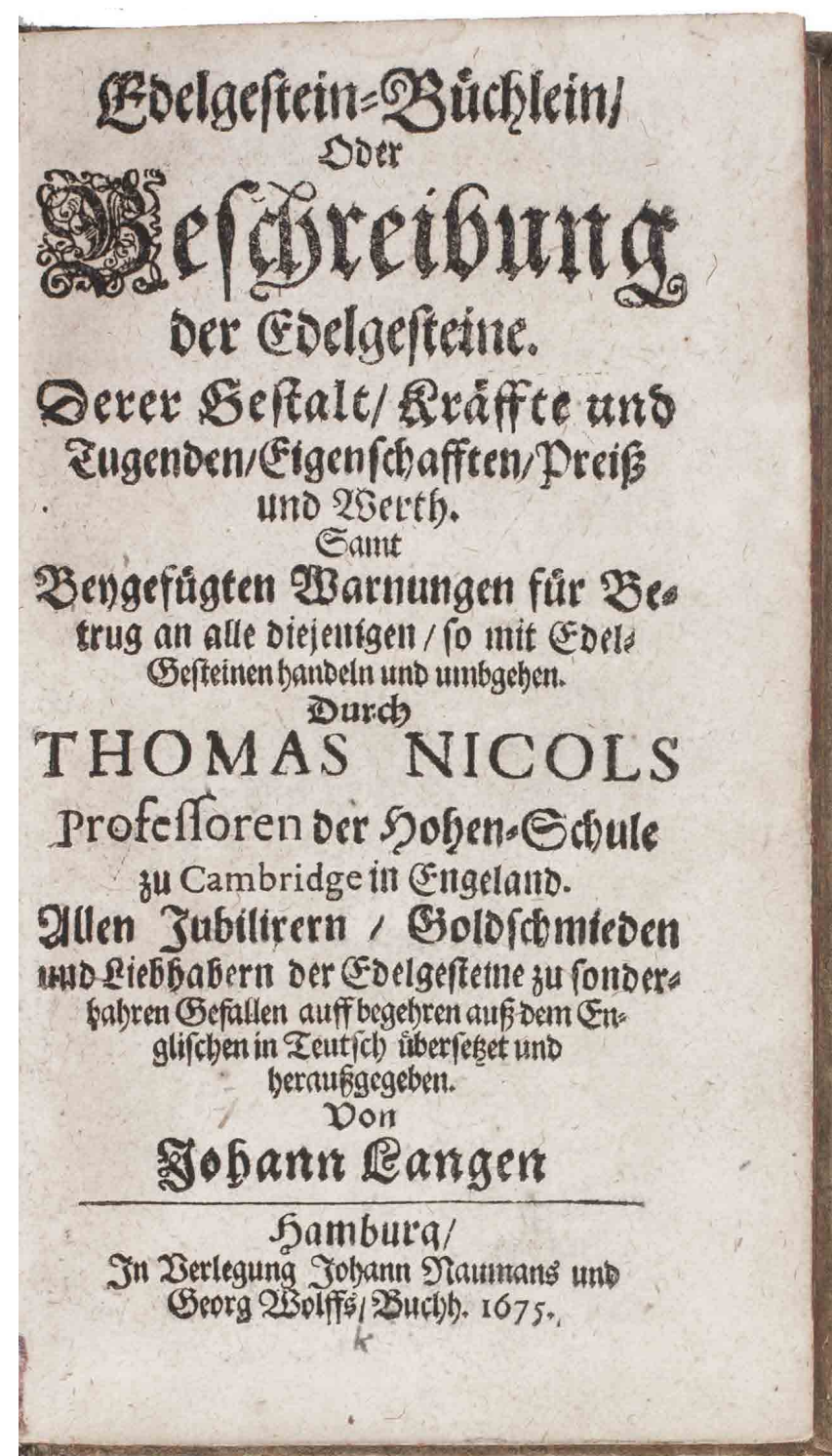
Edelgestein-Büchlein, oder Beschreibung der Edelgesteine ...
Hamburg, Johann Naumanns and Georg Wolff, 1675. 8°. Paper covered
vellum, marbled endpapers.

€ 1750

First edition of the German translation of *A lapidary*, first published in English in 1652 and compiled by Thomas Nicols: "the first independent gemological book by a British author ... based firmly upon Boetius de Boodt" (Sinkankas). Nicols lists all the true gems, but also covers fossils, coral, pearls, amber, etc. For each he discusses the forms, appearance, properties (diligently but somewhat sceptically reporting magical, mystical and medical claims), origins, classification, uses, prices, engraving on gems, etc. For pearls he informs us that "the best are found in the Persian Gulf" (English edition), especially near what is now called the Strait of Hormuz (Ormus). "By now the pearl sources of the Gulf, and most particularly Bahrain and Julfar, were very well known to European travellers, scientists and jewellers, who frequently named them as producing the best pearls. One of the most interesting and poetic of such observations is given by the English gemmologist Thomas Nicols in his *Lapidary* of 1652: ... If all the world were but one ring, Ormus should the Union bring. ... the reference to the Union is a pun, combining a Latin term for pearl, unio, with the joining of the two ends of the ring at the gem" (Carter). Nicols also mentions several other spots in the Arabian Peninsula and Egypt where various gems can be found. Nicols makes an intelligent synthesis of the earlier literature, as well as original contributions primarily in practical aspects related to jewellery, such as enhancing stones with reflective foils or dyestuffs, hardening softer stones, and the related subjects of falsification and adulteration. The 48 page introduction is followed by 89 numbered chapters each devoted to one kind of stone. This translation was already rare by 1727 and regarded as an important book. A second edition appeared in 1734.

Browned throughout, otherwise a good copy.

[16], 249, [7] pp. Carter, *Sea of Pearls*, p. 92; Ferguson, *Bib. Chem.* II, p. 138 note; Sinkankas 4757; VD 17, 3:302273B; cf. Hoover 610 & 611 (English editions); Ward 1656 (1653 English edition).



Sultan Qaboos bin Said's second National Day speech

60

[OMAN]. Qaboos bin Said, Sultan.

Nass al-kalimah al-samiyah allati alqaha hadrat sahib al-jalalah al-sultan Qaboos bin Said sultan Oman fi al-ard al-askari alladhi aqamatuhu quwwat al-sultan al-musallahah ala mudarraaj matar Bayt al-Falaj bimunasabat al-ihlifalat bi-l-id al-watani al-thani.

Muscat, al-Matbaah al-Sultaniyyah, 1972. 4to (17× 22.5 cm). Original green printed wrappers. Stapled.

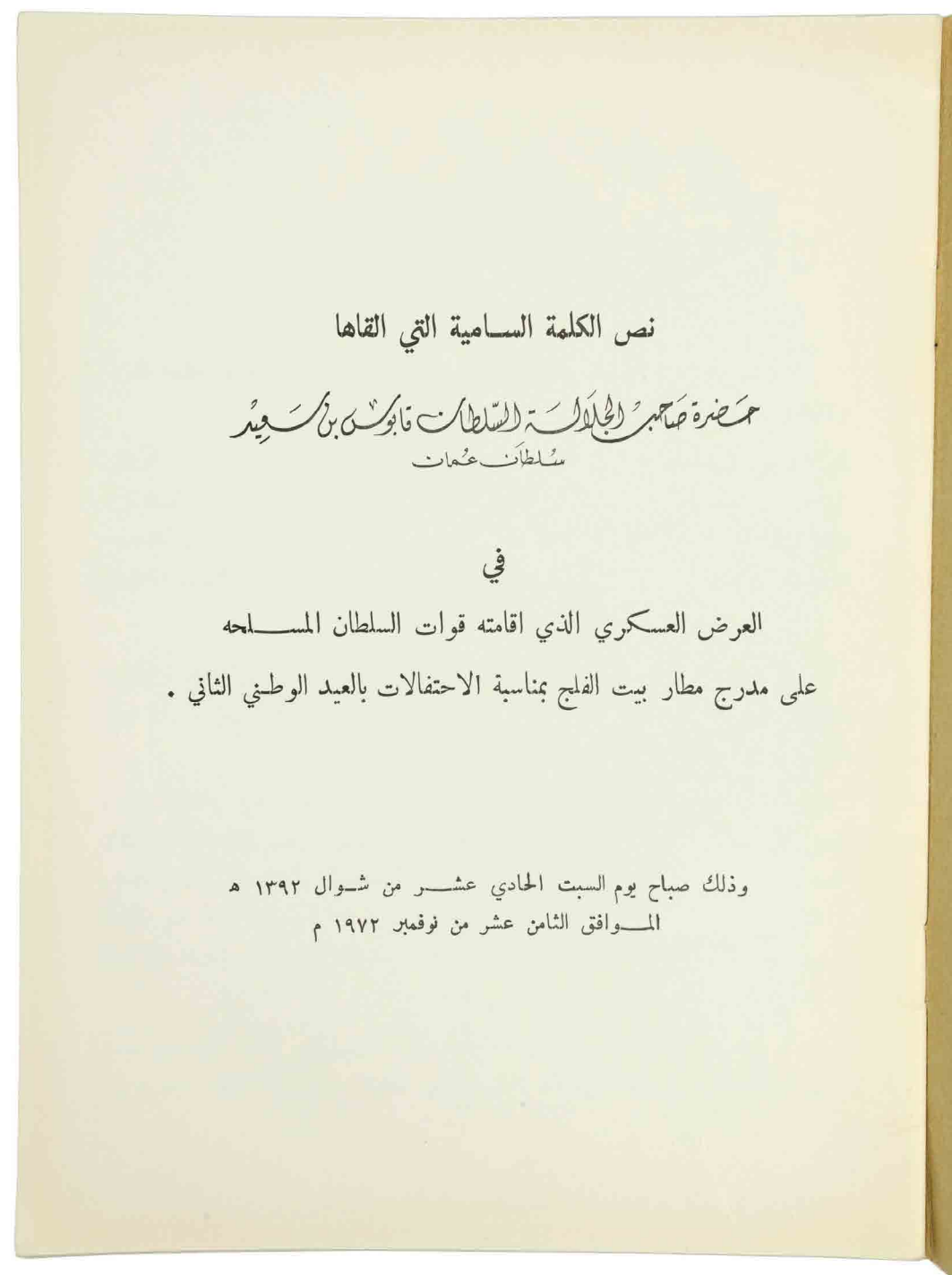
€ 950

Official printing of Sultan Qaboos bin Said's second National Day speech, issued for the military parade at Bayt al-Falaj airport, The full title reads "Text of the sublime speech delivered by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman, at the military display staged by the Sultan's Armed Forces on the runway of Bayt al-Falaj Airport on the occasion of the celebrations of the Second National Day".

The address belongs to the foundational phase of Qaboos's rule and presents a concise state programme for the new Oman, moving from national dignity and military consolidation to education, health care, roads, ports, aviation, land distribution, and administrative reform. Rather than a merely commemorative text, it defines governmental priorities in the language of renewal and institution-building. The speech links the symbolism of the National Day celebrations to a wider programme of reconstruction, stressing that public festivities should serve as a pause within an ongoing national effort. It thus reflects the rhetoric through which the early Qaboos state articulated legitimacy, development, and civic participation.

Printed on good paper, in excellent state of preservation.

[2], 14 pp. *Not in WorldCat.*



One of the first accounts of a Spanish Muslim's journey to Mecca

61

PAÑO Y RUATA, Mariano de.

Las coplas del peregrino de Puey Monçón viaje á la Meca en el siglo XVI.

Zaragoza, Comas Hermanos, 1897. 8°. With a facsimile of one page of the Arabic manuscript, a photographic view of the Kaaba, a double-page map and at the end a list of the books available in the Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana. Contemporary black half sheepskin, letterpress title-label on spine.

€ 2 500

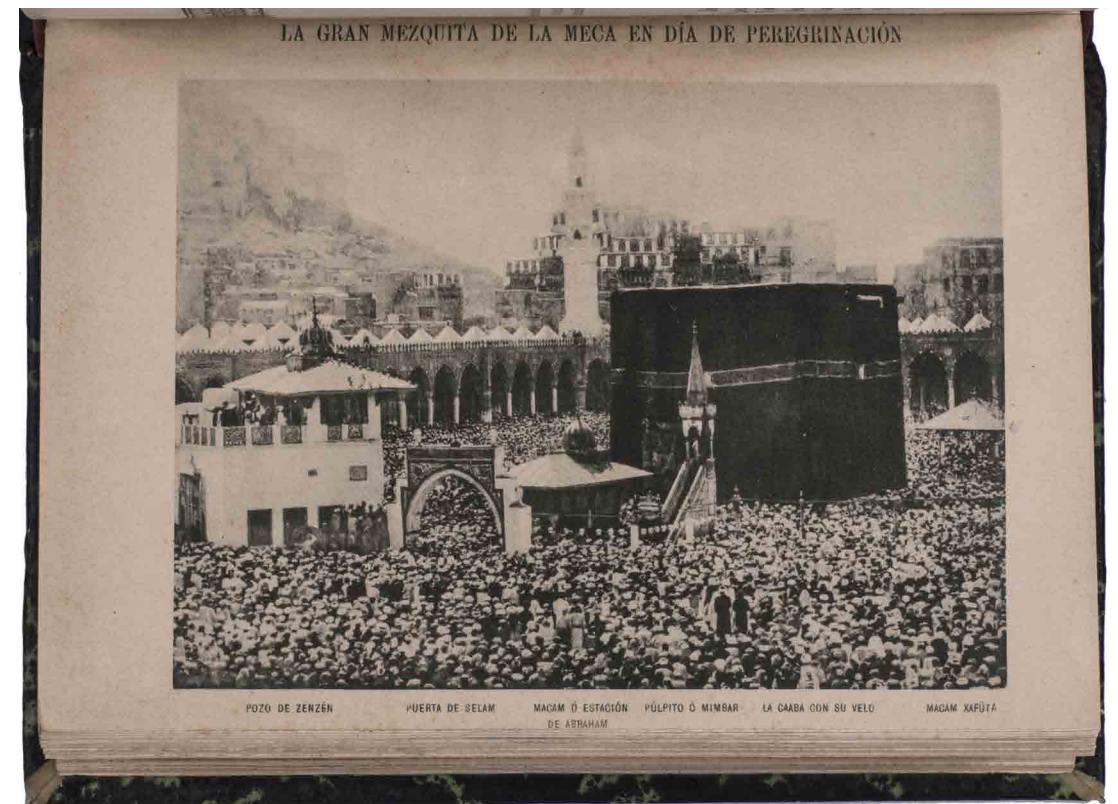
First edition of a transcript of one of the first accounts of a Spanish Muslim's journey to Mecca and Medina in the 16th century, edited by the prolific and widely-interested scholar Mariano de Paño y Ruata (1847–1948) and with an introduction by the Arabist Eduardo Saavedra (1829–1912). The manuscript was originally written in Aljamiado, a technique for using Arabic script for transcribing European languages and only discovered by the end of the 19th century.

It is the narrative of authentic Muslim throughout the Mediterranean in pilgrimage to Mecca, in either the second half of the 16th century or the beginning of the 17th. The narrative often is elevated to poetry, which is combined with a faithful and detailed account of the voyage.

He visited Hammamet, Hergla, Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia, Sfax, Mahres and Djerba; from the later he continued through the Gulf of Sirte or Sidra, facing a storm, then proceeded to the Kingdom of Montebarca. From there on to Cairo and Bercat-Alhach, Sinai and Yedda, before reaching Mecca and Medina.

The first and last leaf slightly foxed and the spine label a bit worn, but otherwise in very good condition.

XLVI, [2], 303, [1 blank]; [8] pp. CCPB000169905–9; Palau 211513.



Late-Trucial era survey of Abu Dhabi and the Coast of Oman

62

PENELON, K. G. and Muhammad Amin Abd ALLAH (translator).

Abu Dhabi wa-sahil Uman fi mawkib al-tatawwur [Abu Dhabi and the Coast of Oman in the Process of Development].

No place, (Dar al-Hana, 1969). 4to. With several black-and-white photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers.

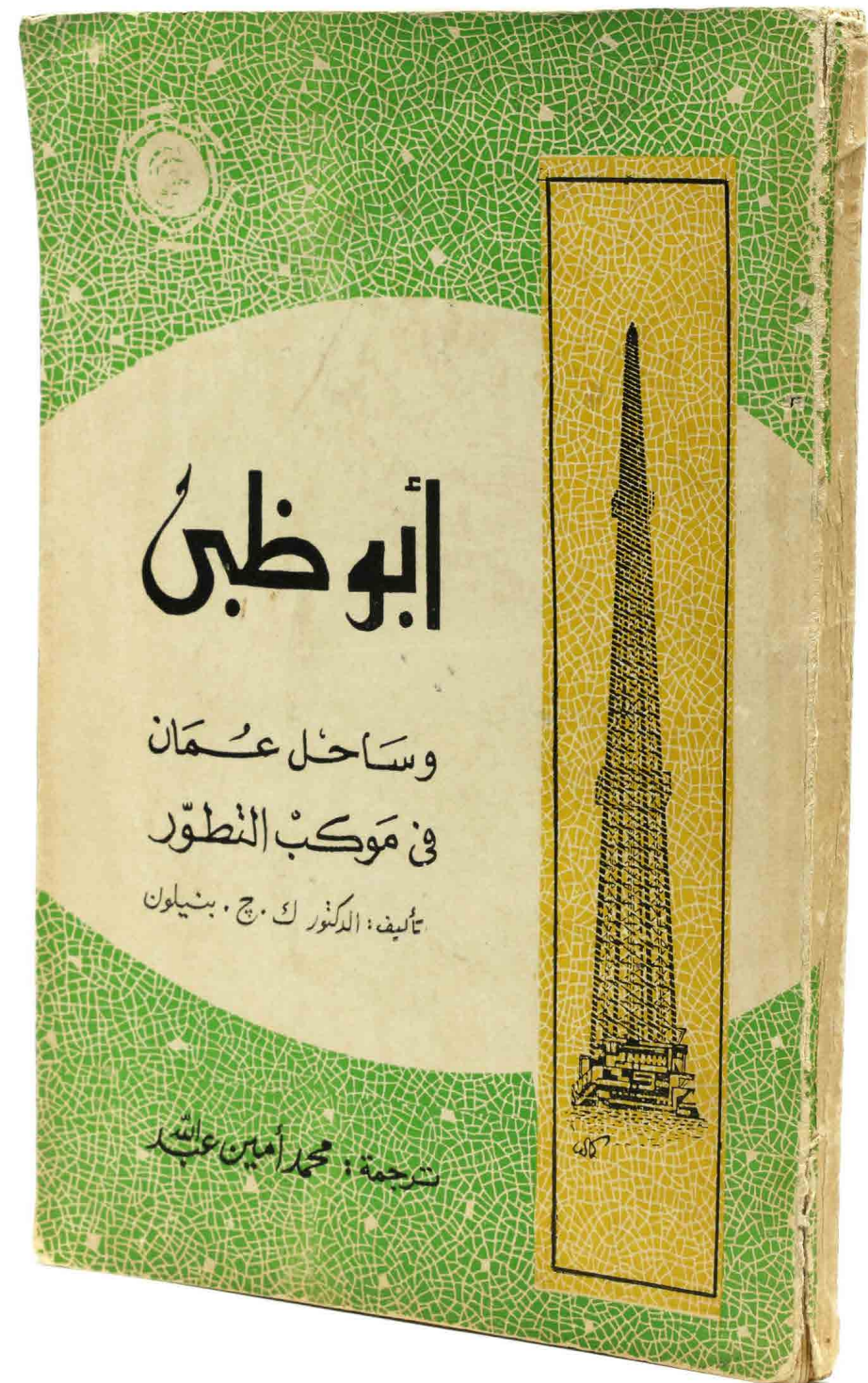
€ 2 500

Early Arabic edition of Penelon's survey of Abu Dhabi and the Coast of Oman, reflecting regional perspectives at the close of the Trucial States era. Presents a concise historical and geographical overview alongside an appraisal of contemporary development policies, infrastructure, and economic change in Abu Dhabi and along the Gulf of Oman littoral.

The work appears to have circulated as a compact handbook for officials and readers interested in the emirate's rapid transformation on the eve of federation. It reappeared in a newly issued edition (Damascus 2023), underscoring its continued documentary value for the historiography of Abu Dhabi's modernisation.

Spine worn; covers slightly soiled; a smudge to p. 8; otherwise very well preserved.

127, [1] pp.



Two very rare peace treaties between Russia and the Safavid Empire

63

PETER II, Tsar and Shah ASHRAF.

[Title in Russian followed on the same page by:] Tractat, zwischen dem russischen Reich und dem Sultan Eschref ...

St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1729.

With: (2) ANNA, Tsarina and Shah TAHMASP II. [Title in Russian followed on the same page by:] Tractat, so zwischen Ihro Kayserl. Majest. von allen Reussen und des persischen Schachs Majest. ...

St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1732. Two treaties between Russia and the Safavid Empire in Russian and German in 2 parallel columns. Small 2° (27.5 × 19.5 cm). Disbound.

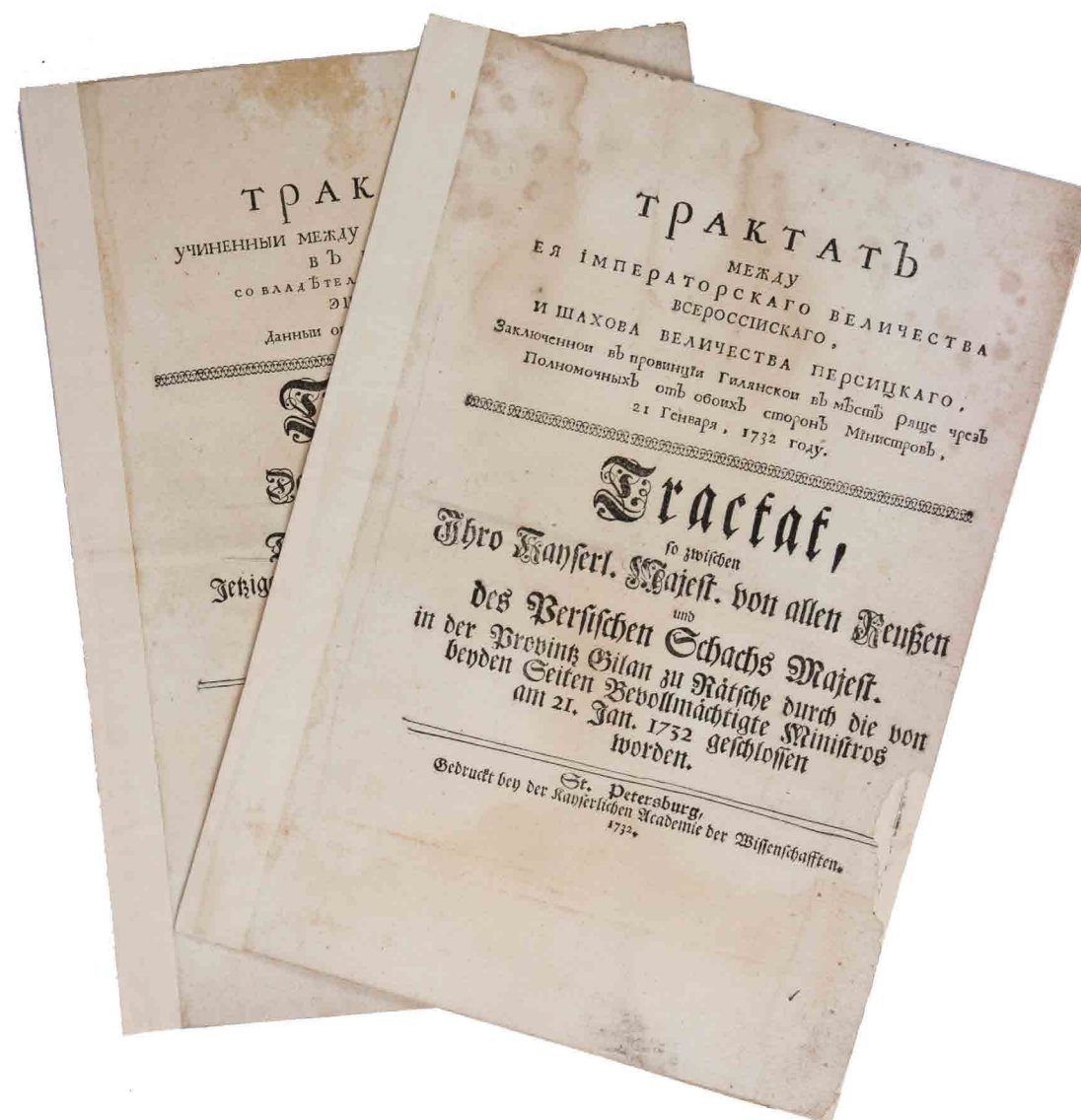
€ 6 500

Ad 1: Very rare first and only edition of the Treaty of Rasht, a peace treaty between the Russian Empire and the Persian Safavid Empire, concluded between the very young Tsar Peter II and Shah Ashraf, who would both die a year later. After the Russian Tsar Peter the Great died in 1725, Russia faced difficulties in retaining the newly conquered lands around the Caspian Sea. The Safavids wished to push the Russians back from all Persian territory, and after some minor battles, they agreed to a truce in 1727, which was signed at Rasht in 1729. "The treaty incorporated a number of provisions that seemed to resolve all the outstanding issues between Russia and Persia but, as a practical matter, it was never put into effect." (Sicker).

Ad 2: Second copy located of the first and only edition of a new peace treaty between the new rulers of the Russian and the Safavid Empire, concluded between Tsarina Anna and Shah Tahmasp II, just a few months before the latter was deposed by Nadir Quli Khan, the future Nader Shah.

Upon restoring both treaties, the title pages were switched; both have their spines strengthened, some restorations to the fore-edge margins and some waterstains, but all text is present and clearly legible; fair copies of two very rare treaties.

10; 12 pp. Ad 1: *Catalogue de la section des Russica* 820; *WorldCat* 46228166, 835367631 (3 copies); Ad 2: *WorldCat* 257721371 (1 copy); cf. G. Mirfendereski, *A diplomatic history of the Caspian Sea* (2001), pp. 14–15; M. Sicker, *The Islamic world in decline* (2001), p. 57–58.



Abu Dhabi harbour in the 1970s

64

[PHOTOGRAPH – ABU DHABI].

[Photograph of a dhow in the harbour of Abu Dhabi with two large cranes in the background].

[Abu Dhabi, 1970s?]. Photo: ca. 50.5×63.5 cm; paper board: ca. 56×68.5 cm. A large photographic print in colour mounted on thick paper board.

€ 5 000

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.



Landmarks of Jerusalem and Cairo through the lens of leading nineteenth-century photographers

65

[PHOTOGRAPHY – PALESTINE – EGYPT].

[34 photographic prints of Egypt, Jerusalem and Turkey].

[1880–1900]. With 34 albumen prints (various sizes), of which most signed and captioned in French in the negative, several with a manuscript caption in the lower margin. The photographs are mounted on cardstock or in a passe-partout, the two largest photographs are mounted on opposite sides of the same sheet of thick cardboard.

€ 6 500

Collection of 34 loose albumen photographs of Egypt and Palestine, with one view of Istanbul, by some of the leading commercial photographers active in the Middle East during the late 19th century. The collection includes 12 photographs by Félix Bonfils, 6 by Antonio Beato, 5 by Pascal Sébah, 2 by Lekegian & Cie., 2 by the Zangaki brothers, and 1 by Gülmez Frères, together with several unidentified photographs. Together, they provide a varied picture of the subjects offered by the commercial photographic studios of Egypt and Palestine in the late 19th century. The photographs cover a wide range of subjects. The views of Jerusalem, mostly by Bonfils, include the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jaffa Gate, and scenes of prayer and daily life. Egypt is particularly well represented, with Beato's photographs of the pyramids at Giza and the monuments at Karnak, Luxor, and Medinet Habu, while Sébah's views of Cairo include Khan el-Khalili, Souq al-Silah, and Egyptian farmers. Further photographs by Lekegian & Cie. and the Zangaki brothers show street trades, figures, and interiors, while the single Constantinople view by Gülmez Frères depicts the fortress of Anadoluhisari in Istanbul.

Also included is a large double-sided mount with two photographs: a striking portrait of two seated men in traditional dress and, on the reverse, an apparently unrelated large view of a landscaped park or pleasure garden, with visitors gathered around a monumental fountain.

Several photographs are slightly frayed around the edges or mildly stained, the large cardboard photographs are with several losses around the edges, most of the paper supports are somewhat browned and stained. Otherwise in good condition.



Photographs of Yemen and Egypt

66

[PHOTOGRAPHY – YEMEN – EGYPT].

[Album containing photographs of Yemen and Egypt].

Yemen, Egypt, and other places, ca. 1889. Oblong 2° (37.8×28 cm). An album containing 25 albumen prints, including 1 double page, mounted on thick card leaves, many captioned in English. Contemporary burgundy/auburn gold- and blind-stamped calf. Re-backed with the original back strip laid down. Gold-stamped turn-ins, white watered silk endpapers, gilt edges.

€ 4 500

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.



Unique panoramic photographs of Zanzibar and Madagascar in 1900

67

[PHOTOGRAPHY – ZANZIBAR – MADAGASCAR – MAYOTTE].

[Album with unique panoramic photographs of Zanzibar and Madagascar].

[Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mayotte, 1900]. Oblong album (25 × 34 cm) with 47 silver gelatin photographic prints, many with handwritten captions in French. The photographs vary in size from 8 × 5.5 cm to 27 × 20.5 cm. The 30 panorama photographs measure 5.5 × 17.5 cm. Brown cloth album made by M. Andouard in Paris, decorated endpapers.

€ 9 500

A unique set of views from Zanzibar and Madagascar, taken five years after the French military intervention of 1894/95, also called the Second Madagascar expedition. The unidentified photographer can be seen in three of the photographs, wearing a white coat and white pith sun helmet, being the French tropical style as used by white colonial troops since 1878, suggesting the photographer's connection with the French colonial army. His travel partner is occasionally shown as well. Their visit took place during the final years of the notorious slave trading activities of Tippu Tip (1837–1905) in Zanzibar.

The photo album opens with a portrait of a young Sakalavan woman in a beautiful dress. Three other photographs show other native women as well, including one family with a baby. The majority of the photographs are panoramic views, showing villages, harbours, coasts and landscapes, the first dated 28 November 1900. The only full-page photograph in the album shows an Arab caravan marching along the beach. Rare are the few photographs taken in Mayotte, giving some highly uncommon scenes of the island nation's pre-development era.

Binding somewhat scratched, spine slightly worn. The front endleaf clipped. Only a few photographs slightly faded: in very good condition.

10, [10 blank] ll.



The Polish King rejects the peace offering from the Ottomans; rare imprint including the capitulation with the Muscovites

68

[POLISH-OTTOMAN WAR OF 1633-1634].

Las continuas vitorias que ha tenido el Serenissimo, y Potentissimo Vladislao Quarto Rey de Polonia, Suecia, & y las capitulaciones que admitio para la paz perpetua entre los Moscovitas, y su Reyno de Polonia en este año de 1634.

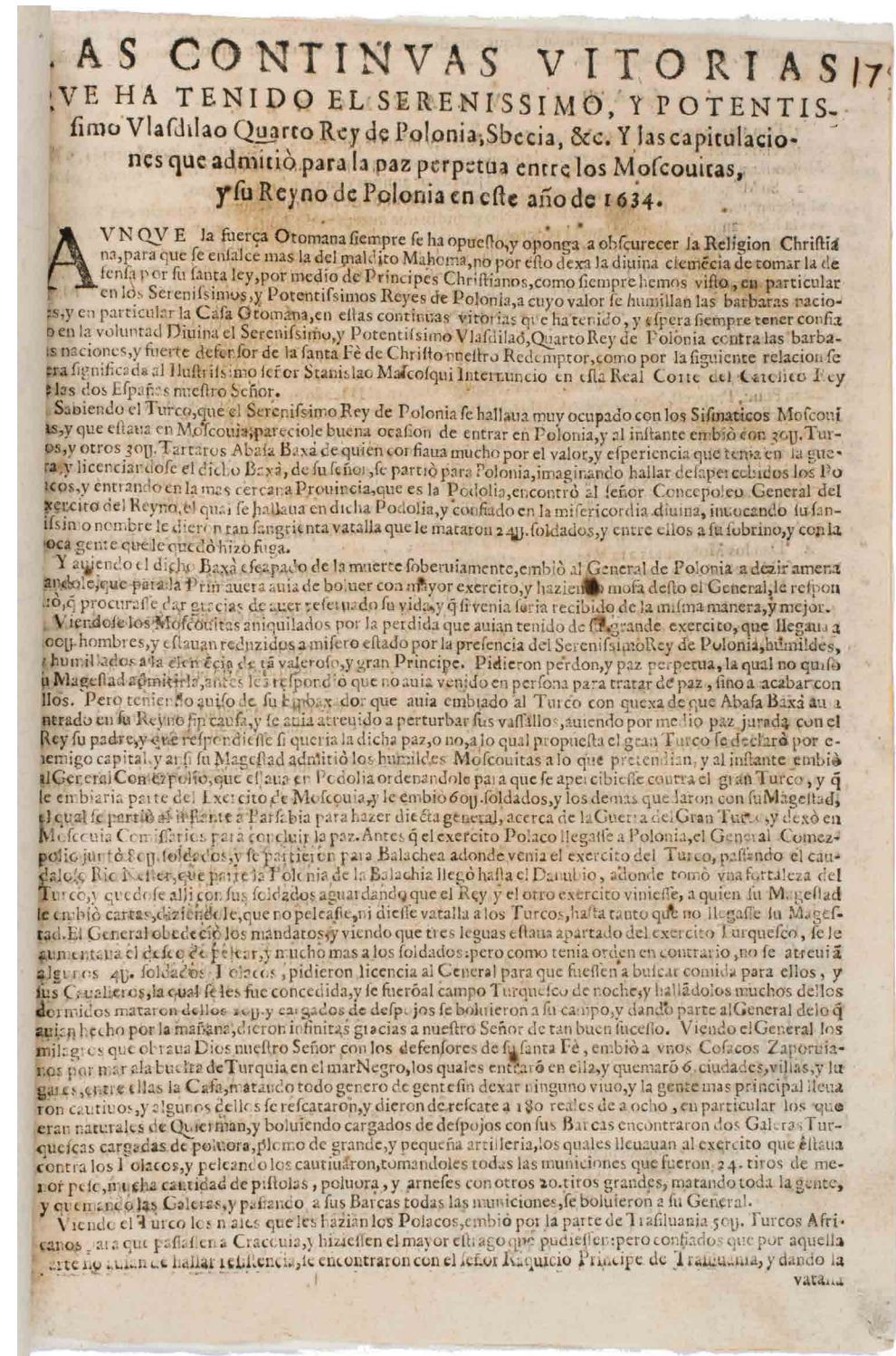
Madrid, Alonso Martin (de Balboa), 1634. Folio (28 × 20 cm). Decorated paper wrappers.

€ 1750

First edition of a remarkable relation, full of political and anti-Ottoman content, of the victories obtained in battle by the King of Poland: particularly, the engagements against Abasa Baxa, sent by the Ottoman ruler to invade Poland with a force of 3000[?] Ottoman soldiers, whilst the Polish King was entertained with the Muscovites. After the initial successes fighting off the Ottomans, a small fleet of Cossacks was sent to the Black Sea, to burn Ottoman cities; as reprisal, the Ottomans sent a garrison of African soldier through Transylvania, with orders of attacking the Polish Capital, convinced that no resistance would be found, as it turned, resistance was found. The imprint follows with the capitulation signed between the Polish and the Muscovites, clearly benefiting the Polish, and finishes with the peace offering sent by the Ottomans to the Polish, in which was asked the destruction of the Cossacks, and the petition to not interfere in Transylvanian affairs.

With (remnants of) contemporary manuscript foliation in the upper outer corner of the first page ("17.."). Margins cut short, no loss of text, slightly browned and foxed. Otherwise in good condition.

[4] pp. Palau 60707; USTC 5040706 (12 copies); WorldCat 433995864 (4 copies).



Rare 1905 facsimile of Surah Ya-Sin, based on the Samarkand Kufic Qur'an

69

[QUR'AN – SURAH YA-SIN].

Ya-Sin Sharif.

St Petersburg, Ilyas-Murza Boraganski, electro-printing, 1905. Square folio (39.4 × 38 cm). Zincographic facsimile. Original blue illustrated wrappers preserved with blank flyleaves; bound in contemporary brown half goatskin over red cloth boards with embossed decoration; gilt patterned endpapers. Stored in a modern black cloth portfolio with purple velvet lining.

€ 18 000

A rare "Ya-Sin" based on the Samarkand Kufic Qur'an: Boragansky's reduced zincographic facsimile made one of the most celebrated early Qur'anic witnesses available in a more portable format while preserving the monumental visual character of the original manuscript. The publication reproduces Surah 36 from the so-called Samarkand or Tashkent Qur'an, the famous early codex long associated in Islamic tradition with Caliph 'Uthman, though modern scholarship generally places the surviving manuscript in the 8th or 9th century. Boragansky (1852–1942), a Crimean Tatar calligrapher, publisher, and teacher of oriental languages in St Petersburg, had examined the codex as early as 1889 and belonged to the small circle of Muslim scholars and technicians concerned with its reproduction. Issued shortly after a deluxe full facsimile of the manuscript, this edition pursued a different aim: it isolates the Surah Ya-Sin and presents it at reduced scale for practical use and broader circulation. The cartouches retain the austere Kufic page design; to facilitate reading for a contemporary audience, the text is repeated below in modern Arabic typography and a translation into Tatar. Age-toned and stained; paper brittle with small chips and partly repaired marginal tears, but without loss of lettering. Sporadic leaves loose. Front blue wrapper more strongly stained and with tiny scratches. Lower free endpaper replaced with similar paper. Binding somewhat scratched and bumped; internally in good condition for a book printed on such brittle paper. From a European private collection.

23, (1) pp., including illustrated title page and 22 plates of text, all within coloured cartouches.
Very rare; not in WorldCat or KVK.



Earliest issue of the Ras Al Khaimah farming bulletin

70

[RAS AL KHAIMAH] – AGRICULTURAL TRIALS STATION.

Akhbar Azziraa, Markaz Al Tajareb Al Ziraiyaa Ras Al Khaimah [Farming news. The Agricultural Trials Station Ras Al Khaimah. Volume 1, issue 1].

Dera, Dubai, Alredhwan Press, November 1957. 4to (15.7 × 19.5 cm). Original printed wrappers, stapled.

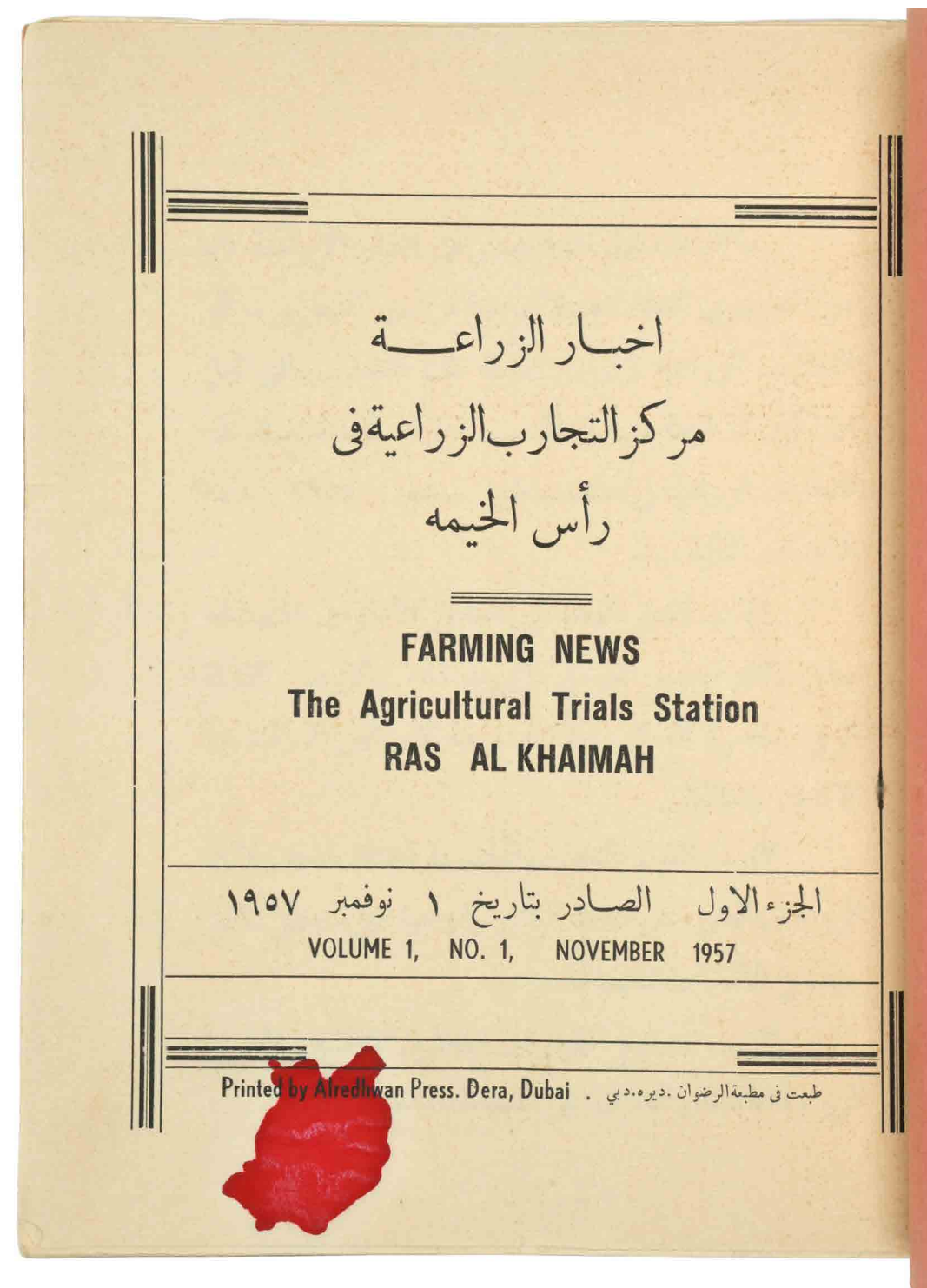
€ 950

The opening issue of the Agricultural Trials Station's bulletin at Ras Al Khaimah. – Published to circulate practical results from the station's work and to frame experimental agriculture as a programme for the Trucial Coast, with guidance on crops, soils, irrigation, and seed selection directed at local cultivators. The text sets out the station's aims and working methods, emphasising trial plots and the dissemination of successful varieties and techniques beyond the experimental fields.

Printed in Dubai at Deira, this slim pamphlet is a defining survival of early technical publishing in the lower Gulf, documenting pre-oil development efforts and the infrastructural ambitions that accompanied British-backed advisory schemes.

Red ink stain throughout the volume; vertical crease from folding. Light toning and handling; a few minor edge defects, but still in good condition. Arabic ownership stamp to upper wrapper: "Al Bahrain...16 B".

20 pp. *Not in WorldCat.*



Author's inscribed presentation copy

71

REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint].

Description des monumens Musulmans du cabinet de M. le Duc de Blacas.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1828. 2 volumes. 8°. With 10 engraved plates (2 folding). Contemporary half mottled calf, gold-tooled spines, marbled endpapers and edges.

€ 9 500

First edition of J. T. Reinaud's (1795–1867) rare catalogue of the famous collection of Islamic Art amassed by the French statesman Blacas. Most copies have title changed to "Monumens arabes, persans et turcs". This copy is inscribed by Reinaud to the Duc de Luynes, another famous French antiquarian.

The French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre Louis Jean Casimir, prince de Blacas d'Aulps (1770–1839) acted as prime minister to Louis XVIII when he succeeded Napoleon in 1814 and later served as French ambassador to the Holy See. Remaining in Rome for many years, he provided Ingres with a commission and became a patron to the German classicist Theodor Panofka. He worked closely with Italian archaeologist Carlo Fea in the excavation of the Roman Forum, supported the orientalist Jean-François Champollion and created the "Musée Egyptien" within the Louvre. In 1866, his descendants sold most of his collection to the British Museum, where it remains to this day. The plates show beautiful specimens of Arabic calligraphical art (including many seals).

Some browning and staining throughout. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes from the Château of Dampierre with bookplate to pastedowns.

[4], XV, [1], 400; [4], 488 pp. *Gay 3592 bis (variant title); Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 159; Quérard VII, p. 513; WorldCat 39974885; not in Arntzen/Rainwater.*

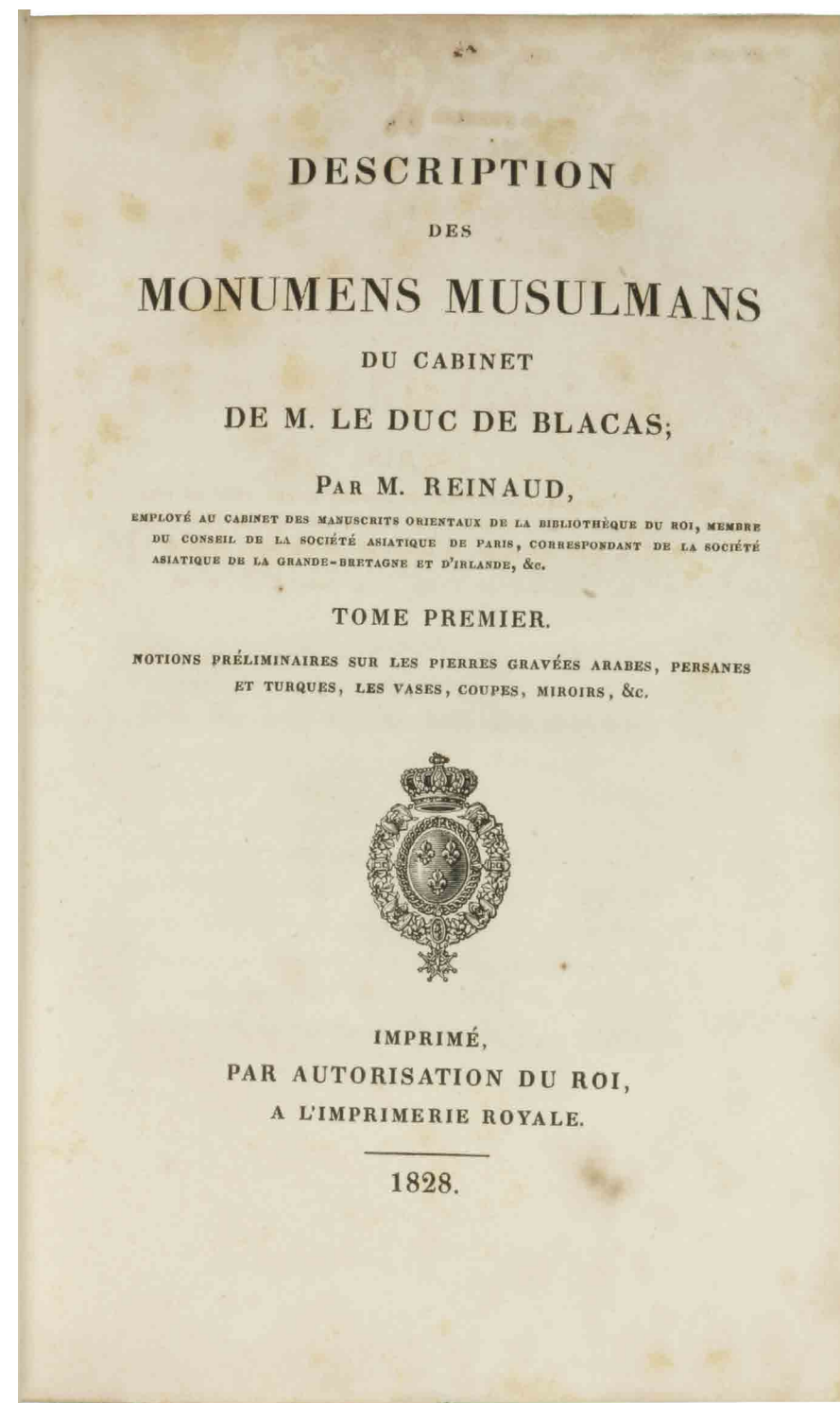


Photo album of Saudi-French diplomatic receptions

72

[SAUDI EMBASSY in FRANCE].

Réception à l'Ambassade de l'Arabie Saoudite, 21 décembre 1971.

Réception ... en l'honneur de Mr. Omar Saqqaf, ministre des Affaires Étrangères Saoudite et de Mr. Maurice Schuman, son homologue français, le 4 janvier 1972.

Paris, 1971-1972. Photo album with 173 photographs, all ca 8 × 5 cm, mounted on black card leaves with French typed and manuscript captions mounted to leaves. Contemporary cream pebbled boards with red leather spine.

€ 12 500

A rare survival: a photographic dossier of high-level Franco-Saudi ceremonial diplomacy at the Saudi Embassy in Paris.

The album records two receptions, dated 21 December 1971 and 4 January 1972, with the photographs showing arrival sequences, reception lines, and a formal dinner; Saudi officials are in traditional dress, while their French counterparts wear Western evening attire. Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, the Saudi Minister of Defence, is prominently present throughout (identified in 32 photographs), and Pierre Messmer, then Minister of the Overseas, is seen variously (notably in photographs 113-114 and again 123-128), underscoring the senior level of French participation. Other hosts and guests appear repeatedly, including the Saudi ambassador to France, Medhat Sheikh el-Ard, though the titles do not extend systematic identification beyond the principal honorees, the Saudi state minister for foreign affairs Omar Al Saqqaf and the French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann. Only the final image is annotated, naming two service and security staff, "Fadel" and "Sayed".

The photos were all taken by the Parisian photo studio Arax, who apparently also assembled the present album, numbering each frame individually by hand, while the front pastedown includes a price list for enlarged prints. The lower pastedown bears a label with a numbered control stamp ("Album Photographique T.L., Réf. 558").

Spine chipped; interior in excellent condition throughout.



"A landmark in the history of illustration"

73

SCHEDER, Hartmann. *Liber Chronicarum*.

Nuremberg, A. Koberger for S. Schreyer and S. Kammermaister, 1493. Folio. This copy retains, on leaf 169 verso, the famous portrait of "Pope Joan" (Joannes Septimus), a leaf that has been removed or defaced in many copies. Over 1,800 woodcut illustrations of varying sizes printed from 645 woodblocks. 2 important double-page maps: a world map and a map of northern and central Europe. Later vellum over boards, with a more recent red leather title-label on the spine.

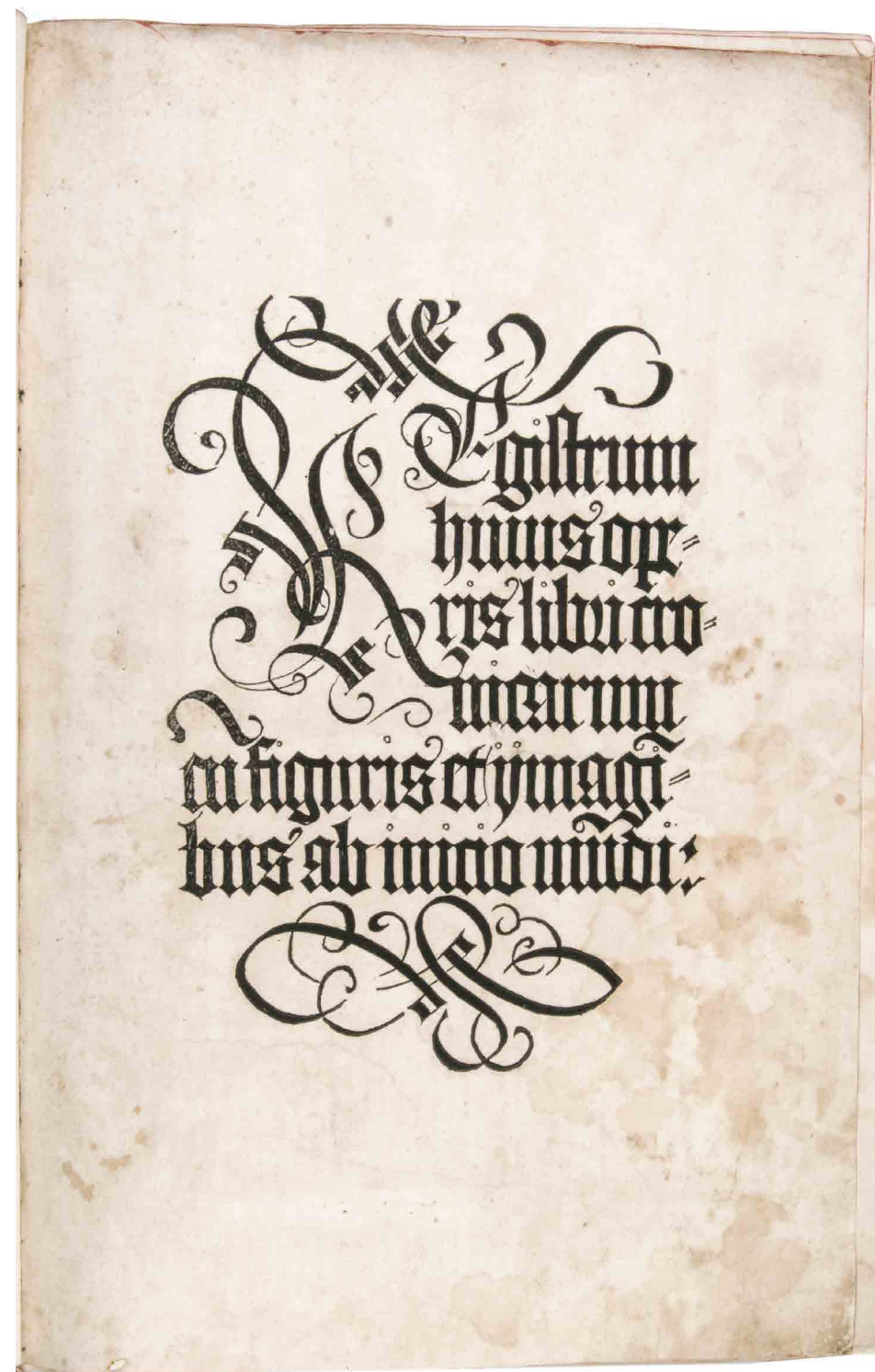
€ 125 000

The *Liber Chronicarum* – universally known as the Nuremberg Chronicle – is one of the supreme achievements of 15th-century printing and one of the most lavishly illustrated books of any era. Published on 12 July 1493 by Anton Koberger, the godfather of Albrecht Dürer and the most prolific printer north of the Alps, it represents the culmination of the German incunabulum tradition: a monumental synthesis of text, image and design on a scale that would not be surpassed for generations. Hartmann Schedel, a Nuremberg physician, humanist and bibliophile, compiled the work as a universal history from creation to his own time, structured according to the six ages of the world with a seventh reserved for the anticipated end of days. Biblical and classical history run in parallel with the founding and growth of cities, the lives of saints and scholars, and the great events of recent memory – including the invention of printing at Mainz and the Portuguese exploration of the African coast. The Chronicle is remarkable for what it includes at the very edge of contemporary knowledge.

The complete description is available upon request.

Occasional slight browning and/or spotting, some small insignificant tears and/or holes to some leaves. Last blank leaf not present. Endpapers renewed. Otherwise in very good condition.

[22], 300, [5] ll.. *BMC II*, 437; *Bodleian Incunables*: S-108; *Brunet I*, 1860; *BSB-Ink*. S-195; *Campbell, The Earliest Printed Maps, 1472–1500* (1987); *Goff S-307*; *Hain-Copinger* *14508; *ISTC* iso0307000; *Shirley 19* (world map); *Wilson, The Making of the Nuremberg Chronicle* (1976).



§ NUREMBERGA §



Rare pre-deposition Sharjah royal press photograph

74

[SHARJAH].

Photograph of the ruler of Sharjah, Sultan Saqr bin Sultan Al Qasimi, with HRH Prince Philip and British officials.

[Dubai, ca. 1965]. Silver-gelatin press photograph (21.9 × 15.4 cm). Verso blank. Unmounted.

€ 2 500

Rare commemorative photograph of HRH Prince Philip's tour of Dubai. The Duke of Edinburgh is shown alongside Sultan Saqr bin Sultan Al Qasimi, Glencairn Paul (the British Political agent of Dubai), and Colonel De Butts (the first chief of staff in the UAE armed forces). This meeting in the Gulf would have coincided with Prince Philip's visit to Riyadh in 1965, making this one of the last images of Saqr as Sultan before the British intervened to depose him in 1965.

During this period, British interest in the Gulf region was mainly limited to ensuring it did not fall into the hands of a rival western power, and in the absence of active investment in the Trucial States, the majority of the local population of Sharjah was left in dire poverty. When Saqr became Sheikh of Sharjah in 1951, he immediately sought finance to help develop the country. Whilst industrial levels of oil had been discovered in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, Sharjah's supply was poor by comparison; British agents noted it would take years before any benefit was felt to the local population from the royalties allocated to them. Saqr's efforts to court foreign investment included contacting Egypt and the Arab League. The British, however, viewed pan-Arabism as a direct threat to their Imperial control, a sensation that must have been heightened by their loss of oil resources following Mossadegh's attempted nationalisation of APOC in 1952. Threatened by Saqr's actions, the United Kingdom decided to intervene and depose him, replacing him with his cousin Khalid bin Mohammed Al Qasimi. He was informed of this by Glencairn Paul and subsequently exiled to Bahrain.

We have located a single example of this image at the University of Exeter, dated to 1966 in apparent error, as this would have been after Saqr's exile. Light browning and stains to verso; in excellent condition. From the archive of the Dubai policeman Jack Briggs, OBE (1920–2006).



The Ruler of Sharjah orders Mercury '53 spare parts

75

[SHARJAH]. AL QASIMI, Saqr bin Sultan.

Letter signed.

Sharjah, 28 Ramadan 1374 H [= 20 May 1955 CE]. 4to (21.1 × 27.5 cm).
Written in ink and pencil, with additional pencil annotations in English. Stationery with printed Arabic letterhead and a coloured emblem.

€ 6 500

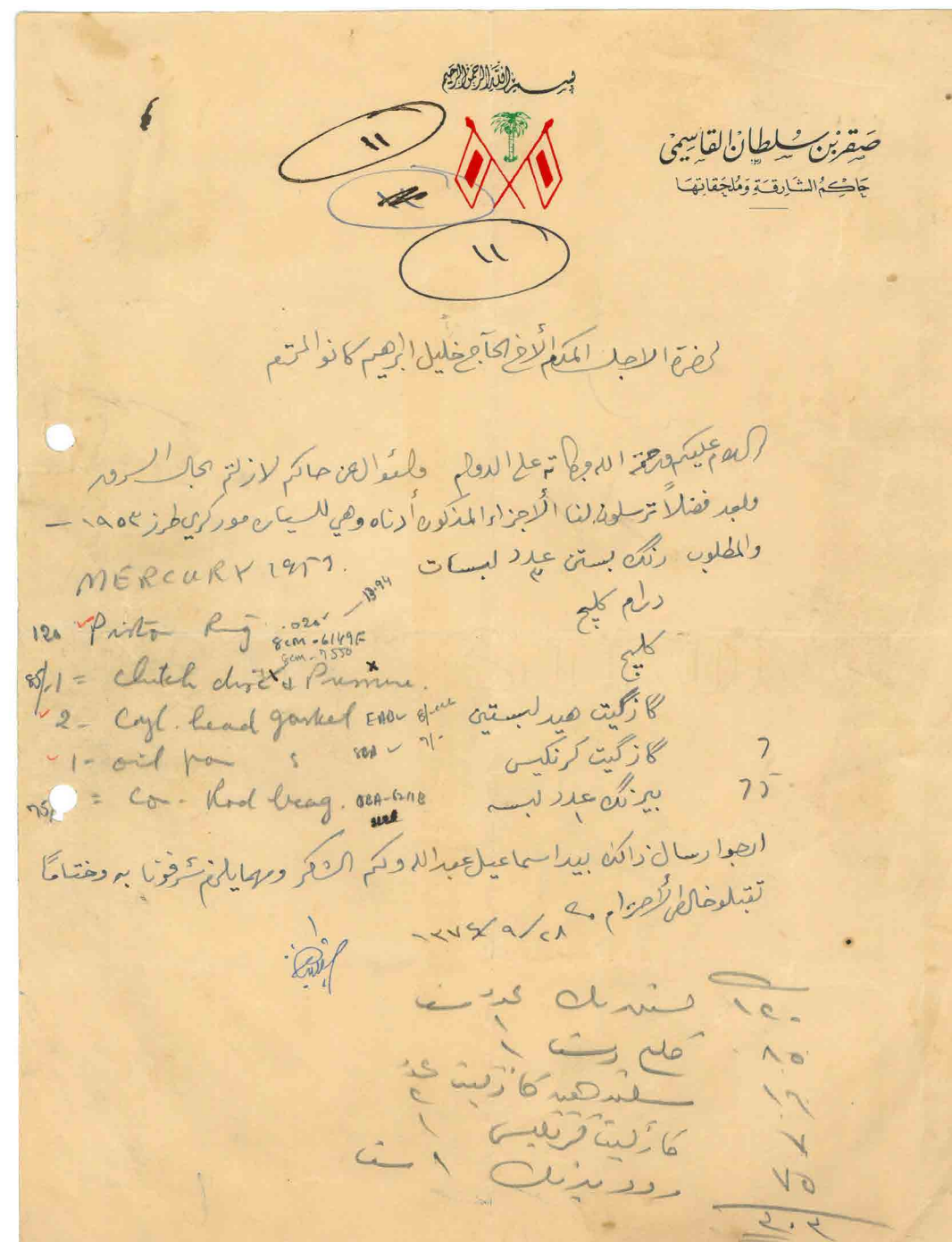
An unusually vivid administrative survival from the Trucial States: a formal request for automotive spare parts, written on the official stationery of Saqr bin Sultan Al Qasimi (1924-1993), Ruler of Sharjah and its dependencies, and signed by him in blue ink.

The letter was addressed to Ebrahim Khalil Kanoo (Motor Vehicle Manufacturing) of Manama, Bahrain, and names the intended courier Ismail Abdullah, reflecting the regional commercial networks through which Gulf rulers sourced imported goods and technical services. Sheikh Saqr orders components for a 1953 Mercury (noted in both Arabic and in English as "Mercury 1953"). The required items include piston rings, clutch discs and pressure plate, cylinder-head gasket, oil-pan gasket, and connecting-rod bearings: a practical shopping list consistent with an engine overhaul or major service.

Written during Saqr's reign (1951-1965), the document captures the material culture of a pre-oil Sharjah in which American cars had become prestige objects and their upkeep depended upon imported parts and regional supply networks.

Browning and spotting; old folds; punched file-hole at left. In good condition.

1 page.



The first official Yellow Pages dedicated to Sharjah

76

[SHARJAH CHAMBER of COMMERCE].

Sharjah Commercial Directory 81–82.

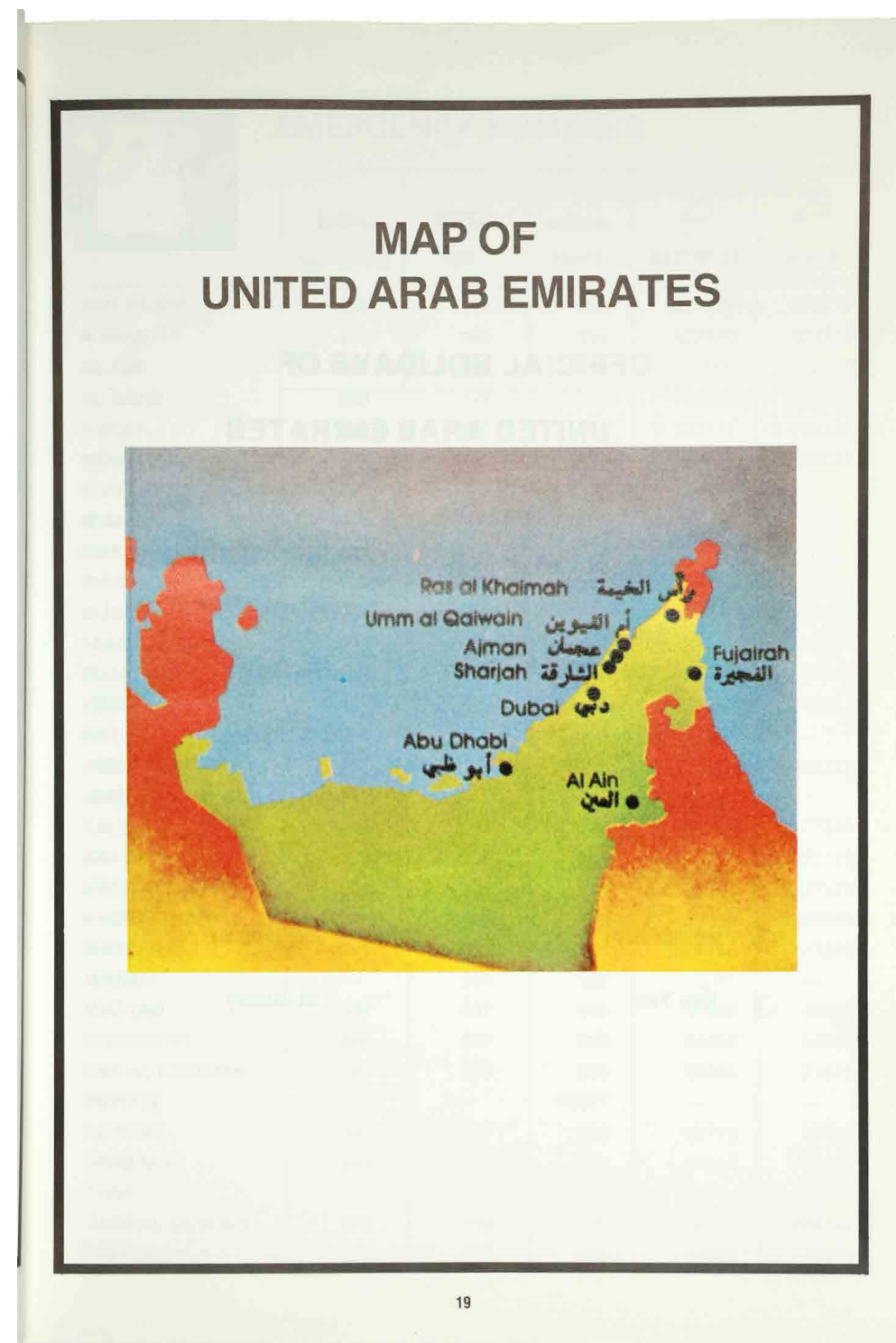
[Sharjah], Sharjah Chamber of Commerce & Industry, [1982]. Folio (21 × 30.3 cm). With half-titles, ads and photographic illustrations throughout. Blue papered boards with title printed to covers and spine.

€ 1500

First edition. The first official Yellow Pages dedicated entirely to the Emirate of Sharjah. Issued by the Sharjah Chamber of Commerce in both English and Arabic, listing no fewer than 9383 firms and corporations throughout the Emirate. Enriched with portraits of Sheikh Zayed and Sheikh Mohammad al-Qasimi, along with images of modern Sharjah, including shots of King Faisal Street, Sharjah Airport, the ports at Sharjah city and Khor Fakkan, next to the Blue Souq and other local markets.

Lacks the Arabic title page and preliminaries. Removed from the League of Arab States General Secretariat Documentation and Information Center; their 1989 stamp of ownership to English title page, rear flyleaf, and fore-edge.

308 pp. in English; 324 (instead of 332) pp. in Arabic.



“The Eagle has landed ... That’s one small step for man”: original Apollo 11 transcripts

77

[SPACE EXPLORATION].

Apollo 11 Mission Control Commentary of the First Lunar Landing and First Moon Walk.

Houston, TX, NASA Public Affairs Office, 20. VII. 1969. 4to, US Letter (20.5 × 27 cm). Preserved in two custom-made petrol-coloured cloth folding boxes.

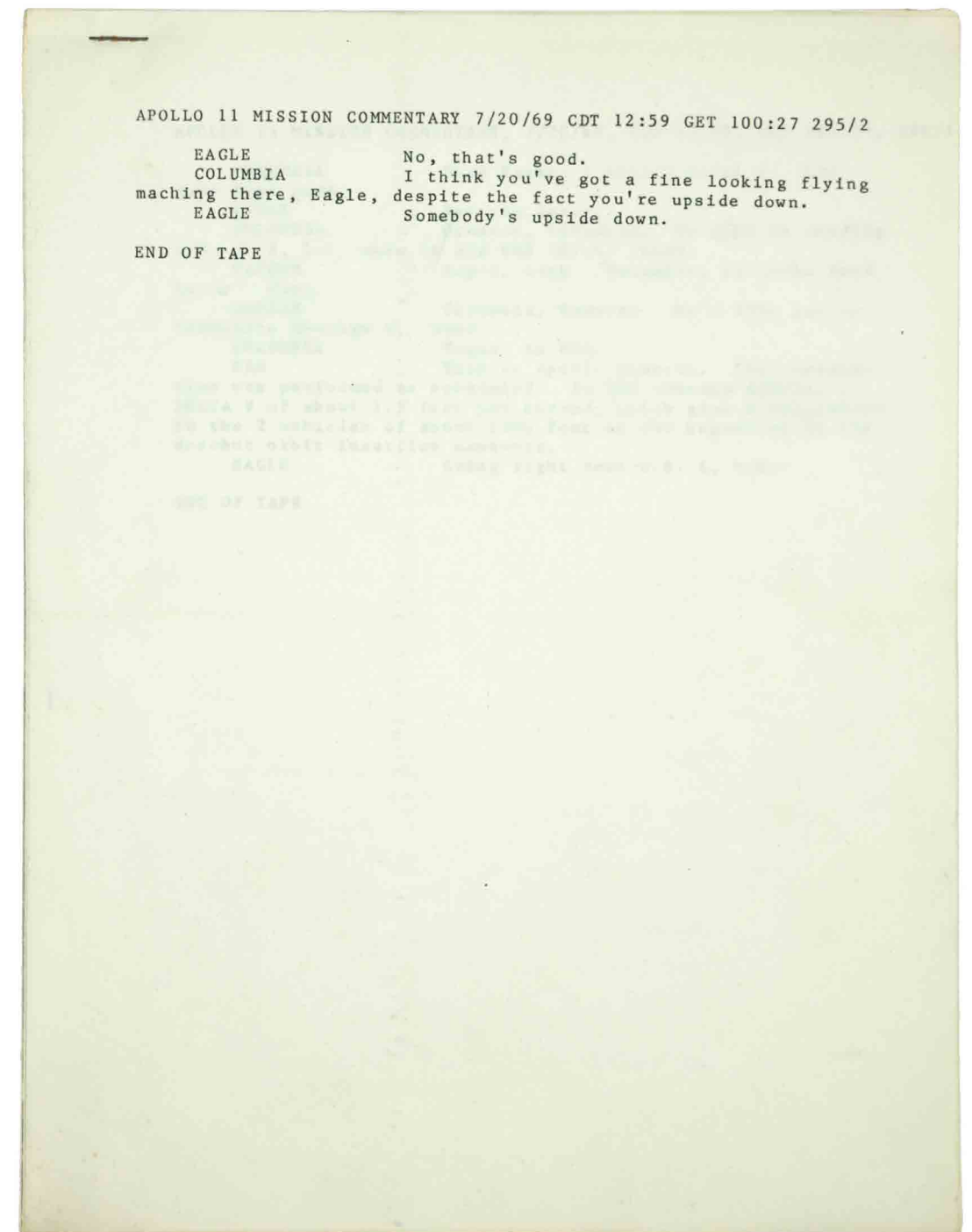
€ 12 500

A rare copy of the original transcripts from the Apollo 11 Mission tapes: two mimeographed NASA mission-commentary fascicles preserving, in near real time, the touchdown of the lunar module Eagle and Neil Armstrong’s first steps on the moon. The first transcript records the descent and landing with the full pressure of Mission Control’s technical and emotional tempo intact, culminating in Armstrong’s announcement, “Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed” (GET 102:43), and CAPCOM’s famously relieved reply that the room could breathe again. The second transcript opens with the preparations for extravehicular activity and follows Armstrong down the ladder to the lunar surface (“That’s one small step for man. One giant leap for mankind”, GET 109:20), transmitting the first moonwalk as it unfolded for the press and for history. It likewise preserves the astronauts’ first observations of the terrain, including Aldrin’s description of a landscape of extraordinary variety in shape, texture, and rock formation.

Produced by NASA’s Public Affairs Office for distribution at Mission Control, such fascicles were working documents rather than commemorative printings, and their survival is correspondingly elusive. They belong to the documentary front line of the Apollo programme, capturing the moment at which live speech became permanent historical record. Few texts of the 20th century so directly register the convergence of engineering precision, political theatre, and collective wonder. Issued on the day of the landing itself, these transcripts stand among the defining survivals of the first manned lunar landing and the first moonwalk.

From a European private collection, acquired from the Texas rare book dealer John Holmes Jenkins (1940–89) in the 1970s.

Two mimeographed fascicles, 27 ff. + 27 ff., stapled, numbered 295/2–313/1 and 330/2–347/1. Together 54 pages (leaves printed on one side only)



Interesting account of the major sea battle during the Cretan war near Izmir on 12–15 May, 1649

78

[SPANISH – RELACIONES].

[Drop title:] Verdadera relacion de la gran Vitoria que ha tenido la Armada de la Serenissima Republica de Venecia, contra la Armada del Turco en el Puerto de Foqui ...

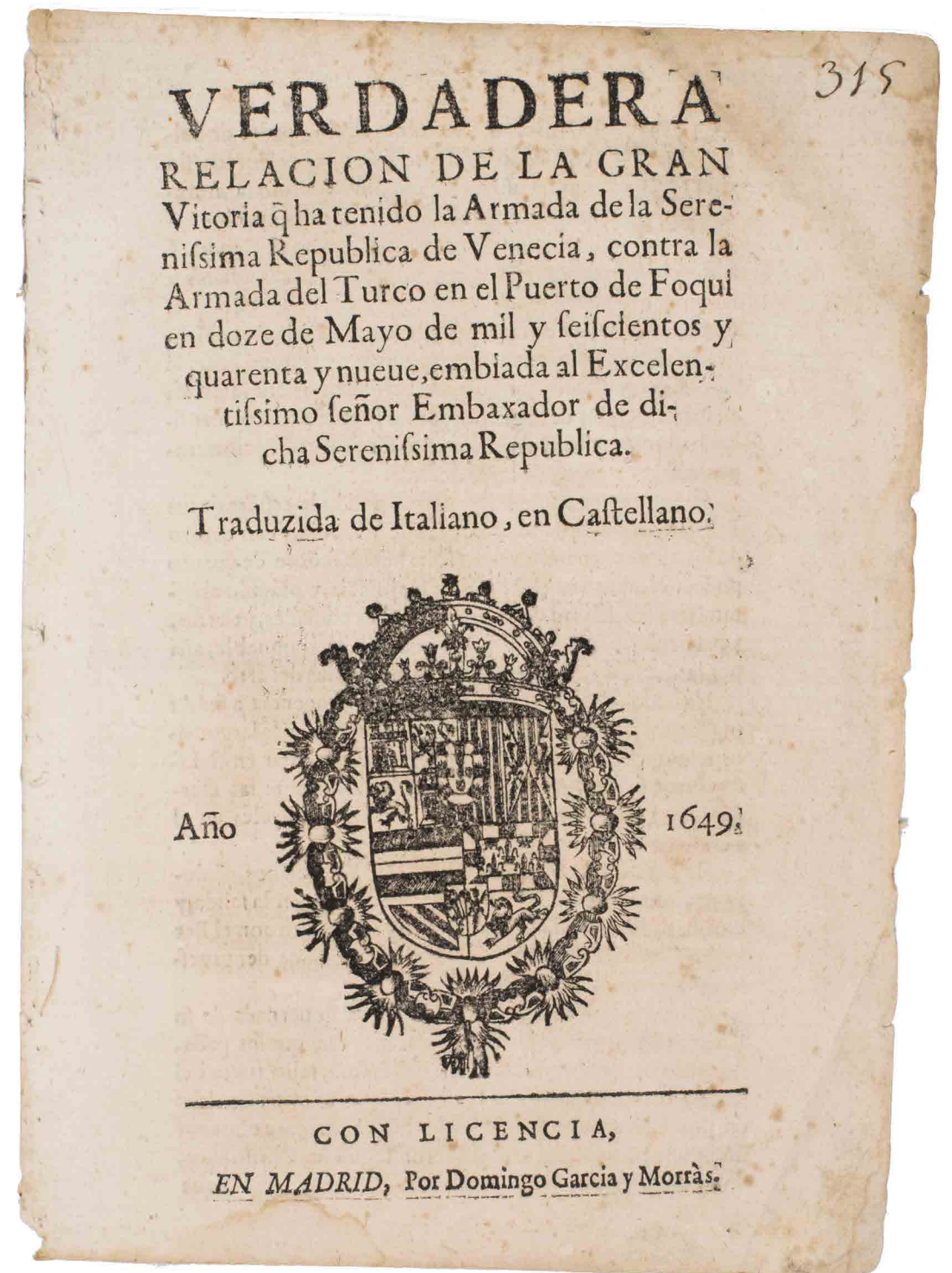
Madrid, Domingo Garcia Morrás, 1649. Folio (20.8 × 29.2 cm). With the large woodcut Royal Spanish coat of arms on the first page and a woodcut decorated initial. Disbound.

€ 1500

The title translates as "True account of the Great Victory that the Navy of the Most Serene Republic of Venice had against the Turkish Navy in the harbour of Foqui on the twelfth of May, one thousand six hundred and forty-nine. Translated from Italian, into Spanish".

The naval battle on 12–15 May 1649, in the harbour of present day Foça (Focchius, Foja) near Izmir (ancient Smirna) on the west coast of Turkey, was one of the most important battles during the Cretan War (1645–1669), in which Venice and the Ottoman Empire fought for the domination over the strategic island of Crete. The Venetians attempted to prevent the Turks from resupplying their troops on Crete by setting up a naval blockade at the Dardanelles. To circumvent this blockade, the Ottomans moved to ports on the Aegean coast. The Venetian commander Giacomo da Riva tracked down the Ottoman fleet and decided to attack it directly in the harbour of Foça. The battle resulted in a resounding victory for the Venetian fleet of nineteen warships, which was reinforced with twelve Dutch and English hired armed merchant ships. One of the most famous Dutch ships that participated prominently in the battles was the 'Madonna della Vigna', depicted on a painting by the Dutch maritime artist Abraham Beerstraten with the title "Battle of the united Venetian and Dutch fleet against the Turks in the Bay of Foja, 1649" (dated 1656, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam). Twenty years later the Cretan war ended with the negotiated surrender of the fortress, sealing the fate of the island and ending the war in an Ottoman victory. With (near-) contemporary manuscript foliation in the upper outer corners of the leaves. Somewhat foxed and the edges of the leaves are frayed.

[4] pp. Mason, *The war of Candia, 1645–1669.*, (PhD) LSU Hist. Dissertations, 1972.



Pearl-fishing in the Gulf and the first printed mention of Qatar: significant association copy

79

TEIXEIRA, Pedro, [Mir KHWAND and Turan SHAH].

Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

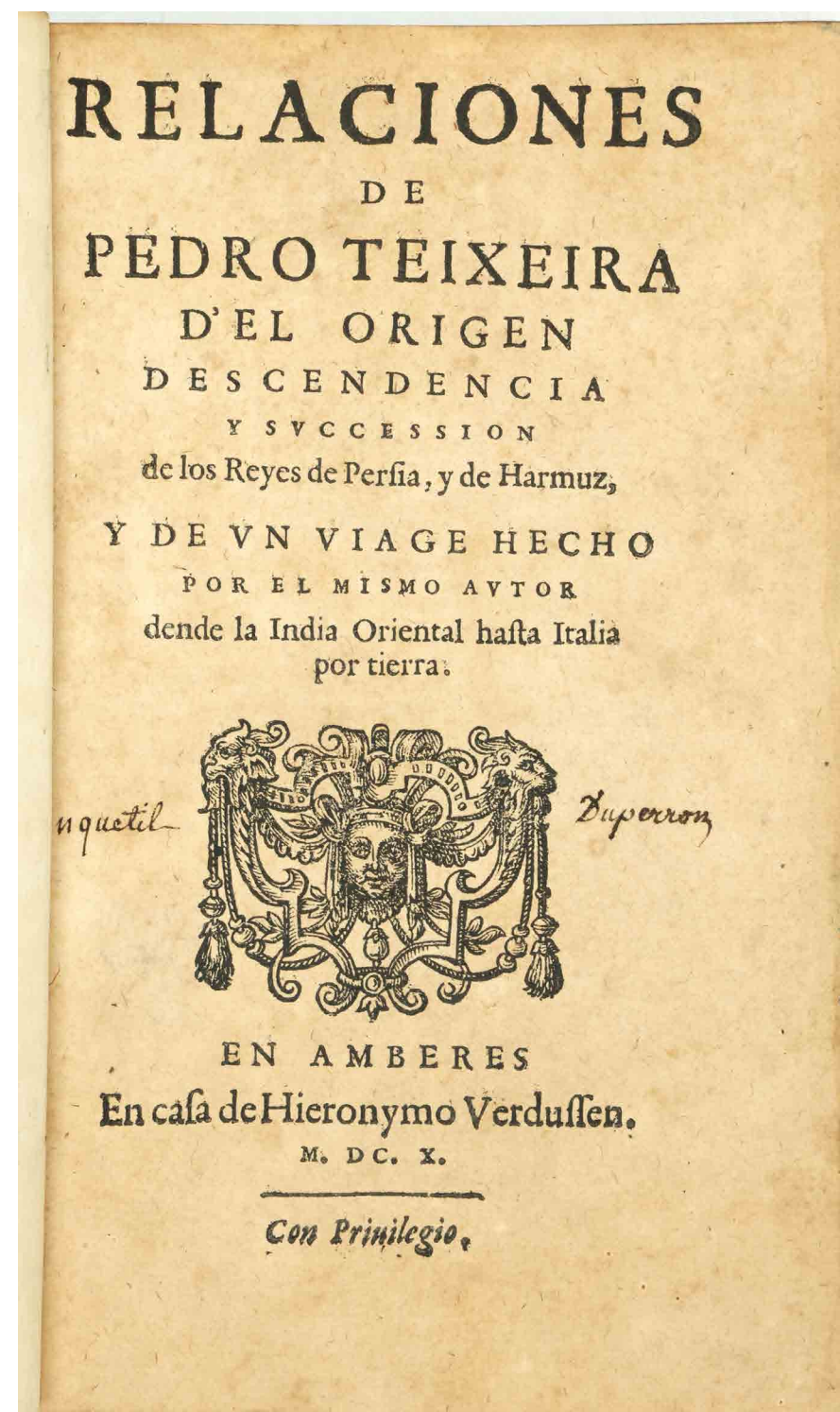
Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 3 parts in 1 volume. 8°. 18th-century quarter calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments with gilt decoration and lettering, marbled edges, marbled endpapers.

€ 48 000

First edition of a "history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah" (Howgego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?). It is one of the earliest European sources to mention Qatar, with notes on the pearl fishing in the region that may be translated: "The pearl fishery at Bahrain begins some years in June, but generally in July, and lasts all that month and August ... They generally go fishing around Katar, a port on the coast of Arabia, 10 leagues to the south of the Island Bahrain. As soon as an oyster is brought up, they open it, and take out the pearl. The pearls of this sea surpass all others in goodness and weight ...". The work is divided into three parts. The first, which is the largest, deals with the kings of Persia. It is a summarized translation of the voluminous *Rawzat as-safâ*... by the Persian historian Mir Khwand (ca. 1434–1498), and is probably the first translation of the text into a European language. The second part is a translation of the chronicle of the kings of Hormuz by the Ayyubid emir Turan Shah (d. 1180), a text that survives only in translations. The third and last part contains an account of Teixeira's later travels from India to Italy in the years 1600–1601 and 1604–1605, visiting China, Mexico and the Middle East.

Verso of front free endpaper with an early 19th-century inscription in Spanish identifying the book's previous owner as the great French Indologist Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil-Duperron: "Pertenebió este libro al celebre orientalista francés Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil du Perron que murió en 1805".

[8], 384, [8], "115" [= 215], [17] pp. Alden, A610.1; Howgego, to 1800, T19; Palau, 328892; STCV 12914615; USTC 1001550; not in Atabey, Blackmer.



A rare publication concerning a critical analysis of the political situation in the United Arab Emirates and Qatar in the 1970s

80

THE GULF COMMITTEE.

The United Arab Emirates [!] and Qatar. Pro-imperialist oil producers in the Gulf.

London, The Gulf Committee, 1974. 21×15 cm. With a map of the Arabian Peninsula on the inside of the front wrapper, a map of Ras Massandam (Ras Musandam) and the Strait of Hormuz on page 4, a map of Qatar on page 24 and a printed family tree of the Al Thani (of the members mentioned by name in the text) as an appendix on page 36. Original publisher's red and white printed paper wrappers, stapled.

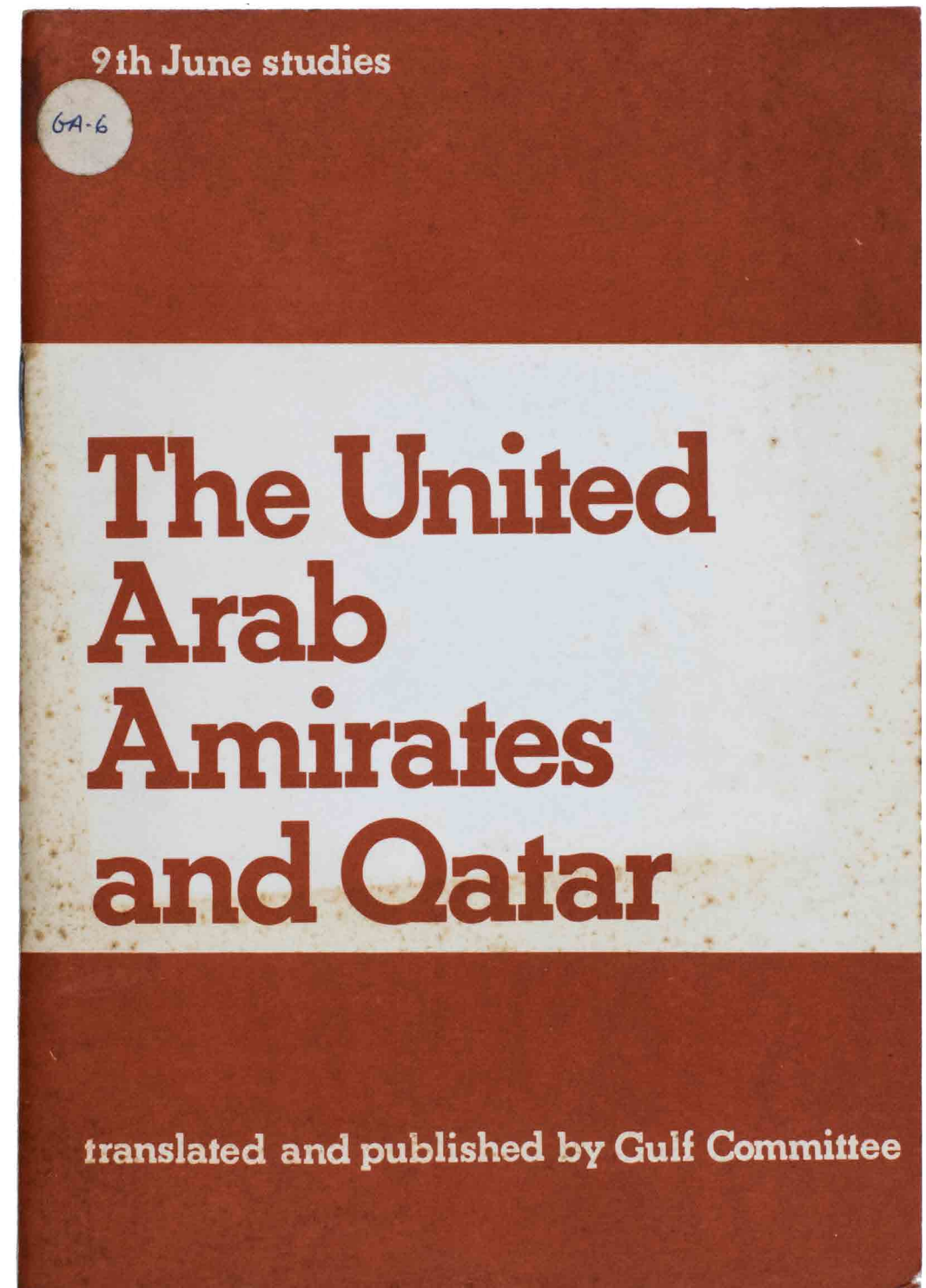
RESERVED

Rare publication on the politics of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar in and before the 1970's. The present work is a publication of 9th June Studies and was translated, edited and published by The Gulf Committee. The work is divided into two parts, part one dealing with "The United Arab Emirates[!] and its contradictions" and the second part focussing on "Qatar: class struggle and the coup of 22 February 1972". (Contents p. 3). "The Gulf Committee, founded in 1971, is an independent group working in support of the liberation movements in the Arabian Peninsula and Iran." (back wrapper).

The present publication can be found in the collections of several western universities and other institutions, but it almost never appears on the market and we have not been able to locate any other copy for sale.

With a small round white sticker with "GA-6" in blue ink on the front wrapper and a red owner's stamp of "Comité National Palestine a.s.b.l. Centre d'Information" on the title page. The wrappers and edges of the leaves are foxed, otherwise internally fine and clean. Overall in good condition.

36 pp. *WorldCat* 1602652, 562050722, 707841053.



Official UAE statistical yearbook

81

[UAE – MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES].

Al-Majmu'aa al-Ihsaiyya al-Sanawiya [United Arab Emirates Statistical Yearbook].

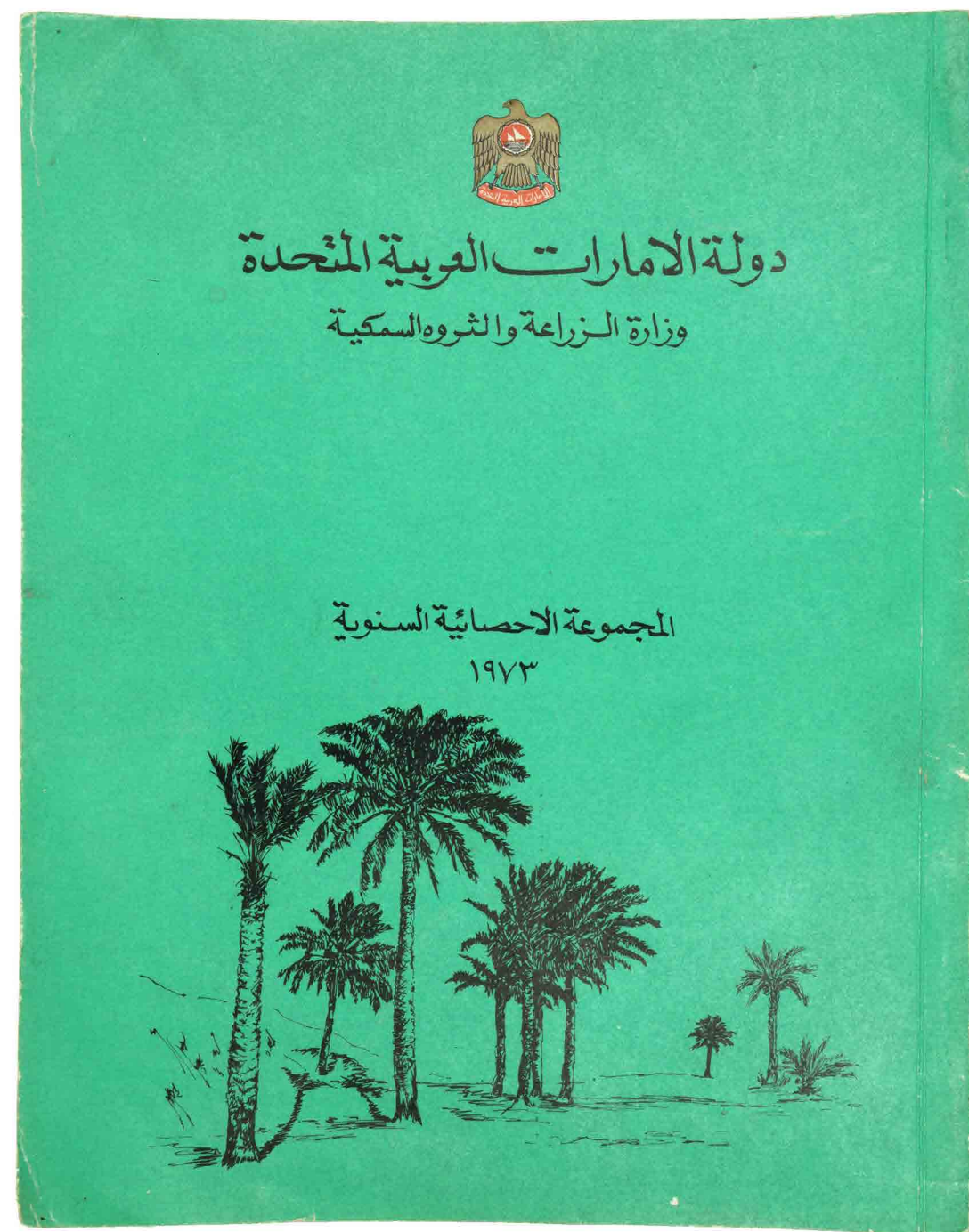
Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1973 CE. Folio (22.2 × 29.5 cm). Original illustrated green printed wrappers.

€ 950

Official statistical yearbook issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the United Arab Emirates for the year 1973 CE. The volume contains detailed statistical tables covering area and population, agricultural labour force, meteorological data including rainfall, temperature, wind speed, evaporation and humidity between October 1972 and September 1973 CE, land use and agricultural holdings by emirate, fruit and vegetable cultivation, water resources and irrigation, wells and salinity levels, livestock and poultry production, milk output, and sales of agricultural chemicals. Numerous statistical tables are arranged by chapter with regional breakdowns.

Minor edge wear to cover, spine ends chipped, otherwise in good condition. Arabic presentation stamp reading "Hadiyya min Shaykh al Jughrafiyyin Mahmud Taha Abu al Ala rahimahu Allah ila kull talib ilm bi Jamiat al Azhar", indicating the copy was gifted by Mahmud Taha Abu al Ala to students of Al Azhar University.

[4], 215 pp.



UAE international relations during the nation's formative years

82

[UAE – MINISTRY of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Protocol Dept.].

List of Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

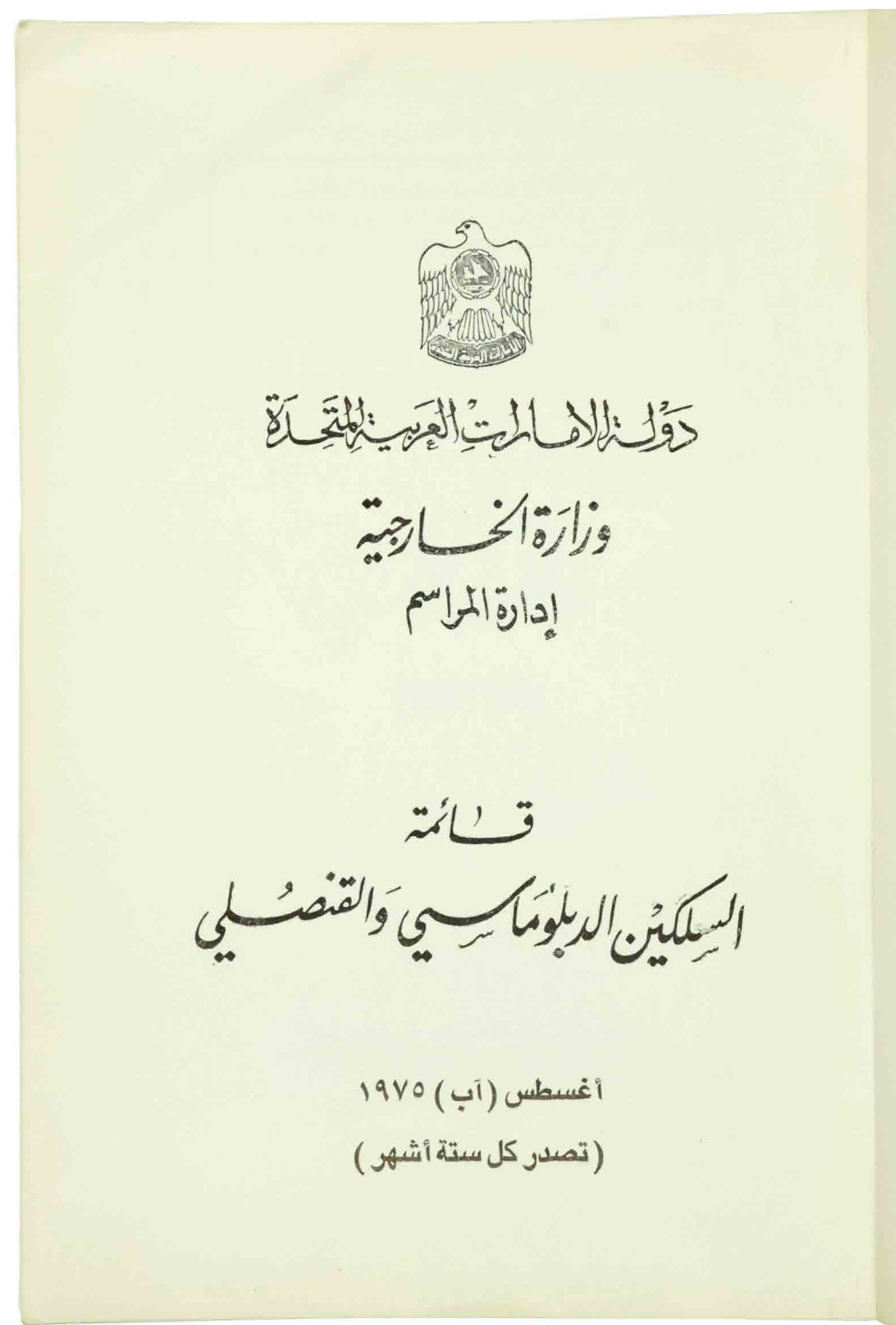
Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, August 1975. 4to (17.3 × 24 cm). Original printed wrappers.

€ 1 350

Early official diplomatic directory of the United Arab Emirates as of August 1975, published less than four years after the establishment of the Federation. Bilingual in English and Arabic and issued once every six months, the List records the diplomatic and consular corps, precedence of ambassadors, residences, dates of accreditation, national days, and official holidays.

Wrappers somewhat dust-soiled and lightly worn, with minor wear to spine and extremities. Well preserved. A valuable contemporary record of the UAE's rapidly developing international relations during its formative years.

71, 75 pp.



The early development of the UAE following Federation

83

[UAE – MINISTRY of INFORMATION].

Dawlat al-Imarat al-Arabiya al-Motahida 1973 [Abu Dhabi Yearbook, 1973].

Abu Dhabi, UAE Ministry of Information, 1974. 4to (17 × 24 cm). Illustrated throughout with numerous colour and black and white photographic plates. Publisher's wrappers, red card covers illustrated with photographic panels and the state emblem on the upper cover.

€ 1500

Official state publication documenting the early development of the United Arab Emirates following Federation in 1971. The volume opens with a foreword by Ahmad bin Hamed, Minister of Information, presenting the elapsed year 1973 as a decisive phase in stabilizing the constitutional structure and administrative framework of the new state. Substantial sections address the history of the Union and its leadership under Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, federal governance, foreign policy, security and defence, economic planning, oil development, social justice, education, media, infrastructure, electricity and water projects, and the transformation from a tribal society to modern statehood. Separate chapters are devoted to the individual Emirates, followed by a report on national achievements.

Richly illustrated with photographic documentation of leadership, public ceremonies, oil installations, agricultural development, urban construction, and social institutions, the 1973 yearbook functions as an early official narrative of state building and international positioning.

Stamp of the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Abu Dhabi. Well preserved with edge-wear to wrappers and minor creasing. Lower spine end chipped. In good condition.

332 pp.



The first anniversary of the UAE

84

[UNITED ARAB EMIRATES].

Al-Imarat al-Arabiya al-Motahida dirasat tarikhiat jughrafiat hadariat liltaerif amaratuha w'linjazatuha al-Mueasira [The United Arab Emirates: A Historical, Geographical, and Cultural Study to Introduce its Emirates and Contemporary Achievements].

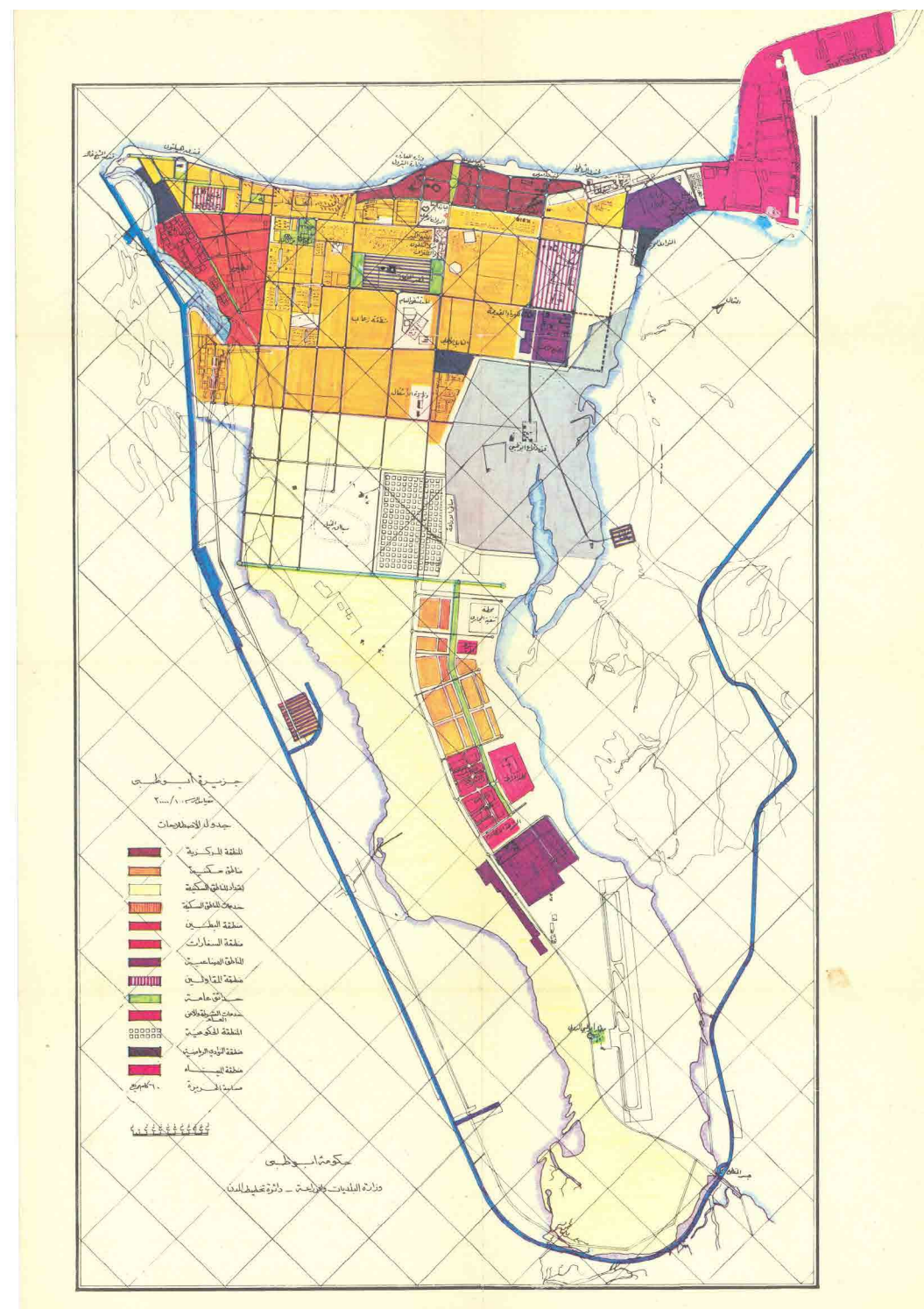
Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Presidential Affairs, 1972. 8vo (17.5 × 24.7 cm). With 3 maps under flap at the back of the book. Illustrated throughout in colour and black and white. Original white leatherette binding with original dust jacket.

€ 9 500

Issued on the first anniversary of the UAE, this substantial government publication presents one of the earliest comprehensive documentary surveys of the newly-established federation. Prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of Presidential Affairs in Abu Dhabi, the volume provides a detailed introduction to the state's geography, history, administration, and development, together with chapters devoted to each of the seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, Ajman, Umm al Quwain, and Fujairah. Each Emirate is presented through a structured survey covering the ruling dynasty and leadership, geographic setting, historical background, governmental organization, economic activity, infrastructure, and cultural life. The publication emphasizes the rapid transformation of the region in the early years of oil driven development and includes extensive photographic documentation of urban growth, ports and transport infrastructure, agriculture, industry, coastal life, and early modernization projects across the federation. Particularly notable are images of Abu Dhabi and Dubai during the formative phase of their modern expansion, alongside scenes of traditional livelihoods such as fishing, sailing, and oasis agriculture. Three large folding maps housed under the rear flap provide additional context.

Dust jacket a little chipped at extremities, lower hinge a little cracked, otherwise fine.

428, [4] pp. WorldCat 1103743223 (locating one copy at United Arab Emirates University).



Early operations of Abu Dhabi's development fund

85

[UNITED ARAB EMIRATES].

Al-taqrir al-sanawi. Al-sana al-thaniya [Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. Second annual report].

Abu Dhabi, Fund for Arab Economic Development, 1976. 4to. With photographic portraits of Sheikh Zayed, Sheikh Khalifa and Sheikh Surour bin Mohammed. Original colour-printed wrappers. Stapled.

€ 1250

Rare annual periodical documenting early operations of Abu Dhabi's development fund in the mid-1970s. Presents projects financed and loans approved across Arab partner states, with statistical tables, narrative overviews, and financial statements.

Issued in Arabic to accompany the English-language series, serving government and institutional stakeholders during the UAE's formative development decade. The present 1976 installment reflects the Fund's growing portfolio and the consolidation of its mandate established in 1971. Wrappers slightly worn; interior very well preserved. Library stamp of the General Secretariat to title page; old shelfmark to spine.

Scarce institutional publication, infrequently recorded outside specialist Middle Eastern collections.

64 pp. *Not in WorldCat.*



Laws and decrees issued by the UAE government since its foundation

86

[UNITED ARAB EMIRATES].

Majmuat al-Jarida al-Rasmiyya li-Dawlat al-Imarat al-Arabiyya al-Muttahida [Collected Official Gazette of the United Arab Emirates].

[Abu Dhabi], General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, 1978-1980. 4to. 5 volumes. Original printed wrappers.

€ 6 500

Special edition of the official periodical publication of laws and decrees issued by the UAE government since its foundation in 1971. A combined edition of the original monthly issues, comprising the Gazette from the transitional period of 1971 to 1976 in three volumes, as well as one volume each for 1977 and 1978, including foundational documents such as the UAE constitution, Federal Law No. 1 establishing the Official Gazette, Federal Law No. 2 concerning the flag of the Union and Federal Law No. 3 concerning the Armed Forces. Later regulations published in the present volumes include the determination of the salaries of the Prime Minister and the other ministers, the appointment of the Commander in Chief of the armed forces, fiscal accounts, laws for publishing, social security, pensions and retirement benefits for civil servants and workers, matters of jurisdiction, immigration, health, transportation, and Islam.

Wrappers somewhat soiled and creased. Faint Arabic inscription to front cover of volume I. Rare: complete runs of the Gazette from the first eight years of existence of the United Arab Emirates, as presented here, are seldom encountered outside institutional collections.

4869 pp. (continuously paginated). *This edition not in WorldCat.*



UN condemnation of British actions in the “Buraimi Dispute”

87

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Buraimi Dispute. A Summary of Facts Regarding British Seizure of Territory in Southeastern Saudi Arabia After Terminating Arbitration Proceedings for a Peaceful Settlement.

[New York, United Nations, 1955]. Small folio. With a double-page coloured map. Original printed self-wrappers. Stapled.

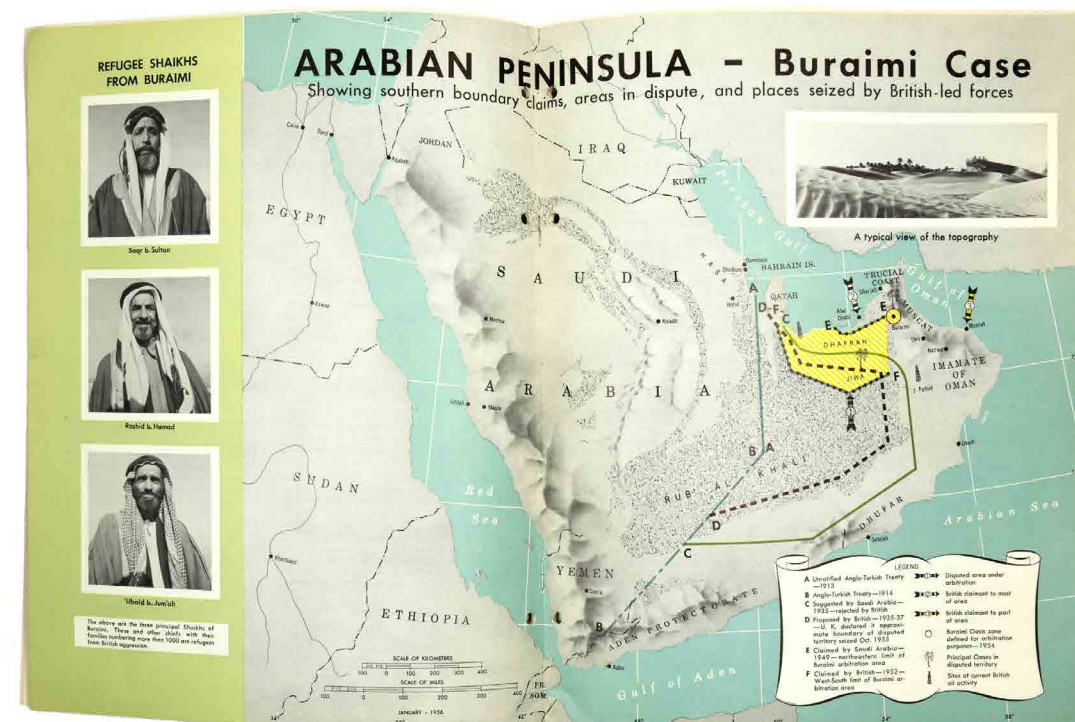
€ 1500

United Nations report on the situation in the Buraimi Oasis after British military occupation in 1955, following the unilateral abrogation of the arbitration proceedings. Essentially an attack on British policy, the report claims that protecting oil interests was the primary concern of the UK government, concluding with a chronology of events from 1744 to 19 December 1955, when Abdel Rahman Azzman, Agent of Saudi Arabia, accused the United Kingdom at a U.N. press conference of directing the Sultan of Muscat to attack the sovereignty of Oman. The map indicates southern boundary claims, areas in dispute, and places seized by British-led forces.

The Buraimi Dispute was an early source of tension between Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Abu Dhabi, as well as their respective American and British oil backers. In 1949 the Saudis first laid claim to the Buraimi area, believed to be rich in oil deposits, backed by the American company Aramco. A small invasion force occupied the territory in 1952, claiming the oasis for Saudi Arabia, and the “Buraimi Dispute” made global headlines. A joint expedition of TOS forces from Abu Dhabi and the Sultan’s forces from Sohar began to advance on Buraimi, but the Saudis withdrew due to international pressure. As a result of British arbitration, a Saudi police post was permitted to be established in the oasis in 1954. The following year arbitration broke down, and Britain encouraged the forces of Abu Dhabi and Oman to expel the Saudi police, which was effected without major incident. The dispute had progressively wider ramifications for deteriorating British oil interests in Saudi Arabia, and Emir Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, took the conflict as an attack on the Arab League.

Punched holes. Old shelfmarks to front cover. Stamp on the title page.

16, [4] pp. WorldCat 12395881.



First edition of al-Zamakhshari's collection of Arabic proverbs, in Arabic and Latin

88

ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Quasim Mahmud ibn Umar (Hendrik Albert SCHULTENS, editor).

[Al-Kalim al-nawabigh]. Anthologia sententiarum Arabicarum. Cum scholiis Zamachsjarii.

Leiden, Jean Le Mair (colophon: printed by Daniel van Damme), 1772. 4°. With the large engraved arms of Willem V, Prince of Orange, above the dedication. Vellum, manuscript spine title.

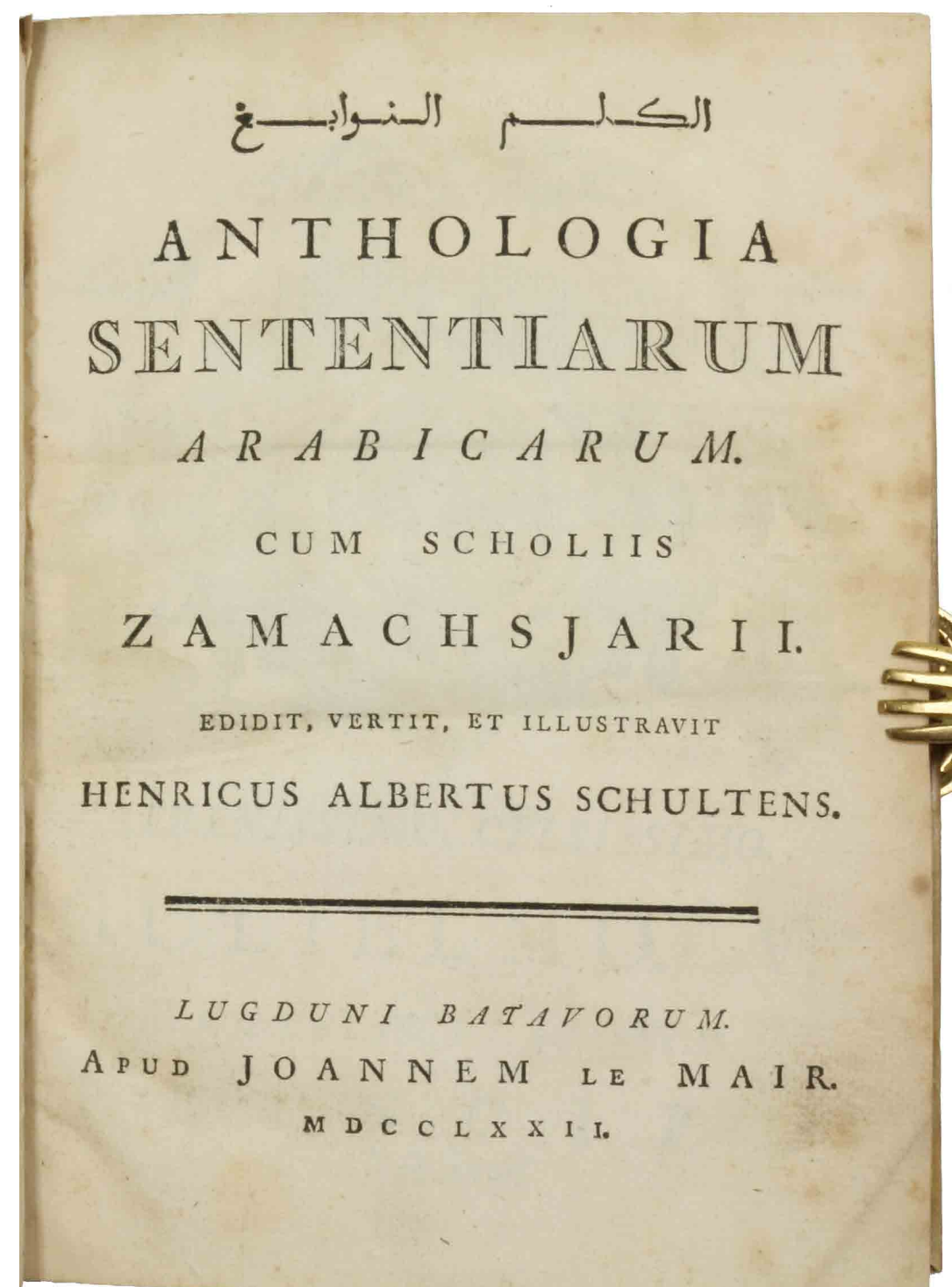
€ 6 500

First edition, in the original Arabic with a Latin translation on the facing pages, of a famous collection of Arabic proverbs by the Persian-born scholar Zamakhshari (1075–1144), edited and translated by Hendrik Albert Schultens (1749–1793), professor of oriental languages at the University of Leiden. The book reads from right to left like an Arabic book, but the preliminaries are in Latin with quotations in Arabic. The extensive notes (often longer than the main text) are given in Arabic only below the main text (also below the Latin text) with the Latin notes (with quotations in Arabic) at the end of the book.

Little is known of Zamakhshari's youth. He was apparently well-travelled and resided at least twice (once for an extended period of time) in the holy city of Mecca, where he earned his nickname, Jar Allah. As a philologist, he considered Arabic the queen of languages, in spite of the fact that his own native tongue was Persian (and though he wrote several minor works in that language).

Blind stamps of the library of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, on title page and dedication. Occasional light browning due to the paper, but still in good condition.

[20], 171, [1] pp. *Schnurrer* 215. *GAL* I, 292, no. XIV (p. 348). *Brill's first encyclopaedia of Islam* VIII, 1207. *WorldCat* 4522262.



Official programme for the accession ceremony of Abdulla bin Khalifa

89

[ZANZIBAR – Abdullah bin Khalifa al-BUSAIDI].

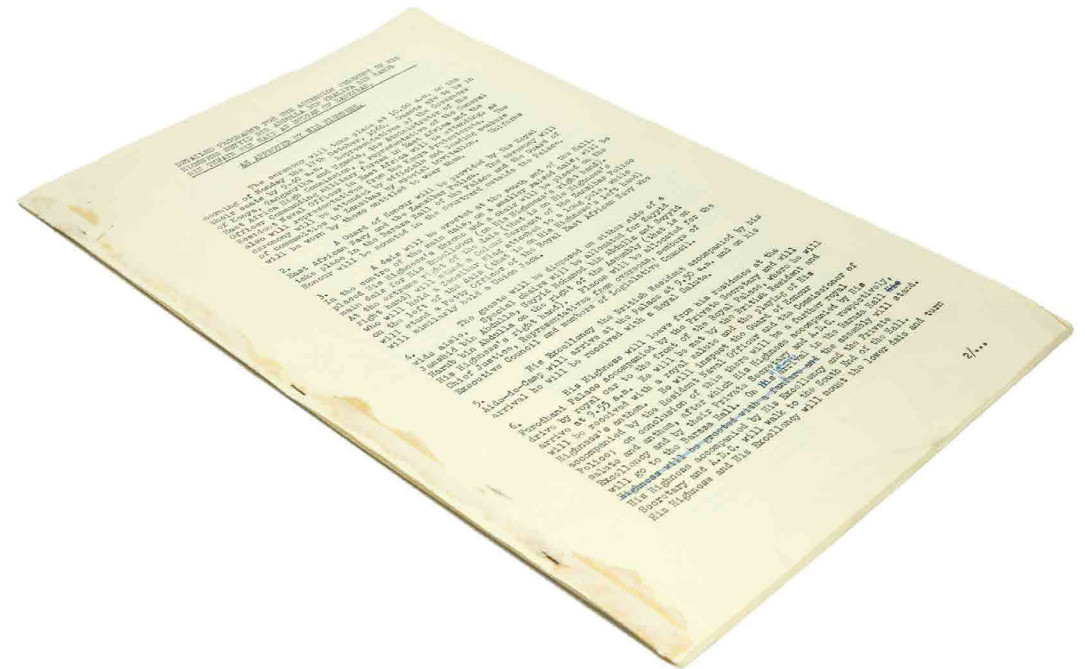
Detailed Programme for the Accession Ceremony of His Highness Seyyid Sir Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Harub bin Thwain bin Said as Sultan of Zanzibar. As Approved by His Highness.

Zanzibar, 17 October 1960. Folio (20.4 × 33 cm). 4 pp. Typescript on rectos only, stapled at the left margin; an additional half-page inserted before p. 3. With contemporary manuscript deletions and corrections in blue ink throughout.

€ 850

Rare and detailed official programme for the accession ceremony of Abdulla bin Khalifa as Sultan of Zanzibar, held in the Baraza Hall of the Royal Palace on 17 October 1960. The document sets out the ceremonial arrangements, seating plan, guard of honour, royal salutes, oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth II, addresses by the British Resident and the new Sultan, reception of East African government representatives, and the route of the subsequent state drive through Zanzibar. The inserted sheet contains an additional paragraph 11a, in which the British Resident will convey congratulations from the Queen and Britain's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The accession occurred during the final phase of British rule in East Africa. Zanzibar remained a British protectorate in 1960, but became independent under the Sultanate in December 1963; the monarchy was overthrown in January 1964. The document therefore records one of the last royal accessions before the end of both the protectorate and the ruling dynasty. Horizontal folds, marginal staining and traces of former mounting at the left edge. Otherwise well preserved.



Zanzibar on the verge of British colonization

90

[ZANZIBAR] – Imperial British East Africa Company.

The Imperial British East Africa Company ... Treaties [and papers] relating to or affecting Zanzibar and the Countries lying inland. [London], Harwood & Stephenson, 1844–1889. Folio. With a folding map. Contemporary gold-stamped navy calf, blindstamped ornamental borders.

€ 28 000

A significant archive of legal documents and diplomatic correspondence marking a pivotal moment in Zanzibar's transformation from a sovereign coastal power to a vassal state of the European colonial sphere. The personal copy of James Macalister Hall (1823–1904), Director of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Among the most prominent items appear three concessions granted by Sultan Barghash and his successor, Sultan Khalifa, to the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) between 1887 and 1889, securing administrative and commercial rights over vast territories on the East African mainland, such as Wanga, Kipini, Lamu, the northern ports and islands. Further includes the royal charter of 3 September 1888 authorizing the IBEAC to operate as a quasi-governmental agency, the Deed of Settlement outlining the structure and purpose of IBEAC, several treaties with chiefs along the River Tana, reflecting the extension of British claims inland through local agreements under Zanzibar's nominal authority, the Founders' Agreement, the Company's Prospectus, and the Directors' Report, illustrating both the financial strategies and political maneuvers behind the Company's establishment.

Rare material illustrating how Zanzibar played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of East Africa during the scramble for the continent. Initially exercising significant authority over coastal territories and trade, the Sultans of Zanzibar engaged in treaties and concessions with European powers, ultimately paving the way for formal British colonization, which overshadowed Zanzibar's own authority and led to direct European rule in the region.

Corners of binding restored with slight loss to gilt ruling. A small tear to p. 231 professionally closed, generally in fine condition. The name of James M. Hall Esq. lettered in gilt to upper cover.

[2], 243 pp.

