

Catalogue 224

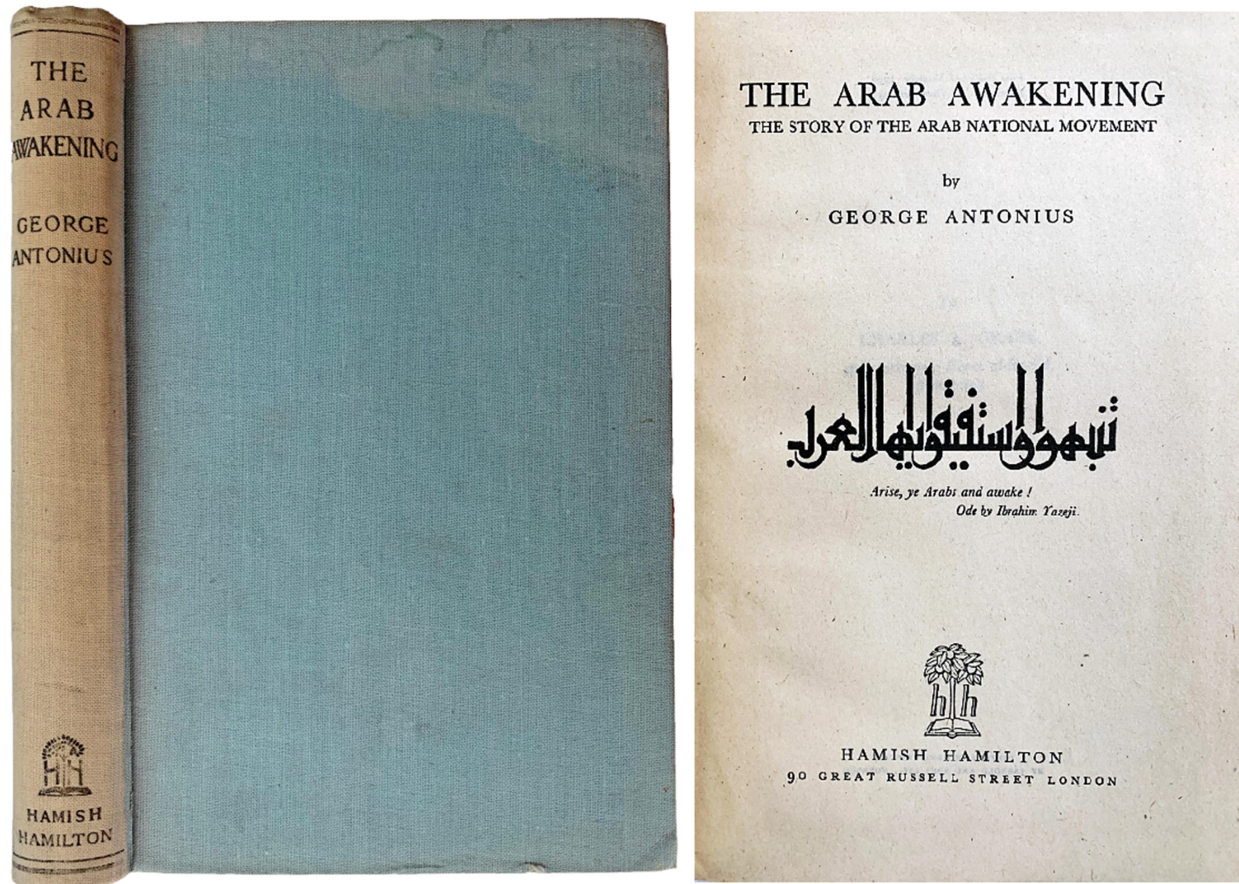
The Middle East



WEBERRARE BOOKS

COVER: Champollion-Figeac.

TERMS: PLEASE VIEW LAST PAGE OF THIS CATALOGUE.

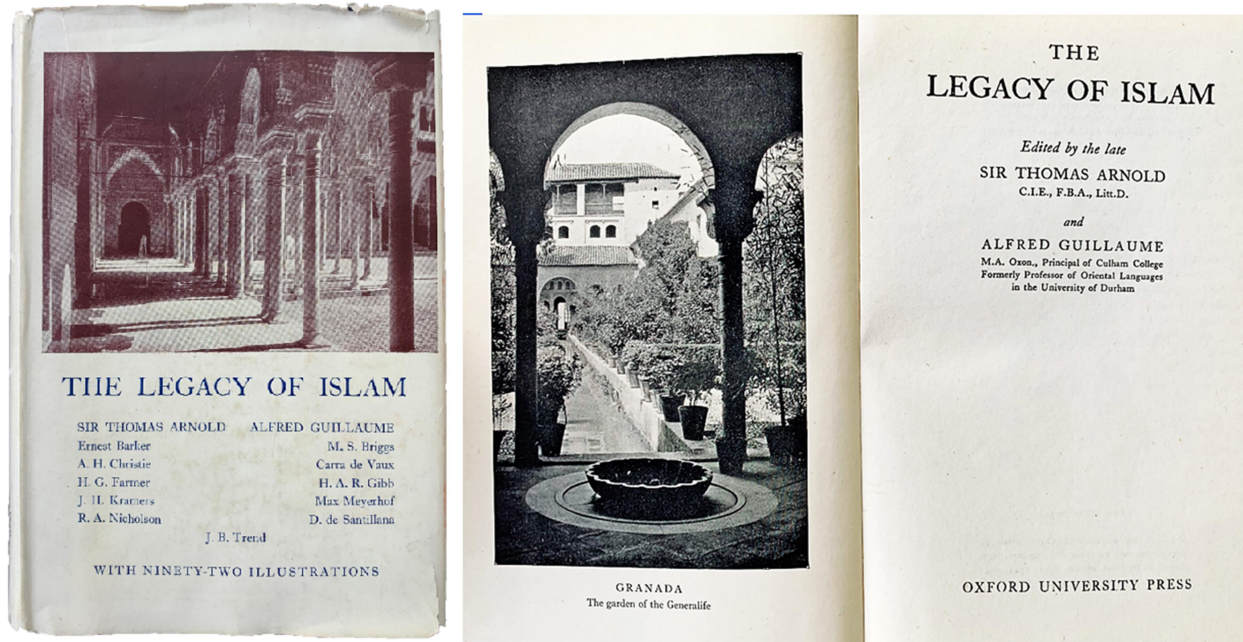


1. **ANTONIUS, George** (1891-1942). *The Arab Awakening; the story of the Arab National Movement*. London: Hamish Hamilton, (1945).

¶ Reprinted. 8vo. xi, [1], 13-470, [1] pp. 5 plate maps (some folding), index. Pale blue cloth, spine title stamped in black; fading. Ownership marks of "Dillon – From Peter McColl ... 1946". Very good.

\$ 20

Originally issued in 1938, the author was Lebanese-Egyptian, known as one of the first historians of Arab nationalism, for which his views were debated but also used by Anglo educators for "decades."

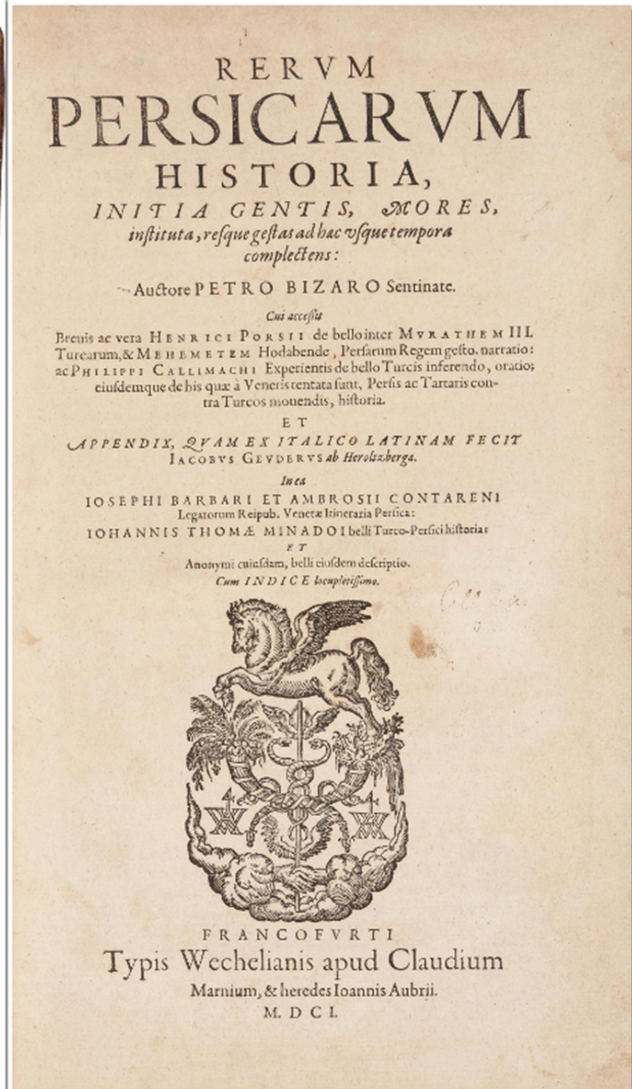
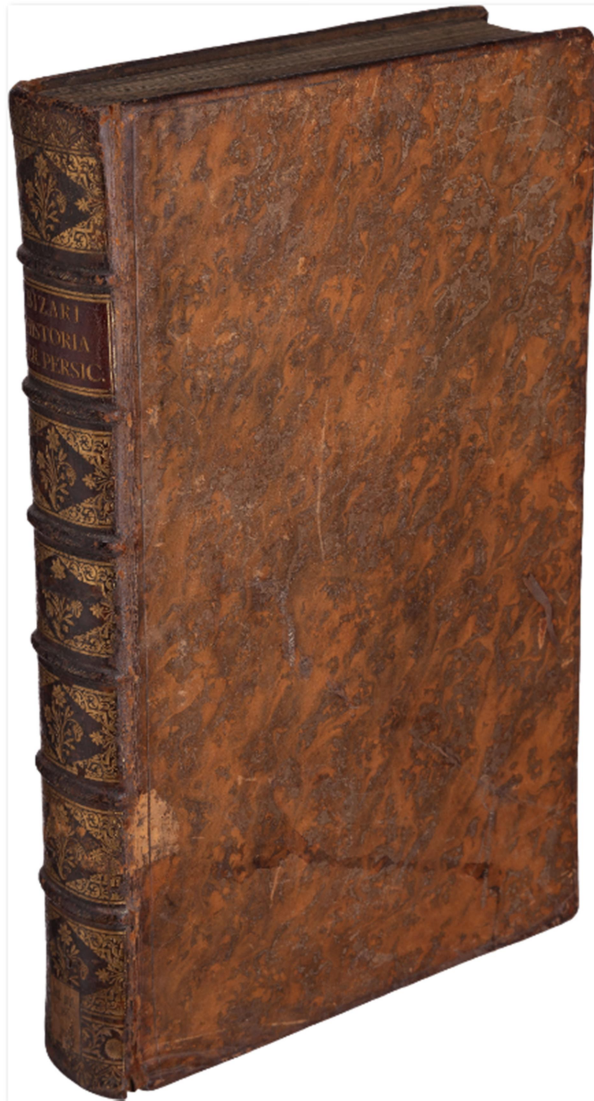


2. **ARNOLD, Sir Thomas; Alfred GUILLAUME.** *The Legacy of Islam.* Edited by the late ... Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1952).

¶ Reprint of the 1931 first edition. Sm. 8vo. xvi, 416 pp. Profusely illustrated with 92 illus., index. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth, pictorial dust-jacket; jacket roughed at extremities, but intact and thus preserving the cloth in perfect condition.

\$ 18

The classic history of Islam and its influence in geography & commerce, art (influencing European art), painting, architecture, literature, mysticism, philosophy * theology, law & society, science & medicine, music, Spain & Portugal, and Astronomy & Mathematics. The contributors include: J.B. Trend, Ernest Barker, J.H. Kramers, A.H. Christie, Martin S. Briggs, R.A. Nicholson, Max Meyerhof, Baron Carra de Vaux, etc.



Early and Important History of Persia

3. **Bizari [Bizzari], Pietro (1525/30?-1586); Cleasias; Photius; Henricus Porsius, Philippus Challimacus, and Thoma Minadous.**

Rerum Persicarum Historia, Initia Gentis, Mores, instituta, resque gestas ad haec usque tempora complectens... Cui accessit Brevis ac vera Henrici Porsii de bello inter Murathem III. ..Philippi Callimachi Experientis de bello Turcis... Et Appendix... Jacobus Geuderus...In ea Josephii Barbari Et Ambrosii Contareni Legatorum Reipub. Venetae Itineraria Persica: Johannes Thomae Minado I belli Turco-Persici historia... Frankfurt: Claude Marinus and heirs of Johan Aubry for Typis Wechel, 1601.

¶ Folio.):⁴, A-3G⁶, 3H⁴, 3I-3K⁶, 3L⁴. Pagination: [8], 644, [32] pp. Wechel's Pegasus device on title page and verso of last printed leaf, head-piece, historiated and decorated initials. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with floral and acorn design, raised bands, gilt title on dark red leather label, edges marbled in blue, marbled endpapers; small hole in lower compartment, some light wear, some light paper toning, a very pleasing copy.

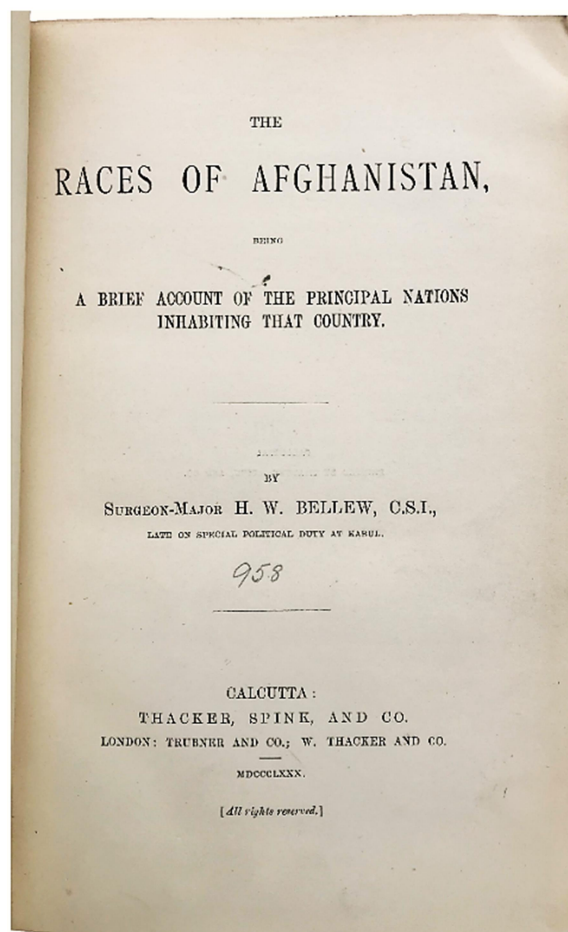
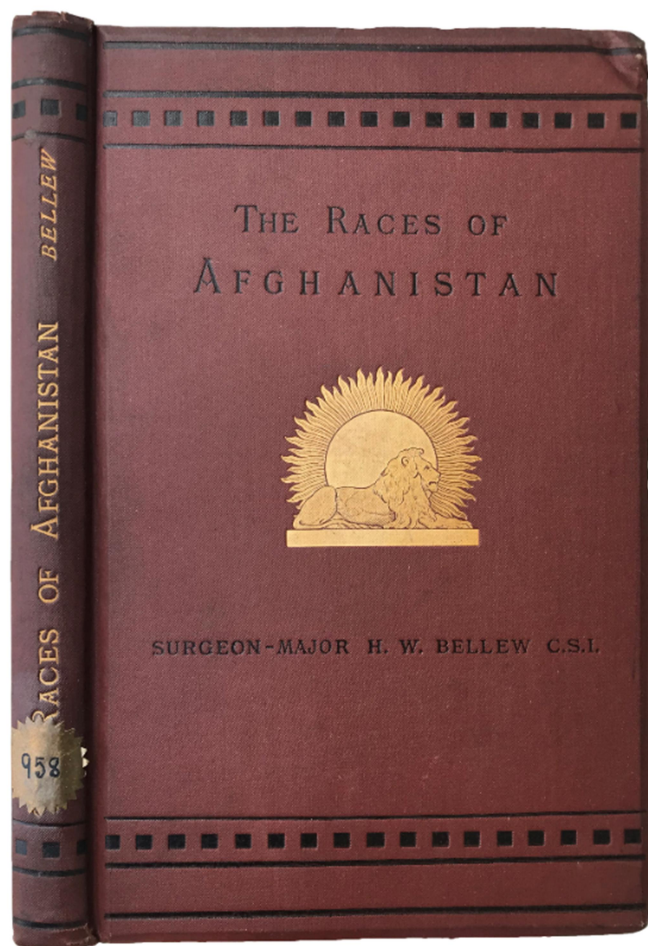
\$2,250

Second expanded edition. The 1601 edition is an expanded version of the work. It begins with Bizzari's treatise on the Persian people, their institutions, foreign policy, costumes, etc. It is followed by an excerpt from Photius' summary of Ctesias' history of Persia (pp. 349-360); Henricus Porsius' history of the war between Murad III and Mehemetem; an oration to Pope Innocent III by Philippus Callimachus (15th century) on the Turkish war and Venice (pp.371-399; 400-431); and other materials (p. 433+) which take the history of the Persian war to 1588.

“Pietro Bizzarri [Bizari], (born 1525/30?, died in or after 1586), historian and spy. . . Bizzarri became associated with the court of Mary Stuart, and in the hope of acquiring the patronage of the Scottish queen as well he presented to her a Latin treatise, *De bello et pace*... Bizzarri began his lifelong career as an intelligencer, passing political and diplomatic information to Cecil. Although there is no clear evidence, it is possible that Bizzarri had been [employed] at the Scottish court as an agent, and that it was Cecil who encouraged him to settle in Venice to collect and transmit information at a time when no Venetian ambassador was resident in England... Bizzarri travelled widely in Germany, but by January 1578 he was established in Antwerp, where he frequented the circle of the printer Christopher Plantin... In 1583 appeared his Persian history, *Rerum Persicarum historia*, dedicated to August of Saxony, although two presentation copies were also sent to England: one for the queen and one for Walsingham . . .” [Oxford DNB].

Much of Barbaro's information about the Kipchak Khanate, Persia, and Georgia is not found in any other sources. – *Biographie universelle, ancienne et moderne*, J Fr Michaud; Louis Gabriel Michaud, Paris, Michaud, 1811-28, p. 327.

☼ VD17 23:231248Y; BL (German) 17th. c. B1503; Graesse I, 433; Brunet I, 955.



4. **BELLEW, H. W. (Henry Walter)** (1834-1892). *Races of Afghanistan, Being a Brief Account of the Principal Nations Inhabiting that Country*. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Company, 1880.

¶ 8vo. [3]-124, [2], 39 pp. Ads. (dated May 1880); small rubber stamp of a few numbers on title verso. Original publisher's brick-reddish-brown cloth stamped in black and gilt- with gilt lion-and-sun emblem on upper cover, gilt-stamped spine; corners bumped, discreet library label on spine. Former ownership bookplate of the Wisconsin Consistory Library, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Very good. [ME1082]

\$ 850

FIRST EDITION. With the military occupation of Kandahar by the British, the author considers the value of knowing the local history in order to understand them and in hopes of converting them (sadly!) to the British empire. Bellew records the origins of the various races of Afghanistan. Tells of the settlement of Moghol

[Mughal] soldiers in the thirteenth century, after the war with Changhiz Khan, and how the evidence of city names gives this history a traceable link to the past. He also has a theory about Nuristanis, being the location of the lost Augana tribe of Israel.

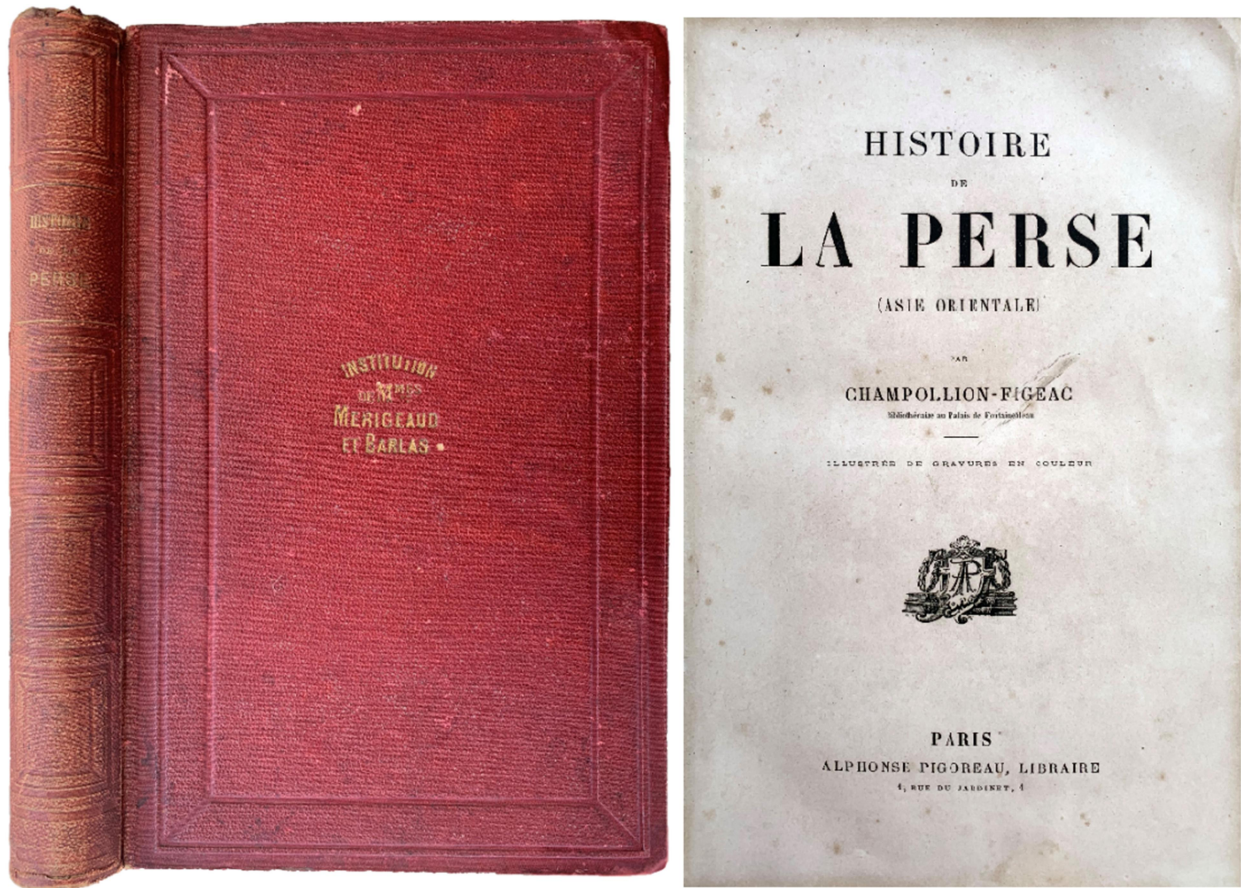
CONTENTS: Introduction; The Afghan; History of the Afghans; British relations with Afghanistan; Sher Ali; The Yusufzai, The Afridi; The Khattak; The Dedicae; The Ghilji; The Tajik; The Hazarah.

"BELLEW, HENRY WALTER (1834-92), surgeon and amateur orientalist, born at Nāṣrābād in India, son of a captain in the Bengal army. After his medical studies in London and short service in the Crimean War he was gazetted assistant surgeon in the Bengal medical service. On his arrival in India in 1856 he was at once appointed to the Corps of Guides and sent on a political mission to Afghanistan. For the next 30 years, until his retirement with the rank of surgeon general in 1886, he served mainly in the Punjab and on the Afghan frontier. He was for several years civil surgeon in Peshawar but also served the government as interpreter and political agent on several occasions, finally as chief political officer in Kabul. Throughout his service he took a lively interest in the languages and ethnography of the peoples within his charge. Beside two works on cholera in India, he published several studies on the Pashtuns and Afghans, including a General Report on the Yusufzais (Lahore, 1864), Afghanistan and the Afghans (London, 1879), The Races of Afghanistan (Calcutta, 1880), and An Inquiry into the Ethnography of Afghanistan (Woking, 1891). In a description of a journey From the Indus to the Tigris (London, 1874) he included a grammar and vocabulary of the Brahui language of Baluchistan. His most lasting contribution to Iranian studies, however, was his Grammar and Dictionary of the Pukhto or Pukshto Language (London, 1867, repr. Lahore, 1901). The latter, containing some 9,000 words, remained for a century the only practical dictionary of its sort (Pashto-English and English-Pashto) and has still not been entirely supplanted by modern Afghan publications." [D. Neil MacKenzie, *Encyclopedia Iranica* (1989).

See: Sayed Askar Mousavi, *The Hazaras of Afghanistan: An Historical, Cultural, Economic and Political Study*, Curzon Press, 1998.



[5] Champollion-Figeac



Four Hand-Colored Lithographic Plates

5. **Champollion-Figeac, Jacques-Joseph** (1778-1867). *Histoire de la Perse (Asie Orientale)*. *Illustrée de gravures en couleur*. Paris: Alphonse Pigoreau, n.d. [ca. 1852?]. ¶ Sm. 4to. [iv], 446 pp. 4 colored plates (including frontispiece, and facing pp. 117, 281, 427; lightly foxed, outer corner showing water-staining. Original blind and gilt-stamped red cloth with “Institution de Mmes Merigeaud et Barlas” on upper cover, all edges gilt; spine ends worn, shelf wear, corner dented. Good +. Scarce.

\$ 300

Early printing. There were at least two issues of this work: the present one from Alphonse Pigoreau, and another from Arnauld de Vresse – the latter being more common on the market presently, and containing 6 colored lithographs whereas the Pigoreau issue has but 4 colored lithographs. A date at the end of the text indicates 1852, whereas the de Vresse printing shows the date of 1860. This is far enough away from 1852 to suggest that de Vresse’s is the later issue.

Contents: Divided into 16 chapters, this history of the ancient country and people of Persia, discusses principles monuments such as Persepolis, the population and its origins, traditions, manners and customs, Harems, the heights of modern comforts, costumes (dress), ceremonies, government and its structure, eunuchs, life of the king, Satraps, military, tombs, religion, Zoroastrianism, Zend-Avesta, morals, Koran, Christian missions in Persia, languages, ancient literature, historical inscriptions of Bisutum [Behistun inscription in Kermanshah province, a key to deciphering cuneiform script] and Naskhi-Roustan, Ferdusi, Sa'adi, Hafiz, Rachid-Eddin [Rashid-al-Din Hamadani (1247–1318)], the historian Mirkond, Jami, philosophy, sciences & arts: medicine, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, games, dance [dancers], magic [magicians], fine-arts, painting, architecture, sculpture, Tak-i-Bostan [Taq-e Bostan], Schapour [Shapour], Darabgerd [Darab], etc., commerce, routes of travel, finance, money, gold & silver mines, and history of the various dynasties.

Jacques-Joseph Champollion-Figeac was the brother of Jean-François Champollion (1790-1832), famous Orientalist and the person who is known to have deciphered the Egyptian hieroglyphs and a pioneering figure in the field of Egyptology (as studied in the West). At the age of 41 he died of a heart-attack, leaving much unfinished work, such that his brother Jacques-Joseph served to edit and publish some of that work.

Also issued by Arnauld de Vresse of Paris, 1860, in an edition with 6 colored plates – there is no list of plates. This title is more common than the Alphonse Pigoreau issue, though the printed sheets are exactly the same. Was the dated 1860 earlier than this issue? Or the reverse? Traditions established where a dated title-page is usually a first edition and an undated title is usually a reprint does not explain the difference in the number of plates issued or why Pigoreau has the same sheets as De Vresse. The title states, under the author's name, "Bibliothécaire Palais de Fontainebleau." Jacques-Joseph Champollion-Figeac, the historian-librarian of the castle at Fontainebleau, was known as an archeologist working in Greece and Egypt. "Then on March 1, 1848 he was dismissed from his position as professor at the School of charters and curator at the National Library. He was accused of theft and negligence; if the theft charges were unfounded, their neglect was more responsive. In 1848 he was expelled and asked asylum by his son Paul, deputy prosecutor at Fontainebleau. In 1852 he was appointed curator of the library of the Imperial Palace."

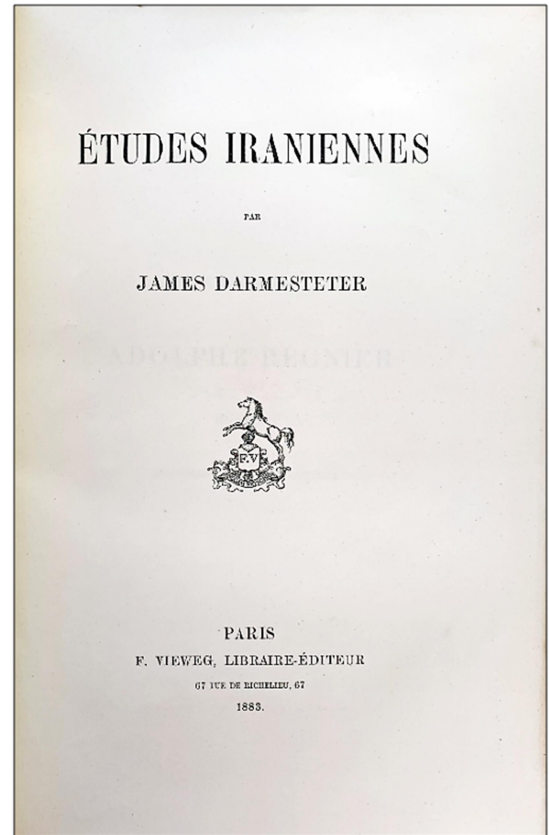
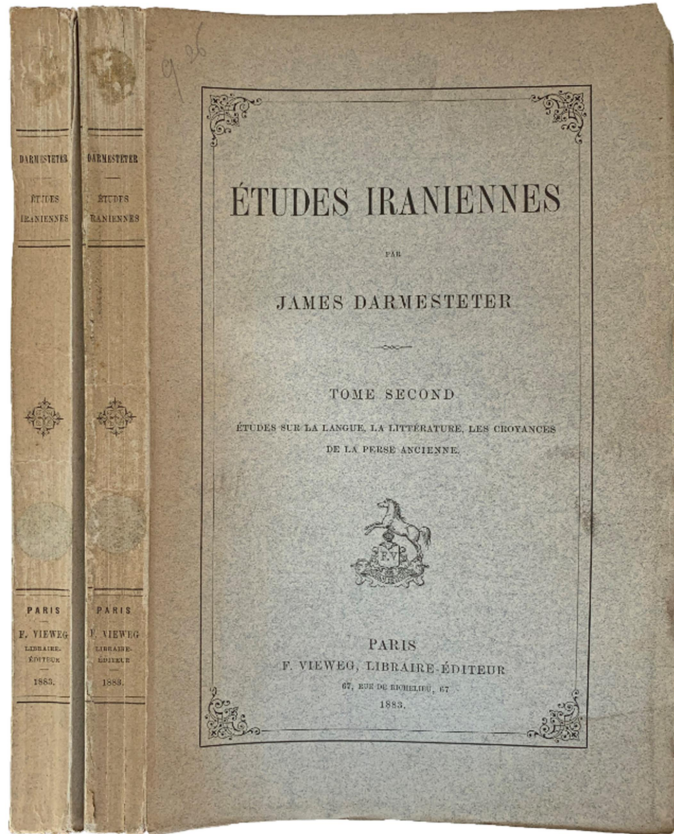
See: Cyrus Ghani, *Iran and the West, a critical bibliography*, London & New York, Kegan Paul International 1987, p.70.



6. [Children's book; Middle Eastern] *La Hija del Visir y otros cuentos*. Madrid: Editorial Saturnino Calleja, 1935. ¶ Series: *Mis cuentos favoritos*, t. 5. Oblong 8vo. 79, [1] pp. Elaborate title-page boarder; illustrated throughout, endleaves showing character portraits. Spanish. Full color lithographic cover showing a large Vizier figure in the night (foreboding looking) and a hijab-clad lady (his daughter), blue paper spine; extremities a bit worn. Ownership signature (on title) of Conchita Rodriguez. Very good. RARE. ME1071

\$ 75

First printing. "The Daughter of the Vizier and other stories." Authorship unknown. Stories: 1) *La Hija del Visir* = The Daughter of the Vizier; 2) *Mali-miquito y Mico-malito*; 3) *La brujade las muñecos* = The witch of the dolls [or the witch's doll/boy]; 4) *Linda Estrella*; 5) *El rey de la luna* = The king and the moon [featuring a space ship capable of flying to the moon and back, also lots of talking animals!]. This was later reprinted in 1941 – this is the first printing of 1935.



7. **DARMESTETER, James** (1849-1894). *Études Iraniennes*. I. *Études sur la grammaire historique de la langue persane*; II. *Études sur la langue, la littérature, les croyances de la Perse ancienne*. Paris: F. Vieweg, 1883.

¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. IX, 336; [vi], 380 pp. Original gray printed wrappers. Some light foxing. Bookplates of William Goût (1881-1974), Beckenham, Kent.

\$ 195

First edition. Dedicated to Adolphe Rénier, the eminent Philologist, professor at the College de France (1804-1884).

“In 1883 [Darmesteter] also published the two volumes of his *Études iraniennes*, characterized by Karl Geldner as epoch-making. In the first volume, entitled *Grammaire historique du persan*, he established that Old Persian and Avestan were distinct languages, showed that the cradle of modern Persian was Fārs, isolated the Semitic element in Pahlavi, and established that Pārsīk (now more usually termed Pāzand) was only Pahlavi transcribed in Avestan characters. The second volume, called *Mélanges d’histoire et de littérature iranienne*, is a miscellany of brilliant short studies, for example, his masterly treatment (pp. 301-03) of Hadiš, Iranian divinity of the homestead, until then unrecognized by Western scholars.” – *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.

James Darmesteter was the great Iranist, was the son of a Jewish bookbinder, who in 1852 moved to Paris to improve his children's educational opportunities. He studied comparative grammar and Sanskrit at the École des Hautes Études, which led to his lifelong fields of study on Iranian philology and the Zoroastrian religion. He is described as a frail man, a great intellect, and a quick study for mastering languages. He wrote the English translation of Avestan texts *The Zend Avesta*, *The Vendidad*, followed by, *The Sīrōzabs*, *Yasts*, and *Nyāyis*, issued in 1880, 1883 [2 parts]. In 1885 he was nominated for the chair of Persian language and literature at the Collège de France. He was compelled to study languages, religion and philology by taking a mission to the regions of Afghans, Indians and the Punjab, recording popular songs [collecting more than 100 songs in Pashto script], language, literary texts, helped with interpretation by local singers. He also went to the Parsis, mostly in Bombay, to Navsari and Gujarat. He further advanced his understanding of Zoroastrianism, their beliefs, rituals and practices. This resulted in another “masterpiece of learning” the *Le Zend-Avesta*, 3 vols., 1892-93, which “received instant acclaim.” He died of an illness at 45 years of age. “West, never given to overstatement, wrote of him: “It would be difficult to find a sounder scholar, a more brilliant writer, and a more estimable man, all united in the same individual.”” – Mary Boyce and D. N. MacKenzie, for the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, Vol. VII, Fasc. 1, pp. 56-59.

William Goût (1881-1974), Beckenham, Kent, was an Islamist and an important collector of Middle Eastern books and manuscripts. He wrote a privately published memoir entitled, *Forty years in Iran*, 1972. He and George Binney were sent to Iran in 1951 to spy on Mohammad Mosaddeq, who was nationalizing the Iranian oil industry, for the British government.

See: Mansoureh Ebrahimi & Kamaruzaman Yusoff, “British and Iran: Harmful Harvest of 1951 Oil Negotiations,” *Asian Social Science*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2015, p.5. A Christie's catalogue, issued in 1975, offered items from his personal collection: *Fine Oriental Miniatures, Manuscripts & Qajar Paintings, Maps and Books on Persia and the Middle East; the Properties of the Late Jacob Hirsch, the Late William Gout, Esq. and Other Properties: Which Will be Sold at Auction by Christie, Manson & Woods Ltd. ... 8 King Street, St. James's, London, SW1Y 6QT ... on Thursday, December 4, 1975.*



8. **DÉMON STUDIO, Tehran.**

7 original watercolors, each signed "Démon". Tehran, Iran, 1944-48. ¶ 29 x 20 cm.
ME1077

\$ 675

Some of the more well-known artists were the founder, R. Arthur Hayrapetian, E. Svarchian, S. Melkonian, B. Ahmari, A. Vartavian, and R. Zarian. The studio was located at GIV passage at Naderi Avenue in front of the Naderi Hotel in Tehran, Iran. Over the decades many different talented artists worked for this studio and their work was sold widely. These are not signed by the artist with their name(s), but they are labelled and dated.

Two men and a donkey, selling fruit (apples or peaches). Wearing blue or tan outfits, wearing simple hats. One man holds a scale to weigh the apples, the other carries a round cloth used for a grocery bag. 1946. (laid onto board).

Young carpet seller and his mule, a street merchant, his giveh shoe (hand-stitched), the woolen (made of "namad") cap is called a "kollah-namadi". 1944. (laid onto board).

A man riding a donkey, a striped cloth is used over the donkey's back, with two black sheep, to sell the animals. 1944. (laid onto board).

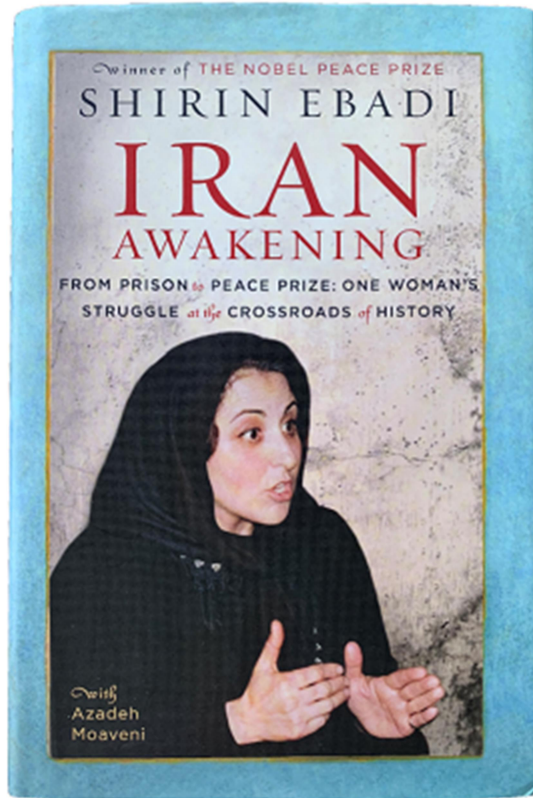
man in traditional dress, dressed elegantly, holding his dagger, he is rich because he wears a ring on his finger. [possibly Kurd or Lurd], 1948. (laid onto board).

Older bearded man with a water-pipe. 1948. (laid onto board).

'Arab'. 1946. Bearded man wearing an agal (headpiece), with white cloth under, blue collared shirt, brown wrap/jacket. (framed with stiff board).

'Kurd of Kermanshah'. 1946. Man with mustache, wearing a headpiece, blue tunic and brown wrap/jacket. (framed with stiff board).

"Studio Demon a small art studio in Tehran Iran that produced watercolors which were sold in various shops. It had its hay day in the 1950's [and extended in he the early 1960s]. What made studio Demon unique was their instance on retaining only the finest artists to represent the studio. Unlike a mass production studio each artist was allowed to personalize his work while still creating the image the studio required. Each painting was created by one artist. The works the artist produced are typically of very high quality. Some of the more well-known artists were R.A. Hayrapetian, E. Svarchian, S. Melkonics and R. Zarian." – web source.

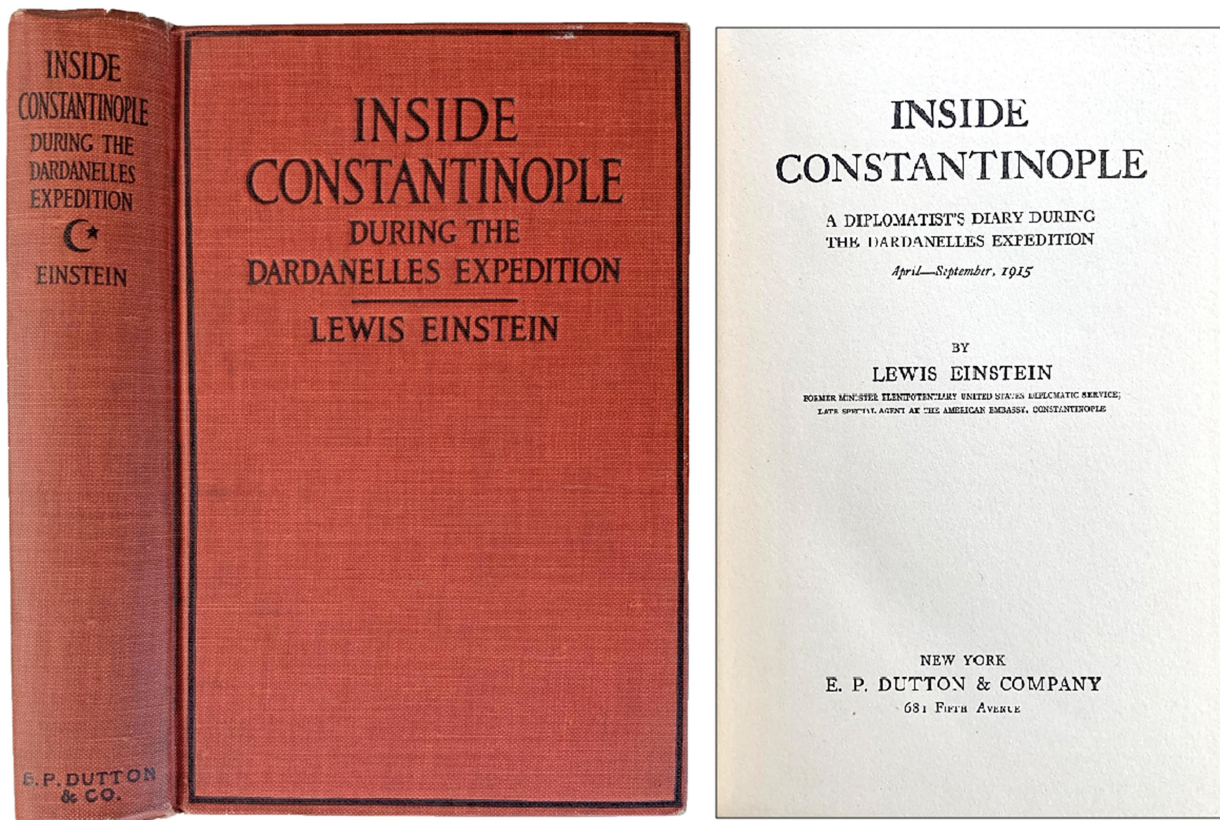


9. **EBADI, Shirin; Azadeh MOAVENI.** *Iran Awakening: From Prison to Peace Prize: One Woman's Struggle at the Crossroads of History.* New York: Knopf, 2006.

¶ First edition. 8vo. xvi, 232, [4] pp. Illus., index. Hardback, color dust-jacket; some ex-library markings, including rubber stamp on the top fore-edge, bookplate removed. ISBN 10: 0676978029 ISBN 13: 9780676978025

\$ 4

Ebadi, one of Iran's leading human-rights lawyers, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2003. She is also the only person to have their prize taken away (by the Iranian government). Her story is recorded here in this delightful memoir.



10. **EINSTEIN, Lewis** (1877-1967). *Inside Constantinople; a diplomatist's diary during the Dardanelles Expedition April – September, 1915*. New York: E.P. Dutton, (1918). ¶ 8vo. xvi, 291 pp. Original rust cloth stamped in black. Rubber-stamp of H. H. Fertig. Very good copy.

\$ 125

“Einstein advanced from Second Secretary to First Secretary and then Charge d’Affairs during the Young Turk Revolution of 1908, remaining in Constantinople despite the hostilities. He served as United States Ambassador to Costa Rica for one month in 1911, before his wife’s ill health in the country’s high altitude forced him to leave the post. He returned to Constantinople in 1915 and wrote his diaries which would be later published under the name *Inside Constantinople: A Diplomatist’s Diary During the Dardanelles*. Einstein kept the diary from the months of April to September. The diary described the most critical points in the Ottoman Empire’s involvement in the war. Einstein also paid special attention to the massacres of Armenians and wrote about it extensively throughout the diary. He described the events and stated that “the policy of murder then carried out was planned in the coldest blood” in the preface of his diary. Einstein blamed the cooperative pact between Germany and the Ottoman Empire as the supportive and responsible agents behind the massacres. He also pointed out that the stockpiles of armaments that was

used as a justification for the arrests was in fact a "myth". By August 4, Einstein wrote in a diary entry that the "persecution of Armenians is assuming unprecedented proportions, and is carried out with nauseating thoroughness." (p.214). He kept in contact with both Enver and Talat and tried to persuade them to reverse their policy towards the Armenians. In a diary entry, he states that Talat insisted that the Armenians sided with the enemies and that Enver believed the policy was out of military necessity, but in reality both leaders feared the Armenians." – Wikip.

Provenance: Henry H. Fertig, Jr., M.D., Laramie, Wyoming.



11. **ESSALAT-WEBER, Mahshid; Mahin Pourdad Essalat MOBAYAN.**

Mahin of Kashan, Iran, a life unexpected.
Carlsbad, California: Published by the author, 2019.

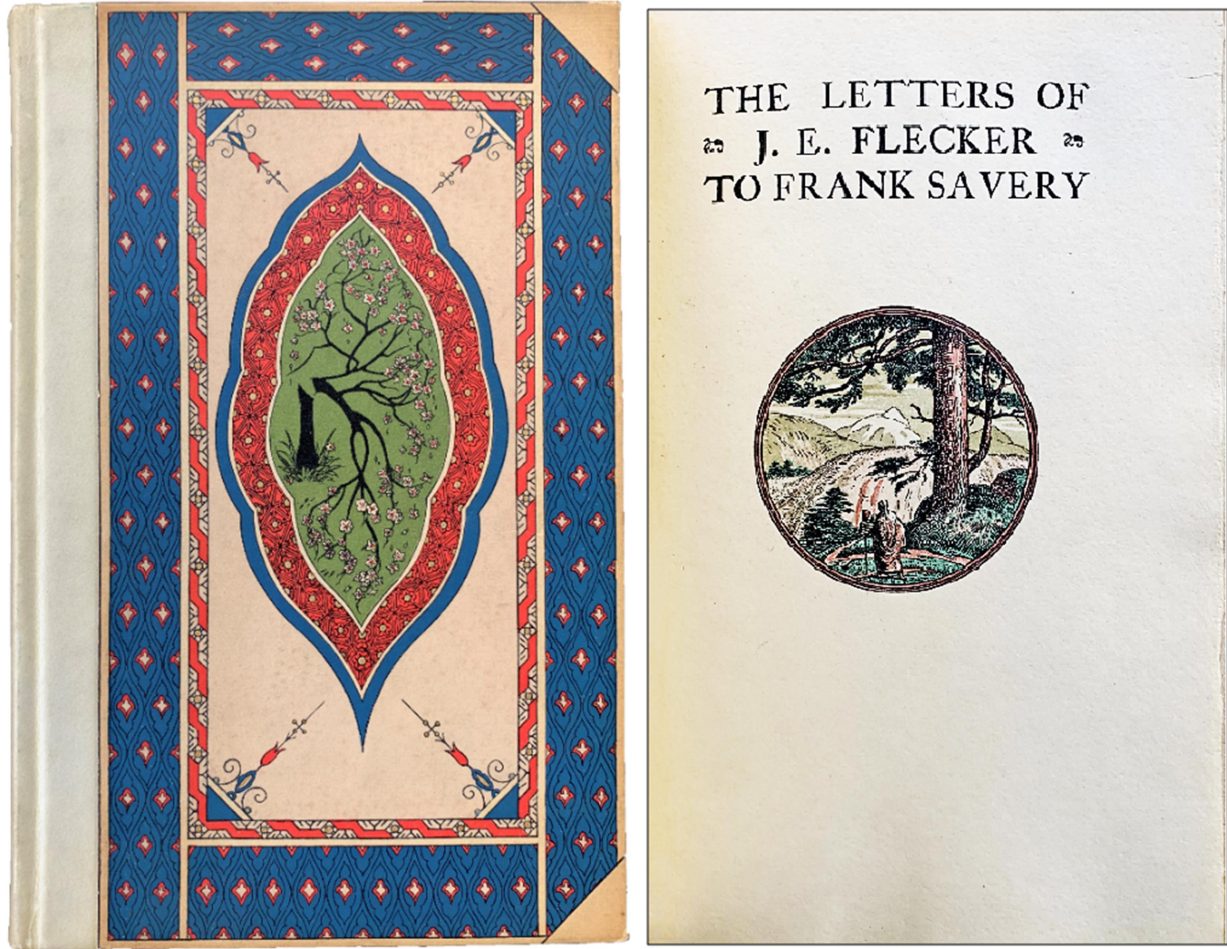
¶ 4to. [8.5x11 inches]. xiii, 185, [1] pp.
Illustrated, index. Color printed wrappers.
New.

\$ 25

First edition. The author's first book, this is a personal story of Mahin, raised in a respected Imam's home in Kashan, Iran, following a chronology of events and family activity, Mahin, like so many Iranians, faced a dilemma of how to deal with the events of 1978 and beyond. Now with this book a lineage is established

going back to Agha Bozorg, a highly revered Ayatolla of Kashan. The Agha Bozorg Mosque, one of the sublime monuments of eighteenth century Kashani architecture, is built in his honor, where he taught and preached.

∞ THIS BOOK EXCLUSIVELY DISTRIBUTED FROM WEBER RARE BOOKS.



One of 80 copies Printed on Parchment Paper

12. **FLECKER, James Elroy [Herman]** (1884-1915); Hellé FLECKER (ed.). *The letters of J.E. Flecker to Frank Savery*. London: Beaumont Press, 1926. ¶ 8vo. 126 pp. Colored title-vignette. Printed on parchment paper. Bound in highly decorative parchment over boards, featuring a three-color Persian-styled motif showing a blue and red border, and set within is a broken tree (perhaps alluding to the author's life having been broken at the prime of life). SIGNED BY FOUR PERSONS. Fine copy.

\$ 150

LIMITED EDITION of 80 copies printed on parchment vellum, and signed by the editor, artists (2), and publisher. The edition was also issued in handmade paper, these copies being numbered 81 to 390. A collection of letters written by the poet, diplomat and Orientalist James Elroy Flecker, published posthumously, by the effort of the author's wife, who edited the letters.

Frank Savery was the author's oldest friend, and it is with good fortune that the extensive correspondence had been preserved, despite the war, etc., and herein published. Flecker had traveled in the Near East and Persia. The binding of this volume is very much inspired by Persian art.

"Roy" (or) "James" Flecker, the son of an Anglican clergyman, was educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, where his father was the headmaster, and later at Uppingham School. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. While at Oxford he was greatly influenced by the last flowering of the Aesthetic movement there under John Addington Symonds, and became a close friend of the classicist and art historian John Beazley. He wrote six books of poetry, two novels, and two dramas, and more. In his family line, Flecker's paternal grandfather, moved to Constantinople, to teach, then returned to England. Both parents of Flecker were of Jewish heritage, but felt forced to become Christian in order to escape persecution. Flecker studied under E.G. Browne (1862-1926), the famed Persian scholar, taking on Turkish, Arabic, Persian and Russian.

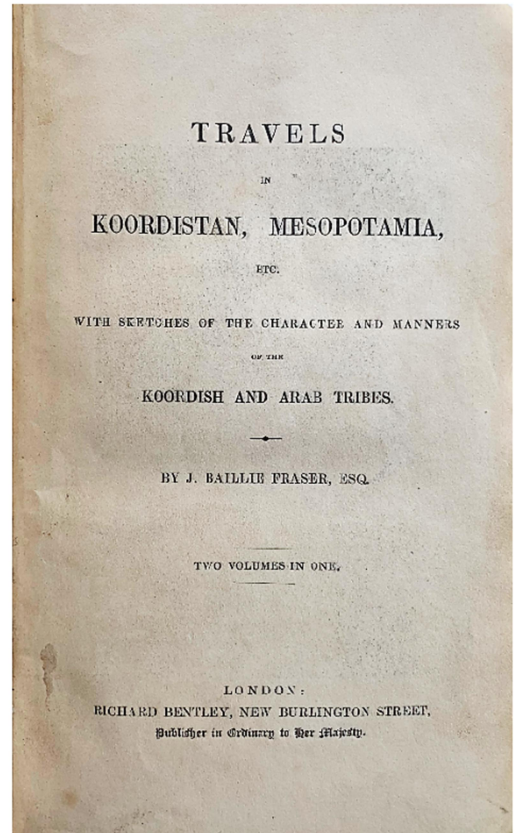
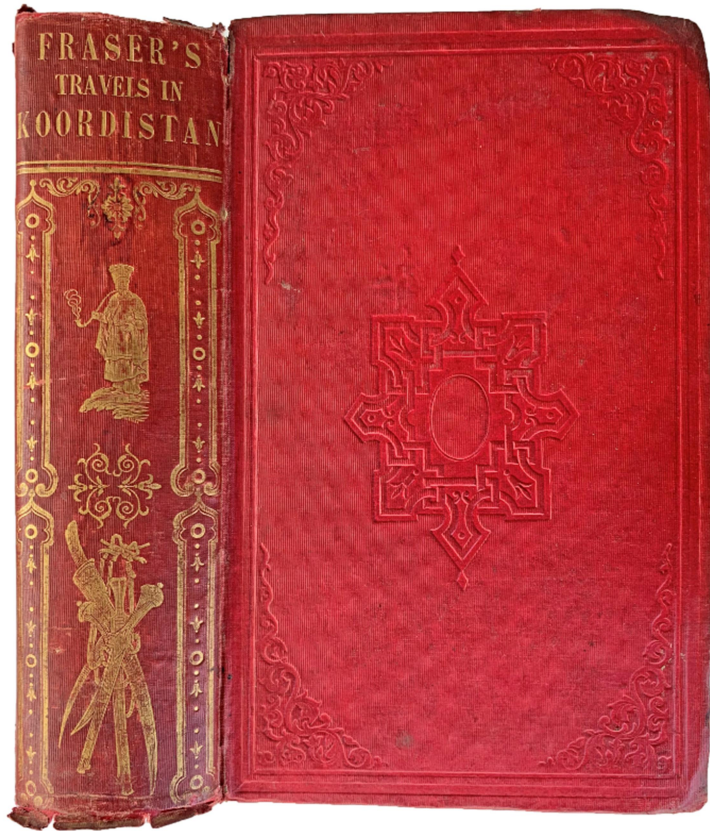
"A visit to Damascus for Christmas 1911, a city whose extensive bazaars enchanted Flecker, provided the inspiration for "The Gates of Damascus", a poem which, Sherwood has written, "marks the high point of Flecker's achievement in the oriental mood, since it combines powerful and concentrated ideas with an assured and free manipulation of the Persian-style internal and external rhymes", and which Flecker himself described to his friend Savery as "my greatest poem". – Bosworth.

From 1910 Flecker worked in the consular service in the Eastern Mediterranean. He met Helle Skiadaressi, on a ship headed to Athens, Greece. He married her in 1911. She is the person who edited these letters, as he passed away just four years later, succumbing to tuberculosis.

See: C.E. Bosworth, "James Elroy Flecker, poet, diplomat, Orientalist," Bosworth was Professor of Arabic studies at the University of Manchester.



[13] FRASER



13. **FRASER, James Baillie** (1783-1856). *Travels in Koordistan, Mesopotamia, Etc. With Sketches of the Character and Manners of the Koordish and Arab Tribes*. London: Richard Bentley, [1840].

¶ 2 vol. in 1. 8vo. ix, 382; 477 pp. 2 engraved plates. Original publisher's red blind and pictorial gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn, esp. at head and tail. Bookplate of JB [?] Suivez Raison ("Follow reason"); ownership signature of John [Joshua?] Browne, with blazon of an eagle displayed vert. Good.

\$ 900

First edition. An account of Fraser's return journey from his diplomatic mission to Persia (the outward journey was recorded in his *A Winter's Journey (Tâtar,) from Constantinople to Tebran*). This is one of the most important Persian travel narratives of the first half of the nineteenth century. "...his travel books remain an important source of information. Curzon praised his "faithful portraiture of every aspect of modern Persian life" and considered him as "incomparably the best authority on the Northern provinces" (*Persian Question* I, pp. 24, 356)." – Encyclopaedia Iranica.

"Mr. Fraser is a practised writer, and can at all times fill two or three volumes with pleasant matter, were it merely about himself, and his various adventures, or even

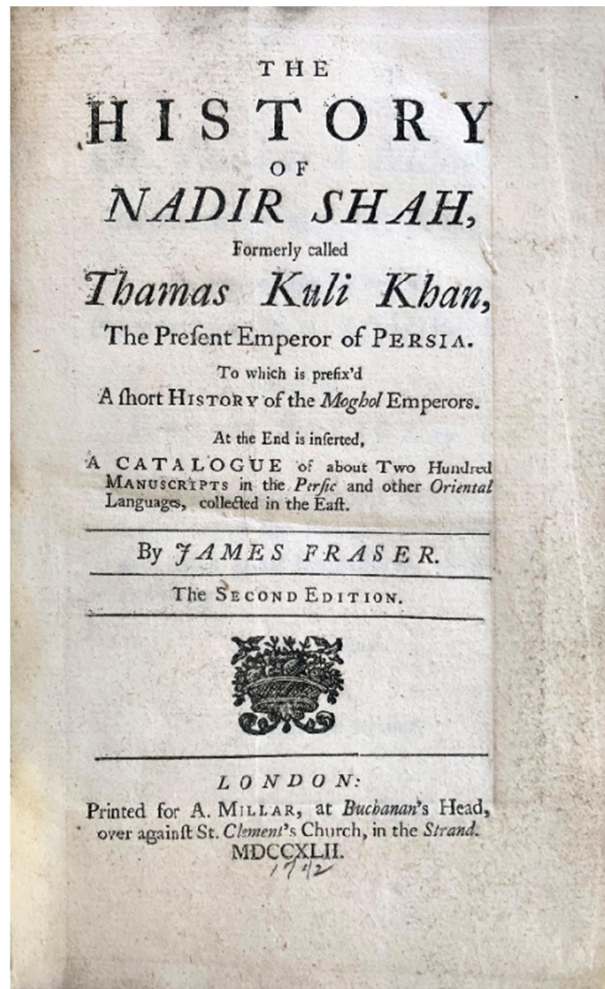
familiar things ... The scenes of his travels ... being comparatively unbroken ground by Europeans, and his acquaintance with eastern manners being extensive, render his easy gossiping performance particularly agreeable and frequently deeply interesting.” The reviewer wanted a more current narrative to reflect ‘recent’ events of 1834-35, thus the expected importance of this work did not meet his expectations. Fraser starts from Tabreez in 1834. His stories of meeting people and learning of their ways are the strength of this book, thus giving much insight to the character of the people and places. See: *The Monthly Review, from January to April inclusive*, 1840, pp. 476-486.

Fraser, by this time, had a lot of experience traveling through Persia and had also gained a reputation due to his written works on the same subject, some were novelizations. “During 1835-38, Fraser was also employed by the Foreign Office in writing articles and pamphlets designed to awaken the public to the Russian menace. In this he was helped for a time by John McNeill, temporarily back from Tehran, and David Urquart, both as paranoid about Russia as himself (Rawlinson, pp. 53-54). Meanwhile, Fraser continued to write books. Accounts of his travels appeared in 1838 and 1840: *A Winter’s Journey (Tartar) from Constantinople to Tebran, with Travels through Various Parts of Persia* (2 vols., London, 1838) and *Travels in Koordistan, Mesopotamia, etc. Including an Account of Parts of Those Countries hitherto Unvisited by Europeans with Sketches of the Character and Manners of the Koordish and Arab Tribes* (2 vols., London, 1840). Both books contained much detailed information about places, ancient sites, scenery, and, above all, peoples—Turkmans, Gīlānīs, Kurds, and Arabs—almost unknown to the West. These books also contain brief contemporary accounts of the problems caused by the death of ‘Abbās Mīrzā (q.v.) and Fath-‘Alī Shah, and the struggle for the accession.” – Encyclopaedia Iranica.

James Baillie Fraser, born in Scotland, wrote about and traveled to Persia and India. All four of his brothers worked for the East India Co., thus leading him to follow after a failed attempt to manage the family sugar and cotton plantations in Guyana. He was prolific in writing about Persia, with accounts dating from as early as 1820 and extending some 10 books over thirty and more years. He also achieved some success as a painter.

☀ Cyrus Ghani, *Iran and the West: a critical bibliography*, (1987), p.142; Schwab 202; Wilson p. 75; not in Atabey.

See: Farmanfarmaian, Fatema Soudavar, “James Baillie Fraser in Mashhad, or, the Pilgrimage of a Nineteenth-Century Scotsman to the Shrine of the Imām Riḍā.” *Iran* 34: 101–115, (1996); Denis Wright, “Fraser,” *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, Vol. X, Fasc. 2, pp. 192-195.



14. **FRASER, James** (1713-1754). *The History of Nadir Shah, Formerly called Thamas Kuli Khan, the present Emperor of Persia. To which is prefix'd a short history of the Moghol emperors. At the end is inserted, a catalogue of about two hundred manuscripts in the Persic and other oriental languages, collected in the East.* By James Fraser. London: Printed for A. Millar, at Buchanan's Head, over against St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, 1742.

¶ 8vo. [2], vi, 234, [6], 40 pp. Frontispiece engraved folding portrait (by J. Hulett), engr. plates, engraved folding map of the Monghol Empire and Part of Tartary. Original full calf, spine stamped spine, raised bands, maroon spine label; joints reinforced with kozo, corners showing. Very good. Modern brown cloth slip-case (fine). Rubber stamp of the Scottish Rite Memorial Library, Portland, Oregon. RARE. [MEA1065]

\$ 875

SECOND EDITION, corrected, of an important source for study of 18th century Persia and the reign by Nadir Shah (1688-1747). This account is remarkably detailed, but it also records most notably, Nadir's invasion of India during 1737-38. It was the first book in English treating of Nādir Shāh, 'the scourge of God.' It is important not only as a first-hand contribution to the history of contemporary events, but also for the number of original documents which it alone has preserved." – *DNB*.

"A catalogue of manuscripts in the Persic, Arabic, and Sanskerrit languages. Collected in the East by James Fraser." (40 pages, at end) has special t.p.

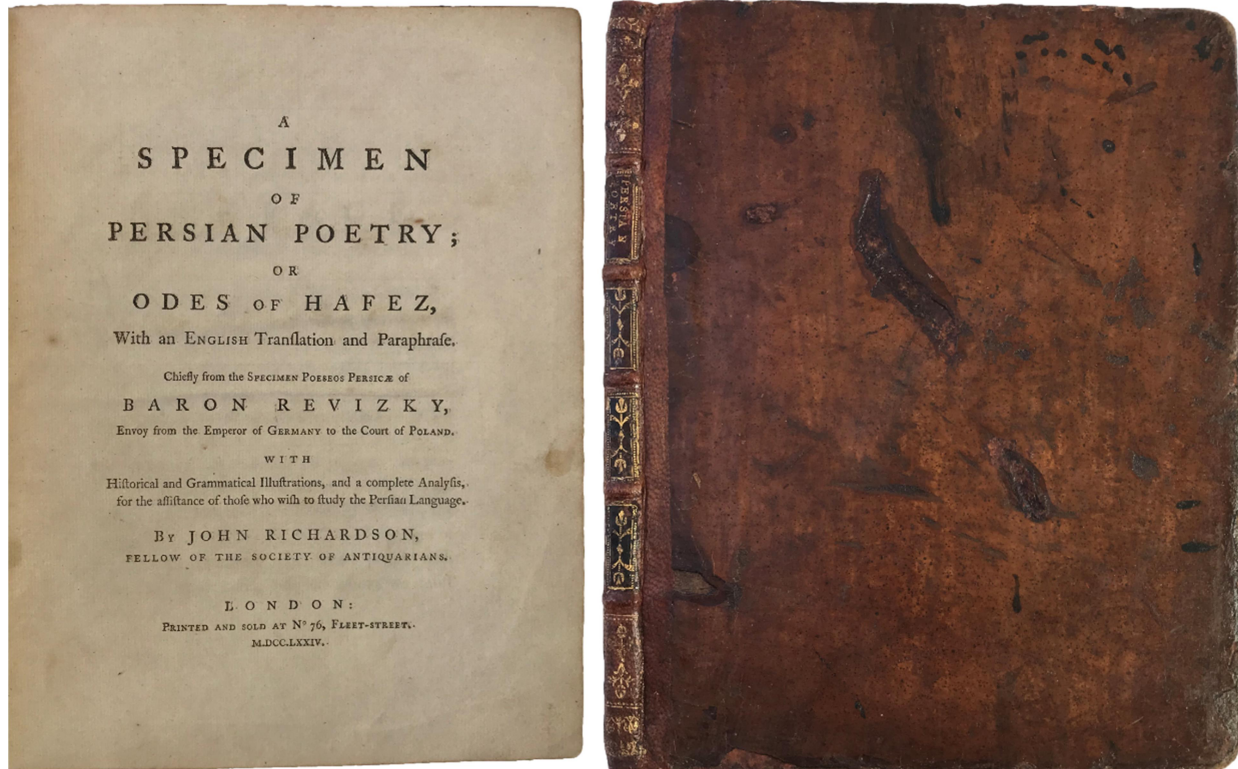
The first edition was also issued in 1742 [same collation, but differs with the imprint [Printed by W. Strahan for the author]]. This is the second, as stated on the title-page. It is dedicated to Richard Mead, physician to the King. The preface, detailing the author's purpose and method, is typographically slightly reset for this issue, seems to be textually the same as the first issue. The second-title for the *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, also differs in the imprint, the vignette. The A. Miller ads are new with this issue and the first edition errata is not present. Thus the main difference between the two issues, are the imprint (publisher), and the correction of the first edition errata.

Fraser was both a collector of books and manuscripts, but also stories, the personalization of which he felt adds to the authenticity of the account. He writes that Nadir Shah's "first exploits" were "forwarded" to him from a "Gentleman now in England, who resided several years in Persia, speaks that language, and has been frequently in Company with that Conqueror." The assassination attempt by his son, which occurred in 1741, is not described in this volume. In 1747 another assassination was planned and carried out by his own officers on 20 June of that year.

James Fraser, whose father was Alexander Fraser (d.1733), was a collector of Oriental manuscripts (including about 200 Sanskrit and Zend manuscripts, acquired by the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, and later relocated to the Bodleian Library – known to be the first "collection" brought to Europe), the evidence of this being published in this very book. He twice lived in Surat, India (1730-40), he later served as a "factor" in the East India Company (1743-9).

Provenance: Lewis Fox; Scottish Rite Memorial Library, Portland, Oregon.

See: *DNB*, II, pp. 244-5; Charles Edward Buckland, *Dictionary of Indian Biography*, p.155.



First Edition in English

15. **HAFEZ (Ḥāfiz, 14th century); translator: John RICHARDSON (1740 or 1741-1795).** *A Specimen of Persian Poetry; or Odes of Hafez, With an English Translation and Paraphrase. Chiefly from the Specimen Poeseos Persicæ of Baron Revizky, Envoy from the Emperor of Germany to the Court of Poland. With Historical and Grammatical Illustrations, and a complete Analysis, for the assistance of those who wish to study the Persian language.* London: Printed and Sold at No. 76, Fleet-Street, 1774.

¶ 4to. [iv], xv, [1], 68 pp. Original full calf, gilt spine; neatly rebacked to style, preserving original endsheets. Inscribed by an early owner, "This Book belonging to Monsieur [Pierre?] Monneron." Extremely rare. ME1081

\$ 3,000

This is the first edition in English of the ghazals of Hafez, translated by one of the leading Persian orientalists of his day, John Richardson, FAS of Wadham College, Oxford, and famous for his seminal work written in conjunction with Sir William Jones, the work being, *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English*, 1777.

Hafez was previously unknown to the western world until Count Karl Emerich Reviczky von Revisnye (1737-1793), the Hungarian Orientalist and bibliophile, 'discovered' him and brought his poetic classic to Europe with this Vienna printing. The work features an extensive text on Hafez and a translation of selected ghazals¹. Reviczky von Revisnye also issued in 1784, 1794 a catalogue of his Greek and Latin library, using the pseudonym of "Periergus Deltophilus". In the prefatory essay for that volume he shows an interest in the printing of Nicolas Jenson, Aldus Manutius, and the Estiennes.

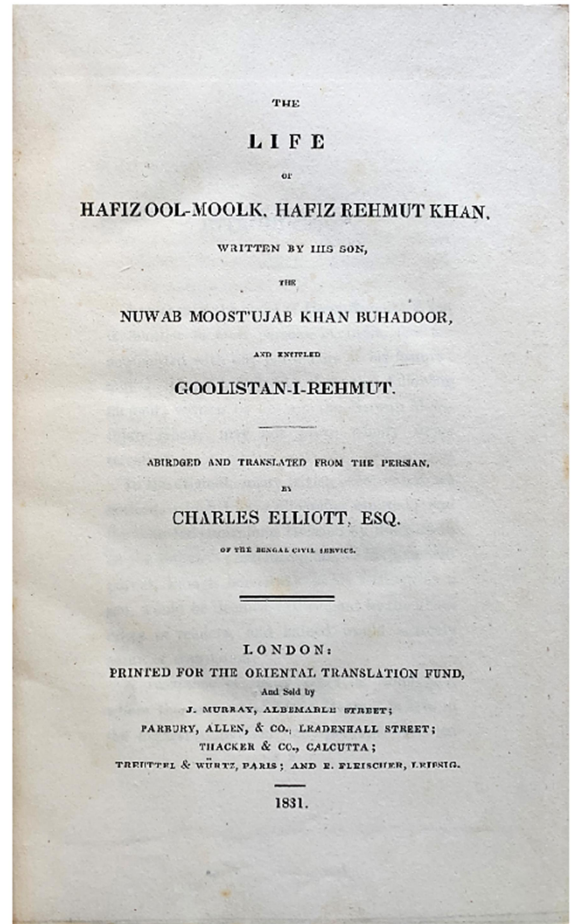
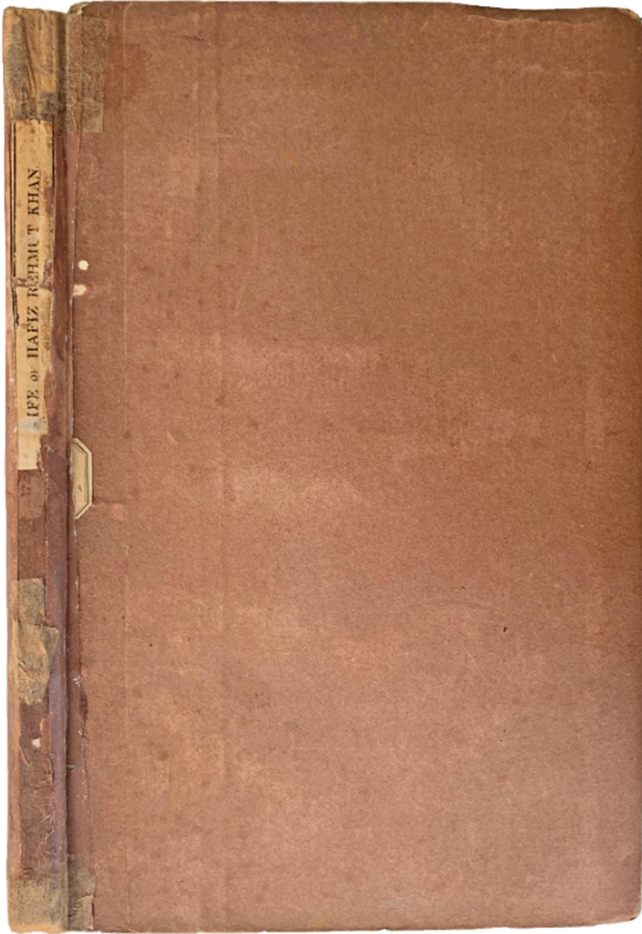
Hafez was born in Shiraz, Persia and lived approximately from 1325/26–1389/1390. He is considered a mystic and poet. His life and poems are the subject of much analysis, commentary and interpretation, influencing post-fourteenth century Persian writing more than any other author.

POSSIBLE PROVENANCE: Pierre Antoine Monneron (1747–1801) was a French merchant, banker, writer and politician.

See: Irfan Habib, *Confronting Colonialism: Resistance and Modernization under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*, Anthem Press, 2009.

See: Julius Theodor Zenker, *Bibliotheca orientalis*, Leipzig, 1846, (item 561), p. 68.

¹ "The ghazal (Arabic/Pashto/Malay/Persian/Urdu: غزل; Hindi: गज़ल, Punjabi: ਗਜ਼ਲ, Nepali: गजल, Turkish: gazel, Bengali: গজল, Gujarati: ગજલ) is a poetic form consisting of rhyming couplets and a refrain, with each line sharing the same meter. A ghazal may be understood as a poetic expression of both the pain of loss or separation and the beauty of love in spite of that pain. The form is ancient, originating in 6th-century Arabic verse. It is derived from the Arabian panegyric qasida. The structural requirements of the ghazal are similar in stringency to those of the Petrarchan sonnet. In style and content it is a genre that has proved capable of an extraordinary variety of expression around its central themes of love and separation. It is one of the principal poetic forms which the Indo-Perso-Arabic civilization offered to the eastern Islamic world." – Wikipedia.



16. [HAFIZ RAHMAT KHAN BARECH] Muḥammad Mustajāb ibn Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān; ELLIOTT, Charles Boileau (trans.). *The Life of Hafiz Ool-Moolk, Hafiz Rehmud Khan, written by his son, the Nuwab Moost'ujab Khan Buhadoor, and entitled Goolistan-I-Rehmud. Abridged and Translated from the Persian, by Charles Elliott, Esq.* London: Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund... 1831. ¶ 8vo. 144, ads. [8] pp. Half-title. Original brown boards, paper printed spine label; boards reinforced with Kozo (painted to match). Bookplate and inscription of the Bangor Theological Seminary. [ME1041]

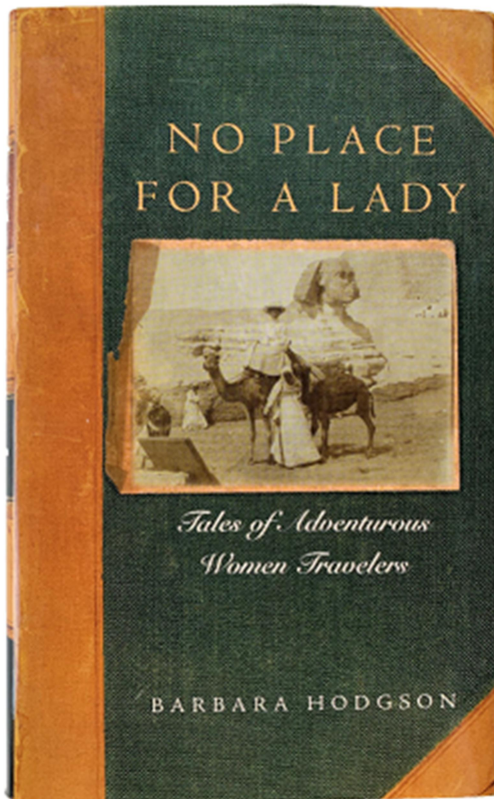
\$ 95

First English language edition. "I have taken considerable pains to correct some chronological errors in the original." – Preface. The translator, Charles Boileau Elliott (1803-1875), attended the East-India College at Haileybury, was an English cleric and writer, employed by the East India Company, elected a Fellow to the Royal Society in 1832. He received an honor for his essay relating to Persia, "The effects of climate upon the manners and dispositions of people." 1821 [not published?].

Hafiz Rahmat Khan Barech (1723-1774) was Regent of Rohilkhand in North India, from 1749 till 1774. He was a Pashtun, ruling over Rohillas. Hafiz Rahmat Khan served honorably throughout the reigns of three Mughal Emperors: Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Alamgir II and Shah Alam II.

Contents: On Hafiz Rehmat Khan's Ancestors; Hafiz Rehmat Khan's Rise to Power in the Service of Ulee Mahomed and his Accession to Ruler of Kutheir; Consolidation of Power and Minor Battles; Battles and Events of Hafiz Rehmat Khan (ca. 1164/1750 to 1173/1759); On the Battle Between the Shah of Delhi and the Mahrattas; On Ahmed Shah; On the History of the Mahrattas; Battles and Events of Hafiz Rehmat Khan (ca. 1176/1762 to 1179/1765); More Encounters and Negotiations with the Mahrattas; The Rebellion and Defeat of Enayat Khan; Battle with Shooja-ood-dowla and the Death of Hafiz Rehmat Khan; On the Outstanding Attributes of Hafiz Rehmat Khan; On the Sons of Hafiz Rehmat Khan and the Political Climate Following his Death.

See: Reinhold Schiffer, *Oriental Panorama: British Travellers in 19th Century Turkey*. Rodopi, (1999), p. 370.

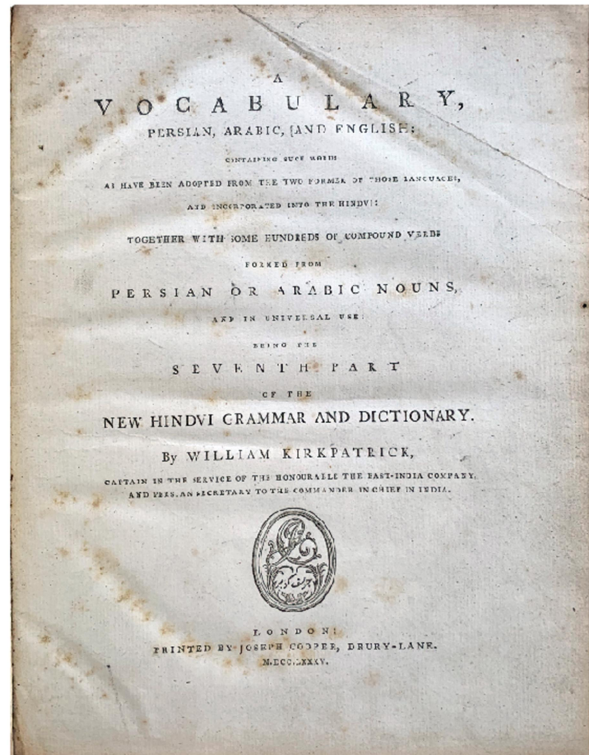
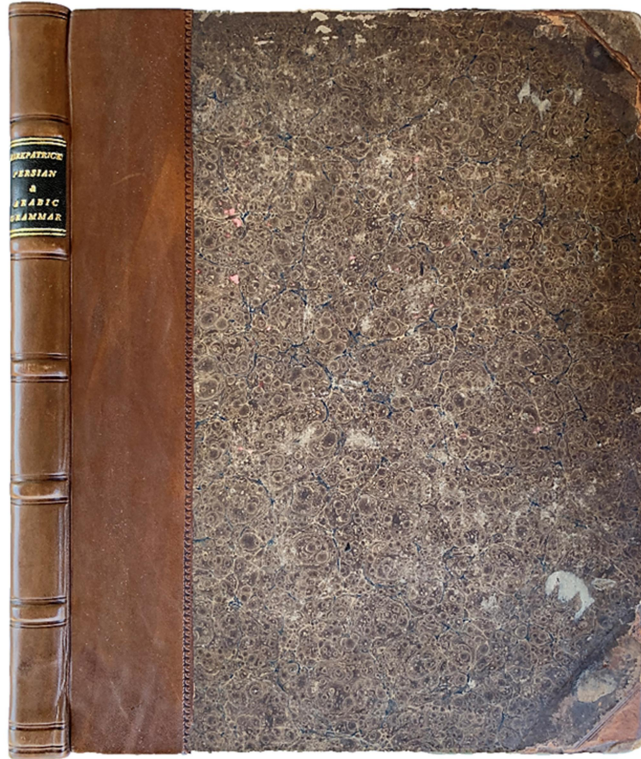


17. **HODGSON, Barbara.** *No Place for a Lady: Tales of Adventurous Women Travelers.* Berkeley: Ten Speed Press, 2002.

¶ 8vo. [vii], 216 pp. Profusely illustrated. Pictorial boards, dust-jacket. Very good +. Burndy bookplate. ISBN 10: 1580084419 ISBN 13: 9781580084413

\$ 8

Account of women pioneer travelers to many destinations around the world, including Africa, the Middle East, China, South America, etc.



18. **KIRKPATRICK, William** (1754/6-1812). *A Vocabulary, Persian, Arabic, and English; containing such words as have been adopted from the two former of those languages, and incorporated into the Hindui: Together with some hundreds of compound verbs formed from Persian or Arabic nouns, and in universal use: being the seventh part of the New Hindui Grammar and Dictionary*. London: Printed by Joseph Cooper, 1785. ¶ 4to. [iv], vi, 196 pp. Original marbled boards, old leather corners, rebaced with fine calf, raised bands, gilt-stamping, black leather spine label. Very good. RARE. ME1073

\$ 750

First edition of the seventh and only published part of Kirkpatrick's ill-fated dictionary. This dictionary, among the earliest of its type published, was much respected for its understanding of language and culture. Only John Richardson's dictionary predates this one of the eighteenth century British efforts. – Windfuhr.

"William, his eldest son, a cadet of 1771, was appointed ensign in the Bengal infantry on 17 Jan. 1773, lieutenant 9 April 1777, captain 3 April 1781, major 1 March 1794, lieutenant-colonel 12th native infantry 1 Jan. 1798, lieutenant-colonel commandant 8th native infantry 30 June 1804, colonel 6th native infantry 25 April 1808, major-

general 4 June 1811. He was Persian interpreter to Lieutenant-general Giles Stibbert, who was commander-in-chief in Bengal in 1777–9 and 1780–5, and prepared a Persian translation of the articles of war (printed 1782). Afterwards he was resident with Scindia at Gwalior (Cornwallis Corresp. i. 261), and served on Lord Cornwallis's staff as Persian interpreter in the Mysore war of 1790–1. In 1793, in consequence of disputes between the Nepalese and the lama of Tibet, a Chinese army crossed Tibet, and took up a position near Katmandu, in view of the Ganges valley. The Nepalese implored the aid of British arms. Cornwallis offered to mediate, and Kirkpatrick was deputed to meet the Nepalese envoys at Patna, and afterwards proceeded to Nayakote, where the Nepal rajahs held their court. The officers of the mission, Kirkpatrick and his suite, were the first Englishmen 'to pass the range of lofty mountains separating the secluded valley of Nepal from the north-east part of Bengal' (Account of Nepal, p. 1). Cornwallis testified that 'no one could have acquitted himself with more ability, prudence, and circumspection' (Cornwallis Corresp. ii. 570). In 1795 Kirkpatrick was appointed resident with the nizam of Hyderabad, but in 1797 was invalided to the Cape, being replaced by his brother, Lieutenant-colonel James Achilles Kirkpatrick. At Cape Town Kirkpatrick met the Marquis Wellesley, who took him back to India with him as confidential military secretary. In a despatch dated 10 Jan. 1802 Wellesley declares himself indebted to Kirkpatrick 'for the seasonable information which enabled me to extinguish French influence in the Deccan, and to frustrate the vindictive projects of Tippoo Sultaun' (Wellesley Desp. vol. iii. pp. ix–xi). Kirkpatrick was appointed one of the commissioners for the partition of Mysore after the fall of Seringapatam, for which he received a sum of ten thousand pagodas, and in 1801 was made resident at Poona, but was compelled to finally quit India through ill-health the same year.

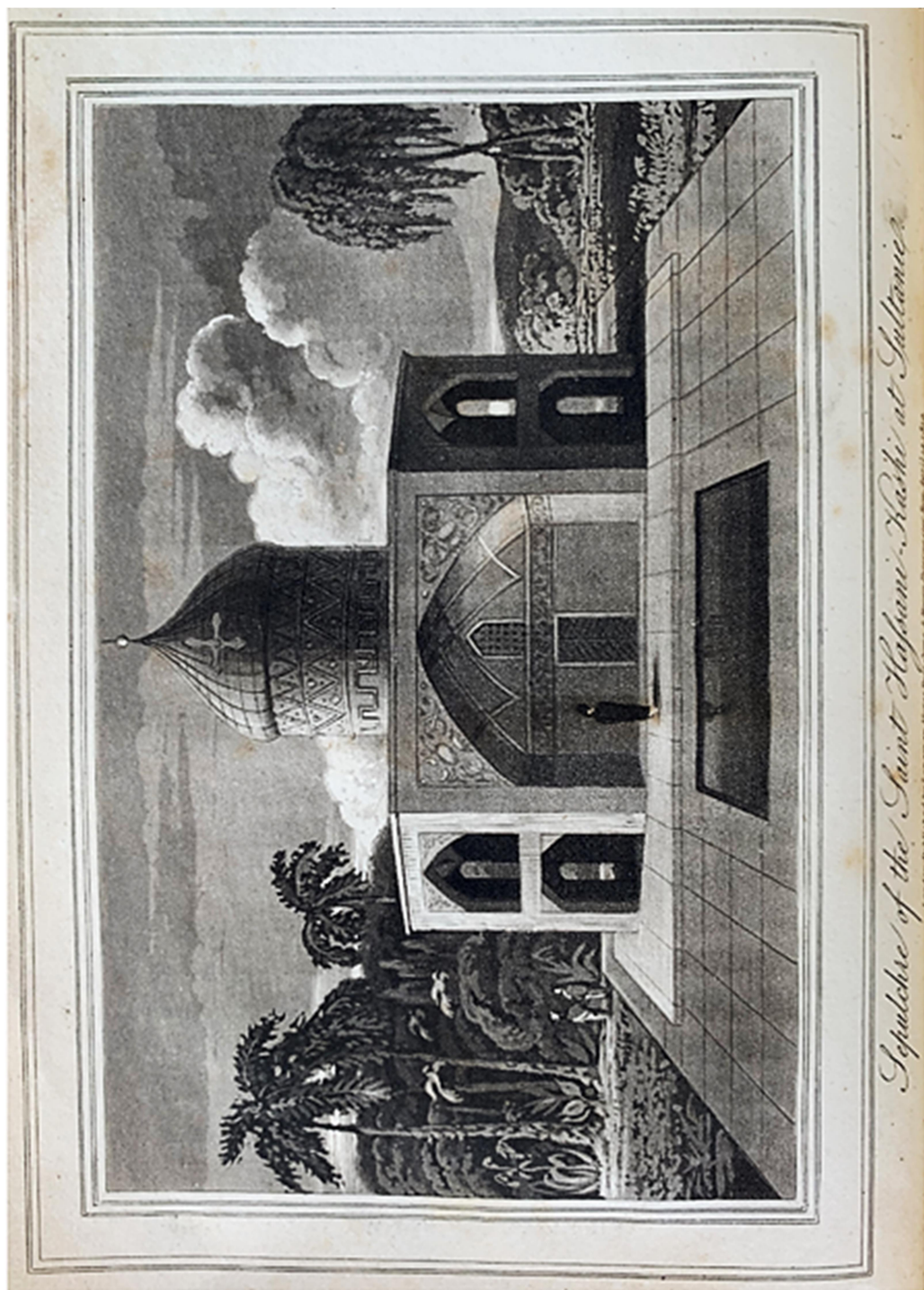
Kirkpatrick suggested and promoted the Bengal Military Fund. He translated various works from the Persian, and also published a translation of the 'Diary and Letters of Tippoo Sultaun' (London, 1804), and an 'Account of the Mission to Nepal in 1793' (London, 1811). He helped to select the library deposited in the India House, Leadenhall Street, and now at the India Office. He was a man of mild and amiable manner, and in his skill in oriental tongues and knowledge of the manners, customs, and laws of India was declared by the Marquis Wellesley to be unequalled by any man he ever met in India." – *DNB*.

Lieutenant Colonel James Achilles Kirkpatrick (1764-1805), the brother of George and the illegitimate half-brother to William Kirkpatrick², was the British Resident at Hyderabad from 1798 to 1805. Kirkpatrick was born in 1764 at Fort St George, Madras. He replaced his brother William and arrived as resident in Hyderabad in 1795 (according to William Dalrymple) as a "cocky young imperialist intending to conquer India." There he became thoroughly enamored by the Indo-Persian culture of Nizam's court, and gave up his English manner of dress in exchange for Persian costume. He became the Persian interpreter in the Mysore War of 1790, under Lord Cornwallis's staff. Richard Colley Wellesley described Kirkpatrick as unmatched in skill of oriental languages, and the knowledge of their manners, customs, and the laws of India. "Although a colonel in the British East India Company's army, Kirkpatrick wore Mughal-style costumes at home, smoked a hookah, chewed betelnut, enjoyed nautch parties, maintained a small harem in his zenanakhana. Kirkpatrick, born in India, educated in England, had Tamil as his first language, wrote poetry in Urdu, and added Persian and Hindustani to his linguistic armoury. With fluent Hindustani and Persian, he openly mingled with the elite of Hyderabad. Kirkpatrick was adopted by the Nizam of Hyderabad, who invested him with many titles: mutamin ul mulk ('Safeguard of the kingdom'), hushmat jung ('Valiant in battle'), nawab fakhr-ud-dowlah bahadur ('Governor, pride of the state, and hero')." "James Achilles Kirkpatrick wrote to his brother William, 23 May 1800, of his infatuation with an Indian noble lady, Khair-un-Nissa Begum: 'She declared to me again and again that her affections had been irrevocably fixed on me for a series of time, that her fate was linked to mine... was it human nature to remain proof against such fiery trial? I think you cannot but allow that I must have been something more or less than a man to have held out any longer.'" Sir Edward Strachey, in *Blackwood's Magazine* ["The Romantic Marriage of James Achilles Kirkpatrick Sometime British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad", 1893], recounted a full account of the marriage of James and Begum. Quite recently, William Dalrymple wrote a book that describes the torrid affair and aftermath of Kirkpatrick and his fourteen-year old Persian bride, Khair un-Nissa, her family said to be descended from the Prophet Mohammad, but she fell in disgrace due to her marriage, her husband's death and the subsequent love affair she had (at 19 years of age) with his assistant Henry Russell.

ESTC citation no.: T113560; DNB.

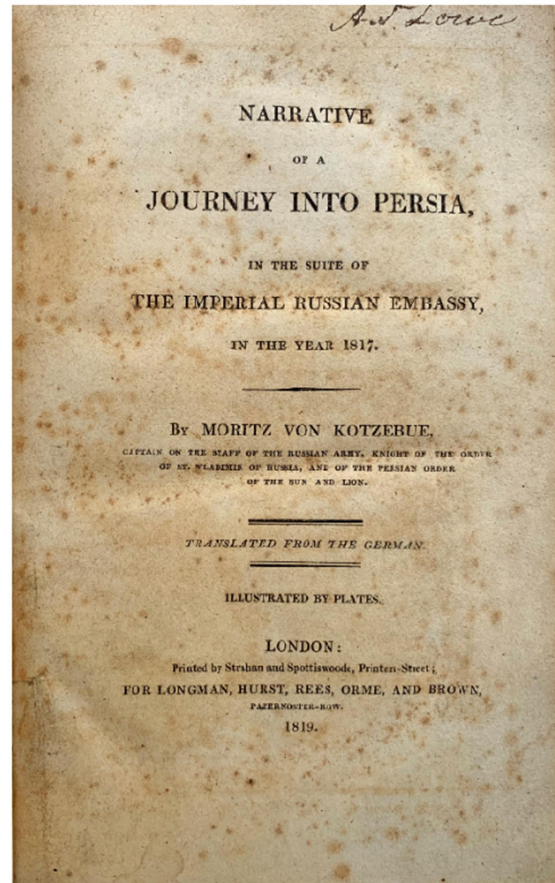
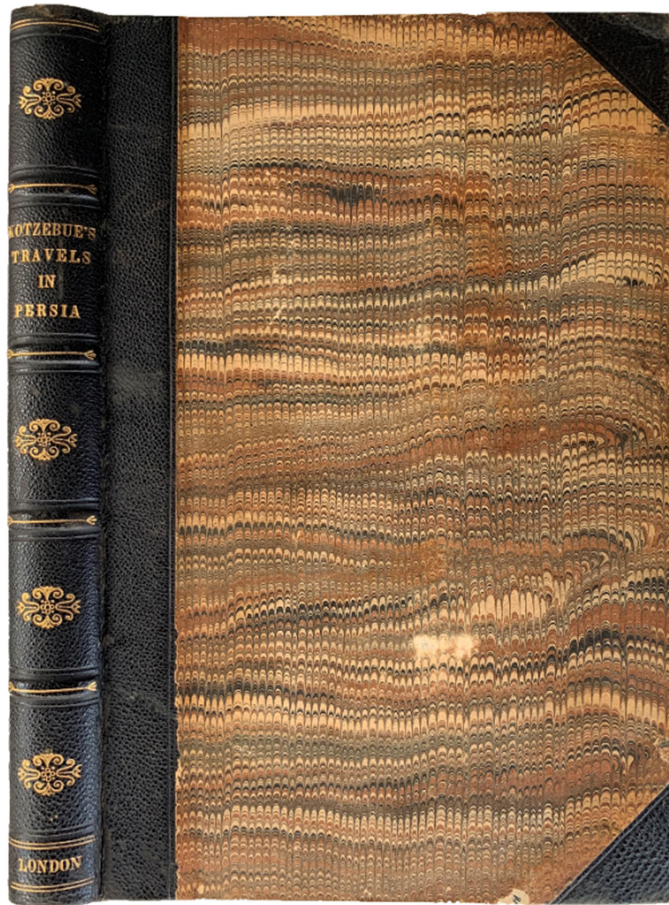
² Colonel James Kirkpatrick ('The Handsome Colonel', 1729-1818) was their father.

See: William Dalrymple, *White Mughals, Love and betrayal in eighteenth-century India*, HarperCollins, 2002.
Gernot L. Windfuhr, *Persian Grammar: History and State of its Study*, The Hague, 1979, p. 250.



Sepulchre of the Saint Hojvani. Hojvan at Sultanica.

[19] KOTZEBUE



19. **KOTZEBUE, Moritz von** (1789-1861). *Narrative of a Journey into Persia, in a suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy, in the year 1817. Translated from the German.* London: Printed by Strahan and Spottiswoode; for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1819. ¶ 8vo. viii, 328 pp. 5 engraved or aquatint plates (including frontispiece, pls. facing pp. 127, 189, 246, 282); lightly foxed throughout. Contemporary half gilt-stamped black morocco, marbled boards, raised bands. Early ownership signature of A. J. Lowe. Very good.

\$ 850

First English edition, with notes added by the translator. Also published in the original German edition in the same year, entitled, *Reise nach Persien mit der Russisch Kaiserlichen Gesandtschaft im Jahre 1817*. It was also translated into French, and Dutch, each printed as well in 1819.

“The author of this work, son of the celebrated and unfortunate dramatist, is employed in the military service of Russia, and was attached in a mathematical capacity to the embassy lately sent by Alexander to the court of Persia. He [thereby]

communicates the journal of his travels; which, however amusing, displays little of higher science that is to be expected from official investigations.” The reviewer remarks further that it is unfortunate that a map of the route was not published with the account as “several towns, mountains, and streams, and mentioned, but Western maps do not record these places. – *The Monthly Review*, Volume 89 (1820). pp. 351-7.

Although this travel account was written by its author at 27-8 years of age, he fills his narrative with his complete journey, being part of a larger military expedition. The account is not indexed, not even broken down into chapters, but recounts his narrative consecutively, day by day, and as such it reads as his continuous and unexpurgated diary. The account should be accurate for his personal experience (the author had already served in the military and had the misfortune of being taken prisoner by Napoleon’s army), but the observations are often incorrect when it comes down to understanding Persians and their culture, even showing a western bias towards this new cultural setting. Nonetheless he has chronicled a vast experience in the near east and his meetings with Persians fill the narrative. He also fills his account with the names and positions of many persons with whom he served. His passing comments on the notable news could have been more remarkable had the account been organized. For example, the note that Colonel de Iwanoff [Ivanov] obtained a carriage from Prince P. Wolkonsky [Prince Pyotr Mikhailovich Volkonsk (1776-1852)] to transport an astronomical clock “and instruments” from St. Petersburg, and then en route to Persia with this cargo. He refers to the Moscow fire of 1812, in advance of Napoleon’s army, stating that “Many of the palaces still bear marks of the fire.” (p.10).

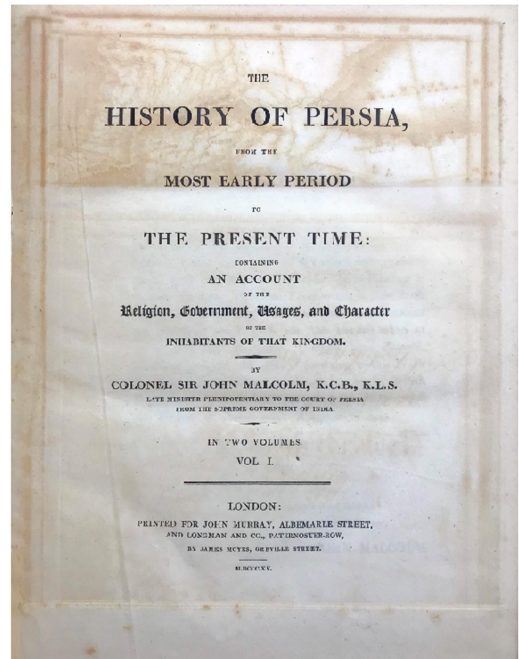
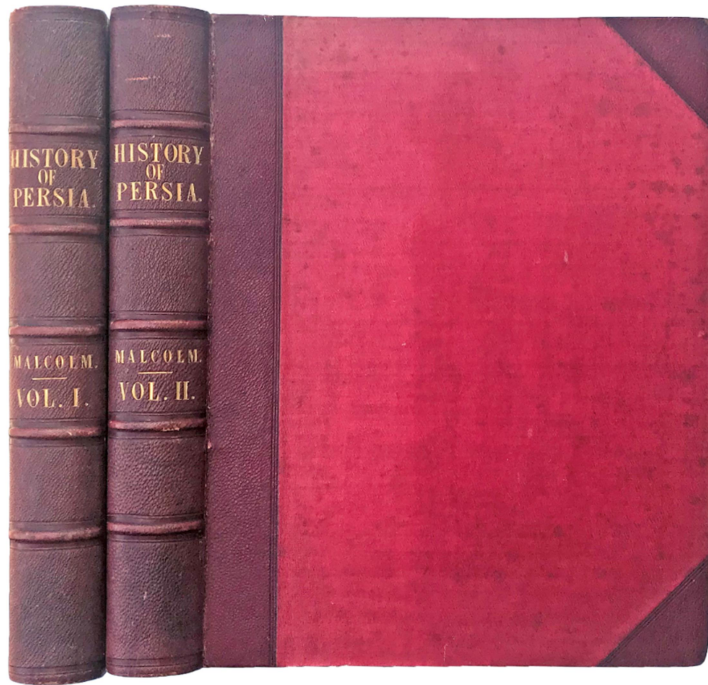
The author’s route: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Nowotscherkask [Novocherkassk, Russia], Wanutschei Jerlik [a quarantine station], Strawapol [Strawapol] [near Mount Elburus [Mount Elbrus] (p.14), Georgefsk, visiting the Tserkesses [Tshetschenzes people], of torture (p.18), Sewernoe, Mount Casebeck [Mount Kazbek], meets General Delpozo (p.21), description of the plague (p. 22-6), criminals removing dead bodies using long tongs (p.23), Mosdok (p.27), Wladikaukas [Vladikavkaz] fortress, Terek river, Dariella, “fort” Kobi (p.36), Mshet, Aragua and Kura rivers, Tiflis, Grusia, local festival [with throwing stones!] & folk “games” (p.53), General Jermoloff, a jackall (“resembles the wolf”) – called Tsherkalka (p.62), “Councillor” Masarowitsh & M. Richard (p.66), key names among the 300 traveling in the party (pp. 67-8), ruins of Saganlug, Mount Achsebejuk, river Bambak, Karaklissa (town)

(pp.77-9), Armenia: Bekanti (village), bridge of Huderapin (ruins), Mount Ararat, description of caravansaray (p.88), river Apartshai, Taline, convent of Jatshmiasin. They reach Tauris on May 19th, whereupon they are received by 'Shah Abbas-Mirza. Mirza had studied in Britain and sent his sons there to study, with the intent of introducing British civilization into Persia. The party leaves eventually for the castle of Udgani, a large phalangium ["enormous spider"] and a contest described with a scorpion (pp. 196-7). The author devotes a lengthy description of the Shah's court.

Moritz von Kotzebue "Russian/Estonian army officer and traveller (1789-1861). He was... brother of Otto von Kotzebue [1787-1846]. In 1817, as a young lieutenant in Russian service, he travelled to Persia ... in the cotège of a Russian embassy sent to the encampment of Fathá-Al Shah at Soltaniyeh. He kept an informative journal of this embassy, which was soon afterwards published by his father in Weimer. The embassy left Tbilisi in mid-April 1817 and arrived in Tabriz on the 18.5.17, where the tsar's envoy was received by Abbas Mirza, the crown prince. After eight days the embassy left Tabriz for Soltaniyeh via Zanjan, and on 26.7.17 reached its destination where Fathá-Al Shah received the embassy five days later. At the end of August 1817 the embassy left the shah's encampment and travelled back to Russia by way of Tabriz and Erivan." – Howgego, [K19] p. 329.

Provenance: A. J. Lowe [unknown].

Abbey Travel 390. See: Thomas O Flynn, *The Western Christian Presence in the Russias and Qājār Persia, c.1760-c.1870*. Brill Academic Pub, 2017.



One of the Key Sources for History of Orientalism & the British Influence

20. **MALCOLM, Colonel Sir John** (1769-1833). *The History of Persia, from the Most Early Period to the Present Time: containing an account of the Religion, Government, Usages, and Character of the Inhabitants of that Kingdom. In two volumes.* London: Printed for John Murray, 1815.

¶ Two volumes. Large 4to. xxii, [ii], 644; vii, [i], 715 pp. Large folding engraved “Map of Persia and Adjacent Countries...,” 22 engraved plates, index; some offsetting to title, occasional foxing. Original half red morocco, raised bands, blind and gilt-ruled covers, red cloth sides, endpapers and all edges marbled. Generally a handsome and pleasing copy of this rare work.

Inscribed “Hon. Robert Curzon, K.L.S., K.C., H.B.M., Commissioner at Erzeroom, 1843. With the Curzon label laid in.

Inserted is a British newspaper clipping, “Our Relations With Persia. Mrs. Eastwick said the question of transferring the control of our relations with Persia to the India Office, to which he would call attention, was carefully weighed by a Select Committee of this House last Session.” [ME1080]

\$ 4,000

First edition of one of the earliest substantial British histories of Persia (the other being written 59 years later, Clements Markham, *General Sketch of the History of Persia*,

1874). It contains a great deal of information related to ancient Persian rulers up through its 1815 publication, with the Qajar period being most thorough. Percy Sykes, calling this volume “valuable” wrote, “Malcolm was received [in 1810] with extraordinary marks of esteem and friendship, and his fine character, his justice, and his knowledge of the world impressed the Persians so much that all Englishmen in Persia still benefit from the high qualities displayed by their great representative. It was in his honour that the Persian decoration, “the Lion and the Sun,” was inaugurated.” (p. 308). – Sir Percy Sykes, *A History of Persia*, vol. 2.



This work also represents one of the most important early and influential efforts on establishing an interest in the history of orientalism as well as the establishment of British rule in India and expanding its sphere of influence in the region. “With his History, Malcolm used firsthand experience and unfamiliar Persian and Indian sources to critically assess Persian despotism as a form of government. In writing a history of an ancient Eastern country using standards typically applied to the study of Western societies, Malcolm developed a framework for understanding oriental history that reflected contemporary developments in historical writing.” (p.83). With this work

Malcolm had hoped to repair his reputation.³ He wanted to be recognized as an the leading British authority on Persian affairs and history. – See: Jack Harrington.

The plates include a fine map of Persia, deities from the Dabistan, Ruins of Shahpoor, excavation at Tauk-e-bostan, City of Maragha, Shah Tamasp, Shah Abbas the Great, Nadir Shah, Kurreem Khan, Yezdikhaust, Aga Mahomed Khan, Futteh Aly Shah, Palace at Isfahan, Palace at Char-Bagh, Tombs of Esther and Mordecai, Tomb of Avicenna, Mountain of Kaufelan Koh, Mountains of Kurdistan, Family of the Ghishkee Tribe.

Malcolm, Sir John (1769-1833), of Warfield, nr. Wokingham, Berks. “Malcolm rose from humble origins to become one of the most distinguished administrators of British India.” He learned the Persian language and took a career in politics. Lord Wellesley sent him to Persia in 1799 and he became the first British envoy since the sixteenth century, for which his assignment was to divert the Afghans, check French influence and promote British trade. By 1801 he was presented to the Shah and made pacts for commerce and British political ties, returning to India. In 1807 he undertook a second brief mission to Persia. He was again back to Persia in 1810. It was at this time that he produced this extravagant history of Persia. “He became a literary celebrity on the publication of his successful History of Persia in the summer of 1815, after which he visited Wellington with the army of occupation in Brussels and Paris.” He returned to Persia again in 1823, then to Scotland by the following year. He wrote, *Sketches of Persia*, published in 1827.

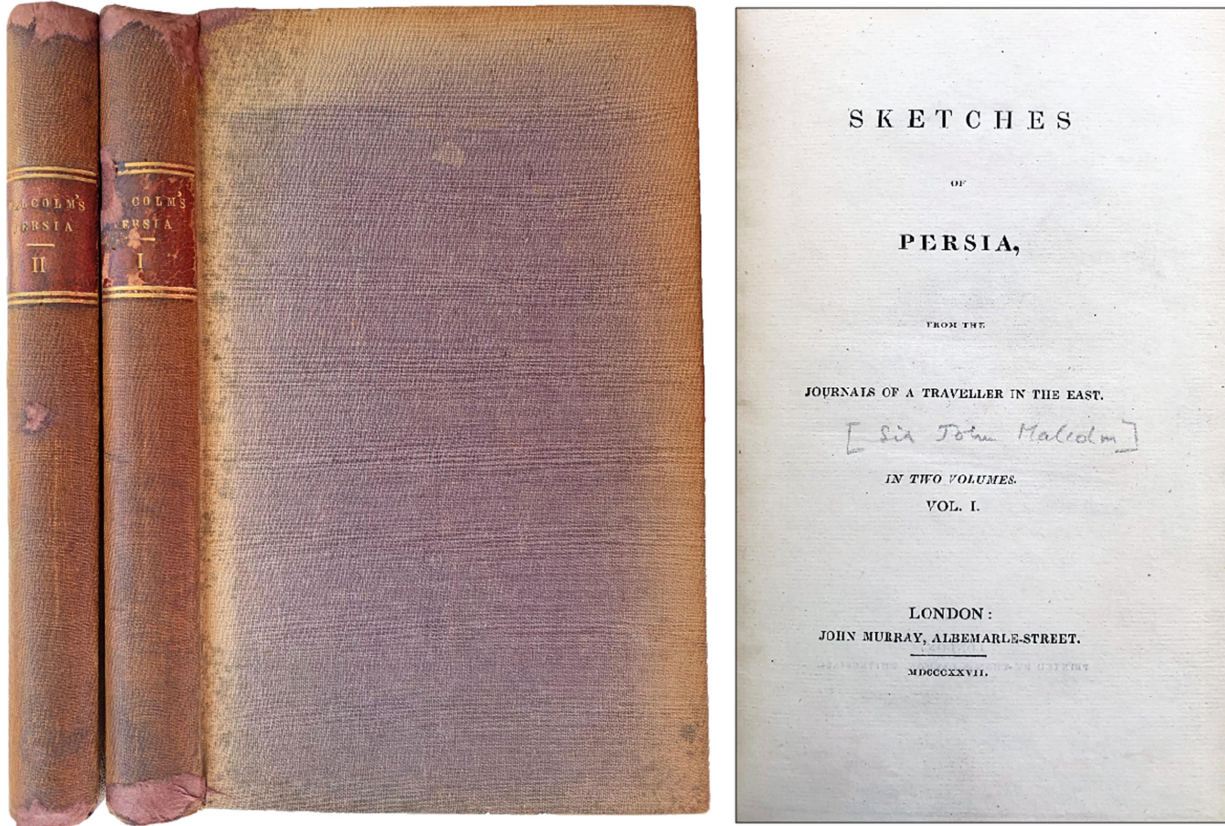
PROVENANCE: The Honourable Robert Curzon (1810-1873), K.L.S., K.C., H.B.M., was an English traveler, diplomat and author. Commissioner at Erzeroom [Erzurum] since 1842 and assigned to the British-Turkish-Persian-Russian boundary commission.

☀ David R. Fisher, *The History of Parliament, 1820-1832*; Jack Harrington, *Sir John Malcolm and the Creation of British India*, 2010, page 83; J.W. Kaye, *Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*, 2 vols. (1856); Rodney Pasley, *Life of Major-general Sir John Malcolm, 1769-1833*, (1982).

References: Brunet III, 1333 [“ouvrage importante”]; Farhad Diba, *A Persian Bibliography: A Catalogue of the Library of Books and Periodicals in Western Languages on Persia (Iran) in the Diba Collection*, (1981), p.85; Sirus Ghani, *Iran and the West: a critical bibliography*, vol. II, pp. 236-239; Graesse IV, 350; Raymond John Howgego II, *Encyclopaedia of Exploration, 1800-1850*, M7 (p. 383; Moïse Schwab, *Bibliographie de la*

³ The diplomatic mission of 1810 was very expensive and unfruitful.

Perse, (1875), 360. Sotheby's-London, *The Library of Peter Hopkirk: Central Asia, the Balkans and the Middle East*, (1998), 963; Sotheby's, *The Library of Robert Michael Burrell*, (1999), 496.



Malcolm's Anecdotes of Travel

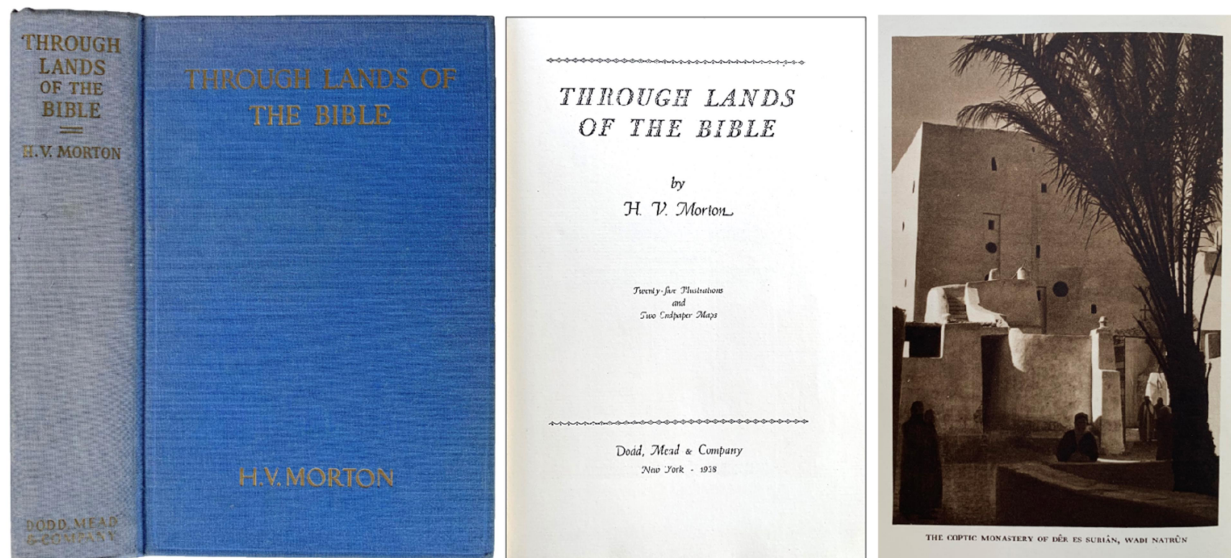
21. **MALCOLM, Colonel Sir John** (1769-1833). *Sketches of Persia, from the journals of a Traveller in the East. In two volumes.* London: John Murray, 1827. ¶ Two volumes. Small 8vo. xvi, 278; iv, 281, [3] pp. Original mauve cloth, brown leather gilt-stamped spine label; spines darkened, some chipping to spine extremities. Ex-library from the Library of the Chambers Institution [withdrawn]. Very rare.

\$ 350

First edition. Written anonymously; dedicated to John Fleming, W.D., F.R.S., late President of the Medical Board of Calcutta.

Extremely interesting gathering of the annals of Malcolm's travel diaries, given as anecdotes of his experiences. The author offers, "... as far as Persia. ... for I have had

designs upon that country ... I had seen something of it, and had indulged a hope that I might, at my leisure, gratify the public by allowing them to participate in my stock of information; but being of an indolent disposition I deferred the execution of his, my favorite plan, until that anticipated period of repose, the prospect of which, however, distant, has always cheered a life of vicissitude and labour." [p. viii]. Throughout the book Malcolm offers a great deal of detail and his writing is very enjoyable to read.



22. **MORTON, Henry Vollam** (1892-1975). *Through Lands of the Bible*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1938.

¶ 8vo. ix, 452 pp. Numerous photographic plates (by the author and his second wife Mary Morton), index, maps as endleaves. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth. Very good, clean copy.

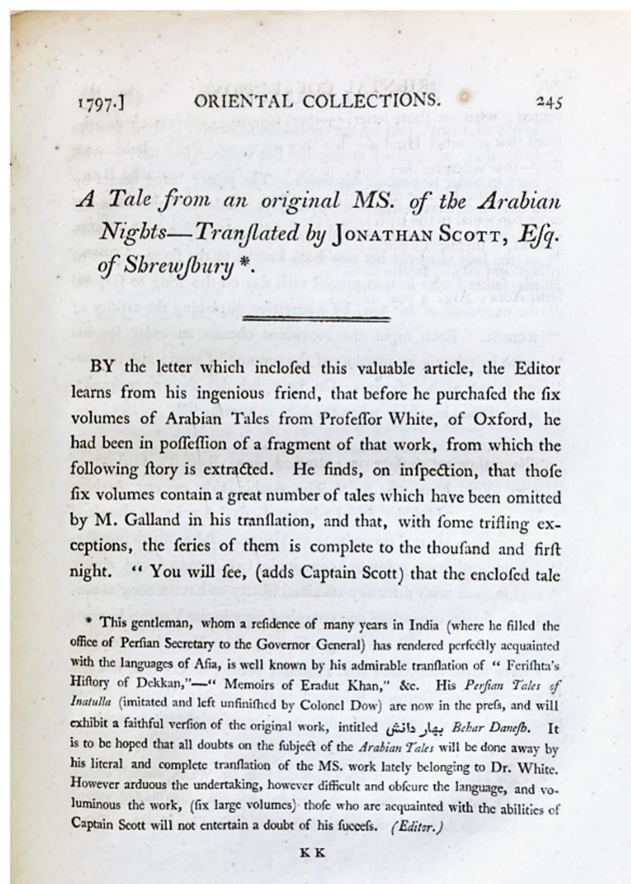
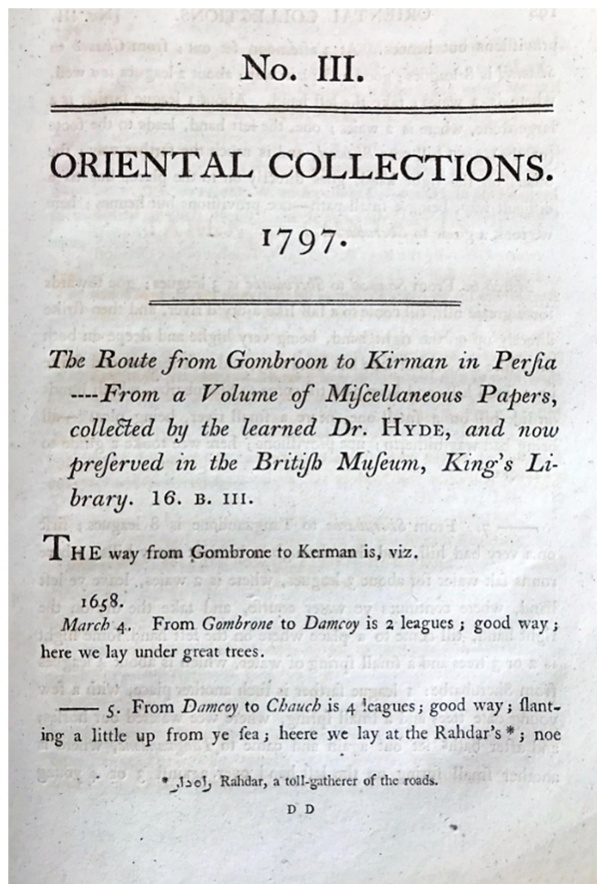
\$ 10

First edition of the author's travel log of visits to Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq.

Morton was a journalist and pioneering travel writer. He was credited with scooping the Times on the Tutankhamun Tomb discovery by Howard Carter in Egypt, 1922.

Deborah Manley, *Traveling Through Egypt: From 450 B.C. to the Twentieth Century*, p.241.

See also the somewhat controversial book, being the sole biography of Morton



Early Translation of a Story from the Arabian Nights

23. [Orientalism] Major Sir William OUSELEY (editor). [*The Oriental Collections: consisting of original essays and dissertations, translation and miscellaneous papers; illustrating the history and antiquities, the arts, sciences, and literature, or Asia.*] Volume I. London: Printed for the Editor, by Cooper and Graham, 1797.

¶ [Four parts in one vol.]. 4to. [iii]-xii, 92, viii, [93]-196, iv, [197]-300, iv, [301]-403, [1] pp. Lacks the preliminary title for the annual [supplied in photocopy facs.]. Advertisement, prospectus, contents, 18 engraved plates (2 hand-colored)***, 5 figures (including 1 hand-colored [pp. 16, 307, 310, 338 (2)]), index, errata; minor penciling p.95-6, 267. At end of first issue: "Subscription for the four numbers . . . for 1797. Modern half navy blue blind- and gilt-stamped calf, blue cloth covers, raised bands, new endleaves.

\$ 500

Very early periodical, which lasted for about three years, bringing Oriental-themed essays dealing with Middle Eastern & Asian literature, language, music, archeology, history, fauna & flora, birds & animals, and celebrates as well some of the earliest translations of the great Persian poets, such as Hafez and Sa'di. The work contains

anecdotes, and an especially early rendition into English of the Arabian Nights, "A Tale from an original MS. of the Arabian Nights", translated by Jonathan Scott. The two hand-colored plates depict the Musk Deer of Nepal, "The Fighting Bulbul of Bengal", an additional plate offers four beasts shown as "Persian zoology" [with four figures].

"Many of his academic contributions were published in the Oriental Collections, the three volumes of which appeared in London between 1797 and 1800."

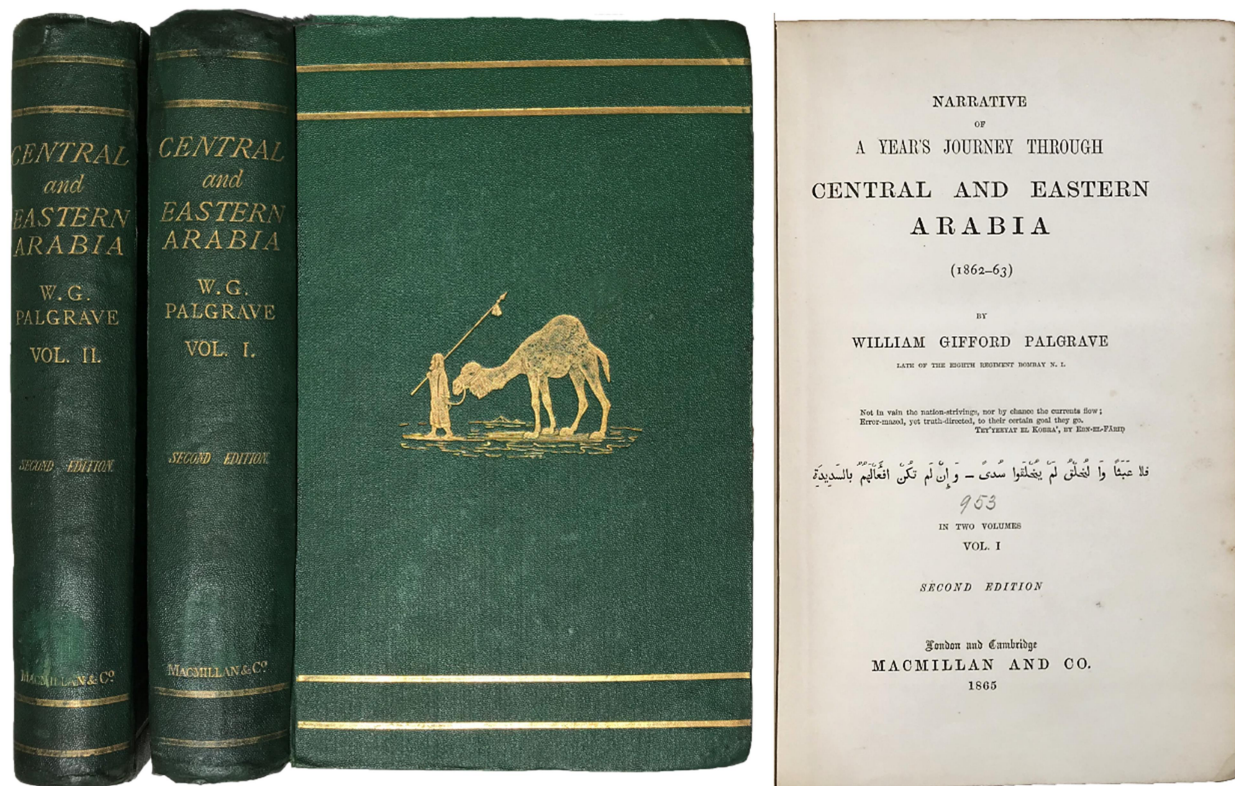
"William Ouseley, as well as his brother Gore, continued the pioneering work of William Jones (1746-94; q.v.) in the field of Persian studies in Great Britain. Jones and the Ouseley brothers shared the experience of extended stays in India, and their careers in turn illustrate how Great Britain's economic interests in India indirectly promoted Persian studies."

Includes translations from a number of Middle Eastern and Asian literatures including: Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, Sanskrit, with illustrative plates including alphabets and some music; original texts included, with commentary on various languages.

Selected papers include all of these from the first fascicule: Sketch, Biographical and Literary, of Abu'l Taieb Al Motanabbi; with his two Poems on the Sickness and Recovery of Saif Uddaula, by the Rev. John Haddon Hindley – Of the Fighting Bulbul* of Bengal – Extraordinary Persian Distich, by P.D.V. – On the different modes of writing the word [----] in European Characters, by Philologus – Extract of a Journal and Memorandums written during a Tour in the Nizam's Country, in the Month of November, 1791, by an Officer – Hebrew Running Hand – Cufick Inscription – Persian Lines on the Deity, quotes in the Historical Work entitled "Tarik Moagem si Athar Moluck al Agem, translated by W. Ouseley – Sonnet by the Poet Sadi paraphrased from the Persian, by P.D.V. – On the Christianity of the Mohammedans; with Anecdotes of Murad Beg, a Trukish Writer of the sixteenth Century, by I.U. – Remarks on the Collation of Manuscripts; with various Readings in the Gulistan of Sadi, by Major Ouseley – The Lover to his Taper, translated from the Arabick of the Sheick Safy Eddin Alhillay, by the Rev. J.D. Carlyle, . . . – The Conquest of the Island of Zoos, from the Persian, by the Rev. R. Gerrans** – Anecdotes of Indian Musick, by W. Ouseley – Account of a Large Tree, Communicated by Colonel Ironside – Account of a Banian Tree in the Province of Bahar. . . – Persian Sonnet by Khosroo – Dialogues in the vulgar Arabick of Morocco, by Mr. William Price – Explanation . . . – Queries and Notes. Three other fascicules contain as much additional material.

BIOGRAPHICAL: Major Sir William Ouseley (1767-1842), British Orientalist, went to Paris to learn French in 1787 and then became interested in Persian literature, which he undertook to learn in Leiden (1794). He was in the year 1800 knighted by "Charles Lord Cornwallis (1738-1805), who from 1786 to 1793 had been Governor-General of India, had him knighted in recognition of his promotion of oriental studies." "Ouseley's life as gentleman-scholar is marked by his unsuccessful efforts to obtain government support for a journey to Iran and by his unfulfilled ambition to become a government envoy to a Near-Eastern court. It was the diplomatic career of his brother Gore that allowed William to make the personal acquaintance of the Qajar envoy Abu'l-asan n Ili (1776-1845; q.v.), who visited England between 1809 and 1810, and to become his brother's secretary when between 1810 and 1815 Gore traveled as the British ambassador to the Qajar court in Tehran. Ouseley's memoir of 'Travels in Various Countries of the East is an important source of British-Persian politics during the Napoleonic Wars." – Encyclopaedia Iranica. His works are notable, including the present annual issued from 1779-1800, *Persian Miscellanies. An Essay to Facilitate The Reading of Persian Manuscripts; With Engraved Specimens, Philological Observations, And Notes Critical And Historica + Persian Lyrics*, of scattered poems, with the *Diwan-I-Hafiz*, (1795), *Epitome of the ancient history of Persia. Extracted and translated from the Jehan Ara, a Persian manuscript*, (1799), *The oriental geography of Ebn Haukal, an Arabian Traveller of the Tenth Century*, (1800), *Observations On Some Medals And Gems, Bearing Inscriptions In The Pahlavi Or Ancient Persick Character*, (1801), *The Bakhtyar nameh, or, Story of Prince Bakhtyar and the ten viziers : a series of Persian tales*, (1801), *Travels in Various Countries in the East; More Particularly Persia*, (1819-23), an edition of John Lewis Burckhardt's *Travels in Arabia Comprehending an Account of Those Territories in Hedjaz Which the Mohammedans Regard as Sacred*, (1829), *Arabian Proverbs, Notes on the Bedouins and Wahbys, Catalogue of Several Hundred Manuscript Works in Various Oriental Languages*, London, (1831), *A Critical essay on various mss. works, Arabic & Persian illustrating the history of Arabia, Persia, Turcomania, India, Syria, Egypt, Mauritania and Spain*, (1832).

REFERENCES: English Short Title Catalog, P6556; "William Ouseley," in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*.



24. **PALGRAVE, William Gifford** (1826-1888). *Narrative of a Year's Journey Through Central and Eastern Arabia* (1862-63). [Two volumes]. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Company, 1865.

¶ Two volumes. 8vo. (210 x 127 mm). xii, [2], 466, [2]; [vi], 398, [2] pp. Frontispiece, 4 folding plates, large folding colored map; map with short tear (repaired). Original publisher's green pictorial gilt-stamped (Arab leading his camel) cloth; binding neatly restored with kozo, joints reinforced, corners bumped, dent to outer edges of vol. II. Bookplates and rear library pockets of the *Wisconsin* Consistory Library. ME1084

\$ 450

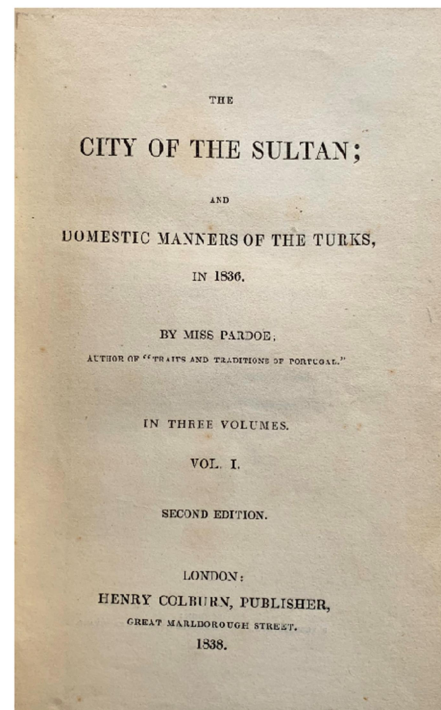
Second edition. Palgrave went to Syria in 1862 and journeyed, disguised as a Syrian physician, across Central Arabia in order to investigate how far missionary enterprise was possible. He reported his findings to Napoleon III. The French were also interested in upgrading their own French horse breeds, taking interest in the famed Arabian horses.

William G. Palgrave visited Dawḥa in 1863. He wrote, "In this bay are the best, the most copious pearl-fisheries of the Persian Gulf." (p. 386).

"A STRANGE personality, inviting a strange life, a career of curious and indeed of highly romantic interest, yet of imperfect fruitfulness—such is the summary of Palgrave's individuality, and of his sixty-two busy years of work and wandering. An assortment of mysteries, intangible and confused, hung about him while he lived. His death did not answer many significant and open personal questions. Scholar, poet, soldier, missionary-priest, traveler, lecturer, learned Orientalist and linguist, Arabian explorer, doctor, spy, secret agent, diplomatist,—Palgrave was all these; and in them all the real Palgrave appeared, to friend or to foe, chiefly in fragmentary and uncertain aspects . . .

"At the same time Palgrave himself was desirous of determining whether Central Arabia offered a real and safe field for Catholic mission work. The district he was asked to traverse and to study on these errands included that portion of Arabia most out of touch with all European sounding; and more of a difficulty than that, it was one savagely fanatical in its Mohammedan orthodoxy. It was a territory in which no European traveler would be tolerated. To visit it invited death. Palgrave accordingly began and completed his tour in disguise. He penetrated to Hofhuf, Raïd, and to other centers of Mohammedan and Wahabee religiosity, as a traveling Syrian physician. He nearly came to grief two or three times; but by his assurance and his perfect familiarity with his surroundings, he escaped more than some troublesome and passing suspicions. He even gained the actual favor of the most exclusive authorities of the Peninsula; and pursuing his explorations, drew his various conclusions with complete success, and returned with his head on his shoulders, to write one of the most fascinating records of Arabian wanderings ever penned—his '*Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia*' (1865).

". . . So far as Palgrave's mind and work, and especially his exquisite knowledge of Eastern life and peoples, have a literary representation, we find it in the 'Narrative' of his risky expedition through Central Arabia; and not less clearly in one bit of fiction of astonishing brilliancy, sincerity, and vividness." [Warner, C.D., *The Library of the World's Best Literature*.



[25] PARDOE

Woman's Travel Account to Turkey in 1836

25. **PARDOE, Julia S. H.** (1806-1862). *The City of the Sultan; and Domestic Manners of the Turks, in 1836. In three volumes. Second edition.* London: Henry Colburn, 1838. ¶ Three volumes. Small 8vo. xvii, [1], 309, [1]; ix, [1], 315, [1]; viii, 319, [1] pp. 9 lithographs (including 3 frontispieces, 9 illustrations; foxed. Original dark green publisher's blind-stamped cloth, gilt spines; extremities worn, joints cracked, rear joint of vol. I repaired with Kozo. Good.

\$ 450

Second edition; first issued in 1837 in two volumes. An American edition was issued in Philadelphia, 1837. A fourth edition was issued in 1854.

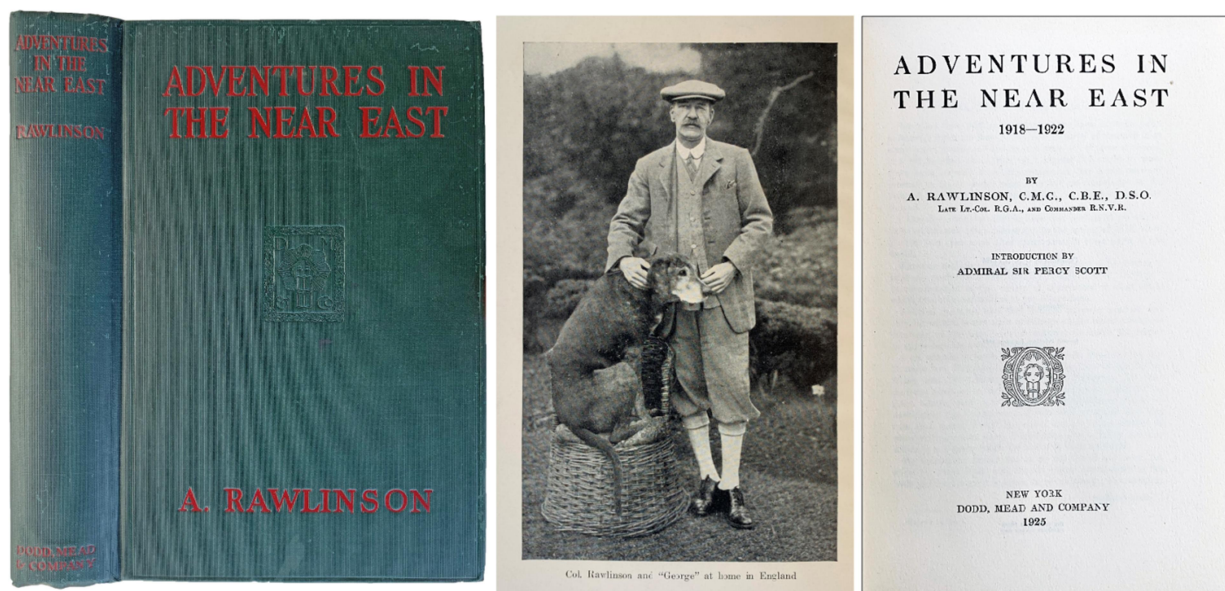
“Julia Pardoe was born at Beverley; her father, Maj. Thomas Pardoe, belonged to the Royal Wagon Train. When he went to Istanbul in 1835, the daughter accompanied him for half-a-year's visit. In 1837 she published *The City of the Sultan*, the book was a success. It had not been, nor was it to remain, her only literary product. Young Julia had published a volume of poetry at the age of fourteen; historical works of popular character and several novels were to follow. Concerning the Orient she wrote two more volumes, both acclaimed, the novel *The Romance of the Harem* (1839) and, in co-operation with the artist William H. Bartlett, (1839, repr. 1853?). Julia Pardoe retired from London to the country because of literary overwork (*DNB*, XV, p. 201).

In Istanbul Julia Pardoe proved to be an intrepid and insatiable observer. She visited harems, baths, and (in disguise) mosques. A woman of independent judgement, she thought the Howling Dervishes bizarre and Turkish cuisine ‘no science’. She became a true friend of the people. She admired ‘the absence of capital crime, the contented and even proud feeling of the lower ranks, and the absence of all assumption and haughtiness among the higher’ (*City of [the] Sultan*, I, p. 90). She visited the Bosphorus and Bursa where she climbed Mt. Olympus. Father and daughter returned to Europe on the Danube.

Inevitably, the reviewers compared Pardoe's account of the domestic manners of the Turks with Lady Montagu's description. The *DNB*, XV, p. 201, claimed that since Lady Montagu probably no woman had acquired so intimate a knowledge of Turkey. The *Athenaeum*, 501 (1837): 395, praised her courage and lack of prejudice; despite ‘a tendency to mingle feelings and facts after the fashion of the romance-writer’, she had presented her experience most agreeably. Later, the *Athenaeum*, 589, (1839): 113, applauded the *Romance of the Harem* even more than the *City of the Sultan*. This was ‘a romance more to our liking than the realities of her recently published journals’. The *Monthly Review*, 143 (1837): 357-58, pointed to a true but obvious fact, namely Miss Pardoe's unique opportunity, denied to ‘the erratic lords of the creation’, of observing

Turkish ladies at close quarters. News about the emotional state of ‘the veiled portion’ of Turkish society were welcome, yet, disappointingly, the author had omitted to describe the changes since the days of Lady Montagu. Her spirit and determination were to be praised, City of the Sultan contained much that was amusing and curious. A condescending view.” – Reinhold Schiffer, *Oriental Panorama: British Travellers in 19th Century Turkey*, Brill: Netherlands, (1999), pages 393-4.

Madeline C. Zilfi writes of the issue of slavery in Turkey as reported by both Lady Montagu and Julia Pardoe. See: Suraiya Faroqhi, *The Cambridge History of Turkey*, (2006), page 234.

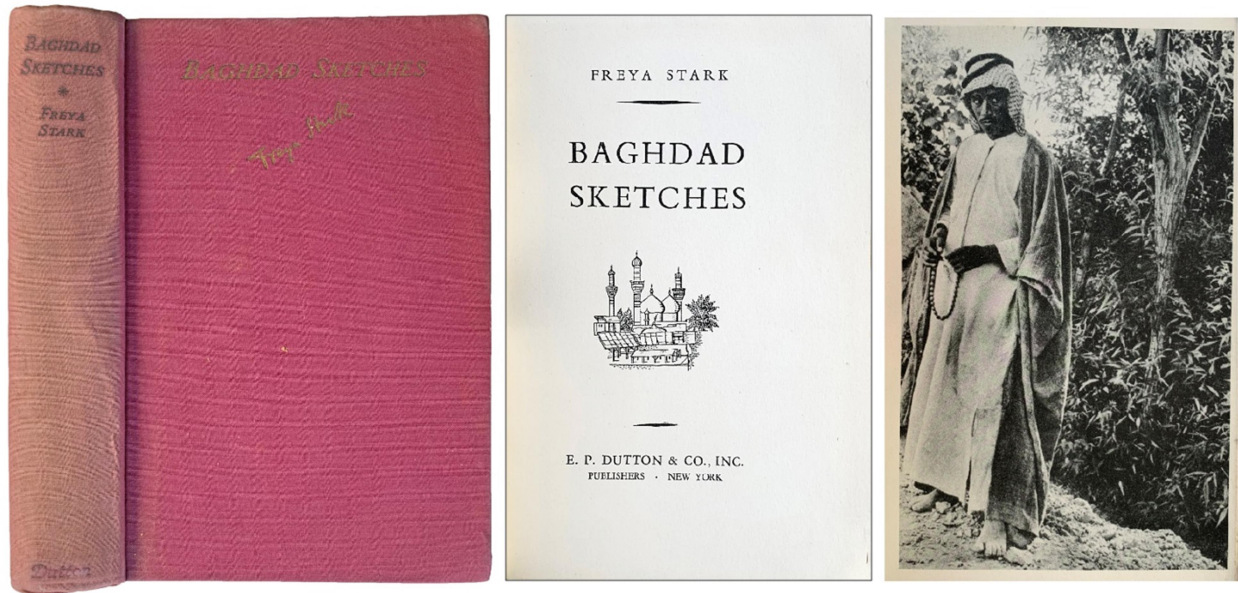


26. **RAWLINSON, Alfred** “Toby” (1867-1934). *Adventures in the Near East 1918-1922. Introduction by Admiral Sir Percy Scott*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1925. ¶
 Second American printing. 8vo. xviii, 353, [1] pp. Frontis., numerous plates, index. Dark blue publisher’s cloth stamped in red, top edge red. Very good + copy.

\$ 55

An account of the armistice period following WWI, focused on the beginnings of the Turkish nationalist movement. His father, Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, 1st Baronet, was an expert on Persian antiquities. The text is arranged in three parts: I: The “Hush-hush” army, Dunsterforce in 1918, commanded by Major-General L.C. Dunsterville, made up of troops from New Zealand, Australia, Britain and Canada, deployed in Qatar, Persia. II: Intelligence in Transcaucasia, including military operations along the Russo-Turkish borders. III: In Kemalist Turkey 1919-

1922. This includes two sections on prisons, including the author as well as Armenian prisoners in Turkey. The author is known as a pioneer aviator and motorist.



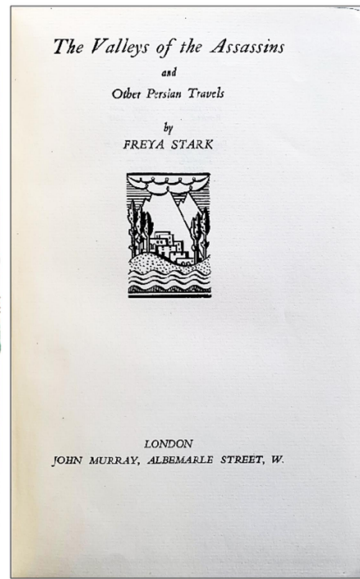
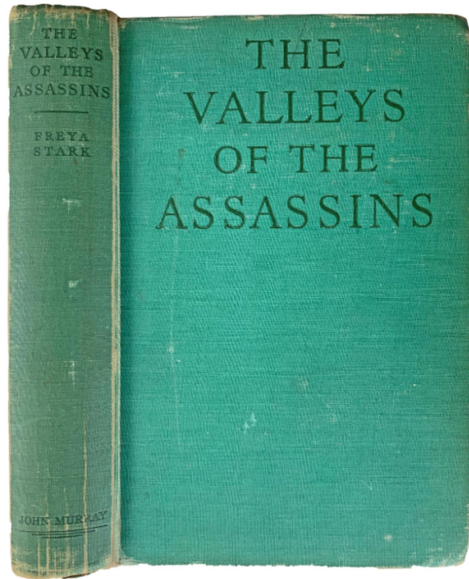
27. **STARK, Freya Madeline** (1893-1993). *Baghdad Sketches*. New York: E.P. Dutton, (1938).

¶ 8vo. xiv, 269 pp. Frontis., plates, map endleaves. Original magenta gilt-stamped cloth, top edge green; spine faded.

\$ 40

First American edition. Issued first in Baghdad by *The Times Press* in 1932 and not printed in London till 1937. This is thus her first (of 24) book. The author was sickly as a child, had an accident (leaving her face disfigured), became inspired by a gift of *The Arabian Nights*, and later self-taught Latin, continuing with Italian, Arabian, Turkish, Farsi, and “many” other dialects. Her travel accounts have earned her a world-wide reputation as a pioneering female explorer of her adapted Middle Eastern lands. “Freya never lost her passion for acquiring fresh knowledge and new skills. Writing, like travel, she saw as the pursuit of truth.” – Malise Ruthven (relative).

“Dame Freya's books about the Middle East and nearby countries were called lucid, spontaneous and elegant and were lauded for imparting an inspired sense of both history and people. The consensus of reviewers was that she wrote with spirit, authority and humor and that she was a consummate traveler because of her fearlessness, candor, charm, idealism and streak of naiveté.” – Peter B. Flint, *NY Times* obituary, May 11, 1993.



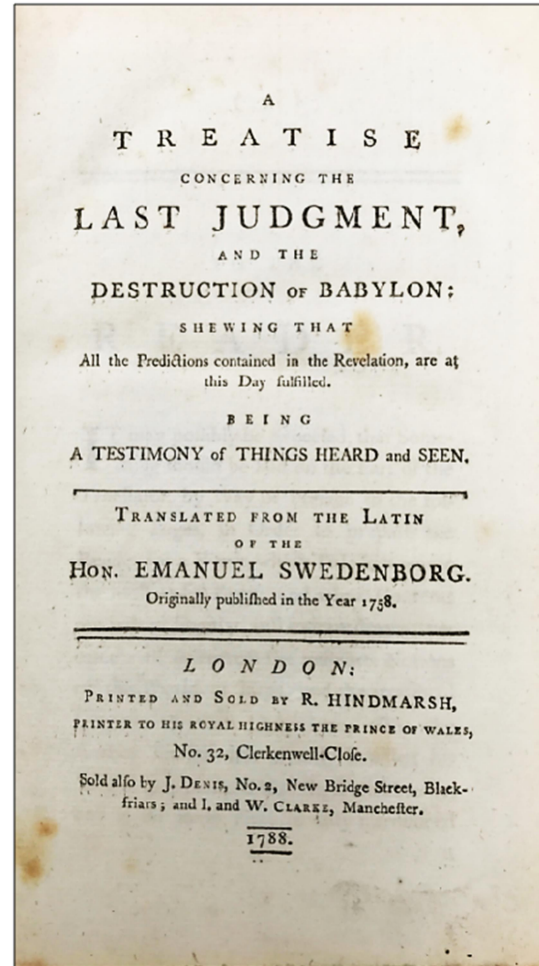
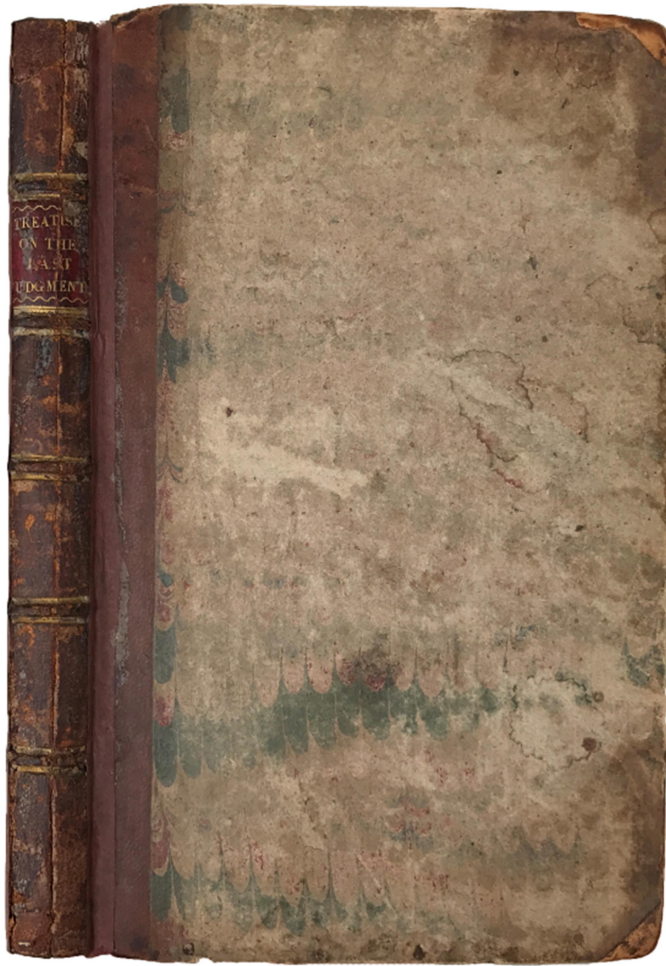
28. **STARK, Freya** (1893-1993). *The Valleys of the Assassins and Other Persian Travels*. London: John Murray, (1934). ¶ Reprint. 8vo. [vi], 364, [1] pp. Frontis. port., illus., 5 maps, index. Original green cloth; rubbed. Inscribed by former formers, “S.S. Transylvania (Anchor) From Liverpool to New York October 13-21, 1934 – George & Mabel Sarton,” with his bookplate. Sarton is the famous historian or science. Good.

\$ 45

This is the author’s second books, recording her remarkable pioneering visit to western Iran, where she visited during the late 1920s and the early 1930s. She became enamored with the beauty and charm of Persia. Recounted in this work, one of many books on her travels to the Middle East. “... told ... with great skill and mastery of style in narrative and description ...” – Henry Seidel Camby. Both the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society awarded her recognition for her achievements.

Tourism has been around since antiquity—the earliest guidebook, *The Description of Greece*, was written by Greek geographer Pausanias around A.D. 160—but travel is timeless. A handful of history’s boldest travelers staged epic journeys that crossed new lands, broke cultural barriers, and revealed the radical diversity of the world around us. In doing so, these trailblazers confirmed that wanderlust is part of the human condition. “Curiosity is the one thing invincible in nature,” wrote explorer Freya Stark—one of ten travelers whose intrepid itineraries left the world a better place. —
By George W. Stone

See: Jane Fletcher Geniesse, *Passionate Nomad: The Life of Freya Stark*. NY: Random House, 2001.



29. **SWEDENBORG, Emanuel** (1688-1772). *A Treatise Concerning the Last Judgment, and the Destruction of Babylon; Shewing That All the Predictions contained in the Revelation, are at this Day Fulfilled*. [bound with:] *A Continuation Concerning the Last Judgment, and the Spiritual World*. London: R. Hindmarsh, 1788-1791. ¶ 2 vols. in 1. Small 4to. Collation: [-]², a⁴, b², A-Y⁴; A-K⁴. Pagination: [4], xvi, 154, [2 ads]; iv, 80 pp. Half-title; light occasional foxing. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; worn, marbling rubbed off nearly entirely, covers reattached by Kozo. Very good. [ME1063]

\$ 850

First English translations by R. Hindmarsh and printed at his own expense. Originally issued in 1763, a second edition was issued in 1810.

Emmanuel Swedenborg led one of the most remarkable careers in the history of science and philosophy. He mastered natural science and mathematics in his youth, writing some 150 works on scientific subjects. He rigorously sought a comprehensive physical explanation of the world based on mathematical and mechanical principles.

Gradually his inquiries turned toward philosophical matters and after a profound mystical experience in 1745 he devoted his reasoning almost entirely to the interpretation of religion. In these later treatises, Swedenborg gives vivid descriptions of his experiences in the spiritual worlds beyond space and time which he was able to enter by consciously suspending bodily sensations. Despite its bizarre aspects, his theosophical system is characterized by logic and is obviously rooted in his previous concern with the sciences. Swedenborg attempted to explain reality in terms of psychic energy, in which matter, intellect, and spirit emanate from the world soul.

This work responds to the question as to whether the last judgment coincides with the final destruction of the world. It also collects reports from various sources of experiences of the next world. James John George Hyde, Rev. James Hyde, *A bibliography of the works of Emanuel Swedenborg*, 1168 & 1991.

Hobart prints the content of a letter from Kant relating to Swedenborg's beliefs of the spiritual world, which he denotes it is "sound reason to incline to the negative side" meaning that there is no proof of spirits and there is also numerous cases of deceit, "proofs of deception, that I have never [considered] if necessary to suffer fear or dread to come upon me, either in the cemeteries or the dead, or in the darkness of night. This is the position in which my mind stood for a long time, until the accounts of Swedenborg came to my notice." But having stated as much, he relates in detail an account involving figures of high repute, namely the Austrian ambassador, etc., and then relates, at great length, a proof of psychic feats by Swedenborg relating to the Stockholm fire of 1763, which was written in letter form to Charlotte von Knobloch, and another relating to the queen's secret. – Hobart, p. 68. See also: Gregory R Johnson, "Kant on Swedenborg in the Lectures on Metaphysics," *Studia Swedenborgiana* 1974-2006.

ESTC t137429 & t137428.

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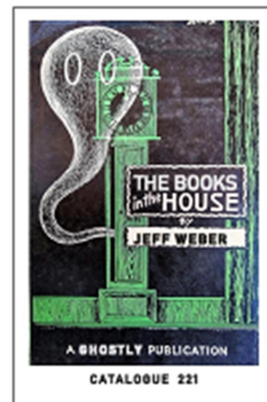
Many items listed with photographs; additional photos on request.



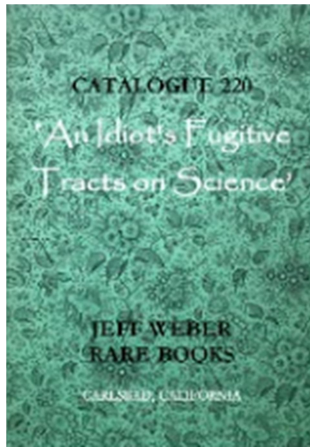
Catalogue 224:
From the Library of Richard Weiss.



222:
22 Books from the 16th to 19th centuries: Agriculture, Chemistry, Distillation, Economics, Herbology, Italy, Mathematics, Medicine, Monsters, Natural Science, Philosophy, Physics, Roman Military & Gladiators

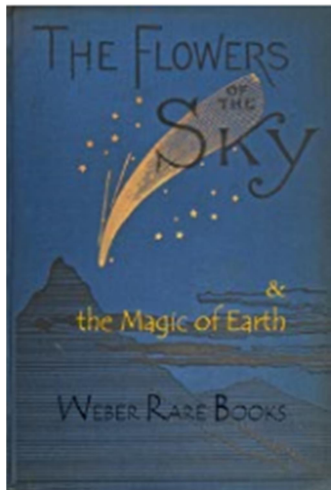


221:
Animisme et Spiritisme: Medical History, Alternative Remedies, Medical Oddities, Curiosities, Pathology, Spiritualism & Apparitions, Ghosts & Séances, Breaking Societal Norms: the LIBRARY OF PHILLIP K. WILSON



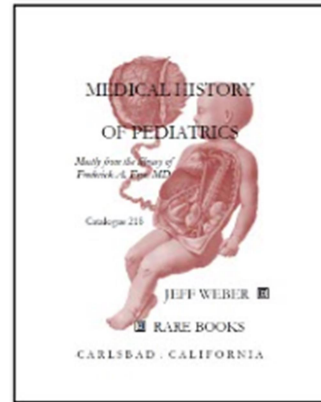
220:

"AN IDIOT'S FUGITIVE TRACTS ON SCIENCE": Astrophysics, Arab Scientific Tradition, Latin Classics, Jewish Theology, Ancient Jokes, Math, Physics, UFOs.



219:

Recent Acquisitions Relating to Microscopy & Astronomy; the Lure of the Microscope & Other Scientific Instruments.



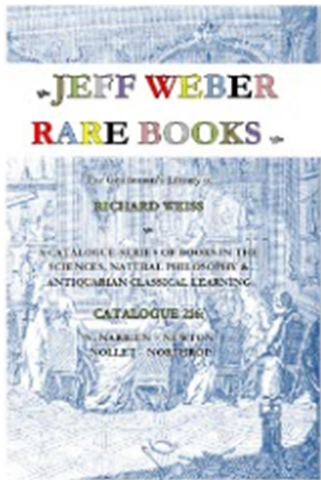
218:

PEDIATRICS; Mostly from the library of Frederick A. Frye, MD.



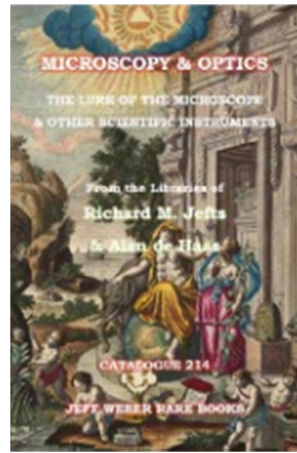
217:

Animisme et Spiritisme; Medical Oddities & Ghosts; The library of Phillip K. Wilson [Part I].



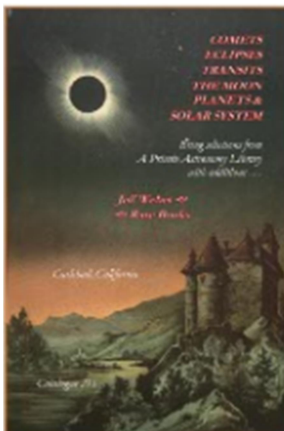
216:

The Gentleman's Library of Richard Weiss; a Catalogue Series of Books in the Sciences, Natural Philosophy & Antiquarian Classical Learning



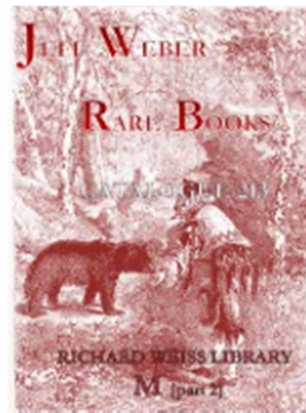
214:

Microscopy & Optics; the Lure of the Microscope



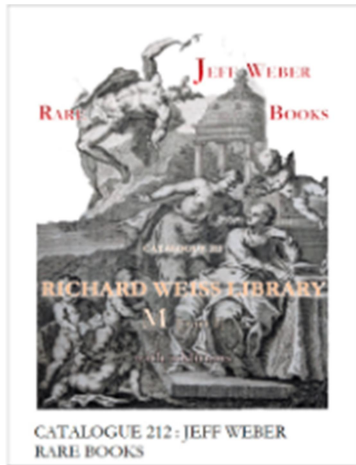
215: Comets,

Eclipses, Transits, the Moon, Planets & Solar System

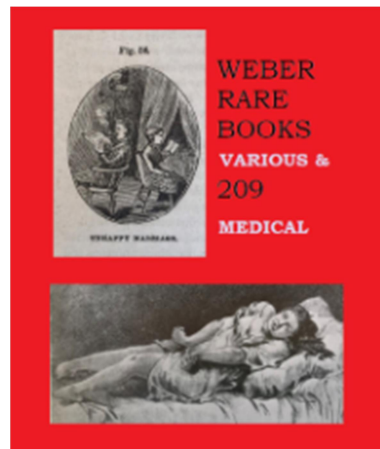


213:

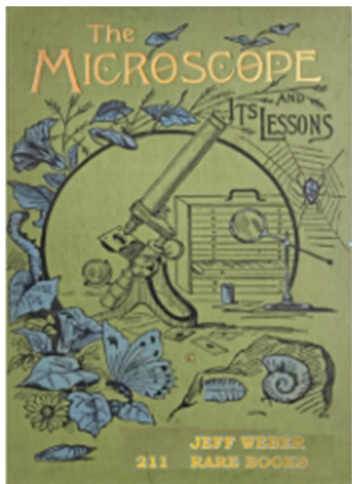
WEISS LIBRARY: M (part 2) [Science, Astronomy, Natural History, Physics, Mars, Geology, Life Science]



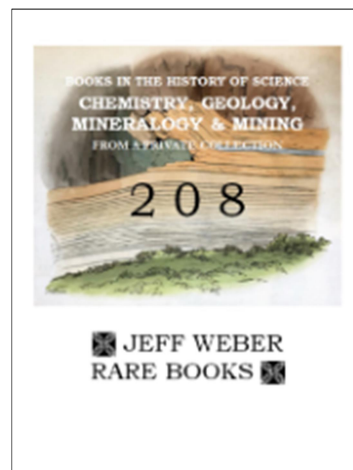
212:
Richard Weiss Library: M (part 1)



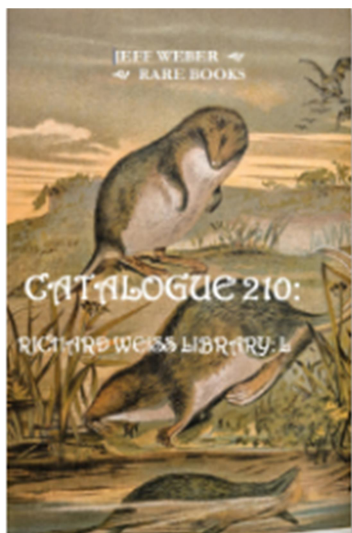
209: Various
& Medical



211:
Microscopy & Microscopes



208:
Books in the History of Science:
Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy &
Mining, From a Private Collection



210:
Richard Weiss Library: L



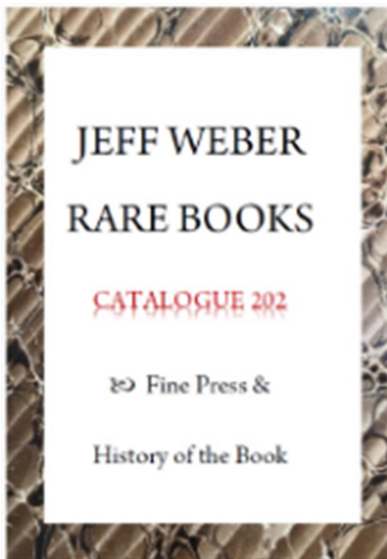
207:

Medical Classics and the Library of Arthur H. Cohen, MD: Kidney, Urology, Pathology, Bright's Disease



199:

91 Fore-edge Paintings



202:

Fine Printing & History of the Book

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