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The Islamic World XI

BOOKS, MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS AND MANUSCRIPTS
CELEBRATING ISLAMIC CULTURE AND THE HISTORY
AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE ARAB WORLD



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't Goy, The Netherlands
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2019

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FRONT COVER: NO. 699 on p. 321.
INSIDE FRONT COVER: no. 438 on p. 200.
TITLE PAGE: no. 504 on p. 231.
INSIDE BACK COVER: no. 610 on p. 279.
BACK COVER: no. 462 on p. 211.

*8 large illustrated volumes of the most important voyages
from the 15th to the end of the 17th century*

1. AA, Pieter van der (editor) and Johann Ludwig GOTTFRIED. De aanmerkenswaardigste en alomberoemde zee- en landreizen der Portugeezen, Spanjaarden, Engelsen en allerhande natiën: zoo van Franssen, Italiaanen, Deenen, Hoogh- en Nederduitsen als van veele andere volkeren. Voornaamenlyk ondernomen tot ontdekking van de Oost- en Westindiën, midsgaders andere verafgelegene gewesten des aardryks.

The Hague, widow of Engelbrecht Boucquet and sons; Leiden, Jan van der Deyster, and Boudewijn and Pieter van der Aa, 1727. 8 volumes. 1° and 2°. With 7 (of 8) engraved frontispieces (lacking that of volume 4), 4 engraved dedications, 117 engraved maps on 61 leaves, 7 engraved plates and 502 engravings in text. Further with 127 (of 128) title-pages (including a general title-page, a title-page to 7 (of 8) volumes, lacking that of volume 4, and 118 for the separate works). Volume 1-3 & 5-8: contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine and board edges; volume 4: modern calf. € 65 000

2°-edition of Van der Aa's voluminous collection of important voyages to the East and West Indies and other countries, undertaken by all European countries, other than the Dutch. Including voyages by Acosta, Balby, Cabot, Cavendish, Chester, Columbus, Cortes, Coutinho, Da Cunha, Drake, Evesko, Frobisher, Gallonye, Da Gama, Garay, Garcia, Gilbert, Jenkinson, Harcourt, Herberer, Magallanes, Mildenhil and Cartwright, Mouette, Petelin and Andrasko, Raleigh, Saris, De Soto, etc.

The work is partly based on Johan Lodewijk Gottfried's rare *Historia antipodum* (1631), but largely extended by Pieter van der Aa, known for his ambitious projects. Where other publishers were primarily concerned about the profits, Van der Aa wanted to publish outstanding books. For the present series of travels he either reused and revised older Dutch translations or had the original accounts translated for the first time into Dutch. In 1706 he already started publishing the translated voyages both in small (8°) and large instalments (folio), and a year later he published a 28-volume set of the 8° editions. The folio editions were afterwards issued and divided in four large collections of two volumes each. The present issue, is a reissue of these four collections with their own independent title-pages and frontispieces, and adds a new general title-page and list of subscribers.

Some occasional spots, a couple minor restorations and a few wormholes; a very good set, but with the fourth volume from a different and heavily trimmed set, in a modern binding and lacking the frontispiece and the title-page to the volume. The seven volumes with contemporary bindings slightly worn along the extremities and with some minor wear on the sides, but otherwise very good.

Cordier, Sinica, cols. 1942-1943; Muller, America 1889; Sabin 3 note; Tiele, Bibl. 10; for Van der Aa: P.G. Hofstijzer, Pieter van der Aa (1659-1733), Leids drukker en boekverkoper (1999).



Ashura

2. ABBATE, Washington. [Al-Asura]. Al-Achoura.

Cairo, Imprimerie Franco-Égyptienne, 1888. 2° (254 × 355 mm). 14 leaves within lithographed illustrated borders. Loose in original wrapper covers with title printed in French and Arabic. Stored in custom-made green half morocco case. € 3500

Beautifully illustrated publication on the Muslim festivity of Al-Ashura. The tenth day of Muharram, the first month in the Islamic calendar, marks the climax of the Remembrance of Muharram and commemorates the death of Husayn ibn Ali, the grandson of the prophet Muhammad, at the Battle of Karbala. Illustrated by the author throughout; a fine, late production of the French press in Egypt.

Contemporary ownership stamp "A.T." to upper cover. Covers slightly stained, otherwise a very good copy. Rare.

OCLC 456737731.

The Ottoman Diderot: dictionary of people, places, things and concepts in the Ottoman Empire



3. ABBONDANZA, Vincenzo. Dizionario storico delle vite di tutti i monarchi Ottomani.

Rome, Luigi Vescovi, Filippo Neri, 1786. 4°. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 4500

First edition of an alphabetical dictionary of the Ottoman Empire, in Italian, with entries for the biographies of the Emperors, other prominent people, accounts of the cities and other topographic entities, the Quran (under “Alcorano”), architectural terms, religions and many other subjects. The entries are quite detailed, many covering several pages.

With a library stamp at the foot of the title-page. With a faint water stain at the head of the first few leaves, not reaching the text, and occasional minor foxing, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. The binding with a small torn hole and several small worm holes in the spine, but still good.

Atabey 2; ICCU UBOE 028414; not in Blackmer.

One of the earliest works on Egyptology

4. ABD AL-LATIF AL-BAGHDADI, Muwaffaq al-Din. Abdollatiphi Historiae aegypti compendium, arabice et latine.

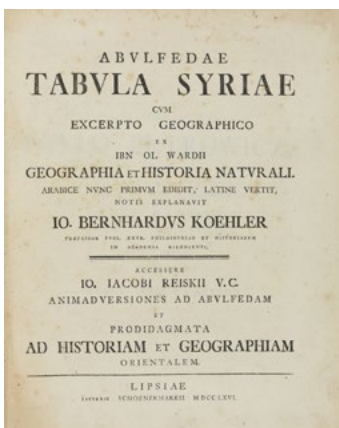
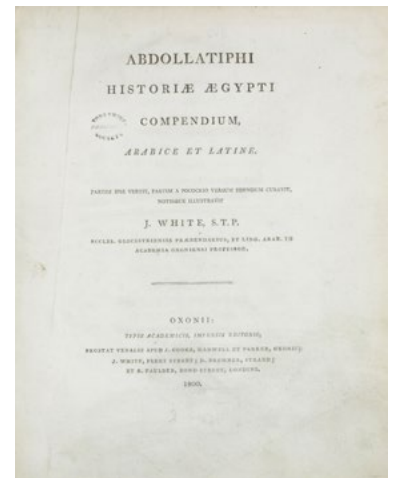
Oxford, J. Cooke, Hanwell & Parker, 1800. Small 2° (226 × 268 mm). Contemporary full calf with later rebacked gilt-stamped spine. € 4500

Graphic and detailed “Account of Egypt” in the original Arabic, here edited with a Latin translation by Joseph White (1745–1814). The Baghdad-born Abd al-Latif (1162–1231), a celebrated physician, historian, Egyptologist and traveller, was one of the most voluminous writers of the Near East in his time. One of the earliest books on Egyptology, this crucial work contains detailed descriptions of ancient Egyptian monuments as well as a vivid description of a famine caused, during the author’s residence in Egypt, by the Nile failing to overflow its banks. On this occasion Al-Latif had opportunity to observe and examine a large number of corpses – one of the earliest examples of a postmortem autopsy.

The Arabic manuscript was discovered in 1665 by Edward Pococke and preserved at the Bodleian Library. Pococke published the Arabic manuscript in the 1680s, and his son translated the work into Latin, though he was only able to publish less than half of his work. In 1800, White published it (with his own additions) in this present edition, which was then translated into French by De Sacy in 1810.

Bookplate of the City of York Public Library on front pastedown; small stamp of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society on title-page. A good, clean, and wide-margined copy.

GAL I, 481. Schnurrer 177. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 3. Brunet I, 9. Graesse I, 3. NYPL Arabia coll. 18. OCLC 31486913.



Important mediaeval geography of the Middle East: first separate printing

5. ABU AL-FIDA ISMA`IL IBN `ALI (ABULFEDA). Albulfedae tabula Syriae cum excerpto geographico ex Ibn Ol Wardii geographia et historia naturali.

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

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

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

First critical edition

6. ABU AL-FIDA ISMA`IL IBN `ALI (ABULFEDA). [Kitab taqvim al-buldan ...]. Géographie d'Aboulféda. Texte arabe publié d'après les manuscrits de Paris et de Leyde.

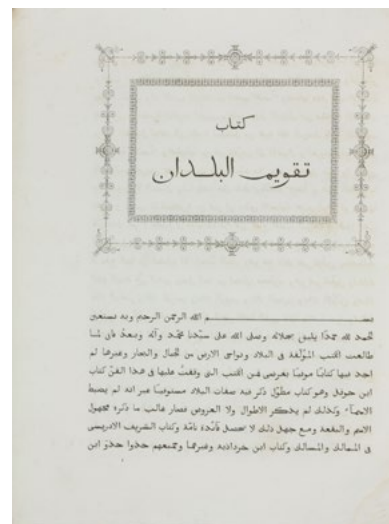
Paris, (Société Asiatique) à l'Imprimerie Royale, 1837–1840. Small 2°. 2 vols. Publisher's original blue printed wrappers. € 3000

The first critical edition of Abu'l-Fida's great tabular geography "Taqvim al-buldan", edited and introduced by Joseph Toussaint Reinaud and Mac Guckin de Slane, two of de Sacy's most eminent students. Abu'l-Fida, born in Damascus in 1273, was a historian, geographer and military leader. The crater Abulfeda on the Moon is named after him.

"Taqvim al-buldan takes the world as its subject. The author speaks of its various regions, of the equator and the seven 'climes', describing each in detail. He establishes their geographical positions and addresses conditions in each of them. He describes their sizes and their boundaries, and also mentions their seas and lakes and rivers and mountains" (The Arabic Books Printed in Europe).

Waterstaining and foxing throughout, more pronounced in the second volume. Wrappers stained and chipped with large flaws to spine. A wide-margined, untrimmed copy in the original blue wrappers as issued by the Société Asiatique (1re livraison – 2e et dernière livraison).

GAL II, 46, no. 2 (p. 56). Zenker 996. Fück 153, note 405. King Abdulaziz Public Library, The Arabic Books Printed in Europe (2004), no. 63. OCLC 64933399.



Arbitration between Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia: the Arabic edition

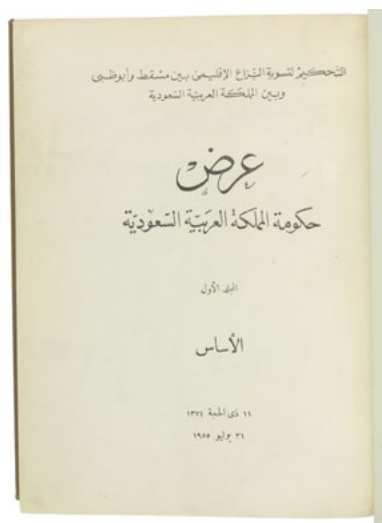
7. `ABD AL-RAHMAN `AZZAM (ed.). `Ard al-hukumat al-mamlaka al-'arabiya as-sa'udiya.

[Cairo], al-Maaref Press, AH 1374 [AD 1955]. 3 volumes. 2°. Numerous illustrations and maps. With the maps (supplement to vol. II) in separate matching slipcase. € 20 000

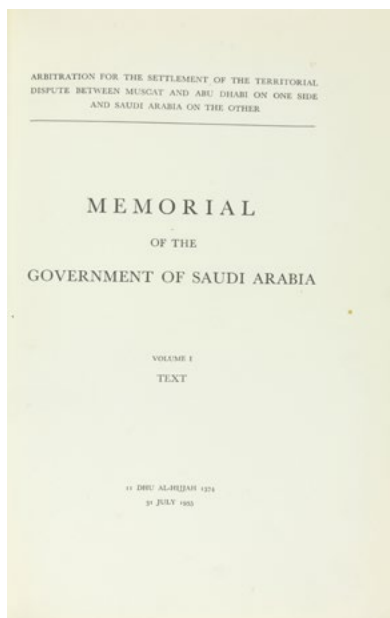
Only edition. Includes sections on the geographical setting; the people and the tribes; historical background relating to the disputed areas, 1765–1955; the diplomatic background, 1911–1954; legal submissions of Saudi Arabia; etc. The documents here presented are those representing the Saudi argument. Abdel Rahman Azzam (Azzam Pasha), a firebrand Arab nationalist who first accused Britain of stealing Arab oil in the region, here acts as the agent of King Saud. In fact, this Memorial was the work of the historical section of Aramco, headed by George Rentz. It seeks to legitimize Saudi claims to the disputed territory through the production of "tax" records paid by tribesmen. The counter-argument held that these payments were little more than extortion.

Extremely rarely encountered in the Arabic-language edition.

OCLC 248053513, 248409558, 248092812, 248405325; not in Macro.



Arbitration between Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia



8. 'ABD AL-RAHMAN 'AZZAM (ed.). Memorial of the Government of Saudi Arabia. Arbitration for the settlement of the territorial dispute between Muscat and Abu Dhabi on the one side and Saudi Arabia on the other.

[Cairo], al-Maaref Press, 1955. 3 volumes. 2°. Numerous illustrations and maps. Modern library cloth. With the maps (supplement to vol. II) in separate matching slipcase. € 15 000

Only edition. Includes sections, "The geographical setting"; "The people and the tribes"; "Historical background relating to the disputed areas, 1765–1955"; "The diplomatic background, 1911–1954"; "Legal submissions of Saudi Arabia"; etc. The documents here presented are those representing the Saudi argument. Abdel Rahman Azzam (Azzam Pasha), a firebrand Arab nationalist who first accused Britain of stealing Arab oil in the region, here acts as the agent of King Saud. In fact, this Memorial was the work of the historical section of Aramco, headed by George Rentz. It seeks to legitimize Saudi claims to the disputed territory through the production of "tax" records paid by tribesmen. The counter-argument held that these payments were little more than extortion.

Scarce.

OCLC 34095034; not in Macro.

"Liber Genethliacus" of Abu Bakr al-Hasan, From the Same Press as Copernicus's "De Revolutionibus": the definitive edition of the Renaissance

9. ABU BAKR AL-HASAN IBN AL-HASIB AL HARASI (ALBUBATER). [Kitab al mughni fi 'l-mawalid, latine]. Liber genethliacus, sive De nativitatibus.

Nuremberg, Johann Petreius, 1540. 4°. 18th century full vellum with gilt title label on spine.

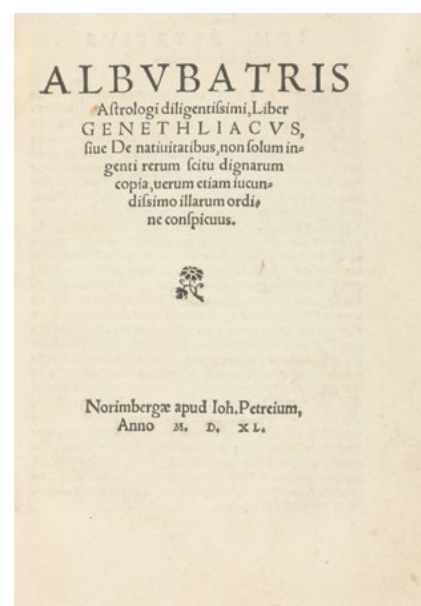
€ 9500

First edition under this title, and the definitive edition of the Renaissance. Notable is the scholar-printer responsible: Johannes Petraeus was soon to cement his historical reputation by printing Copernicus's "De Revolutionibus" (1543). In the present work, Petraeus offers his own justification for printing the work of Al-Hasan alongside such luminaries, for "true majestic Astronomy is on a higher level than the things intelligible to students. However this should not dissuade them from its handmaiden, Astrology, as its fruits and rewards are adjudged to be pure, and itself offering many advantages" (preface to the reader). A heavily annotated copy of this edition of Al-Hasan is known from Tycho Brahe's library. The important 9th century astrologer and physician Abu Bakr al-Hasan is best known for this work on casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns. The questions range from correct aspects of insemination and conception to the effects of delayed birth; the effects of the moon and planets on the pregnancy; the feeding of the newborn; and even whether the birth will take place "modestly" or "immodestly". According to Al-Hasan, if Mars and Mercury align, the newborn will unfortunately be a liar; he also gives guidelines for how to determine whether the offspring will be pious; whether s/he will be a "hypocrite"; intelligent; gifted with a keen memory; foolish; faithful; generous; greedy; jealous; beautiful; a fornicator; a thief; or prone to chastity or to sins against nature.

OCLC shows one copy in US libraries, at Brown.

Minor dampstaining to blank margin of a handful of leaves, more pronounced on fol. b4, otherwise only very light browning. Contemporary annotation to fol. h1r, a few modern pencil underlinings and marginal marks. 20th century bookplate to pastedown.

VD 16, A 59. Zimmer 1732. Houzeau/Lancaster II, 394f. Lalande p. 60. Sarton I.603. Aboussouan 6. Rosenthal 3352. Graesse I, 60. Suter, H., "al-Hasan", in: *First Encyclopaedia of Islam* III, p. 274f. Carmody, *Arabic Astronomical and Astrological Sciences in Latin Translation* (Berkeley, 1956), pp. 136f., no. 1. Sezgin, *Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums* VII, p. 123, no. 1.3. Cf. GAL SI, 394.



HRH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan visits Pakistan

10. [ABU DHABI – STATE VISITS TO PAKISTAN]. Photograph archive and album: “Visit to Lahore of His Highness Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Alnahayyani the ruler of Abu Dhabi (16th to 28th November, 1967).

Pakistan, 1967/1970. An archive of 183 photographs: 133 loose b/w photos (ca. 30 × 25 cm), 30 smaller photos (ca. 5 × 6 cm) mounted together on a single sheet of paper, and 20 photos in the album. Original black half morocco, with green cloth sides with title and emblem of Pakistan’s United Bank Ltd. on upper board. Includes numerous rolls of original medium format negatives. € 125 000

A trove of unpublished photographs depicting two official visits to Pakistan by HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan. The earlier one, in 1967, is documented by a separate photo album containing images of the visit to Lahore between 16 and 28 November 1967. The album opens with a picture of HH Sheikh Zayed arriving in his car; later pictures show him being presented with an album very similar to the present one, and in the company of officials representing Pakistan’s UBL bank.

The 30 small photographs show an audience with Sheikh Zayed as well as a banquet in his honour, attended by various Pakistani dignitaries including Agha Hasan Abedi (1922–95), the illustrious founder of UBL. These photos, apparently clipped from a set of medium format contact prints, are mounted on a sheet of coated black photographic paper.

The largest set shows the state visit that took place on 20–22 January 1970 at the invitation of President Yahya Khan (1917–80). It provides extensive documentation of how the large Abu Dhabi delegation is formally received by Yahya Khan. Many show HH Sheikh Zayed shaking hands with and speaking to President Yahya; others show the airport reception, formal dinners, speeches, but also informal conversations, members of the delegation handling falcons, and numerous high-ranking Abu Dhabi retainers. Among the persons depicted is again Agha Hasan Abedi, but there are also several pictures of Butti Bin Bishr, secretary to Sheikh Zayed, and of Ahmed Bin Khalifa Al Suwaidi, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UAE and the Personal Representative of Sheikh Zayed.

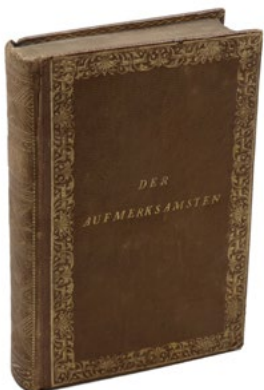
President Khan had been one of the very first international leaders to reach out to Sheikh Zayed after the UAE had been founded. “All his life Sheikh Zayed had held a personal affinity for Pakistan. He had hunted there extensively, came to know the people, its culture and lands, and enjoyed close ties with leaders” (G. H. Wilson, *Zayed – Man Who Built a Nation* [Dubai 2013], pp. 111f.).

Binding of the album slightly rubbed. Some of the loose photographs slightly scuffed along the edges, occasional nicks or slight tears, but on the whole in excellent state of preservation. The majority of the photographs are entirely unmarked, save for the odd Arabic inscription or stamp on the reverse. A fine, unpublished set, entirely unknown and without counterparts in the UAE history, Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives.

From the estate of Azhar Abbas Hashmi (1940–2016), Pakistani financial manager and literary patron with close ties to Karachi University. Long with UBL, Hashmi would serve as the bank’s vice-president before founding several important cultural organisations and becoming known as a man of letters in his own right.



A sixteenth century dervish residing in Constantinople



11. ABU-’L-MA’ANI AL-BAGDADI, **Muhammad** / **HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von.** Juwelenschnüre Abul-Maani’s (des Vaters der Bedeutungen) das ist Bruchstücke eines unbekanntes persischen Dichters.

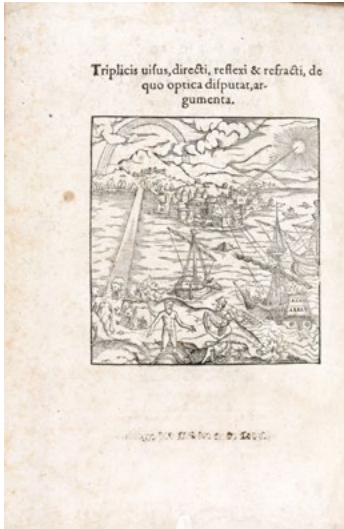
Vienna, (van Ghelen’s heirs for) Anton Doll, 1822. 8°. Contemporary calf with giltstamped cover borders, gilt spine, gilt cover dedication; leading edges gilt; all edges gilt. € 2800

First edition, second impression with corrected title-page. Hammer’s German translation of verses by a 16th-century dervish residing in Constantinople.

From the library of the Swedish diplomat Ulf Torsten Undén (1877–1962) with his ownership “U. T. Undén” signed twice to endpapers.

Goedeke VII, 763, 60. Wurzbach VII, 276, 42. WG² 28. Hayn/Gotendorf III, 498. OCLC 41405611.

Arabian astrology after a Castilian manuscript



12. ABUL HASAN ALI IBN ABI RIJAL, al-Shaibani (Albohazen Hall). De iudiciis astrorum libri octo [Kitab al-bari' fi ahkam an-nujum].

Basel, Sebastian Henricpetri, (March 1571). 2^o (250 × 310 mm). Contemporary blind-stamped full calf; spine rebacked. € 18 000

Second Henricpetri edition of this elaborate system of astrology, edited by Antonius Stupa. Abul Hasan Ali ibn abi Rijal (also known as Haly or Hali, and by the Latinized versions of his name, Haly Albohazen and Haly Abenragel), probably born in Cordoba, flourished in Tunis from ca 1020 to 1040, where he served as court astrologer to Prince Al-Muizz Ibn Badis. His “Distinguished Book on Horoscopes from the Constellations” enjoyed a great reputation, and he was celebrated as “Ptolemaeus Alter” and “summus astrologus”. “De Iudiciis Astrorum”, a Latin translation of the Old Castilian manuscript, was first published in Venice in 1485 and became an important source in Renaissance Europe for the understanding of medieval astrology.

Spine and binding repaired; some duststaining to the first pages. Entirely complete: VD 16 cites 20 ff. of prelims in error; all digitized copies entirely agree with the present specimen. Removed from the Ampleforth Abbey library in North Yorkshire with their bookplate to pastedown. A good copy.

VD 16, A 1884. Cf. *BM-STC German* (1551 ed.). M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, Bibliography*, no. 26 (1551 ed.). *Honeyman I*, 54 (editio princeps). Not in Adams.

History of the Islamic Almoravid and Almohad dynasties in Spain and north Africa

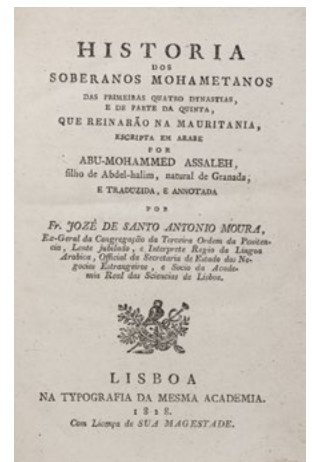
13. ABU-MOHAMMED ASSALEH el Abdel-Halim and José de SANTO ANTONIO MOURA (translator). Historia dos soberanos Mohametanos das primeiras quatro dynastias, e de parte da quinta, que reinarao na Mauritania,...

Lisbon, Academia real, 1828. 4^o. Contemporary motted sheepskin. € 1250

First edition of the Portuguese translation of an Arabic historical work written by Abu-Mohammed Assaleh el Abdel-Halim. The work deals with the Almoravid and Almohad dynasties who ruled the southern part of Spain and the north-western part of Africa from the 11th up to the 13th century. Abu-Mohammed Assaleh mainly focusses on Morocco, Fes and Mauritania. Little is known about the author except that he lived in Granada, Spain, in the year 726 (1325/1326). The text was translated by the Franciscan Antonio Moura (1770–1840), probably from the original manuscript, and is perhaps the only translation of the original Arabic text, since no other translations could be found.

Browned throughout, with a few marginal waterstains and some occasional small spots. Binding worn along the extremities. A good copy.

Innocencio IV, 241.



Comprehensive 12th-century Arabic treatise on agriculture

14. ABU ZAKARIYA IBN AL-AWWAM. Libro de agricultura. ... Tomo I[–II].

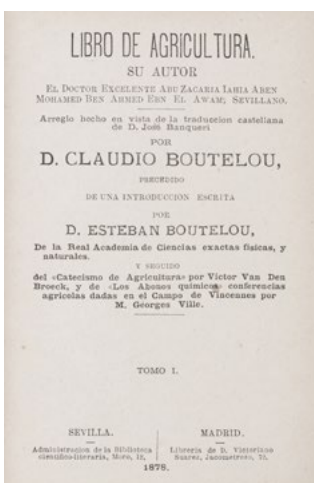
Including:

— **BROECK, Victor van den.** Catecismo de agricultura.

— **VILLE, Georges.** Abonos químicos conferencias agrícolas.

Seville, Biblioteca Científico Literaria; Madrid, Victoriano Suarez (colophon: printed by Salvador Acuña y Comp., Seville), 1878. 2 volumes. Imperial 16^o (18 × 11.5 cm). Later half turquoise sheepskin. € 1750

Second Spanish edition of a classic 12th-century Arabic treatise on agriculture, known in Arabic as Kitab al-filaha. Most of the book deals with agriculture, including fruits, vegetables, grains (including rice), legumes and cotton, with discussions of soils, the benefits of letting fields lie fallow, crop



rotation, fertilizers, irrigation, pruning, grafting, ploughing, making preserves, and plant diseases. The last few chapters discuss animal husbandry, including horses and animal diseases. It was the most comprehensive Arabic treatise on the subject, incorporating large parts of the most important earlier works on the subject, most notably the work of Ibn Wafid. Zakariya also made use of classical Greek sources. With bookplates. Slightly browned and with two or three leaves with minor marginal defects, but still in good condition. Bindings very good. A comprehensive practical guide to agriculture, originally written in Arabic ca. 1185.

REBUIN (4 copies?); cf. Schmurrer 425 (1802 ed.).

A pioneering work on medicinal plants in Asia & America

15. ACOSTA, Christoval. Traicté ... des drogues & medicamens qui naissent aux Indes. ... Seconde edition.

Lyon, Jean Pillehotte, 1619. 8°. With ca. two dozen woodcuts in text. Modern sheepskin parchment.

€ 5000

Second French edition of a seminal illustrated botanical work on plants of the East Indies and America by Cristóvão da Costa, first published in Spanish as *Tractado de las drogas y medicinas de las Indias Orientales* (Burgos, 1578): Treatise on the drugs and medicines of the East Indies. This second edition was originally published together with works by Da Orta, Monardes and Alpin. Da Costa (ca. 1515–1594) a Portuguese Jesuit naturalist and physician, pioneered the study of oriental plants, especially their use in pharmacology. Together with the apothecary Tomé Pires he is one of the great figures of Indo-Portuguese medicine. The Acosta crater on the moon is named in his honour.

Da Costa travelled to the East Indies before 1550 as a soldier, visiting Persia, India, Malaya and possibly also China. He returned to Goa in 1568, where he met the Sephardic Jewish physician Garcia de Orta, but De Orta died later that year.. In Goa he studied the local flora for many years, concentrating especially on plants that might prove useful as drugs. De Orta's *Coloquios dos simples e drogas he cousas medicinais da India* (Goa, 1563), based on the study of the local flora at Goa and the first European account of Indian "materia medicina" and of tropical medicine, served as an inspiration and Da Costa acknowledged De Orta on the title-page of his first edition in 1578. While Da Costa did in many respects adapt the Coloquios, his original contribution was greater than some have supposed and De Orta's work was also not illustrated.

A tiny restoration to the head of ca. 10 leaves, but otherwise in very good condition.

Krivatsy 8444; Wellcome 20; cf. Norman library 1.



6 extremely rare hand-coloured lithographs of mounted horses, with their riders in traditional costumes

16. ADAM, Jean Victor Vincent. Le tournoi études de chevaux & de costumes ... Cahier ...

Paris, Berlin, London & New York, Goupil & Co., [1852–1854]. Instalment of 6 large beautifully hand-coloured lithographed plates on wove paper (48 × 62.5 cm), by J.B. Zwecker after drawings by Jean Victor Vincen Adam and printed by Lemercier, numbered 8, 9, 12, 14, 16 and 17. Loose in original publisher's printed paper wrappers, with a lithographed illustration showing the start of a tournament.

€ 7500



Instalment of 6 beautiful hand-coloured lithographed illustrations of mounted horses, with their riders in traditional costumes, participating in tournaments in different settings. It's a separate instalment from an extremely rare print series by the French draughtsman Jean Victor Vincent Adam (1801–1866), known for his illustrations of horses. No other copies of other instalments or the whole series of 24 plates could be located, only a few mentions in the literature.

With the embossed publisher's stamp on each of the plates, a tear in the margins of a plate, and the wrappers with tears in the fold. Otherwise in very good condition.

Adhémar, Inventaire du fonds français après 1800, Vol. 1, p. 64 (instalment of 6 irregular numbered plates); Mennessier de la Lance I, p. 6 (note, no amount of plates specified); Meyer, Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon I, p. 75, no. 64 (whole suite of 24 plates); not in Podeschi.

Horse racing

17. ADAM, Victor. L'hippodrome au coin du feu.

Paris, A. de Vresse, [ca. 1840]. Oblong 2° (30 × 42 cm). With 16 hand-coloured lithographed plates, all with captions and decorative borders. Original blue gilt decorated cloth, bookseller's label.
€ 6000

A fine example of Adam's expertise in lithography. The plates depict a variety of unusual equestrian racing scenes including female chariot racing and monkeys riding horseback.

Victor Adam (1801–67) was originally employed as painter for the Museum at Versailles. However, he decided to concentrate on the art of lithography in the 1840s, and this scarce album is typical of his work.

Ten plates with some spotting, mainly marginal; one plate with one cm tear in margin not affecting the plate, paper on front pastedown wrinkled. Overall an attractive copy.

Not in Colas; Lipperheide; Schwerdt.



The Arab stud founded in Saint-Cloud by King Louis-Philippe, in 36 splendid coloured plates: the patron's copy

18. ADAM, Victor. Les chevaux des écuries du Roi.

Paris, Tessari & Cie, impression A. Godard, [1843]. 2° (425 × 585 mm). 36 hand-coloured lithographic plates in 6 livraisons, each preserving its original printed wrapper. Contemporary black quarter shagreen with decorated flat spine, title stamped in gilt on upper cover with a crowned monogram.
€ 195 000

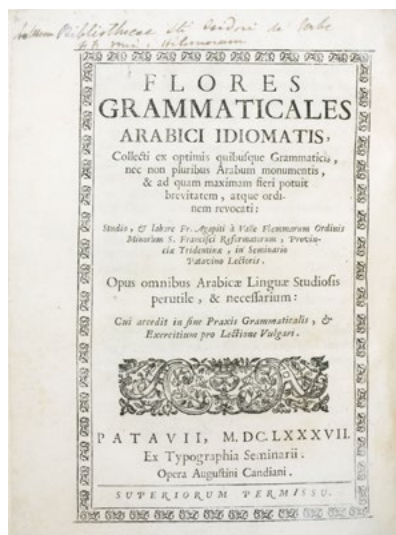
The only complete copy known of this record of the Arab stud of the French King, consisting of 36 superb horse plates drawn from nature and lithographed by the noted equestrian painter Victor Adam (1801–66), finely enhanced with watercolour and gum arabic by the artist himself. The plates were produced in 1843 with the special permission of the Marquis de Strada, stablemaster to the French King, when Louis-Philippe created a stud in the park of Saint-Cloud for the stallions he had received as gifts from the Viceroy of Egypt and other Middle Eastern princes.

In addition to the printed dedication to the marquis de Strada, our copy bears an autograph gift inscription to the King's stablemaster "par son humble et très obeissant serviteur David".

A unique set; unrecorded in trade or auction, no other copy traced in public collections.



Rare and little-known Arabic grammar



19. AGAPITUS A VALLE FLEMMARUM. Flores grammaticales Arabici idiomatis [...].

Padova, Agostino Candiani, 1687. 4°. Recently bound in contemporary full vellum with modern giltstamped red spine label. € 3500

First edition of this thorough, but little-known grammar of Arabic, extremely rare and reprinted by the Congregatio de Progaganda Fide in 1845. A highly uncommon Italian production at a time when most of Europe was using the grammar of Erpenius, it includes a separate chapter on Arabic poetry and metre, an introduction to spoken Arabic, and a “grammatical exercise” featuring an Arabic translation of the seventh chapter of Exodus with interlinear Latin text and a meticulous commentary. The author Agapito di Fiemme was a Friar Minor at the Padova Seminary.

Binding rubbed and leading edges splitting. Traces of old worming professionally repaired with Japanese paper, occasionally touching or lightly obscuring text of one side. Old handwritten ownership of St. Isidore’s Irish College in Rome on title-page: “Ad usum Sti. Isidori de Urbe FF.Min.Hibernorum”.

Schnurrer p. 59f., no. 85. Brunet VI, 11612. BMC 2, 566. NUC 5, 74. Hirt VII, 26–38 (“noteworthy and rare”). OCLC 40694017. Not in Smitskamp, Füek, or Vaterjülg.

A classic on optics illustrated by Rubens

20. AGUILON, François de. Opticorum libri sex. Philosophis iuxta ac mathematicis utiles.

Antwerp, Ex officina Plantiniana, widow & sons of Jan Moretus, 1613. 2°. With large woodcut printer’s device on recto of last blank, engraved allegorical title-page by Pieter Paul Rubens, 6 allegorical half-titles engraved by Theodore Galle after designs by Rubens, and over 600 woodcut illustrations and figures in the text. Contemporary vellum. € 29 000

First edition of a classic on optics and perspective by the Jesuit François de Aguilon (1566–1617). The work, one of the few books illustrated by Pieter Paul Rubens, is a landmark in Baroque book illustration and presents a master work in optics. Aguilon was charged with the project of organizing in Belgium the teaching of exact sciences useful in commerce, geography, navigation, architecture and military engineering, which led to the composition of the present “master treatise” (*DSB*) on optics that synthesized the works of Euclid, Alhazen, Vitellion, Roger Bacon, Pena, Ramus, Risner and Kepler. Of special and the greatest interest are the fine allegorical title, providing a series of ingenious references to the alliance of vision and reason, and the beautiful perspective designs at the heads of each part, all designed by Pieter Paul Rubens. Some professional restorations to binding; some slight traces of use. Fine copy of a classic on optics which influenced numerous 17th-century artists and scientists.

De Backer & Sommervogel I, col. 90; DSB I, p. 81; Honeyman 43; Kemp, Science of Art, p. 101 ff. et passim; Poggendorff I, col. 18; Sotheran 43–44; cf. Exhibition Cat. P.P. Rubens als boekillustrator (Antwerpen 1977), pp. 21–26, 3a–3j.



Of lasting value of the history of Arabic literature

21. AHLWARDT, Wilhelm. Verzeichniss der Arabischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.

Berlin, A. W. Schade (I) and A. Asher & Co. (II–X), 1887–1899. 10+1 volumes. 4°. With 12 photographic halftone plates of 62 manuscript specimens in vol. X. Added: separate atlas issue of the 12 plates. Altogether 11 vols. in publisher’s light blue printed boards. € 8500

A complete set of the scarce original edition, published as volumes 7–9 and 16–22 of the giant general catalogue of the Berlin manuscript collections (“Die Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin”). Ahlwardt (1828–1909) was engaged in 1863 as

cataloguer of the Arabian manuscripts. Until 1887 he classified, collated, described and excerpted some 12,000 works in ca 6000 volumes, including current accessions. The important collection was based on the precious library bequeathed by Heinrich Friedrich von Diez. It was gradually enlarged by the manuscript treasures purchased from leading German scholars such as Glaser, Landberg, Minutoli and Brugsch, Petermann, Sachau, Sprenger and Wetzstein. Ahlwardt's monumental catalogue is renowned for an unprecedented wealth of details both in physical and textual respect. It formed a pattern for a complete history of Arabic literature—theological, juridical, philosophical, scientific, linguistic, historical and poetical. Ahlwardt expanded on the customary manuscript catalogue entries by providing an exact outline of contents for each work catalogued. “When all ten volumes had been printed in 1899, Ahlwardt had created a work which by virtue of its scope and precision would remain of lasting value of the history of Arabic literature” (cf. Fück, *Die Arabischen Studien in Europa*, 1955, p. 192). Bindings a little bumped, dust-soiled and faded in places, some edges foxed. A clean and very good set.



Dedication copy

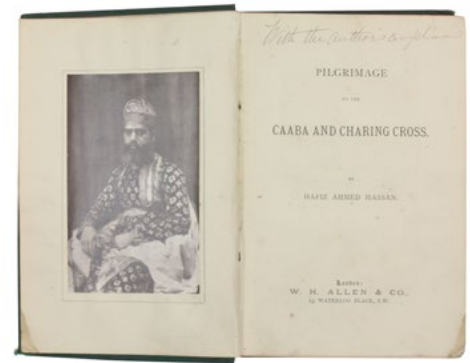
22. AHMED HASSAN, **Hafiz**. Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing Cross.

London, W. H. Allen & Co., [1871]. 8°. With mounted photoportrait frontispiece. Original elaborately giltstamped forest green cloth. All edges red. € 2800

First and only edition; inscribed copy. The author worked in the service of the Nawab (sovereign) of Tonk, in Hindustan. A Muslim, the Nawab in January 1870 received permission to make the pilgrimage to Mecca. Ahmed Hassan accompanied him, and his account includes details of the crossing from Bombay to Jeddah, of the visits to Mecca and Medina, and of the continuation of his journey to England. The account is uncommon.

Occasional minute foxing to interior, otherwise a very fine copy in well-preserved original binding. Inscribed by the author on title-page: “With the author’s compliments”.

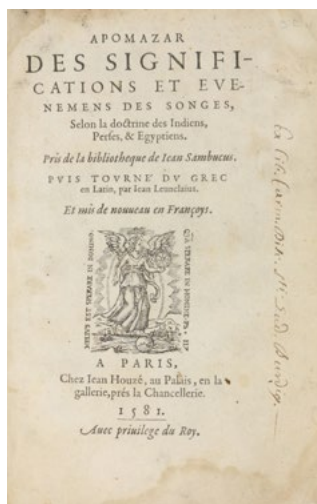
OCLC 4384569. Not in Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula.



Interpretation of Dreams

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

Paris, Jean Houzé, 1581. 8°. With woodcut device to title-page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 6500



Extremely rare French edition of the “Kitab al-Jawami”, an Arabic work on the interpretation of dreams by an “Achmet, son of Seirim” – almost certainly identical with the 8th century Muslim mystic Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Sirin. The work survived in a Greek translation prepared in the 12th century. This is the French translation of Leunclavius’s Latin edition, published by Wechel at Frankfurt in 1577: Leunclavius had erroneously attributed the work to “Apomazar” (Albumasar, i.e. Ga`far Abu Ma`sar al-Balhi), which mistake he later acknowledged, though it is repeated by the present edition.

Some waterstains and edge flaws, especially to the first and last leaves. 17th c. handwritten ownership on title-page; a few old annotations in ink. Several small defects to the vellum binding have been repaired. While the 1577 Latin edition (which Caillet calls “rarissime”) has been auctioned three times since 1959, no copy of the present French edition is known in auction records internationally.

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

Two photographs of the guardians of the Imam Reza shrine, Iran

24. [AKASBASHI, Aqa Reza]. [Two photographs of Persian guardians].

[Iran, 2nd half of the 19th century]. 2 albumen prints mounted on cardboard (15 × 20 & 14 × 20.5 cm), with Persian text below. € 1500

Two photographs attributed to Aqa Reza Akasbashi (1843–1890), the first Iranian professional photographer who had learned photography from the French photographer Francis Carllian. The two photos show guardians protecting the Imam Reza shrine, in Mashhad, Iran, the largest mosque in the world by area.

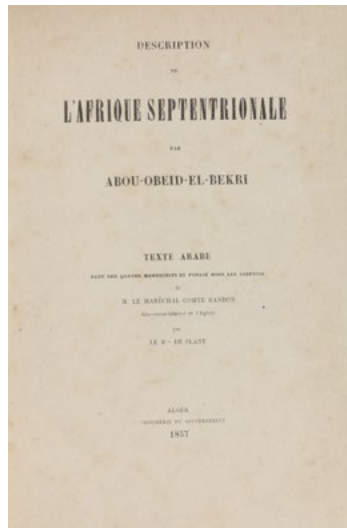
The persons depicted are (from left to right): Haj Mirza Abol Hassan (5th chief of the guardians), Mirza Zabiholah Safavi (2nd chief of the guardians) and Mirza Davoud Hajeal-Dowleh (guardian of the holy city complex of Mashhad); and : Mirza Abdol Javad (9th chief of the guardians and a son of Shahid Thaleth), Molah Golam Hossein Sheikh-al-Islam (teacher at the holy complex) and Mirza Mohammed Ali (fourth chief of the guardians). In very good condition.



Early Muslim geography of northern Africa

25. AL-BAKRI, Abu Ubayd Abdallah ibn Abdalaziz / Slane, William MacGuckin (ed.). [Kitab al-Mughrib fi dhikr bilad Ifriqiyah wa-al-Maghrib]. Description de l’Afrique septentrionale.

Alger, Imprimerie du gouvernement, 1857. 8°. Contemporary boards with gilt spine label. € 1500



First edition of this geography of northern Africa, extracted from the author’s “Kitab al-mamalik wa-al-masalik” (“Book of Highways and of Kingdoms”, a manual of universal geography). In Arabic throughout save for the French introduction. A second edition would not appear until 1910. The 11th century Andalusian Arab historian al-Bakri is regarded as the greatest geographer of the Muslim West. His works are noted for the relative objectiveness with which they present information. For each area, he describes the people, their customs, as well as the geography, climate and main cities. “The work, which contains no maps, appears to be independent from al-Balhi and based on original research. According to Simonet, his description of the Isles of the Blessed (Fortunatas, Canary Islands), quoted by al-Nuwairi, is taken from the Etymologiae of Isidor of Seville” (cf. Brockelmann).

Binding rubbed and bumped; hinges split; spine chipped. Interior shows some browning and foxing, but altogether a well-preserved copy of a rare Algerian imprint.

GAL I, 476; S I, 876. OCLC 9294002.

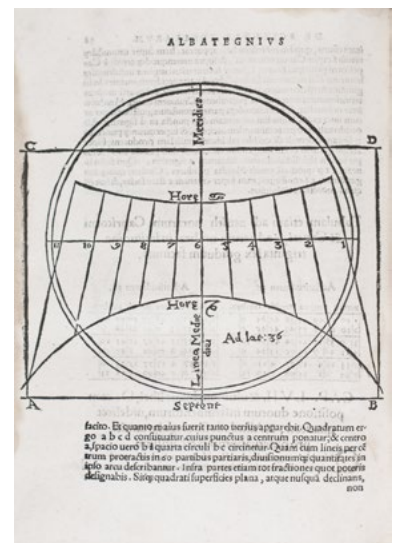
Two seminal works of Arabic astronomy in their first and second (greatly revised) editions

26. AL-FARGHANI (ALFRAGANUS), Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kathir. Continentur in hoc libro. Rudimenta astronomica Alfragrani.

— [AL-BATTANI, Muhammad ibn Jabir]. Item Albategnius De motu stellarum, ex observationibus tum propriis, tum Ptolemaei, omnia cum demonstrationibus geometricis & additionibus Joannis de Regiomonte.

— [REGIOMONTANUS, Johannes]. Item Oratio introductoria in omnes scientias mathematicas Joannis de Regiomonte, Patavii habita, cum Alfraganum publice praelegeret. Eiusdem utilissima introductio in Elementa Euclidis.

— [MELANCHTHON, Philipp]. Item Epistola Phillippi Melanthonis nuncupatoria, ad Senatum Noribergensem. Omnia iam recens prelis publicata.



Nürnberg, (colophon (2f6): Johann Petreius), 1537. With 29 woodcut diagrams and letterpress tables.

With: (2) **RICCI, Agostino**. De motu octavae sphaerae, opus mathematica, atq[ue] philosophia plenum. ... Eiusdam De astronomiae autoribus epistola.

Paris, Simon de Colines, 1521. 2 editions in 1 volume, the first in 2 parts. 4° (20.5 × 15.5 cm). Both set in roman types, including small caps. Contemporary blind-tooled calf. Binding badly damaged and spine reinforced with paper at an early date. € 65 000

Two rare early editions of important astronomical works, the first combining two major Arabic works on planetary astronomy in Latin translation: the first edition of *Kitab az-Zij* (on the motions of the stars and particularly the planets) by al-Battani (ca. 850–929) and the second edition of *Kitab fi Jawami' Ilm al-Nujum* (an overview of the material in Ptolemy's *Almagest* with additions and corrections by the Arabic astronomers) by al-Farghani (ca. 800/05–ca. 870), here published for the first time with Regiomontanus's additions and geometrical proofs.

Battani was “one of the most influential astronomers of the early Islamic period. ... The accuracy of Battani's observations of equinoxes and solstices, ... is not much inferior to that of Tycho Brahe 700 years later. ... His measurements of Ptolemaic solar eccentricity are “clearly better than the values found by Nicolaus Copernicus, ..., and Brahe, ...”. “The indebtedness of Copernicus to al-Battani is well known. He quotes him fairly often, ... Much more frequent references to him are found in Tycho Brahe's writings and in G.B. Riccioli's *New Almagest*; in addition, Kepler and ... Galileo evidence their interest in al-Battani's observations” (DSB). The al-Farghani was not published in Arabic until 1669 and the Battani not until the 19th century, so European knowledge of his work came largely through the present edition. Together with the second edition of Agostino Ricci's *De motu octavae sphaerae*, covering both spherical geometry and kabbala. The present edition is also an important work typographically. Colines was one of the pioneers who introduced Italian Renaissance typography to France, a movement that established many of our present idioms and was to culminate in the 1530s with books in the roman types of Claude Garamont and other great masters.

With an early purchase(?) inscription on the front paste-down and a note on the blank verso of the last leaf, but with owners' names removed from the title-page, leaving an abrasion and faint stain. Further with a tear in one leaf and some marginal stains, but otherwise internally in good condition and with generous margins. The binding is badly damaged, with most of the upper layer of the calfskin covering on the front board and spine and parts of that on the back board lost. The sewing is somewhat loose but remains attached to the sewing supports. Two important early astronomical editions.

Ad 1: Houzeau & Lancaster 764 (“fort rare”); VD16 A1202; Zinner 1655; ad 2: Houzeau & Lancaster 2355; for al-Battani and al-Farghani: DSB I, pp. 507–516 & IV, pp. 541–545.

Arabian astrology, printed in 1482: the art of foretelling the destinies of newborns

27. AL-QABISI, Abu Al Saqr 'Abd Al-'Aziz Ibn 'Uthman Ibn 'Ali (Alchabitus). Libellus ysagogicus.

Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 16 January 1482. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black. With 2 woodcut diagrams and 8 tables in the text; white-vine initials in two sizes, lombardic initials (many coloured in red). Rubricated. Recent full vellum. € 25 000

Second edition of the author's principal work. Al-Qabisi (also known as “Alchabitus” in the Latin tradition) flourished in Aleppo, Syria, in the middle of the 10th century. Although his education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, “Madkhal”, is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology (the astrological science of casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns). The “Madkhal” in its Latin version was published many times in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Bookplate of joint collectors Rudolf Hugo Driessen (1873–1957) and Caroline E. F. Kleyn (1883–1933). Outer margin of first leaf slightly frayed; marginal annotation in red ink on its verso (slightly trimmed by binder's knife). Very rare; last sold at an international auction in 1996.

HC 616. Goff A-362. GW 843. Essling 294. Sander 216. Sajó-Soltész 120. Walsh 1804. Oates 1747. Proctor 4382. BMC V 285, XII, 19. BSB-Ink A-232. Cf. Scientific Treasures, p. 31 (ed. 1512).*



Mediaeval Europe's authoritative introduction to astrology

28. AL-QABISI, Abu Al Saqr 'Abd Al-'Aziz Ibn 'Uthman Ibn 'Ali [Alchabitius] / NAIBOD, Valentin (ed. & comm.). [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Enarratio elementorum astrologiae, in qua praeter Alcabiticii, qui Arabum doctrinum compendium prodidit [...].

Cologne, Birckmann's heirs, 1560. 4°. With 19 woodcut diagrams in the text. Slightly later vellum.

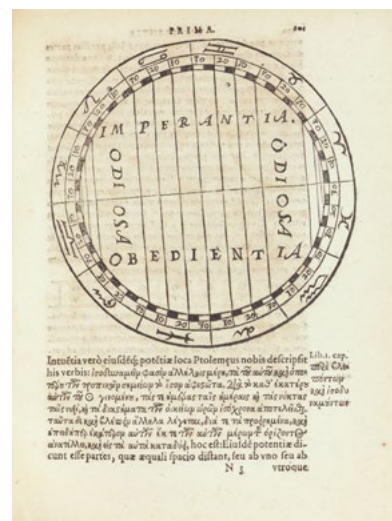
€ 9500

First edition of this important commentary on al-Qabisi's "al-Madkhal" (the text of which is included in the Latin translation of Joannes Hispalensis prepared in 1144). "Although al-Qabisi's education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, 'Al-madkhal ila sina'at ahkam al-nujum' ('Introduction into the Art of Astrology') in five sections [...], is on astrology. The book, as the title indicates, is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology; its present usefulness lies primarily in its quotations from the Sassanian Andarzghar literature and from al-Kindi, the Indians, Ptolemy, Dorotheus of Sidon, Masha'allah, Hermes Trismegistus, and Valens. Although completely lacking in originality, it was highly valued as a textbook" (DSB).

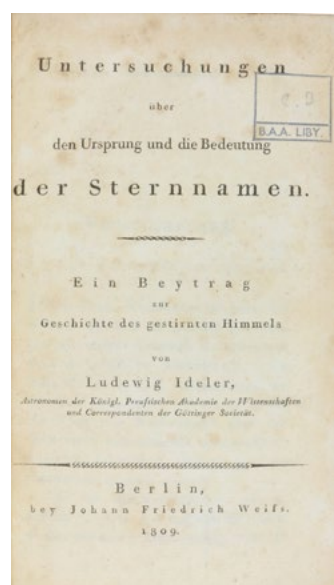
"Together with the writings of Abu Ma'shar and Sacrobosco's 'Sphaera mundi', 'al-Madkhal' became Europe's authoritative introduction to astrology between the 13th and the 16th century [...] In 1560 the commentary of Naibod (also known as Nabod or Naiboda) appeared in Cologne. This professor of mathematics had previously published the first book of Euclid's 'Elementa' and his own treatise on arithmetics. For his commentary he relies mainly on Ptolemy, Bonatti and Regiomontanus. Its wide circulation bears evidence to the vivid interest which al-Qabisi's astrology engendered as late as the early 17th century A.D." (cf. Arnzen, p. 96 & 106f.).

Slightly browned but a good copy. Provenance: 1) Contemporary handwritten ownership "Joannis Roberti Aurelii" on the title-page, probably by Jean Robert of Orléans who in 1557 published "Sententiarum juris libri quatuor". 2) Later in the famous collection of the Polish theologian Józef Andrzej Zaluski (1702–74), with his stamp on the title-page. With his brother, Zaluski founded the Bibliotheca Zalusciana, the first Polish public library, dispersed in 1795. 3) The book was subsequently acquired by the Warsaw industrialist Jan Henryk Geysmer (1780–1835) (his stamp on the foot of the title). 4) Bookplate of the composer Robert Curt von Gorrissen (1887–1978) on front pastedown.

VD 16, N 14. Adams N 3. BM-STC German 642 Houzeau/Lancaster 4882. Zinner 2239. Thorndike VI, 119f. BNHCat N 2. Grassi p. 483. Dewhurst I.1, 781. Hamel II, 187f. Cantamessa 5437. DSB XI, 226. R. Arnzen, "Vergessene Pflichtlektüre: Al-Qabisi's astrologische Lehrschrift im europäischen Mittelalter", in: *Zf. für Geschichte der arab.-islam. Wiss.* 13 (2000), pp. 93–128, at p. 112 no. 6. Cf. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009)*, nos. 9f.



The Arabic origins of the celestial nomenclature



29. (AL-QAZWINI, Zakariya ibn Mahmud) / Ideler, Christian Ludwig (ed.). [Aja'ib al-makhlukat.] Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Bedeutung der Sternnamen. Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte des gestirnten Himmels.

Berlin, J. F. Weiss, 1809. 8°. Near-contemporary half cloth with giltstamped red spine label.

€ 3500

First edition. – A rare and scholarly investigation of the Arabic origins of star names, incorporating the first edition (with a German translation) of the relevant part of the famous "Aja'ib al-makhlukat" by the astronomer Zakariya al-Qazwini (1203–83), which contains a description of the 48 constellations of Ptolemy and is hailed by Brockelmann as "the most valuable cosmography in Islamic culture" (GAL).

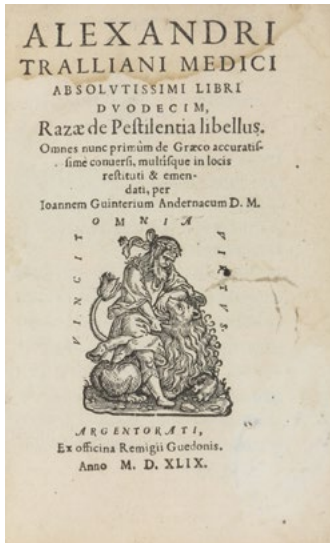
Taking Qazwini's text as his guideline, the Prussian astronomer Ideler (1766–1846) provides a detailed commentary elucidating the respective Greek, Latin, oriental, and modern names of the stars. The final chapter is an essay on the Arabic nomenclature of celestial bodies, tracing the names' origins to the ancient nomadic Arabs (Bedu). Although Ideler was not an orientalist and claimed merely a scholarly working knowledge of Arabic, he had the advice of Oluf Gerhard Tychsen and Georg Beigel. The resulting text edition, translation and critical study were highly praised by Fück. Some browning throughout as common; professional repairs to spine. Old stamp and shelfmark of the Boston Arts Academy Library to title; handwritten ownership "J. Johnson / Jan.y 1930" to pastedown.

Schmurrer p. 466f., no. 404. Fück 160 ("1810" in error). Kayser III, 248. OCLC 11828254. Cf. GAL SI, 882.

The first book on smallpox

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

Strasbourg, Rémy Guédon, 1549. 8°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on verso of final leaf. 18th century half calf with marbled boards and title giltstamped to spine. € 7500



First Latin edition of this collection, published in Greek by Stephanus in Paris the previous year (itself a translation from Syriac): the twelve books on medicine by Alexander of Tralles, the first parasitologist in medical history (and the younger brother of Anthemius, architect of the Hagia Sophia), issued with al-Razi's classic treatise on smallpox and measles ("Kitab fi al-Jadari wa al-Hasaba"): the first book ever published on smallpox. Indeed, al-Razi was the first physician in the history of medicine to distinguish smallpox from measles, and consider them as two different diseases. The influence of his diagnostic concepts on Muslim medicine was very clear, especially on Ibn Sina. This work gained great popularity in Europe and was also translated into French, English and German; Brockelmann states it saw some 40 Latin editions between 1498 and 1866. Al-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850–923 or 932) is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

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

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

Surgical instruments illustrated

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

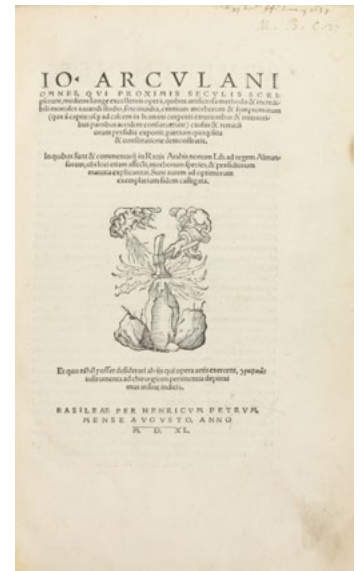
Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1540. 2° (225 × 331 mm). With 2 (repeated) woodcut printer's devices to title-page and final page as well as a half-page woodcut of surgical instruments at the end of the preliminaries. Modern blindstamped brown calf on four raised double bands. € 9500

Rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise dedicated by ar-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850–923 or 932) to Almansor, the Prince of Chorosan (with the text). "The manual, known as 'Nonus Almansoris', was popular among mediaeval physicians" (cf. GAL S I, p. 419). The work discusses special pathology but excluding pyrology and was one of the most popular textbooks at medical schools and faculties well into the Middle Ages (cf. Hirsch/H. I, 171). Rhazes is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

A woodcut on the final page of the preliminaries depicts ten different surgical instruments, including a tongue depressor, a forceps, and various instruments for cauterization. Several minor waterstains throughout, but generally a fine copy.

Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Jesuit College of Louvain, dated 1637, on the title-page.

VD 16, A 3222. Durling 249. Cf. Garrison/M. 3666.84; Poletti, p. 11; Wellcome I, 383.



14 surgical instruments illustrated



32. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / ARCOLANO, Giovanni (ed.). *Commentaria in nonum librum Rasis ad regem Almansore[m] [...].* Accedit opusculum De fluxibus alui suo loco restitutus [...].

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1542. 2°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, different device on final leaf, and woodcut illustrations of various surgical tools at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. title to spine. € 12 500

Rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise. A woodcut on the final page of the preliminaries depicts 14 different surgical instruments, including a tongue depressor, a forceps, and various instruments for cauterization. Occasional slight brownstaining, but a good copy from the library of the Sicilian physician Blasio Cucuzza, with his ownership on the final page (calling himself the “most learned of all Sicilian physicians in Modica, Ragusa and Syracuse”) and additional note dated 10 May 1622.

Edit 16, CNCE 2340. Wellcome I, 383. Durling 250. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009) no. 46, with double-page spread illustration on p. 82f.

With notes in Arabic type

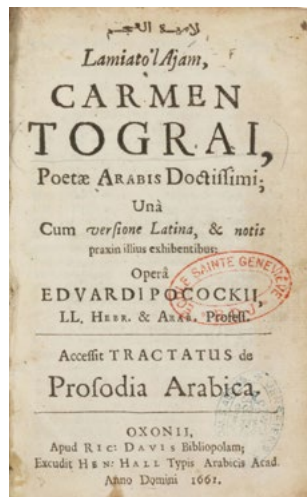
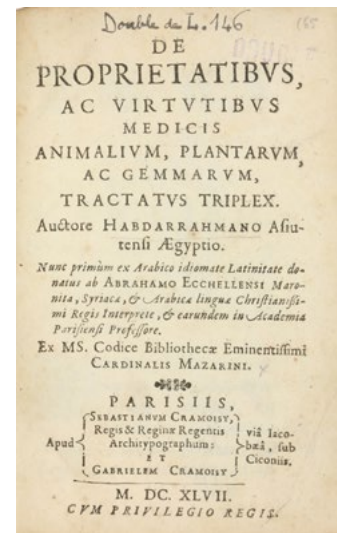
33. AL-SUYUTI, Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr. *De proprietatibus, ac virtutibus medicis animalium, plantarum, ac gemmarum, tractatus triplex.*

Paris, Sébastien et Gabriel Cramoisy, 1647. 8°. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title label to spine (faded). € 12 500

First Latin translation of this three-part pharmacological treatise on the nature and effect of medicines gained from animals, vegetables, and minerals (including some quite superstitious material), published under the name of the mediaval Egyptian polymath Abd al-Rahman Al-Suyuti, whose “versatility stands out as unique in the history of Arabic literature” (GAL II, 144), but probably assembled from various Arabic sources. The first part, covering animals, is likely Al-Suyuti’s own “Diwan al-Hayawan”, translated by Abraham Ecchellensis after a manuscript in Cardinal Mazarin’s library; the authors and manuscript sources of the following two parts remain unidentified. Within the notes, this edition uses several Greek, Hebrew, and even Arabic interspersions in the type.

Some browning to paper. 18th century French note on lower flyleaf; handwritten duplicate note and stamp to title-page. Insignificant paper flaws to pp. 103–106, merely affecting the pagination; small edge tear in p. 151f.; loss to lower margin of last leaf but one of the index (not touching text).

Krivatsy 11586. Choulant 389. Wellcome II, 2. Ebert I, 915f. Krüger, Bibliographia botanica 35. Catalogue of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London 145.



One of the first Arabic books ever printed in England

34. AL-TUGHRAI, Hassan ibn 'Ali. *Lamiato 'l Ajam. Carmen Tograi [...].* Una cum versione Latina, & notis [...]; opera Edvardi Pocockii. Accessit tractatus de prosodia Arabica.

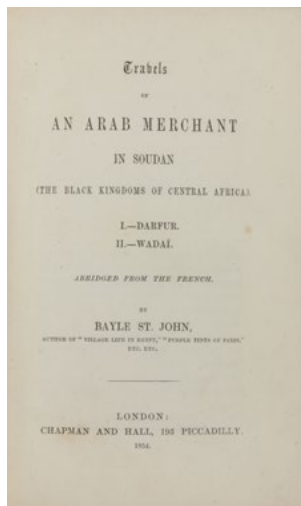
Oxford, Henry Hall for Richard Davis, 1661. 8°. With full-page engraving. Contemporary full calf with handwritten spine label. € 2800

The first Arabic-Latin edition of the great poem “Lamiyat al-‘Agam” by Hassan ibn ‘Ali al-Tugra’i (c. 1061–1121), and one of the first Arabic books ever printed in England: “a complaint over the unfortunate circumstances of his times and over his own lot” (cf. GAL). Contains not only the text with an extensive commentary, but also a complete index of the words appearing in the poem and the apparatus, as well as a second part, an Arabic prosody by Samuel Clarke entitled “Scientia metrica & rhythmica, seu Tractatus de prosodia Arabica” (also issued separately, but here forming part of the

Tugrai edition). Edward Pococke (1604–91) was the first scholar of Arabic at Oxford; the Oxford oriental scholar Samuel Clarke (1624–69) also served his University as printer.

Light rubbing to binding. Front inner hinge split; wants front flyleaf. Slight paper browning; stamps of the École Sainte Genevieve and of the Jesuit college of St. Aloysius, Jersey, on title-page; pretty engraved bookplate and contemporary bibliographical note to pastedown. A good copy.

GAL I, p. 247. Lowndes 2692. Schnurrer 197. Brunet V, 875. Ebert 23019.



The third copy known

35. AL-TUNISI (MUHAMMAD IBN UMAR). Travels of an Arab Merchant in Sudan (the Black Kingdoms of Central Africa).

London, Chapman & Hall, 1854. 8°. Original blind-stamped cloth. € 4500

Highly uncommon: the first English edition, translated and abridged by St. John Bayle from Perron's French translation of the author's "Tashhidh al-adhhan bi-sirat al-'Arab wa-al-Sudan". The book is an informative anecdotal account of the regions, including detailed accounts of the lineage and customs of the respective royal families and inhabitants. Also mentions the pilgrimage to Mecca undertaken by the author's grandfather and his subsequent life in Jeddah.

Slightly rubbed. Only two copies in institutional possession: OCLC lists records for Oxford and Cambridge only.

OCLC 265431715.

Euclid's "Elements" in Arabic

36. AL-TUSI, Muhamad ibn Muhamad ibn al-Hasan. Kitab Uqlidis fi ilm al-handasa [An exposition on mathematics and geometry taken from Euclid's Elements].

[Early Safavid Persia, first half of the 16th century]. 8° (195 × 110 mm). Decorated Arabic manuscript on paper. 162 leaves, apparently complete, single column, 20 lines black nasta'liq influenced by naskh, overlining and some phrases in red, numerous diagrams and tables throughout the text ruled in black and red, catch-words throughout, text-block ruled in red and gold, occasional marginal commentary in red and black. Contemporary red morocco boards with flap, ruled in gilt. € 45 000

A charming Arabic manuscript of Euclid's "Elements". The Persian scholar Muhamad ibn Muhamad ibn al-Hasan al-Tusi (1201–74) was known for his extensive work on science, physics, mathematics and theology; he is often credited with the invention and identification of trigonometry as an independent division of mathematics. As well as compiling many important works in these fields, he is also known for translating the definitive Arabic editions of Euclid, Ptolemy and Archimedes' works.

The present text is a translation of Euclid's "Elements", focusing on the discussion of mathematical and geometric area, and is illustrated throughout with many detailed diagrams and charts. The earliest known copy of this work dates to the 13th century; however, few examples have appeared on the market in recent decades, and it is considered a uncommon work in manuscript. The last example to appear is the Persian copy dated 1061 AH (AD 1650), sold at Bonhams, 6 October 2008, lot 15, for £9,600.

Binding rebaked and creases repaired, rather scuffed. A few outer edges repaired, some light scuffs and small smudges to some sections of text, a few small chips and closed tears to outer edges, rarely affecting text.

Cf. GAL I, 510, 23 & S I, 929.



First book in Arabic type printed in Norway

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

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

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

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

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



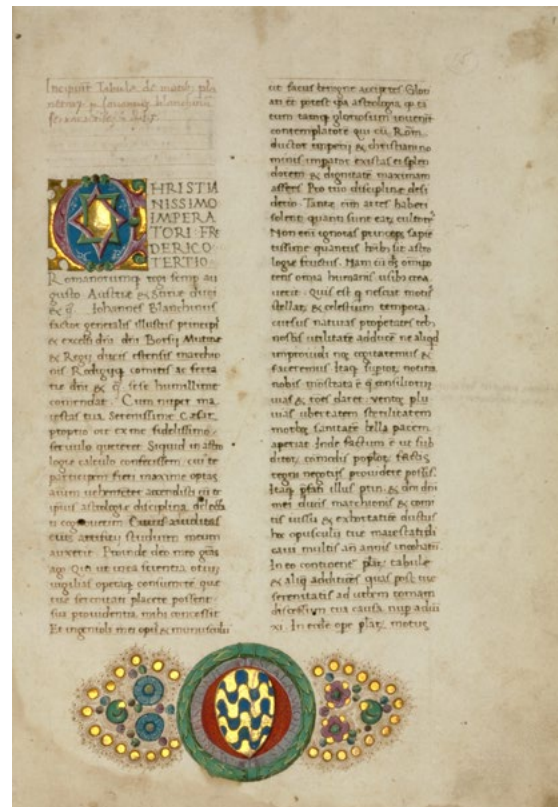
Al-Zarqali's astronomical tables revised for Emperor Frederick II: a precious Renaissance manuscript commissioned by a Roman senator, illuminated and signed by the scribe

38. AL-ZARQALI, Abu Ishaq Ibrahim / Bianchini, Giovanni (ed.). Tabulae de motibus planetarum.

[Ferrara, ca 1475]. 2° (242 × 340 mm). Latin manuscript on paper. 160 leaves (complete including four blank leaves at the beginning and six at the end). Written in brown ink in a neat humanistic hand, double columns, 37 lines to each page, numerous two and three line initials supplied in red or blue. With one large illuminated initial and coat of arms of the Scalamonte family flanked by floral decoration on first leaf, painted in shades of blue, green and lilac and heightened in burnished gold. With altogether 231 full-page tables in red and brown, some marginal or inter-columnar annotations, and one extended annotation on final leaf. 15th century blindstamped goat skin over wooden boards, remains of clasps. € 280 000

The so-called Toledan Tables are astronomical tables used to predict the movements of the Sun, Moon and planets relative to the fixed stars. They were completed around the year 1080 at Toledo by a group of Arab astronomers, led by the mathematician and astronomer Al-Zarqali (known to the Western World as Arzachel), and were first updated in the 1270s, afterwards to be referred to as the "Alfonsine Tables of Toledo". Named after their sponsor King Alfonso X, it "is not surprising that" these tables "originated in Castile because Christians in the 13th century had easiest access there to the Arabic scientific material that had reached its highest scientific level in Muslim Spain or al-Andalus in the 11th century" (Goldstein 2003, 1). The Toledan Tables were undoubtedly the most widely used astronomical tables in medieval astronomy, but it was Bianchini whose rigorous mathematical approach made them available in a form that could finally be used by early modern astronomy.

Bianchini was in fact "the first mathematician in the West to use purely decimal tables" and decimal fractions (Feingold, 20) by applying with precision the 10th-century discoveries of the Arab mathematician Abu'l-Hasan al-Uqilidisi, which had been further developed in the Islamic world through the writings of Al-Kashi and others (cf. Rashed, 88 & 128ff.). Despite the fact that they had been widely discussed and applied in the Arab world throughout a period of five centuries, decimal fractions had never been used in the West until Bianchini availed himself of them for his trigonometric tables in the "Tabulae de motis planetarum".



The importance of the present work, today regarded as representative of the scientific revolutions in practical mathematics and astronomy on the eve of the Age of Discovery, is underlined by the fact that it was not merely dedicated but also physically presented by the author to the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in person on the occasion of Frederick's visit to Ferrara.

For Regiomontanus, who studied under Bianchini together with Peurbach, the author of the “Tabulae” counted as the greatest astronomer of all time, and to this day Bianchini's work is considered “the largest set of astronomical tables produced in the West before modern times” (Chabbas 2009, viii). Even Copernicus, a century later, still depended on the “Tabulae” for planetary latitude, which led to Al-Zarqali's Tables – transmitted in Bianchini's adaption – ultimately playing a part in one of the greatest revolutions in the history of science: the 16th century shift from geocentrism to the heliocentric model.

In the year 1495, some 20 years after our manuscript was written, Bianchini's Tables were printed for the first time. Among the known manuscripts in public collections is one copied by Regiomontanus, and another written entirely in Copernicus's hand (underlining the significance of the Tables for the scientific revolution), but surprisingly not one has survived outside Europe. Indeed, the only U.S. copy recorded by Faye (cf. below) was the present manuscript, then in the collection of Robert Honeyman. Our manuscript is the only preserved manuscript witness for this “crucial text in the history of science” (Goldstein 2003, publisher's blurb) in private hands.

Condition: watermarks identifiable as Briquet 3387 (ecclesiastical hat, attested in Florence 1465) and 2667 (Basilisk, attested to Ferrara and Mantua 1447/1450). Generally clean and in a fine state of preservation. Italian binding sympathetically rebaked, edges of covers worn to wooden boards. A precious manuscript, complete and well preserved in its original, first binding.

Provenance: 1) Written ca 1475 by Francesco da Quattro Castella (his entry on fol. 150v) for 2) Marco Antonio Scalomonte from the patrician family of Ancona, who became a senator in Rome in 1502 (his illuminated coat of arms on fol. 1r). 3) Later in an as yet unidentified 19th century collection of apparently considerable size (circular paper label on spine “S. III. NN. Blanchinus. MS.XV. fol. 43150”). 4) Robert Honeyman, Jr. (1928–1987), probably the most prominent U.S. collector of scientific books and manuscripts in the 20th century, who “had a particular interest in astronomy” (S. Horobin, 238), his shelf mark “Astronomy MS 1” on front pastedown. 5) Honeyman Collection of Scientific Books and Manuscripts, Part III, Sotheby's, London, Wed May 2, 1979, lot 1110, sold to 6) Alan Thomas (1911–1992), his catalogue 43.2 (1981), sold to 7) Hans Peter Kraus (1907–1988), sold to 8) UK private collection.

Bernard R. Goldstein & José Chabas, *Ptolemy, Bianchini and Copernicus: Tables for Planetary Latitudes*, *Archive for the History of Exact Sciences*, vol. 58, no. 5 (July 2004), pp. 553–573. Bernard R. Goldstein & José Chabas, *Alfonsine Tables of Toledo (= Dordrecht-Boston-Londres, Kluwer Academic Publishers (“Archimedes, New Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology” 8), 2003. José Chabás & Bernard R. Goldstein, The Astronomical Tables of Giovanni Bianchini (Leiden & Boston: Brill, 2009). Thorndike, ‘Giovanni Bianchini in Paris Mss,’ Scripta Mathematica 16 (1950) 69ff. & his ‘Giovanni Bianchini in Italian Mss.,’ Scripta Mathematica 19 (1953) 5–17. Rashed, *Development of Arabic Mathematics: Between Arithmetic and Algebra*. Boston, 2013. Mordechai Feingold & Victor Navarro-Brotons, *Universities and Science in the Early Modern Period*. Boston 2006. R. Westman, *Copernicus and the Astrologers*. Smithsonian 2016. M. Williams, *The Erwin Tomash Library on the History of Computing*, 2008, 141. Simon Horobin & Linne Mooney, *English Texts in Transition: A Festschrift Dedicated to Toshiyuki Takamiya on his 70th Birthday*. Woodbridge 2014. Silvia Faschi, *Prima e dopo la raccolta: diffusione e circolazione delle Satyrae, di Francesco Filelfo. Spunti dall'epistolario edito ed inedito*. In: *Medioevo e Rinascimento*. XIV, n.s. XI (2000), 147–166 (mentioning a connection between the Italian Humanist and Marco Antonio Scalomonte). C. U. Faye & W. H. Bond, *Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada (1962)*, p. 21, no. 12 (this manuscript).*

The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed

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

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



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

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

Near-contemporary ownership, in Hebrew cursive, to title-page. Minor edge tear to fol. 191. Binding loosened; lacks four pages in the final quire (including the colophon).

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

“Bahrain is rich and profitable; its Fishery of Pearls is easy to take over and improve. Once Hormuz is captured, Bahrain would be acquired and what is in the Sea of Persia”

40. ALBUQUERQUE, Bráz de. *Commentarios do grande Afonso dAlbuquerque capitao geral que foi das Indias Orientaes em tempo do muito poderoso rey D. Manuel o primeiro deste nome.*

Lisbon, Regia Officina Typografica, 1774. 4 volumes. 8°. With a woodcut of Albuquerque’s coat of arms on all four title-pages, engraved portrait, an engraved illustration above the dedication, large engraved folding map, covering the regions from the Arabian Peninsula to southern China at head, and including the east coast of Africa, India, the Indian Ocean and most of the East Indies, and 2 woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, richly gold-tooled spines. € 6500

Third edition of the *Commentarios* of the Portuguese admiral and second governor of Portuguese India, Afonso de Albuquerque (ca. 1453–1515), “a great conqueror, and the real founder of the Portuguese empire in the Orient. Appointed head of the ‘fleet of the Arabian and Persian sea’ in 1506, Albuquerque resolved to conquer the island of Hormoz, a great international market; the conquest would permit control of an important commercial route, while Hormoz’s treasure would provide the sums necessary to maintain Portuguese forces in the Indian Ocean” (Encyclopaedia Iranica).

The first volume contains his first and second visits to India and the successful attack on Hormuz. “The pearls of the region, and in particularly those of Bahrain, were already recognized as a chief objective. Prior to the conquest of Hormuz, Albuquerque sent a letter to his sovereign, King Manuel I, stating the following: ‘Bahrain is rich and profitable; its Fishery of Pearls is easy to take over and improve. Once Hormuz is captured, Bahrain would be acquired and what is in the Sea of Persia’” (Carter).

Internally in very good condition, with only a couple minor smudges and some spots on the map. Spines chipped and boards slightly rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise good.

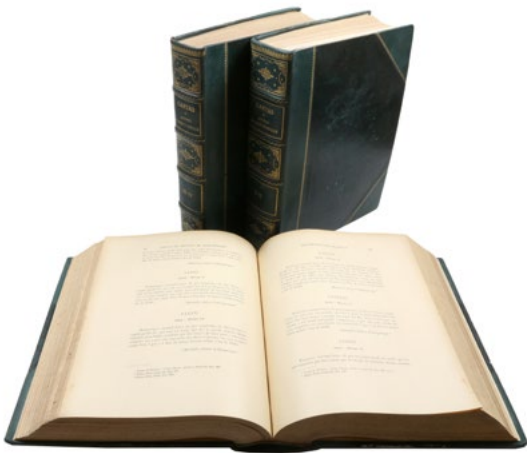
Howgego, to 1800, A41-A44; Innocêncio A36; Porbase (9 copies); Bibl. Salvá 3263 note; cf. J. Aubin, “Albuquerque, Afonso de,” in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (Online ed.); Carter, Sea of pearls: seven thousand years of industry that shaped the Gulf (2012).



*The first European to enter the Arabian Gulf:
the only documents actually originating from Albuquerque*

41. ALBUQUERQUE, Afonso de. *Cartas de Affonso de Albuquerque, seguidas de documentos que as elucidam [...] sob a direcção de Raymundo António de Bulhão Pato [...].*

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1884–1935. 7 volumes bound in 3. Small 2°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine. € 8000



The letters of Afonso d’Albuquerque (1453–1515), the Great, published from 1884 onwards under the direction of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, and edited by Raymundo Antonio de Bulhão Pato. While Albuquerque’s famous “Commentaries”, which ran to a large number of editions, were collected from his papers by his son Afonso (d. 1580), who published them posthumously in 1557, “the only documents actually originating from the father are in the form of letters” (Howgego). This definitive collection includes a large number of despatches to the King.

Albuquerque was one of the most striking personalities in the history of Portuguese discovery and colonialism and is the founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East Indies. He was the first European to enter the Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first westerner to reach the coast of South-Eastern Arabia.

Occasional foxing and browning as common, due to paper.

Howgego I, 21. Henze I, 36. OCLC 3133888.

Largest assembly of natural history illustrations published before the 18th century

42. ALDROVANDI, Ulisse. [Opera omnia].

Bologna, 1599–1668. 13 volumes. 2° (35 × 24 cm). With engraved title-page to each volume, engraved full-page portrait of Aldrovandi in 3 volumes and several thousand woodcut illustrations in text, mostly after designs by J. Ligozzi and many full-page. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1645 & ca. 1670), with a large centrepiece on each board (the 11 volumes dated 1599–1642 from a single block; the 2 volumes dated 1648 & 1667 from a different block), the spines uniformly gold-tooled in the 18th-century. € 150 000

Ten first (1599–1668) and three later (1634–1638) editions forming the complete works of Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605), an Italian botanist, pharmacologist and a professor of botany at the university of Bologna. This massive encyclopaedia, most volumes published posthumously, was based on natural history specimens and drawings in Aldrovandi's own museum in Bologna. Already in the 1570s he welcomed visitors from near and far to his museum and at his death in 1605 he left it to the city of Bologna, making it the first institutional herbarium.

Aldrovandi, hailed as the “Pliny of his time”, was the author of several encyclopaedic works on natural history, the *Opera* being his most extensive work and also the largest collection of natural history illustrations published before the 18th century. Many of the illustrations in these 13 volumes are the work of Jacopo Ligozzi. The original drawings are still in Bologna and have been made available online. The Aldrovandi herbarium was the biggest of the 16th century herbaria and gives the most complete picture of the plant world as known at the time in Italy.

In very good condition, with some waterstains and occasional browning. One volume has the head of the backstrip restored and several have cracks in the hinges, but the bindings remain good.

Adams A-647; BMC NH I, pp. 26–27; Nissen, BBI 14; Nissen, IVB 18; Nissen ZBI 66, 68, 70, 72, 74–78; for Aldrovandi's museum: Findlen, Possessing nature, pp. 17–31; Stafleu & Cowan, pp. 28–29.



Rare, early English edition

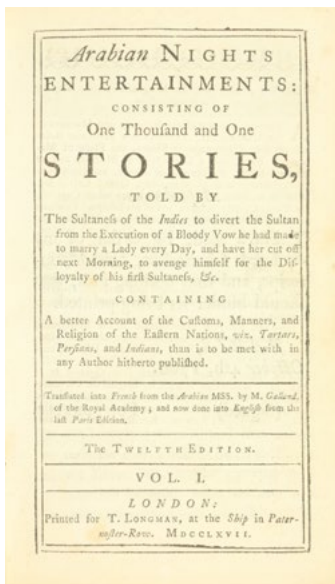
43. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA - ENGLISH]. Arabian Nights Entertainments. Consisting of One Thousand and One Stories [...]. The twelfth edition.

London, for T. Longman, 1767. 12°. 4 vols. Contemporary full mottled calf, spine, covers and leading edges gilt. € 4000

A rare, early English edition based on Galland's liberal but highly influential French translation. Adapted to Parisian tastes, it had been first published in 12 volumes between 1704 and 1717. “Galland's translation [...] was quickly translated into English and German. It enjoyed a most remarkable success throughout Europe, perceptible even in children's literature, and contributed significantly to the new image which enlightened Europeans entertained of the Islamic East: after Galland, this was no longer the home of the Antichrist and of accursed heresy, but rather the ever-constant Orient beneath an eternally fair sky, boasting splendid colours and unheard-of wealth, Caliphs, Viziers, and Kadis, harems, fairy-tale princes, fairies and genies, sorcerers and sages, a world of fantastic adventure and outrageous incidents” (cf. Fück, p. 101).

Hinges and spines professionally repaired in places. Light browning and reading marks; old auction lot ticket on vol. 2; clean cuts into the side of three leaves of vol. 4 (no loss to text). A well-preserved set with the blocks intact, all the same edition and uniformly bound. Only three copies listed via COPAC (British Library; Trinity College, Connecticut; Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania).

ESTC N15877. OCLC 504545353. Cf. Chauvin IV, 185 D (1713: 4th ed.), 185 G (1769); 185 L (1778: 14th ed.).



Cocoa-Table Book

44. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – ENGLISH]. The Adventure Of Hunch-Back, and the Stories Connected With It (From The Arabian Nights Entertainments).

London, printed for William Daniell by Thomas Davison, 1814. 2° (330 × 413 mm). With 17 India-proof mounted engravings with tissue guards. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with blind-and gilt-tooled ornamentation, spine recently rebacked. € 2000

First separate edition: the story of the Hunchback from “The Arabian Nights’ Entertainment”, in the translation by the Rev. Edward Foster initially published in 1802, with engravings by William Daniell (1769–1837) after paintings by Robert Smirke (1752–1845).

“What Brian Alderson has called the ‘cocoa-table book’ formula was applied to the ‘Nights’ as early as 1814, when William Daniell’s ‘The Adventure of Hunch-back’ appeared, a handsome selection from Forster’s adult version (William Miller, 1802, repr. 1810) intended as a juvenile complement to the adult book. The latter was produced in a small as well as large format, but, with their magnificent engravings by, among others, William Daniell from Robert Smirke’s paintings, all three publications must have been beyond the pocket of most readers” (Caracciolo).

Some brownstaining and foxing throughout.

Chawin V, p. 181 (cf. IV, p. 92, no. 239). Caracciolo, Arabian Nights In English Literature (1988), p. 39, with illustration (fig. 3). OCLC 2925884.



Attractively bound set of the Arabian nights in the first accurate English translation

45. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – ENGLISH]. LANE, Edward William (translator). The thousand and one nights, commonly called, in England, the Arabian nights’ entertainments.

London, Charles Knight and Co. (back of title-page volume 1 & 3: William Clowes and sons; volume 2: Whitehead & Co.), 1840 (vol. 2)–1841 (vols. 1 & 3). 3 volumes. 8°. With a different lithographed title-page to each volume and hundreds of wood engraved illustrations in text. 19th-century red morocco (signed on flyleaf: Jefferies & Sons, Bristol), richly gold-tooled spines, boards, board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges. € 3500



Attractively bound set of the first accurate English translation of the of *Alf Laylah Wa Laylah*, commonly known in English as the *Arabian nights*. The British orientalist Edward William Lane (1801–1876) lived in Egypt for several years and had integrated well with the Arabic population. It looks like by the time of publication of the third volume, the run of the first was sold out and the publisher had turned to a new printer for the third and a second edition of the first volume to complete the set. The second edition of the first volume is a line for line reprint, but omits the final printer’s imprint and the occasionally included translator’s advertisement. With the bookplate of the American collector Henry T. Cox, whose library was auctioned in 1899, and the library stamps of the American businessman Henry T. Sloane (1845–1937). A very good set.

Scheherazade’s web: the 1001 nights & comparative literature, J. Ross’s bibliography 24.

An illustrated edition of Burton’s Arabian Nights

46. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – ENGLISH]. BURTON, Richard Francis. A plain and literal translation of the Arabian Nights’ entertainments, now entitled the book of the Thousand Nights and a Night.

Including: Supplemental nights.

[London?], Richard Burton Club, [ca. 1910]. 17 volumes. Royal 8° (24 × 16 cm). With numerous illustrations (including the series by Albert Letchford), each repeated on laid paper (the 17 frontispieces repeated in colour). Contemporary half green morocco, gold-tooled spine. € 10 000



A handsome edition of Burton's *Arabian Nights*, finely illustrated and printed in a limited edition of 100 hand-numbered copies. Bold to a fault, Richard Burton travelled to Mecca, explored the African Great Lakes, shocked his readers with his candid travel accounts, and gained fame and riches with his translation of the *Arabian Nights*. The first edition was published in 1885–1888 and re-issued by the Burton Club shortly thereafter. The present edition is a reprint of the first Burton Club edition, illustrated with, among others, Albert Letchford's famous plates. Spines slightly faded. Fine set, uncut and partly unopened.

Including a manuscript leaf by Burton

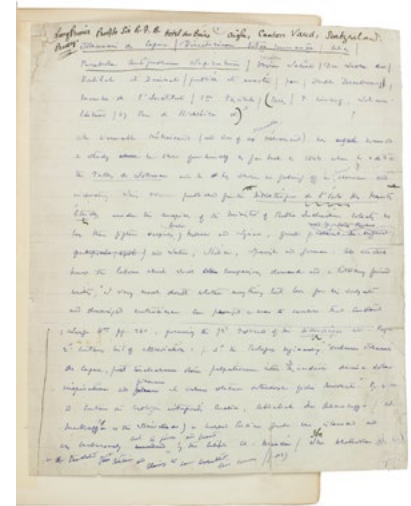
47. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – ENGLISH]. BURTON, Richard F. The book of the thousand nights and a night[:] a plain and literal translation of the Arabian nights entertainments.

With:

(2) **BURTON, Richard F.** Supplemental nights.

(3) **BURTON, Richard F.** [Autograph manuscript book review of an 1881 Panchatantra edition].

(Colophons: U.S.A. [Boston, MA?]), The Burton Club, [ca. 1940]. 16 volumes (incl. 6 supplements). 8°. With an original manuscript leaf written by Burton (with the manuscript heading: “Proof to Sir R.F.B. Hotel des Bains, Aigle, Canton Vaud, Switzerland” and a note “Long Primer Pressig.”) and each volume with a different frontispiece in two states (coloured and uncoloured). Contemporary richly gold-blocked green morocco, boards with Arabic script in gold, gold-tooled turn-ins. € 25 000



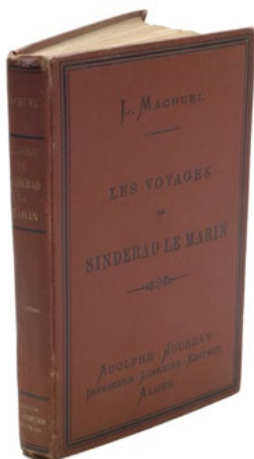
The so-called “manuscript edition” of Richard Burton’s celebrated translation of *Alf Laylah Wa Laylah*, commonly known in English as the *Arabian nights*. These Arabic tales, cherished in Europe since the early 18th century, are often erotic in content, and in Burton’s unexpurgated translation they outraged Victorian England. Burton included numerous footnotes and a scholarly apparatus, offering a vivid picture of Arabian life (including sexual customs), which set his translation apart from earlier English renderings.

The present edition (limited to 99 sets, the present being copy no. 49) includes a manuscript leaf from a text by Burton. In the present copy this is a book review by Burton, of a French translation of Johannis de Capua’s Latin translation of a Hebrew translation of the Panchatantra, a Sanskrit frame story written several centuries before the Arabian nights. The notes at the head show that it was used as printer’s copy.

The title-page of volume one uses the correct main title, *The book of the thousand nights and a night*, but confusingly mixes it with part of the subtitle of the *Supplemental nights*: “to the book of the thousand one nights with notes anthropological and explanatory”. To add further confusion it says “volume three”, though the content is that of volume one. The volume number is clearly a printer’s error, apparently corrected early in the press run.

Some minor browning to the endpapers, those of the first volume partly detached and with a small pieces torn off, the binding has some very minor wear to the hinges, and a few headbands have been carefully repaired. A fine set.

Scheherazade’s web: the 1001 nights & comparative literature, J. Ross’s bibliography 10 & 11; cf. Penzer, pp. 126–132 (other Burton club editions).



Sinbad the Sailor

48. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – FRENCH]. MACHUEL, L[ouis] (ed.). Les Voyages de Sindebad le Marin. Texte arabe extrait des Mille et une nuits.

Algiers, Adolphe Jourdan, 1884. 8°. Publisher’s original printed auburn cloth with gilt spine. € 1500

Second edition of the original Arabic text, revised and corrected; first published in 1874. “Chaque page entourée d’un double filet vermillon” (Chauvin). The text and vocabulary, lithographed throughout, are hand-drawn by E. Ducret, “Diplômé de première classe”. A clean copy.

Chauvin VII, p. 3. NYPL Arabia Coll. 187. OCLC 4433368.

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



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

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

Extremely rare second edition of a rare Portuguese translation of the *History of Ganem, the slave of love*, a story from the *Arabian Nights*. The story tells of Ganem, a son of a merchant from Damascus, who upon his father's death travels to Baghdad to sell his father's leftover stock. Once in Baghdad the young Ganem falls in love with the favourite concubine of the caliph. The story is translated into Portuguese from the French translation of Jean Antoine Galland from the beginning of the 18th-century.

With spots on the first and last leaves, a stain on leaf B1 and a couple tiny holes in the outer margin of the last leaf. In good condition.

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

The progression of a race horse through successive stages of life, with 7 hand-coloured plates

50. ALKEN, Henry. [The seven ages of the horse].

London, S. & J. Fuller, 1825. Oblong 4° (28.4 × 38.2 cm). With 7 hand-coloured etched plates. Red half morocco, marbled endpapers, gilt edges (RIVIERE). € 6500

An important work showing the progression of a race horse through successive stages of life, at one point pampered and adored, at another rejected and scorned by man.

Expert repairs to plate corners, light marginal finger-soiling, occasional browning, plates 2 and 4 with very minor marginal tears with two very small repairs to versos.

Dixon 80; Mellon; 62; Tooley 48.



“An Innocent Arab Proposing the Destiny of the Universe”

51. ALLAEUS, Franciscus. Astrologiae Nova Methodus. Francisci Allaei, Arabis Christiani.

[Rennes, Julian Herbert], 1654[–1655]. 2° (235 × 360 mm). With 1 engraved disc in the text of the first count (a repeat of disc 2 of the first volvelle), 3 volvelles in the first section, composed of 11 parts; and 2 volvelles in the second section, composed of 6 parts (all but two stitched together, but inserted loosely, never sewn into the book). Contemporary full vellum. € 15 000



Rare second, expurged edition of this remarkable treatise offering predictions for the destiny of European nations, issued without place or printer in the year of the almost unobtainable first edition, most copies of which were burned by the hangman at Nantes and Rennes shortly after publication. The first edition was deemed offensive due to the predictions of five volvelles in the second section which offered horoscopes for Islam, Christianity, France, Spain, and England. A “Figura Sectae Mahometanae” dared to give a horoscope of the Prophet Mohammed and a list of significant events in the history of Islam; this was followed by predictions which included the suggestion that a quarter of the world would be Islamic by 1703.

The book's authorship remains a mystery. It is attributed on the title-page to a certain Francisco Allaeio, “Christian Arab”, but this is probably a pseudonym for Yves de Paris, a Capuchin monk known for his anti-establishment views. The third section of the work offers

a religious justification for the relevance of astrological prediction, in which the author defends himself as an “innocent Arab proposing the destiny of the universe” (p. 5).

Endpapers not pasted to covers; some browning, fingerstaining and edge defects, but still a good, wide-margined copy. Uncommonly, none of the volvelles are sewn into the book, as they seem intended to be removable; two volvelles are not stitched together, though the discs are cut out. A 13-page typewritten German translation of the preliminary matter (“The Fate of the Author” and “The Principles of Astrology”), apparently the work of a German scholar of the 1930s with an attractive hand-drawn title-page in red, yellow and black ink, is inserted at the end.

Provenance: 1) Heinrich Xaver Baron Wisser, minister of Palatinate-Neuburg at the court of Madrid in the 1690s and at Naples from 1709 to 1713 (his handwritten ownership on the title-page); 2) Johann Oeler, legal advisor to the Barons Sturmfeder (his handwritten shelfmark and ownership, dated Mannheim, 24 Nov. 1806, on front endpaper); 3) Moritz (Carl August) Axt (1801–62), German classicist and educator (his handwritten ownership on flyleaf).

Cf. Houzeaul/Lancaster 5217. Cailliet III, 11557. Thorndike VIII, 310ff. Peignot, *Dictionnaire des livres condamnés au feu II*, 204f. Dorbon-Ainé, *Bibliotheca Esoterica*, 61f.

The Encyclopédie's oriental alphabets

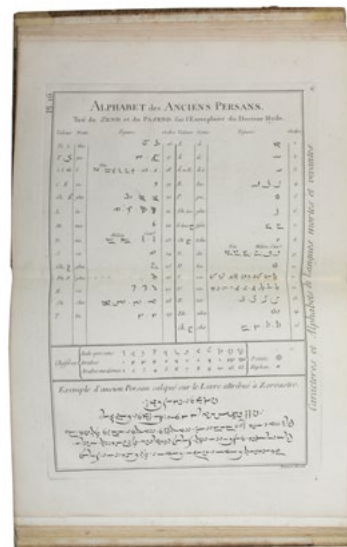
52. ALPHABETS ORIENTAUX ANCIENS. Caracteres et alphabets de langues mortes et vivantes.

[Paris, Robert Bénard, 1763]. 2° (238 × 302 mm). 25 large 2° plates, folded horizontally. Marbled half calf with giltstamped red spine label; sparsely gilt spine. € 1500

The plates from Diderot's “Encyclopédie” showing the “Characters and Alphabets of Dead and Living Languages”, including Arabic, Ethiopian, Coptic and several other alphabets. Letterforms are shown in a variety of majuscules and cursives.

Upper spine-end chipped, otherwise fine. Old handwritten ownership on verso of first plate, partially in Greek: “ek ton biblon tou Fl. Lécluse / 1806” (i.e., Fleury de Lécluse, 1774–1845, professor of Greek and Hebrew and scholar of the Basque language). Removed from the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d'Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown.

PMM 200. Lough 2–15. Darnton 33. Horblit 25. Norman 637. Dibner 85.



A famous tract against Islam

53. [ALPHONSUS DE SPINA. Fortalitium fidei contra iudeos saracenos aliosque christiane fidei inimicos].

[Lyon], Guillaume Balsarin, 22 May 1487. Small 2° (209 × 291 mm). Gothic type, 2 cols., 51 lines. With a woodcut in the text on fol. a2r and printer's device at the end. A single ink initial on p. a2 supplied by the owner. 18th century full calf with panelled boards and giltstamped spine label. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 18 000



Rare edition; a single copy in Great Britain. The “Fortalitium fidei”, the principal work of the baptized Spanish Jew de Spina, is considered the “methodical and ideological foundation of the Inquisition. The book, divided into five chapters, targets chiefly Jews and Muslims” (cf. LMA 1, 408f.). Of the five books, “the first [is] directed against those who deny the Divinity of Christ, the second against heretics, the third against the Jews, and the fourth against Islam and the Muslims, while the fifth book treats of the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell. In this last book the author dwells at length upon the demons and their hatred of men; the powers they have over men and the diminution of these powers, owing to the victory of Christ on the Cross, the final condition of the demons, etc.” (Catholic Encyclopaedia).

Part 3, on the iniquities of the Jews, is a veritable encyclopaedia of mediaeval antisemitic libel, containing numbered lists of Jewish “cruelties” and refutations of the Jews’ supposed anti-Christian arguments. The section on Islam lists the numerous Saracen wars, while the fifth book is devoted to the battle to be waged against the Gates of Hell and its resident demons, whose population the author calculates at over 133 million; this is one of the earliest printed discussions of witchcraft and a precursor to the “Malleus maleficarum”, the first edition of which appeared in the same year as this present edition.

Occasional contemporary ink marginalia (some touched by the binder's knife); some slight

worming, confined to blank margins. Some even browning and a weak waterstain, but a very good, wide-margined copy with an 18th century noble collection stamp (crowned Gothic letter G; not in Lugt) on the first leaf.

HC 874*. Goff A-542. GW 1577. Proctor 8575. BMC VIII, 277. Polain 159. Pellechet 564. Coumont (Witchcraft) S84.4. Caillet 10305.

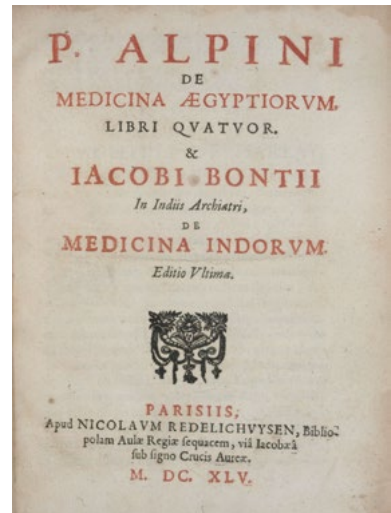
The first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine

54. ALPINI, Prosper and Jacob BONTIUS. De medicina Aegyptiorum, libri quatuor. Et Iacobi Bontii In Indiis archiatri, De medicina Indorum. Editio ultima.

Paris, Nicolaus Redelichuysen, 1645. 2 parts in one volume. Small 4° (22.5 × 17.5 cm). Title page printed in red and black; woodcut chapter initial and head-tail pieces, 2 text illustrations and 3 full-page woodcuts. Full vellum, title gilt on spine red label. € 3000

Somewhat later edition of the first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine. Alpini (1553–1617) was an Italian physician and botanist who spent three years in Egypt studying botany and hygiene as a companion to the Venetian Consul Giorgio Emo. This work is considered “one of the earliest European studies of non-western medicine. Alpini’s work dealt primarily with contemporary (i.e. Arabic) practices observed during his sojourn in Egypt. These included moxibustion—the production of counter-irritation by placing burning or heated material on the skin—which Alpini introduced into European medicine [...] Alpini also mentioned coffee for the first time in this work” (Norman). Jacobus Bontius (Jacques de Bondt, 1592–1631), whose work on Indian medicine is included, was a Dutch physician and botanist. He travelled to Persia and Indonesia to study the botany of the area. He was the first to study cholera on the island of Batavia in 1689, before it was known in Europe, and died on Java. His botanic and medical works were published after his death by Pisonius. He “was probably the first to regard tropical medicine as an independent branch of medical science. He spent the last four years of his life in the Dutch East Indies, and his book incorporates the experience he gained there. It is the first Dutch work on tropical medicine and includes the first modern descriptions of beri-beri and cholera” (Garrison/M. 2263, citing the 1642 first edition). Binding slightly brownstained in places. Small tear to 3rd leaf, not affecting text; occasional browning.

Caillet 230. Krivatsy 236. Wellcome II, 36. Hirsch/Hübötter I, 101 & 627. Hunt 161 (note). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Osler 1796. Waller 12509. Cf. Garrison/Morton 6468. Norman 39 (1591 first edition); Heirs 384 (1646 edition) and 463 (1642 edition).



German edition of the earliest detailed account of Ethiopia, with woodcut illustrations



55. ÁLVAREZ, Francisco. General Chronica, das ist: Warhafftige eigentliche und kurtze Beschreibung, vieler namhafter, und zum theil biß daher unbekannter Landtschafften, ...

Including:

— **OROSIUS, Paulus.** Chronica, das ist: Warhafftige ... Beschreibung, deß Umbkreiß und Gelegenheit der gantzen Welt ...

— **[ORTELIUS, Abraham].** Cosmographia, das ist: Warhafftige ... Beschreibung, deß gantzen Erdbodems ...

Frankfurt am Main, (colophon, vols. 2 & 3: printed by Johann Schmidt for Sigmund Feyerabend), 1581. 3 volumes bound as 1. 2°. With 3 title-pages, 18 woodcut illustrations (plus 15 repeats) in vol. 1, mostly half-page. Contemporary blind-tooled leather over wooden boards, red edges, and a pair of brass fastenings (1 clasp and anchor plate lacking), the catchplate on a leather strap and the catchplates and clasp with engraved decoration. € 25 000

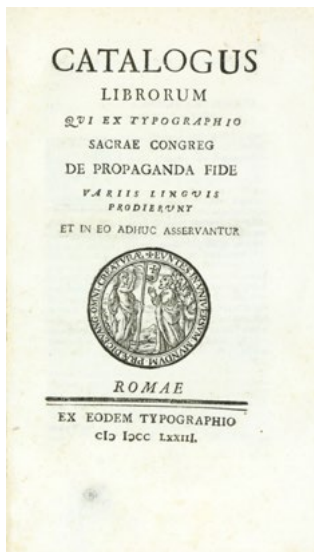
Second German edition in the present form, extensively illustrated, of “the first detailed description of Ethiopia” [Abyssinia] (Howgego), based largely on his voyages in the years 1515–1527, which included a six-year stay in Ethiopia. Álvarez (ca. 1485?–1536/41), a Portuguese Franciscan

missionary, travelled to Ethiopia as chaplain on the voyage of Rui de Lima. He gives us the earliest detailed account of Ethiopia to be based in part on first-hand knowledge and therefore provides our most important primary source for the history, culture and topography of Ethiopia before it was invaded by Islamic troops under Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi of Somalia in 1529. Ethiopia at this time had large Christian and Islamic communities and the woodcut illustrations show court scenes of Ottoman and Christian rulers, siege and battle scenes and ships. The second work is a German translation of *Historiae adversus Paganos*, a history of the world written by Paulus Orosius (ca. 375–418/23) of Galaecia. Orosius had travelled along the entire Mediterranean coast of Africa, visiting Alexandria in Egypt, so his accounts of those regions carry special authority.

The third work is largely a translation of the text of Abraham Ortelius's world atlas, *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, first published in Latin in 1570 and expanded over the years. The three works were clearly intended for publication together, but each has its own title-page.

With an early owner's name cut out of the title-page, another struck through and replaced by a 1703 gift inscription, and a woodcut armorial bookplate on the pastedown. With an excision in the title-page to remove an owner's name the margins of the title-page somewhat tattered, an occasional browned sheet and some small worm holes and marginal waterstains, but further in good condition. An essential source for 16th-century Ethiopia.

USTC 659146 (7 copies); VD16, A2067 (8 copies); cf. Gay 2603; Howgego A76.



Early bibliography

56. (AMADUZZI, Giovanni Cristoforo) [ed.] *Catalogus librorum qui ex Typographio Sacrae Congreg. de Propaganda Fide variis linguis prodierunt et in eo adhuc asservantur.*

Rome, Typis Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1773. 8°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page (Christ sending the Apostles forth to spread the Gospel). Unbound as issued. € 4500

Very scarce catalogue of oriental books printed by the Propaganda Fide press. Pages 10–12 list no fewer than 28 publications in Arabic, many of which (such as Scialac's and Sionita's 1613 version of the "Doctrina Christiana") are still considered milestones of Arabic typography. Prints in other languages such as Chaldaean, Persian, Syriac, and Ottoman Turkish bear further witness to the unrivalled excellence of the Propaganda Press in the field of Middle Eastern typography. A first such catalogue had appeared in 1765; of this second, expanded edition OCLC lists no more than two copies (Tübingen and Copenhagen).

Well-preserved throughout.

OCLC 465974789. Not in Besterman.

The holy places of the Holy Land

57. AMICO DA GALLIPOLI, Bernadino. *Trattato delle piante & immagini de sacri edifizii di Terra Santa.*

Florence, Pietro Ceconcelli, 1620 (colophon: 1619). 2°. With engraved title-page, large woodcut printer's device on verso of final leaf, 34 double-page etchings by Jacques Callot, and a large, folding engraved map of the eastern Mediterranean with insets of Palestine and Jerusalem, engraved by Nicolas Sanson. Contemporary limp vellum. € 5000

Second edition, the first to be illustrated by Callot. All etchings are in their first state, with typographical text on the reverse. The etchings are numbered 1–41 and 43–47. "Mariette parle



de cette série dans ses 'Notes Manuscrites' (Paris, Cabinet des Estampes). Ces planches, dit-il, sont gravée d'une manière très ferme et le peu de figures qui s'y rencontrent sont des mieux qu'ait faites Callot" (Lieure). Included are a view and a plan of Jerusalem, views of buildings with many details and ground plans unsurpassed for centuries, according to Tobler.

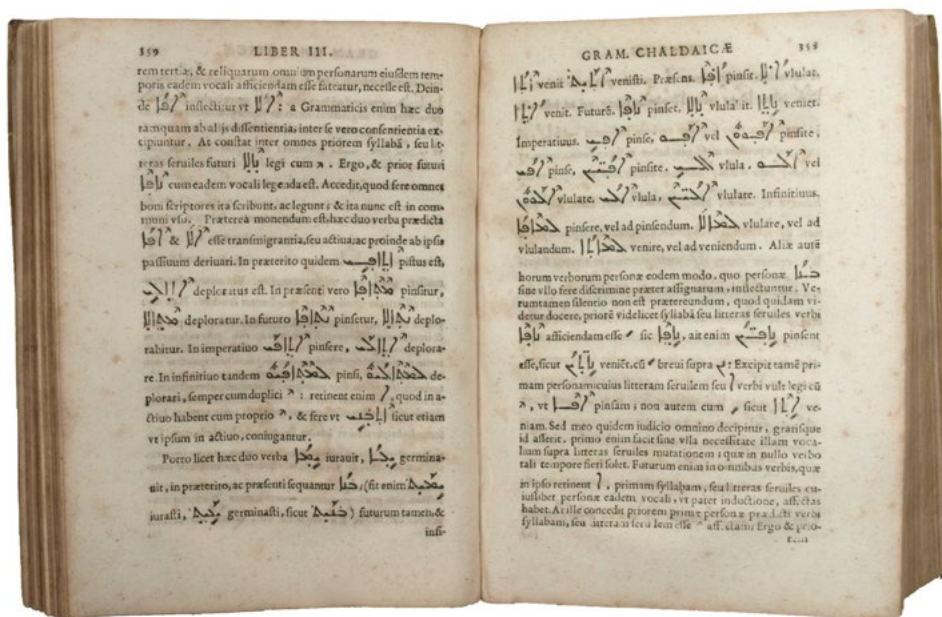
Top of spine slightly bumped; endpapers partly restored. Loss of upper corner to p. 53 (fig. 41), remargined using the respective leaf of another copy without illustrations on verso (slight loss to etched border; some glue-staining). Several contemporary marginalia; manuscript notes to endpapers; manuscript index at the end. Good copy of an illustrated work on the Holy Land.

Atabey 20; Berlin Kat. 2782; Fowler 19; Laor 940 & 941.

The first large-scale Syriac grammar

58. AMIRA, Georgius. [Grammatiqi suraya aw kaldayata (...)]. Grammatica Syriaca, sive Chaldaica.

Rome, Giacomo Luna, Tipografia Medicea Orientale, 1596. 4°. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine title. € 12 500



First – and likely only – edition. The first large-scale Syriac grammar, the third ever written (following those of Caninius, 1554, and Widmanstetter, 1555). Composed by the Maronite priest Jiris Ibn Mikha'il ibn 'Amira, it was printed by the Maronite scholar Ya'qub ibn Hilal, who worked at the Medicean Press under Raimondi and was responsible for the Arabic and Syriac publications issued between 1590 and 1594. In 1595 he started printing on his own, and possibly took over some of the types of the Vatican Press. The work is listed as a Propaganda Press imprint in Amaduzzi's 1773 "Catalogus", which shows the continuity that was felt to exist between the Medicean Press, the intermediate stage of Luna and Stephanus Paulinus, and the Propaganda Press. In the preface Raimondi is mentioned as the instigator of the work.

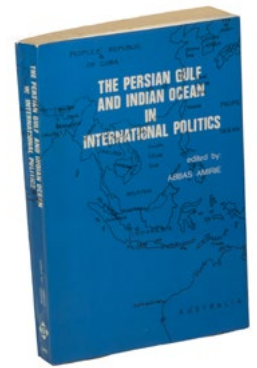
The 24 pt Syriac "serto" types were cut in 1590 by Jean Cavaillon for the Medicean Press. In the beginning a Syriac alphabet is presented, in three different scripts: "estrangelo" (this word possibly here used for the first time), "serto", and a Nestorian script possibly in type. This Nestorian script, a cursive form of estrangelo, is introduced here for the first time. In 1633 a slightly different type-face was used for Bellarmino's Catechism.

Some browning and brownstaining throughout, as common; the first few quires loosened. 18th century library stamps to title-page; bookplate of Flavio Camillo Borghese, Prince of Sulmona (1902–80), on pastedown. Quite rare; a second edition, supposedly produced in 1645 (cf. Nasrallah, p. 10), is not attested in libraries.

Edit 16. CNCE 1541. Adams A 965. BM-STC Italian 356 (s. v. "Jiris"). Brunet I, 231. Zenker, p. 132, no. 1534. Smitskamp, PO 184. Vater/Jülg 388. Nestle 13. Duverdiere, Impressions, 198. OCLC 7238840.

13 presentations on the importance of the Gulf

59. AMIRIE, Abbas (editor). The Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean in international politics. Tehran, Institute for International Political and Economic Studies, 1975. 8°. Publisher's illustrated blue paperback. € 275



First edition of a collection of 13 presentations held during a conference on the importance of the Gulf. "During the century that Britain dominated the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the region was free of rivalry among different powers. Since the British departure from the region in 1971, the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973, the consequent oil embargo and the recent oil price rises, however, the area has become a major arena for naval competition. These recent events and the fact that Western Europe and Japan depend on the Persian Gulf for most of their oil imports, have brought the area to the fore in international relations. This book is the result of an international conference held in Tehran last year ... It includes papers by 13 outstanding scholars and edited versions of the discussions that followed each presentation, and through them investigates the future trends of this increasingly important corner of the world" (front flap). Library stamp at the back of the title-page. Front endpapers detached; a good copy.

The first French edition of the Arabic romance of Antarah

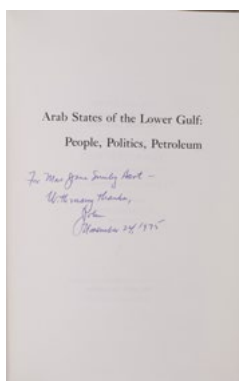
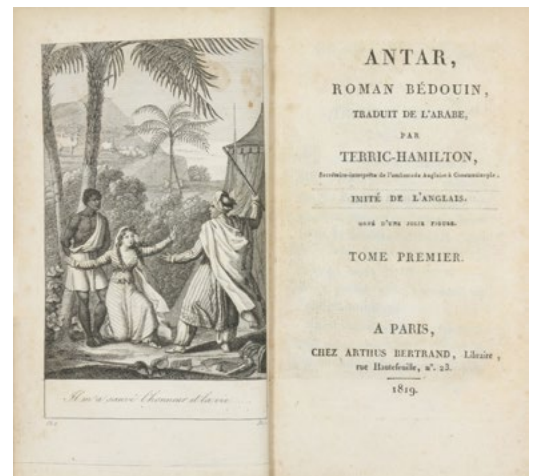
61. ANTARAH IBN SHADDAD / HAMILTON, Terrick. Antarah, roman Bédouin, traduit de l'arabe. Paris, (d'Hautel for) Arthus Bertrand, 1819. 12°. 3 vols. 12°. With an engraved frontispiece. Contemporary half cloth over red marbled boards with giltstamped spine labels. € 2500

First edition in French, adapted from the English "Antar, a Bedoueen Romance" by Terrick Hamilton (1781–1876), secretary and interpreter to the English embassy at the Porte. It first appeared in London in a single volume in 1819, followed by a longer four-volume set in 1820. While the English edition is common, the French adaptation is exceedingly rare. It is attributed to the artist Étienne Jean Delécluze (1781–1863), a pupil, and later the biographer of Jacques-Louis David. He is believed to have translated from Hamilton's one-volume 1819 edition, but also added and adapted material.

The Romance of "Antar", an Arabic work in the manner of the tales of King Arthur, is based around the legend of Antarah ibn Shaddad (525–608), a pre-Islamic Arab knight and poet. The work has been part of the oral tradition of Arab literature for centuries. The present edition concludes with a promise to translate additional volumes when they arrive from England, but no further volumes appeared.

A couple of minor tears, insignificant worming in the margin of vol. 1 (no loss to text), a paper flaw to outer edge of one leaf in vol. 2 (barely missing the text). Occasional light browning, but still a good, appealing set. Far rarer than the English text: COPAC only records a single copy of a small extract of the French translation, published in 1830 (Bodleian).

Chawin III, p. 120, no. 96. OCLC 28661561.



Presentation copy of an authoritative handbook on the Arab states of the Lower Gulf

62. ANTHONY, John Duke. Arab states of the Lower Gulf: People, Politics, Petroleum. Washington D.C., The Middle East institute, 1975. 8°. With two black and white maps on the endpapers. Brown cloth with publisher's illustrated dust jacket. € 500

First and only edition of a thorough description of the history of the nine Arab states of the Lower Gulf that gained independence in 1971, just four years before the publication of this book. The author has managed to

discuss the individual politics of each state and that of the bigger picture, making this a handbook for all who wish to learn more about Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm Al Quwain).

Dr. John Duke Anthony is a leading figure in United States-Arab relations and has held many influential government positions in this field. Amongst others, he is the founder and president of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations and he is part of the United States Department of State Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy's Subcommittee on Sanctions.

With author's presentation inscription: "For Miss Jane Smiley Hart – With many thanks, John, November 24, 1957". A very good copy, with the original dustjacket well preserved.

First official Antwerp pharmacopoeia

63. [ANTWERP-PHARMACOPOEIA]. [BOUDEWIJNS, Michiel, and others]. Pharmacia Antverpiensis galeno-chymica.

Antwerp, Joris Willemsens I, 1660 [engraved title-page 1661]. 4°. With an integral engraved title-page by Petrus van Caukercken after Abraham van Diepenbeeck, showing the figures of Galenus and Mesue. 18th-century vellum. € 2750

Rare first and only edition, in Latin, of the first and only official pharmacopoeia for Antwerp. In 1659 the Antwerp Collegium Medicum decided to produce their own pharmacopoeia, primarily at the impetus of their secretary and future director, Michiel Boudewijns (1591–1681), best known as the father of modern medical ethics. The decision to compile it makes explicit reference to those published at Augsburg (1564), Rome (1583), Amsterdam (1636) and Brussels (1641), but Valerius Cordus, whose pharmacopoeia had been official in Brussels since 1624, may have remained the most important source. No apothecaries were officially consulted in the compilation of the pharmacopoeia, reflecting the growing status of physicians and declining status of apothecaries.

The work has extensive preliminaries with dedications, notes to the reader, laudatory verses, etc., but some copies include an unsigned bifolium inserted after a2 containing an additional dedication, not present here. The present copy does have the rarer addendum leaf at the end and an addendum slip on Q3r supplying the omitted last line of that page (with the quire signature and catchword below it). The addendum leaf has three blind impressions of the type for this addendum slip in its head margin.

With minimal wear at the edges. With a brown spot in the outer margin of the first two gatherings; a very good copy.



Anet (6 copies); Daems & Vandewiele, pp. 62–63 (5 copies); STCV 12879911 (5 copies incl. 1 defective); not in Krivatsy; Wellcome.

Ephemeralia, including Arab constitutional documents and an introduction to the history of Arab medicine

64. [ARABIA]. [A collection of ephemeralia regarding the Arab states].

New York & London, 1951–1962. 3 booklets and a menu. € 1800

(1) **EL-KHATIB, M. Fatallah (foreword).** Basic documents of the Arab unifications. New York, Arab Information Center, June 1958. 8°. 43 pp. includes: the Proclamation of the United Arab republic, the Proclamation of the Arab Union, the Provisional constitution of the United Arab republic, the Charter of the United Arab States and the Constitution of the Arab Union.

(2) **OMRAN, Abdel-Rahim.** Public health & welfare in the Arab states past- present and future.

New York, Arab Information Center, November 1959. 8°. 32 pp. The booklet opens with a history of the Arab contributions to medicine followed by modern statistics.

(3) **WRIGHT, Esmond.** The Arab World. Current affairs number 125.

London, Bureau of current affairs, 3 February 1951. 8°. 19, [1] pp. Short overview of the Arab World.

(4) **[MENU].** P&O menu.

On board the S.S. *Arcadia*, Sunday 25 March 1962. 8°. Menu with on front a coloured illustration of a Dhow in the Arabian Sea. Probably offered during a cruise in the Gulf.



USAF pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf

65. [ARABIAN GULF]. Aeronautical chart and information center. Persian Gulf | ONC-H-6/7. Operational navigation chart.

St Louis, Aeronautical chart and information center, United States Air Force, 1969. Two copies of two folding maps colour printed on both sides of a sheet of silk (103 × 78.5 cm) on a scale of ca. 1:1,000,000. The two maps (ONC-H-6 & ONC-H-7) show one continuous area. € 4500

Rayon pilot's map of the Arabian Gulf region focusing on the Trucial States (modern UAE), Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Iran and Saudi Arabia, including main oil installations. Items of specific interest to aircraft, such as airfields and even seaplane bases, are particularly listed. Warnings to stay within the specific flying routes while in Iran are placed on multiple locations. While the map depicts a continuous area on both side on of one sheets, it actually consist of two maps, originally published separately. We here include two copies so the whole area can be displayed. The maps are reproduced after the third and fourth edition. In very good condition.



The life of Muhammad and a history of Arabia under the first four Caliphs



66. [ARABIAN HISTORY]. Hedendaagsche historie; of het vervolg van de algemeene historie; ... Behelzende het leeven van Mohammed; en het begin van de historie der Arabieren, onder de drie eerste Khalifs ...

Utrecht, Hermanus Besseling (vols. 1–2), Leiden, Amsterdam, P. van der Eyk, G. de Groot and son, K. van Tongerloo and P. Schouten (vol. 3), 1760–1764. 6 parts in 3 volumes. 4°. With 3 engraved frontispieces, engraved coat of arms and 6 folding plates. Contemporary boards covered with sprinkled paper. € 5000

First Dutch edition of the first 3 volumes of *The modern part of an universal history*, devoted to the life of Muhammad and the history of Arabia under the first four Caliphs to the taking of Baghdad by the Mongols (1258), which put an end to the Abbasid Caliphate. The work, based partly on George Sale's authoritative studies on the Quran and Arabian history, includes fine views of Baalbek and the Ka'ba in Mecca. The Universal history met with great success and was admired by Edward Gibbon, Joseph Priestly and Voltaire. It was translated into several European languages and formed an important source of information about Arabian history.

Spines damaged, otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed (vols. 2 and 3 unopened).

News reports on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

67. [ARAB INFORMATION CENTER]. Arab report.

Washington, D.C., Arab Information Center, 1974–1980. 10 separate issues. 4°. € 650

A collection of 10 issues of a biweekly report published by the Arab Information Center in Washington, D.C.. The collection starts with a front-page reaction on Arafat's speech at the U.N. and most of the other articles also concern the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

A very good set.



Rare Aramco newspapers published during the reign of Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud

68. [ARAMCO]. Sun and flare.

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Arabian American Oil Co., 1953–1964. 2°. 35 separate instalments, plus 2 duplicates, from 5 volumes of a weekly newspaper. € 8500

A selection of instalments of the rare weekly newspaper *Sun and flare*, published by Aramco. It was published from 1946 to 1970 as a continuation of the *Dust rag*. The present collection starts in 1953 and opens with the passing of King Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman (Ibn Saud) and the accession to the throne of Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. The collection ends in 1964 the year Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud was replaced by Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. The paper otherwise brings mostly news related to Aramco itself, such as the first sale of natural gas in Arabia, production statistics, new drilling sites (the Safaniya Oil Field for example), new technologies, etc., but also updates on local events and weather.

In very good condition, with one instalment lacking the first and last leaves.



Beautifully illustrated handbook on Aramco and Saudi Arabia for Aramco employees

69. [ARAMCO]. Aramco handbook: oil and the Middle East. Revised edition.

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Arabian American Oil Company (back of title-page: printed in the Netherlands by Enschedé and Sons, Haarlem), 1968. 4°. Red cloth. € 255

Beautifully illustrated handbook on Aramco and Saudi Arabia for Aramco employees.

“The Aramco Handbook was originated to fill the void in comprehensive texts written in English about the Middle East. Employees of the Arabian American Oil Company coming to Saudi Arabia from abroad, principally Americans, needed reliable and fairly detailed knowledge of the kingdom. ... In order to describe the Aramco venture in perspective, an unusual range of topics must be covered in the pages of this handbook: the history, culture, geography, religion and economic development of Saudi Arabia; the fundamentals of the oil industry; Aramco’s early history and its present operations” (introduction).

A very good copy.



Aramco and the Arabic Superman: It's a bird! It's a plane! It's Nabil fawzi!

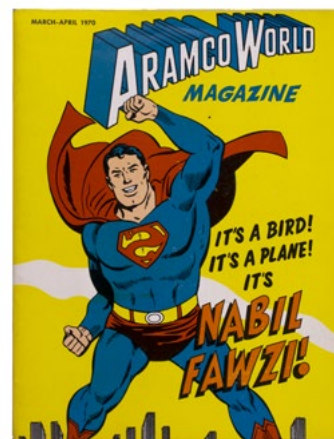
70. [ARAMCO]. Aramco World. Vol. 21 no. 2: March-April 1970.

New York, Aramco, 1970. 4°. Illustrated wrappers. € 1500

The Arabic Superman issue of the Aramco World Magazine, with a lovely illustration of Superman on the front and Batman and Robin on the back. An included article explains the history of these Arabic counterparts of these American superheroes. In 1964 the Arabic Superman was introduced into the Middle East operating under the guise of Nabil Fawzi instead of Clark Kent, followed a year later by Sobhi (Batman) and Zakkour (Robin). The comics of course read from right to left, as does the “S” on the costume of Superman. The article seems to be an important source on these Arabic comics.

Other articles cover David Roberts, Cotton Castle, the history of Aramco and the journey of father Abd al-Masih.

A fine copy.



Surviving traffic in Saudi Arabia, a large folding map

71. ARAMCO. Saudi Arabian road map.

Dammam, printed by the Al-Mutawa Press for the Arabian American Oil Company, 1973. Large folding map (60 × 90.5 cm), printed in colour, depicting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its main roads. With on the right the title in both Arabic and English and a table with the distances from one city to another. Printed on two sides, one side with the map in English and the other in Arabic. € 1800

Bilingual road map of the Arabian Peninsula for Aramco employees. Focused on Saudi Arabia, the map shows the main roads, as well as surfaced roads, trails, roads under constructions and even proposed roads. A list titled “hints for survival” mentions extremely logical traffic rules such as “come to a complete stop at stop signs and observe stop-and-go signals” and “observe speed laws in the community where you live as well as on the highway”. Placing common traffic rules under the header “hints for survival” makes one fear the worst for Saudi Arabian traffic in this period. The Arabic side of the map contains the same “hints” as well as a list of road signs in Arabic and English. A table lists the distance in kilometres from several towns and cities to some of the major cities: Buraidah, Dhahran, Dammam, Hofuf, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, Riyadh and Ta’if. In very good condition.

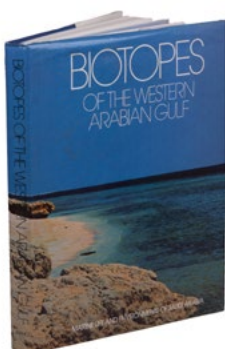


Surviving traffic in Saudi Arabia, a large folding map

72. ARAMCO. Saudi Arabian road map.

Dammam, printed by the Al-Mutawa Press for the Arabian American Oil Company, 1975. Large folding map (60 × 90.5 cm), printed in colour, depicting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its main roads. With on the right the title in both Arabic and English and a table with the distances from one city to another. Printed on two sides, one side with the map in English and the other in Arabic. € 1750

Bilingual road map of the Arabian Peninsula for Aramco employees. Focused on Saudi Arabia, the map shows the main roads, as well as surfaced roads, trails, roads under constructions and even proposed roads. A list titled “hints for survival” mentions extremely logical traffic rules such as “come to a complete stop at stop signs and observe stop-and-go signals” and “observe speed laws in the community where you live as well as on the highway”. Placing common traffic rules under the header “hints for survival” makes one fear the worst for Saudi Arabian traffic in this period. The Arabic side of the map contains the same “hints” as well as a list of road signs in Arabic and English. A table lists the distance in kilometres from several towns and cities to some of the major cities: Buraidah, Dhahran, Dammam, Hofuf, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, Riyadh and Ta’if. In very good condition.



Beautifully illustrated study on the marine life of the Arabian Gulf

73. [ARAMCO]. BASSON, Philip W., John E. BURCHARD and others. Biotopes of the western Arabian Gulf: marine life and environments of Saudi Arabia.

Dhahran, Aramco, 1981. 4°. With numerous illustrations in colour and black and white. Blue cloth, with decorated dustjacket. € 175

Beautifully illustrated study on the marine life of the Arabian Gulf, first published in 1977. "ARAMCO, as an oil company operating in Saudi Arabia, has a deep interest in maintaining a balance between its energy producing operations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom's ecological heritage. ... This book is a summary of ARAMCO's continuing efforts in Arabian gulf biology through 1976. ... Our intent here was to provide a book which would be a visually interesting natural history of the Arabian Gulf as well as a reference source for present and future generations of Arabian Gulf marine scientists" (front flap).
A very good copy.

Oil fields and operations of Saudi Aramco

74. [ARAMCO]. WALTERS, T.F. Collection of photographs of Saudi Aramco oil fields and operations in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia, Aramco Photograph, 1955–1961. 31 glossy black and white photographs, 1 glossy map. 245 × 200 mm. € 7500

Collection of photos dated 1955–61 showing oil fields and operations of Saudi Aramco. Includes photographs of tankers, employees, refineries, and a map of fields and facilities. Most photographs are captioned on the back and bear the stamp of Aramco Photographs.

Stamps of Sherry Brown of Bellingham, WA, captions and Aramco stamps on back of most photographs; all in excellent condition.



Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

75. ARDUINO, Sante. [Incipit:] Incipit liber de venenis ...

(Colophon: Venice, Bernardino Rizzo, 1492). 2° (42 × 28 cm). Modern black- and gold-tooled calf. € 45 000



First edition of a work on poisons, compiled by Sante Arduino (or Ardoini) of Pesaro. "... the elaborate compendium on poisons in eight books which Sante Ardoini of Pesaro compiled in the years, 1424–1426, from Greek, Arabic and Latin works on medicine and nature, and which was printed at Venice in 1492, and at Basel in 1518 and 1562. ... Although Ardoini quotes previous authors at great length, his work is no mere compilation, since he does not hesitate to disagree with such medical authorities of Peter of Abano and Gentile da Foligno, and refers to his own medical experience or observation of nature at Venice and to what fisherman or collectors of herbs have told him. He also seems to have known Arabic, and his occasional practice of giving the names of herbs in several Italian dialects is of some linguistic value" (Thorndike). Arduino makes extensive use of the works by Avicenna (Ibn Sina), who "held a high place in Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority" (Weisser). Among the numerous other sources he used are Galen, Avenzoar (Ibn Zuhr), Rasis (al-Razi), Andromachus, Albucasis (Al-Zahrawi), Serapion the Younger and Dioscorides.

A very good copy, with only a few marginal waterstains. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and with a few scratches on boards.

BMC STC Italian, p. 927; *Thorndike III*, p. 545; *USTC* (no copies listed).

The most important source for the Moluccas in the early colonial period

76. ARGENSOLA, Bartolome Leonardo de. Conquista de las islas Malucas.

[Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1609]. Small 2° (22 × 30 cm). With an engraved architectural title-page showing an allegorical scene (the Moluccas represented by a native woman with feather headdress, cornucopia and sword, riding a crocodile, with the Spanish royal coat of arms in the sky) and a sleeping lion (representing the author?) in a separate cartouche below. Early 18th-century richly gold-tooled red morocco, each board with a large centrepiece *a petit fers* made partly with pointillé stamps. € 35 000

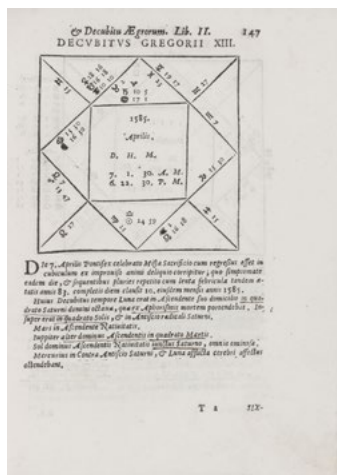
First edition of the author's principal work, in the original Spanish, dedicated to King Philip III of Spain, whose father had untied the Portuguese and Spanish crowns in 1580. It centres on the Philippines and the Moluccas, but also discusses China, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon, and even "los estrechos Persico y Arabico" (p. 12). The Portuguese naval commander Afonso de Albuquerque had conquered Malacca by 1511, a few decades after Arabic merchants introduced Islam there. This provided a base to quickly establish Portuguese influence over the islands of the region. "Few narratives are written with so much judgment and elegance ... One of the most important works for the history of the Philippine islands ... The book also contains matter relating to Sir Francis Drake and American voyages, and to the history of Spanish and Portuguese exploration in the Indies" (Cox). "For the compilation of this work, the author had the command of all authentic manuscript relations, which were either in official custody, or in private hands, besides the testimony of such persons then living as had been eyewitnesses to any part of what he delivers" (Griffin).

With the engraved armorial bookplate of Jeremiah Hill (ca. 1820). Later in the celebrated library of Sir Thomas Phillips (1792–1872), then the library of Philip Robinson. The imprint of the engraved title-page appeared below the thin-rule border at the foot and is usually shaved or (as in the present copy) wholly lost, along with part of the foot border itself but the title-page is otherwise complete and intact. A few leaves have marginal chips repaired at an early date or small worm holes in the head margin unobtrusively repaired, and one has a small hole repaired slightly affecting 4 words of text. A few leaves are slightly browned or show some spots or smudges, but the book is otherwise in good condition. The hinges are worn, with a few small cracks, and the head and foot of the spine slightly damaged, but the binding is otherwise good, with nearly all of the tooling very good. A beautifully bound copy of an essential source for any study of the Moluccas and the Philippines in the early Portuguese (from 1580 also Spanish) colonial period.

Cox I, p. 284; Griffin & Phillips, *Philippine Islands* 23; Medina, *Hisp.-Amer.* 551; Palau 16089; Sabin 1946.



Astrological medicine, covering the theory of critical days as introduced by Galen into the Arabic world



ICCU 002335; Thorndike VII, pp. 122–124; for the author: DSB I, pp. 244–245; cf. Ibn Ezra, *Elections, interrogations, and medical astrology* (2011), pp. 24–25.

77. ARGOLI, Andrea. De diebus criticis et ægrorum decubitu libri duo.

Padua, Paulus Frambottus, 1652. 4°. With ca. 230 letterpress diagrams in text. Contemporary stiff paper wrappers. € 5000

Second edition of Argoli's work on astrological medicine, divided into two "books", the first covering the doctrine of critical days — "The critical days in their Arabic garb had a long life: the doctrine first appears in *Kitab ayyan al-buhran* (On the Critical Days), which is an Arabic translation of Galen's *De diebus decretoriis* by Hunayn Ibn Ishaq al-Ibadi, and continues in the medical works of al-Razi, Haly Abbas, Avicenna, and others" (Ibn Ezra) — and the second provides "prognostica" that allowed an astrologer to tell whether a disease would be curable, long, or chronic, based on observations made by the ancients. Argoli often refers to the works of Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat).

With an occasional line underscored and some lines ticked off in the outer margin. Binding slightly soiled, but otherwise very good. Corners of the first few leaves slightly thumbed, a minor waterstain in the last few leaves, and a minor tear in the title-page; a very good copy, wholly untrimmed.

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

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

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

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

Arif Pacha fought against the Greeks at Athens and at Euboea (1826–1828), and in Syria against Mehmet Ali. In the course of his career carried out missions for the Sultan, who appointed him governor of the province of Silistria in 1861. Light marginal soiling, a few closed tears, corner of portrait torn off, otherwise in good condition. A complete copy of the rare coloured issue.

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



From the Library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy

79. ARMSTRONG, Harold Courtenay. Le Maître de l'Arabie: Ibn Séoud.

Paris, Payot, 1935. 8°. With 5 maps in the text. Original illustrated green wrappers. € 650

First French translation, by Geneviève and Pierre-François Caillé, of Captain Armstrong's 1934 biography of Abdulaziz Ibn Saud (1875–1953), the founder and first monarch of Saudi Arabia, “Lord of Arabia, Ibn Saud”, revised and expanded with a new chapter by the author.

From the library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, with shelfmark label of the royal library to spine. An excellent copy.

Kufic coinage

80. ARRI, Giovanni Antonio. Novas observationes in quosdam numos Abbasidarum aliosque Cuficos sive editos sive anecdotos nec non in duo specula et generatim in vitra literis cuficis aucta.

Turin, ex Regio Typographeo, 1835. Large 4°. With 3 engraved plates (one folding). Contemporary orange wrappers. € 2500

First edition. – Rare numismatic treatise on Abbasid coins and their inscriptions in Kufic script. Separately pre-published from the “Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino”, vol. 39 (1836).

Some duststaining; plates foxed, still a good, wide-margined copy.

Not in Leitzmann.



Peace in the Arab regions: “Confidential–Not For Publication”

81. AS-SAID, Nuri. Arab Independence and Unity. A note on the Arab cause with particular reference to Palestine and suggestions for a permanent settlement to which are attached texts of all the relevant documents.

Baghdad, printed at the Government Press, 1943. Large 8°. Original blue printed cloth. € 7500

A rare entreaty, marked “Confidential – Not For Publication” above the title, in which General Nuri Pasha Al-Said (1888–1958) calls for the unification of Syria, Lebanon, Palestina and Trans-Jordan and the subsequent creation of an Arab League (involving Iraq). He argues

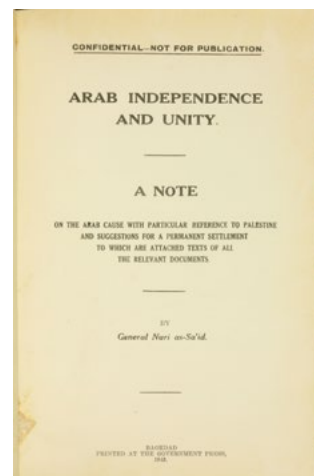
that such changes would help resolve the violence in Palestine, fulfil the broken promises of British and French governments in WWI and eventually lead to peace in the Arab regions.

At the time of publication, Iraq was under British occupation and the government was facing increasing pressure from the population for its pro-British stance, with Nuri – as Prime Minister – particularly under fire. In the present ‘note’ he outlines his vision for the future of Iraq and the historical region of Syria after the end of the British and French Mandates. It was almost certainly directed at British officials and focuses primarily on the situation in Palestine. Nuri was clearly concerned by what he saw as growing English and American identification with Zionism and the potentially explosive reaction across the Middle East to the postulated Jewish army in Palestine. Among other things, he advocates the integration of the Palestinian Arabs into a unified Arab State as a means of providing them with greater security; a development that, he posits, would diffuse some of the anxieties and enmities that fuelled the Arab revolt of 1936–39.

Extremities slightly worn and corners bumped, otherwise very good. Endpapers slightly browned, some foxing to inserted appendix, otherwise clean and fresh. Pages 72–74 coming loose at bottom but holding firmly at top. Rare in commerce with just one copy in auction records. COPAC and WorldCat locate five holdings in the UK, at King’s College London, Durham, Oxford, York, and the LSE.

Provenance: from the library of Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, 1st Earl Wavell (1883–1950), without any markings.

OCLC 3880969.



Rare study describing a celestial globe with Cufic lettering

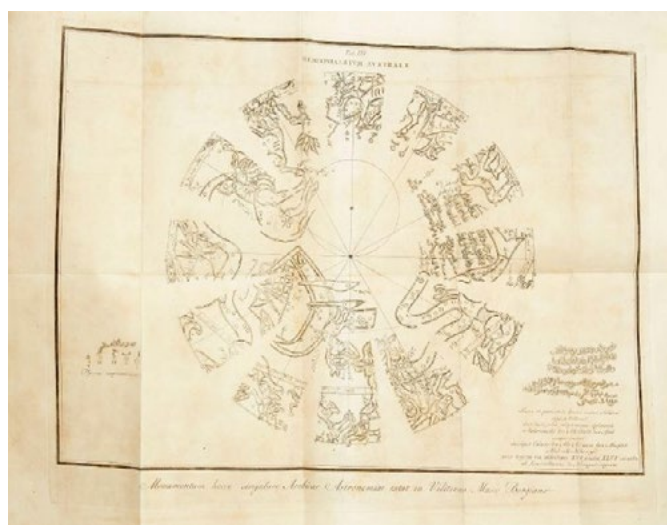
82. ASSEMANI, Simone. Globus caelestis Cufico-Arabicus Veliterni Musei Borgiani [...] illustratus. Praemissa ejusdem De Arabum astronomia dissertatione et adjectis duabus epistolis Cl. Josephi Toaldi.

Padua, typis Seminarii, 1790. Small 2° (21.5 × 29.5 cm). With 3 large folding engraved plates. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and marbled covers. € 28 000

Only edition of this rare study describing a celestial globe with Cufic lettering in the Borgia Museum at Velletri. The book also contains a dissertation on the astronomy of the Arabs, with Arabic excerpts from the works of Ahmed al-Farghani (Alfraganus; cf. GAL I, 221), one of the most famous mediaeval Muslim astronomers. Assemani (1752–1821), a great-nephew of Joseph Assemani, the cataloguer of the oriental manuscripts in the Vatican library, is best known for his catalogue of the manuscripts and Cufic coins in the Naniana in Venice (cf. Fück 125).

Calf somewhat worn at spine-ends and hinges. Old library shelfmark label pasted on inside of upper cover. A fine copy.

Brunet VI, 8185. DG 7.9265. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe*, no. 13 (with full-page illustration).



Three rare studies falling within “the rarely-entered territory of Muslim archaeology”

83. (ASSEMANI, Simone). Spiegazione di due rarissime medaglie cufiche della famiglia degli Ommiadi appartenenti al Museo Majnoni in Milano.

Milan, Giulio Ferrario, 1818. 2° (244 × 341 mm). With 2 engravings (one in the text, one on the title).

With:

(2) (SCHIEPATI, Giuseppe / Assemani, Simone). Descrizione di alcune monete cufiche del Museo di Stefano de Mainoni.

Milan, Paolo Emilio Giusti, 1820. With 3 engraved plates.

(3) **REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]**. Lettre à M. le baron Silvestre de Sacy sur la collection des monuments orientaux de [...] comte de Blacas.

Paris, Firmin Didot, 1820.

Original pink printed wrappers. 8°. All three within contemporary green boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 3500

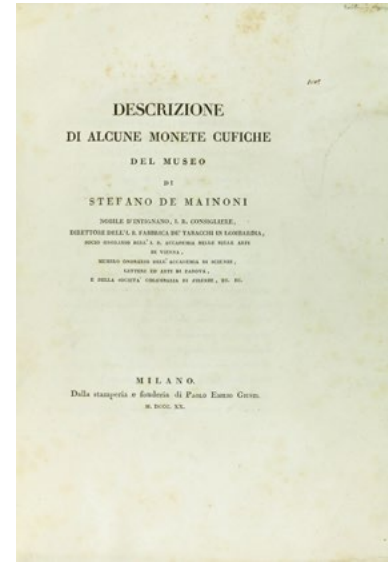
Collection of three rare studies falling within “the rarely-entered territory of Muslim archaeology” (cf. Fück, p. 153), comprising the two final works of Simone Assemani and the first publication of Joseph Toussaint Reinaud.

In 1818, the orientalist Assemani, well known as an authority on Kufic coins through his “Museo Cufico Naniano” (1787) and, more recently, his treatise “Sopra le Monete Arabe effigiate” (1809), published his “Spiegazione”, a discussion of two rare Cufic coins in Stefano de Majnoni’s collection. Subsequently, Majnoni called on Assemani to identify several additional coins and in 1820 requested him to check a catalogue of his collection compiled by Giuseppe Schiepati. When Schiepati published the second work here included, “Descrizione di alcune monete cufiche”, it was found to contain many unacknowledged contributions by Assemani, as well as extracts from his “Museo Cufico Naniano”. Also, Schiepati’s historical comments relied on, and indeed summarized, C. O. Castiglioni’s “Monete Cufiche dell’ I. R. Museo di Milano” (1819). A controversy arose, in the course of which Schiepati was accused of plagiarism – a matter exacerbated by the fact that Assemani had died in early 1821.

The third work in the volume is a slim octavo brochure, composed by Reinaud as a letter to his teacher Silvestre de Sacy reporting on the Islamic collection of the French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre de Blacas (1771–1839). Eight years later Reinaud would publish his famous, lavishly produced two-volume catalogue “Description des monumens musulmans du cabinet de M. le duc de Blacas”, which made his name.

Occasional insignificant browning; Reinaud’s work untrimmed, the folio works printed on large paper retaining very wide margins. From the library of Jean-Baptiste Alexandre Billard de Saint-Laumer (1814–92) with his collection drystamp to title-page of “Descrizione”; the three plates interleaved with smaller sheets bearing numbered annotations, likely in his hand.

(1): *Leitzmann 5. Achat 11216. OCLC 84477158.* – (2): *Leitzmann 124. Brunet V, 199. Graesse VI, 301; I, 240. OCLC 52651290.* – (3): *Leitzmann 114. OCLC 229903535.*



Portuguese discoveries in the East

84. ASSOCIAÇÃO MARITIMA E COLONIAL. Annaes maritimos e coloniaes.

Lisboa, na Imprensa Nacional, 1840–1846. 8°. 10 parts (6 series) bound in 7 volumes. With numerous lithographic plates (many folding, some coloured). Bound in uniform modern faux-vellum boards with giltstamped spine labels. € 8500

Extremely rare: the complete run of this highly interesting periodical published by Portugal’s Colonial Maritime Association. Created by Royal Charter in November 1839, the Association was a product of the 1836 “Setembrismo” Revolution. Headed by a group of naval officers, it was supposed to investigate the state of overseas possessions and the causes of the rapid decline of the merchant navy, to highlight the need for naval training, and to investigate new commercial relations.

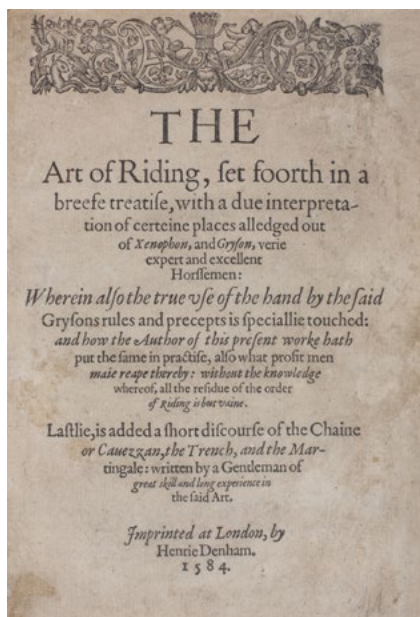
The “Annaes”, the Association’s house journal, concentrates on the history of Portuguese discoveries in the East, but also voyages to North America, and offers several previously unpublished documents concerning the Portuguese presence in overseas regions, including Portuguese navigators’ reports to monarchs. A separate section discusses pearl fishing on the “costa d’Arabia, especialmente na ilha Baharem” (Bahrein, vol. 2, p. 313f.), while the loss of Ormuz is treated in an investigation into the decline of Portuguese possessions in Asia (p. 60). The narrative of a land journey from India to Portugal in 1565 (vol. 5, p. 214ff.), here published for the first time, also mentions the Fortress of Ormuz, which had given the Portuguese full control of the trade between India and Europe passing through the Arabian Gulf since Afonso de Albuquerque’s conquest of the island in the early 16th century. In 1622, an Anglo-Persian force wrested the garrison from Portugal, thus opening up the Gulf trade with England.

Some occasional light browning and foxing, but generally in fine condition.

Inocencio I, 72. S. C. Matos / L. A. Santos, “A marinha e a cultura histórica em Portugal: entre tradicao e modernidade (séculos XIX e XX)”, in: Revista de História das Ideias 29 (2008), pp. 431–468. OCLC 793728514.



Rare classic of Elizabethan horsemanship



85. ASTLEY, John. The art of riding, set foorth in a breefe treatise, with a due interpretation out of certeine places alledged out of Xenophon, and Gryson ...

London, Henry Denham, 1584. 4°. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1890) by Riviere & son; rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 28 000

Rare first (and only early) edition of one of the earliest English treatises on horsemanship, by John Astley (ca. 1507–1596), derived in part from Xenophon, Federico Grisone and other authors, and in part from Astley's own experience. Though sometimes described as an English translation of Xenophon's treatise (in English called *On horsemanship*), Astley's own contributions make it more than that. While nearly all early works on horsemanship seem harsh today and some even sadistic, Astley (like Xenophon) favoured persuasion over brutality.

With the first three leaves somewhat browned and their upper outside corners skilfully and unobtrusively restored, slightly affecting the corner of one headpiece and a few letters of the text, and a tear in the fourth leaf restored without loss, but otherwise in good condition, with only an occasional minor blemish. A rare classic of horsemanship deserving pride of place in any collection on the subject.

Dejager, Great books on horsemanship (2014), 38; Huth, p. 11; Podeschi 12; STC 884 (8 complete & 2 incomplete copies).

24 hand-coloured equestrian plates

86. AUBRY, Charles. Histoire pittoresque de l'équitation ancienne et moderne.

Paris, Motte, 1833–1834. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2° (55 × 40 cm). With engraved title-page printed in red and black, list of plates, 24 hand-coloured lithographs. Contemporary French red half roan with his stamp at the spine foot, flat spine lettered and tooled in gilt, marbled boards and endpapers (MESLANT). € 18 000

First edition: the hand-coloured copy of the Duke of Orleans, and in a signed binding by Meslant, celebrated court binder of the Empire period. The Duke is listed as a co-publisher on the engraved title.

Some spotting in text leaves, one plate with old repair in the bottom margin, others repaired in the inside margin, some plates light and evenly yellowed. Extremities rubbed, corners scuffed with some surface loss. Provenance: Ferdinand Phillipe, Duke of Orleans (1810–1842; title-stamp of his military library).

Huth 121.



First edition of Audubon's extraordinary coloured plates of quadrupeds

87. AUDUBON, John James. The viviparous quadrupeds of North America.

New York, John James Audubon, 1845–1848. 3 volumes. Large 1° (70 × 55 cm). With 150 striking coloured plates, all lithographed on stone, printed and coloured by J.T. Bowen of Philadelphia, after drawings by after John James and John Woodhouse Audubon, and the backgrounds after Victor Audubon. Each volume also with a title-page and a list of contents. Late 19th-century black morocco. € 650 000

First edition of the extraordinary coloured plates of quadrupeds by the well-known French-American naturalist and painter John James Audubon (1785–1851), who, for this publication,





worked together with his sons John Woodhouse and Victor Audubon. The plates are considered the finest animal prints published in America to this day. Unlike the *Birds of America*, it was produced entirely in the United States, making it the “largest successful color plate book project of 19th-century America” (Reese).

After the publication of his highly acclaimed *Birds of America*, Audubon settled on the Hudson River and began working on the present series to document the animal life of North America. The plates were first published in 30 parts of 5 plates each and three separately published accompanying text volumes, written by John Bachman, appeared between 1846–1854. A second edition was published in 1856, but “the first edition is by far the best” (Sabin).

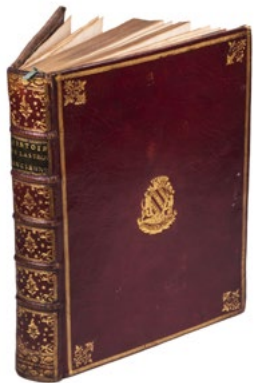
Title-pages with some small scuff marks, a few plates with minor unobtrusively repaired tears along the edges. Binding skilfully restored. Complete set, with most plates in fine condition.

Buchanan, pp. 147–154; *Nissen*, ZBI 162; *Reese* 36; *Sabin* 2367.

Important history of ancient astronomy, with chapters on Egyptian, Chaldean and Persian astronomy

88. BAILLY, Jean-Sylvain. *Histoire de l’astronomie ancienne, depuis son origine jusqu’à l’établissement de l’École d’Alexandrie.*

Paris, Debure brothers, 1775. 4°. With 3 numbered folding engraved plates. Beautifully bound in contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, each board with coat of arms of Simon-Pierre Merard de Saint-Just in the centre, marbled endpapers. In modern slipcase covered with marbled paper. € 25 000



First edition of a history of astronomy from prehistoric times to the Alexandrian school in the third century BC, by Jean-Sylvain Bailly. It covers not only European and biblical sources but also the cosmographical concepts of Chinese, Egyptian, Persian and Chaldean astronomers. Some of the surviving artefacts that provided a basis for his studies are illustrated in the plates, which are designed to fold out so that one can view them while paging through the text.

This copy was originally owned by and bound for Bailly’s most important contemporary biographer, his friend Simon-Pierre Méraud de Saint-Just, who published *Eloge historique de Jean-Sylvain Bailly* (1794). His arms appear on the binding. In very good condition, with only a few minor spots. The binding also very good, only slightly worn around the corners and hinges. An important work on ancient astronomy, beautifully bound for the author’s biographer.

DSB I, pp. 400–402; *Houzeau & Lancaster* 22; *Smith*, “Jean-Sylvain Bailly; astronomer, mystic, revolutionary”, in: *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s. 44 (1954), pp. 427–538.

First printed record of Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Dubai

89. BALBI, Gasparo. *Viaggio dell’Indie Orientali.*

Venice, Camillo Borgominieri, 1590. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page and navigational diagram on l. 144. 19th-century polished tan calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 150 000

First edition of an important travelogue by the Venetian state jeweller and gem merchant Gasparo Balbi, detailing his nine-year voyage from Venice to the Far East between 1579 and 1588, and a work of special historical interest for its eyewitness information about the Arabian peninsula in this early period. In the *Viaggio dell’Indie Orientali* Balbi was “the first writer to record the place names between al-Qatif and Oman that are still in use today” (King, p. 74). His “interest in the area lay in the pearls that came from the oyster beds of which the most extensive are those in the waters around al-Bahrain,

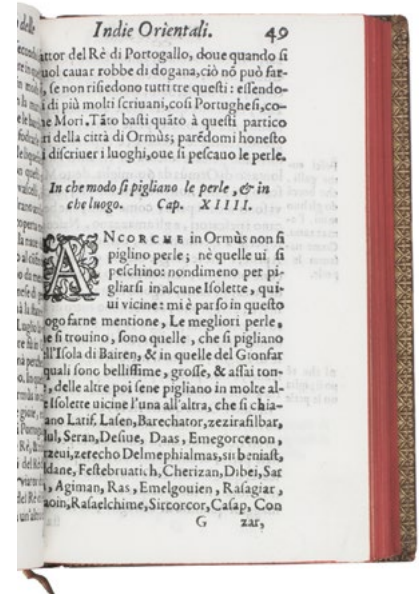


those off the Qatar peninsula and especially those in the western waters of Abu Dhabi. Either taking his information first-hand from a local individual or using a navigator's list, Balbi recorded his place-names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman" (King, p. 248). According to B. J. Slot, "practically none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century" (p. 36). The present work is also of the highest significance for including "the first European record of the Bani Yas tribe" (UAE Yearbook 2006, p. 20), the largest and most important tribe of the Arabian Peninsula, from which emerged both the Al Nahyan and the Al Maktoum dynasties, today's ruling families of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Balbi travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. He knew "the waters off the Abu Dhabi coast as the Sea of Qatar and mentions the following places now in UAE territory: Daas (Das), Emegorcenon (Qarnein), Anzevi (Azannah), Zerecho (Zirkuh), Delmephialmas (Dalma), Sirbeniast (Sir Bani Yas), Aldane (Dhanna), Cherizan (identified as Khor Qirqishan, just off Abu Dhabi island), Dibeï (Dubai), Sarba (Sharjah), Agimen (Ajman), Emegivien (Un al-Qaiwain), Rasalchime (Ra's al Khaimah), Sircorcor (Khor al-Khuwair), Debe (Dibba), Chorf (Khor Fakkan) and Chelb (Kalba)" (King, UAE: A New Perspective, 74).

Binding slight rubbed, primarily along the extremities. Narrow head margin, repair in leaf 25, otherwise remarkably well preserved.

Houzeago, to 1800, B7; G. King, "Delmephialmas and Sircorcor: Gasparo Balbi, Dalmà, Julfâr and a problem of transliteration," in: Arabian archeology and epigraphy XVII (2006), pp. 248–252; Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602–1784; G. King, "The coming of Islam and the Islamic period in the UAE," in UAE: a new perspective I, pp. 68–97; United Arab Emirates yearbook 2006, p. 20.



Influential medical and chemical theories based on Avicenna and Galen



90. BARCHUSEN, Johann Conrad. De medicinae origine et progressu dissertationes.

Utrecht, Gijsbert Paddenburg, Willem Croon, 1723. 4°. With title-page printed in red and black, a few woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 3500

Completely revised edition of a collection of 26 texts on the history of medical and chemical theories by an expert on medicine and chemistry, Johann Conrad Barchusen (1666–1723). Barchusen bases his theories on various other specialists. For example, he uses Avicenna's theory, refers to Hippocrates on various occasions and even devotes an entire chapter (and multiple references) to Galen.

Binding rubbed; the gold in the tooling on the spine partly gone; some browning and foxing throughout; a few wormholes in the margins of the last leaves. Good copy.

[16], 680 pp. Blake, p. 99; Ferguson, Bib. Chem I, p. 72; DSB I, pp. 450–451.

Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf

91. BARROS, João de. Decada primeira (–terceira) da Asia.

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez for Antonio Gonsalvez, 1628. Large 4°. 3 vols. Title vignettes (royal arms of Portugal). Without the folding plan present in some copies. Uniform contemporary limp vellum with Iberian handwritten spine titles and traces of ties. All edges red. € 12 500

Second edition of the first three "Decades" on Portugal's Middle Eastern enterprises, all that was published during the lifetime of the author (a fourth volume was produced posthumously in 1615, and the set was continued by other hands). "This is considered by Du Fresnoy as being a good edition of the three first decades" (Clarke, The Progress of Maritime Discovery, p. 132).



Books 2 and 3 of the “Decada Segunda” (fols. 21 ff.) offer a detailed narrative of Afonso de Albuquerque’s expedition to the Arabian Gulf and his conquest of Ormuz in 1507; the island remained under Portuguese occupation from 1515 to 1622. As vassals of the Portuguese state, the Kingdom of Ormuz jointly participated in the 1521 invasion of Bahrain that ended Jabrid rule of the Arabian archipelago. From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban (their engraved armorial bookplate on the pastedowns); old shelfmark on flyleaves. Occasional slight browning, but a very good set.

Palau L.181b. Howwego I, B34, p. 91. Arouca B 56–58. Löwendahl, Sino-Western Cultural Relations I, p. 42, no. 75. OCLC 4507939. Cf. Macro 474.

Renowned Portuguese voyages of discovery 1419–1539 (large paper copy)

92. BARROS, João de. De doorlugtige scheeps-togten der Portugysen na Oost-Indiën, mitsgaders de voornaamste gedeeltens van Africa en de Roode-Zee met alle daar omtrent gelegene eylanden, ... Alles onlangs uyt het Portugys in ‘t Nederlands getrouwelijk vertaalt, ... Nu aldereerst dusdanig in twee stukken afgescheyden in ‘t ligt gebracht.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, [ca. 1711]. 2 volumes. 1^o. With 2 engraved title-pages, engraved dedication, 22 engraved maps (2 double-page, and 20 half-page on 10 leaves), and 60 engravings in text. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, boards with a large blind-tooled centrepiece with the initials H.B. € 8500

Large paper copy of the so-called “folio-edition” of the Dutch translation of Barros’s accounts of 20 Portuguese voyages to the East Indies, Africa, China, the Arabian Gulf, the Red Sea and India, with many excellent maps and views. The voyages are arranged chronologically from 1419 (the discovery of Cape Non and Bojador and explorations along the African coast to the Cape of Good Hope and the neighbouring islands) to 1539. It includes Vasco da Gama’s first voyage to India in 1497, Niccolo de Conti’s voyages through the Islamic World, two different voyages to the East Indies by Pedro Alvarez Cabral in 1500 and Joa da Nova in 1501, voyages to the East Indies by Francisco d’Almeida, Pedro da Nhaya and Tristao da Cunha in 1505–1506, Fernando Perez de Andrade’s voyage from Malacca to the Gulf of Bengal and the coast of China in 1516, the extraordinary voyages and noble exploits, by land and sea, of Diego Lopes de Sequeira for the promotion of Portuguese rule and free trade in the East Indies in 1518, and numerous voyages and heroic exploits of Nuno da Cunha from 1528 to his death in 1539.

While all copies seem to be described as “folio” the present copy is in fact a 1^o (full-sheet leaves), except for some title-pages and preliminary matter. Since copies were available on normal paper (80 guilders) and on large paper (100 guilders; Hoftijzer, p. 43), it seems very likely the present set is the large paper issue.

With bookplates. One of the engravings in the text apparently showed the incorrect image and the corrected one has been pasted over it as a cancel. In very good condition. Bindings slightly rubbed and soiled.

Muller, America 1887 & 1888; STCN (6 copies with both volumes); Tiele, Bibl. 6 (noting copies printed on large paper), cf. Sabin 3; for Van der Aa: P.G. Hoftijzer, Pieter van der Aa (1659–1733), Leids drukker en boekverkoper (1999).



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



93. BARTHOLOMEW, John. Middle East with boundaries, roads and railways.

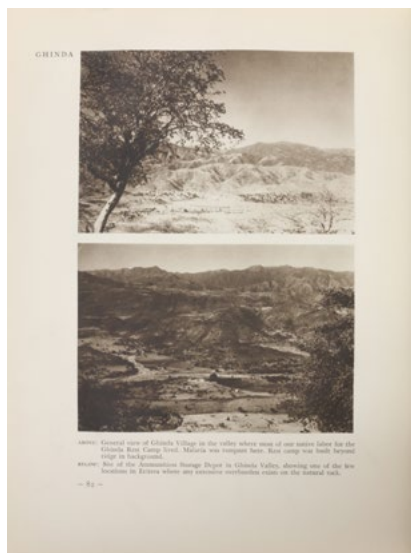
Edinburgh, John Bartholomew & Son, 1962. 8^o. Large folding map (77 × 101 cm) on a scale of 1:4,000,000, linen backed. With relief shown by contours, hachures and gradient tints and depths shown by soundings. Folded, with title-wrapper. € 850

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.

A tiny tear at the head of one fold, but otherwise in very good condition.

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

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Middle East during WWII



94. (BAYARD, Robert Pilling). Middle East War Projects of Johnson, Drake & Piper, Inc. for the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army 1942–1943.

New York, privately printed (by William E. Edge's sons), 1943. 2° (258 × 334 mm). With plates, a map and a printed photo frontispiece. Publisher's original illustrated red cloth. € 1500

Only edition. – A record of the construction work performed by Johnson, Drake & Pier, Inc., in the Middle East for the U.S. Army's Corps of Engineers as a part of the war effort in the Northern African and Middle Eastern theatre. Projects included work in Massawa, Ghinda and Asmara (Eritrea), in the Nile Delta near Cairo, as well as in the Sudan and Kenya. A general repair depot was built in Palestine, and an "Arabian Project" involved constructing living quarters, water supply, and fuel storage facilities along the South Arabian air route from Aden to the easternmost point of the Arabian Peninsula (the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, who supplied water, boats, camels, food, and labour, insisted on payment in Maria Theresa thalers, and the heavy silver coins were flown in from Ethiopia in great quantities).

Slight buckling at top edge to some pages, but a well-preserved copy.

OCLC 3271540. NUC 282, 562.

The most illustrious of all celestial atlases

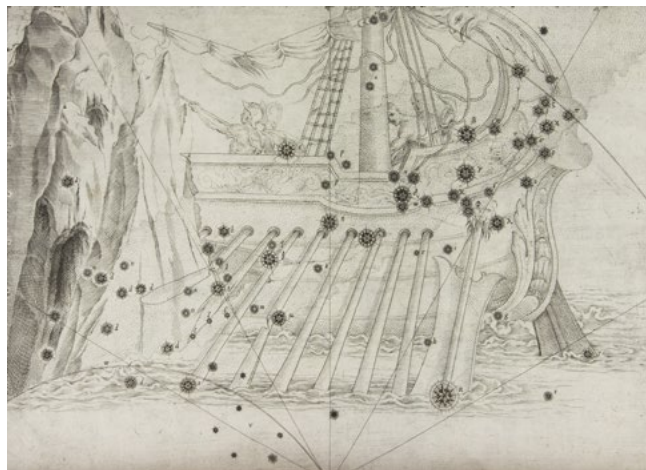
95. BAYER, Johannes. Uranometria, omnium asterismorum continens schemata, nova methodo delineata, aereis laminis expressa.

Ulm, Johannes Görlin, 1639. 2° (31.5 × 41 cm). With engraved architectural title-page and 51 full-page engraved star charts (with constellations) by Alexander Mair. Contemporary vellum. € 28 000

Famous first accurate celestial atlas by Johann Bayer (Rain 1572–Augsburg 1625), originally published at Augsburg in 1603, just before the invention of the first practical telescopes. It was the first of its kind and the first atlas to cover the entire celestial sphere. It represented a tremendous leap forward both aesthetically and for its astronomical content, opening a new age in the history of astronomy, and became the standard for all later celestial atlases. The beautiful engravings, together charting more than 2000 stars, were made by Alexander Mair (ca. 1562–ca. 1617).

With bookplate of M.A. Colson and manuscript owner's entry facing title-page. With some slight staining on binding; plates bear traces of former center folds. Fine copy of an astronomical milestone.

Brown, Astronomical atlases, pp. 19–25; DSB I, pp. 530–531; Warner, The sky explored, pp. 18–19, no. 1a; Zinner, Astron. Instrumente, p. 172.



*112 photographs of Cairo and Egypt
by two of the most distinguished photographers of the Muslim world*

96. BÉCHARD, Henri and Pascal SEBAH. [Binding title:] *Egypten.*

[Cairo & Istanbul, ca. 1870–1880]. 3 oblong photo albums (31 × 45 cm), containing 112 stunning photographs of Egypt (mostly measuring: 20.5 × 26.5 cm, some slightly smaller: 20 × 25 cm and some slightly larger: 26.5 × 21 cm), all mounted paperboard leaves measuring 30 × 42 cm. 49 photos are signed, in the negatives, by Béchard, 35 by Sebah and 28 are unsigned, and several have numbers and titles as well. The photographs in each volume are numbered in a later hand on the leaves (48, “19” [=21], 43). Near contemporary gold-tooled black half morocco; kept in matching half morocco boxes. € 95 000

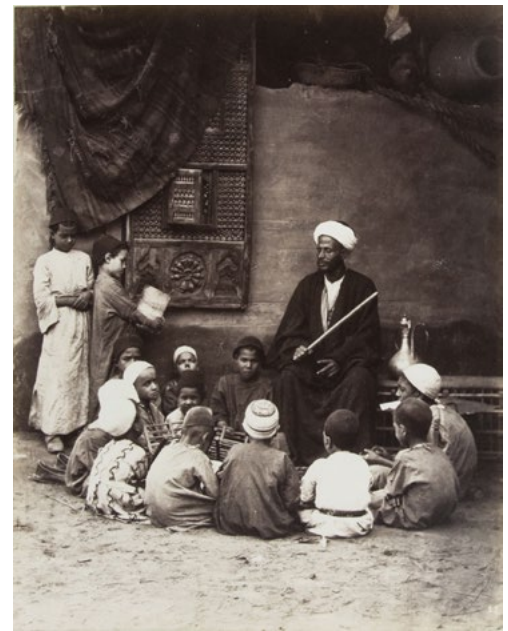
An extensive set of stunning photographs of Egypt by two of the most distinguished photographers of the Islamic world: Henri Béchard and Pascal Sebah. The collection is very well preserved and unusual in its scope. The volumes are thematically divided: the first album shows Cairo and daily life in the city, the second shows antiquities outside the city (pyramids, temples, funeral chambers, hieroglyphics etc.), and the third shows cities other than Cairo, e.g. Karnak, Louqsor, Bal el Molouk, Thebes, Edfou, Assouan, etc., along with ruins and other sites from those places. The photographs therefore not only show us the famous views and antiquities, but also give an acute portrayal of Egypt as a country and its everyday life at the time, which is not common in the usual touristic photo albums.

Henri Béchard (active 1870–1880) was awarded the Gold medal at the Universal Exposition in 1878. His studio was in the Ezbekiyeh Gardens, Cairo. “His work is distinguished by the superb quality of his prints and the generally spectacular presentation of even the most common sites, such as the pyramids. His studies of people and costumes are even more interesting and point to a very personal involvement of the photographer in the life and customs of the country. His cityscapes and urban scenes were mostly taken from unusual angles in an attempt to cope with the narrow and confined spaces” (Perez).

Pascal Sebah (1823–1886) was a leading photographer based in Constantinople, who catered to the Western European interest in the exotic “Orient” and the growing numbers of tourists visiting the Islamic world who wished to take home images of the city, ancient ruins in the surrounding area, portraits, and local people in traditional costumes. “Sebah rose to prominence because of his well-organized compositions, careful lighting, effective posing, attractive models, great attention to detail, and for the excellent print quality” (Saretzky).

Only an occasional speck on the album leaves, otherwise a fine copy, with the photographs of a very high quality. The bindings also fine, only the boxes have some very minor wear along the extremities.

Cf. N. Perez, Focus East (1988); G. Saretzky, History of photography (online).



60 photographs by Bechard of Egyptians and Nubians

97. BÉCHARD, Henri Égypte et Nubie.

[ca. 1880]. 60 photographs on albumen paper, measuring 28 × 22 cm each, signed and captioned in the plate, numbered 1 through 68. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and title “Égypte & Nubie”, initialed “B.C.D.” on first plate. € 45 000

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



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

The astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turk

98. BECK, Matthias Friedrich. [At-Taqwim sana 609] sive Ephemerides Persarum per totum annum, juxta epochas celebriores orientis, Alexandream, Christi, Diocletiani, Hegirae [...].

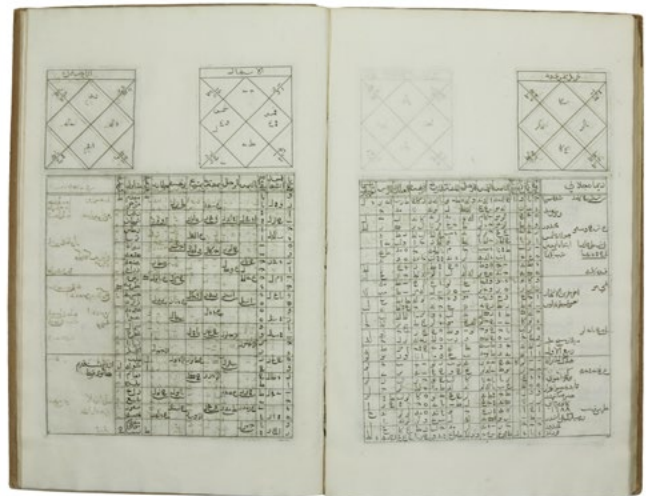
Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer for Lorenz Kroniger and the heirs of Gottlieb Göbel, 1695–1696. 2° (213 × 330 mm). With an engraved headpiece, (27) pp. of engraved astrological charts, 4 engravings in the text. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary unsophisticated boards. € 9500

Only edition of this rare treatise on the astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks. Once “said to be the first book printed with Persian characters” (Anderson, The library of the late George H. Hart of New York City, Part II [1922], no. 471), it remains an impressive achievement, even if the oriental languages are here in fact rendered in Hebrew letters, while the Persian specimens are engraved.

The Swabian theologian Beck (1649–1701) studied history and oriental literature at Jena, soon surpassing his teachers. “The principal object of his studies always remained the oriental languages; and his great knowledge of Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Syriac, Ethiopian, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish gained him such renown that he even drew a pension from the Prussian crown for them” (ADB II, 218).

First and last leaf somewhat browned, otherwise very clean. Stamp “Eigentum der Stadt Augsburg” to title-page.

VD 17, 39:125183T. Caillet 901. Lalande p. 330. Gardner II, 102.



Rare dissertation on the cultivation of aloe, with references to Arabia and America

99. BEIER, Gottfried and Johann Arnold FRIDERICI. Aloen publicae florum cultorum censurae.

Jena, Johann Werther, [1670]. Small 4° (19.5 × 15 cm). Modern half vellum. € 4500

Rare dissertation on the cultivation of the aloe plant by Gottfried Beier, with Johann Arnold Friderici (1637–1672), professor of medicine and botany at the University of Jena, as praeses. “The work provides an account of the origins in Arabia and Indian Ocean regions, the varieties, the nature of its extracts and their uses. The greater part deals with the plant’s cultivation and the climate necessary for it to thrive, and includes a number of references to a variety cultivated in the Americas (i.e., Agave)” (Landis).

Gottfried Beier (fl. 1669–1674) would act as praeses himself a few years later for dissertations by A. Werner (1673) and D. Valder (1674).

Title-page very slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition.

Alden & Landis 670/83; BMC NH, p. 124; D.C. Landis, Drugs from the colonies: the new American medicine chest (online); Krivatsy 4380 (cf. 1049–1050); VD17 39:142078N; Wellcome II, p. 132.



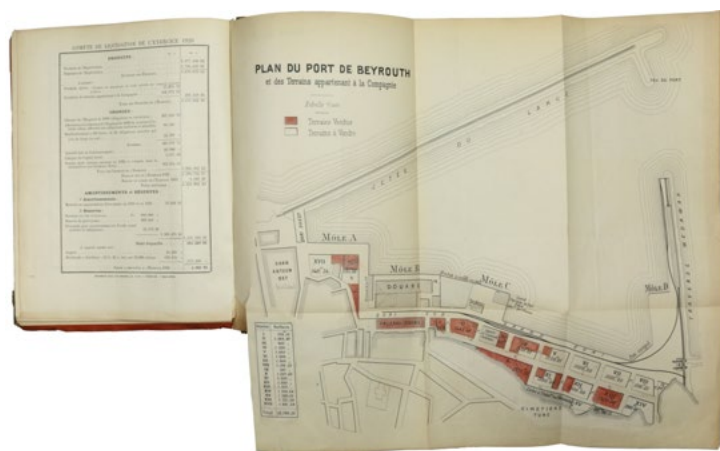
The Port of Beirut, linking East and West

100. [BEIRUT PORT]. Compagnie Impériale Ottomane du Port, des Quais et Entrepôts de Beyrouth. Assemblée Générale Ordinaire et Extraordinaire [...]. Rapport du Conseil d'Administration. Rapport des Commissaires des Comptes. Résolutions de l'Assemblée.

Paris, Imprimerie et librairie centrales des chemins de fer, 1889–1922. Large 4°. All 31 issues, preserving the original printed wrappers. With 2 folding plans. Bound in 1920s green half calf over marbled boards. € 8500

Rare collection of the annual reports published by the administrative board of the Beirut Port holding company: the complete stretch from 1889 (when work on the harbor began) to 1922.

Even since the 1860s, the old harbour of Beirut, 150 by 100 metres in length and a mere two metres deep, was rapidly becoming too small for the ever-expanding volume of traffic. In 1887 a consortium was formed of the Compagnie Impériale Ottomane de la Route Beyrouth à Damas, the Ottoman Bank, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes. Reincorporated as the Paris-based “Compagnie Impériale Ottomane du Port, des Quais et Entrepôts de Beyrouth”, they obtained a concession from the Porte in 1888, and construction was completed in 1895. “The new harbor, located further to the east, provided deeper anchorage (two to six meters) next to an 800-meter-long pier running almost parallel to the coast and protected by a breakwater 350 meters long. The dock area covered twenty-one hectares, with vast warehouses whose metal cladding had been designed by Gustave Eiffel” (Kassir, p. 119).



Located at the intersection of Europe, Asia and Africa, Beirut quickly became one of the principal ports between Europe and the Near East. The first seven reports, covering the building phase, from 1889 to 1894, are printed as lithographs; from 1895 onwards they are letterpress, providing a full account of assets and liabilities, profits and losses, and resolutions adopted by the board, accompanied by extensive sets of tables. The publication was interrupted only in the war years, when the company was temporarily dispossessed, for which time the present volume instead contains a “Historique” and a “Memorandum”, both published as typescripts. The series was resumed in 1921. This collection bound for the “Banque de Syrie et du Liban” with their bookplate on the pastedown. Binding rubbed and chafed, but internally a very well-preserved set.

Cf. Samir Kaffir, Beirut (UCA, 2010).

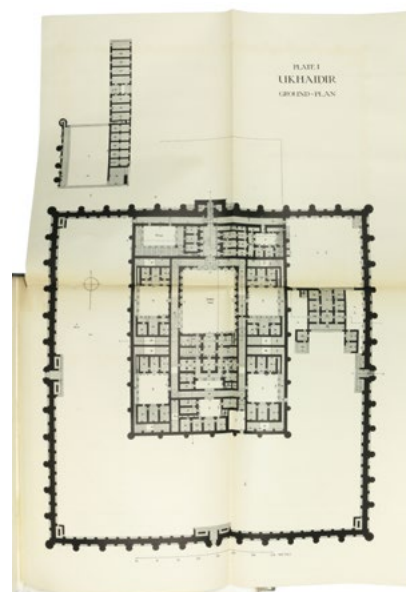
The Abbasid palace of Al-Ukhaidir

101. BELL, Gertrude. Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir. A Study in Early Mohammadan Architecture.

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1914. 2° (265 × 336 mm). With 2 maps, 93 plates and plans (a few folding) as well as illustrations in the text. Gilt modern cloth. Top edge gilt. € 19 500

First edition of this rare study of the Abbasid palace of Al-Ukhaidir, roughly 50 km south of Karbala, Iraq, erected in 775 AD in a unique defensive style. The archaeologist, political officer and administrator Gertrude Bell (1868–1926) became highly influential to British imperial policy-making due to her knowledge and contacts, built up through extensive travels in Greater Syria, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Arabia. Along with T. E. Lawrence, Bell helped support the Hashemite dynasties in what is today Jordan as well as in Iraq.

Small bookplate of Max Salomon at bottom of title-page, an article from The Basrah Times, ca 1920, concerning Ur of the Chaldees, pasted on the reverse. Plate 93 (the final plate) shows overpasted repairs in the margin. A copy in soiled original cloth commanded £11,250 at Sotheby's in 2016.



Essays by Gertrude Bell

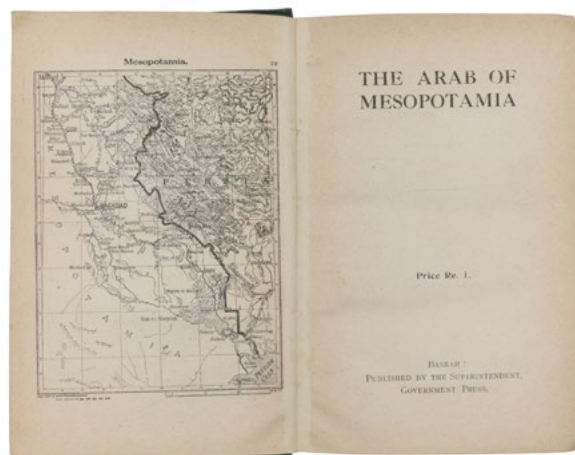
102. [BELL, Gertrude]. The Arab of Mesopotamia.

Basrah, published by the Superintendent Government Press, [1918]. 12°. Original green cloth, gilt lettering to upper cover.

€ 950

In 1918 Gertrude Bell was the local agent of the Arab Bureau in Basrah and contributed many articles to the Arab Bulletin. She is credited with writing the second part of this book, Asiatic Turkey, and at least two articles in the first part are written by her. As a central figure in the establishment of the modern state of Iraq, no European could have been better placed to contribute to this collection of essays. Some of the essays concern the British occupation of parts of Mesopotamia during the First World War, while others are ethnographical, such as the short but fascinating description of the Sabaens.

Mild bubbling to cloth, lean to book-clock, some of the gilt lettering worn away, very good otherwise.



The first book ever printed with the Arabic types of the Typographia Savariana

103. BELLARMINO, Robert, SJ. Doctrina christiana. Nunc primum ex Italico idiomate in Arabicum, iussu S.D.N. Pauli V. Pont. Max. translata.

(Rome, Stefano Paolini f. Typographia Savariana, 1613). 8°. With woodcut arms of the Pope on first and engraved arms of Savary de Brèves on final leaf of prelims. Contemporary blindstamped brown full calf with ornamental central and cornerpiece decorations. Marbled endpapers. € 15 000



The first book ever printed with the fine Arabic types of the Typographia Savariana: the first Arabic edition of Robert Bellarmino's catechism, an abridgment of his "Dichiarazione piu copiosa della dottrina christiana" (1598). Translated by the Maronites Vittorio Scialac and Gabriel Sionita.

The present copy does not contain the Latin text at all, hence it has only 88 unnumbered pages of text instead of the 171 numbered pages usually cited. This catechism and the Arabic-Latin Psalter produced the following year would remain the only works to leave the Typographia Savariana; the types have survived and are now in the archives of the Imprimerie Nationale in Paris.

Stains and traces of moisture. Old shelfmark labels to spine, cover and final flyleaf; bookplate of the Dutch Jesuit Seminary on final pastedown. Contemporary handwritten notes to endpaper. Rare; only two copies in auction records (the last in 1999).

Schnurrer 242. Smitskamp, PO 181. De Backer/Sommervogel I, 1188f. OCLC 491559247.

*Bellarmino's Arabic catechism
with the rare Arabic instructions for confession and communion*

104. BELLARMINO, Roberto. Dichiarazione piú copiosa della dottrina Cristiana ..

Rome, [Propaganda Fide], 1770.

With: (2) **BORGIA, Stefano.** Irsad li-ajl al-i'tiraf wa-tanawul al-qurban, ... [= Instructions for confession and communion]

[Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1770?]. Both works are set entirely in Arabic type. 2 works in 1 volume. 8° (18 × 12 cm). Grey laid paper wrappers (ca. 1823). € 5500

Ad 1: Third Arabic edition of the complete text of Bellarmino's immensely popular catechism. The catechism was translated into Arabic for the use of Catholic missionaries.

Ad 2: Rare first and only edition of Stefano Borgia's Arabic instructions for confession and communion. Borgia (1731–1804) was appointed secretary of the Propaganda Fide in 1770, the year they published the third Arabic edition of Bellarmino's catechism. He added the present instructions, apparently intending them to be bound with the catechism.

With two library stamps. Title-page slightly dirty, wrappers slightly damaged, otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed. A major product of the Propaganda Fide's efforts to convert Arabic-speaking people in the 18th century, including the rare instructions for confession and communion.

Ad 1: De Backer & Sommervogel V, col. 1190; WorldCat (5 copies); Schnurrer 303; ad 2: De Backer & Sommervogel V, col. 1190 note; KVK & WorldCat (4 copies); Schnurrer 303 note.



Belon's account of his extensive travels in the Levant, with 44 woodcut illustrations



106. BELON, Pierre. Les observations de plusieurs singularitez et choses memorables, trouvées en Grece, Asie, Judée, Egypte, Arabie et autres pays estranges.

Paris, Guillaume Cavellat (colophon: printed by Benoist Prévost for Gilles Corozet, Guillaume Cavellat), 1555. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With title in woodcut border with Cavellat's device and initials at the foot, each part-title with Cavellat's woodcut device, 1 folding woodcut map (31.5 × 35 cm) showing Mount Sinai, 44 woodcuts in the text (including a portrait of the author by Geoffroy Tory), and numerous fine decorated initials. Overlapping vellum (ca. 1600?).

€ 12 500

Third edition of Belon's Observations, the fruit of his extensive travels in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and Syria from 1546 to 1549. Pierre Belon (ca. 1518–1564), famous for his works on ornithology, was attached as naturalist to the French embassy to the Ottoman Empire, aimed at convincing Suleiman the Magnificent to join forces against Charles V. Unlike many contemporary travel writers, Belon does not elaborate on extraordinary travel adventures, but rather limits himself to detailed observations on mammals, fish, snakes, birds, plants and the manners and customs of the peoples he encountered, only commenting on what he had witnessed himself.

With printed description from a sale catalogue on pastedown, slightly browned, some light waterstains, folding plate mounted. Binding slightly soiled, turn-ins partly detached from boards, spine damaged at the foot, boards slightly bowed. Overall in very good condition.

Adams B-564; Ibrahim-Hilmy, p. 61; Nissen, ZBI 304; Tobler, pp. 72–73; USTC 6761; cf. Arabey 93 (2nd edition); Blackmer 115 (same copy); Hage Chahine 393 (later ed.); for the author: Dictionnaire des orientalistes, pp. 75–76.

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

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

Paris, Gilles Corrozet (colophon: printed by Benoit Prévost), 1555. 7 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With woodcut portrait (apparently of the dedicatee King Henri II), large woodcuts of the skeletons of a man and a bird on pp. 40–41, and 158 woodcuts (157 birds, 1 bat). All coloured by a contemporary hand. Late 19th-century gold-tooled parchment, each board with the coat of arms of Count of Goblet d'Alviella, probably the Belgian lawyer, senator and professor at the University of Brussels, Eugène Félicien Albert, Count Goblet d'Alviella (1846–1925), in a frame of fillets, spine with gold fillets, gilt edges. € 65 000

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

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

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

Anker 9; Brunet I, 762; Nissen, IVB 86; Ronsil 189; Zimmer, p. 52; for the coat of arms on the binding: de Jonghe d'Ardoye (a.o.), Armorial Belge du bibliophile, p. 734.



Belon's account of his extensive travels in the Levant, one of the earliest Plantin editions

108. BELON, Pierre. Les observations de plusieurs singularitez et choses memorables, trouuees en Grece, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie & autres pays estranges.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1555. 8°. With Plantin's early woodcut device on title-page, a double-page woodcut map (31.5 × 35 cm) showing Mount Sinai, and 45 woodcut illustrations in text (including a portrait of the author). 18th-century gold-tooled calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 5800

First Plantin edition of Belon's *Observations*, the fruit of his extensive travels in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and Syria from 1546 to 1549. It is one of the earliest works printed by Christoffel Plantin, published in the year he opened his printing office. Pierre Belon (ca. 1518–1564), famous for his works on ornithology, was attached as naturalist to the French embassy to the Ottoman Empire, aimed at convincing Suleiman the Magnificent to join forces against Charles V and led by Gabriel de Luetz (Luez, Luels) d'Aramont. The envoy sailed for Venice in December 1546 and proceeded to Croatia. Here Luetz continued overland to Adrianople (Edirne), while Belon sailed

for Istanbul by way of Greece, visiting Lemnos, Macedonia, Crete and Kavala en route. He reached Istanbul in August 1547, explored the city and continued to Alexandria, while Luetz accompanied Suleiman to Persia. Belon's journey continued to Cairo, Mount Sinai, Jerusalem, Damascus, Baalbek, Aleppo, and to Turkey again. Unlike many contemporary travel writers, Belon does not elaborate on extraordinary travel adventures, but rather limits himself to detailed observations on mammals, fish, snakes, birds, plants, trees and the manners and customs of the peoples he encountered, only commenting on what he had witnessed himself. The narrative includes valuable observations about Mount Athos, the pyramids and mummies of Egypt, Mount Sinai, Damascus and the Ottoman culture (with an account of the consumption of opium).

With the bookplate of the German collector Kurt Lindner (1906–1987) and with his library stamp below the last leaf of text. A water stain in the first 20 leaves, leaving some wrinkles in the following leaves, but otherwise in very good condition.

Nissen, ZBI 304; USTC 15402; Voet 637A; cf. Atabey 93 (2nd edition); for the author: Dictionnaire des orientalistes, pp. 75–76.



Rare work on falconry and cormorant fishing

109. BELVALLETTE, Alfred. *Traité de fauconnerie et d'autourserie suivi d'une étude sur la pêche au cormoran.*

Évreux, Charles Hérissey, 1903. Large 8° (28.5 × 21.5 cm). With 35 plates and numerous illustrations in text. Modern red half sheepskin, with the original publisher's printed wrappers bound in. € 2750

Rare first and only edition of a work on falconry, followed by a short treatise on cormorant fishing by Alfred Belvallette, "well known in France as a skilful falconer, and he writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject... French falconers apply the term *fauconnerie* only to flights with the long-winged hawks (Peregrine, Merlin, Hobby, and Jerfalcon), flights with the short-winged Goshawk (*autor*) and Sparrow-hawk (*épervier*) coming under the expressive and very convenient term *autourserie*" (Bibl. *accipitraria*). The work partly contains original illustrations, including many photographs of falconers in action, but also copies of Schlegel and others.

With only a couple spots, otherwise in very good condition.

Thiebaud, p. 66; WorldCat (9 copies); cf. Bibl. accipitraria 219.

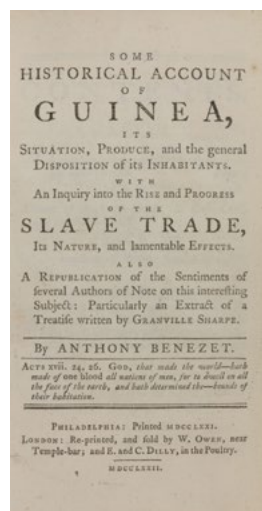


Challenging Pro-Slavery Arguments

110. BENEZET, [Anthony]. *Some Historical Account of Guinea, its Situation, Produce, and the general Disposition of its Inhabitants. With an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave Trade, its Nature, and lamentable Effects.*

London, W. Owen, 1772. 12°. 19th century quarter calf with green vellum corners. € 2500

First printed in Philadelphia the year prior, this title was intended specifically as an "impartial enquiry" to assess the oft-cited pro-slave trade justification that "the slavery of the Negroes took rise from a desire, in the purchasers, to save the lives of such of them as were taken captives in war, who would otherwise have been sacrificed to the implacable revenge of their conquerors". By examining a variety of first-hand accounts of trade and exploration on the African continent, Benezet sets out to fully discredit this assertion. Alongside this, the frank descriptions of African society, government, agricultural and religious practices is designed to give a humanizing portrait of African people in their native land. This is then vehemently contrasted with accounts of the conditions of slavery, the circumstances of transportation and the treatment of enslaved people in the colonies.



Benezet published a series of pamphlets, at his own expense, explicating the horrors of slavery with a view to its abolition, most notably “A Caution and Warning to Great Britain and her Colonies [...]” (1767). Ragatz writes that along with John Wollman, Benezet was one of the “chief early anti-slave trade agitators in the new world [...] Benezet carried on universal propaganda and was in very close touch with British Abolitionists. This work gave young Thomas Clarkson most of the information he used in writing the Cambridge Latin prize which resulted in dedicating his life to the abolition movement”.

Slightly rubbed, preliminary pages a little foxed, with the armorial bookplate of John Molesworth.

Cf. Evans, 11985 (first edition). Ragatz, p. 479. Sabin 4689.

Rare and extensive work on Algeria, spectacularly illustrated with 133 large plates, some in colour

III. BERBRUGGER, Louis Adrien. *Algerie historique, pittoresque et monumentale, ou Recueil de vues, costumes et portraits faits d'après nature dans les provinces d'Alger, Bone, Constantine et Oran.*

Paris, Delahaye (part-titles: printed by Dondey-Dupré), 1843. 5 parts in 3 volumes. Royal 1^o (57 × 42.5 cm). With chromolithographed general title-page, tinted lithographed frontispiece, 2 lithographed maps hand-coloured in outline, and 133 lithographed plates (image size up to 44.5 × 30.5 cm, nearly all non-botanical ones tinted and one with 2 chromolithographed and hand-coloured costume prints) by and after artists including Charles Bour, Eugène Flandin, Félix Emmanuel Henri Philippoteaux and Denis Auguste Marie Raffet. Also with lithographed views (and a few lithographed maps) printed in the tail margins at the ends of many chapters, and 45 white-on-black wood-engravings of coins (each with obverse and reverse) in the text. The 72 botanical illustrations on the last 10 lithographed plates are coloured by hand and highlighted with gum arabic. The non-botanical plates have the publisher's embossed stamp in the foot margin. Contemporary, uniform dark green half goatskin morocco with a gold-tooled spine. € 28 500

First and only edition of a rare and extensive work on Algeria, with hundreds of stunning and very skilfully executed illustrations, the text by the conservator of the library in the Museum of Algiers, Louis Adrien Berbrugger (1801–1869). Parts 1 to 4 cover the four Algerian provinces: Alger, Oran, Bone and Constantine, while part 5 is subdivided into ethnic groups (Jews, Turks, Moors, Berbers and some of the nomadic peoples), coins and flora, with the plants arranged according to Jussieu's system. The 133 beautifully executed lithographed plates also show city views, landscapes, portraits, costumes, scenes from daily life with people from a wide variety of professions and various layers of society, etc. They give a lively and realistic portrait of a country in which many different peoples and cultures coexist. They also show Algeria part way through its gradual conquest by France in the years 1830 to 1848, capturing and preserving images of both the survivals from hundreds of years as an Ottoman state and the early interactions with European society.

With 2 oval owner's stamps on the general title-page erased, leaving 2 small blank areas in the chromolithographed background pattern, the first botanical plate severely browned, several plates slightly foxed and a couple more seriously. The binding has some small scuffs at the corners and small cracks at the end of some hinges, and the front hinge of volume 3 has some restorations, but the binding is still good. An extensively and splendidly illustrated description of Algeria.

Colas 298; Hiler, p. 81; Lipperheide Ma 23; Tailliart, l'Algérie dans la littérature française, 718; WorldCat (2 copies); not in Atabey; Blackmer.



Including a “droguier arabe”

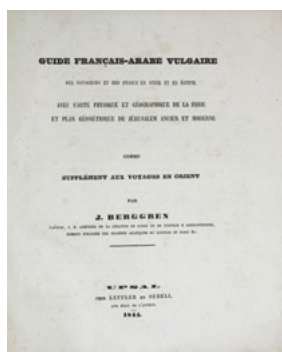
II2. BERGGREN, Jakob. *Guide Français-Arabe Vulgaire des voyageurs et des Francs en Syrie et en Egypte.*

Uppsala, Leffler et Sebell, 1844. 4^o. With 2 folding maps. Contemporary boards. € 3500

First edition of this “Guide” by J. Berggren (1790–1868), minister at Soenderkoeping. The work includes a summarized dictionary as well as a “droguier arabe” (first appendix) printed in two columns and grammatical notes on the Arabic vernacular.

Uncut copy.

Cabine 442. Tobler 148. Röhricht 355. Brunet I, 785.



The geographical details of two outstanding maps of Arabia

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

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

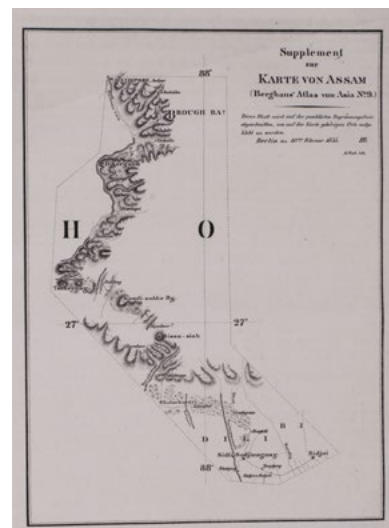
With: (2) **BERGHAUS, Heinrich.** Geo-hydrographisches memoir zur erklärang und erläuterung der General-Karte von Arabia und dem Nil-Lande. (no. 6. von Berghaus' Atlas von Asia).

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1835. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. With a supplement to another article by Berghaus bound at the end: Supplement zur historisch-geographischen Beschreibung von Assam etc., with an engraved map. Modern half cloth. € 2500

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

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

For Berghaus: Smits, Petermann's maps, pp. 16–22.



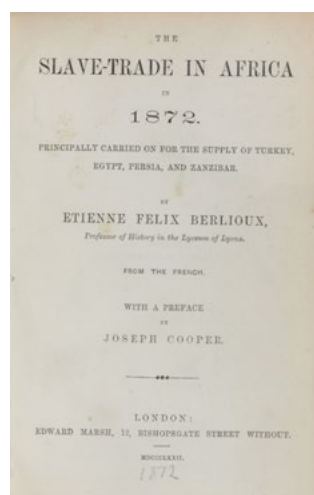
Exposing the African slave trade to the Anglo-Saxon world

114. BERLIOUX, Etienne Félix. The Slave-Trade in Africa in 1872. Principally carried on for the supply of Turkey, Egypt, Persia, and Zanzibar.

London, (R. Barrett & Sons for) Edward Marsh, 1872. Small 8°. Later blue cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 1500

Abridged English version of the author's more extensive treatise "La Traite Orientale: histoire des chasses à la homme, organisées en Afrique depuis 15 ans pour les marchés de l'Orient", aimed at exposing the African slave trade to the Anglo-Saxon world. "The author distinguishes three principal areas of man-hunting: the first is the from the Sudan and the Valley of the Nile to Morocco; the second, the Valley of the Nile itself; the third, the eastern coasts of Africa. Sales concentrate on three markets: the Mediterranean borders of Egypt; the island of Zanzibar; and finally, Arabia" (cf. Gay).

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 65. OCLC 5664313. Cf. Gay 153. Not in Wilson.



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

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

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

First edition, first issue, of a rare work on precious stones and pearls found in what the title calls the East and West Indies (but including the Gulf region), written by a Paris "marchand orphevre". It is most important for the author's new information on diamonds, pearls and pearl fishing, this last with considerable detail on the various pearl fishing sites in the Gulf. The book is dedicated to Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of Montpensier and first cousin of Louis XIV. The extensive chapter devoted to pearls and pearl fishing notes the Arabian Gulf as the most important source and names specific sites: "on pesche les perles en



divers endroits du monde. Dans le Golfe Persique, principalement aux environs de l'Isle d'Ormus [= Hormuz] & Bassora [= Basra]: aupres de Baroyn [= Bahrain][,] Catiffa [= Qatif], Juffa [or Jafu?], Camaron [= Gamron/Bandar Abbas], & autres lieux de ce Golfe ..." (p. 74). "Very early, and important treatise on gemstones, gold & silver, ..." (Sinkankas).

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

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

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

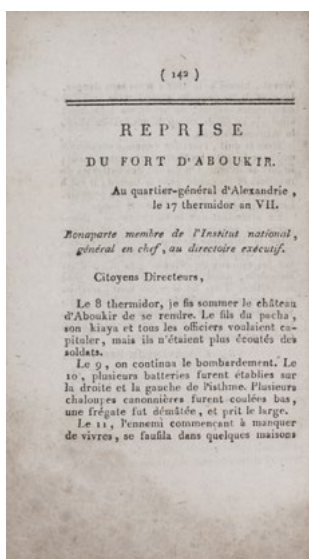
116. BERQUEN, Robert de. Les merveilles des Indes Orientales et Occidentales ou Nouveau traité des pierres precieuses & perles, ...

Paris, Christophe Lambin, 1669 (colophon 1668). 4°. With an engraved portrait of Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans facing the dedication. Contemporary gold-tooled, mottled calf. € 28 000

Second, enlarged edition of a rare work on precious stones and pearls found in what the title calls the East and West Indies (but including the Gulf region). It is most important for the author's new information on diamonds, pearls and pearl fishing, this last with considerable detail on the various pearl fishing sites in the Gulf. The extensive chapter devoted to pearls and pearl fishing notes the Arabian Gulf as the most important source and names specific sites: "on pesche les perles en divers endroits du monde. Dans le Golfe Persique, principalement aux environs de l'Isle d'Ormus & Bassora: aupres de Baroyn [= Bahrain], Catiffa, Juffa, Camaron, & autres lieux de ce Golfe ..." (p. 68). The present second edition includes an entirely new 17-page appendix on the history of the Spanish conquest in the New World with further remarks on pearl fisheries, natural history and trade. Several new chapters have also been added, on the pricing of diamonds according to size and quality, on the pricing of pearls, two chapters on alchemy and tables of the fineness of silver and gold. This material, not included in the 1661 edition gives the present second edition its greater value: "In terms of substance, this [second] edition is considerably superior to the first; both are rare" (Sinkankas).

With an occasional faint stain and a couple leaves with very minor foxing, but still in very good condition. The binding is slightly worn, with cracks in the hinges and damaged corners (some repaired), but otherwise good, with most of the tooling well preserved. An important work on gems and pearls, especially interesting for pearl fishing in the Gulf, in an attractive French binding.

Alden & Landis 669/18 (6 copies); Duveen, p. 71; Sabin 4957; Sinkankas 593



Rare contemporary compilation of official accounts of Napoleon's campaign in Egypt

117. BERTHIER, Louis-Alexandre and Napoleon BONAPARTE. Relation des expéditions d'Egypte et de Syrie, de la bataille d'Aboukir et de la reprise du fort de ce nom, par les troupes de la République Française, commandées par le célèbre Général Bonaparte.

Including:

— **BERTHIER, Louis-Alexandre.** Expédition de Syrie.

— **BONAPARTE, Napoleon.** Bataille d'Aboukir.

— **BONAPARTE, Napoleon.** Reprise du fort d'Aboukir.

Paris, Pelletié, an VIII [=1799/1800]. 8°. Modern half calf, original paste-paper boards.

€ 5500

Rare account of Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign in Egypt (1798–1799), including Berthier's chronicle of the campaign and the official reports describing the Battle of Aboukir. Based on the various despatches sent to France in 1798, the first part describes the capture of Malta, the arrival in Alexandria, the Battle of the Pyramids and the revolt of Cairo. Of particular interest are several orders giving insight into the organization of French-occupied Egypt and concerning matters such as the distribution of bread, the free navigation of the Nile, the formation of a regiment consisting of former Mamluks and the establishment of a bureau to improve sanitation and prevent disease in Cairo. With its short-lived conquest of Egypt, France would introduce many modern ideas and inventions into the country, eventually leading to the independent and modernized Egyptian state under Mahammad Ali (1769–1849) and to the cultural renaissance in the Arab lands of the Ottoman Empire.

The main part of the book consists of the official account written by General Berthier (1753–1815) for the French Minister of War and describing events from the capture of Malta to the Siege of Acre and the return of the French Army to Egypt. Following it are the two accounts written by Napoleon (1769–1821) for the Directorate and describing the Battle of Aboukir and the recapture of the fortress of Aboukir. All these accounts were published in instalments in the French newspapers, with the *Relation* appearing less than two weeks after the publication of the final instalment. By that time Napoleon had returned from Egypt, overthrown the Directorate and brought himself to power.

With the binding lightly rubbed. Lacking pp. 1–2. Slightly browned and with water stains on the title-page and the last 10 pp.

"Annonces", in: *La décade philosophique*, 1 trimestre, no. 6 (an VIII/1799); CCFr (2 copies); *"Nomenclature de livres militaires"*, in: *Journal de la librairie militaire I* (1875), p. 137; Van de Weyer, [Catalogue of the] Napoleon [library], p. 43; WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Hanley, *the genesis of Napoleonic propaganda* (Gutenberg e-book), Chapter 2.

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

118. [BIBLE – ARABIC]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Iesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor Evangelistis sanctis, id est Matthaeo, Marco, Luca et Iohanne.

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

Rare first edition of the Gospels in Arabic; the first work to be issued from the Medicean Press, directed by G. B. Raimondi. Printed in Granjon's famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type and appearing here for the first time. Apart from the Latin title and colophon, the book is in Arabic throughout. Also in 1591 an Arabic-Latin edition was issued, more common than the present one and reprinted in 1619 and 1774. Illustrated with 149 large woodcuts from 67 blocks by Leonardo Parasole after Antonio Tempesta.

Some various browning throughout as common; slight waterstaining near end. Old ownership stamps of the "Collegium Missionum Nigritiae" on title-page; includes photocopy of ownership transferral by the Biblioteca Seminario Vescovile of Verona. An uncommonly appealingly bound example. The Hauck copy commanded \$75,000 at Sotheby's in 2006.

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



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

119. [BIBLE – ARABIC]. Kitab al-Injil as-sharif at-tahir wa-al-misbah al-munir al-zahir.

Al-Shuwayr, Kisrawan, Lebanon, St. John the Baptist Monastery, [1776]. 2° (213 × 322 mm). Parts printed in red and black. With numerous ornamental lines and several woodcut tailpieces. Modern half calf. € 8500

"The Evangelion of the Greek Church, containing the Gospels arranged for liturgical reading throughout the year" (Darlow/M.). From the printing office of the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Shuwait in the Lebanon, which was operative between 1734 and 1899 (cf. Silvestre de Sacy 1, pp. 412–414; Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, pp. 179–181).

Particularly remarkable in this present publication is the typographic decor: all pages are framed by double rules; new sections of text are headed with an ornamental line of floral elements across

the entire page width, and numerous pages show smaller figural endpieces (roses, baskets, crosses, as well as the Virgin with the Child Jesus) – a charming juxtaposition of simple woodcuts showing floral and geometrical decor familiar from the Hebrew prints produced in 19th-century Palestine with the more elaborate products “à la italienne”. Some occasional worming, browning and brownstaining.

Schnurrer 360. Darlow/Moule 1661.

In Arabic throughout

120. [BIBLE – ARABIC]. CALLENBERG, Johann Heinrich (ed.). Pauli apostoli epistola ad Romanos arabice.

Halle/Saale, in Typographia Institutii Judaici, 1741. 8^o.

With:

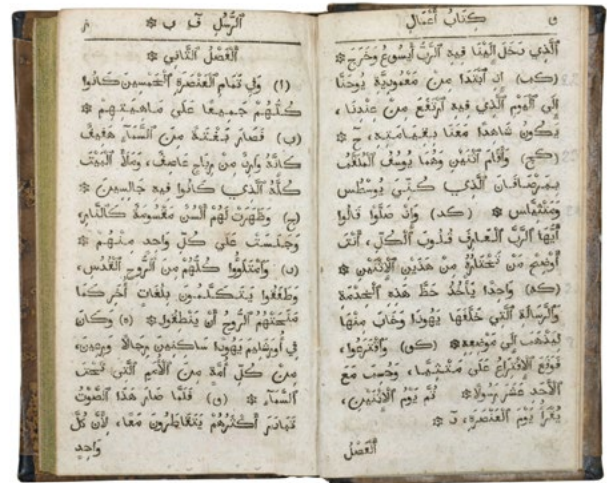
(2) Epistola ad Hebraeos arabice. *Ibid.*, 1742.

(3) [Acta apostolorum arabice. *Ibid.*, 1742]. Lacking title-pages.

(4) [Summula historiae sacrae arabice. *Ibid.*, 1737]. Arabic title only; lacking final leaf of text.

In a single appealing 19th-century half calf binding with marbled boards; spine lettered in gilt. All edges yellow.

€ 2500



Collection of rare Arabic versions of several parts of the New Testament: St Paul’s Epistle to the Romans and the Epistle to the Hebrews, as well as the Acts of the Apostles (with the Latin and Arabic title-pages in facsimiles) and a brief synopsis of the Sacred History, for the benefit of Muslim readers (lacking the final leaf). Edited by the German oriental scholar and Lutheran theologian J. H. Callenberg (1694–1760), a champion of the Protestant mission among Jews and Muslims, and published at his own printing office. In Arabic throughout. Well preserved. All very rare.

Cf. Jöcher/Adelung II, 39ff.

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

121. [BIBLE – ARABIC]. Kitab al-Mazamir.

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

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

Binding a little rubbed; some light browning and brownstaining (mainly confined to margins). A good copy.

Not in Nasrallah.



Only two copies known in institutional collections



122. [BIBLE – ARABIC]. Kitab mazamir Da'ud al-Nabi [...] malik 'ala' sha'b Bani Isra'il.

Padua, Typis Seminarii [Zuanne Manfrè], 1709. 8°. With full-page woodcut illustration at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary blindstamped calf over wooden boards with two clasps. € 12 500

Exceptionally rare Arabic Psalter, the first of several reprintings of 'Abd Allah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki's translation which had first appeared in Aleppo in 1706. Translated from the Greek Septuaginta Version, with the kathismata interspersed between the Psalms and with the Canticles following them. Edited, with a Paschalion for the years 1709–39 at the end, by Philipp Ghailán.

Only two copies known in institutional collections; collation agrees with that of the British Library copy (Biblioteca Marciana collation omits 116 pp. of preliminary matter). Binding professionally repaired; noticeable worming, mainly confined to margins. Some browning throughout; slight waterstaining near end. A few early 19th century inked notes in Hebrew.

Provenance: 18th-century bookplate "Ex bibliotheca Johannis Marchioni Plebani Veneti" on final endpaper.

Darlow/Moule I, 1653 (note). BL shelfmark: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14501.a.31. Marciana shelfmark: 133-C-176. OCLC 945484585 (digital reproduction only).

The first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version

123. [BIBLE – ARABIC – LATIN]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Jesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor evangelistis sanctis.

Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1591. 2° (220 × 334 mm). With 149 text woodcuts by Leonardo Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Early 20th century half vellum. € 15 000

The first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version, prepared at the same time and printed by the same press as the first Arabic-only Gospel. These were the first works ever produced by Ferdinando de' Medici's "Medicea" press, founded by Pope Gregory XIII to spread the word of Christ in the Orient. Supervised by the able scholar Giovambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), its strength lay in oriental, especially Arabic, printing. After Raimondi's death, the press relocated to Florence.

The Arabic text is printed in Robert Granjon's famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type; as all early printed editions of the Arabic Gospels, it is based on the Alexandrian Vulgate (cf. Darlow/M. 1636). The work begins with page 9, without a title-page or any preliminary matter at all: "the intended prefatory matter was apparently never published" (Darlow/M.); these first eight pages were not supplied until the 1619 re-issue.

Light browning as common; a light waterstain to the margin of the first leaves, but a good, fairly wide-margined copy. Provenance: handwritten ownership "C. R. Lies" (?), dated Rome, 1931, on upper pastedown; later bookplate of Guy Evans.



Darlow/Moule 1637. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138. Ebert 7198. Graesse II, 531. Nagler XX, 326. Not in Adams.



The first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version: 1774 re-issue

124. [BIBLE – ARABIC – LATIN]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Jesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor evangelistis sanctis, id est Matthaeo, Marco, Luca et Johanne.

(Florence & Rome, Typographeum Linguarum / Typographia Medicea, 1591–1774). 2° (242 × 346 mm). With 149 text woodcuts by L. N. Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Half vellum binding (c. 1900) with marbled boards. € 14 000

Re-issue, with new preliminary matter only, of the first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version. Binding somewhat bumped; hinges beginning to split; interior variously browned in places. Removed from the library of the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary in Philadelphia with their stamps and ms. dedication by the Roman Congregatio de Propaganda on front pastedown.
Darlow/Moule 1637 & 1643. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138.

Maronite edition of the Gospels in Syriac and Carshuni



125. [BIBLE – ARABIC – SYRIAC]. Sacrosancta Jesu Christi Evangelia jussu Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide ad usum ecclesiae nationis Maronitarum edita.

Rome, Typis Sacrae Congreg. de Propag. Fide, 1703. 2° (256 × 370 mm). With four half-page woodcuts of the Evangelists. Printed in red and black throughout. Contemporary paper boards. € 8000

The Maronite edition of the Gospels in Syriac and Carshuni (following the Roman Arabic Bible of 1671), including the Peshitta text. Edited by Faustus Naironus Banensis and Josephus Banesius for use as a service-book in Maronite churches and dedicated to Cardinal Barberini, this was published as the first volume of the “Novus Testamentum Syriacum, et Arabicum”. Some browning and occasional foxing, marginal waterstaining near beginning. Chapter and verse numbers supplied in the margins in ink by a late-18th century owner. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy in the original temporary boards as issued. Very scarce.

Schnurrer 338. Darlow/Moule 1742 & 8968. OCLC 254265613.

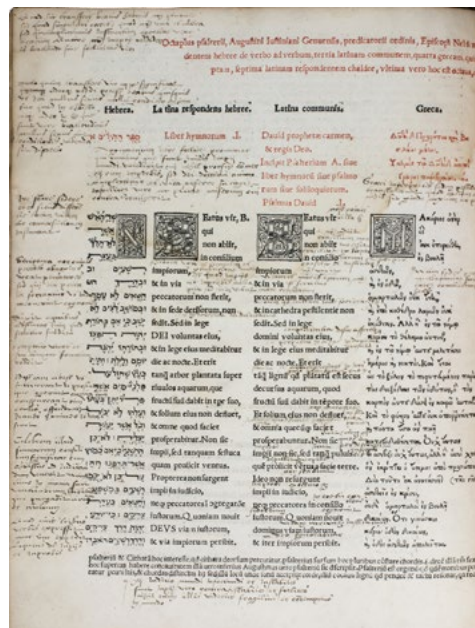
The second book printed in Arabic from movable type and a primary source for Columbus’s second voyage to America

126. [BIBLE – POLYGLOT]. Psalterium, Hebr[a]eum, Gr[a]ecum, Arabicu[m], & Chald[ae]u[m], cu[m] tribus Latinis i[n]terp[re]tat[i]o[n]ibus & glossis.

(Colophon: Genoa, Pietro Paulo Porro, November 1516). 2° (33,5 × 25 cm). Title-page and first double-page opening of the main text printed in red and black, the former with a woodcut arabesque border, Porro’s white on black woodcut leek device on the final leaf. With parallel text in Hebrew, Latin (3 versions), Greek, Arabic and Chaldean Aramaic (set in roman, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic type), giving 8 columns to each double-page spread (the 8th for notes) with 41 lines per columns, and 13 woodcut floriated initials (5 Latin, 4 Hebrew, 2 Greek and 2 Arabic). 16th-century blind-tooled brown calf. Rebacked and with later endpapers. € 48 000

First polyglot edition of any part of the Bible, and the first significant polyglot work ever published: a psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Chaldean Aramaic and Latin, and a pioneering work of both biblical scholarship and book production. It is of the utmost importance in several further respects: the second book printed in Arabic from movable type (following Gregorio de Gregorii’s *Kitab salat as-sawā’i*, a book of hours for the Lebanese Melchites, printed in 1514), and the earliest Arabic printing of any portion of the Bible. It also contains the first edition of the Aramaic text of the Psalter and offers for the first time Kabbalistic texts from the Zohar. Furthermore, Giustiniani’s commentary provides the first substantial biographical reference to Columbus, making it an important Americanum. With a contemporary owner’s inscription and marginal and interlinear manuscript notes. With water stains, mostly confined to quires A, E and F, and an occasional leaf slightly browned. Binding rebacked as noted and carefully restored with the edges and corners repaired. A pioneering work of biblical scholarship, Arabic printing and the study of Christopher Columbus.

Alden & Landis 51614; Darlow & Moule 1411, 1634 & 2401; Sabin 66468; Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalia 236.



*Urdu Gospels and Acts of the Apostles
Printed at Calcutta in Arabic type*

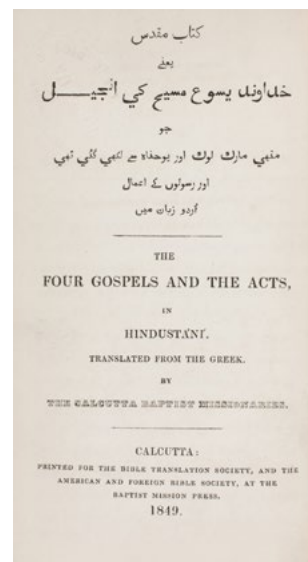
127. [BIBLE-URDU]. The four gospels and the Acts, in Hindustaní. Translated from the Greek. by the Calcutta Baptist missionaries.

Calcutta (Kolkata), The Bible Translation Society, American and Foreign Bible Society, 1849. 12°. With the title in Hindustani (Urdu) and English, and the text in Urdu only. Contemporary textured cloth. € 1250

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

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

WorldCat (1 copy).



*Scholarly editions of numerous Arabic and other “oriental” manuscripts,
edited by Silvestre de Sacy and others, attractively bound*



128. BIBLIOTHÈQUE ROYALE. Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi [(vols. 1–3); Bibliothèque Nationale (vol. 4); Bibliothèque Nationale et autres bibliothèques (vols. 5–7), Bibliothèque Impériale et autres bibliothèques (vols. 8–9); Bibliothèque du Roi, et autres bibliothèques (vols. 10–14)], ... Tome premier[-quatorzième].

Paris, 1787–1843. 14 volumes, some in 2 parts. 4°. With woodcuts on title-pages; occasional illustrations, including folding plates (at least 1 hand-coloured), to show facsimiles of manuscripts, maps, miniatures, etc.; some texts (for example Manchu in vol. 13) printed in red and black. Set in roman and italic type, with extensive use of the printing office’s extensive collection of non-Latin types (Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, Sanscrit, Mongolian, Manchu (a variant of the Mongolian), Tibetan, Chinese and perhaps more). Uniform tree sheepskin (ca. 1835–ca. 1845), richly gold-tooled spines. € 25 000

First editions of the first 14 volumes of the officially authorized publications of the manuscripts of the French Bibliothèque du Roi and its successors, with commentaries and notes by leading French authorities, such as Antoine Isaac, Baron Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838), the leading orientalist of his day, for the many Arabic manuscripts and several other non-Latin manuscripts. Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824), Armans-Pierre Caussin de Perceval (1795–1871) and others also made important contributions. Many volumes begin with the “oriental” manuscripts (those in non-Latin scripts) in a separate part. In one folding plate (showing an Arabic text) many vowel points and some letters have been rendered in outline and hand-coloured in red, apparently to show where the editor has filled out the original. These were important pioneering studies of Arabic and other non-European texts and also serve to display the materials of the printing office, which had one of the world’s largest collections of matrices for non-Latin types. Many of the types were cut exclusively for the printing office and Napoleon confiscated others from the Propaganda Fide in Rome soon after he declared himself King of Italy in 1805.

With the bookplates of the Bibliothèque de Mouchy and Bibliothèque du Château de Mouchy-Noailles. The former is probably from Charles-Arthur-Tristan Languedoc de Noailles (1771–1834), Duc de Mouchy, and/or his younger brother Antonin (1777–1846), who succeeded him as Duke. With a few water stains in the first leaves of vol. 1, but generally in very good condition. The bindings of several volumes are slightly tattered, but most are in good condition. A remarkable and important set of scholarly editions of manuscripts, especially strong in Arabic and other non-Latin manuscripts.

Cat. de la bibliothèque du Château de Mouchy (1872), item 2461 (this copy).

*Fine plates of a veiled woman, an Arabic man from Hedjaz,
and the Mosques of Abdoulala at Bulaq, Ahmed ibn Tolon and Ibrahim Agha*



129. BIDA, Alexandre and Prosper BARBOT. Souvenirs d'Égypte. Paris, Lemercier, [ca. 1850]. 2°. With a lithographed title-page and 24 tinted lithographs with captions in Arabic, French and English, all mounted on cloth. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 19 000

First edition of a beautiful album with 24 spectacular plates. The first 12 plates, made by and after Bida, consist of character studies of people encountered in the region, such as a veiled woman, a horse groom, a dancing girl and an Arabic man from Hedjaz. The other 12 views, after Barbot, include views of ancient and modern Egyptian cities (from Philae to Cairo) and surroundings, the Mosques of Abdoulala at Bulaq, Ahmed ibn Tolon and Ibrahim Agha (Aqsunqur), all in Cairo, tombs of sultans and much more.

Alexandre Bida (1823–1895) studied under Eugene Delacroix and travelled widely through Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Lebanon and Palestine. Prosper Bardot (1798–1878), a pupil of Jules Coignet, made 2 journeys to Algeria (1842) and Egypt (1844–1846).

A fine plate book.

Colas 326; Chadenat 761 ("Très belle album non mis dans le commerce": very beautiful album not found in the trade); Lipperheide 1600; not in Ibrahim-Hilmy.

A Scotsman in Qajar Persia

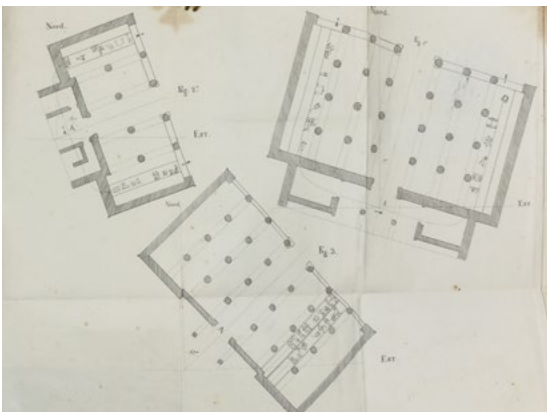
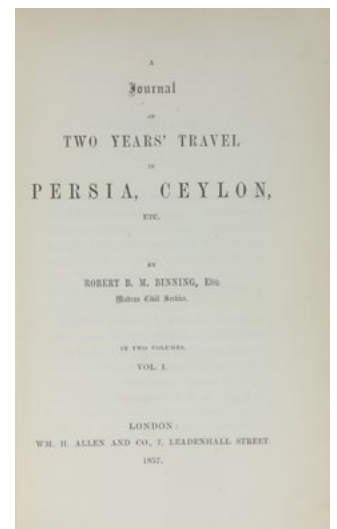
130. BINNING, Robert B[lair] M[unro]. A Journal of Two Years' Travel in Persia, Ceylon, etc.

London, Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1857. Large 8°. 2 vols. Publisher's giltstamped blue cloth. € 1500

Binning (1814–91) enjoyed a career as an administrator in the East India Company Service in Madras. He travelled in the Cape of Good Hope and in Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt in 1845–47, but had to quit his post for health reasons in 1850. For the next two years he travelled again, in Ceylon and Persia, which he described in the present "Journal". After Ceylon the author travelled from India to Bushire by way of the Arabian Gulf, and made the return trip by the same route. An enthusiastic linguist in Arabic, Persian and Hindi, Binning collected historic manuscripts and other examples of the use of these languages, and published an Arabic grammar in 1849. He assembled a collection of about 140 oriental manuscripts, which he presented to two Edinburgh institutions in 1877.

Bindings somewhat rubbed; extremities lightly bumped. Inner hinges reinforced with adhesive tape. Provenance: Contemporary handwritten ownership "Gladswood" to pastedown; later stamp of the Hamburg civil servant Dr. Hans-Georg Strauf to flyleaf.

Wilson 22. Diba 166. Not in Ghani.



Egyptian astronomy

131. BIOT, J[ean]-B[aptiste]. Recherches sur plusieurs points de l'astronomie Égyptienne, appliquées aux monumens astronomiques trouvés en Égypte.

Paris, Firmin Didot, père et fils, 1823. 8°. With 2 folding tables and 2 (instead of 4) folding lithographed plates. Contemporary marbled half calf. Edges sprinkled blue. € 1800

First edition of this rare work on Egyptian astronomy and the so-called "Dendera zodiac". The zodiac was removed from the temple of Dendera by French soldiers during Napoleon's Egyptian expedition and is today kept at the Louvre. Conceived around 50 BC, it shows astrological symbols and

gives evidence of the remarkable astronomical knowledge of ancient Egyptian priests. The mathematician and physicist Jean-Baptiste Biot (1774–1862) is best known as the author of the “*Traité élémentaire d’astronomie physique*” (1805). Although some copies contain two additional plates showing the zodiac, these appear to be missing from most copies.

Corners somewhat bumped. Removed from the Imperial Russian Military Academy with their bookplate to front pastedown.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 70. Gay 1646. Brunet VI, 8193. OCLC 4895344.

Important collection of works about Persia

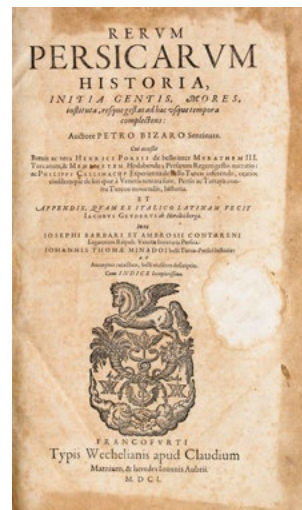
132. BIZZARRI, Pietro. *Rerum Persicarum historia, initia gentis, mores, instituta, resque gestas [...]*.

Frankfurt, Andreas Wechel / Claude de Marne & Johann Aubry’s heirs, 1601. 2^o (222 × 337 mm). With woodcut devices on title-page (repeated at the end) and several pretty woodcut initials. Modern blindtooled leather binding, spine in six compartments and gilt spine title. € 2500

Second, enlarged edition (first printed in 1583). Important collection of previously published works about Persia, including the travels of the Venetians Giuseppe Barbaro (1436) and Ambrogio Contarini (1473), “together with several other tracts relating to the Turks, including works by Callimachus, Minadoi, [etc.]” (Sotheby’s, Atabey sale, no. 117).

Spine somewhat faded. Rather browned and foxed throughout due to paper, as common, but altogether clean; occasional insignificant worming and foxing to margins. Title and final leaf show stains from removed stamps.

VD 17, 23:231248Y. Atabey 112. Schwab 47. Graesse I, 433. Brunet I, 956 & VI, 28069. Cf. Adelung I, 139ff. Cicogna I, 360. Cox I, 258. Not in Blackmer.



5 beautifully decorated Blaeu maps: the world ca. 1657/64 and the continents ca. 1642

133. BLAEU, Joan. *Nova et accuratissima totius terrarum orbis tabula.*

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, ca. 1657/64].

With: BLAEU, Willem Jansz.

- (2) Europa recens descripta.
- (3) Asia noviter delineata.
- (4) Africa nova descriptio.
- (5) Americae nova tabula.

[Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, ca. 1642?].

Five large engraved maps (73 × 85 cm & 66 × 81 cm as framed; plate size 41 × 55 cm) showing the world, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. Each continent map includes 19 insets relevant to the regions shown: 9 city views at the head and 10 pair of costume figures flanking the map. The map of the Americas also has an inset map of Greenland. All 5 maps hand-coloured (probably by a later hand). Each map in a passe-partout and framed, under glass, the 4 continent maps in a uniform style. € 45 000

Five large and beautifully decorated hand-coloured maps from the great cartographers Willem Jansz Blaeu (1571–1638) and his son Joan Blaeu (ca. 1599–1673): a map of the world in two hemispheres and four maps showing the continents, published at the height of the firm’s fame. Joan Blaeu made the world map to serve as the first of the more than 600 maps in his crowning achievement, his *Atlas major*, but it probably made its first appearance in updated versions of his *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. Speaking of this world map Shirley writes: “As with all productions by the firm of Blaeu, the engraving and layout and elegance of decoration are all of the highest standard”. The identity of the two men flanking the gods at the head of the map left and right has been debated, but they most likely represent Galileo and Ptolemy



respectively. By placing the sun in the centre at the head of the map, Joan Blaeu supports Galileo and Copernicus's heliocentric universe rather than the geocentric universe of William Jansz Blaeu's teacher Tycho Brahe.

Willem Jansz Blaeu originally produced and published the four maps showing the continents in 1617, but he and after his death his son Joan continued to publish them in various states until a 1672 fire destroyed Joan Blaeu's new printing office. Several elements on the maps that were later revised—including a non-existent island southwest of Iceland that the Dutch dubbed "Frisland"—date this set before ca. 1642. The maps of Europe and Asia each with a small tear repaired at the foot of the central fold, but otherwise in very good condition. Five beautifully decorated Blaeu maps (ca. 1642? & ca. 1657/64) showing the world and the continents, hand-coloured and framed.

Burden 189 (ad 5); Koeman & Van der Krogt 0001:2B, 1000:2, 8000:2, 8600:2, 9000:2 (ads 1–5); Schilder, MCN IV, 34.5, 35.4, 36.4, 37.5 & VI, 26.3, 12.2, 11.2, 16.3 (ads 2–4); Shirley 428 (ad 1).

"The greatest and finest atlas ever published", with about 610 maps, plans and views coloured by a contemporary hand

134. BLAEU, Joan. Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke 't aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort verthoont en beschreven.

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–1665. 9 volumes. Imperial 2° (55.5 × 36.5 cm). With 9 engraved title-pages, an engraved frontispiece and about 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc., mostly double-page (53.5 × 64 cm, plate size ca. 42 × 53 cm), 7 larger folding, a few single-page and a few smaller, many including additional inset maps, plans and views, and decorated with coats of arms, human & mythological figures, animals, produce, etc. With the engraved title-pages, frontispiece, other engravings (except for the compass rose and 2 inscriptions), woodcut devices on 4 title-pages and 1 woodcut initial coloured by a contemporary hand (the maps mostly in outline but with their decorations fully coloured) and some (mostly the engraved title-pages) with extensive use of gold. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum.

€ 850 000



First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with about 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and all (except 3 small engravings showing a compass rose and 2 inscriptions) coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views (one includes 20 city and town plans and 1 view) and coats of arms (one includes about 40). Blaeu first published his great atlas in Latin as *Atlas maior* in 1662, but the Dutch edition includes a few maps more than the Latin or French editions. The atlases produced by the Blaeus, especially Willem Jansz (1571–1638) and his son Joan (1598/99–1673) are justly famous for the accuracy, originality and beauty of their maps and for the technical quality of their engraving and printing. The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world.

The atlas incorporates some atlases Blaeu had published earlier in his world atlases and/or separately: volumes 4 (England, issued in 1648 and 1662), 5 (Scotland & Ireland, issued 1654) and 9 part 2 (nominally China but including Japan and Korea, issued in 1655 and 1656). The Italian Jesuit Martino Martini (1614–1661), who had lived in China from 1640 to 1651 and was to return in 1658, compiled the atlas of China, printed and published by Joan Blaeu in 1655, the first major atlas of China published in Europe. It remained the most detailed European source for the geography of the Far East far into the 18th century.



Although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. With occasional browning, mostly limited to parts of volume 4, a marginal water stain at the head of the first few quires of volume 9, an occasional small scuff mark, an occasional marginal tear and an occasional small worm hole (mostly marginal), some restored. One map has the outside edge of the left border shaved and a few are slightly dirty or tattered in the outer few millimetres of the margin along one edge. But the atlas is generally in very good condition, most maps and text leaves fine, and the colouring is still bright and clear. The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards, but the binding is also generally very good. Blaeu's stunning great atlas, with about 610 maps, plans and views, mostly double-page, coloured by a contemporary hand.

Koeman & V.d. Krogt 2.621; Koeman Bl 57; cf. H. de la Fontaine Verwey, "De glorie van de Blaeu-Atlas", in: Uit de wereld van het boek III, pp. 195–225.

*Blaeu's stunning first terrestrial atlas,
with 99 maps beautifully coloured by hand*

135. BLAEU, Willem Jansz. Appendix theatri A. Ortelii et Atlantis G. Mercatoris, continens tabulas geographicas diversarum orbis regionum, ...

Amsterdam, Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1631. Super Royal 2° (48 × 33 cm). With engraved title-page, 99 engraved maps (2 multi-sheet folding, 96 double page and 1 half page), 3 engravings in text and woodcut initials and tailpieces, all beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand, the engraved title-page highlighted with gold (also the letters in the first 5 lines of capitals) and some occasional use of gum arabic on the maps. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum, gilt edges. € 245 000



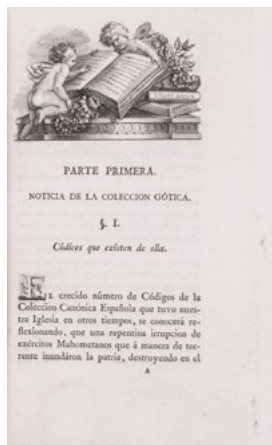
Beautifully hand-coloured copy of the second edition (both 1631) of Blaeu's famous *Appendix theatri*, in the original Latin, an expanded version of his first terrestrial atlas, originally published in 1630 as *Atlantis appendix*, without text and with only 60 maps, initially intended as a supplement to the atlases of Ortelius and Mercator. It quickly took pride of place as an independent atlas in its own right and proved to be the forerunner of Blaeu's many further famous atlases. For the first edition of the *Appendix theatri*, Blaeu expanded his atlas to almost 100 maps and added letterpress descriptions to each map. He published the present second edition in the same year, with the maps in a different order and the text reset. We have located one other coloured copy in the Library of the Institute of History CAS, Prague. After the engraved title-page, the atlas opens with a detailed world map, followed by maps of each of the continents (Europe, Asia, Africa and America) all within decorated borders, single maps of Iceland, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Iberian peninsula, 7 maps of Italy, 25 of France, 18 of the Low Countries, 27 of the German states (with Moravia and Bohemia), 2 of Lithuania, 10 of the Americas, 1 of the Moluccas and 1 of the Holy Land.

Blaeu began his career as a globe maker around 1596, moving to Amsterdam in 1599 when he probably began copperplate printing as well. He quickly expanded into separately published maps (especially nautical charts) and into pilot guides that often included a collection of nautical charts. But when Johannes Janssonius published a pirated edition of Blaeu's *Het licht der zeevaert* in 1621, Blaeu may have decided to compete with Janssonius and his brother-in-law Henricus Hondius in the production of terrestrial atlases. He started gathering maps for his own atlas and when Jodocus Hondius junior died in 1629 Blaeu apparently bought the copperplates for his atlas maps. This enabled him to bring out his own modest atlas in 1630, the *Atlantis appendix*. This publication would usher in a period of fierce competition in the cartographical community, culminating in the magnificent *Atlas major* of Blaeu's son Joan. But the present 1631 atlas, with its large size and the high quality of its maps, immediately established him as the great atlas publisher.

Slightly browned (mostly from the green pigment used for the colouring), all leaves (text and maps) attached to later stubs, some occasional minor wormholes in the foot margins (not affecting the maps), a small burn hole in the map of the Low Countries, a couple marginal tears and restorations (mainly in the folds), a tear in the green border between the map of the Dnieper River and the cartouche below it, and the folding map of Lithuania damaged, but most of the maps in very good condition.

Cat. NHSM, p. 91; J. Keuning, "Blaeu's atlas", in: *Imago mundi XIV*, pp. 74–89; Koeman, Bl 3; V.d. Krogt, *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici* 2:022; cf. Shirley T.BLA-1b (variant 1631 ed.).

On Gothic and Arabic manuscripts in Spanish libraries



136. BLANCO, Pedro Luis. Noticia de las antiguas y genuinas colecciones canónicas inéditas de la iglesia Espanola, que de orden del rey nuestro señor se publicarán por su real bibliotheca de Madrid, ...

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1798. 8°. With some lines printed in Arabic type. Later brown half morocco, gold-tooled spine. € 1500

First and only edition of a work offering new details on Gothic and Arabic manuscripts in the collections of the Spanish Church, compiled by the librarian Pedro Luis Blanco. In part Blanco continued the work of his predecessor, the orientalist Miguel Casiri (1710–1791), who published the *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis*, a catalogue in two volumes containing more than 1800 Arabic manuscripts in the library of the Monasterio del Escorial in Madrid. The present work is divided into two parts, the first dealing with Gothic manuscripts, the second with Arabic manuscripts. The latter contains corrections and additions to Casiri's work, as well as some Latin translations of Arabic inscriptions or passages found in these manuscripts. With a stamp of "Montserrat" on the last page. Internally in very good condition.

Diez & Rodríguez, *Colección canónica hispana*, pp. 591–593.

One of the first complete French-Arabic dictionaries

137. BOCTHOR, Elliou and A. Caussin de PERCEVAL. Dictionnaire Français-Arabe.

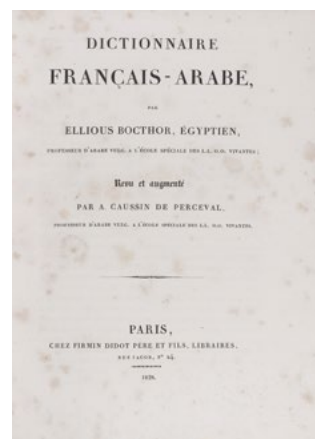
Paris, Firmin Didot, 1828–1829. 2 volumes. Large 4°. Near-contemporary sprinkled gold-tooled tanned sheepskin. € 8500

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

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

Some foxing throughout, otherwise an excellent copy. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre.

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



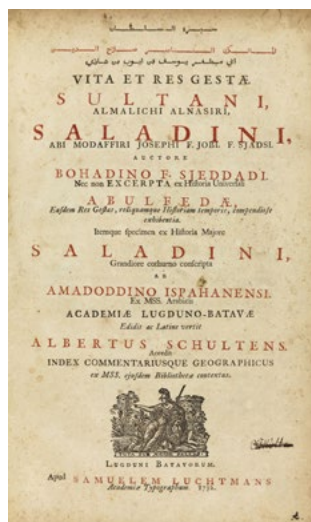
Life of Saladin

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

Leiden, Samuel Luchtmans, 1732. 2°. Title-page printed in red and black, Arabic and Latin text in two columns. Original calf. € 9500

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

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



100 original photographic portraits of Berber men, women and children in Algeria

139. BONAPARTE, Roland. [Collection anthropologique du Prince Roland Bonaparte: Afrique du Nord].

[Paris (photographs taken in Algeria), ca. 1889]. 2 volumes. Two albums (41 × 34 cm), each containing 50 photographic portraits (21 × 15.5 cm), each photograph mounted over a brown-gold tint block on a thick paperboard leaf, with “Collection du Prince Roland Bonaparte” printed in script lettering in the foot margin below. Contemporary and uniform black half sheepskin. € 18 000

A pair of albums containing 100 original photographic studio portraits of at least mostly Algerian Berbers, some variously described elsewhere as “Arabes et Touaregs” or “Algériens et Kabyles”. They were made by and/or under the direction of Prince Roland Bonaparte, most or all in one studio that he set up, probably in Kabylië, a mountainous region in northern Algeria, east of Algiers, though the sitters could be ethnic Tuaregs, whose traditional lands in the Sahara included southern Algeria. Bonaparte presented many of these photographs at the Exposition Universelle held at Paris in 1889. Kabylië had remained largely independent when most of Algiers was governed by vassals of the Ottoman Empire and was one of the last regions conquered by the French in 1830.



Prince Roland Bonaparte (1858–1924), grandson of Napoleon’s brother, was a geographer, ethnologist, member (from 1910 to his death president) of the Société de Géographie, and photographer, though many photographs that appeared under his name were taken by photographers whom he hired and directed, including Felice Beato (1832–1909). In what Bonaparte and his crew intended as scientific studies, they photographed and measured indigenous peoples in or from many regions around the world. For the 1889 Exposition Universelle at Paris Bonaparte published several small collections of his photographs under the title *Collection anthropologique du Prince Roland Bonaparte* with subtitles indicating the cultural group shown, but except for a larger collection of Hottentot (Khoikhoi) portraits they contained only 22–31 photographs each. One of these published collections shows “22 phot. anthropologiques d’habitants de l’Afrique du Nord”.

Three photographs in the first album are somewhat spotted, and the sitters in one of them and one other portrait are slightly blurred, apparently because they moved during the exposure, but the prints are otherwise in very good condition, with only some slight fading. One of the mounts is foxed and another shows a fold, neither affecting the photographic prints. The bindings show a few scuffs but are still in good condition.

For Bonaparte: *Encyclopedia of nineteenth-century photography, vol. 1, pp. 172–173.*

From the Library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy

140. BONET-MAURY, Gaston. L’Islamisme et le Christianisme en Afrique.

Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1906. 8°. With one folding map. Publisher’s yellow printed wrappers.

€ 650

First edition of Bonet-Maury’s study of Abrahamic religions in Africa, supporting both Christianity and Islam as superior alternatives to local beliefs. A protestant clergyman and academic, Gaston Bonet-Maury (1842–1919) wrote extensively on monotheistic faiths and their unity, proposing them as a significant factor in the development of Western civilisation.

Slight marginal toning, a few light marks, otherwise a very good copy. From the library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, with manuscript pencil poem to final blank and shelfmark label of the royal library to spine.



Madagascar and its opportunities for trade and colonization, detailing the trade with India, Persia, Hormuz and other countries and tribes along the Arabian Sea

141. BOOTHBY, Richard. A briefe discovery or description of the most famous island of Madagascar or St. Laurence in Asia neare unto East-India.

London, Printed by E[dward]. G[riffin]. for John Hardesty, 1646. Small 4° (20 × 15.5 cm). Gold-tooled tanned sheepskin (ca. 1850). Rebacked, with original backstrip laid-down.

€ 35 000



First separately published edition of Boothby’s description of Madagascar and its opportunities for trade and colonization, detailing the trade with India, Persia (including Ormuz, captured in 1622 by a joint Anglo-Persian force) and other countries along the Arabian Sea and touching on a large variety of subjects including Saint Augustine’s harbour, culture of the natives, opportunities for plantations, natural resources, pearl fishery and trading practices of the English, Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch. The British merchant Richard Boothby had reinvested his capital in the East India Company around 1615, after which he sailed to India where he was jailed as a result of a dispute with company officials. Upon his release he returned to London by way of Madagascar, which inspired his enthusiasm so much that

he wrote the present book advising the East India Company's rivals to take advantage of it as the ideal location for a European colony. With the bookplate Crosby Gaige (1882–1949). Several chapters are heavily annotated in English in an early hand. These give information about a voyage or voyages and would reward further study. With the gutter margin of the title-page and all margins of the last leaf restored but otherwise in good condition, with a small tear in the fore-edge margin of the title-page and a couple minor spots. Rebacked, but binding otherwise good.

BMC III, p. 943; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3204 (note); ESTC R200937; cf. G. Campbell, David Griffiths and the missionary "History of Madagascar" (2012), p. 416.

*Richly illustrated handbook on the medical qualities of animals and animal products,
heavily relying on Avicenna (Ibn Sina) and other Arab authors*

142. BOSSCHE, Guilielmo vanden. *Historia medica, in qua libris IV. Animalium natura, et eorum medica utilitas exactè & luculenter tractantur. Cum iconibus eorum, ad vivum delineatis.*

Brussels, Ioannis Mommart I, 1639. 4°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page and a larger one on the final page, and 80 woodcut illustrations in text (a few with the monogram I.C.I. of Cristoffel Jaeger (1596–1653)). 18th-century calf, with red morocco title-label; rebacked with original backstrip laid down, modern endpapers. € 7500

First and only edition of an early, richly illustrated handbook on the medical qualities of animals and animal products. The author gives a description of each animal, quoting sources from antiquity to the 17th century, and lists their medical qualities. In the text he refers mainly to Avicenna (Ibn Sina), but also Rasis (al-Razi), who is considered the greatest medieval physician next to Avicenna. Also mentioned are Avenzoar (Ibn Zuhr), Aristotle, Dioscorides, Galen and others

The animals are divided into four categories: winged animals (pp. 1–140, incl. a bat, chickens, a goose, a peacock and a vulture), quadrupeds (pp. 141–318, incl. a camel, a horse, a lion and an elephant), (edible) fish and other aquatic animals (pp. 319–386, incl. crustaceans, frogs and a turtle), and insects and other small animals (pp. 387–434, incl. lice, a spider and worms)..

The artist Christoffel Jaeger was identified by Nissen. He was probably a student of Christoffel van Sichem and is best known from his woodcuts for publications by the Plantin Press between 1625 and 1643.

With the bookplate of the pharmacist E. Grendel on the first blank. A few leaves slightly loosening, slightly browned and some foxing, otherwise good. Rebacked, as noted, and slightly rubbed.

Krivatsy 1603; Nissen, ZBI 481; Wood, p. 250; Wellcome 994 (lacking final leaf); Waller 1325; cf. Thieme & Becker XVIII, pp. 487–488.



The first Western account of khat

143. BOTTA, Paul-Émile. *Relation d'un voyage dans l'Yemen, entrepris en 1837 pour le Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.*

Paris, (Dondey-Dupré for) Benjamin Duprat, 1841. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped red label to gilt spine. All edges red; marbled endpapers. € 4000

First edition. – The naturalist Botta (1802–70) had served as army physician to Mehmed Ali in Egypt before accepting a commission by the Paris Museum of Natural History to explore the coasts of the Red Sea. His expedition, lasting from 1836 to 1839, was much aided by the fact that he was fully fluent in Arabic. He visited Jeddah before landing in Hodeida in 1836, proceeding to Bet el-Fakih, Sebid, and Hais, Djebel-Ras, Maammara, Cahim, Djennat and Haguef, visiting Tihama and the highlands under the protection of Ibrahim Pasha and Sheikh Hussein Bin Yahia. “Botta's foremost deed in the Yemen was the ascent and exploration of the 3,006 metre Djebel Sabor, south of Taizz, a climb which Forskal had vainly desired to undertake [...] Botta was the first to provide details on the cultivation of and trade in the drug khat” (cf. Henze).

Old ownership stamp erased from title-page, otherwise an excellent copy, appealingly bound. Rare.

Gay 3675. Henze I, 308. OCLC 28330825.



*Eyewitness account of a 1570 diplomatic mission to the Ottoman court,
with 28 fine original colour drawings and samples of Turkish decorated paper*

144. BRAECKLE, Jacques de. *Memoires du voiage de Constantinople de Jacques de Bracle seigneur de Bassecourt.* [Various places, [1570 or very soon after]. 4° (main text & decorated paper) & 8° (transcription & drawings) (21.5 × 14.5 cm). Manuscript in French, written in brown ink on paper in a Flemish bastarda gothic hand, with about 26 lines per page. With 8 contemporary half-sheet specimens of Turkish decorated “silhouette” paper (folded to make 16 leaves in 2 quires), a series of 28 drawings in brown ink and coloured gouaches, highlighted in gold (mostly costume figures, some showing the Sultan and other leading figures, others showing anonymous types from various ethnic and religious groups), plus a ca. 1800, transcript of the complete text and biography of the author (with his arms in colour). Modern sheepskin parchment. € 250 000

A unique, fascinating and unpublished manuscript containing the account of a diplomatic mission to Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire in the year 1570. De Braeckle (1540–1571), a Flemish physician, assisted Charles Rijm (Karl Rym), Baron de Bellem (ca. 1533–1584), Maximilian II’s ambassador to Constantinople, probably as his secretary. He wrote an account of his journey, which contains fascinating details about the places he visited, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, incidents, etc. Leaving Prague on 13 March 1570, the delegation passed through Vienna, Hungary and Czechoslovakia before entering Ottoman territory, where they visited the mosques and caravanserais (inns) of Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (ca. 1505–1579), Grand Vizier of Sultan Selim II (1524–1574) who ruled the Turks at the time of Rijm and Braeckle’s journey. From 31 May to 12 August 1570 they stayed in Constantinople, where De Braeckle describes several monuments and works of art. He returned via Bulgaria, Serbia (the party was held in Belgrade for nearly a month) and Hungary, arriving on 23 October 1570. He died shortly afterwards, in 1571.



The set of 28 beautiful original drawings in pen, coloured gouaches and gold begins with a view of the caravanserai for the ambassadors to Constantinople, then shows mostly costume figures. Although similar illustrations were sometimes made for sale to travellers in Constantinople or passed on to western merchants, the inclusion of the delegation’s caravanserai suggests this set was produced to illustrate Charles Rijm’s diplomatic mission, described in the accompanying text.

Each of the 8 half-sheet specimens of Turkish decorated “silhouette” paper has four vertical rectangles in reddish brown in the centre (perhaps intended for two columns of written text on each page) and yellow-green plant silhouettes around the margins. Haemmerle shows a similar example in a book of Turkish costume drawings from ca. 1580, also with the silhouette paper folded to make two leaves. Only three manuscript copies of the present travelogue are recorded, probably intended for members of De Braeckle’s family. In very good condition.

S. Yerasimos, Les voyageurs dans l'Empire Ottoman (XIVe-XVIIe siècles), (1991), pp. 286–187.

*The Ship of Fools in the most famous edition of the best English translation,
together with the Latin translation and the woodcut illustrations cut for the 1509 edition*

145. BRANT, Sebastian. *Stultifera navis.* | The ship of fools.

Including:

MANCINI, Domenico (Dominicus MANCINUS). *The mirrour of good maners.*

PIUS II, Pope (Eneas SILVIO). *Certayne egloges ... whereof the first three conteyne the miseryes of courtiers and courtes of all princes in general, ...*

(Colophon: London, John Cawood), 1570. Small 2° (27 × 19.5 cm). With a large woodcut on the title-page showing four ships filled with fools (15.5 × 10 cm), and 116 woodcuts in the text (mostly ca. 11 × 8 cm) including 11(?) repeats. Gold-tooled brown calf (ca. 1855?), each board with a large built-up centrepiece and a built-up frame, gold-tooled turn-ins. Rebacked preserving the original backstrip. € 45 000

The famous second (1570) Latin and English edition of Sebastian Brant's great *Ship of fools*, containing Jakob Locher's Latin verse translation, Alexander Barclay's English verse translation and Barclay's printed annotations in the fore-edge margins. Brant first published his *Ship of fools* in German as *Narrenschiff* in 1494. The present edition is illustrated with the woodcuts made for Pynson's very rare 1509 edition, and they are better printed here than in 1509 (Pforzheimer notes that all but "two or three" are "very well preserved"). The woodcuts are based on those of the first (German) edition of 1494 where some are ascribed to the Master of Haintz-Narr and others formerly to Albrecht Dürer (but now to the Master of the Johann Bergman printing office).

Sebastian Brandt (1457–1521) is famous largely for this verse satire, where more than a hundred fools set sail without a pilot in search of a fool's paradise. Each episode harshly satirizes one particular vice or folly, sparing neither clergy nor scholars, and each fool meets his death in an appropriate manner. Brant satirizes men and women in all walks of life and engaged in various activities, so the woodcuts add not only immediacy, beauty and humour, but also a view of historical clothing, implements and customs. Although intended as a dire warning of the perils of foolish behaviour, immorality and short-sighted actions, the book proved enormously popular largely because of its black humour, and it saw many translations, adaptations and spin-offs. It probably also influenced Shakespeare and many other literary works.

With bookplates of the London investment banker and Mexican mining entrepreneur Joseph Tasker (1797–1861) of Middleton Hall; the bibliophile Charles William Dyson Perrins (1864–1958); and the bibliophile and bookseller William Foyle (1885–1963). With an occasional running head, folio number or marginal note slightly shaved, one leaf with browned patches, the title-page slightly dirty and a few marginal chips or tears repaired, but still in good condition. The binding has been rebacked, probably with new headbands, but the binding is also good. The very influential second edition of the best English translation of a universal classic.

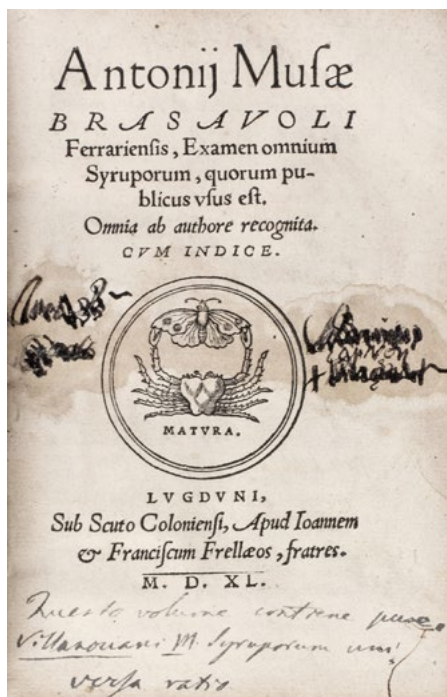
ESTC S107135; Pforzheimer 41; for the woodcuts: Hodnett 1824–1881, 1883–1899, 1901–1931.



A witty discussion of medical syrups

146. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium syruporum, quorum publicus usus est. Omnia ab authora recognita. Cum Indice.

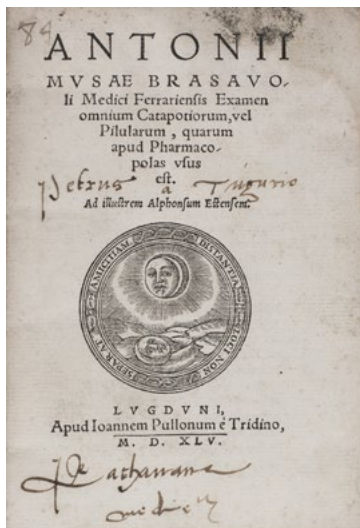
Lyon, Jean & François Frellon (colophon: Jean Barbou), 1540. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 3500



Second or third edition of a medical treatise, discussing many types of syrups then in common use and providing numerous recipes from various sources. Brasavola's previous work, *Examen omnium simplicium*, proved so popular that he wrote a series of similar dialogues about nearly every type of medicine sold in the drugstores of his native city, Ferrara. The present work is "in the form of a dialogue with an Apothecary, who commences by giving a whimsical account of the manner in which he treated his wife: stating that as soon as they had retired to their chamber, he threw down a pair of inexpressibles on the floor, and, giving his wife a stick similar to one he kept for himself, insisted on her contending with him, as to who should have the privilege of wearing them; and that, having gained the victory, he had resolutely maintained his authority ever after. The Doctor, after reproving his guest the Apothecary, concludes with giving him some judicious advice as to his future conduct" (Hamilton).

Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), an Italian botanist and physicist, who also held doctorates in law and theology, was a pupil of the famous medical humanist Niccolò Leonicensio. He served as the personal physician to several popes and emperors and wrote some seventy books and articles, including an authoritative concordance of Galen. With a short manuscript index on a flyleaf, and old owner's inscription (struck through) on title-page, and a few manuscript annotations and underscoring throughout. Minor waterstain on title-page and slightly browned, but internally otherwise in very good condition. Binding a bit soiled, with some minor damage along the spine, and with the front hinge detached from the bookblock, but otherwise still good.

Durling 685; USTC 147813; cf. Hamilton, *Hist. of med., surg., and anat., ... II* (1831), pp. 27–28; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 229.



Examination of medical pills, heavily influenced by Galen

147. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium catapotiorum, vel pilularum, quarum apud pharmacopolas usus est.

Lyon, Jean Pullon, 1545. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and some woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum. € 8500

Rare second edition of an examination of all the pills that were commonly used in apothecaries, written by Brasavola and dedicated to Alphonso d'Este, then the son of the duke of Ferrara, Italy. The first edition was published in 1543 in Basel. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen's work set the template voor Islamic medicine.

Waterstain in upper outer corner and lower margin, and minor foxing. Binding slightly soiled. Overall a good copy.

USTC (3 copies); not in Adams; Durling.

Imaginary dialogue between an old man and a physician, heavily influenced by Galen

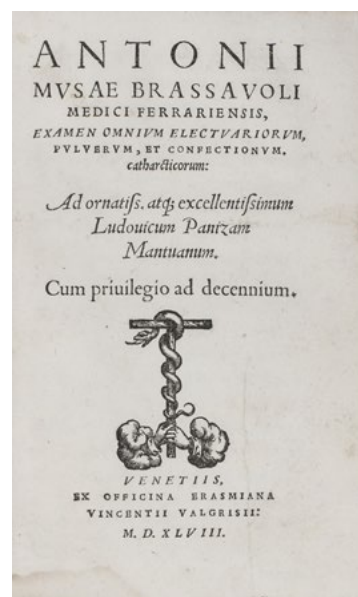
148. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium electuariorum, pulverum, et confectionum.

Venice, Vincent Valgrisi, 1548. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and enlarged on last page. Later stiff paper wrappers. € 9500

First edition of a work on different medications, including powders, written in the form of an imaginary dialogue between Brasavola and *senex*, the old man. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen's work set the template voor Islamic medicine.

Waterstain in lower margin, not affecting text, otherwise in good condition.

Adams B-2685; Durling 677.



Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen

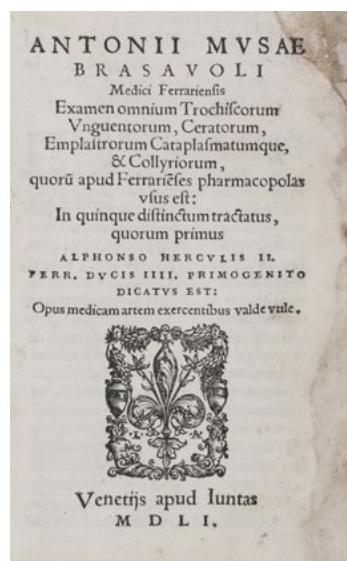
149. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. Examen omnium trochiscorum, unguentorum, ceratorum, emplastrorum, cataplasmatum, & collyriorum : quorum apud Ferrarienses pharmacopolas usus est : ...

Venice, (colophon: Lucas Antonius Juntas), 1551. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary limp vellum, restored. € 9500

First edition of a work with five treatises by Brasavola, covering ointments, bandage, an eye salve and medication in the form of pills. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen's work set the template voor Islamic medicine. Each treatise, except the first, has an individual half-title.

Large waterstain in the outer margin, not affecting text, some owners notations in ink and some occasional spots. Contemporary binding damaged, but restored. Overall a fair copy.

Durling 687; not in Adams.



The Arabic primer of an Algerian Muslim leader

150. BRESNIER, (Louis-Jacques). Relation d'un voyage et théorie de langue Arabe.

Algiers & Paris, Bastide, Challamel, Duprat, 1855. 8°. With a frontispiece printed in colours and gilt in the style of an Arabic title (lith. Bastide). Elegant oriental-style red morocco binding with fore-edge flap, covers blindstamped with gilt borders, spine gilt in western style. Marbled endpapers. € 1500

Widely received introduction to Arabic by L. J. Bresnier (1814–69), a disciple of Silvestre de Sacy and the first professor of Arabic in Algiers. Some insignificant foxing to margins, but a fine copy in a unique binding, from the library of the Algerian essayist and Muslim leader Mourad Kiouane, a participant in the World Muslim Conference held in Karachi in 1951 (with his ownership stamps). Many leaders among the Algerian Muslims of the 1950s, educated by the French colonial system, spoke good French but only Algerian Arabic rather than the standard variety, which hampered their ability to converse with the leaders of other Arab nations. Famously, Algeria's first president Ahmed Ben Bella broke out in tears when invited by Nasser to speak before an Egyptian audience, but finding himself unable to do so. Partly in response to this, and to promote pan-Arabism, Nasser sent droves of Arabic instructors to Algeria in the 1960s.

OCLC 929616431.



Chinese voyages to the west, based on Chinese sources, presentation copy

151. BRETSCHEIDER, Emil. Notes on Chinese mediaeval travellers to the west.

Shanghai, American Presbyterian Mission Press; London, Trübner and Co., 1875. 8°. With numerous Chinese characters and 3 wood-engraved illustrations in text. Contemporary blind- and gold-blocked cloth. € 4950

First separately published edition of a work on Chinese travellers from the 13th century, by the Baltic physician and sinologist Emil Bretschneider (1833–1901). “His writings both on botany and geography are extremely valuable” (Couling). The book is divided into four chapters, each devoted to a different Chinese traveller or voyage to the west. Bretschneider starts each chapter with a brief introduction, followed by a translation of Chinese sources including many Chinese characters. The first chapter describes the travels the Taoist monk Qiu Chuji (1148–1227) to Persia and India in the years 1221–1224 to meet the Mongol Khan. The second chapter narrates the journey of a Mongol embassy to western Asia, and chapter three is an “account of Western countries”, written by an envoy of the Chinese Jin dynasty around 1220. He describes the customs and culture of the “Mohameddians” he meets in the west, probably describing the city Herat in Afghanistan. The last chapter describes the travels of the Khitan statesman Yelü Chucai, who served Genghis Khan, to present-day Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Presentation copy, with a note by the author to “V. Gauvain” in ink on first flyleaf. Title-page with some faint water stains, otherwise in very good condition.

Cordier, *Sinica*, col. 2667; Couling, p. 64.



The Arabic Horologion

152. [BREVIARY IN ARABIC]. Al-Urulugiyun, ay al-sawa`i al-mustamil `ala salawat al-fard al-qanuniyya.

Dayr al-Shuwayr, Kisrawan, Lebanon, St. John the Baptist Monastery, 1822. 8°. Printed in red and black throughout. Contemporary blindstamped black calf binding. € 9500

The Arabic Horologion (following the Byzantine rite), containing the breviary, canonical prayers and hymns for the feast days of the Saints throughout the year. From the printing office of the Melkite monastery of St. John the Baptist at al-Shuwayr in the Lebanese Kisrawan mountains, operative between

1734 and 1899, during which time it produced in all 69 Arabic books, including re-editions (cf. Silvestre de Sacy I, pp. 412–414; Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, pp. 179–181).

Occasional insignificant brownstaining; slight chipping to extremities of the appealing original binding. Rare: OCLC lists two copies only (at the University of Leiden and the Veech Library, Catholic Institute of Sydney, Australia).

OCLC 68525490, 224329156.

Ground-breaking first printed illustrated travel account: a voyage to and in the Middle East, also a great masterpiece of book production and illustration

153. BREYDENBACH, Bernhard von. [Peregrinatio in Terram Sanctam].

(Colophon: Mainz, printed by Erhard Reuwich, 11 February 1486). Chancery 2° (33 × 22.5 cm). With a woodcut frontispiece, a woodcut female figure with the Henneberg arms below the colophon, 3 (of 7) double-page and larger folding plates with large woodcut views; 5 (of 7) woodcut illustrations and 5 (of 6) woodcut alphabets of exotic languages; all woodcut views on the integral leaves and one folding plate coloured by a contemporary hand. With about 110 spaces left for initials, filled in with red “Lombardic” uncials; rubricated throughout. Lacking 4 plates and 1 printed integral leaf, and with 2 other (uncoloured) plates added from other copies (one from a later edition). Contemporary panel-stamped and blind-tooled calf over wooden boards. € 45 000

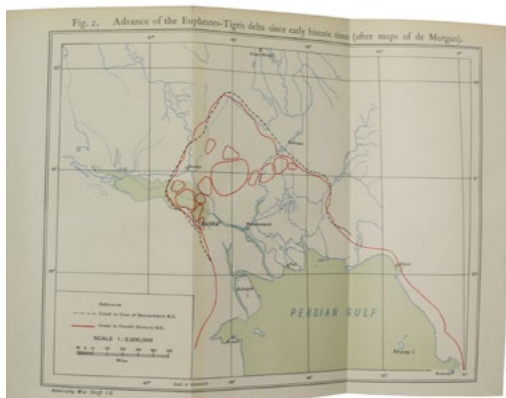
First edition, in the original Latin, of the first illustrated travel account ever printed, considered the first authentic Western source for the Near and Middle East, as the text and illustrations were prepared based on actual observation of the sites and people described. Bernard Breydenbach (ca. 1435/40–1497), a canon of Mainz cathedral, set off from Oppenheim in April 1483 to join a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, accompanied by two friends. They took along an interpreter and the painter Erhard Reuwich (ca. 1455–ca. 1490), originally from Utrecht, who provided a visual documentation of the trip. The present first edition gave many Europeans their first view (both figuratively and literally) of Middle and Near Eastern people, costumes, animals, architecture, religions, cultures and languages. The Middle East attracted many travellers from both East and West, so Breydenbach was able to provide first-hand accounts of people even from regions beyond those he visited.

With owner's inscriptions and manuscript notes. Lacking 1 integral leaf (with 3 woodcuts) and 4 large folding views, while the views of Methoni and of Rhodes have been loosely inserted. Further with the frontispiece cut down to the border and mounted, some small marginal stains, tears and chips and some smudges. Binding rebaked and with some scuffs, chips and cracks. In spite of these defects most of the surviving leaves are in very good condition and nearly untrimmed. A masterpiece of woodcut artistry and book production, and a ground-breaking source for European knowledge of the Middle and Near East.

BMC I, pp. 43–44; Davies, *Breydenbach I* (pp. 1–4); Goff B1189; GW 5075; Howgego B160.



An Early Estimate of the Arabian Gulf's Oil Resources



154. [BRITISH ADMIRALTY]. Geology of Mesopotamia and its Borderlands. Compiled by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, Admiralty.

[London], His Majesty's Stationery Office, [ca. 1921?]. 8°. With 5 folding color-printed maps as issued. Bound in publisher's blue cloth. € 4500

First publicly-issued edition of this internal government document on the topic of Iraq, Iran, the Arabian Gulf, and “the mineral resources and probable industrial development of those countries”. Driven by skyrocketing demand for oil during the First World War, interest in the suspected oil fields of Mesopotamia became a matter of British naval security during this period, thanks to the promised conversion of warships from coal to oil fuel.

Published long before the first oil reserves were discovered in Iraq (1927), Bahrain (1932), Qatar (1935), Saudi Arabia and Kuwait (1938), the UAE (1958), and Oman (1964), the present work lays out the state of geological knowledge of the oil-fields at the end of WWI and suggests directions for their exploitation, noting that although “the scattered localities around the shores of the Persian Gulf” are favorably situated for commercial purposes, “they appear to be the least hopeful of yielding oil in quantities of commercial importance” (p. 73). Instead, the authors suggest further exploration of southwest Persia and the “bituminous occurrences” in Kuwait and Bahrain. The folding plate depicting the “Distribution of Oil Springs and Bituminous Deposits of Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf” neatly summarizes the most advanced information available in 1918.

As a broader discussion of the geology of the region, the work also includes a hydrological study of the Gulf from Shatt el-'Arab to the Gulf of Oman, and a discussion of the geology of Northeastern Arabia and Bahrain. The early, often fruitless activities of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are also noted.

A few ex-library markings to pastedown and versos of title-page and folding plates. Very good.

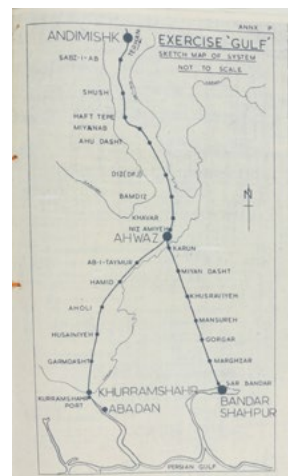
War Games on the Coast of the Arabian Gulf

155. [BRITISH ARMY]. Exercise Gulf.

Headquarters Army Emergency Reserve, Longmoor, Hants., Transportation Centre RE, 1959. Small 2° (216 × 342 mm). With a folding table and full-page map; test papers, annexures etc. loosely inserted. Original pictorial wrappers. € 2000

Extremely rare: an impressive example of a highly detailed Cold War period training exercise, with an even more interesting choice of location, the northern end of the Arabian Gulf. “Exercise Gulf” was a war game-style technical exercise based on the premise that “Two months ago a situation developed in Persia similar to that which occurred in Korea. A large part of the country in the North has been dominated by the Persian Communists with considerable material assistance from Russia [...]”. The planners involved decided that such a situation demanded the mobilization of a composite Railway Regiment, which would be sent to Persia so as to create and operate a railway between Abadan on the Gulf coast and Andimeshk near Dezfoul, 300 km north. Possibly, Persia was chosen as a potential site of Communist activity due to the oil nationalization crisis and other events leading up to the British and American orchestrated Iranian coup d'état in 1953.

While it is likely that a small number of these documents were produced, we cannot trace another copy. Very good, hole-punched and treasury-tagged into the original pictorial wrappers.



Gun-running from Hejaz into Egypt: “Secret & Urgent”

156. [BRITISH EGYPT COMMAND]. DAVIDSON, Roy Austin, British Army captain (1886–1980). “Red Sea Report. Confidential”. Secret army report, signed.

Cairo, 1919. 2° (36 × 23 cm), with a few 4° inserts. A total of 117 leaves, mostly typewritten (some on both sides) but 11 pp. handwritten. Includes a photograph of a steamer off the coast of Egypt (8 × 13.5 cm) and a large (81 × 58 cm) lithographed map, folded, hand-coloured and annotated. € 4500



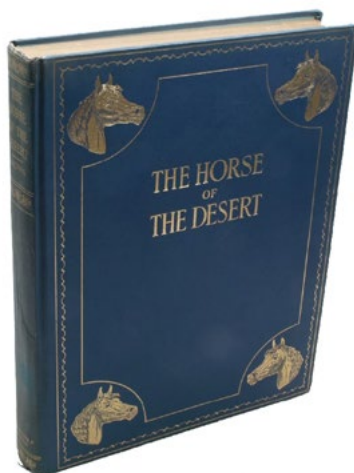
An archival folder containing a trove of British military correspondence, along with an extensive report regarding a British reconnaissance expedition undertaken in July 1919 to explore the best way of preventing the smuggling of arms and other illicit wares into British-controlled Egypt from Hejaz and the eastern coast of the Red Sea.

The party was commanded by Captain R. A. Davidson of the Denbighshire Yeomanry, who had won a Military Cross at the capture of the Siwa Oasis in Egypt's Western Desert in February 1917. Davidson was also responsible for drawing up the report, the extensive typescript of which is present here (“Report of a Reconnaissance of the Red Sea Coast and Means Suggested for the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Arms”). The mission was to establish by which combination of Seaplane Patrols, Light Car Patrols, and Camel Patrols the objective might best be met, and which other preventative measures might be suggested. Davidson reported that “the bulk of the work must necessarily fall on the Camel Patrols”, while “Light Car Patrols would not be used for patrolling the coast itself but would be useful as a second line” and there was “no occasion for the use of Seaplanes”. “Sea Patrols of Sloops on the Egyptian side” would be “essential”, and “Dhow traffic to be restricted as regards the landing of cargoes to certain selected ports”.

Ports on the Arabian coast to be privileged include Aqaba, Yanbu, Jeddah, and Hodeidah; other places are singled out as particular sources of trouble: “Kuweh – Dhow anchorage a mile southward of Arab fishing village. Inhabitants are Hereim Arabs with a reputation for smuggling”. Davidson cautions that “any tendency to use the Red Sea Coast as a reformatory for the more undesirable minor officials might have the result of nullifying to a large extent the efforts of the patrols”.

Wrinkled and stained, dog-ears, tears, edge and corner flaws throughout, but well-legible.

First edition



157. BROWN, William Robinson. *The Horse of the Desert.*

New York, The Derrydale Press, 1929. 2°. Richly illustrated throughout. Original giltstamped blue cloth. € 1800

Rare first edition, one of 750 copies. The Derrydale Press was founded by Eugene V. Connett, 111, after his family's beaver hat-making company was liquidated in 1925. He soon became an expert printer, and produced his first publication, “Magic Hours”, the first book to bear The Derrydale Press imprint. For the next fourteen years, The Derrydale Press would publish 169 titles, most in limited editions, written by the best sporting authors and illustrated by the best sporting artists of the day. With the outset of World War II, Connett was forced to close the business due to the unavailability of quality materials during wartime and the firm's increasing debts.

A good copy, privately inscribed.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 596. Boyd/P. 21. Frazier B19A. Siegel 25.

Italian scientist on the geography of the world

158. BRUNETTI, Francesco Saverio. *Trattenimenti scientifici su la sfera, geografia istorica, meteore, ed astronomia.* Rome, Bernabò and Lazzarini, 1754. With several woodcut illustrations in the text (including an armillary sphere), and an extra added folding engraved frontispiece.

With:

(2) **BRUNETTI, Francesco Saverio.** *Trattenimenti scientifici su l'indrografia, nautica, blasone, statica, meccanica, architectura, pirotecna, e suono.*

Roma, Bernabò and Lazzarini, 1755. With several woodcut illustrations in the text, and an extra added frontispiece (facsimile of an engraving?).

(3) **BRUNETTI, Francesco Saverio.** *Macchina semplicissima per cui l'acqua da se stessa salice ad una data altezza.*

Rome, Bernabò and Lazzarini, 1747. With folding engraved plate as frontispiece. 3 works (the first in 2 parts) in 1 volume. 4°. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 4500

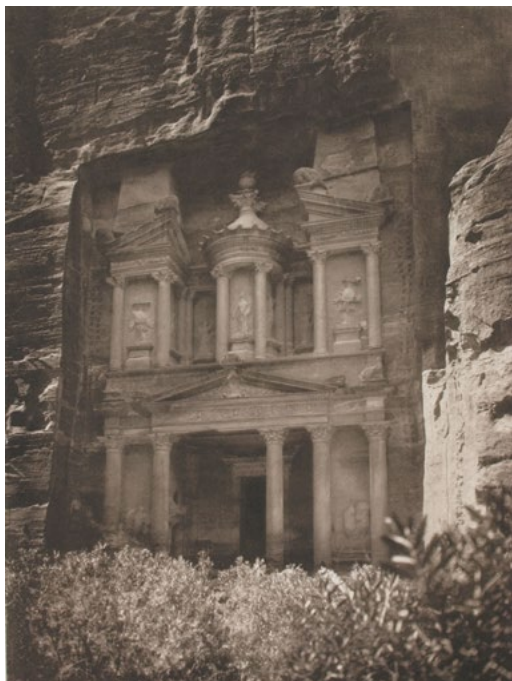
Three little-known scientific works by Francesco Saverio Brunetti, an Italian polymath and chaplain. The first work, divided into two parts, opens with a dialogue devoted to armillary spheres, followed by extensive chapters on the geography of the world, covering respectively Europe, Asia, Africa and America, concluded by a short dialogue on hydrography. The part on Asia includes chapters on the history and culture of the Ottoman Empire, Persia, Syria and Arabia. The second work, dedicated to the Irish-born Princess Cecilia Mahony (1741–1789), is divided into four dialogues, discussing navigation, (hydro) statics, architecture and fireworks. The third work describes a pulley for lifting water, apparently invented by the author.

With bookplate of Royal Meteorological Society and deaccession ticket on paste-down. One leaf torn off, without loss of text, otherwise in very good condition.

Ad 1: Houzeau & Lancaster 9680; Riccardi I A- col 195; WorldCat (4 copies); not in Zinner; ad 2: Riccardi I A-col. 194; ad 3: WorldCat (6 copies); ad 1–3 not in Honeyman; Horblit; Wheeler Gift; for the author: Poggendorff I, col. 319.



*The only surviving documentation
of Mshatta Palace in Jordan*



159. BRÜNNOW, Rudolf Ernst / DOMASZEWSKI, Alfred von. *Die Provincia Arabia.*

Strasbourg, Trübner, 1904–1909. Small 2° (320 × 246 mm). 3 vols. With heliogravure frontispiece and a total of 1120 illustrations, 53 plates and maps in the text, and 2 extra maps. Publisher's original half vellum and green boards. € 25 000

First edition: rare. A remarkably well-illustrated archaeological survey of sites in Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon, particularly valued for its account of Petra and of the palace of Mshatta in Jordan, a great monument of early Islamic art. With over 1100 half tone illustrations, many full-page, and numerous splendidly produced plates (some folding or double-page, a few coloured). The outstanding feature of the Mshatta palace was the intricately carved decoration on its facade. Today the complete facade, built in the mid-eighth century, exists only in Brünnow's photographs (see vol. II).

Bindings slightly rubbed; upper joints of vol. III slightly split; stamp of the Meadville Theological School library to title-page. A good, clean copy.

NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 24223621.



Second volume about the "Nedjed Country"

160. BRYDGES, Harford Jones. *An account of the transactions of His Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, in the Years 1807–11 [...]* To which is appended, a brief history of the Wahaubys.

London, James Bohn, 1834. 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithogr. frontispieces, 9 lithogr. plates on Chine appliqué and 1 folding lithogr. map of Central Arabia and Egypt. Contemporary tan calf bindings, spines renewed in period style. € 18 000

First edition. The second volume – and the map – are devoted entirely to the so-called "Nedjed Country". "Harford Jones, who was the chief resident at Basra for the East India Company, was sent to Persia by the Foreign Office in 1809 [...] The French who had now entered into a treaty with Russia (the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807) had lost interest in Persia and removed their political and military missions. Thus the British were able to conclude another treaty with Persia (the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, also called the Treaty of Tehran) which bound Britain to assist Persia in case any European nation invaded her (even if Britain had a treaty with that nation). This treaty was not honoured by the British after the first Persian-Russian War" (Ghani).

Volume 2 is devoted exclusively to the Wahhabis, tracing their history from the mid-eighteenth century to their defeat by Egyptian Ottoman forces at the site of the Wahhabi capital, Dariyah (Dereyah), in 1818.

Rare: the only other copy in a contemporary binding on the market within the last 30 years was the Burrell copy (wanting half titles and rebounded; Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1999, lot 127, £8,000). Only slightly browned and foxed (occasionally affecting plates), but altogether fresh, in an appealing full calf binding.

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



Travelling the plains of the Hauran

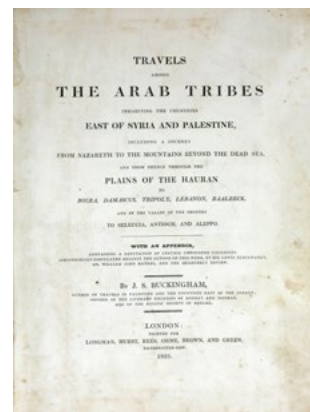
161. BUCKINGHAM, James Silk. Travels among the Arab Tribes Inhabiting the Countries East of Syria and Palestine.

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

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

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

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



Arbitration Concerning Buraimi

162. [BURAIMI MEMORIALS]. Arbitration Concerning Buraimi and the Common Frontier Between Abu Dhabi and Sa'udi Arabia. Memorial Submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1955]. 2° (215 × 340 mm). 2 vols. plus a portfolio of maps. With a frontispiece map of Arabia in vol. 1 and 10 numbered maps (mostly folding, up to 1412 × 976 mm) and a "Gazetteer of Place Names". Recent green half cloth with original printed covers; map portfolio bound to style. € 45 000

First edition, published in a small press-run for internal use only; of the utmost rarity and usually accessible only in the 1987 Archive Editions facsimile, which omits the ten highly detailed maps of the Trucial Coast and the adjacent regions. Of particular interest are the original documents published in the Annexes, including treaties and engagements, correspondence, and notes on the various tribes, including the Bani Yas, Manasir, Awamir, and Dhawahir (with genealogies). A copious separate section contains documents from UK government archives relating to the history of the region, with various mentions of the ruler of Sharjah, Sultan bin Saqr Al Qasimi; another annex even includes the minutes of informal meetings, subjects of which include discussions of the land frontier of Qatar.

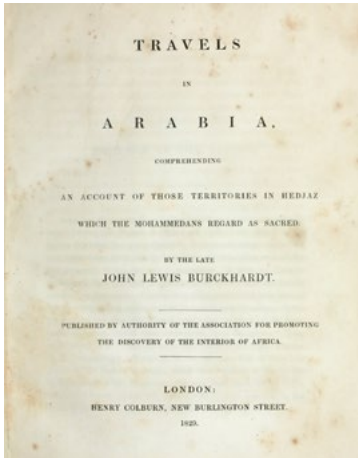
The Buraimi Dispute was an early source of tension between Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Abu Dhabi (then a Trucial Shaikhdom), as well as their respective American and British oil backers. In 1949 the Saudis first laid claim to the Buraimi area, believed to be rich in oil, backed by the American company Aramco. An invasion force occupied the territory in 1952, claiming the Oasis for Saudi Arabia, and the "Buraimi Dispute" made global headlines. A joint expedition of 7000 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 Feisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, took the conflict as an attack on the Arab League. The covers of both volumes bear a pasted label with the publication's internal identification "48109", also printed throughout the Annexes. At the end of Annex B, no. 8, is inserted the typed copy of a letter (headed "Confidential" in red ink) from the British intelligence agent J. N. D. Anderson (1908–94) to the editor John Liddle Simpson, arbitration agent for the UK Government, with corrections and suggestions for the manuscript, including a legal discussion of why the collection of "zakat" (a tax) on dates may with justification be put forth as an "argument for the sovereignty of the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi", while the collection of zakat on camels by the Saudis may be refused to have such an implication. Anderson, a scholar of Islamic law, served as advisor to various Muslim governments.

An excellent copy, the second one ever to have appeared on the market (the other, auctioned at Sotheby's, commanded \$22,689 in 2009).

The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

163. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis). Travels in Arabia, comprehending an account of those territories in Hedjaz which the Mohammedans regard as sacred.

London, Henry Colburn, 1829. Large 4° (26 × 21 cm). With 5 lithogr. maps (one folding). 19th century three-quarters green levant with prettily gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 6500



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

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

782 Arabic proverbs collected before 1817, with explanatory notes

164. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig. Arabic proverbs, or the manners and customs of the modern Egyptians, illustrated from their proverbial sayings current at Cairo, translated and explained ...

London, John Murray (colophon: printed by C. Roworth), 1830. Large 4° (28 × 22 cm). With a large folding engraved map of the Sinai, the Holy Land and parts of Egypt and Syria, showing Burckhardt’s travels, and a few small woodcut illustrations in the text. Set in roman and italic type with the proverbs also in the original Arabic. Mid-19th-century half tan calf, spine with gold-tooled bands. € 8000

First edition of a ground-breaking trove of 782 Arabic proverbs, published here in the original Arabic with English translations and (sometimes extensive) explanations of their meaning. Burckhardt took some from a collection assembled by the Egyptian scholar Shered ad-Din Ibn Assad, adding others “as he heard them quoted in general society or in the bázár ... Several Scriptural sayings and maxims of ancient sages will be found here naturalized among Arabs; as well as some Proverbs which have generally been supposed of European origin” (preface). This makes the present publication an essential primary source for Islamic, Egyptian and Arabic oral history, preserving popular proverbs collected before 1817.

The Swiss explorer, orientalist and archaeologist Burckhardt (1784–1817) travelled through Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Nubia and the Arabian Peninsula, and rediscovered the ancient city of Petra. Disguised as an Arab, he crossed the Red Sea to Jeddah under the name “Sheikh Ibrahim”, passed an examination in Muslim law and participated in a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

With bookplate. Endpapers browned, slightly affecting the title-page, last page and folding map, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding somewhat worn and scuffed, but structurally sound. An expert Arabist’s annotated collection of Arabic sayings, giving insights into Arabic culture.

Gay 1963; Howgego, 1800–1850, B76.



*Stunning lithographic illustrations and a detailed route map
of a voyage through Persia, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and India*

165. BURNES, Alexander. Voyages de l'embouchure de l'Indus a Lahor, Caboul, Balkh et a Boukhara; et retour par la Perse, pendant les années 1831, 1832 et 1833 ... Atlas.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand (colophon on back wrapper: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Fain), [1835]. 3 text volumes and 1 atlas volume. 8°. With 11 numbered lithographed plates (1 folding) showing costumes of the regions, medals and engraved stones, topographic views, archaeological sites, etc., and a large folding engraved map with the routes hand-coloured in red and orange. Contemporary gold-tooled half sheepskin (text volumes), original publisher's letterpress-printed brown paper wrappers (atlas volume). € 3500

First French edition of Alexander Burnes's *Travels into Bokhara*, translated from the English by Jean-Baptiste Benoît Eyriès (1767–1846). It details a voyage through Lahore (Punjab, Pakistan), Kabul (Afghanistan), Balkh (then part of Persia/Iran, now in Afghanistan), Bukhara (Uzbekistan) and back through Persia in the years 1831 to 1833. Burnes (1805–1842), a Scottish explorer, learned Hindi and Persian while serving the British East India Company in India. King William IV of England sent him on the present voyage to Punjab. His detailed and well-illustrated account of these regions, still little known to Europeans, lead to his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society and other honours. "It is noteworthy for the freshness and acuteness of its descriptions and, given the times, the relatively cosmopolitan outlook of its author" (Prior).

The text volumes foxed and the bindings rubbed. Atlas volume with a small marginal worm hole in the title-page and some marginal foxing, but in good condition, mostly untrimmed. The wrappers are browned, especially around the edges, where they are chipped, and the back wrapper is detached.

Brunet I, col. 1409; WorldCat (5 copies); for the author: Prior, "Burnes, Sir Alexander (1805–1841)", in: ODNB (online ed.).



Classic account

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

London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1855–1856. 3 volumes. Half-title in vol. 3, without publisher's ads. 4 maps & plans (3 folding), 5 colour lithographed plates, 8 tinted lithographed plates. Later half morocco over marbled paper covered boards, bound by Zaehnsdorf, spine with raised bands in six compartments, lettered in the second and fourth, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. € 15 000



First edition of Burton's classic account of his journey across the Arabian Peninsula. In the fall of 1852, Burton first proposed to the Royal Geographical Society an expedition to central Arabia with the intent on visiting the holy cities. His request was denied by the RGS and the East India Company as being too dangerous for a Westerner, though he was funded to study Arabic in Egypt. Upon arrival there, in April 1853, disguised as a Pashtun and travelling under the pseudonym Mirza Abdullah, Burton made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. "The actual pilgrimage began with a journey on camel-back from Cairo to Suez. Then followed twelve days in a pilgrim ship on the Red Sea from Suez to Yambu, the port of El-Medinah. So far the only risk was from detection by his companions. Now came the dangers of the inland road, infested by Bedawin robbers. The journey from Yambu to El-Medinah, thence to Meccah, and finally to the sea again at Jeddah, occupied altogether from 17 July to 23 Sept., including some days spent in rest, and many more in devotional exercises. From Jeddah, Burton returned to Egypt in a British steamer, intending to start afresh for the interior of Arabia via Muwaylah. But this second project was frustrated by ill-health, which kept him in Egypt until his period of furlough was exhausted. The manuscript ... was sent home from India, and seen through the press by a friend in England. It is deservedly the most popular of Burton's books ... as a story of bold adventure, and as lifting a veil from the unknown, its interest will never fade" (DNB). Indeed, the work would be described by T.E. Lawrence as "a most remarkable work of the highest value."

Abbey, Travel 368. Penzer, pp. 43–50. Macro, 640. Howgego IV, B95.

Beautifully illustrated expeditions searching for ancient Egyptian antiquities

167. CAILLIAUD, Frédéric and Bernardino DROVETTI.

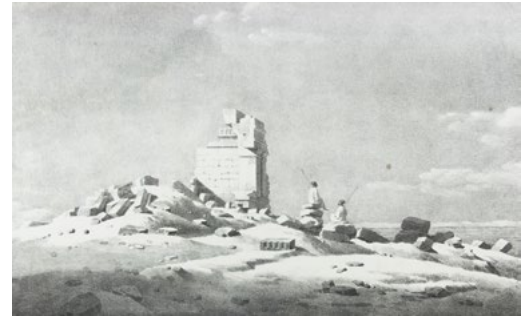
Voyage a l'Oasis de Thèbes et dans les déserts situés a l'orient et a l'occident de la Thébaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817 et 1818.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

A few restorations. In very good condition.

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

Dedication copy, printed in Arabic throughout

169. CALLIGARIS, Louis. Kitab sirat Napoleon al-Awwal. Histoire de l'Empereur Napoleon Ier.

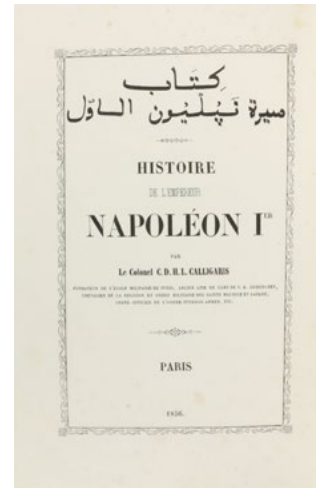
Paris, (typographie Arbieu), 1856. Large 8°. With 12 portraits and 5 engraved plates as well as several maps and plans in the text. Title-page in French and Arabic. Green half calf with gilt crowned "N" to spine and lower board, upper board with gilt dedication "Offert a Mr le Comte de Breteuil". Moirée endpapers. All edges gilt. € 7500

First edition, rare. – Historical work on Emperor Napoleon I by Colonel Louis (Luigi) Calligaris (1808–70). Apart from his work as orientalist, Calligaris is remembered for founding the military academy at Tunis and for serving as aide-de-camp to the monarch of Tunisia. In 1861 he was appointed professor of Arab studies at the University of Turin, a position he held until his death.

The 12 portrait plates include Napoléon, Joséphine, Napoléon III, and Louis Philippe; the engravings show the Estates General, the Battle of Arcole, the Battle of the Pyramids, etc.

Occasional brownstaining. Binding slightly rubbed, endpapers torn, otherwise in good condition. A remarkable typographic effort of the Second French Empire, this copy a gift for the diplomat and statesman Achille Le Tonnelier de Breteuil (1781–1864), who had already served Napoleon I in various capacities and was made a member of the Senate in 1852.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 58.



Camel Racing and Horsemanship in Upper Egypt

170. [CAMEL RACE]. "Minieh, Février 20, 1914". Photograph album of an important camel racing and horsemanship event.

Minya, Upper Egypt, 1914. Oblong 2° (455 × 365 mm). 28 matte photographs (195 × 280 mm or the reverse), individually mounted on cards, recto only. Contemporary sewn red half morocco gilt, flat spine, upper cover titled in gilt and with the photographer's name in gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 35 000

Fine album of 28 black/white mounted photographs showing officials and dignitaries, horse and camel trainers, riders, and races at an unknown celebration or festival during the last days of the Khedivate and Ottoman rule in Egypt. A similar album, comprising merely 24 photographs, is kept at the UC Santa Barbara, Special Research Collections (Bernath Mss 185).

Several mounts loosened or detached. Binding worn at extremities, some waterstaining to covers.

Children's book about camels

171. [CAMELS]. Grandmamma Easy's Pretty Stories about the Camel.

[London], Dean & Co., [1854]. Large 8°. (16) pp. (including original illustrated wrappers; 6 leaves printed on one side only). With 8 hand-coloured woodcut illustrations and a woodcut tailpiece. Sewn. € 850

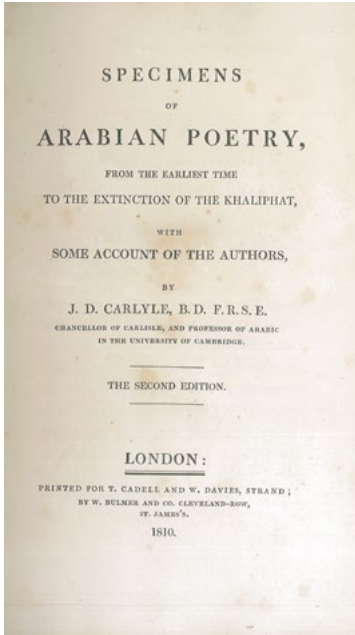
Children's book about the various types of camels, their habits and uses, issued within the series of "Grandmamma Easy's new pictorial colored toy books". Includes pictures of a Bedouin camp, a desert caravan, the Holy Camel bearing the Qur'an on the pilgrimage to Mecca, a camel fight, and a two-humped camel exhibited on the streets of London.

Sewn with large stitches; tear to front cover mended by stitching; slight edge defects. Rare.

OCLC 16800959.



Arabian Poets



172. CARLYLE, J[oseph] D[acre]. Specimens of Arabian Poetry, From the Earliest Time to the Extinction of the Kaliphath, With Some Account of the Authors. The Second Edition.

London, W. Bulmer for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1810. Large 8°. With an engraved plate of music. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped cover borders, attractively gilt spine and green gilt spine label. € 1500

Second, posthumous edition, first published in Cambridge in 1796. Poets include Lebid ben Rabiath Alamary, Hassan Alasady, Abd Almalec Alharithy, Abu Saher Alhedily, Hatem Tai, Jaafer ben Alba, Alfadhel ibn Alabas, Meskin Aldaramy, Nabegat Beni Jaid, Imam Shafay Mohammed ben Idris, Ibrahim ben Adham, Isaac Almously, Abu Mohammed, Abd Alsalam ben Ragban, Ibn Alalaf Alnaharwany, etc. The Arabic text follows the English translation (with separate page count). J. D. Carlyle (1759–1804) was professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. He was appointed chaplain by Lord Elgin to the embassy at Constantinople in 1799, and pursued his researches in Eastern literature in a tour through Asia Minor, Palestine, Greece and Italy, collecting in his travels several valuable Greek and Syriac manuscripts.

Occasional browning to text; covers sunned in places. A handsome copy from the library of John Pulteney with his engr. armorial bookplate to front pastedown.

BMC 4:1258.1197. Gay 3436. Graesse II, 49. OCLC 2770074.

From the Library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy

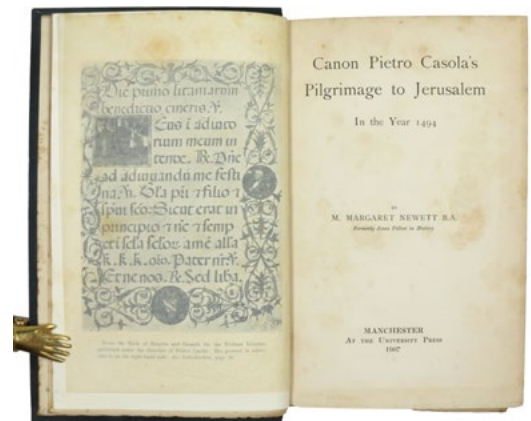
173. CASOLA, Pietro / NEWETT, Mary Margaret (ed.). Canon Pietro Casola's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In the Year 1494.

Manchester, University Press, 1907. Large 8°. With photographic frontispiece and one folding map showing the itinerary of Casola's voyage. Publisher's dark blue cloth with gilt lettering to spine. € 950

First edition. – The journal kept by Canon Pietro Casola during his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, started on the 15th of May 1494, which took him to Rhodes, Jaffa, Nablus, Ramallah, Lod, Bethlehem and Jericho, is an invaluable source of information on the economy, industries, food and culture of all the places of the Middle East he visited along the way.

Some minor discolouration to spine and rear board; foxing to title and endpapers. Bookseller's label "Ferd. Ongania – Libraio della Real Casa – Venezia" to lower outer corner of front pastedown; shelfmark label of the Italian royal library to spine, showing the Iron Crown of Lombardy. A beautiful copy.

Cox I, 243. Cf. Weber II, 125. Röbricht 446.



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

174. CASSERIO, Giulio. De vocis auditusq[ue] organis historia anatomica singulari fide methodo ac industria concinnata tractatibus duobus explicata ...

(Colophons: Ferrara, Victorius Baldinus, 1601 & "1600" [= 1601]). 2 parts in 1 volume. Royal 2° (40.5 × 27.5 cm). Engraved title-page with the title in a large oval scrollwork cartouche surrounded by and incorporating dozens of skeletons and skulls of people and animals, 2 full-page engraved portraits (of the dedicatee Ranuccio I Farnese, Duke of Parma, and the author) and 34 full-page anatomical engravings on integral leaves. 17th-century sheepskin parchment. € 27 500

Beautiful first edition of a ground-breaking work on the anatomy of the vocal and auditory organs, written by the well-known anatomist and surgeon Giulio Casserio (1561?–1616). It was his first publication and contains 2 separate treatises that were issued together, the first on the anatomy of the larynx and the second on hearing and the anatomy of the ear. Although the colophon of the first part is dated 1601 and that of the second part 1600, the second treatise also refers to observations made in 1601. “As did many of the anatomists who preceded him, Casseri followed Galen, noting that the first part of his own method was the true anatomical method, the one Galen treated in the first book and the first passage of *De usu partium*” (Klestinec). Casserio made some important contributions to the science of the anatomy of the sense organs, particularly the vocal and auditory organs. He based much of his work on zoötomical research and many of the 34 large and beautifully designed engravings show zoötomical subjects, including the vocals organs of a grasshopper, a dog, a rat and a frog. His research covered both the superficial and deep muscles and includes the first precise description of the two cricothyroid muscles.

With 3 owners’ inscriptions at the foot of the title-page, 2 struck through but partly legible and the third reading “ex libri Francisci Ardinone”. With some marginal worm holes and a water stain in the gutter margin of the first 3 preliminary quires and an occasional leaf with browned patches, but still a good copy and with large margins. The binding has some stains, minor abrasions, and repairs to the upper part of the spine, but is also still good. An important and magnificent medical work with spectacular anatomical engravings.

Garrison & Morton 286; Krivatsky 2199; LeFanu, Notable medical books, p. 57; Norman 410; Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 259–263; Wellcome 1333.



First Spanish edition of an essential primary source for Portuguese India

175. CASTANHEDA, Fernão Lopes de. *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista dela India por los Portugueses, ... traduzida nuevamente en Romance Castellano.*

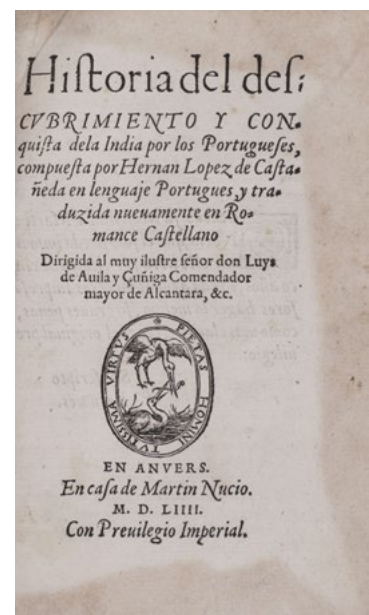
Antwerp, Martinus Nutius I, 1554. 8° (16 × 11 cm). With Nutius’s storks device. Set in roman and italic types. Contemporary (Antwerp?) calf, blind-tooled boards, showing a frame made from a vine, leaf and flower roll edged with triple fillets. € 25 000

First edition in Spanish of an essential source for any study of Portuguese India, first published in Portuguese at Coimbra in 1551, here including the author’s prologue and the publisher’s dedication to the Spanish historian Luis de Ávila y Zuniga (ca. 1490–ca. 1560) in Rome. It is the first of eight “books”, often published as separate volumes, on the history of Portuguese voyages of discovery and military conquests in India.

It was written by Fernão Lopes de Castanheda (ca. 1500–1559), born in Santarém, north of Lisbon. As a young man he accompanied his father, a judge at Goa, to India and probably the Moluccas, living there from 1528 to 1538. During that decade he collected information about Portugal’s exploration and conquests in India, from both documentary and oral sources and from events and circumstances he witnessed himself. In that way he amassed an extraordinary knowledge on the subject, much of it not available in any other source. On his return to Portugal he took a minor administrative post at the University of Coimbra and began writing his monumental history. The present first book covers the history to 1505. Its first edition, in Portuguese, is extremely rare, supposedly because it caused great offense to King João III and other prominent figures in Portugal. As a result, Castanheda had to rewrite it and most sets of the eight books in Portuguese include his revised 1554 edition of book I. The present first Spanish edition follows the 1551 edition, so that it gives us the author’s uncensored views that were suppressed in most editions.

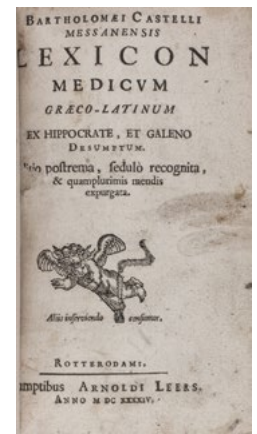
With the margins of the first 3 leaves somewhat browned by the turn-ins, a small tear in the gutter fold at the head of the title-page, a small marginal tear repaired in 1 leaf and occasional very minor foxing, but still in very good condition and including the final blank leaf. The binding has some worm damage at the head and foot of the spine, partly restored, a few smaller superficial defects on the boards, and slightly worn hinges, but most of the tooling remains clear.

Alden & Landis 554/39; Borba de Moraes, p. 166; Howgego C67; Palau 140958; Porbase 363542 (= 411694); Salva 3351; USTC 440158; for the author and text: Lach & Van Kley I, pp. 187–190 and passim.



Medical dictionary based on works by Galen and Hippocrates, with a section on Arabic terms

176. CASTELLI, Bartolomeo. *Lexicon medicum graeco-latinum ex Hippocrate, et Galeno desumptum.*
Rotterdam, Arnold Leers, 1644. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary vellum. € 4500



1644 edition of a 17th-century medical dictionary, giving a description and symptoms of various afflictions. “Many medical dictionaries were published in this period. The most remarkable were ... and the Greek and Latin lexica of Bartolommeo Castelli” (Garrison). Castelli based much of his information on the works of Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrāt). The main text is followed by a small dictionary translating the “principal Arabic words” into Greek and Latin, which can subsequently be looked up in the main text. Some small spots and thumbing throughout, and a few occasional user’s marks in ink in the margins. Binding slightly damages and with some minor stains. Good copy.

Garrison, p. 279; Krivatsy 2221.



The Russian Empire: the first western text translated into Ottoman Turkish and printed in Bulaq

177. CASTÉRA, Jean-Henri / Argyropoulos, Iakovos (Yakovaki Efendi) (transl.). [İcmal-i eva’il-i ahval-i devlet-i Rusiya. Katerina Tarihi (General Overview of the Russian Empire, or The History of Catherine).
Bulaq, Matbaatü Sahibi’l-Fütuhati’l-Bahire, 1246 AH/AD 1830. 4°. Contemporary black cloth boards over black leather spine with gilt decoration. € 12 500

Early Bulaq imprint; a translation of the French biography of Catherine the Great by Jean-Henri Castéra (1749–1838), “Vie de Catherine II, Impératrice de Russie”, published in two volumes in Paris in 1797. It was exceedingly popular in Europe and saw translations into many languages.

This was the first western text translated into Ottoman Turkish and printed by the Bulaq press in Cairo, at the time of volatile relations between the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Egypt. The first edition, comprising only 160 pages, was published by the Bulaq Press in 1244 (AD 1828). The present, enlarged second edition with annotations by the editor Sadullah Said Amedi was issued two years later. There appear to be two versions, differing in the pattern of the headpiece and numbering of the index pages; possibly the headpiece was replaced after the first printing plate broke (our copy seems to show broken lines in the upper part of the headpiece). The translator Iakovos Argyropoulos (“Yakovaki Efendi”, 1776–1850) was a linguist and official translator of the Sultan, appointed as official dragoman in Vienna.

Light waterstaining throughout, mostly in the lower half; old tears and repairs to blank margins of first leaf. Old numbers written and stamped in blue ink to front endpaper; minute wormholes to blank inner margins of final leaves; a tear to p. III.

J. Strauss, “An den Ursprüngen des modernen politischen Wortschatzes des Osmanisch-Türkischen”, in: Radoslav Katicic (ed.), “Herrschaft” und “Staat”. Untersuchungen zum Zivilisationswortschatz im südosteuropäischen Raum 1840–1870. Eine erste Bilanz (Vienna 2004), pp. 197–256, here at p. 208.

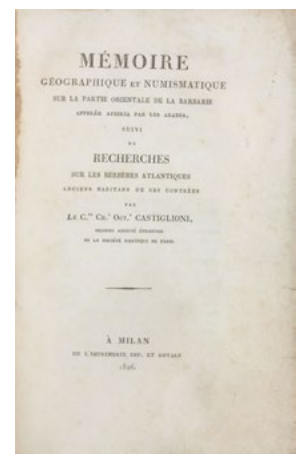
Principal numismatic work

178. CASTIGLIONI, C[ar]lo O[t]tavio. *Memoire géographique et numismatique sur la partie orientale de la Barbarie appelée Afrikia par les Arabes, suivi de recherches sur les Berbères atlantiques anciens habitans de ces contrées.*

Milan, Imprimerie Imperiale et Royale, 1826. Large 8°. Contemporary wrappers. € 950

Only edition. – “His principal work in the department of Oriental literature [...] in which the origin and history of those cities of Barbary of which the names occur upon Arabic coins are detailed” (Men of the Time [1868], p. 161). The Italian classicist and numismatist C. O. Castiglioni (1784–1849) was descended from Baldassare Castiglione, author of “Il Cortegiano”. This work established his reputation. Old shelfmark label on wrappers. Some slight brownstaining. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy.

Leitzmann 21. Astor Library Cat., Supplement, p. 116.



Pioneering book of about 300 medicinal recipes in Spanish

179. CASTILLO, Juan del. *Pharmacopoea universa medicamenta in officinis pharmaceuticis usitata complectens, & explicans.*

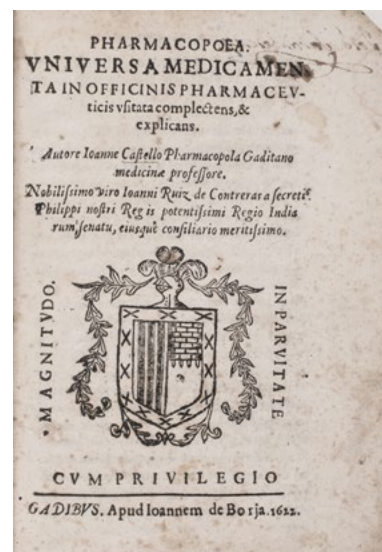
Cádiz, Juan de Borja, 1622. 4°. With woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee on the title-page (repeated at the end of liber I), woodcut device at the end of the text and a woodcut annunciation above the colophon. Tree-pattern tanned sheepskin (ca. 1830), gold-tooled spine with the owner's initials J.S. (for José Saranderes) at the foot. € 15 000

Rare first and only early edition, with the text in Spanish but the lists of ingredients in Latin, of by far the most extensive and most detailed early medicinal recipe book in Spanish, with recipes for about 300 medicines arranged in 9 sections for internal medicines followed by 3 sections for external medicines. Each recipe begins with a list of ingredients followed by instructions for the preparation of the medicine and information about its uses and dosage under various circumstances. Liber I, section V is devoted to opium. The book closes with an appendix on weights and measures and an extensive index. Its only real predecessor, Luis de Oviedo's 1581 *Methodo de la coleccion, y reposicion de las medicinas*, offers only 49 recipes and gives no clear lists of ingredients.

Almost all we know about Castillo comes from the book itself, where he gives some biographical information. He was born to Spanish parents in Bordeaux, where he studied pharmacology, then worked in the apothecary shop at the Escorial in Madrid where he learned a great deal about chemistry and moved about 1610 to Cádiz where he set up his own apothecary shop. He noticed the dangerous lack of good Latin among young people working for apothecaries and provided the present work to remedy the situation. He was still fairly young when he wrote it. On the title-page he calls himself a professor of medicine at Cádiz, but he probably taught on his own account, for there was no faculty of medicine in Cádiz until 1748.

With an owner's inscription of the Madrid pharmacologist José Saranderes, author of a 1837 manuscript on the preparation of opium, on the back of the title-page and his initials J.S. gold-tooled at the foot of the spine. Slightly browned with some foxing, spots and stains, a hole affecting a couple words in Y2 and restored corners in 7 other leaves without loss of text, but still generally in good condition. Binding slightly rubbed but otherwise good.

Bibliographia medica Hispanica, vol. 2, 140 (p. 63); R.R. Guerrero, *Diccionario... autores farmacéuticos*, vol. 1 (1958), pp. 632–633; A. Hernández Morejón, *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina Española*, vol. 5 (1846), p. 50; Krivatsy 2260 (lacking title-page & 1 text leaf); Palau 47896 & 48131; USTC 5021897; Wellcome I, 1355.



The most extensive Arabic catechism, with more than 1800 pages



180. [CATECHISM-ARABIC-ROMAN RITE]. *Catechismus Romanus: ex decreto Concilii Tridentini iussu S. Pii V editus.*

[Rome], Propaganda Fide, 1786 [= 1787]–1787. 2 volumes. 8°. With an Arabic title-page on the second page of each volume. Set in 2 sizes of nashk Arabic type, with some preliminary pages set in roman and italic type. Early 19th-century half sheepskin parchment. € 4500

First unabridged Arabic edition of the catechism translated from the Latin version authorized by the Council of Trent and the most extensive Arabic catechism ever published, comprising 1827 pages plus preliminaries. It follows the Roman Catholic rite and was printed and published by the Propaganda Fide in Rome. It is based on the Latin text authorized by the Council of Trent under Pope Pius V, first published in Latin in 1566. While some small Arabic catechisms of a few dozen pages had been printed as early as 1580, only a few more extensive ones had appeared. The present edition is probably the most extensive Arabic work that the Propaganda Fide ever published.

With 19th-century library stamps. With occasional minor and mostly marginal foxing and an occasional quire slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition, with only an occasional tiny hole or small marginal chip. Only slightly trimmed. The most ambitious Arabic catechism produced to this date.

Schnurrer 308; WorldCat (2 copies); not in Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis.



Talim

181. [CATECHISM – ARABIC]. Al-Ta'lim al-masihi. Jerusalem, Franciscan Order, 1853. Small 8°. Contemporary yellow wrappers. € 850

Catholic catechism (Talim) published by the Franciscans of Jerusalem, printed in Arabic throughout except for colophon “Reimprimatur + J. Patriarcha Hierosolymitanus”. Rare; a single copy (with variant ending) recorded in library catalogues (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, shelfmark A.or. 1771 – “gift from Jerusalem”).

OCLC 163278889.

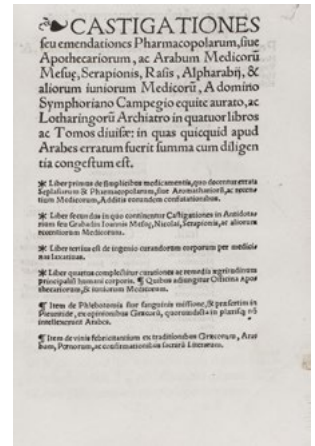
A brief history of medicine, including Mesue, Avicenna, Serapion the Younger and other Arab authors

182. CHAMPIER, Symphorien. Castigationes seu emendationes pharmacopolarum, sive apothecariorum, ac Arabum medicorum Mesue, Serapionis, Rafis, Alpharabii, & aliorum iuniorum medicorum...

(Colophon: Lyon, Johannes Crespin, 1532). 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 8°. With armorial woodcut on title-page to the second part (bound as opening title-page), repeated several times in text, and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum, richly blind-tooled in a panel design. € 12 500

First and only edition of a work on the history of medicine by the French doctor Symphorien Champier (1472–1539). During his career Champier switched several times from being appreciative to critical towards Arab authors. In one of his earlier works, he describes Avicenna (Ibn Sina) as “a man of most outstanding genius and certainly the most distinguished of all” (Siraisi). On the other hand, he later criticised Italian doctors, “who allowed their schools to be occupied by ‘Arabs, Persians, Indians and Mahometans’” (Siraisi). In the present work, which he wrote late in his career, he takes a more moderate view, admitting that Arabs indeed made useful contributions to the study of medicine, and calling Avicenna the noblest of them all. The text can be seen as a brief history of medicine, dividing it in three sections: Greek, Latin and Arabic medicine. For the Latin he makes a distinction between *Latini*, those who follow Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat), and *barbari*, those who set out their own path. With some manuscript annotations in the margins. The two parts bound in reverse order. Very slightly browned and some occasional minor spots. Binding has the corners bumped and the spine soiled. Overall a very good copy.

Durling 930; Parkinson 505; cf. N.G. Siraisi, *Avicenna in renaissance Italy: the canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500* (1987), pp. 71–73.



Declaring Arabic medicinal plants “pernicious and venomous” for Europeans



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

Including:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Napoleon Bonaparte’s ambitions in the East

184. CHANLAIRE, Pierre Gregoire and Edme MENTELLE. Carte du théâtre de la Guerre en Orient.

Paris, Chanlaire & Mentelle, 1798–1799. Original outline colour. Dissected and laid on linen in two sections, 880 × 940 mm & 660 × 940 mm. € 28 000

A two-sheet wall map showing Prussia, Turkey, Egypt and Abyssinia in the west, and the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan, Persia, Arabia and Somalia in the east. Two inset maps show the routes from Siré to Gondar and from Gondar to the sources of the Nile. According to the inscription, the map is based on that of “the late J. B. Laborde” (Jean-Benjamin de Laborde [1734–94], a traveller and musician), with amendments; however we have been unable to trace a map of the region by him.—The vast map was published to satisfy French interest when their seemingly-unstoppable General Bonaparte turned his attention to the conquest of Egypt in 1798. Already Napoleon had captured Malta en route to Egypt, and the oval title vignette shows him overseeing the burial of the French dead under Pompey’s Pillar after the capture of the important port city of Alexandria (July 1798).—After the defeat of the Mameluk army at the Battle of the Pyramids it was Napoleon’s intention to subdue the rest of the Ottoman Empire before moving to threaten British interests in India. However, as the political situation in Paris was deteriorating, Napoleon decided to leave his army in Egypt in 1799, returning to France to become First Consul. His army was less fortunate, surrendering to the British at Alexandria in 1801.—This map is very scarce: the French citizens’ interest in maps of the Orient evaporated as quickly as Napoleon’s.



First edition of the first European medical book to be translated into Chinese



185. CHARAS, Moyse. Pharmacopée royale Galénique et chymique.

Paris, Moyse Charas (colophon: printed by R. Chevillion), 1676. 4°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved dedication and 6 numbered engraved plates. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 6500

First edition of a pharmacopoeia compiled by the French apothecary Moyse Charas (1618–1698). The pharmacopoeia begins with an extensive introduction to ancient (Galenic) and modern (chemical) pharmacy. Charas was among the protagonists in favour of the chemical pharmacy, however, he did not thoroughly reject the Galenic pharmacy. “The remainder of the volume was divided almost evenly between traditional and chemical preparations. ... In a long section on the elements he openly took the side of the chemists stating that the four elements were insufficient to explain observations. ... The chemical section included plates illustrating chemical equipment as well as chemical characters and symbols” (Debus). While Charas wrote several works, the present pharmacopoeia is his best-known and was soon translated into English (*The*

royal pharmacopoeia ... , 1678), German and even Chinese, and as such the first European medical book translated into Chinese. With the engraved bookplate of the Espich family (“Insign Espichiorum famil”) and small label of the pharmacist Koenig. A few occasional spots, some stains to the title-page and page 9, a negligible waterstain at the head of some leaves, head of the spine chipped, but otherwise in good condition.

Krivatsy 2371; Osler 2280 note; Wellcome II, p. 327; cf. A.G. Debus, The French Paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France (1991), pp. 130–131.

Influential pharmacopoeia, including one of the first recipes for theriac



186. CHARAS, Moyses. [Engraved title-page:] Pharmacopoeia regia Galenice et chymica. [half-title]: Opera tribus tomis distincta: I. pharmacopoeia regia galenica II. pharmacopoeia regia chymica III. tractatus de theriaca & tractatus de vipera.

Comprising:

(1) CHARAS, Moyses. Pharmacopoeia regia Galenica.

(2) CHARAS, Moyses. Pharmacopoeia regia chymica.

(3) CHARAS, Moyses. Historiam naturalem animalium, plantarum et mineralium, theriacae andromachi compositionem ingredientium, cum experimentis circa viperam

Geneva, Joannis Ludovici Du-Four, 1684. 3 works published as I. 4°. With engraved general title-page, engraved author’s portrait, 6 engraved plates and 3 engraved folding plates. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 8500

Reissue of the first Latin edition of a pharmacopoeia compiled by the French apothecary Moyses Charas (1618–1698). The pharmacopoeia “begins with a hundred-page introduction to ancient (Galenic) and modern (chemical) pharmacy. The remainder of the volume was divided almost evenly between traditional and chemical preparations. ... In a long section on the elements he openly took the side of the chemists stating that the four elements were insufficient to explain observations. ... The chemical section included plates illustrating chemical equipment as well as chemical characters and symbols”. (Debus)

Charas “attained European celebrity in 1668, when the plague swept France, as the first French pharmacist to prepare the famous Theriac. ... “ (Hagelin). In the third part the Latin translation of this text on theriac is given, along with Charas’s work on vipers.

Binding with a couple smudges and a small part of the front hinge cracked, but otherwise very good. Slightly browned and some occasional foxing throughout, a few bottom corners torn off, not affecting text. A very good copy.

Krivatsy 2363; cf. Hagelin, p. 148, A.G. Debus, The French paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France (1991), pp. 130–131.

Ming Dynasty paper-money

187. [CHINA]. Kuang paper-money from the early Ming Dynasty.

China, Ming dynasty. One Kwan note of the Hung-wu era (1368–98), produced from 1375. Printed on grey mulberry bark paper, size ca. 335 × 222 mm. Framed and glazed. € 9500

Extremely early example of a banknote, and a specimen of the largest paper money ever issued. The Chinese writing along the top of this Ming note reads “Da ming tong xing bao chao” (from right to left, in regular K’ai Shu style), which translates as “Great Ming Circulating Treasure Note”. Below this, the denomination is written in two characters “yi guan” (“one string”, then the equivalent of 1000 copper cash or one tael of purse silver or one-fourth tael of gold). Beneath the denomination is a picture of a string of 1000 coins, arranged in ten groups of one hundred coins. Beneath this are the instructions for use and a threat to punish forgers. Paper very thin and fragile, with some very old repairs, partly faded and with some soiling, some folds. Traces of two faded red (vermillion) seal handstamps. The red imperial seal is applied on the reverse. The outer frame surrounding the text is ornamented with dragon patterns. On both sides of the centre are eight Chinese characters “Ta Ming Pao Ch’ao, Tien Hsia T’ung Hsing” (The Great Ming note, circulates everywhere) in Chuan Shu style.



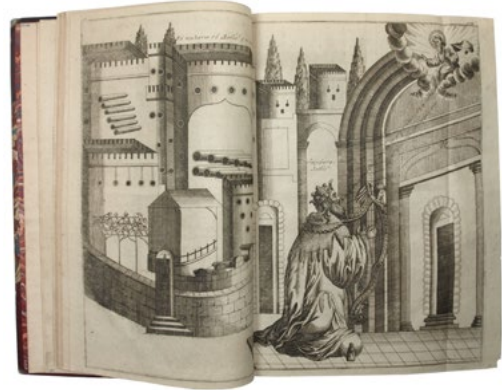
The 1 Kuan note is the largest paper money ever issued. China was the first country in the world to use paper money (credit currency). The very earliest paper money notes date from the 11th and 12th centuries, but as only fragments of these are extant, they can only be described in very general terms. This kind of note was observed by Marco Polo in the 12th century, and he referred to it as “flying money”. The oldest paper money of which a complete specimen survives is that from early Ming dynasty, dated 1375. These notes are the earliest numismatic prints, also the earliest obtainable commercial printing on paper, indeed very nearly the earliest obtainable printing of anything – a full lifetime before Gutenberg. Very few examples survive.

Greek description of Palestine, from the library of George III

188. CHRYSANTHOS, Metropolitan of Durazzo, Brusa, and Smyrna. [Proskynetarion tes hagian poleos Hierousalem kai pasas Palaistines].

Vienna, Johanna Schrämbl, 1807. 2° (215 × 328 mm). With engraved frontispiece and 51 leaves of plates (8 double-page-sized or folded). Near-contemporary red half morocco with gilt rules and marbled covers, spine richly gilt (loss of label). Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 9500

Rare description of the Holy City of Jerusalem and of Palestine; a reissue (with changed title) of the edition published by Josef Baumeister in Vienna in 1787. Previous editions had appeared in Venice in 1728, then in 1749 and 1781, while the 1787 edition boasted “a new text and different iconography” (Staikos). This latter edition is here reproduced largely unchanged save for bringing the name of the Patriarch of Jerusalem up to date (from Abraham to Anthimus), as well as that of the editor, Apostolas Boras, on the title-page. “A portrait of the Patriarch [Anthimus] forms the frontispiece; also, there is an illustration of the Palace of David, and a plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, though the view of its cross-section is quite haphazard [...] The author expands on Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, and the sacred sites of Galilee. The text is apparently more or less that of the Venice 1728 edition; apart from that, it is generously interspersed with highly appealing illustrations in the true taste of modern Greece” (cf. Tobler 135). Extremities bumped; spine-ends chipped. Still a beautiful volume from the library of King George III of the United Kingdom (1738–1820) with his royal cypher on the spine.



Staikos no. 28 (note p. 94). OCLC 41651327. Cf. Röhricht 1362, 1515. Tobler 124f., 135. Legrand (XVIII) 1208.

The best edition

189. CHURCHILL, Awnsham & John. A Collection of Voyages and Travels, Some Now First Printed from Original Manuscripts.

London, Henry Lintot & John Osborne, 1744–1746. 2° (245 × 362 mm). 6 vols. Title printed in red and black. With 187 engraved plates (many folding) and 9 engravings in the text (showing maps, plans, views, costumes, flora, fauna, scenes, portraits etc., including 2 bound as frontispieces), as well as numerous woodcuts in the text (showing arms, seals, devices, coastal views, details, machinery etc.). Uniform full calf with red labels to spine (gilding oxydized). € 35 000

Third and best edition of this important and profusely illustrated collection of travel reports, based on Hakluyt and Purchas. It includes the accounts of Martin Baumgarten (Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria), Thomas Roe, Philipp Balde and Johan Nieuhoff (East Indies, including a detailed account of the north-eastern coast of Arabia, with a description of pearl fishing in Bahrain and mentioning Julfar, Qatar, Sir Bani Yas, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al-Khaimah, Amalgavine, and other places of interest along the coastline), J. Gemelli Careri (Turkey, Persia, India), Nicholas Rolamb (Constantinople), John Barbot (West Africa, with a chapter on “Mahomet and his Alcoran”), as well as of Yemen and various journeys to China, Korea, Greenland, Iceland, Africa, North and South America.

“This is a very valuable collection, both for its range of coverage and for the fact that it gives the original accounts [...] The third edition is considered to be best because of its greater inclusiveness and its copious index” (Hill). Two further volumes were issued separately in 1745, republished in 1752.

The count of the illustrations is notoriously complicated: the “List of the Copper Plates” counts 305 illustrations and maps, of which as many as four are placed on a single plate, and some are placed within the text. Compared to this list, the present set ca. 20 plates, whereas the first volume contains 5 additional plates not called for in the List. The introduction, a “History of Navigation from its Original to this time”, is likely one of the final works of the philosopher John Locke, whose publisher and financial manager Awnsham Churchill had been.

Provenance: Byrdie McNeill, Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska (her stamps). Bindings professionally repaired. Some browning; some edge defects, tears and paper flaws, but generally well-preserved.



Cox, I, 10. Hill 295. Sabin 13017. Shirley G. CHUR-td. Alden/L. 744/62. Borba de Moraes I, 158. Landwehr, VOC 260 (note). Cf. National Maritime Museum Cat. I, 33.

Allegorical(?) merchant voyages and trade with the Ottoman Empire, Persia, Egypt, Arabia, etc.

190. CIGNANO, Ludovico. *Quieta solitudine di varii ragionamenti, discorsi, et concetti, ove si narra quattro navigationi* ...

Bologna, Alessandro Benacci, 1587. Small 4° (21 × 15 cm). With a woodcut coat of arms on the title-page. Goatskin morocco (ca. 1870/80?), richly gold-tooled spine and turn-ins, signed in foot of front turn-in by the Paris bookbinders “DARLAUD FRÈRES”, gold fillets on sides and board edges. € 45 000

Rare first and only edition of Italian literary musings concerning merchant voyages, including information about commerce with the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Persia, India and China, with references to Mecca, Constantinople, Cairo and other cities. There are seven numbered chapters (each called a “Spatio”). One discusses a voyage to the East Indies and many refer to real places, but some of the other destinations, as well as the names of some of the people and ships, seem to be allegorical. Chapter one argues for the benefits of travel abroad in general. Chapter 2, discusses the voyage of two ships to the East Indies and mentions many real places along the way and beyond. Chapter 3 concerns the ship *Pistri*. Chapter 4 describes a voyage to “Tana” by “Mandrilio” (a baboon?), “Quintilius” (the unfortunate Roman general?) and “Fausto” (Doctor Faustus?). Chapter 5 concerns the voyage of the ship *Castorea* and mentioning Mecca and Arabic and Persian merchants. Chapter 6 offers advice in the form of ten rules “che gli furno date da Medici”. Chapter 7 names ten (fictitious?) academic doctors and (satirically?) presents the “elegantissime conclusioni con loro dottrina”.

Washed by the 19th-century binder but book and binding in very good condition. A charmingly bound copy of a rare and curious work on the Near and Far East.

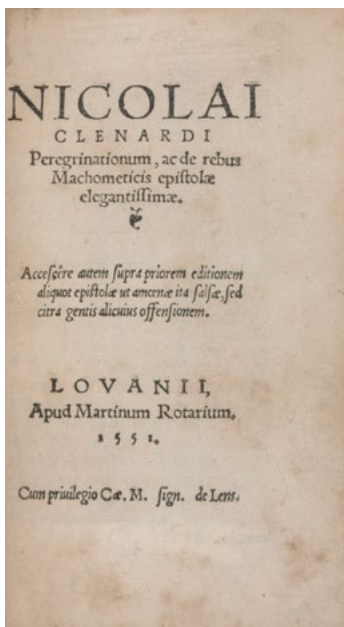
USTC 822630 (citing Edit 16); not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*; *Howgego* (neither real nor “invented and apocryphal”); *Mortimer*.



Letters from a traveller in Muslim lands

191. CLÉNARD, Nicolaus. *Peregrinationum, ac de rebus Machometicis epistolae elegantissimae.*

Leuven, (Reyner Velpius for) Martin Rotarius, 1551. 8°. With several Arabic interspersions in the text. Modern half calf with marbled covers, spine gilt with red label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 7500



Second, significantly expanded edition of 24 travel letters by the Dutch educator and enthusiast of Arabic Nicolaes Cleynaerts (Clénard, 1493–1542), who visited Spain, Portugal and Morocco during the last years of his life, sending Latin letters “dated variously from 1535 to 1541” (Weber) to friends in his native Belgium: “He moved from Louvain to Salamanca and then to Fez (in 1540), so as to expand his knowledge of the Arabic language. In Granada he undertook a translation of the Qur’an. His letters to Latomus (1510–96) date from this time, when he was preoccupied with Qur’anic studies” (cf. Göllner I, p. 416); “his missives give a narrative of his journey to Morocco and provide critical commentaries on Islam” (cf. Göllner II, p. 18).

Latomus’s first collection, published in 1550, had comprised no more than 14 letters. “Notably the letters to Latomus of July 1539 and of April 1541 contain quotations in Arabic in a barely readable version of the original script” (Smitskamp, 100 248). Clénard had become acquainted with Islamic theology in Granada, learning Arabic from a local Moor, and endeavoured to familiarize Christianity and Islam with each other more closely. In Morocco he was welcomed by the Sultan, but his opposition to the slave trade, in which the Portuguese consul in Fez was involved, resulted in a cabal that forced him to flee back to Spain. His letters bear witness to the Spanish, Portuguese, and Moroccan history of his age and preserve his thoughts about the common ground between the Muslim and Christian faiths.

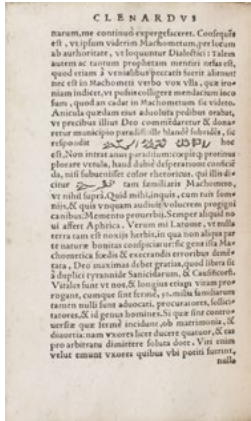
Some insignificant browning; an appealing copy. Rare: in 1999 the Burrell copy, the only copy in auction records, commanded £1,400 in spite of poor condition.

Adams C 2160. BM-STC Dutch 54. Göllner 903. Weber II, 142. Pettegree/Walsby, *Netherlandish Books 8448*. Riant 3531. Chauvin (Clénard), p. 170f. Cf. Brunet II, 99 (other eds.).

*Famous letters on Islam and Arabic by an outstanding humanist,
with many quotations in Arabic*

192. CLENARDUS, Nicolaus. Peregrinationum, ac de rebus machometicis epistolae elegantissimae.

Louvain, Hieronymus Welleus (colophon: printed by Reinerus Velpius), 1561. 8°. With woodcut printer's device on the title-page and last leaf, woodcut initials, with many quotations in Arabic in woodcut, and incidental use of Greek. Modern sheepskin parchment. € 4500



Rare edition of a collection of letters on Islam and Arabic by the Louvain scholar Nicolaus Clenardus (1495–1542), “an outstanding humanist noted for his Arabic studies” (Dannenfeldt). Clenardus learned Arabic in Evora (Portugal), using a text by Ibn Sina and an Arabic version of Galen’s commentaries on Hippocrates. In 1533 he joined Prince Henry of Portugal, archbishop of Braga, and established a humanist college in Braga, which he directed until 1538. With Henry’s support, he travelled to Fez (Morocco) to obtain manuscripts and to deepen his knowledge of Arabic and Islam. He returned to Granada in 1541, where he died the next year; he was buried in the Alhambra. Today, his fame rests on the present learned and sparkling letters, containing his observations on the Quran, Arabic grammar and Islamic culture, with numerous quotations in Arabic.

With contemporary owner’s inscription on the back of the title-page, foliation added in manuscript, slightly browned and cut short. Otherwise in very good condition.

USTC 407567; for the author: Dannenfeldt, “The Renaissance Humanists and the Knowledge of Arabic”, in: *Studies in the Renaissance* vol. 2 (1955), pp. 113–115.

Clusius’s important descriptions of exotic plants and animals

193. CLUSIUS, Carolus. Exoticorum libri decem: quibus animalium, plantarum, aromatum.

[Leiden], Franciscus Raphelengius II (Plantin printing office), 1605. 3 parts containing 6 works in 1 edition. With a letterpress general title-page in an engraved architectural scrollwork border and more than 200 botanical and zoological woodcut illustrations in the text (including 1 full-page).

With: (2) **CLUSIUS, Carolus.** Curae posteriores.

[Leiden], Franciscus Raphelengius II (Plantin printing office), 1611. 2 parts in 1 edition. With a letterpress general title-page in an engraved architectural scrollwork border and 34 mostly botanical woodcut illustrations in the text. 2 editions in 1 volume. 2°. Portuguese black morocco (ca. 1850?), richly gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled boards, board edges and turn-ins (signed at the foot of the turn-in “M. Gomes”), gilt edges. € 15 000



Ad 1: First edition of the sequel to Clusius’s *Rariorum plantarum historia* (1601), the first part of his collected works, containing further works not included in the former and mostly devoted to exotic plants and animals. The first six “libri” of the *Exoticorum* (libri I–VI) form a new unpublished botanical work written by Clusius: “an important work in exotic flora [that] includes everything [he] published on the subject” (DSB). In the first three books he describes exotic trees, fruits and seeds, the fourth covers various botanical topics, the fifth various animals (including the first scientific description of the dodo, giving it its first Latin name) and the sixth sea plants and fish. These six libri contain specimens from the New World, Southeast Asia, Africa, etc. Balis describes Clusius as the “founder of exotic zoology”. These libri followed by several shorter works written, translated, edited or annotated by Clusius, including works by Da Orta, Acosta, Monardes and Belon. Clusius’s work “remains of high value even to-day, on account of his genius for detecting the essential specific features of plants ... again and again, in attempting to ascertain the correct application of names given by Linnaeus, the inquirer is led back to [Clusius’s] work, which can be described as the starting point of our modern knowledge for many genera. ... Moreover, his enthusiastic cultivation of foreign plants, particularly those from Turkey and the Levant, prepared the way for the splendid gardens of seventeenth century France, Germany, Austria, Flanders and Holland” (Blunt).

Ad 2: First edition of Clusius’s posthumous papers, together with the funeral oration by Everard Vorst (Vorstius), and laudatory verses and other contributions by various authors. It starts off with addenda and corrigenda to his *Rariorum plantarum historia* and *Exoticorum*, and to his translations of Monardes and Belon. It further includes an excerpt from a journal of Steven van der Hagen (the first admiral of the Dutch East India Company), found among Clusius’s papers.

A very good copy.

Ad 1: Balis, *Van diverse pluimage*, pp. 28–29; Hunt 182; Johnston 151; Nissen BBI 369; J.C. Parish, *The dodo and the solitaire: a natural history* (2013), p. 107; ad 2: Johnston 156; Nissen, BBI 368 (folio ed. erroneously described as 4°); cf. Hunt 191 (4° ed.); for Clusius: Blunt, *Botanical illustration*, p. 64; DSB VIII, pp. 120–121.

Based on the doctrine of Hippocrates (Boqrat) and Galen



194. CNYTIUS, Justus. *Compendium universae medicinae iuxta doctrinam Hippocratis, & Galeni.*

Vicenza, Pietro Bertelli, 1608. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page. 18th-century half vellum. € 5000

First edition of a medical compendium based on the doctrine of Hippocrates (Boqrat) and Galen, by a Dutch professor at the Italian university of Padua. A second edition appeared in 1679. Hippocrates, in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat, where he is often referred to as “the first codifier of medicine”, is often named together with Galen, and their works mainly survived because of the Arabic translations. Galen’s insistence on a rational systematic approach to medicine, set the template for Islamic medicine, which rapidly spread throughout the Islamic world.

With owner’s inscription on title-page. Binding slightly rubbed; waterstain the last few leaves, first few leaves slightly tattered and some spots throughout; a fair copy.

ICCU 031138 (4 copies); Krivatsky 2525; for Cnutius: *Mededelingen van het Nederlands Historisch Instituut te Rome XXXI (1961), pp. 348–349.*

An account of the former King of Portugal’s visit to Morocco, the first book printed in Tangiers

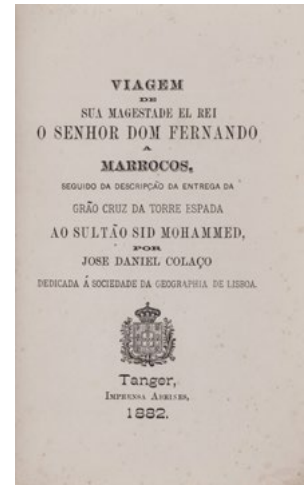
195. COLAÇO, José Daniel. *Viagem de Sua Magestade El Rei o Senhor Dom Fernando a Marrocos, seguido da descripção da entrega da Grão Cruz da Torre e Espada ao Sultão Sid Mohammed.*

Tangiers, Abrines, 1882. 8°. Modern maroon half morocco, preserving the original publisher’s printed wrappers. € 3000

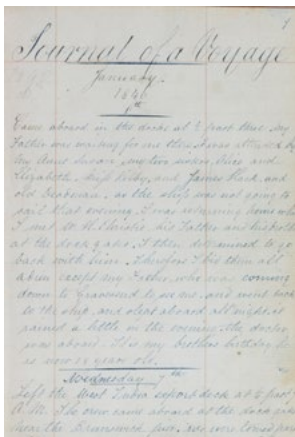
First separately published and expanded edition of an account of the former King of Portugal, Dom Ferdinand II’s visit to Morocco, written by the Portuguese/Moroccan diplomat José Daniel Colaço (1831–1907). In the introduction Colaço states that a printing press had just been set up in Tangiers and that this is its first product. Colaço was born in a family of Portuguese diplomatic agents, active in Morocco since the mid-18th century, and was appointed Deputy Consul of Portugal in Tangiers in 1856, the year of the present journey. He accompanied Dom Ferdinand just after the end of his reign. The account itself was first published in the *Archivo Universal* in 1856, but is here expanded with an account of the presentation of the Order of the Tower and Sword (a Portuguese order of knighthood) to Sultan Muhammad IV of Morocco, and an account of presentation of the same Order to his successor Hassan I.

A very good copy.

For the author: *Dicionário de orientistas de língua Portuguesa (online).*



A Navy surveyor’s logbook



196. COLLINGWOOD, William, R.I.N. surveyor (fl. 1840s–1860s). *Journal of a voyage from London to Bombay.*

On board the “Oriental”, 1846. 8°. English manuscript in blue ink on paper. 69 pp., interleaved with pink blotting paper. With several coloured ink sketches. Bound in red morocco with inscribed cover “Journal of the proceedings on board the ship Oriental from London to Bombay”. Marbled endpapers, inscribed “W. Collingwood. Journal Book”. € 3500

A passage journal kept aboard the ship “Oriental” from London around Africa to Bombay between 6 January and 30 May 1846, written in a neat and clear hand with occasional coloured ink sketches. The varied content includes weather observations, poetry, and day-to-day commentary: “March 31st 1846 Tuesday: A large shoal of porpoises playing about the bows the mate went out on the dolphin striker to harpoon one but was unsuccessful [...]”, “May 11th 1846 Monday: This morning we sighted Coëtivy, it

is a low rocky shore sprinkled with Cocoa nut trees etc., before it was out of sight [...]” (includes a panoramic sketch of the coastline). Lieutenant William Collingwood, a distant cousin of the Admiral, was an R.I.N. surveyor who did much valuable work in Iraq, including the large-scale, though surreptitious, mapping of Baghdad in 1855. During this same expedition, Collingwood also surveyed the Shatt-ul-Arab, the city of Bussorah (also by stealth) and much of the country between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, and he was undoubtedly one of the most gifted and productive R.I.N. surveyors of his day. Binding slightly rubbed at extremities; in good condition altogether.

Suppressing the East African slave trade in the Gulf region

197. COLOMB, Philip Howard. Slave-catching in the Indian Ocean. A record of naval experiences.

London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1873. 8°. With 8 steel-engraved plates including the frontispiece and a folding map of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and the Gulf, hand-coloured in outline. Red cloth. € 4500



First edition (only edition until a 1968 facsimile) of a very detailed and well-illustrated account of a British naval campaign to suppress the East African slave trade in the years 1868 to 1870, published only eight years after the end of the United States' Civil War and the abolition of slavery there. Slavery was not outlawed in the Ottoman Empire (which at the time of publication included Egypt and what is now Iraq) until 1882, and in Iran and most of the Gulf States not until the 20th century.

The author, Captain Philip Howard Colomb (1831–99), was Commander of the HMS *Dryad* from 1868 to 1870. He operated primarily in and around the Gulf, Oman and Zanzibar and captured seven slave ships during those two years. The illustrations show the *Dryad* and some of the slave ships, individual and group portraits of slaves encountered during the campaign, and views of ports where slave trading occurred. One of the group portraits was engraved after a photograph made by one of the *Dryad*'s officers and other illustrations after drawings by other officers. The map shows the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Red Sea and the Gulf, including Madagascar and the other islands. The first chapter relates Colomb's voyage to Aden, where he took command of the *Dryad*, and the next two chapters provide extensive background information. Colomb's account of his own campaign includes chapters on individual regions (Bombay, Muscat and Oman, the Gulf, Madagascar, Zanzibar, etc.) and on various topics (slaves on board ship, the slave market, etc.).

Bookplate "HW". Spine sunned; insignificant foxing in the folding map, but otherwise in fine condition.

Garrick, "Indian Ocean, post-exploration", in: Speake, *Literature of travel and exploration* (2003), pp. 608–610. *WorldCat* (4 copies). *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* 5 (1873), p. 117.



8 magnificent and very rare series of 18th-century costume plates, uniformly coloured

198. [COLOUR-PLATE BOOK-COSTUMES]. [Eight prints series with a total of 180 engraved coloured costume plates].

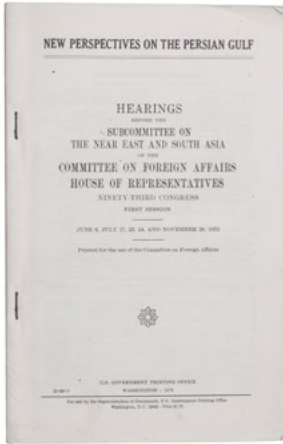
Augsburg, Jean André Pfeffel (1), Jeremias Wolff (2–6); Paris, F. Chereau (7), Le Rouge (8), [ca. 1720–1750]. 8 suites. 2°. With two engraved title-pages, one engraved dedication leaf, and 180 costume plates, all uniformly coloured by hand and most of them highlighted with gold (ca. 1750), many with a yellow frame painted around the image. Contemporary half calf. € 180 000

Fine collection of eight very rare print series with in total 180 costume plates, beautifully depicting the costumes of various countries and cities in Europe, the Ottoman Empire, the entire world (including plates of American Indians, Africans, and people from India), and military costumes from France and Hungary. All plates and title-pages beautiful coloured by a contemporary hand, many highlighted with gold. Apart from the last series of 20 uncut plates, which are somewhat smaller, the plates are printed on large paper (38.8 × 24.5 cm) with broad margins. In the upper margin of the plates the two original pricked holes, used to hang it for drying, are still present.

A few plates with a small marginal tear, but otherwise in fine condition. Binding slightly rubbed.

Ad 1: Colas 2339 (“Chaque planche est gravée à la manière des Bonnards ... il existe des exemplaires coloriés”); Lipperheide 920 & ill. on p. 401; ad 2: Colas 1131; Lipperheide 782; ad 7: Colas 1780 (not noting the dedication leaf); Cohen 602; cf. Lipperheide 2293; Vinet 2237; ad 8: cf. Colas 2218, 2504.

On the sales of arms and arms deals in the Middle East

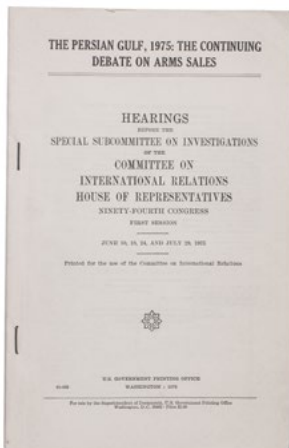


199. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. New perspectives on the Persian Gulf. Hearings before the subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia of the committee on foreign affairs, house of representatives, ninety-third congress, first session. June 6, July 17, 23, 24, and November 28, 1973.

Washington, U.S. Government printing office, 1973. 8° (23.5 × 15 cm). With a small map of the Arabian Gulf. Original printed paper wrappers. € 2500

Document printed by the government of the United States of America, concerning several hearings of witnesses of events in the Middle East and South Asia, especially concerning “arms sales or pending arms deals with some of the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf, especially Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait ...” (p.1). Included are a list of witnesses, their statements, tables listing military transactions and import/export numbers, and relating documents, including memorandums, biographies of the witnesses, letters and articles. Inserted is a letter from Eric Barnes to the Congressman Kazen, requesting a copy of the present book.

A very good copy.



200. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Persian Gulf, 1975: the continuing debate on arms sales. Hearings before the special subcommittee on investigations of the committee on international relations, house of representatives, ninety-fourth congress, first Session. June 10, 18, 24 and July 29, 1975.

Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 8°. Original printed paper wrappers. € 2500

Document printed by the government of the United States of America, concerning “the escalating level of arms sales to Gulf states” (p. V). Included are statements of witnesses, memorandums, tables and other important documents concerning the (illegal) arms trade.

Occasionally a marginal annotation in red ink. Otherwise in very good condition.

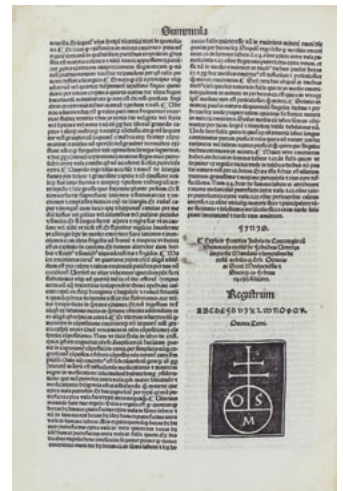
*Tinnitus, diabetes, manic depression:
a medical manual drawing on Avicenna*

201. CONCOREGIO, Giovanni. Practica nova medicine [...]. Summula [...] de curis februm.

(Venice, heirs of Ottaviano Scoto, 19 February 1515). 2° (218 × 304 mm). Modern red morocco, blindstamped to style, with gilt spine and inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled in red. In cloth slipcase. € 8500

A rare medical compendium drawing strongly on the Arabic physicians who dominated the medieval medical schools of France and Northern Italy, including the author’s treatise on fevers (fol. 68 ff.), based on Avicenna, who is variously quoted.

Some of the surprisingly modern ailments discussed include tinnitus (fol. 40), diabetes (fol. 61), and manic depression (an extensive chapter, fol. 13–16). This is the third edition of the collection first published thus in 1501 (not counting the only incunabular edition of 1485). “Concoreggio, born in



Milan around 1380, was made professor in Bologna in 1404 before teaching at the Universities of Pavia, Florence and (in 1439) Milan. His works are composed after the model of the Arabs, without much personal observation, and were published as a collection after his death in Pavia around the year 1440” (cf. Hirsch).

Some waterstaining to margins (more pronounced near beginning). Bound in a sumptuous modern morocco binding decorated with rollstamps showing Renaissance heads, likely for the 20th-century physician and collector Piergiorgio Borio (his bookplate). Only 3 copies in Italy.

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

International Competition for the Pearl Banks of Dubai

202. [CONFIDENTIAL BRITISH GOVERNMENT MEMORANDA ON THE TRUCIAL COAST]. Memorandum of information received during the month of January [-December] 1911, regarding affairs in Arabia, the North-East Frontier and Burma.

[Calcutta], Foreign Office Press; Simla, G.M. Press, 1911. 2° (216 × 342 mm). 12 parts in one volume. Printed in single columns with blank space left at inner margins for notes. Half sheep over red cloth boards, rebacked, gilt-lettered spine. € 25 000

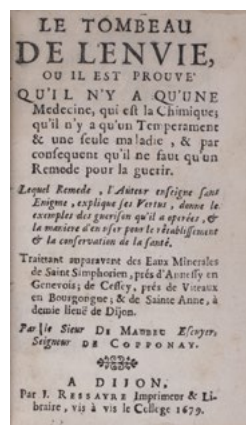
A full year’s worth of confidential memoranda issued by Edward Henry Scamander Clarke (1856–1947), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, providing a detailed picture of British relations in Arabia and Asia throughout 1911. The memoranda encompass Arabia (including Aden, Baghdad, Kuwait, Muscat, Bahrain, the Gulf, and the Trucial Coast), Tibet, Bhutan, Assam, and Burma.

The numerous and frequently extensive paragraphs dedicated to the “Arabian littoral of the Persian Gulf” not only discuss problems of charting and navigating the coastal waters, but also focus on defending British commercial interests in the region at a moment when the international trade was scrambling to access the Arabian pearl banks, while at the same time British authority was taking a dramatic plunge in the aftermath of the notorious “Dubai Incident” of 24 December 1910, a botched gun raid that led to rising tensions between Britain and the people of the Trucial Coast. Items include notes on the desire of the “Wahabi Amir of Nejd”, Abdulaziz ibn Saud, to “come into closer relations with His Majesty’s Government”; proposed hydrographical surveys of possible approaches to Kuwait and Bahrain; a proposed enquiry into the causes of the depletion of the pearl banks in the Gulf, and the possible attitude of the local Arab tribes as well as foreign agents in the area; an investigation into possible business residences of Rosenthal Frères in Dubai and Bahrain, and the question of British firms entering into the local pearling business; a proposal to secure written assurances from the Sheikhs of the Gulf not to extend pearl fishing concessions to foreigners; policy differences between Britain and the ruler of Dubai, Sheikh Butti bin Suhayl Al Maktum; piracy committed on a Dubai boat; the proposed establishment of British banks at certain port town along the Gulf coast; the “question of the sovereignty over Katar”; the cancellation by the Sheikh of Sharjah of an excavation concession granted on Abu Musa island; the replacement of lost light buoys off the Arabian Gulf coast; and the Ottoman occupation of Jazirat az Zakhnuniyah, off the Arabian coast.

A few marks to text. Binding rubbed and marked at extremities, spine recently rebacked. Extremely rare: no copy traceable in library catalogues internationally.



Grimaldy’s panacea: a very treatise from the library of Henri Joliet



203. COPPONAY DE GRIMALDY, Denis de MAUBEC, de. Le tombeau de l’envie, ou il est prouvé qu’il n’y a qu’une médecine, qui est la chimique; qu’il n’y a qu’un temperament & une seule maladie, & par consequent qu’il ne faut qu’un remede pour la guerir ...

Dijon, J. Ressayre, 1679. 12°. 19th-century aubergine morocco, gold-tooled spine and board edges, gilt edges. € 6500

Extremely rare treatise on a panacea by Denis de Maubec, de Copponay de Grimaldy (1623?–1717). This curious author was alchemist, personal physician to the king of Sardinia and founder of the l’Académie chimique ducale-royale de Savoie. He is known from a few short treatises from the end of the 17th century and his posthumous work published by Jourdan de Pellerin in 1745. While his name seems to be well known in the past—at least until the 19th century, when he is described as the “fameux charlatan Grimaldi de Copponay”—actual information on the author and his work appears to be scarce.

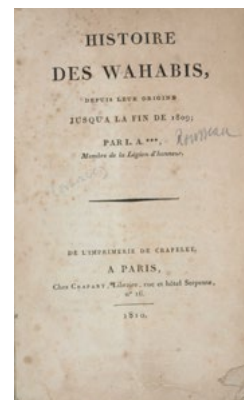
With the bookplate of the 19th-century French bibliophile Henri Joliet from Dijon, with his monogram CBMH (Claude Bernard Marguerite Henri Joliet) and the motto “Plus penser que dire”, and a manuscript note that he acquired the volume in Lyon in 1843. A faint dampstain at the head throughout and at the foot of the title-page, but otherwise in very good condition.

Brunet III, col. 1539; WorldCat (4 copies); cf. Brüning 4477 (collected works); Goldsmith, BMC STC French C1465 (other work); Krivatsy 7581 (other work); Wellcome II, p. 390 (3 other works); the author not in NBG.

“Ces Arabes paroissent destiné à jouer un grand rôle dans l’histoire”

204. [CORANCEZ, Louis Alexandre Olivier de]. Histoire des Wahabis, depuis leur origine jusqu’à la fin de 1809. Paris, Crapelet, 1810. 8°. Remains of original grey temporary wrappers. Stored in gilt modern quarter morocco box. € 6500

First edition of this fundamental study of Wahhabism, not translated into Arabic until 2005 (“Tarih al-wahabiyin mundu naʿatihim hatta ‘am 1809 m.”), published in Riyadh by Darat al-Malik ‘Abd-al-’Aziz). Corancez had lived in Aleppo for eight years as French consul. He married a Syrian and had first-hand information about the Wahhabi movement in Egypt, Syria, and Baghdad. He published his book soon after the followers of the Moslem reformer Abd-el Wahhab conquered the holy cities of Mecca and Medina in 1805, an event that fueled a strong interest in the movement throughout Europe. “This sect, which abhorred all loose living, attracted the attention of a number of travellers. Corancez’ account of the Wahabis precedes by many years that of Burckhardt, which was published posthumously in 1830, although both men were living and travelling in Syria at the same time, and presumably knew each other” (Atabey). As Burrell comments, “the final merits—and challenges—of this book are [... that] Corancez was prepared to reflect upon a range of issues which remain relevant and controversial, for many people in the Middle East today. These include the nature of Islam and its apparent resistance to self-doubt and the challenge of change, the complex attitude adopted by Muslims to Christians and Jews, the status of the Prophet Mohammed within Islam, the reasons for the enduring nature of despotic rule in the Middle East, the significance of the different status afforded men and women [...]”.



Includes the sometimes-lacking errata final leaf. Slight brownstaining as common; untrimmed as issued with the publisher’s temporary grey-blue wrapper largely preserved. Spine chipped; upper cover frayed and partly pasted to half-title. The Atabey copy (in contemporary half morocco) sold for £3,800 at Sotheby’s in 2002.

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

Legends of India: including the famous views of the settlements of Hormuz and Aden

205. CORREA, Gaspar. Lendas da India. (Collecao de Monumentos ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas do Portuguezes em Africa, Asia e America).

Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1858–1864. Small 2° (234 × 278 mm). 4 volumes. With 23 lithographed plates showing views and portraits. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. € 5000

First edition of the “Legends of India”, one of the earliest and most important works about Portuguese rule in Asia: a massive contemporary account of Portuguese exploration in the East during the first half of the 16th century. The plates, reproduced from the author’s own drawings in the manuscript, include the famous views of the settlements of Hormuz and Aden. The historian Gaspar Correa (1492–1563) lived mostly in Portuguese India, first as a soldier and then as secretary to Afonso de Albuquerque. His “Lendas da Índia” is considered an indispensable contemporary work of reference, owing to the author’s 35 years in the country and his access to privileged sources unknown to Lopes de Castanheda or João de Barros. The 3,500-page manuscript was brought back to Portugal shortly after Correa’s death, and copies circulated among a very limited number of persons. His family retained the manuscript of the original, which was published by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon over a period of six years.

A fine copy bound by Antonio Cardoso Henriques, Porto, with his labels to first pastedown. Inscribed to Antonio F. dos Santos on title-page. Latterly in the collection of Dr. João Braga (“Engenheiro Agronomo”) with his bookplate to pastedowns (a rooster with the motto, “While I Live I’ll Crow”).



Pearl fishing in the Arabian Gulf

206. [COSTUMES]. Neu-eröffnetes Amphitheatrum [...] aus dem Gantzen America [...] Asia [...]. Neu-eröffnetes Amphitheatrum Turcicum.

Erfurt, Johann Michael Funcke, 1723–1728. 2° (214 × 342 mm). 3 vols. bound in one. Two title-pages printed in red and black. With a total of 97 (instead of 98) half-page woodcuts in the text. Period style dark brown calf, elaborately gilt decorated spine and boards, red morocco spine label, raised bands, marbled endpapers. € 28 000

First editions of three separately issued parts of the very scarce “newly-opened amphitheater”, comprising the America, Asia, and Turkey volumes. The large woodcuts show the native inhabitants of the various parts of the world. Of special interest is the rare volume dedicated only to Ottoman society, as well as that on Asia: together, they cover the Islamic countries of the early modern period, including details on the Arabian Peninsula. Among the illustrations are Muslim clerics, Northern Arabians and desert Arabians in Bedouin costume, coffee salesmen, sweetmeats salesmen, and a Turkish gentleman carrying the Qur’an on his head, as well as Persians, the Sultan, Janissaries, archers, dancers, etc. The Asia volume, produced later, contains much new matter on Arabia, including a discussion of the Muslim religion, the Qur’an, ablutions performed with sand, and the trade in incense, coffee, and spices, as well as pearl fishing in Bahrain.

Severely browned throughout due to paper. Title-page of “America” volume remargined; edge-wear to first and last few leaves only; wants quire G (pp. 25–28, including one illustration). Quire K in “Turkey” vol. (pp. 37–40) with expert paper repairs. In a highly appealing modern binding.

Lipperheide Ac 5. Colas 2187. Hiler 652. Sabin 52360. Palmer 364. Not in Atabey or Blackmer. Not in Hünersdorff (Coffee).



The Greek Orthodox church in the Middle East

207. (COTTA, P. Massimo). [Kitab ul-muhatibat urtuduksijjah dadd bad il-itiqadat ir-rumijjah]. Dialoghi ortodossi contro alcune credenze greche.

Uršulim (Jerusalem), Tubia fi dir ar-ruhban al-Fransiskanijjin (Tipografia dei PP. Minori Francescani), 1850. 8°. With numerous woodcut head- and tailpieces. Original printed wrappers. € 850

Second, expanded edition; directed against erroneous teachings of the Greek Orthodox church in the Middle East. In Arabic throughout save for the preliminary matter. Dedicated to Giuseppe Valerga, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem from 1847 until his death in 1872. In 1868 he became Grand Master of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

Wrappers somewhat dustsoiled, otherwise very good. Exceedingly rare; only two other copies known (in the Bavarian State Library, Munich, and the Diocesan Library, Cologne).

OCLC 162905370.



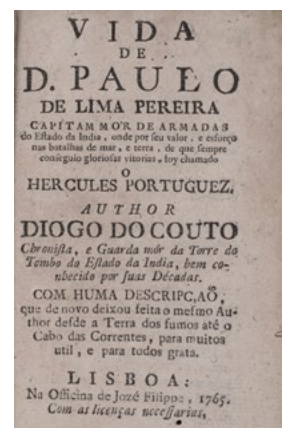
Only edition of a biography of the leader of the Portuguese campaign in India

208. COUTO, Diogo do. Vida de D. Paulo de Lima Pereira capitam mo'r de armadas do estado da India ... o Hercules Portuguez.

Lisbon, José Filippe, 1765. 8°. Contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine. € 4500

Rare first edition of the only account of the life of Paulo de Lima Pereira (1538–1589), leader of the Portuguese campaign in India. It was originally written in 1611 by the captain's friend, the historian Diogo do Couto (ca. 1542–1616), but only published here more than 150 years later for the first time, with a foreword by the celebrated Portuguese bibliographer Diogo Barbosa Machado. The section on the shipwreck and death of Paulo de Lima was taken from the manuscript and published in Brito's *História trágico-marítima* (1729–1736). It includes the attack against the Malabar pirate Khunali and the destruction of Johor Lama, Singapore.

Couto (1542–1616) impressed the Lisbon court in general and King João's brother Luis of Portugal in particular at an early age. Under Luis's patronage he studied at the Jesuit college and elsewhere. Luis died



in 1555, however, and Couto set off for Portuguese India as a soldier in 1556. Aside from a visit to Portugal in 1569–1571, he was to remain in Asia for the rest of his life, staying mostly at Goa, but also serving the military in the Red Sea and the Gulf.

One quire heavily browned, some other leaves slightly browned, one leaf with a tear, wormholes throughout the foot margin, and the spine slightly rubbed and with a few wormholes. A good copy.

Boxer, *The tragic history of the sea 1589–1622*; Innocencio II, p. 155; G.P. Rouffae, "Encyclopaedie-artikelen" in: *Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde LXXXVI*, pp. 196–201.

The finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt

209. CRESWELL, Sir Keppel Archibald Cameron. *Masagid Misr (The Mosques of Egypt from 21 H. [A.D. 641] to 1365 H. [A.D. 1946]).*

Giza, Ordnance Survey, 1948. Royal 2°. 2 vols. Arabic text printed in red and black. With 2 chromolithogr. frontispieces, 2 chromolithogr. Title-pages, 243 phototype plates (27 in colour), 2 folding maps, folding table, and numerous text illustrations. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8500



First, original Arabic edition; much rarer than the English edition, which appeared a year later. "The finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt" (Creswell). A history of Islamic architecture in Egypt, containing several beautiful views of the principal mosques, with plans and notes.

Both volumes include the double page with the preface by the Minister for Religious Foundations as well as Creswell's introduction (dated 1954), which supplanted the original pages 1–2 (probably a dedication to King Farouk). An unusually good, clean copy from the library of Tarek Wahby (his bookplate on the flyleaf).

1300 years of Egyptian mosques in 243 splendid plates, mostly photogravures and chromolithographs

210. CRESWELL, Keppel Archibald Cameron, and others. *The mosques of Egypt from 21 H. (641) to 1365 H. (1946) being a series of views in colour and monochrome of the principal mosques of Egypt with a brief note on each monument ... accompanied by detailed plans and maps.*

Including: Index to Mohammedan monuments in Cairo.

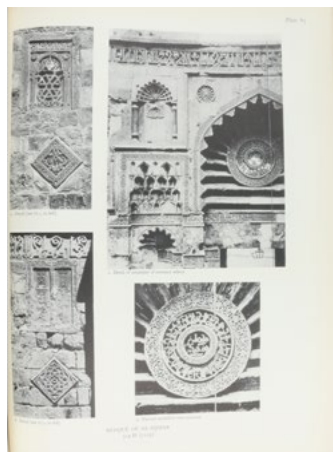
Giza, The Survey of Egypt, 1949[–1954]. 2 volumes. Double Crown 2°? (44 × 35 cm). Each volume with the chromolithographed title-page and frontispiece, 243 plates (image size mostly about 30 × 23 cm) showing mosques and architectural and decorative details (27 in colour): 216 in photogravure with sepia ink, 2 in photogravure with chromolithographed colour, 3 chromolithographed, and 22 in halftone offset lithography after paintings by Alhusain Fawzy. Further with about 100 offset lithographic line illustrations on the integral leaves (many full-page). The present second issue also includes 2 large folding chromolithographed maps (each 81 × 111 cm) and the loosely inserted index to these maps, dated 1951. Gold- and blind-blocked dark green coated cloth with a morocco texture. € 7500

First English edition (second issue, with 2 chromolithographed maps added) of a splendid display of views, many in colour, of Egyptian mosques dating from 21 AH (641 CE) to 1365 AH (1946 CE), an official Egyptian government publication first published in Arabic in 1946 and here translated into English. Creswell himself called it "the finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt". Plates 1–206 show the mosques in chronological order, including exteriors, interiors and many architectural and decorative details, nearly every plate showing a single large image. These are followed by several series of plates covering specific aspects, mostly with multiple images per plate. The 133-page text discusses the history and form of all these mosques and their decorative work, with about a hundred line illustrations, including floor plans, elevations, sections, architectural and decorative details, kufic and other inscriptions and furnishings. The two 5-colour lithographs of faïence arabesque decoration are stunning, apparently printed with special glossy inks, and the photogravures provide lovely views of the mosques and details. In fine condition with only a small tear in one guard leaf and a couple minor marginal smudges. The binding is slightly worn at the hinges but still very good. A splendid view of Egyptian mosques and their decorative work, with 243 plates and a hundred additional illustrations.

Sotheby's, Blackmer Library1214; WorldCat (4 copies of this issue).



Seminal work on Islamic architecture in Egypt



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

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

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

The publisher's voucher copies: numbers 4 and 2 of 550 copies printed, removed from Printer's Library of Oxford's famous Clarendon Press. In perfect condition.

Rare, the last complete copy sold in 1999 (Sotheby's, Oct 14, lot 185).

OCLC 1105072.

A flawless copy

212. CRICHTON, Andrew. History of Arabia and its People.

London & Edinburgh, T. Nelson and Sons, 1852. 8°. With engraved title-page and frontispiece, folding engraved map of Arabia, and 5 engraved plates with tissue guards (including a view of Mecca). Publisher's gilt-illustrated red cloth. € 3500

Outstandingly preserved specimen of this account of Arabia and its inhabitants by the Scottish-born biographer and historian Crichton (1790–1855). Discusses the life and religion of Muhammad, the conquest, arts, and literature of the Saracens, the Caliphs of Damascus, Bagdad, Africa, and Spain, the modern Arabs, the Wahhabis, the Bedouins etc.

Rare. An exceptional copy of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library new edition, the first single-volume edition (previously published 20 years earlier as two duodecimos). Entirely unread, the pages remaining mostly unopened, internally and externally crisp and bright. A stunning example of Victorian pictorial cloth with presentation inscription on the verso of the frontispiece: "Presented to William Hitchins on his leaving for Australia by Edward McNaughtan, 20th January 1853".

A trace of foxing to the fore-edge, occasional loosening to quires, otherwise flawless.

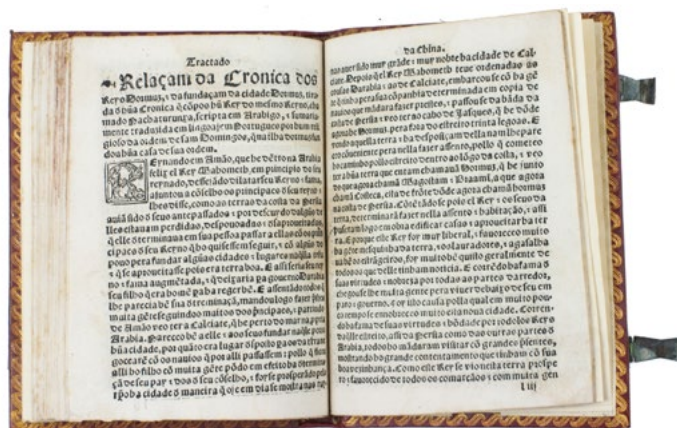
Macro 781. OCLC 175544. Cf. Gay 3462 (1833 ed.). Brunet 27998. DNB XIII, 86.



*"The first European book devoted exclusively to China"
and "an irreplaceable source for the early history of the kingdom of Hormuz"*

212*. CRUZ, Gaspar da. Tractado em que se co[n] tam muito por este[n]so as cousas da China, co[m] suas particularidades, [e] assi do reyno d[']Ormuz.

Evora, André de Burgos, 1569 (colophon: 1570). Small 4° in 8s (18.0 × 14 cm). Title-page with woodcut Portuguese royal coat of arms and a 4-piece woodcut border, and further with some woodcut initials. Modern richly gold-tooled red morocco, boards gold-tooled in a panel design, with earlier brass clasps and catchplates. € 265 000



Very rare first edition of “the first European book devoted exclusively to China” (Lach). A highly important work, the first printed book published in the West on the subject, serving as the primary source on China for European authors and their readers — most of whom never set foot in the East — for many decades following its publication. Including an account of a chronicle of the kings of Hormuz, based on a Persian or Arabic manuscript now lost, and thus “an irreplaceable source for the early history of the kingdom of Hormuz” (Loureiro), and a chapter on the Chinese Islamic communities in China.

In 1548 Gaspar da Cruz, along with ten fellow Dominican friars, departed for Portuguese India with the purpose of establishing a mission in the East. Cruz visited Goa, Chaul, Kochi, and Portuguese Ceylon. In 1554 Cruz was in Malacca and then left for Cambodia in a (failed) attempt to found a mission there. In 1556 he was in Canton bay on the island of Lampacao and later went to Canton itself to preach. Cruz left China in 1560, sailed to Hormuz and stayed there for three years. In 1565 he sailed back to Goa and returned home to Lisbon in the next year. His *Tractado* provides a highly unusual and remarkable eyewitness account of Ming China, including many details never before published in the West. Comparing the work to the more renowned account of Marco Polo’s travels to Asia, Boxer remarks: “there can be no doubt that the Portuguese friar [Cruz] gives us a better and clearer account of China as he saw it than did the more famous Italian traveler” (Boxer)

With a couple manuscript annotations and underscoring (one shaved). Some restorations (to title-page, leaves a2, d3, e4, e5 and f8, quires a, b and k, and a few tiny corners), faint water stains in the head margins and washed. Still a good copy.

Cordier, Sinica, col. 2063; Lach, Asia and the making of Europe I, p. 330 & 748; Porbase (5 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); R. Loureiro, “in: Christian-Muslim relations: a bibliographical history VI, pp. 369-375; USTC 346100 (5 copies); WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Boxer, South China in the sixteenth century.

Posthumously published: Duc de Luynes copy

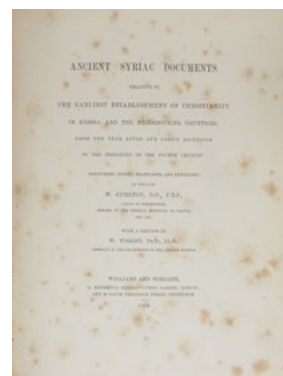
213. CURETON, William. Ancient Syriac documents relative to the earliest establishment of Christianity in Edessa and the neighbouring countries from the year after our Lord’s ascension to the beginning of the fourth century.

London, Williams and Norgate, 1864. 2° (232 × 295 mm). Contemporary blindstamped cloth with giltstamped title to spine. € 1800

First edition. – In 1837, Cureton (1808–64), assistant keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum and the only oriental scholar in the department, was commissioned to prepare a catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts, the first part of which appeared in 1846. “But a new study had already engaged Cureton’s attention. During his official occupation at the British Museum immense additions had been made to the collection of Syriac manuscripts. When he entered the department these numbered about eighty; but the accession of numerous manuscripts of the highest importance [...] raised the total to nearly six hundred. Cureton, who knew nothing of Syriac when he came to the department, set himself zealously to work to conquer the not very serious difficulties of the language, and to set in order and classify the new acquisitions [...]. His labours while drawing up an outline catalogue were amply rewarded by the discovery of many manuscripts of the highest interest” (DNB). The present work was published, after his death following a railway accident, by William Wright (1830–89).

Occasional slight foxing; on the whole an excellent, unusually wide-margined copy. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d’Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown.

DNB XII, 326. OCLC 4774167. Cf. Fück 190.



Zen Buddhist classic in the original Chinese, printed from movable type in Japan ca. 1600

214. DAHUI ZONGGAO. [Title in Chinese on first leaf]: Dahui Pu jue chan shi shu [Japanese reading: Daie Fukaku zenjisho] [= The letters of Zen master Dahui Pujue].

[Japan, ca. 1597/1610 or ca. 1630?]. 2 volumes. Large 8° (28.5 × 20 cm). With each double-page leaf printed from a single forme of woodcut movable type, in a thick-thin frame divided into 2 windows (one for each page) by a decorated vertical bar, each page containing (when full) 9 columns of 20 Chinese characters. The present copy with contemporary Japanese reading marks in red and black and extensive early manuscript notes. Contemporary reddish-brown Japanese paper wrappers in traditional Japanese style. In a later Japanese blue cloth maru chitsu (wrap-around case). € 125 000

An early Japanese book in the Chinese language and script, printed with woodcut movable type (kokatsujiban). The text is one of the greatest classics of Zen (Chan) Buddhism: a collection of 62 letters written by the Chinese Zen master Dahui Zonggao (1089–1163), chief abbot of the leading Zen monastery of his day, on Mount Jing, near Hangzhou, China. Xuefeng Huiran and Lingyin Daoyin compiled the present collection of letters by Dahui, and Huang Wenchang (1128–1165) edited them for publication. “Within the vast corpus of Chan literature, one such collection stands out, [Huang’s collection of Dahui’s letters], long known in Japan as the most renowned of the ‘letters of the three great masters’... No other set of Chan letters has attained anywhere near the prominence and influence of Letters of Dahui, which has been prized for centuries throughout East Asia.” (Broughton & Watanabe, *The letters of Chan master Dahui Pujue*, 2017, pp. 1–2). While Chinese, Koreans and perhaps also Japanese experimented with movable type made of several materials from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries, the earliest surviving book printed from cast metal movable type is the Jikji (Buddhist scriptures) printed in Korea in 1377, 78 years before Gutenberg completed his bible. Although European Jesuits set up a Western-style printing office in Japan to print books in Chinese, the first appearing in 1591, the Japanese daimyo Toyotomi Hideyoshi’s invasions of Korea in the years 1592 to 1598 and their confiscation of printing materials gave a stronger impetus to Japanese printing with movable type, the earliest resulting books appearing in 1593, though none is known to survive before 1597. The dominance of Chinese as a literary language in Japan (and the extensive use of Chinese characters in Japanese when the demand for printed texts in Japanese later increased) probably led to the use of woodcut rather than cast movable type in at least many of the Japanese examples. Woodcut movable type remained popular in Japan until about 1650, but in the end the traditional technique of woodblock printing (where the entire page or double-page forme was cut as a single woodblock) proved more practical and remained largely unchallenged until the nineteenth century, when some Japanese and Europeans began applying the European technology of cast metal type to Japanese. With worm trails, mostly in the wrappers, endleaves and some margins, and with an occasional minor stain, but still generally in good condition.



Kawase Kazuma, *Kokatsujiban no kenkyu (a study of early movable type editions)*, 3 vols., 1967, p. 250, lower right ill. (= item 766?); Sorimachi Shigeo (*Kobunsho bookshop*), 42nd anniversary cat. 42 (1972), item 386 (p. 414 with ill. p. 417); cf. *Union catalogue of early Japanese books (other eds., no. 2 closest to the present, followed by nos. 4–6)*.

A detailed list of Dalrymple’s plans and charts for navigation in the East Indies

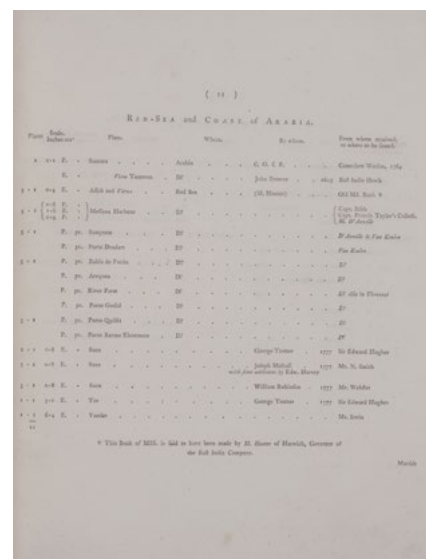
214* DALRYMPLE, Alexander. List of classes into which are distributed the plans of ports, &c. published on or before April, 1786.

London, George Bigg, 1786. Small folio (31.5 × 24.5 cm). Contemporary, vellum backed, stiff marbled wrappers. € 12 500

The first comprehensive list of the plans of ports and small-scale charts of parts of the East Indies published up to then by the eccentric Scottish geographer Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808), hydrographer for the East India Company and Captain Cook’s leading rival. The list is divided into 18 geographical areas: between England and Cape of Good Hope (16), Cape of Good Hope (8), Madagascar (29), east coast of Africa and the Comoro Islands (13), the islands between Madagascar and the Maldives (24), Red Sea and the coast of Arabia (17), the Gulf of Persia (8), Scindya to Mumbai (20), the Malabar coast (15), Ceylon, Coromandel and Bengal (22), Chittagong, Arrakan, Ava and Pegu to Taväy (23), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (14), Strait Malacca and Malaya (6), Cochin-China and China (18), the Marianas, Bashees and Philippines (14), Magindanao, Borneo, Palawan and Karang Bander (19), Eastern Islands and Papua (32) and Sumatra and Java (49). For each plan it lists the scale, country of origin, subject, geographical locations, draughtsman or surveyor, source and date.

A very good copy.

Adams & Waters 614; A.S. Cook, *Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808)*, (PhD diss., 1992), A115; ESTC T77001 (8 copies); for Dalrymple: A.S. Cook, “Dalrymple, Alexander (1737–1808)”, in: *ODNB online* (2008); Hougego, to 1800, D4.



Albuquerque in the Arabian Gulf

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

London, W. H. Allen & Co., 1894. 2 vols. 8°. With 2 frontispieces and numerous folding maps and views; a large folding map inserted into a pocket at the back of vol. 2. Publisher's original armorial gilt blue cloth. € 2500

First edition. – Modern, encompassing history of Portuguese India, including an extensive account of the campaigns and operations of Afonso de Albuquerque in the Arabian Gulf, which he entered as the first European. “In 1506 Albuquerque was despatched from Lisbon on an expedition, intended to consolidate Portuguese supremacy in the Indian Ocean. His instructions were to monopolize trade with East India for Portugal, and to exclude both Venetians and Saracens from Indian waters [...] Attacks were made on the Arab ports at Malindi, Hoja, Lamu and Brava, before continuing to Socotra [...] Sailing from Socotra with six ships, Albuquerque coasted the Arabian peninsula, sacked Muscat and Sohar, and then launched an attack on Hormuz during the months of September and October 1507. In spite of the overwhelming forces assembled against him by the island's twelve-year-old ruler, Albuquerque mounted a successful siege, with the result that the ruler became a vassal of the Portuguese crown” (Howgego I, 19ff.).

Signed “A. J. Whittle” on half-titles (but struck out in vol. 1). Slight rubbing to extremities, fine altogether.



Transcriptions of letters written during first years of the East India Company



216. DANVERS, Frederick Charles (introduction) and William FOSTER. Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East, transcribed from the ‘original correspondence’ series of the India office records.

London, Sampson Low, Marston & Company, 1896–1902. 6 volumes. 8°. With each title-page printed in red and black. Original publisher's blue cloth, with the arms of the East India Company in gold on front cover and title in gold on the spines. € 4850

Complete set of an extensive work containing transcribed letters from the records of the British East India Company, covering the years 1602–1617, with an introduction by Frederick Charles Danvers (d. 1906). “This collection comprises letters, with enclosures, from their agents and others to the East India Company, and is styled ‘original correspondence’ from India, with collateral documents, originating at any place between England and Japan” (introduction). The letters cover an enormous range of subjects (trade, war, treaties, ships’ logs, diplomacy, etc.) as well as a large area: the English possessions in the East, Asian trade posts, the Near and Middle East, other Europeans active in the East, etc. In his introduction Danvers gives a brief history of the Indo-European trade.

With bookplate and deaccession stamp. And a presentation label on first flyleaf (“Presented by the secretary of state in council of India”). Bindings slightly rubbed, spines slightly discoloured. Overall in very good condition.

B.J. Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf 1602–1784.

Celebrated account of two VOC missions to China

217. DAPPER, Olfert. Gedenkwaardig bedryf der Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Maetschappye, op de kuste en in het keizerrijk van Taising of Sina: behelzende het tweede gezantschap ... en het derde gezantschap ...

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1670. 3 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With engraved frontispiece (dated 1671) and 39 engraved plates, mostly double-page. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine and board edges. € 7500



First edition of Dapper's renowned account of two VOC trade missions to China, following in the footsteps of Niehof's *Gedenkwaerdig bedryf*, which described an earlier mission. Dapper details the two embassies, led by Jan van Kampen and Konstantijn Nobel, and Pieter van Hoorn respectively, in the first and second parts. The third part, Dappers general description of China (*Beschryving des keizerryks van Taising of Sina*) is mentioned on the general title-page, but has its own title-page, pagination and signatures so that it could also be sold separately. The volume further includes an account of Balthasar Bort's expedition along the coast of southern China (1663–1664). Bookplate and bookseller's ticket on paste-down. Some browning, some plates reinforced, the title-page slightly dirty. The binding in good condition, but the front hinge cracked and the binding structure visible between frontispiece and title-page. A celebrated work on China, well-illustrated.

Cordier, Sinica, col. 2348; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 544; Lust 507; Tiele, Bibl. 304.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

Description of the Middle East: first German edition

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

Nuremberg, Froberg f. Hoffmann, 1681. 2° (220 × 332 mm). With engraved frontispiece, 3 double-page-sized engraved maps, 20 engr. plates (13 double-page-sized, 1 folding), and 8 engravings in the text. Contemporary calf with gilt spine. € 6000

First German edition of Dapper's description of the Middle East; the second part is entirely devoted to Arabia. Dapper's work is of special importance for its original and new information on Islam, Arab science, astronomy, philosophy, and historiography, as well as for its illustrations. "The fine plates [...] are after a number of mapmakers and artists, including Christiaan van Adrichom, Juan Bautista Villalpando and Wenzel Hollar among others" (Blackmer). Includes accounts of Mecca (with a description of the Hajj), Jeddah, Medina, Sana'a, etc. The engravings show costumes, religious rites, specimens of local flora, views, etc., including Aden, Mocha, Maskat, Babylon, Baghdad, Ninive, Ephesus, and Smyrna (re-engraved from the Dutch original edition).

Old repair to view of the Tower of Babylon (slight loss to image). Engraved armorial bookplate "ex Bibliotheca Blomiana" to pastedown. Formerly in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

VD 17, 39:133144U. STC D 200. Blackmer 450. Tiele 300 (note).



The Theban tombs: one of 500 copies

221. DAVIES, Norman de Garis. Robb de Peyster Tytus Memorial Series. (= The Theban Tombs).

New York, [The Metropolitan Museum of Art], 1917–1927. Elephant 2° (380 × 490 mm). 5 vols. With 5 frontispieces (4 in color), 178 plates (21 in color), and numerous figures. Original printed wrappers, untrimmed. € 15 000



Limited first edition of this catalogue of the principal tombs at western Thebes published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1917 to 1927, one of 500 atlas folio sets beautifully printed on handmade Van Gelder paper. A magnificent, untrimmed set.

Published in memory of the artist and amateur archaeologist and Egyptologist Robb de Peyster Tytus (1876–1913), this series was published to shed light on the magnificent artistic treasures of the tombs at Thebes. In over 180 folio plates, 25 of which are in color and many of which are folding, statues, paintings, treasures, and the interior plans of the tombs themselves are reproduced in loving detail.

Norman de Garis Davies (1865–1941) and his wife Nina collaborated with other artists for a decade to achieve the present set. Davies worked on numerous digs in Egypt (including with Petrie at Dendera and with the Egypt Explorations Fund's Archaeological Survey) before being appointed head of the graphics section of the Metropolitan Museum

of Art's expedition to Egypt in 1907. He pioneered the use of egg tempera when recording the paintings from tombs, allowing for much more accurate and satisfying results in comparison to watercolours, which, although they rendered the colour with a flat finish, were the standard way of recording tomb paintings before the advent of reliable colour photography.

Insignificant edge flaws to the wrappers. Margins of a few plates very slightly browned; altogether a very clean set. Inconspicuous contemporary bookseller's label to covers of three volumes.

OCLC 19290154.

Sailing directions for the Arabian Gulf

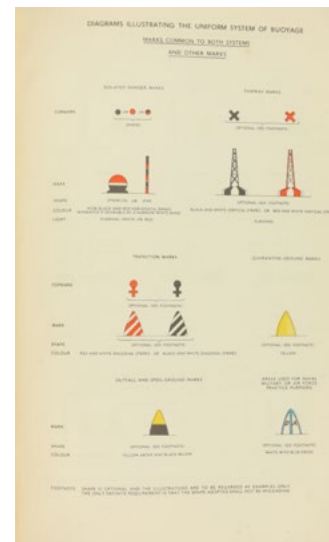
222. (DAY, A. / SHEARME, F. N. [eds.]). Persian Gulf Pilot. Comprising the Persian Gulf and its approaches, from Ras al Hadd, in the South-West, to Cape Monze, in the East. Tenth edition.

London, Hydrographic Department, Admiralty / Lowe & Brydone, 1955. 8°. With several maps and plates. Original cloth. € 1800

“The Persian Gulf Pilot contains sailing directions for the Persian gulf and the approaches thereto, from Ras al Hadd, in the south-west, to Cape Monze, in the East”. Also includes copious information on politics, population, languages, trade, currencies, pearl fishery, meteorological information (climate, winds, weather, temperature, humidity), as well as currents, tides, communications and other miscellaneous information.

Binding slightly rubbed. Only two copies in auction records of the past decades (Peter Hopkirk's copy fetching £1,300 at Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1998, lot 1043).

Hydrographic Office Publication 158. OCLC 709448977.



The first Latin edition of Balbi's account of the Gulf coast

223. DE BRY, Johann Theodor. Petits Voyages. Pars I–XII. [Including:] Gasparo Balbi. Navigationis ex Alepo ad regnum Pegui usque, novem continuis annis [...] absolutae descriptio.

Frankfurt, Erasmus Kempffer, 1601–1628. 2° (220 × 317 mm). 12 books bound in 4 volumes. With 10 engraved title-pages, 252 engr. illustrations, 3 engr. views, 17 engr. maps, and 3 armorial engravings. Bound at the end are 5 extra maps and views (including a world map and a view of Jerusalem) from Marino Sanuto's 1611 “Liber secretorum fidelium crucis”. Slightly later Spanish limp vellum with ms. title to spine. Ties. € 125 000



All twelve books of Théodore de Bry's “Petits Voyages”, the greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies and considered unique in its extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material on Africa, India, and South Asia. Notably, book seven includes Gasparo Balbi's groundbreaking account of the Middle East, first published in 1590 as “Viaggio dell' Indie Orientali” – a mere 16 years before this present issue, making this the second appearance in print altogether and the first Latin translation. Balbi, a Venetian jewel merchant, travelled extensively in the Arabian Peninsula in search of precious stones. From Venice he sailed for Aleppo, proceeding to Bir and from there overland to Baghdad, descending the Tigris to Basra, where he embarked for India. Whilst in the Arabian Gulf, he studied the pearl industry, noting that the best pearls were to be found

at Bahrain and Julfar. He refers to islands in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (including Sir Bani Yas and Das) and to several coastal settlements that were to become permanently established, such as Dubai and Ras al Khaima. Balbi was the first to record the place names along the coast of modern Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Practically “none of the names of places on the coast between Qatar and Ras al Khaima occur in other sources before the end of the eighteenth century” (Slot).

A composite set, nine books in their first, the remaining three in their second edition. As several of the travellers were Protestants and their works were banned by the Catholic church, this set was censored by the Spanish inquisition of Granada in 1708. Condemned authors are identified on the title-pages, and various passages considered too suggestive have been stricken out or obliterated.

Last in the library of Jean-Paul Morin, with his bookplate. Rather browned throughout, occasional slight edge defects; two title-pages are repaired. Wants a total of 11 plates, as well as the appendix on the Congo in vol. 11 and the Notice to the Reader in vol. 14. Balbi's section is complete and well preserved, with only two minor censorship marks. The only comparable copy in recent trade history is the Macclesfield set in contemporary gilt calfskin, auctioned off at Sotheby's in 2007 and currently offered by a U.S. dealer consortium for \$150,000: that copy, however, is incomplete, wanting the final volumes XI and XII – the latter of which is “so rare that even Church lacked much of the text”.

Brunet I, 1334. Church 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 217, 219, 221–225. Cf. Houwego I, B7. Ibrahim Al-Abed, Peter Hellyer. United Arab Emirates: A New Perspective. London 2001. Slot, B. J. The Arabs of the Gulf, 1602–1784. Leidschendam, published with the support of the Cultural Foundation Abu Dhabi, 1993. Geoffrey King. Delmephalmas and Sircorcor: Gasparo Balbi, Dalmá, Julfár and a problem of transliteration. In: Arabian archeology and epigraphy 17 (2006) 248–252. United Arab Emirates yearbook 2005 by Ibrahim Al-Abed, Paula Vine, Peter Hellyer. London 2005. The Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 17. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 79.

The invention of America

224. DE BRY, Theodor. [The Great American Voyages]. Vols. 1–9 plus variant duplicate volumes of IV and VIII, in all 11 volumes, bound in 9. Mixed editions/issues, mixed German and Latin text.

Frankfurt/Oppenheim, 1591–1625. 2°. Bound in 9 uniform magnificent late 19th century full green morocco bindings with gilt centrepieces, gilt lines to edges of boards and gilt line-frames to inside of boards. All edges gilt and all volumes signed W. Pratt. € 185 000

A lovely set, exquisitely and uniformly bound, magnificently restored in the most gentle and respectful of manners, of the entire original run of De Bry's “Great American Voyages” (supplied by extra variant copies of volumes IV and VIII), the magnificent work that is responsible for shaping the European image of the New World, inventing it in the minds of the masses.

Presenting a broad view of European conquests in America and the first contact with the American Indians, De Bry's Great American Voyages represents the first attempt to introduce in Europe a pictorial image of the New World as a whole. With it, the first iconography of the American Indian had been created, and most Europeans glimpsed for the first time the wonders of the New World in the illustrations present here. For more than a century, the European view of the New World was dominated by the present work. The present set is a mix of the German and Latin volumes (which appeared simultaneously), and as always in a mix of editions and issues. Due to the great scarcity as well as the complex bibliographical nature of “The Great American Voyages”, no sets of this great work are said to be alike. They are always made up of different languages, editions, and issues, and there is said to be no such thing as a “complete set”. Sets are almost always in very poor condition.

With the book plate of John Jay Paul (dated 1913 and 1914) to each volume, and each volume with a tipped-in manuscript note describing issue points and/or the main restoration work (one dated 1919).

Gentle washing, pressing, and a few restorations; some maps neatly mounted, 2 maps supplied in facsimile (being the map in both copies of vol. VIII, which is not always present and thus technically not lacking), and a few leaves supposedly supplied from other copies. Occasional slight cropping. All in all a very handsome and well preserved copy.



The Arabic language in Algiers

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

Algiers, Brachet & Bastide, (Imprimerie du gouvernement); Paris, Charles Hingray, 1839. 8°. With 5 folding letterpress tables. Modern green half morocco (goatskin), with the original publisher's printed paper front wrapper bound in. € 4750

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

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

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

(N° 2)

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28	أنا	أنت	هو	نحن	أنتم	هم
29	أنا	أنت	هو	نحن	أنتم	هم
30	أنا	أنت	هو	نحن	أنتم	هم



With Napoleon in Egypt

226. DENON, Dominique Vivant. Viaggio nel Basso ed Alto D’Egitto. Florence, Giuseppe Tofani, 1808. 2 volumes. 2°. 70 sepia aquatints & 80 further plates & charts. Old style half mottled calf. € 9500

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

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 174.

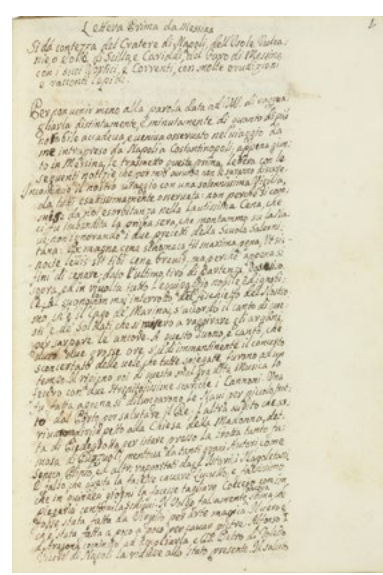
Unpublished account of a journey to Constantinople and back in the 1740

227. DE MATTEIS, Sertorius, Neapolitan Jesuit (1688–1768). Viaggio del P. Sert[ori]o de Matteis d[ell]a Comp[agn]ia di Gesù per Costantinopoli. Constantinople, ca. 1742. 4° (140 × 200 mm). Italian manuscript, ink on paper, mostly quite closely written in a small but regular, well-legible hand (ca. 48 lines). Title, two blank ff., 132 [misnumbered: 142], (2) pp., 2 blank ff.

With: (2) **PALLAVICINO, Francesco Antonio, SJ.** Ristretto della vita e virtù di P. Vincenzo De Matteis missionario. Italian manuscript on paper, likely 1743 or soon after. Title; 68 [misnumbered: 67], (2) pp

Contemporary unsophisticated boards with handwritten title to upper cover. € 15 000

Unpublished, highly interesting account of the journey of the Italian Jesuit de Matteis from Naples via Sicily and the Greek islands to Constantinople and back in the early 1740s, likely in the author’s own hand. Divided into 21 chapters, or “letters”, all but the first and last three written from Constantinople, providing descriptions of the view of the city, of the port, the Palace, Hagia Sophia (“Il celeberrimo Tempio di S. Sofia, giù profanato in Moschea”), the Tombs of the Sultans, and Seraglio. De Matteis elaborates on the city’s population and the various



ethnicities that dwell there (“Notizie de’ Franchi, Greci, Armeni, Ebrei, Zingari”), on Turkish costume, law, politics, civil and ecclesiastic government, and describes the religious practice of Islam, the “ippocrisia de’ Turchi, e loro crudeltà”. Uncommonly, in spite of the diaristic and epistolary form of his account, the author does not provide any dates; yet intrinsic textual evidence places de Matteis’s journey around 1742, and paleographical evidence indicates that the manuscript is contemporary with the trip or not much later.

Sertorio de Matteis, a native of Sulmona, had joined the Jesuit Order at the age of 17. A talented linguist, he became a preacher and missionary; Sommervogel lists three of his works, published in the 1750s (cf. de Backer/S. V, 737). Appended to his travelogue is another manuscript, written in a larger script, but apparently by the same hand: a life of the Jesuit priest Vincenzo de Matteis (1648–1731), an elder relative of Sertorio. The title-page identifies this as a posthumous copy after a manuscript by the Neapolitan Jesuit Francesco Antonio Pallavicino, who had died in 1743; this work would eventually be published in 1883 (cf. de Backer/S. VI, 115).

Boards rather rubbed and waterstained; interior very well preserved with minor browning as common and an unobtrusive wormhole to the blank margin of the first few leaves.

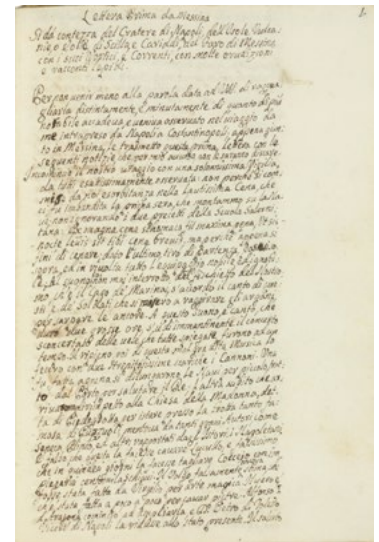
*Greatly expanded second (and final)
Dutch edition of Descartes’s collected works*

228. DESCARTES, René. Principia philosophiae: of beginselen der wysbegeerte [and other works].

With:

- (2) Meditationes de prima philosophia of Bedenkingen van d’eerste wysbegeerte [and other works].
- (3) Proeven der wys-begeerte; ofte Redenering. Om door bequame middelen de reden wel te leiden [and other works].
- (4) Brieven, aan veele hoog-geagte personen, van verscheyde ampten, geschreven.

Amsterdam, Jan Claesz ten Hoorn, 1690–1692. 4 volumes. 4°. With an engraved frontispiece and engraved portrait of the author in volume 1, and about 200 woodcut diagrams and other illustrations (including about 5 full-page) plus repeats. Contemporary and largely uniform blind-tooled vellum. € 22 500



Surprisingly rare complete set of the greatly expanded second Dutch edition of the collected works of René Descartes, translated from the Latin by Jan Hendrik Glazemaker, here adding well over 300 pages of additional works. Descartes (1596–1650), one of the most brilliant and original thinkers of all time, was born and educated as a Catholic in a Protestant region in France’s Loire valley, but worked as a military engineer for the Dutch Protestant army in his early years and returned to the Dutch Republic in 1628 to study further at the universities there. He remained for twenty years, taking advantage of the Republic’s intellectual freedom and Amsterdam’s position as the most important centre of the world book trade. Descartes established our modern notions of empirical science and built the foundations for the work of Spinoza, Newton, Leibniz and many others. His work ranged widely over the fields of philosophy, mathematics, mechanics, light and optics (including practical aspects, such as lens grinding and telescopes), astronomy, ballistics, anatomy, sexual reproduction, music, “passions of the soul” and much more, all covered in the present collected works. In nearly every field he made major contributions to knowledge, often debunking widely held beliefs. Volume 4 contains his correspondence.

The principal works named in the four titles above are accompanied by numerous additional works

Some browning at the end of the main text in volume 1 and in the middle of volume 2. Still in very good condition with further only occasional minor browning or foxing and a small marginal tear in one title-page, and with large margins. The bindings slightly dirty but still very good. The definitive Dutch edition of Descartes’s works: nearly 3000 pages in 4 volumes.

STCN 101908407, 850528100, 850527104, 850527074 (5 sets of all 4 volumes plus individual volumes); cf. Guibert, *Descartes bibliographie ... 17e siècle* (recording Latin and French eds. only).

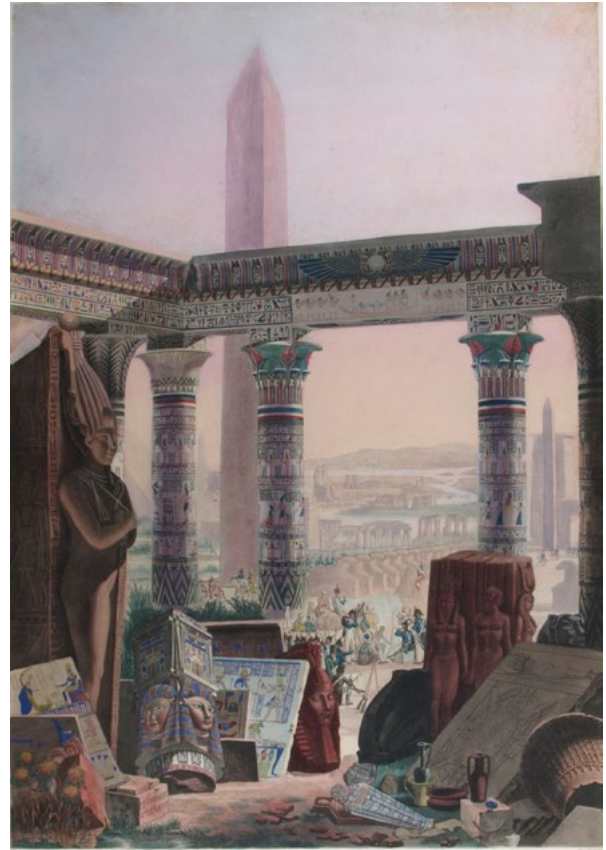
First comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt

229. [DESCRIPTION DE L’ÉGYPTE]. Description de l’Égypte, ou recueil des observations et des recherches, qui ont été faites en égypte pendant l’expédition de l’armée Française.

Paris, C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1820–1829. A total of 36 vols.: 26 text vols. (4°) and 10 atlas vols. (elephant 2°). With coloured frontispiece and 899 engraved plates and maps, many double-page-sized and folded. Slightly later English half calf, professionally repaired in places. € 185 000

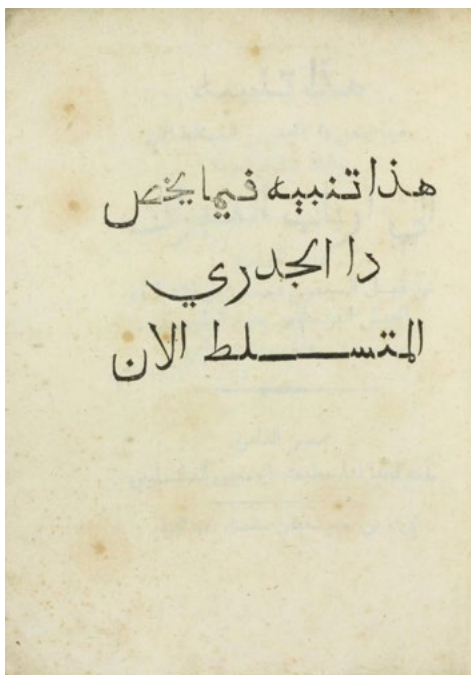


Second edition of this monumental work (the first was published from 1809 onwards), the first comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt. Commissioned by Napoleon during his Egyptian campaign between 1798 and 1801, this encompassing historical, archaeological, art-historical, and natural-historical account of the country was realised through the efforts of the Institut d'Égypte in Cairo. Its influence was enormous, establishing Egyptology as an intellectual discipline and nurturing a passion for Egyptian art throughout the Western world. Edited by some of the leading intellectual figures in France, the Description also includes contributions from celebrated artists such as Jacques Barraband, Pierre-Joseph Redouté, Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire, Jules-César Savigny and others. More than 150 scholars and scientists and some 2000 artists, designers and engravers were involved in its preparation. The success of the publication was such that work on the second edition (known as the “Pancoucke edition”) began before the first was completed. The text was expanded into a greater number of volumes, now printed in a smaller format; new pulls were taken from the plates, and these were bound with many of the large-format plates folded into the new, reduced dimensions. A splendid, clean copy, complete with all the plates. An incomplete copy of the second edition of the Description de l'Égypte sold at Sotheby's for £68,750 in 2016.



Blackmer 526. Gay 1999. Brunet II, 617. Graesse II, 366. Cf. Monglond VIII, 268–343 (for the first edition). Nissen, BBI 2234. Nissen, ZBI 4608. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. “Art” (illustration).

Smallpox prophylaxis: printed on the first modern press in the Arab world



230. DESGENETTES, René-Nicolas Dufriche. Hadaa tanbih fima yahuss da' al-judari al-mutasallit al-an wa-dalik bi-sarh muwajjah ila i' arbab al-diwan bi-Misr Al-Qahirat min qibal al-sitwin Dijinit ra'is al-atiba fi al-jays al-faransawi bi-jihat al-Sarq fi 20 min sahr sa'ban sanat 1214 hijriyyat.

Cairo, dar matba'at al-jumhur al-faransawi (Imprimerie nationale), 9 Sha'ban 1215 AH (26 Dec. 1800 AD). 4°. Contemporary wrappers. € 12 500

Second edition (the first to contain the Arabic text exclusively) of this manual on smallpox (variola) and its prevention, entitled “A Notice Concerning the Smallpox Now Prevalent, With a Discussion Addressed to the Heads of the Court in Egypt”. Written by Napoléon's physician-in-chief during the Egyptian expedition, the “Avis sur la petite vérole régnante, adressé au Divan du Kaire” was translated by Raphael Monachis (1759–1831) and printed on the first modern printing press in the Arab world. It conveys vital hygienic and medical information about the prophylactic management of the disease that was plaguing the French army in Egypt. The work is divided into three principal chapters: prevention (“saffat”); treatment (“ilag”), and ineffective remedies.

“The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt [...] Only a few days after the French

troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers” (Glass/Roper).

Provenance: ownership of Jean Jacques Pierre Desmaisons (1807–73), oriental scholar and diplomat in Russian services, on the first blank leaf, along with a French translation of the Arabic title. Desmaisons, himself the son of a French physician, studied oriental languages at Kazan and St Petersburg and taught Persian and Arabic at Russian military academies before entering the diplomatic service and being posted to Tehran repeatedly in the 1840s. A severely frayed later 19th century bibliographical note in Italian is pasted to the verso of the final leaf with sealing wax.

Some duststaining near the beginning; some brownstains throughout; untrimmed as issued. Several marginal annotations in an early 19th century hand, mainly containing Latin translations of Arabic terms in the text.

Gay 1692 bis; Ibrahim-Hilmy 182; Quévard II, 512; WorldCat (5 copies); cf. Blake 117 (French-Arabic edition only); Glass & Roper, “The printing of Arabic books in the Arab world”, in: Middle Eastern languages and the print revolution (2002), pp. 177–225, at 182; Not in Wellcome; Waller, etc.

Traditional Arabia just before the changes due to oil-wealth

231. DICKSON, Harold Richard Patrick. The Arab of the desert. A glimpse into Badawin life in Kuwait and Sau’di Arabia.

London, George Allen & Unwin, 1951. 8°. With a portrait of Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah as frontispiece, numerous wood-engravings in text, including some maps, 46 pages with mostly reproductions of photographs, 9 colour plates (including 1 map), 12 maps (of which 8 folding and loosely inserted in the rear pocket), and 6 folding genealogical tables, also inserted in the rear pocket. Publisher’s cloth. € 450

Second edition of a classic account of Bedouin life in Arabia, before World War II. In this almost encyclopaedic account, the author describes virtually every aspect of life in Arabia before the changes due to the oil-wealth. The writing is very personal and the author expresses his deep admiration for Sheikh Salim Al-Mubarak Al-Sabah of Kuwait (“pre-eminent among Arabia’s rulers”) and the Saudi King Abdulaziz ibn Saud (“one of the most remarkable personalities living today”). Most of Dickson’s descriptions are based on his own observations: “I would watch their doings for days at a time, and supplement my observations by perpetually asking questions. I used to find that a good opportunity for questioning was round our camp fire at night. On these occasions while coffee went the round, men, women and children of the camp would foregather in our tent, ... and answer questions on a hundred subjects”. Several of these subjects can be found in the 33 appendices, including tribal names, elite camels, sailing boats and Himyarite inscriptions. Lacking the dustjacket. Spine discoloured at the head and foot and back paste-down lightly foxed. Otherwise in very good condition and complete with all maps and tables.

Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula 840 (1st ed.).



“The acme of the age of reason”, complete with 3129 plates

232. DIDEROT, Denis & Jean Le Rond d’ALEMBERT. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers, par une Société de gens de lettres.

“Paris” [i. e., Geneva], “1751–1772” [i. e., 1771–1776]. 2°. 17 text vols., 11 plate vols., 5 vols. of supplements. Without the 2 index vols. Altogether 33 vols. with 3129 plates (doubles and triples counted as such) and the engraved frontispiece. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt, with double spine labels. € 75 000

Complete copy of the second folio edition, issued simultaneously with the final volumes of the original edition and even reproducing its predecessor’s imprint down to the original years of publication. It can be distinguished from the first edition only by the missing accent over the word “Mathématique” and two additional composition errors in the title, for which reason the trade usually offers it as the



original edition: indeed, among the more than fifty “Paris” folio editions of the “Encyclopédie” auctioned during the last decades, not a single one is identified as the Geneva reprint, although this edition’s press-run was fully half as great as that of the Paris original. The supplement volumes, which “had no formal connection with the original ‘Encyclopédie’ and involved a new group of contributors” (Darnton 33), are here present in the 1776–1777 edition published in Paris and Amsterdam, which is generally treated as part of the Paris first edition.

Lough 15–21 & 52–110. Darnton 34. Cf. PMM 200.

The first grammar of Persian ever published

233. DIEU, Lodewijk de (ed.) / JAVIER, Jerónimo, SJ. [Dastan-i Masi]. Historia Christi Persice conscripta, simulque multis modis contaminata.

Leiden, Elsevier, 1639. 4^o.

With:

(2) [DASTAN-I SAN BIDRU]. Historia S. Petri Persice conscripta [...], Latine reddita [...] a L. de Dieu. Ibid., 1639.

(3) **L. de DIEU.** [ʿAnsarha-yi zaban-i Farsi]. Rudimenta linguae Persicae. Ibid., 1639.

All titles printed in red and black. Contemporary brown full calf with gilt spine. € 16 500



First edition of the first Persian grammar ever printed, with two Persian texts edited for the first time from manuscripts. “De Dieu’s most striking performance [...] De Dieu is well aware that he is the first to publish a grammar of Persian. [...] In the preface De Dieu relates how he studied Persian with the help of the Constantinople Polyglot borrowed from Gomarus, and mentions Elichmann as the supplier of the manuscript with the ‘Historia Christi’, which was owned by Golius. The latter also supplied a ms. dictionary of Persian [...] The two chapters from Genesis are taken from a complete translation in Arabic characters [by Rabbi Jacob Tawus] at Istanbul in 1546” (Smitskamp). These are lives of Christ and St Peter, originally written in Portuguese by the Jesuit priest Jerome Xavier (1549–1617) and then translated into Persian at the command of the Mughal emperor Akbar. It was at the Elseviers’ request that De Dieu composed, as an addition, the elementary grammar. The grammars of Ignazio di Gesù (Rome 1661) and of Labrosse (Amsterdam 1684) were largely based on his work. Occasional slight brownstaining, but a good, tight copy from the library of the Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013).

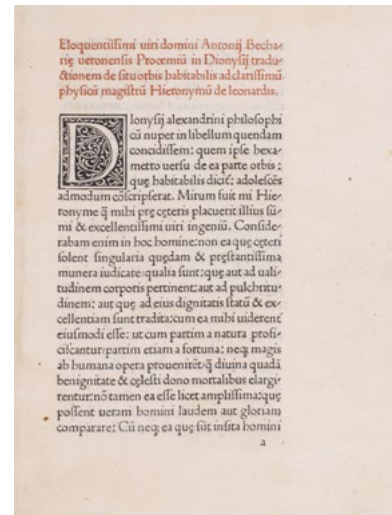
Smitskamp, PO 310. Willems 490 & 477. Copinger 525 & 1314. De Backer/S. VIII, 1339, 8 & 9. Rahir 473. Berghman 674. Schwab II, 727. OCLC 6445068, 6445039, 82252380.

Incunable edition of an influential second century description of the antique world, including early mentions of China and Arabia

234. DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES. [incipit :]... de situ orbis habitabilis ...

[Colophon:] Venice, Franz Renner, 1478. Small 4^o (19 × 14 cm). With the first four lines printed in red and 9 white on black decorated woodcut initials (1 series), plus 1 repeat. Set in roman type, 26 lines to a page, with two words in Greek. Modern blind-tooled calf. € 35 000

A famous description of the antique world, originally written in Greek verse around the beginning of the second century AD by Dionysios Periegetes, also known as Dionysius of Alexandria, including early mentions of China and Arabia. The poem exerted a great influence during the Middle ages and remained popular well into the Renaissance. One of its main appeals are the literary descriptions of faraway countries, which leave more space for imagination than the more scientific geographical descriptions like those of Mela and Solinus. It was translated into Latin prose by the Veronese humanist Antonio da Beccaria and first published a year earlier by Erhard Ratdolt, the former partner of Franz Renner, two German printers active in Venice. The poem had first appeared in print in a free verse translation in Priscian’s Opera in 1470.



“Until the thirteenth century, Asia beyond India was practically unknown in Europe; only vague references to the Serica or Sinica of the Graeco-Romans helped keep alive a sketchy knowledge of China’s existence . . .”. Mentions here in Dionysius’s text referring to “Thina” hark back to the mentions in the Periplus of the 1st century AD, which were the earliest surviving accounts in European literature (Löwendahl). Some minor waterstains in the margins of the second half of the volume, the first and last leaves reattached and some occasional foxing, otherwise in very good condition, washed.

Goff D254; IDL 1556; ISTC id00254000; Proctor 4173; cf. Löwendahl I (1477 ed.); Sarton, *Introduction I*, p. 258; Tozer, *A history of ancient geography* (1897), pp. 281–287.

*Important source on mediaeval pharmacy,
the fundamental work of the Renaissance for the study of medicinal plants*

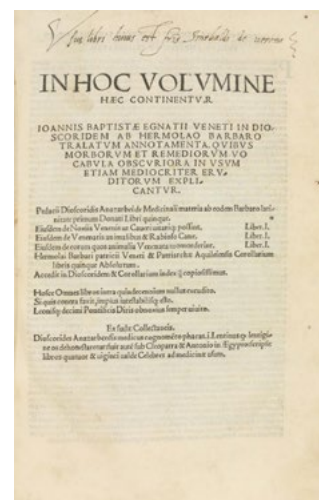
235. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. In hoc volumine haec continentur [!] Ioannis Baptistae Egnatii Veneti in Dioscoridem ab Hermolao Barbaro tralatatum annotamenta. Quibus morborum et remediorum vocabula obscuriora in usum etiam mediocriter eruditorum explicantur ...

Venice, Francesco Barbaro & Giovanni Bartolomeo Gabiano for Giovanni & Gregorio De Gregori, 1 Feb. 1516. 2 parts in one volume. 2° (22.5 × 31.8 cm). Later full vellum with old giltstamped red label to spine. € 8500

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

“Dioscorides’ work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles” (Garrison/M.). “Very little is known about its author [...], except that he was a Cilician Greek who lived in the time of Claudius and Nero, and that he travelled widely in the Middle East, probably as a physician in the Roman army [...] It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the 17th century [...] all botanical studies were based on this book, and the greater part of any new botanical matter published during the 16th and 17th centuries was in the form of commentary on Dioscorides [...] It is only with the rise of modern scientific botany in the 18th century that his influence began to wane” (PMM).

Occasional light browning with more noticeable brownstaining to final leaves; a few wormholes (some within the text). A small paper flaw to the lower edge of the last few pages.—Provenance: 1) 17th-century ink ownership of Sinobaldi di Verona to title-page; 2) French bookseller Lucien Scheler (1902–99) with his collation mark “Coll. complet / L.S.” pencilled to pastedown.



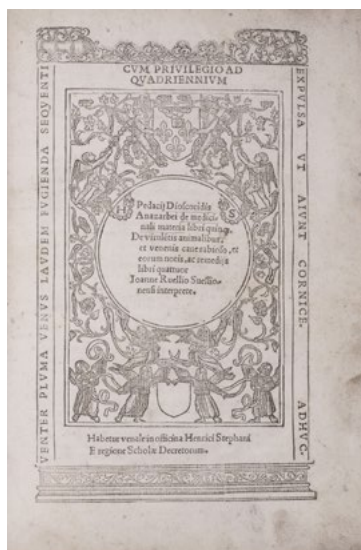
Edit 16, CNCE 17255. IA 154.303, 112.852. Bird 669. Panzer VIII, 429, 767. Proctor/Isaac 12338. Wellcome I, 1794. Choulant, *Hdb. ált. Med.* 80 (erroneously stating “s. l. e. a.”) & 82. Durling 1140. Haeser II, 9. Johnston, *The Cleveland Herbal, Botanical, and Horticultural Collections* (Kent, 1992), no. 28. Not in Adams, Lesky, Osler or Waller. Cf. PMM 20.

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

236. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medicinali materia libri quinque. De virulentis animalibus, et venenis canerabioso, et eorum noti, ac remedijs libri quattuor.

(Colophon: Paris, Henri Estienne, 1516). 2°. With the title within a decorative metalcut(?) panel. Set in roman types. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment; rebaked in calf, with new endpapers, but preserving the original paste-downs. € 18 000

First edition of Jean Ruel’s translation into Latin of Dioscorides’s standard work on pharmacology, *De materia medica* (books 1–5), the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century, followed by four books on poison *De venenis* and *De venenatis animalibus* (books 6–9). Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 AD), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa



and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published here. “Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic. ... [It] contains just over one thousand chapters [each dealing with another medicine] and features 794 plants, 104 animals and 105 minerals. Most of the chapters contain the following information: the most common name of the drug and its possible synonyms; a description of the natural element producing the drug (for a vegetal drug, the whole plant); the part used as a drug, possibly with its preparation; the therapeutic properties of the drug; the diseases for which the drug was used, including the preparation and administration of the medicine; when appropriate, the falsifications and methods of authentication of the drug; and other uses of the drug, such as in cosmetics, veterinary medicine, of handicraft” (Glick).

With embossed initials on leaf d5. Title-page slightly thumbled, a waterstain at the foot of the last few leaves, but otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding soiled.

Durling 1139; USTC 144550; Wellcome I, 1782; cf. T. Glick, Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia, p. 152.

Extremely rare issue of a pocket edition of “the most influential treatise of classical antiquity in Greek on the natural substances used for the preparation of medicines”

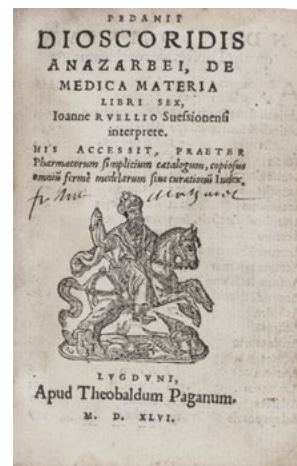
237. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medica materia libri sex.

Lyon, Thibaud Payen (Theobaldus Paganus), 1546 (colophon: 1547). 16°. With a woodcut device on title-page and some woodcut initials. 18th-century calf, rebaked with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. € 3950

Extremely rare pocket edition of Jean Ruel’s translation into Latin of Dioscorides’s standard work on pharmacology, the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century. This is the first issue with the date on the title-page saying 1546, colophon 1547. Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 AD), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published at Paris in 1516. “Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic” (Glick).

With owner’s inscription on title-page and paste-down. Some minor water stains in the gutter and in the margins of some of the first and last leaves, otherwise in good condition. Binding rebaked, as noted, and in very good condition.

USTC 149757 (1 copy); cf. T. Glick, Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia, p. 152; not in Baudrier; Durling; SUDOC; WorldCat.

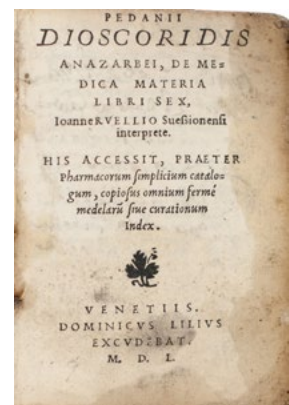


“Dioscorides was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period”

238. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medica materia libri sex, Ioanne Ruellio Suesionensi interprete.

Venice, Domenico Giglio, 1550. 16°. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 4750

First Venice edition of a medical work by the Greek physician and pharmacologist Pedanius Dioscorides (c. 40–90), translated by the French physician Jean Ruel. His *De materia medica*, an encyclopedic work on herbal medicine, was his fundamental work, and can be seen as the precursor of the many later pharmacopoeias. As a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, he assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. “It was the Ketâb al-ḥaḍā’ eš (Book of the herbs), a translation of Dioscorides’ famed treatise on materia medica by Eştefan b. Basîl and his master the celebrated physician-translator Ḥonayn b. Eşḥâq (b. 192/808 at Ḥîra), that constituted the original source of knowledge and inspiration for medical and pharmacological writers ... in the lands of Islam in the Middle Ages and afterwards. ... Dioscorides was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period” (Encyclopaedia Iranica).



With the bookplate of Kenneth K. Mackenzie (dated October 1934) on verso side of last blank page and a library stamp on pastedown. First and last few leaves with marginal waterstain, minor browning and some occasional spots. Binding slightly damaged on spine, but overall a very good copy.

Durling 1154; USTC 827015; not in Adams; cf. Garrison, p. 109.

Grammar of vernacular Arabic

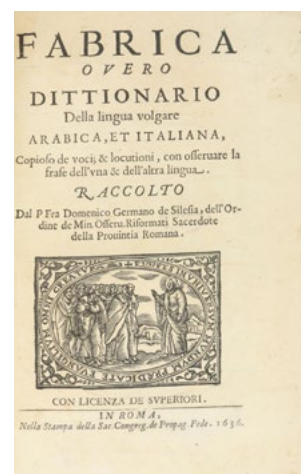
239. DOMENICUS GERMANUS. *Fabrica* ovvero Dittionario della lingua volgare arabica, et italiana.

Rome, Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1636. 4°. With woodcut title vignette to title-page. Later half vellum (c. 1850). € 3500

First edition, first issue with Arabic letters from the printing office of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, established in 1622 by Pope Gregory xv. Not actually a dictionary, as the title suggests, but rather an introduction to vernacular Arabic. Three years later, the Franciscan Dominicus (1588–1670), known as Germanus (from Silesia), would publish an Arabic-Italian dictionary, entitled “*Fabrica linguae Arabicae*” – which has no connection with the present work, in spite of the similar title.

Old shelfmark on reverse of title-page. Rare.

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



Muslim and Christian Doctrine Compared

240. [DOMINICUS GERMANUS DE SILESIA, OFM]. *Antitheses fidei*, ventilabuntur in conventu S. Petri Montis Aurei fratrum Minorum S.P. Francisci reformat[orum].

Rome, Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1638. 4° (227 × 163 mm). With woodcut title vignette. Contemporary limp vellum. € 6500

Very rare polemical work, printed throughout in Arabic and Latin, that aims to compare and contrast Christian and Muslim scripture and doctrines. Dedicated to Cardinal Barberini. The editor Dominicus (1585–1670) taught Arabic at the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide since 1636 and collaborated on their Bible project. His magnum opus, one of the first literal Quran translations, was not rediscovered and published until 1883. In 1636 he published an Arabic grammar (the first publication of the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide press to use Arabic type); in 1639 he would produce a dictionary of vernacular Arabic. Four years in the Middle East had convinced him that a missionary must before everything else know the vernacular language (cf. Fück, p. 78). The present work was considered lost quite recently by Antonio García Masegosa in his study “*Germán de Silesia, Interpretatio Alcorani Litteralis, Parte I: La traducción latina*” (Madrid, 2009): “Por la misma época, publicó un tratado religioso en árabe y en latín titulado *Antitheses fidei*, que se encuentra perdido en la actualidad, o que al menos no ha podido ser localizado para este trabajo” (p. 14). Marked brownstaining throughout with waterstain to upper corner. Still an appealing copy.

Schnurrer 248; Encyclopaedia of the Qur'an IV, 237; OCLC 491545005, 54509800.



40 years of correspondence between two leading orientalists in Russia

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

Saint Petersburg, ca. 1840–1879. 8° (letters, mostly 21 × 13.5 cm) and 2° (list of publications). Letters in French with an occasional (Persian?) word in Arabic script, written in black ink on paper, some with the address on the outside and one with Dorn's (Persian?) red wax seal in Arabic script.

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

[Saint Petersburg, ca. 1865].

€ 7500



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

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

*One of the earliest accurately illustrated herbals,
with about 320 beautiful woodcuts*

242. DORSTEN, Theodor. *Botanicon, continens herbarum, aliorumque simplicium, quorum usus in medicinis est, descriptiones, & iconas ad vivum effigiatas: ...*

Frankfurt am Main, Christian Egenolff, (colophon: March 1540). 2°. With about 320 mostly botanical woodcuts in the text (3 botanical illustrations repeated on the title-page and a few of the non-botanical illustrations including repeats in the text), about 70 woodcut decorated initials plus a few repeats (4 series, the largest pictorial and the others white on black, often with multiple blocks for the same letter), many cut by Sebald Beham. Set in roman types with Greek and Schwabacher for the Greek and German names. 16th-century sheepskin parchment (extensively reworked). € 25 000

First edition of Theodor Dorsten's Latin adaptation of Eucharius Rösslin's extensive and beautifully illustrated German herbal, *Kreutterbuch*, first published (also by Egenolff) in 1535. It includes about 284 botanical illustrations originally cut for the Rösslin edition, many based on the pioneering naturalistic illustrations cut by Hans Weiditz for Otto Brunfels's *Herbarium vivae eicones* (1530–1536). Most show complete plants including roots, some show fruits or other parts of plants, and about 36 mostly smaller woodcuts (including a few repeats) show containers for the medicines or other relevant objects. Egenolff clearly saw the importance of the new and more accurate style of illustration, and engaged the best woodblock cutters to produce his blocks. While Brunfels's *Herbarium* had no text beyond the names of the plants, Egenolff saw the importance of combining the images with detailed botanical medical texts, first in German by Rösslin and here in Latin by Theodor Dorsten (1492–1552), a physician and professor in Marburg, Germany. The book therefore played a considerable role in bringing botanical medical knowledge to a wider public, both in Germany and abroad. Dorsten's adaptation was also further developed in German for Adam Lonitzer's *Kreutterbuch* in 1557. The present first edition of Dorsten is a nice piece of book production, the roman type perfectly complements the woodcuts, and the presswork is excellent.

Signed above the colophon by "Remigius Ruffius" (Rémy Roussel), a French humanist active 1517–1540. He is said to have come from Loudun and been active in Paris; we suppose he is the canon of that name recorded at Tours, near Loudun, in 1539. With the title-page somewhat worn and with a small hole restored, a few small worm holes in the first few leaves (1 in the head margin continuing through the first third of the book), but still in very good condition. The binding has been extensively restored but is now structurally sound.

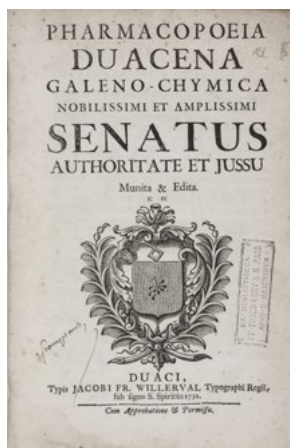
Anderson, *Herbals*, p. 156; Durling 1203; Nissen, *BBI* 522; Plesch, p. 206; USTC 616903; VD16 D2442; Wellcome I, 1861; not in Hunt.



Rare and old-fashioned pharmacopoeia of Douai

243. [DOUAI-PHARMACOPOEIA]. BRISSEAU, Michel, and others. *Pharmacopoeia Duacena galenochymica nobilissima et amplissimi senatus autoritate et jussu munita & edita.*

Douai, Jacques-François Willerval, 1732. Small 2° (25.5 × 17 cm). With a woodcut of the then current Douai coat-of-arms (a shield with an arrow and eight drops of blood) on the title-page. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, richly gold-tooled spine. € 1750



Very rare first and only edition of the pharmacopoeia of the city of Douai in French Flanders. Although the city housed the second oldest university in the Low Countries, it had never before compiled its own pharmacopoeia, whereas nearby Lille had been the first city in the Southern Low Countries to do so. Compared with other pharmacopoeias, the Douai pharmacopoeia was rather conservative and even old fashioned, both in its recipes as in its use of measurements and despite being titled as “galeno-chymica” the number of chemical formulas is quite low (cf. Vandewiele).

With a library stamp and a contemporary owner’s inscription on the title-page. Rebound and with some restorations at the spine and corners; edges and spine worn, with two cracks in the latter. Browned throughout, especially the last 10 pages due to a damp stain that gradually grows larger through the final 30 pages.

Anet (1 manuscript copy); Daems & Vandewiele, p. 93 (3 copies); Vandewiele, “La Pharmacopée de Douai en manuscrit de Michel Brisseau” in: *Revue d’histoire de la pharmacie* LXI, 216 (1973), pp. 340–344; *WorldCat* (2 copies); not in: Blake; Wellcome.

First edition of a unique classic

244. DOUGHTY, Charles M[ontagu]. *Travels in Arabia Deserta.*

Cambridge, University Press, 1888. 8°. 2 vols. With a large, cloth-mounted folding map in full colour and numerous folding plates; illustrations and plans etc. within text. Modern green full library cloth with blindstamped covers and giltstamped spines. € 6500

First edition. Doughty’s journey, undertaken between 1875 and 1878, “did much to advance knowledge of north-western and central Arabia” (cf. Henze). He was the first European to see the city of Mada’in Salih, near the northern border of Hijaz, crossed the expanse of Arabia to Jeddah, and returned via Bombay. Doughty’s “unique style of English, which [he] vehemently refused to have edited”, led to four commercial presses turning down his manuscript before the Cambridge University Press agreed to publish it in 1888. “The result was one of the great classics of travel literature which, although exceptionally demanding for the reader, passed through numerous reprintings” (Howgego, p. 246).

The geological and geographical descriptions are of such accuracy and detail that it became a military textbook for the British Army in the final phases of the Arab revolt. The sensitive observation of Bedouin life is unsurpassed, whether describing how scarlet dye is made from toadstools and camels’ urine or the construction of tent ropes. T. E. Lawrence describes Doughty as coming away with “the soul of the desert”.

Some occasional edge chipping and paper flaws. Removed from the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn Public Library (Reference Library) with their bindings, bookplates, shelfmarks, and stamps.

Macro 859. Howgego III, D29. Henze II, 88. NYPL Arabia coll. 166. Fück 198.

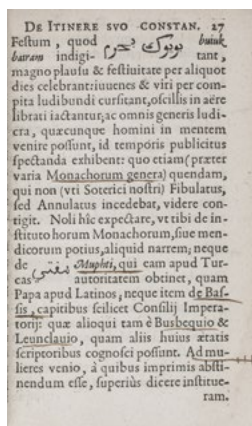


Eye-witness account of Istanbul in 1597, with Turkish in Arabic type and displaying Greek inscriptions

245. DOUSA, Georgius. *De itinere suo Constantinopolitano, epistola.*

Leiden, Officina Plantiniana (Christophorus Raphelengius), 1599. Small 8° (17 × 11 cm). With the Officina Plantiniana’s woodcut compasses device on the title-page. Set in roman, italic and Greek types, with occasional words and lines in Arabic type. Mid 19th-century mottled, tanned sheepskin (cat’s paw pattern), richly gold-tooled spine. € 8750

First edition of Georgius Dousa’s (1574–1599) own account of his visit to Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1597 and 1598, the main text in the form of a letter he wrote soon after to his father Janus Dousa, rector of Leiden University, supplemented with a few earlier letters (for example, from Meletius Pegas (1549–1601), then Eastern Orthodox patriarch of Constantinople) and Dousa’s renditions of 25 Greek and Latin inscriptions that he saw there. He frequently gives the Turkish names of things or people he saw, or quotes what Turkish speakers said to him, rendering the Turkish in both Arabic type and transcribed with the Latin alphabet.



The Italian presses concentrated on missionary printing and other publications spreading the Roman Catholic faith, but the Leiden Arabists, though devote Protestant Christians, appreciated Arabic scholarship and wished to learn from it. The elder Franciscus Raphelengius, who married one of Christoffel Plantin's daughters and took charge of his Leiden printing office when Plantin returned to Antwerp in 1585, became one of the leading European Arabic scholars of his day. His naskh Arabic type became the staple of early scholarly printing in Arabic and the only Arabic type cut outside Italy to see extensive use before Erpenius introduced new types influenced by it twenty years later. The present book is the fourth publication to use Raphelengius's Arabic type and the second book.

With underlining in brown ink. With a few small marginal worm holes mostly at the head and foot of the first two and last two leaves, but otherwise in very good condition. The worming is somewhat more extensive in the endleaves and the inside of the boards, slightly affecting the sheepskin at the corners and spine, but the binding remains good.

Blackmer 496; Göllner, *Turcica* 2398; Lane, *The Arabic type specimen of Franciscus Raphelengius's Plantinian Printing Office*, p. xxvii; De Nave, *Philologia Arabica* 23; *Philologia Orientalis* 264.

1572 pharmaceutical work on medicines from the Greeks and Arabs

246. DU BOYS (SYLVIUS), Jean. In methodum miscendorum medicamentorum, quae in quotidiano sunt usu observationes, ex Graecis, Arabibus, & Neotericis.

Paris, Jaques Kerver, 1572. 8°. With Kerver's woodcut device on title-page, depicting a unicorn with the family's arms, and a large cast ornament on the otherwise blank last page. Contemporary limp vellum, traces of ties. € 4500

Rare first edition of a pharmaceutical work by Jean Du Boys (ca. 1500–1576), describing everyday medicine as found in the works of the ancient Greeks and Arabs. It gives recipes for different medicines and the attributes ascribed to the medicines and herbs. Jean Du Boys was born at Lille, studied at Louvain and practiced at Valenciennes. In 1562 he became professor at the recently founded University of Douai. He is the author a few other works. As he is occasionally also called Sylvius, he is not to be confused with Jacques Dubois Sylvius (1478?–1555), teacher of Vesalius.

A few marginal water stains and a corner torn off the third leaf, but otherwise in very good condition.

USTC (8 copies); Wellcome I, 1874; for *Du Boys Sylvius: De Nave & De Schepper, De geneeskunst in de zuidelijke Nederlanden (1475–1660)*, p. 59; Hirsch II, p. 221.



Heavily relying on the esteemed Arabic physician Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger)

247. DU BOYS (SYLVIUS), Jean. Methodus miscendi & conficiendi medicamenta. Including: TOVAR, Simon de. Hispalensium pharmacopolorum.

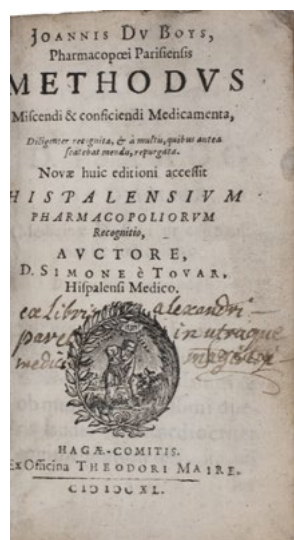
The Hague, Theodorus Maire, 1640. 2 parts in 1 volume. 12°. With two title-pages each with the same woodcut vignette. Lacking folding table(s). Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 4500

Second edition of a medical work mostly based on Greek and Arabic sources, especially the esteemed Arabic physician Mesue the younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini) by Jean Du Boys (ca. 1500–1576), professor at the University of Douai. It was first published in 1572 as *In methodum miscendorum medicamentorum, quae in quotidiano sunt usu observations, ex graecis, arabibus et neotericis*.

Included is another medical work by the Spanish physician Simon de Tovar.

With owner's inscription on title-page. Lacking letterpress folding table, water stains on endpapers and mostly in the upper margin of the second part; a good copy.

Krivatsky 3424; STCN (5 copies); for *Du Boys Sylvius: De Nave & De Schepper, De geneeskunst in de zuidelijke Nederlanden (1475–1660)*, p. 59.



*A photographic pioneer in the Middle East,
“the first completely realized photobook” (Parr/Badger) ever published*

248. DU CAMP, Maxime. Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie: dessins photographiques recueillis pendant les années 1849, 1850 et 1851, accompagnés d'un texte explicatif et précédés d'une introduction.

Paris, Gide & J. Baudry, 1852. 2° (447 × 315 mm). 125 mounted original salt-prints, letterpress captions to mounting leaves and tissue-guards, 3 small engravings to the introductory text, double-page engraved plan of Karnak, single-page plans of Medinet-Habu and the island of Philae. Recent half brown cloth, marbled boards, original spine, brown hard-grained morocco laid down, title gilt direct, low flat bands with dotted roll gilt, double fillet panels to the compartments, new endpapers, original marbled free endpapers retained. € 350 000

Extremely rare first edition complete, illustrated with 125 salt prints from wet paper negatives (Blanquart-Evrard process) mounted one to a page. Maxime Du Camp's monumental survey, “Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie”, was the first of its kind, the first travel album to be completely illustrated with photographs of archaeological monuments.

A young man of independent means, Du Camp learnt the craft of photography from Le Gray in 1849 in preparation for his second journey to North Africa. By the time he came to Abu Simbel in March 1850 to explore the rock-cut temples built by Ramesses II, Du Camp was thoroughly at ease with the medium. With official backing from the French government, and travelling in the company of the novelist Gustave Flaubert, Du Camp returned with over 200 paper negatives of the antiquities of Egypt and the Near East, of which 125 were published in the present work. The illustrations were produced at the photographic printing works of Louis Blanquard-Évrard at Lille and their distinctive cool neutral tones are due to the prints being chemically developed rather than merely printed-out in sunlight.

Distinguished as it was, Du Camp's photographic career was short-lived. After the completion of his magisterial survey of the antiquities of the Near East, he abandoned photography entirely in favour of literary pursuits.

Soundly bound, presenting well on the shelf, front hinge slightly cracked towards the head at the first blank, some foxing throughout, varying from light to moderately heavy but the prints themselves fairly lightly touched when at all, remains very good.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook, I, 73. QNL Inaugural Exhibition (2018), 153.



One of the illustrated classics on falconry: from a noble collection

249. DU FOUILLOUX, Jacques. La venerie [...]. De nouveau revue, et augmentée.

Paris, la Boutique de l'Angelier chez Clause Cramoisy, 1624. 4° (226 × 164 mm). 2 parts in one volume. Title printed in red and black with woodcut vignette, 57 woodcut illustrations, 3 full-page, woodcut music, head- and tailpieces, and initials. 19th-c. black morocco by Cuyls, covers and spine blind-tooled with lion motif, gilt turn-ins, red morocco doublures with gilt dentelle borders and gilt monogram “AR” on doublure. “Bona fide sine fraude” book label on red silk flyleaf. All edges red. € 12 500



A sumptuously bound copy of this important illustrated classic on falconry. From the collection of the Princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein, a still thriving Southern German noble family, with their inkstamp on the title. First published in 1561, this work remained one of the most popular of its kind until the 18th century; it contains a wealth of interesting observations on the habits of animals since confirmed by naturalists. The woodcuts show a hunting party resting, a hunter being paid for shooting a deer, several kinds of antlers, the training and care of hounds, various tools such as spades, shovels, hoes, etc.; a shepherdess with her flock of sheep, and a three-masted ship with hunters and hounds on board. Numerous hunting tunes are added as woodcut music in the text. The fine full-page woodcut on the reverse of the title-page shows the author presenting his work to King Charles IX.

Outer margin of title reinforced on verso (no loss to image); scattered light spotting, lightly browned. Occasional remarginings. Extremities lightly rubbed. A handsome, well-preserved copy from the library of Amédée Rigaud (1819–1874).

Souhart 153. Thiébaud, p. 305. Brunet II, 1357. Catalogue Rigaud (1874), no. 157 (this copy). Cf. Schwerdt 153. Jeanson 1216.

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

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

Paris, François Clouzier, 1654. 8°. Small woodcut vignette to title; woodcut initials, head and tail pieces. Modern full calf, bound to style. € 4500

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

The author spent some 18 months in the Levant: whilst he was in Turkey, Sultan Murad died and Du Loir was present at the coronation of Sultan Ibrahim. He returned to Venice in 1641 after passing through the Morea; the first and the last of the letters give some account of mainland Greece and the islands.

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

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



Scenes from the camel market in Dubai



251. DUBAI CAMEL MARKET. No place, [ca. 1930].

2 photos (ca. 85 × 110 mm) mounted on backing cardboard. In black picture frame (220 × 270 mm). € 5000

Showing scenes from the camel market in Dubai, depicting resting camels on the ground as well as several customers and cameleers on foot or riding mules.

Rare.

The ruling family of Dubai visits Pakistan

252. [DUBAI – ROYAL FAMILY]. Photograph album.

Pakistan, early 1970s. 40 photographs (29 in colour and 11 black-and-white). Various sizes (300 × 207 mm to 125 × 125 mm). Stored in large, six-leaf self-adhesive tan leather album (oblong 2°, 43 × 34 cm). Includes 51 original colour slides. € 35 000

A privately assembled photo album showing the ruling family of Dubai during a state visit to Pakistan, apparently in the early 1970s. Pakistan was the first country to accord formal recognition to the United Arab Emirates after the state's emergence in 1971.

Nearly half of the images show HH Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–90), the father of the modern Emirate of Dubai, in conversation, at dinners, and relaxing in the garden. Other photos show his sons, the crown prince and later ruler HH Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum (1943–2006), the present ruler HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, and



HH Sheikh Ahmed bin Rashid Al Maktoum. The collection was assembled by Azhar Abbas Hashmi, a high-ranking officer of the Pakistani UBL bank, founded in 1959 by Agha Hasan Abedi (1922–95), who is seen in seven photographs with HH Sheikh Rashid as well as with his two older sons. While several pictures show the members of the royal family in negotiations with the Karachi banking officials, there are also fascinating images of a falconry tour to the Pakistani countryside (including a fine portrait of HH Sheikh Ahmed with a falcon perched on his arm). The more than fifty original colour slides show other scenes of the same visit; only four of the images are among the prints included in the album.

Some occasional creases and even the odd tear, but in general finely preserved. Three photos printed by Karachi's "Eveready Studio", some inscribed in ballpoint with identification on the reverse ("Mr. S. L. Anwar, HH, Mr. Masood Naqvi, Mr. Iqbal Khateeb / Mr. Hashmi showing the prospect drawings"), one in Arabic, another with ownership stamp: "Azhar Abbas Hashmi, Vice President Gulf Operations, International Division, UBL, HO, Karachi".

An unpublished set, entirely unknown and without counterparts in the online Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives, from the estate of Azhar Abbas Hashmi (1940–2016), Pakistani financial manager and eminent literary patron with close ties to Karachi University. Long with UBL, Hashmi would serve as the bank's vice-president before founding several important cultural organisations and becoming known as a man of letters in his own right.

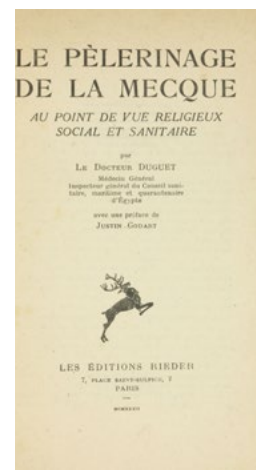
From the Library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy

253. DUGUET, [Firmin]. Le pèlerinage de la Mecque au point de vue religieux, social et sanitaire [...] avec une préface de Justin Godart.

Paris, Editions Rieder, 1932. 8°. With 4 plates with 16 photographs, maps. Original printed wrappers. € 3000

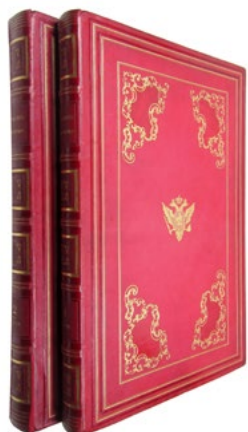
First edition of this detailed study of the Hajj by the French doctor and Inspecteur Général du Conseil sanitaire in Egypt, Firmin Duguët. The first part discusses the Hajj from a religious and social point of view, while the second and third parts examines the pilgrimage from a sanitary perspective, focusing on the cholera epidemics of 1865–1930. The work is illustrated with photographs of pilgrims, and of Mecca, Arafat, Mina, and Medina.

"The true subject of this book is not named in the title, yet two-thirds of the whole are given up to cholera. To introduce his subject the author gives a description of the pilgrimage [...] In the body of the book the author describes the epidemics at Mecca, the hospitals (!), the development of preventive measures outside the Hedjaz, and his hopes for the future. The policies of the Turks, King Husain, and Ibn Sa'ud, the change in defence from long quarantine to inoculation and disinfection, and the growth of the International Sanitary Conference are explained. He records inhuman wickedness and magnificent courage and generosity. A squeamish layman should not read some of the pages just before dinner or bed [...] The conclusion is that all pilgrims should be protected by inoculation against cholera, plague, and smallpox before leaving their homes" (A. S. Tritton, book review in: Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies VII, 1 [1933], p. 224). Occasional light foxing. Provenance: from the library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, with several underlinings and marginalia (pp. 25, 41, 71, etc.) in the King's hand, showing Vittorio Emanuele's great interest in Arab culture and customs.



Macro 871. OCLC 1931511.

*Sumptuous coloured lithographs of Mayan antiquities
bound for Czar Alexander II*



254. DUPAIX, Guillermo, Alexandre LENOIR, David Bailie WARDEN, et al. Antiquités Mexicaines. Relation des trois expéditions du Capitaine Dupaix, ordonnées en 1805, 1806, et 1807, pour la recherche des antiquités du pays, notamment celles de Mitla et de Palenque.

Paris, Jules Didot l'ainé, 1834. 3 parts in 2 volumes. Large 2° (55,5 × 36 cm). With lithographed frontispiece and 161 (numbered as 166) lithographed plates (1 double-page and 160 full-page), nearly half beautifully hand-coloured and most of the rest tinted or double-tinted. Lacking (as usual) the map mentioned on the title-page. Gold-tooled red morocco (1855?), with the arms of Czar Alexander II of Russia on the boards. € 98 500

First edition of a magnificent show-piece displaying the recently discovered antiquities of Mexico, especially those of the Mayan city of Palenque, based on the expeditions of Captain Guillermo Dupaix in the years 1805 to 1807 and illustrated with 162 lithographic plates (including the frontispiece), mostly tinted or beautifully hand-coloured. Some copies were issued with the plates uncoloured and many with them partly coloured, but only a few with the splendid and extensive colouring shown here. The extraordinary illustrations, nearly all drawn by José Luciano Castañeda, who accompanied Dupaix on all three voyages, gave Europeans their first good look at Mayan civilization. They also show many buildings and artefacts that have since been lost or damaged (soon after the expeditions Mexico sank into turmoil and revolution for three quarters of a century). In addition to Palenque, the book covers the Zapotec/Mixtec site Mitla in Oaxaca and even Aztec and other sites.



The arms on the binding were in use by the Czars of Russia from 1645 to 1856, after which the image of St. George was reversed. Nicholas I was Czar when the book first appeared, but if the initial A in each rectangular element in the chain of the order of St. Andrew stands for his son Alexander (as suggested by Breslauer), the binding probably dates from the first year of the reign of Czar Alexander II, who succeeded his father in 1855. Perhaps his accession to the throne was the occasion for presentation of the book.

In very good condition (most of the plates fine) with the text leaves slightly foxed as usual and a few minor marginal defects. The frontispiece, normally bound with the text, appears here with the plates. The bindings also very good, with cracks in the hinges at the foot of the plates volume. A splendid book that revolutionized European knowledge of ancient Mexico and remains an essential primary source for the study of Mexican antiquities.

Breslauer, Cat. 50, item 1083 (this copy); Leclercq 1065; Palau 13069; Sabin 40038.

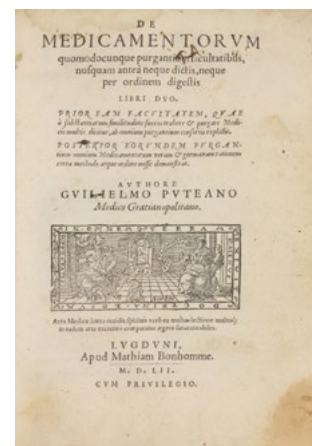
First edition of this pharmaceutical treatise in the Arabic tradition

255. DUPUIS, Guillaume. De medicamentorum quomodocunque purgantium facultatibus, nusquam antea neque dictis, neque per ordinem digestis libri duo ...

Lyon, Mathieu Bonhomme, 1552. 4°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum with remnants of ties. € 6500

Extremely rare: the first edition of this pharmaceutical treatise by the elusive physician Guillaume Dupuis (fl. 1536–51) from Blangy in northern France but long settled in Grenoble. “Il [...] exerça longtemps la médecine avec une grande réputation [...] et] était en même temps professeur à l’université de cette ville” (Hoefler). The work was republished in 1554, with a treatise by Cousinot, under the title “De occultis pharmacorum purgantium facultatibus”. Like most of its kind, it draws heavily on Galen and the Arabic tradition of Mesue; p. 105 refers to the use of Aloe among the Arab physicians. Provenance: Several near-contemporary ink ownerships by the pharmacist Joseph Nicolau (including in the device and the first initial); additional 18th century ink ownerships by Luis Ferrari. Browning and dampstains throughout; numerous ink annotations to endpapers and throughout; occasional worming, mainly confined to margins. Several paper flaws to the edges. Binding wrinkled and rubbed.

BM-STC French 145. Wellcome 5300. Ferchl 428 (“Leiden” in error). Baudrier X, 223. Gültlingen VIII, 95, 158. Hoefler XV, 367. Not in Durling, but NLM WZ 240 (“Imperfect: p. 177 mutilated”). OCLC 14307014. Not in Waller or Osler.

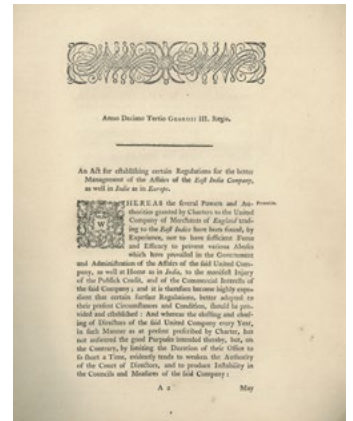


The first step toward British government control of Gulf

256. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Anno decimo tertio Georgii III. Regis. An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe. [Fi al-sanath al-salisah `ashar min julus al-Malik Jurj al-Salis. Dasturi bara-yi istihkam-i bandubast-i mushakhkhas banabar bihbudi intizam-i mu` amalati English Kampani dar Hindustan chunankih dar Firangistan].

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

The Regulating Act of 1773, published in Persian and English on opposite pages. – British interest in Persia and the Arabian Gulf originated in the 16th century and steadily increased as British India's importance rose in the 18th century. In the beginning, the agenda was primarily of a commercial character: realizing the region's significance, the British fleet supported Shah Abbas in expelling the Portuguese from Hormuz in 1622. In return, the British EIC was permitted to establish a trading post in the coastal city of Bandar Abbas, which became their principal port in the Gulf. The Company became responsible for conducting British foreign policy in the region, and concluded various treaties, agreements and engagements with Gulf states. In 1763 the EIC established a permanent residency at Bushehr, on the Persian side of the Gulf. By the early 1770s, the East India Company was in severe financial straits due both to corruption and nepotism as well as from steeply declining tea sales to America and heavy annual payments made to maintain the trading monopoly. When approached for assistance, the government enacted legislation to supervise ("regulate") the activities of the Company. This "Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company" constituted the first step toward eventual British government control of India, thus radically limiting the role of EIC in the administration of India. In 1784, little more than a decade later, Pitt's India Act would take reforms even further. Another issue in the same year is known, with identical typesetting, but in which each page of text is enclosed within an engraved frame (these copies are printed in a taller folio format). Slight edge repairs; spine restored. From the library of William Aldersey, president of the board of trade in Bengal, with his ownership (dated 1774).



ESTC T145421. OCLC 560572771.

The revenue, judicial systems, and terminology of British India

257. EAST INDIA COMPANY. The Fifth Report From the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.

London, House of Commons, 28 July 1812 [and] 12 March 1830. 2° (ca. 232 × 356 mm). With: Glossary to the Fifth Report. Modern half calf over marbled boards. € 4500



Massive report detailing the revenue and judicial systems in British India from the 18th century onwards. It is accompanied by Charles Wilkins's important (and mostly missing) Glossary, an early attempt to systematize the etymologically complex terminology of Anglo-Indian rule.

The Fifth Report also led to the Charter Act of 1813, which compelled the EIC to let missionaries preach to the masses in India. Previously, the Company had discouraged missionary work in the country, fearing that they might incite religious sentiments which would affect the Company's business policy and diplomatic role. The Glossary aimed to demystify the myriad of Anglo-Indian terms used in the Report. In the Preface, the editor states: "The numerous oriental terms used in the Fifth Report and its Appendix have been adopted from most of the languages current throughout India: – from Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindustany, Bengaly, Telinga, Tamul, Canara and Malabar; and a few from Turkish and Malay [...]" It was issued separately from the Fifth Report and was very quickly sold out. This is the second edition dated 1830. Yule and Burnell note this in their "Hobson Jobson" of 1886 as the edition used.

Removed from London's Inner Temple Library with their stamps and bookplate.

The foundational work of Chagatai literature

258. EBÜLGÂZÎ BAHADIR HAN, Khan of Khorezm / FRÄHN, Christian Martin (ed.). (Usal sagare-i turki). *Historia Mongolorum et Tatarorum*. Nunc primum tatarice edita.

Casan, ex Universitatis imperialis typographeo, 1825. 2° (27 × 42 cm). With engraved title-page bearing the Romanzoff arms; text surrounded throughout by meander borders. Dark green half cloth over black boards (ca. 1900). € 15 000

Editio princeps. The present "Sagara-i Türk" (Genealogy of the Turks) by the Khân of Khwarazm, Abu'l Ghâzi Bahâdur (1603–64), along with the same author's "Sagara-i Tarâkima" (Genealogy of the Turkmens), forms the foundational body of Chagatai literature and historiography. Chagatai is a Turkic language once widely spoken in Central Asia; it remained the shared literary language there until the early 20th century. It is the common predecessor of Uzbek (spoken by some 33 million native speakers in Uzbekistan) and Uyghur (spoken primarily by the Uyghur people in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of Western China, though significant communities of speakers are located in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan).

The text was revised for publication by the Tatar scholar Ibrahim Chalfin and edited by Frähn, based on a 1733 manuscript copy prepared by Georg Jacob Kehr. The history of the Saybanid dynasty from the mid-15th century to 1663 (including the eventful life of the Khân himself) had been translated into German as early as 1720/21 by Strahlenberg and Schenström, with the help of a Bukharan imam; their effort formed the basis of a French, English, and Russian translation, while the German text did not see publication until 1780. The present work is the first publication of the text in the original language.

Having taught oriental languages at Kasan University from 1807 onwards, Frähn (1782–1851) moved to St. Petersburg in 1817, where he became director (1818–42) of the newly founded Asiatic Museum.

Unsophisticated binding somewhat rubbed; traces of an old shelfmark label on the spine and covers. Occasional light brownstaining; some unobtrusive waterstaining, mainly confined to gutter and margins. Still a splendid, wide-margined copy on strong paper with untrimmed fore-edge.

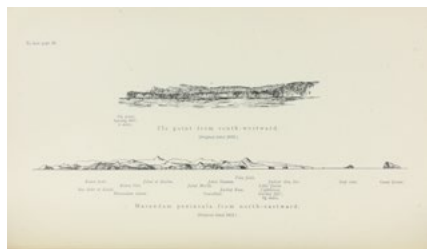
Zenker, *BO I*, 951. Kratschkowski, *Die russische Arabistik*, S. 74. OCLC 7475467.



Sailing directions for the Arabian Gulf

259. (EDGELL, J.A. [ed.]). *Persian Gulf Pilot*. Comprising the Persian Gulf and its approaches, from Ras al Hadd, in the South-West, to Cape Monze, in the East. Ninth edition. All bearings are true.

London, Hydrographic Department, Admiralty / Lowe & Brydone, 1942. 8°. With several maps and plates. Original cloth. € 1800



“The *Persian Gulf Pilot* contains sailing directions for the Persian gulf and the approaches thereto, from Ras al Hadd, in the south-west, to Cape Monze, in the East”. Also includes copious information on politics, population, languages, trade, currencies, pearl fishery, meteorological information (climate, winds, weather, temperature, humidity), as well as currents, tides, communications and other miscellaneous information.

Binding rubbed. Only two copies in auction records of the past decades (Peter Hopkirk's copy fetching £1,300 at Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1998, lot 1043).

Hydrographic Office Publication 158. OCLC 807872995.

Rare heliotypes of Upper Egypt

260. [EGYPT ALBUM]. *La vie et les paysages en Egypte. Études en héliotypies tirées d'après nature. La haute Egypte.*

Zurich, Schroeder / Photoglob, [ca. 1885]. Oblong 2° (470 × 380 mm). Text bound in original wrappers. 24 heliographic prints mounted on cardboard. Loosely inserted in illustrated and gilt green cloth portfolio. € 1500

A set of heliotypes showing (mostly) sites in Upper Egypt: Luxor (4), Qurnah (1), Karnak (3), Thebes (5, including the Ramasseum, Medinet Habu and Deir el-Medina), Edfu (2), and Philae (4), but also including images of the local population: water carriers, workers at a shaduf, a family of Bisharis, as well as nomads with their camels and the Pyramids of Gizeh. The accompanying volume of text describes many of the places depicted, as well as several others.

Some images somewhat foxed, but mostly clean and well-preserved.

OCLC 13925000.



The rules of the Coptic Catholic Church, printed in Latin and Arabic

261. [EGYPT – COPTIC RITE]. Sacra Congregatio Eminentissimorum ac RR. DD. S. R. E. Cardinalium negotiis propagandae fidei praepositorum.

Rome, typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1830. 8°. Sewn without binding. € 1500

Extremely rare publication of the rules of the Coptic Catholic Church, decreed in 1790 and printed in Latin and Arabic in Rome in 1830, following the Ottomans' permission that the Coptic Catholics of Egypt build their own churches: "In conventu habito die 15 Martii anni 1790 decrevit, infrascriptas regulas ab omnibus RR. Sacerdotibus tam saecularibus, quam regularibus ritus Coptici, vel in urbe Cayri, vel in superiori Aegypto commorantibus, esse observandas".

Paper flaws to second leaf, with minor loss to a few letters. No other copy could be traced in libraries internationally.



Sources on ancient Arabic history, owned by a Badenian rabbi

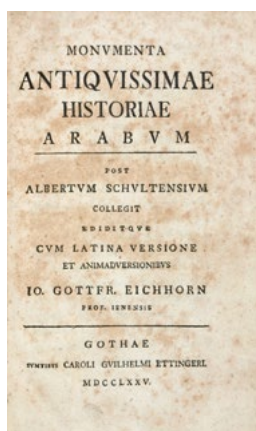
262. EICHHORN, Johann Gottfried / SCHULTENS, Albert (eds.). Monumenta antiquissimae historiae Arabum.

Gotha, Karl Wilhelm Ettinger, 1775. 8°. With 13 genealogical tables printed on 12 folding plates. Contemporary marbled boards. € 4500

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

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

Macro 888 ("8 volumes" in error for "80"). Schmurrer 160f. Fück I, 768. NYPL Arabia Coll. 23. Aboussouan 304 & 833. Cf. NDB IV, 377. Not in Smitskamp.



Gift From the King of Sweden, Hand-Coloured in 1797

263. EISENBERG, [Friedrich Wilhelm] von. L'art de monter a cheval, ou description du manège moderne, dans sa perfection.

La Haye, P. Gosse & J. Neaulme, 1733. Oblong 2° (398 × 250 mm). Engraved title, letterpress title printed in red and black, 54 (instead of 55) hand-coloured engravings of horses and 4 engravings of horse tack. Period half brown calf over marbled boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 12 500

A truly royal copy of Eisenberg's famous riding school, which boasts beautiful illustrations of horses and horsemen (repeated from the 1727 first edition), engraved by B. Picart. Arabian horses in particular are lauded as "the most beautiful produced by the Orient. They are exceptionally fine animals, especially those from the hills of Mokha [...] Arabian horses are full of fire and vigour in general and are possessed of a great natural agility [...] Their start is like lightning, and so they are incomparable for racing and tournaments, for they are skillful as well as swift". Eisenberg was one of the most famous equestrians of his day and served royalty throughout Europe as a riding instructor.

Wants a single plate (no. 37, "Le Superbe") and explanatory text (passage in a straight line after the German fashion), otherwise an excellent copy in



full near-contemporary colour. Provenance: gift from Prince Gustaf of Sweden (1736–92, later King Gustav III) to Claes Julius Ekeblad (1742–1808), son of the agronomist countess Eva Ekeblad, the first female member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and of Claes Claesson Ekeblad, with autograph ownership to engraved title: “j’ai eu ce livre de S. A. R. Monseigneur le Prince Gustave, Prince Héritaire de Suede, Le 23 Novembr. 1764 Claes Julius Ekeblad”; additional note “illuminerad 1797 med färgor af ayaren / Claes Ekeblad” (“coloured with egg tempera in 1797”). Later in the collection of the Swedish statesman and diplomat Lars von Engeström (1751–1826) with his engraved armorial bookplate to pastedown.

Lipperheide Tc 41. Hiler 267. Brunet II, 957. Jöcher/Adelung II, 854. Mennessier de la Lance I, 438. Huth 1727. Cohen/R. 345. Hofer XV, 774. Not in Colas.

Fine work on horses by an expert and famous equerry

264. EISENBERG, Friedrich Wilhelm Baron d’. *La perfezione e i difetti del cavallo.*

Florence, Giuseppe Allegrini for the Stamperia Imperiale, 1753. 2°. With a woodcut vignette on title printed in red and black, and in total 24 engraved plates including: a frontispiece with a different title, 22 full-page engraved plates, showing horses in several positions in 119 figures and 1 folding engraved plate of a full horse. Contemporary vellum. € 13 750

Very rare first edition of this beautiful work on the use of the rein with horses by Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron Rais d’Eisenberg (ca. 1685–ca. 1764) who was one of the most famous horse-lovers of his time. Eisenberg depicts several aspects of the horse, heads, tails, fronts, feet, legs, etc., in 119 figures on 22 engraved plates, which all after the author’s own designs. The plates are accompanied by descriptive text in French and Italian. The dedication to the Emperor François I is in French only. The folding engraving shows Eisenberg’s favourite horse. The title on the frontispiece reads: ‘Anti-Maquignonage pour éviter la surprise dans l’emplette des chevaux...’. With engraved armorial bookplate on inside front cover and with ‘Bibliotheca Militare Berilaqua’ in manuscript on first blank. Folding engraved plate pasted in. Page V restored in margin. Very fine copy of this nicely illustrated work on horses.

Brunet II, col. 957; Cohen-De Ricci, col. 346; Mennessier de la Lance I, p. 438 (very rare); Nissen, ZBI 1266; not in Podeschi.



Never Built

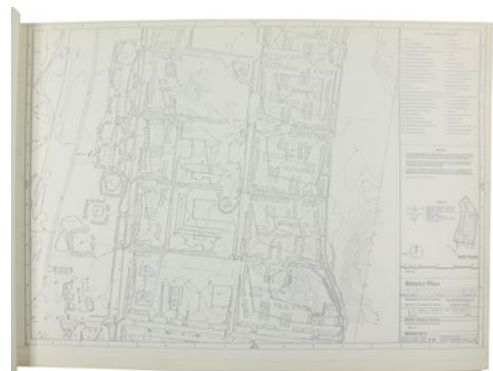
265. ELLERBE / DMJM (architects). *MODA Medical Center. Master Plan Drawings.*

Livorno, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mediterranean Division, for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Ministry of Defense and Aviation – Directorate of Military Works, May 1977. Large oblong 2° (556 × 383 mm), identified as “volume 10”. Photostat, 328 pp., block-bound with screws. € 3500

The Master Plan Drawings for an enormous, never-realized Medical Center which the U.S. Ministry of Defense and Aviation (MODA) aimed to build for the Saudi Arabian Army near Al-Kharj, some 70 km south of Riyadh. Part of an ambitious programme to develop major military medical facilities, the project quickly expanded, at the Saudis’ request, from a 400-bed hospital in the capital to a massive 600-bed medical center far outside Riyadh with acute care, teaching and research facilities, involving the planning of a small medical city near Al-Kharj with a population of some 15,000 people.

The architects whom the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers tasked with the development were Ellerbe and DMJM (Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall), two concerns with extensive and international experience in designing medical facilities. By 1976 the cost estimate for the Al-Kharj center exceeded \$4 billion; in February 1977, the completed master plan was presented to Prince Turki bin Abdulaziz in Riyadh. In early 1978, all funding was abruptly withdrawn, and the architects’ design work was brought to an unexpected end before any construction work even began. Today, the desert site north of the highway at Al-Kharj remains as bleak and empty as it appeared in the 1970s.

The present set of ground plans, elevations, and three-dimensional renderings, one of a small number of Master Plan sets produced in 1977 shortly before the programme fell through, shows the extent of planning reached, as well as the



humongous scale of the project. A unique survival, and a poignant document of MODA's apparently limitless "willingness to build facilities to modernize every aspect of the Saudi Arabian military structure" (Grathwol/Moorhus, p. 394) at a time when increasing oil revenues redefined the limits of the possible.

In excellent state of preservation.

Cf. R. P. Grathwol, D. M. Moorhus: *Bricks, Sand, and Marble. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction in the Mediterranean and Middle East, 1947–1991* (Washington, 2009), pp. 394–397.

The history and costumes of Kabulistan

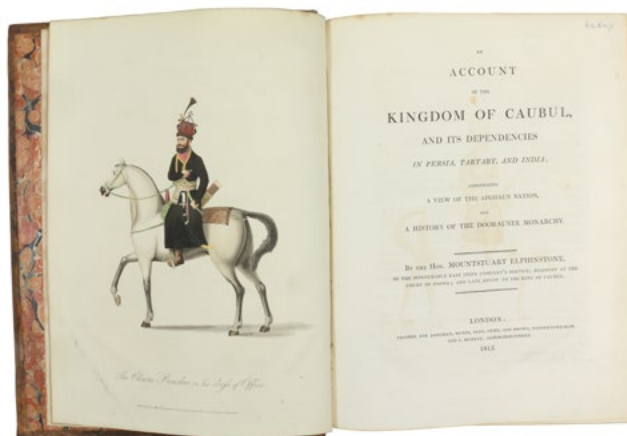
266. ELPHINSTONE, Mountstuart. An account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India.

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

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

Armorial bookplate of John Waldie. Small tears to folding map professionally repaired.

Houwegeo II, E10. Abbey, Travel 504. Tooley (1954) 209. Wilson 66. Henze II, 165. Lipperheide Ld 16. Colas 960. Hiler 269. Brunet II, 966. Graesse II, 469.



2000-page pharmaceutical dictionary



267. ELZEVIER, Kornelis. Lexicon galeno-chymico-pharmaceuticum, of apothekers woordenboek.

Amsterdam, Gerrit de Groot and the widow of Salomon Schouten and sons, 1755. 2 volumes. Large 4° (27 × 21 cm). With engraved frontispiece and an engraving in text. 19th-century red calf. € 1250

First edition of a 2000-page pharmaceutical dictionary compiled by the Dutch physician and poet Kornelis Elzevier (1717–1761). It uses the Latin terms for an enormous number of compounds and substances, with brief remarks in Dutch on their preparation and effectiveness. For various medicaments Elzevier mentions his sources, which include Cordus, Mesue, Mynsicht, Wecker and various other lexicons and pharmacopoeias. The engraved frontispiece shows an apothecary where the personifications of Truth and Experience expell Superstition and Stupidity. On the floor lie several books by popular physicians like Boerhaave, Dodonaeus, Lobel and Lemery, with on the background busts of Hippocrates, Galen and Paracelsus.

Small corner torn off half-title of first volume, some marginal water stains, and foxing and marginal thumbing throughout. Binding heavily discoloured on spine and partly on the sides, otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed, leaving ample margins.

Blake, p. 135; STCN (5 copies); Wellcome II, p. 522; WorldCat (9 copies).

First edition of the Pentateuch in Arabic

268. ERPENIUS, Thomas (ed.). Turat Musa al-Nabi alayhi al-salam id est Pentateuchus Mosis Arabicè.

Leiden, Thomas Erpenius for Johannes Maire, 1622. 4°. With the title in a woodcut architectural frame. Contemporary blindstamped leather on four raised double bands. Edges coloured and goffered. € 6500

“First printing of the Pentateuch in Arabic characters” (Smitskamp). Edited by Thomas Erpenius and printed with his influential nashk Arabic types, cut under his direction by Arent Corsz. Hogenacker in Leiden. It gives the text of a 13th-century translation of the Pentateuch in the Maghreb dialect (spoken in Mauritania). Erpenius was one of the most distinguished orientalisks and by far the best Arabist of his day. He published an influential Arabic grammar and several excellent critical editions. His own private printing office, equipped with Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic and Turkish type, produced its first works as early as 1615.

A few ink marginalia in Arabic and Latin by a contemporary scholar. Contemporary but not original binding rubbed with some discoloration; interior shows light dampstaining to margins; a few edge flaws.

Breugelmans 1622–2. Darlow/Moule 1645. De Nave, Philologia Arabica 86. Smitskamp, PO 86.



Exquisitely produced work on falconry and horse riding, with many coloured illustrations



269. ES, N.J.A.P.H. van. De hippische sport en het korps rijdende artillerie 1793–1908 ... 1e gedeelte [valkerij]. 2e gedeelte [hippische sport].

Arnhem, Coers & Roest and G.J. Thieme, [1913]. 2 volumes. Large 4° (37.5 × 31 cm). With ca. 80 lithographed plates and numerous illustrations and decorations in text, many beautifully coloured by hand and some highlighted with silver and/or gold. Original publisher's gold-blocked blue cloth, with a coloured hooded hawk on front boards, upper edges gilt, other edges untrimmed. € 18 000

Very rare, limited first and only edition of an exquisitely produced work on falconry and equestrian sports, a showpiece of Dutch art nouveau book illustration. The first volume, on falconry, contains reproductions of the plates from Schlegel and Wulvenhorst's *Traité de fauconnerie* (1844–1853), “the finest work on falconry which has ever been produced” (Harting). The second volume treats the equestrian sports in the Netherlands, England, France, Germany and Belgium, with illustrations of races and hunts.

It is a separately published follow-up to the ten volume set *Het historisch museum van het Korps Rijdende Artillerie* (1898–1904), that was published to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Dutch Horse Artillery Corps (The Yellow Riders). The complete series ranks “among the most beautiful military publications in the world” (Sloos). With a presentation inscription from the author to Colonel Harhoff dated 1913, in each volume, and with library stamps of the Royal Garrison Library Copenhagen. Bindings only slightly scuffed at the foot of the spine, otherwise in very good condition.

NCC (4 copies); Sloos, Gewapend met kennis, pp. 376–379; cf. Harting, Bibliotheca accipitraria 194.

Vasco da Gama in Hebrew

270. FARISSOL, Abraham ben Mordecai. [Igeret orhot shalem], id est, Itinera mundi, sic dicta nempe cosmographia. Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre, 1691.

With: (2) **BOBOWSKI, Wojciech / Hyde, Thomas.** Tractatus Alberti Bobovii Turcarum Imp. Mohammedis ivti olim interpretis primarii, de Turcarum liturgia, peregrinatione Meccana, circumcissione, aegrotorum visitatione etc.

Ibid., 1690. Marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine. Top edge gilt.

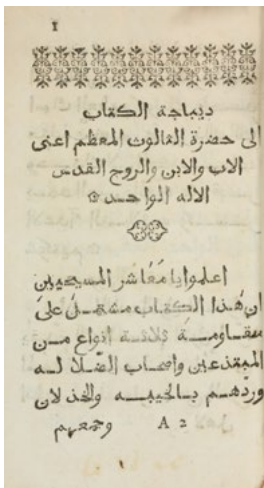
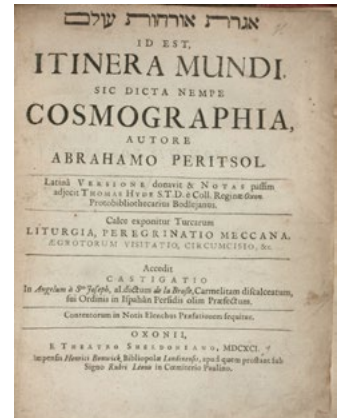
€ 8500

First Latin edition of the cosmographical and geographical work of Abraham Farissol, first published in Hebrew in 1586. Includes the Hebrew text together with the Latin translation by Thomas Hyde and copious notes, including sections in Arabic. Farissol incorporated accounts of Portuguese and Spanish exploration including the New World and Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.

Also includes a contemporary work on Turkish liturgy and the pilgrimage to Mecca by Wojciech Bobowski, a renegade Pole employed as a teacher, interpreter and musician at the Ottoman court of Mahomet IV. Composed at the behest of Thomas Smith (1683–1719) during his tenure as chaplain to the English ambassador at Constantinople, the manuscript was bought back to England and translated into Latin by Hyde.

Binding rubbed and chafed, otherwise in good condition.

Aboyneau 265 (p. 34). Wing F438. Sabin 60934. Steinschneider 4222 no. 2. Fürst I, 276. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.



Arabic translation of catechetic doctrines

271. FÉBURE, Michel (Mikhail al-Faburi). Kitab yashtamil ala ajwibat ahl al-Kanisah al-muqaddasa al-qatuliqiyah al-jamia ar-rasuliyah la itiradat al-Muslimin wa-al-Yahud wa-al-Haratiqah didd al-Qatuliqiyin.

Rome, Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1680. 12°. 18th-century vellum.

€ 9500

Sole edition. – Arabic translation of the catechetic doctrines of differentiation which were published in Latin the previous year (as “Praecipuae obiectiones quae vulgo solent fieri per modum interrogationis a Mahumeticae legis sectatoribus, Iudaeis, & haereticis orientalibus adversus Catholicos, earumque solutiones”), also printed by the Congregation Press. Written by the Capuchine monk Michel Fébure (Fèvre; here rendered in Arabic as “Mikhail al-Faburi”), who had worked as a missionary in Armenia.

Old ms. shelfmarks to first and last leaf. Extremely rare: no copy in Italian public collections; not in OCLC.

Hoefler XVII, 146 (without citing the title). Cf. Schnurrer 261 (1681 Latin ed.). Not in STC.

The 58-volume “Encyclopédie d’Yverdon”, Protestant Switzerland’s answer to Diderot

272. FÉLICE, Fortuné-Barthélemy de. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire universel raisonné des connoissances humaines.

Yverdon, Fortuné-Barthélemy de Félice, 1770–1780. 58 volumes (42 text, 6 supplement and 10 plates volumes). 4°. With 1264 engraved plates (numbered “1410” by the publisher). Contemporary uniform sprinkled tanned sheepskin, spine with gold fillets.

€ 28 500

First and only early edition of the complete 58-volume Yverdon *Encyclopédie*, Protestant Switzerland’s answer to Diderot’s irreligious *Encyclopédie*, edited and published by Fortuné-Barthélemy Félice (1723–1789). Félice choose not to just reissue Diderot’s monumental encyclopaedia, but to improve it by purging Diderot’s subversive input, making numerous improvements and adding new entries with the help of Leonhard Euler, Charles François Dupuis, Jérôme Lalande, Albrecht von Haller and others. With these alterations it got a much broader European scope than Diderot’s Franco-centric encyclopaedia.

Old manuscript shelf marks on the spines of the bindings. The leather of the binding has browned the edges of the endpapers. With only an occasional waterstain in a couple of volumes,



otherwise in very good condition and with the plates in very crisp impressions. A few of the spine-labels slightly faded and some occasional minor rubbing to the bindings. A remarkable monument to scholarship, partly based on Diderot and partly new.

Darnton, *The business of Enlightenment* (1979), pp. 19–21; Delon, *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment* (2001), pp. 442–443.

*The world's nations illustrated: one of the greatest publishing ventures ever,
the rarest work to be found complete*

273. FERRARIO, Giulio (ed.). Il costume antico e moderno o storia del governo, della milizia, della religione, delle arti, scienze ed usanze di tutti i popoli antichi e moderni provata coi monumenti dell' antichità e rappresentata cogli analoghi disegni.



Milan, tipografia dell'editore, 1829–1834. 2° (380 × 265 mm). 37

vols. incl. supplements and index. With 7 engr. folding maps, 5 engr. maps, 1619 coloured aquatints (2 double-page-sized), 2 engr. portraits, 2 engr. plates of musical notes, and 4 tables. Late 19th century half calf with giltstamped spine title. Untrimmed. € 280 000



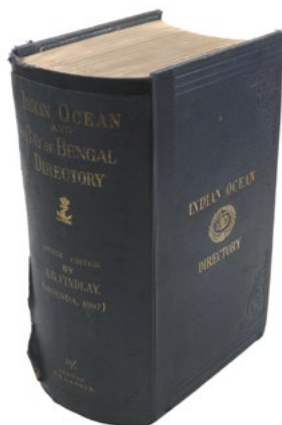
Without question the largest pictorial encyclopedia of the world published during the 19th century, and one of the rarest works to be found complete. Printed in a press run of no more than 300 copies, this set is numbered “12” and was inscribed to a friend of the author (“del socio Signor G. Ferrario”); as such, it was printed on superior paper and coloured particularly carefully (according to Brunet, most of the 300 copies produced were issued entirely uncoloured). The purpose of this 37-volume set in large folio format was to provide a complete account of all known parts of the world not only by describing in detail the various peoples’ costumes, governments, religion, habits, military, arts and science, but also by showing them in splendid illustrations, all of which are here individually coloured by hand. The engravings include not only many costumes, but also buildings, objects of religious and of everyday use, monuments, historical scenes and much more. The plates are printed on wove paper and bear the publisher’s drystamp. In spite of the enormous number of plates, the colouring is meticulous throughout.

Initially planned for no more than 13 volumes (1816–1827) and also published in French, this present Italian edition is the only one that was issued complete with all supplements and the plates in their impressive folio format.

Of the utmost rarity: we could not trace a single complete copy on the market since 1950. Auction records list only the abridged 8° reprint or single volumes of the present folio edition (Sotheby’s, May 28, 2002, lot 426: £8,720 for vol. I, pt. 3 only). Interior shows occasional slight foxing to blank margins. Altogether an excellent, complete set of the luxury edition: uniformly bound, untrimmed and wide-margined.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 231. Lipperheide Ad 7. Colas 1051. Hiler 311. Brunet II, 1232f.

The chief of Abothubbee considered “very friendly”



274. FINDLAY, Alexander George. A Directory for the Navigation of the Indian Ocean, with Descriptions of its Coasts, Islands, etc., From the Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Sunda and Western Australia, including Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the Winds, Monsoons, and Currents, and the Passages from Europe to its Various Ports. Fourth Edition. [Stamped: “With Addenda 1897”].

London, Richard Homes Laurie, (1882) and 1897. Royal 8°. With 20 double-page maps (2 as frontispieces). Prefixed with 1887 Addenda. Publisher’s original full cloth, blindstamped and with gilt lettering. € 3500

Fourth edition of Findlay’s monumental navigational directory of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, including South Africa, Australia, the African coast, Madagascar and Mozambique, Mauritius, the coasts of Arabia, Beluchistan, India, Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Sumatra. The discussion of the Arabian Gulf (“Our acquaintance with the hydrography of the Persian

Gulf is nearly perfect”) includes intelligence on Sharjah (“Sharikah or Shargeh”), “the most important town on the coast”, numbering 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and on Dubai (“Dabai”), “a large town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, standing a little back from the shore” and “recognizable as being the last town on the coast, there being not a single date-tree or house from this all the way to Abu Thabi”. The coast is described as “quite barren and uninhabited, being throughout very low, with tufts of mangrove bush”, and “so uniform in appearance that the smallest peculiarities are noted by the Arabs, and names given to them”. Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”) is noted as “the most populous town on the coast”, containing “some 20,000 inhabitants” and sending “600 boats to the pearl fishery. The chief is very friendly to the English. Cattle might be obtained here”.

Hinges reinforced, lower joint starting; spine rebacked preserving original spine; internally clean and fine. Stamps of the Royal Danish Navy Library and the Royal Danish Maps and Charts Archive on title-page.

OCLC 8674409.

*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*

275. FLUDD, Robert, Henri de PISIS and ALFAKINI. Fasciculus geomanticus, in quo varia variorum opera geomantica continentur.

Verona [= Frankfurt am Main], 1687. With 5 (of 6) large folding letterpress tables, 1 double-page engraved folding plate with 2 engraved illustrations, and some woodcut illustrations and numerous letterpress geomantic figures in text.

With: (2) Tabulae geomanticae, seu liber singularis de tribus ultimis ex antiquo manuscripto de anno MDXXXV. Iam primo luci datus, annexis duabus tabellis huic studio mirè inservientibus, caeteroquin utilibus & jucundis.

Frankfurt am Main, Johann David Zunner, 1693. With 2 letterpress folding tables following text, and nearly 200 pages of letterpress tables with geomantic figures. 2 works in 1 volume, bound in reverse order. 8°. Contemporary vellum. € 4500



First edition of a collection of three texts on geomancy, a divination system with Arabian origins. Geomancy comes from the Ancient Greek “geōmanteía”, 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).

“Fludd ... tried to present [geomancy] as a science of intellectual soul in which intellectual rays emanated from the mind to mundane affairs and then returned to the center with tidings of the future. ... Fludd’s treatise is immediately followed by a longer geomancy by H. de Pisis ... divided into three parts devoted respectively to the theory, practice and questions taken from previous authors. Fludd is cited more than once, also Arabic authors like Geber and Aomar” (Thorndike). The last treatise contain the geomantic questions of the Arab Alfakini, son of Abizarch, based on a manuscript from 1535 and published here for the first time. The manuscript was a Latin translation by Plato of Tivoli (fl. first half of the 12th century), known for his translations of Arabic texts. A supplement to this last text, containing almost 200 pages of tables, is bound first.

Lacking one letterpress folding table in the main work. 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.

Caillet 4035; S. Skinner, *Terrestrial astrology: divination by geomancy* (1980); Thorndike VIII, p. 481–482.

One of 325 copies: from the library of the Ducs de Luynes

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

Paris, de l’Imprimerie Royale, 1819. Text vol. in 8° and atlas in 2° (670 × 503 mm). Half-titles in both vols.; 80 lithographed, sepia aquatint or engraved plates and plans, the 8 fine aquatints by Debucourt after Forbin, the lithographed subjects for G. Engelmann after Lecomte, Deseynes, Castellan, Carle, and Horace Vernet, Fragonard, Thiénon, Legros, Isabey and others, large folding engraved plan at the end of text vol. 19th century marbled half calf with giltstamped title to gilt spine. € 35 000

First edition. Only 325 copies of this work were produced. “Forbin’s was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale, and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoléon’s ‘Description de l’Egypte’ or Denon’s ‘Voyage’” (Navari, Blackmer). Forbin succeeded Denon as director of museums in 1816 and was authorised to purchase antiquities for the Louvre. In August 1817 he began a year-long journey to the Levant accompanied by the artist Pierre Prévost and the engineer de Bellefonds. His journey took him to Melos, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Luxor, and Thebes.

This set includes the frequently lacking text volume with the plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre bound at the end. The atlas volume repeats the text (entirely reset in-folio, sometimes found in a separate folio volume) and includes the magnificent, highly desirable plates, which show fine views of Greece, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, Ramla, Gaza, and Egypt.

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

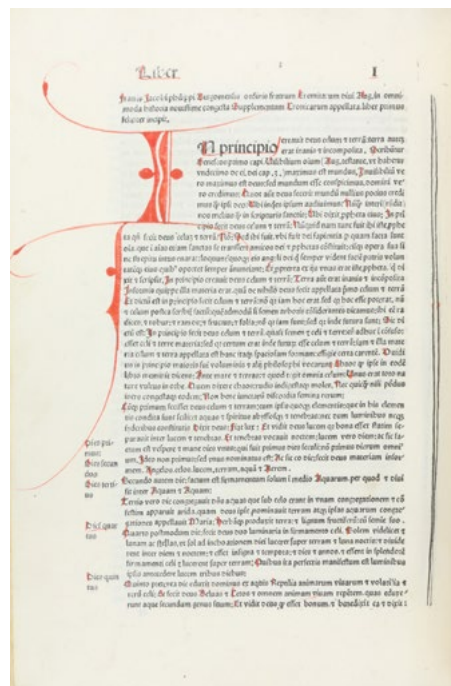
Atabey 447f. Blackmer 614. Aboussouan 338. Weber I, 68–70. Röhricht 1660. Tobler 144f. Colas 1089. Hiler 321. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 163. Brunet II, 1337. Graesse II, 614. Cf. Lipperheide Ma 16 (2nd ed.).



The first world chronicle to include bio-bibliographies of Arab scholars

277. FORESTI DE BERGAMO, Jacobus Philippus. Supplementum chronicarum.

Brescia, Boninus de Boninis, I. XII. 1485. Small 2° (21 × 31 cm). Double rules along inner margins of text and between table columns, rubricated throughout. Contemporary richly blind-tooled vellum over wooden boards, bound in the monastic shop of the Würzburg Benedictines, two clasps. € 65 000



Early edition of a popular world chronicle by an Augustinian cleric, a fine copy in a monastic binding. In his chronicle Foresti proposed to bring together the most important historical facts from each year, starting with Genesis. Although he often placed legend and myth on the same plane as documented history, Foresti’s chronicle was the first world history to include short bio-bibliographies of Arab scholars. These were not taken over from any of the principal sources cited by the author (Vincent of Beauvais, Boccaccio, Platina, and St Anthony of Florence), attesting to the breadth of his scholarship (cf. Hasse, Success and Suppression: Arabic Sciences and Philosophy in the Renaissance [2016], p. 32).

Beautifully printed, this edition contains numerous aids to the reader, presumably at least in part as instructed by the author. Two tables in quire aa comprise an alphabetical index of passages mentioning famous women and an alphabetical index to cities named in the text. A double-rule chronological bar runs along every page, separating two calendars: on either side of the bar is printed, at the head of each annual section, the date since Creation and the Christian year. Finally, the quire register on the last leaf summarizes the contents of each gathering.

Provenance: Würzburg, Benedictines of St. Stephen (contemporary inscription on front pastedown, “Iste liber pertinet ad S. Stephanum In herbipoli”; a few contemporary marginalia, mainly single words in books 2, 9 and 13). Latterly in the collection of the Aschaffenburg scholar and bookseller Bernd Pattloch (1940–2014) with his bookplate.

BMC VII, p. 960; Hain-Copinger 2806*; Goff J-209; USTC 994082; Walsh 3401; cf. Dizionario Bibliografico degli Italiani XLVIII, pp. 801–803.

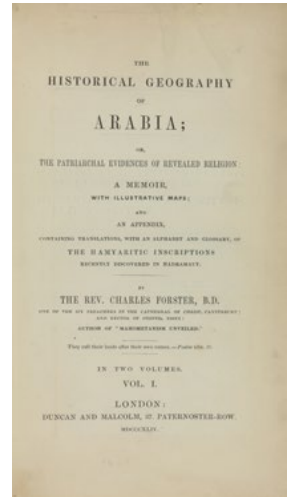
Detailed study of place names and tribal genealogies

278. FORSTER, Charles. The Historical Geography of Arabia; or, the Patriarchal Evidences of Revealed Religion: a Memoir, with Illustrative Maps; and an Appendix, containing Translations, with an Alphabet and Glossary, of the Hamyaritic Inscriptions recently discovered in Hadramaut.

London, Duncan and Malcolm, 1844. 8°. 2 vols. With two large folding frontispiece maps of the Arabian Peninsula (56 cm × 41 cm), a large folding chart of inscriptions, 1 engraved plate of inscriptions, and one further folding translation of the same inscription. Lacking – apparently never bound with – the “vignette plate of Nakab el Hajar” supposed to face p. 335. Repairs to both maps. € 950

Only edition of this detailed study of place names, tribal genealogies, and pre-Islamic inscriptions. “An attempt at the proof of the descent of the Arabs from Ishmael” (Ghani). Includes an interesting attack on Edward Gibbon’s ‘geographical’ explanation for the rise of Islam out of Mecca; Forster denounces Gibbon’s “scepticism” and “artful insinuations” by pointing out some of his errors in historical geography, meanwhile defending the claim of a Scriptural prophecy in favour of the descendants of Ishmael.

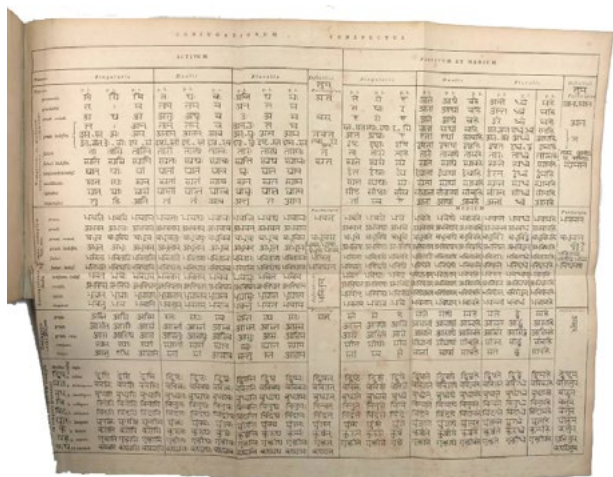
Gay 3570. Ghani 136. Brunet 19594. NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 4892705.



One of the first Sanskrit works published in Germany

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

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



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

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

The most important work on hawking from the Middle Ages

280. FREDERICK II, Holy Roman Emperor. Reliqua librorum Friderici II. Imperatoris, de arte venandi cum avibus, cum Manfredi Regis additionibus. Ex membranis vetustis nun primum edita.

Including: ALBERTUS MAGNUS. De falconibus, asturibus & accipitribus.

Augsburg, Johannes Praetorius (Hans Schultes), 1596. 8°. With woodcut printer’s device on title page (repeated on the last otherwise blank leaf) and a double-page woodcut illustration showing the emperor Frederick II seated on a throne with two attendants on their knees with hawks. 17th century mottled calf, gold-tooled spine. € 25 000

First edition of the most important work on hawking from the Middle ages, the first to appear in the West, and an important ornithological and zoological work in general, written by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II (1194–1250). “By far the greatest contribution to zoology was due, mirabile dictu, to the emperor Frederick II. His treatise on falconry, *De arte venandi cum avibus*, was completed by 1248. ... It is an astounding work, taking into account the Greek and Arabic literature on the subject, but essentially based upon the author’s own observations and experiments, and upon the information elicited by himself from his Muslim advisers. It set forth a number of new anatomical facts ... and discussed bird migrations and the mechanical conditions of flight. Frederick even instituted experiments to determine how vultures were attracted to their prey. ... I said that Frederick’s knowledge was partly derived from Muslim writings. Indeed an Arabic treatise was translated for him by his astrologer and secretary, Theodore of Antioch, and another in Persian was also known to him” (Sarton). The work is followed by another celebrated 13th-century treatise on falconry: Albertus Magnus’s *De falconibus, asturibus & accipitribus*. It was originally part of his *De animalibus*, where it comprised more than half of the text. With the bookplate of Hans Dedi (1918–2016), German businessman and bibliophile. The title-page slightly soiled, but otherwise in very good condition.



Ceresoli, p. 243; *Harting* 308; *Lindner* 11.643.01; *Sarton*, *Introduction to the history of science* II, p. 516; *Schwerdt* I, p. 187; *USTC* 690572.

Important work on falconry, charmingly bound

281. FREEMAN, Gage Earle. Practical falconry; to which is added, how I became a falconer.

London, Horace Cox, 1869. 8°. Decorated vellum (1908), with a painted illustration of a falcon on the front board and two unidentified ciphers monograms below (“CEUD” and “CMF”), gilt edges. € 4750

Charmingly bound edition of two treatises on falconry, by the notable writer on falconry Gage Earle Freeman (1820–1903). “This little book, written from personal experience of the author, has done much to keep alive the traditions of falconry and encourage its modern revival” (Harting). Both treatises were published earlier in the newspaper *The field* under the pseudonym “Peregrine”.

With an inscription on the paste-down: “To ‘Charles’ and Mrs Uptow, wishing them a very happy xmas and new year. In memory of our efforts at falconry in South Africa. Huilson(?). Xmas 1908”. The charming binding has two unidentified cipher monograms on the front board: “CEUD” and “CMF”.

Some minor foxing in the margins, primarily to the first few leaves, but otherwise in very good condition.

Harting 71; *Schwerdt* I, p. 188.

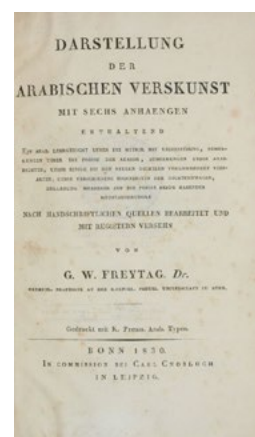


Arabic Versification

282. FREYTAG, Georg Wilhelm. Darstellung der arabischen Verskunst mit sechs Anhängen.

Bonn/Leipzig, in Commission bei Carl Knobloch, 1830. 8°. German & Arabic text. Contemporary marbled boards with giltstamped spine label; sprinkled edges. € 2500

First edition of this compendium of Arabic versification. The German classicist and theologian Freytag (1788–1861) studied at Göttingen, but in his final year accepted an appointment as sub-librarian at Königsberg. In 1815 he became a chaplain in the Prussian Army and visited Paris in that capacity. Upon the



proclamation of peace Freytag resigned his chaplaincy and returned to his research in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, studying in Paris under Silvestre de Sacy. In 1819 he was appointed to the professorship of Oriental Languages at the new University of Bonn, and he held this post until his death. His principal work was the “Lexicon Arabico-Latinum” (Halle, 1830–1837), an abridgment of which was published in 1837. Occasional browning; slight chipping to spine; early Swiss ownerships (“Dahler”, “R. Tschudi”, “Meier”) to flyleaf. Stamp of “Stadt-Bibliothek Zürich” on upper cover; deaccessioned from the Zentralbibliothek Zürich (stamp on reverse of t. p.).

Zenker I, 342; Füeck 166; Gay 3361.

Famous Arabic-Latin dictionary, succeeding Golius’s

283. FREYTAG, Georg Wilhelm. Lexicon Arabico-Latinum praesertim ex djeuharii firuzabadiique et aliorum Arabum ...

Including: **BINDSEIL, Heinrich Ernst.** Index vocum latinorum.

Halle, C.A. Schwetschke and son, 1830–1837. 4 text volumes + index volume (bound in 2 volumes). 4°. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spines. € 3500

First edition of a famous Arab-Latin dictionary by the German orientalist Georg Wilhelm Freytag (1788–1861), who studied under Silvestre de Sacy. Based on Golius’s 1653 dictionary, Freytag’s lexicon soon replaced his predecessor’s ground-breaking lexicon and it remained a standard work until well into the 20th century.

Occasionally some minor foxing, and with a few small plant leaves pressed between the pages, causing some offsetting. Bindings worn along the extremities. Overall in very good condition.

Irwin, For lust of knowing, pp. 176, 239; Lambrecht 479; Philologia orientalis 314a (note); for the author: NDB V, p. 425.



6 beautiful views made on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses

284. FRISCH, Friedrich. Skizzen aus dem Orient, gesammelt in den Jahren 1840 und 1841. | Esquisses de l’Orient, recueillies dans les années 1840 et 1841.

Darmstadt, Ernst Kern; Paris, H. Gache, 1843. Oblong 1° (48 × 63,5 cm). With 6 tinted lithographed plates by Frisch, with captions in German and French below. The first three in the deluxe issue printed by B. Dondorf, Frankfurt am Main, the last three in the regular issue printed by G. Küstner. Original publisher’s letterpress printed wrappers, with a list of subscribers and advertisements on the back of the front wrapper. € 18 000

Extremely rare set of 6 beautifully lithographed plates showing scenes made on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses for the Royal Wuerttemberg stud farms, by Friedrich Frisch (1813–1886), court painter in Darmstadt. In 1840/41 he accompanied the Wuerttemberg chamberlain Wilhelm von Taubenheim (1805–1894), the writer Friedrich Wilhelm Hackländer (1816–1877) and the doctor Karl Bopp (1817–1847) on a journey to the Middle East to procure Arabian horses for the Royal Wuerttemberg stud farms Weil and Marbach. They first went to Constantinople, where they were welcomed by Sultan Abdülmecid I. After that they continued to Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem and in Jaffa they met the Ottoman general Ibrahim Pasha.

The set was originally published in two instalments and available in two issues: a deluxe issue printed with a larger tinted background with white highlights (plates 1–3) and a regular issue (plates 4–6). They show: (1) a rider on a dromedary with a letter to Ibrahim Pasha; (2) the camp of Ibrahim Pasha; (3) three Bedouin horse riders; (4) another scene with Bedouins; (5) the group’s passage through the Balkans; and (6) a Turkish courier. All views, except the first, include horses.

Hackländer wrote a short text to accompany the set, but it is not included. Two plates slightly soiled in the margins and some tiny tears along the extremities, otherwise in very good condition.

Engelmann, Bibliotheca geographica, p. 123; Thieme & Becker XII, p. 491; WorldCat (2 copies, incl. 1 with text only); not in DeJager; Huth; Mennessier de la Lance; Podeschi.



“one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks”

285. FRITH, Francis. Egypt and Palestine. Photographed and described.

London, James S. Virtue, [1858–1859]. 2 volumes. 2° (44.5 × 32.5 cm). With 76 photographs on plates by Francis Frith (sizes ca. 145–165 × 215–230 mm), each with a separate leaf of text. Contemporary red morocco, spines and covers gilt. Marbled endpapers; all edges gilt. € 40 000

First edition of this important and early photobook on the Near East. During the years 1856–59, Frith (1822–98) made three visits to Egypt and the Holy Land; this selection of his photographs, from wet-collodion 9 × 7 negatives taken with an 8-by-10 inch camera, was published in 25 fascicles of 3 prints each, a work hailed as “one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks” (The Photobook). Most of these images are dated 1857 either in the plate or the printed caption. They include a portrait of the artist in oriental costume and views of Abu Simbel, Aswan, Baalbek, Bethlehem, Damascus, Giza, Hebron, Jerusalem, Karnak, Luxor, Nazareth, Philae, Tiberias, Wadi Kardassy etc. The preliminaries of vol. 1 include title, introduction, table of contents, and subscribers, those of vol. 2 encompass title and contents. Each plate is accompanied by a full-page letterpress description. “Francis Frith is undoubtedly one of the best-known



photographers to work in the Near East. His trips to the Levant were a brilliant commercial success as well as an artistic one” (Perez 163). Some foxing to blank margins, as well as to a few photographs. Modern bookplate of the German anthropologist Jasper Köcke. Bindings very slightly rubbed, but hinges somewhat brittle; unobtrusive chafe-mark to upper cover of vol. 2. Overall a fine, appealingly bound copy.

The Photobook I, 28. Blackmer 1942. Hannavy 561. Gernsheim, History 286. Perez, Focus East 165. Van Haafden-White XII & XV.

*The natural history, politics and medicine of India and Persia,
with a section on Muscat*

286. FRYER, John. Negenjarige reyse door Oostindien en Persien.

The Hague, Abraham de Hondt, Jacobus van Ellinkhuysen and Meyndert Uytwerf, 1700. 4°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author’s portrait, 3 folding engraved maps and 7 folding engraved plates and views. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine, modern flyleaves. € 3750



First and only edition of a Dutch translation of a highly accurate account of India and Persia, with numerous anecdotes and told with a fine sense of humour. The account is based on the experiences of John Fryer (ca. 1650–1733), a British East Indian Company surgeon who arrived in India in 1673, spending time at Masulipatam and Madras on the Coromandel Coast and at Bombay and Surat on the West Coast, with trips to Gokarna, Karwar, Goa, and Junnar. From 1677 to 1679 he travelled Persia, visiting the southern parts of the country and giving an extensive description of Isfahan. In 1677 he sailed through the Strait of Hormuz and visited Muscat, commenting on the city’s Imam, religion and merchandise. At the end of 1677 Fryer left Isfahan and returned to India, where he remained until 1681. The text is divided into eight “letters”, each devoted to a different region and a different period of his travels, describing the flora and fauna, religion, architecture, climate, government, etc.

Fryer’s writings “display a lively curiosity, which, sharpened by his scientific training, produces accurate observations in geology, meteorology, and all aspects of natural history. Fryer also provides some shrewd insights into the nature of Mughal government in the later years of Awrangzeb’s reign (r. 1658–1707), ... His professional background makes Fryer a valuable commentator upon contemporary medicine as practiced in Surat” (Franklin).

Good copy, a smudge in the gutter of the first few leaves, some occasional minor thumbing and a faint waterstain throughout the lower margin, only noticeable on a dozen leaves. Binding somewhat rubbed, but still firm.

Diba, p. 152; Howgego, to 1800, F87; STCN (9 copies); cf. Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf, p. 413; for Fryer: Franklin, “Fryer, John”, in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.); Lach & Van Kley III, pp. 580–582.

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

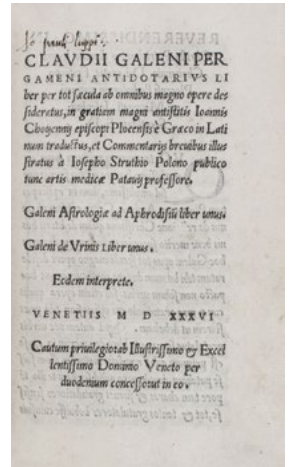
287. GALENUS, Claudius. Antidotarius liber per tot saecula ab omnibus magno opera desideratus,... Astrologia ad aphrodisiu[m] liber unus. ... De urinus Liber unus.

Venice, (colophon: Giovanni Antonio Nicolini da Sabbio), 1536.

With: (2) **PROTOSPETHARIUS, Theophilus.** De corporis humani fabrica libri quinque a Iuonio Paulo Crasso Patavino in Latinam orationem conversi ...

Venice, [Ottaviano Scoto], 1536. With woodcut device on title-page. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Limp sheepskin parchment. € 19 500

Ad 1: very rare first edition of Struthius critical translation, of Galen's *Astrologiae ad aphrodisium* (i.e. Prognostica de decubitu infirmorum) and *De urinus*. Josephus Struthius (1510–1568) was one of the most famous physicians of the Renaissance. "During his studies, Struthius began translating the works of Galen and Hippocrates, and among many he translated from Greek to Latin was Galen's 'Astrologia ad Aphrodisium'. At the request of the professors of Padua University, Struthius's translation was published. ... Struthius's critical sense, which had a crucial effect on further studies, is best described by the following opinion: "[...] He refers to Galen as an Arab refers to his steed with which he travels through the desert. He judges him, loves him; however, he knows how to use the bridle and say: No, this is the wrong way." This criticism is particularly evident in the rejection of many types of pulse which are distinguished by Galen and Avicenna, and which were not confirmed in Struthius's practical observations" (Grzybowski et al.). Ad 2: first Latin edition of a byzantine anatomical and physiological treatise based on Galen's *De usu partium corporis humani*, with extracts from Hippocrates (Boqrat) as well as a treatise on purgatives. Translated by Giunto Paolo Crasso. This relatively minor work is one of the relatively few surviving Byzantine medical treatises, and apparently the only surviving published medical treatise by this author. The binding a bit wrinkled. With an occasional manuscript annotation and some minor spots; a very good copy.



Ad 1: Durling 1795; Durling, Galen 1536.1 & pp. 237–238; ICCU 020160 (3 copies); WorldCat (1 copy); for Struthius: Grzybowski et al., "500th anniversary of the birth of the precursor of modern cardiology: Josephus Struthius Polonus (1510–1568)" in: Cardiology Journal XVIII (2011), pp. 581–586; ad 2: HistoryofMedicine.com 7145; ICCU 002972 (9 copies); not in Adams; Durling.

Medicine from head to foot, first Giunta edition

288. GALENUS, Claudius. De medicamentorum compositione secundum locos, libri decem, nunc primum in lucem editi.

Venice, (colophon: Luca Antonio Giunta), 1536. 8°. With Giunta's woodcut device on title-page and repeated on the otherwise blank last leaf. Modern brown morocco. € 5000

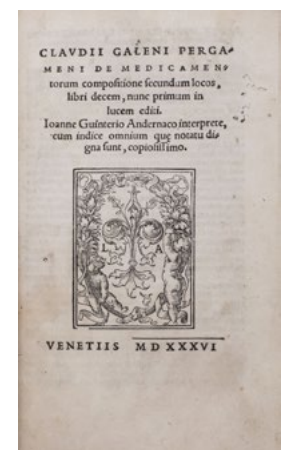
Second edition, the first printed by Giunta, of Galen's "On the composition of medicine according to locality", edited and translated into Latin by Johann Winter von Andernach (1505–1574). Andernach's translation was first printed in the previous year in Paris by Simon Colines. "There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen... Written in Greek, this Galenic treasure reached the Latin Western World only through Arabic translations" (Hagelin).

The recipes, mostly taken from earlier authorities such as Andromachus, Asclepiades, Pharmacion, Archigenes and others, are ordered from head to foot, starting with ailments of the hair, head, ears and nose, eyes, face and teeth, and mouth, and continuing down the body through the respiratory tract, stomach and liver, genitalia, kidney and bladder, and ending with sciatica and gout of the feet.

"During the 1530s the eminent printer, Luca Antonio Giunta (1517–1537), decided to publish a comprehensive edition of Galen's works in Latin so that physicians would no longer have to rely on writings from Greek and Arabic sources. Montanus, who led the editorial effort, chose many noted authorities and scholars to aid in the massive undertaking" (Heirs of Hippocrates). Giunta's editions of Galen are considered the most import together with those of Aldus, and together with those Froben considered the most readable.

Some underscoring and early manuscript annotations. Some wormholes through the title-page and smaller through a few following leaves, dampstains throughout and one leaf with a tear; a fair copy.

Durling, A chronological census of renaissance editions and translations of Galen 1536.9; Durling 1862; USTC 831429; Wellcome I, 2564; cf. DSB V, pp. 227–235; Garrison, History of medicine, pp. 116–117; Hagelin, Rare and important medical books, pp.12–15; Heirs of Hippocrates 37.



Early French translation of Galen's simples

289. GALENUS, Claudius. Deux livres des simples de Galien.

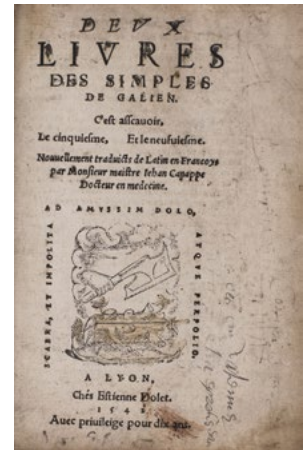
Lyon, Etienne Dolet, 1542. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and a larger version on the last page, both partly coloured by hand. Rubricated throughout. 19th-century vellum. € 6500

First edition of a French translation from the Greek by the French physician Jean Canappe, of two chapters (5 and 9) from Galen's pharmaceutical work later translated into Latin as the *De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*. Canappe would publish a full translation a few years later as *Le livre des simples* (1545).

"There is no name more illustrious in the whole history of medicine than that of Galen... Written in Greek, this Galenic treasure reached the Latin Western World only through Arabic translations" (Hagelin).

With the bookplate of Etienne Récamier (1833–1898), Bibliothèque Lyonnaise 1858–1893, some partly removed owner's inscriptions on title-page and a few other inscriptions throughout. Some occasional smudges and stains, but otherwise in good condition.

Durling, A chronological census of renaissance editions and translations of Galen 1542.11; Krivatsy, Suppl. 16th century, 86; USTC 24275; not in Wellcome; cf. DSB V, pp. 227–235; Hagelin, Rare and important medical books, pp. 12–15.



Extremely rare first edition of a manual on horse training

290. GALIBERTO, Giovanni Battista di. Il cavallo da maneggio. Libro dove si tratta della nobilissima virtu del cavalcare, come il cavaliere deve star' à cavallo ...

Vienna, Giovan Giacomo Kyrner, 1650. Small 2° (30 × 19.5 cm). Engraved frontispiece; engraved coat of arms on verso of title-page, apparently of the dedicatee King Ferdinand IV of Hungary and Bohemia, with the motto "Arte, Virtute et Marte"; 56 engravings (30 in the text and 26 printed on 14 leaves (1 double-page plate indicates the anatomical parts of the horse)), depicting horse training scenes, harnesses, bridles, spurs etc.; woodcut head- and tailpieces & initials. Contemporary vellum, each board with a central coat of arms (front and back different: probably both members of the family of the Habsburg Kings of Hungary & Bohemia, perhaps Ferdinand III or IV), gold-tooled ornamental triple borders and corner pieces, leather ties, gilt edges.



€ 19 500

Extremely rare first edition of a treatise on horses and horsemanship, especially the training of horses, by Giovanni Battista di Galiberto, a count from Naples, Colonel in the Imperial army of Ferdinand III and teacher of cavalry and horse training for the Emperor in Vienna. It describing the properties of the horse, the training and treatment of horses (magnificently illustrated with various bridles, harnesses and spurs) and the medicinal treatment of horses.

With bookplate of John Mortimer Schiff pasted on inside front cover. Last leaves somewhat browned, tooling on binding oxidized. Fine copy of this work on horse-training.

Nissen, ZBI, 1470; Quereuil, 1930, 122; VD 17 23:321034Z; cf. Lipperheide 2908 (1659 ed.).

The pilgrimage to Makkah

291. GALLAND, [Julien Claude]. Recueil des rits et cérémonies du pelerinage de la Mecque, auquel on a joint divers ecrits relatifs à la religion, aux sciences & aux moeurs des Turcs.

Amsterdam & Paris, Desaint & Saillant, 1754. 8°.

With: FÉNELON, [Gabriel Jacques] de Salignac de la Mothe. Directions pour la conscience d'un Roi, composées pour l'instruction de Louis de France.

La Haye, Jean Neaulme, 1748. Title-page in red and black. Contemporary French full calf, spine gilt with floral designs in 5 compartments and giltstamped label. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 2800

Only edition. “Galland’s account of the rituals surrounding the pilgrimage to Mekkah includes enlightening description of many of the important shrines and sites within the city. Extensive footnotes describe the history and physical appearance of such features as the Kaaba, the Black Stone, and Mount Ararat, as well as explaining relevant Arabic terms and the importance of certain religious figures in the Islamic tradition” (Atabey cat.). Also contains a discussion of Ottoman science (the “Traduction d’une dissertation sur les sciences des Turcs, et sur l’ordre qu’ils gardent dans le cours de leurs études” by Zaini Efendi) and an extensive essay on the Greek island of Chios, ruled by Genoa from 1436 to 1566, when the Ottomans conquered the island, as well as an account of the Sultana Esma with Yakub Pasha, governor of Silistria.

Bound at the end is a later edition of Fénelon’s well-known *Mirror for Magistrates*, written for the Dauphin, whose instructor Fénelon was.

Slight browning throughout; lower half of title-page remargined with a lithographed facsimile, extremities repaired. Altogether an attractive copy; the Atabey copy (in a contemporary morocco binding for the provost of Paris) fetched £10,158.

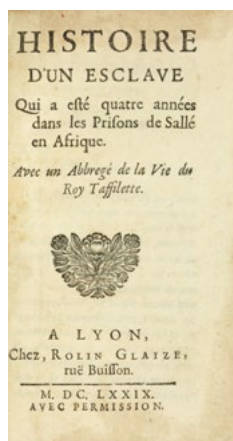
Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 996. *Atabey* 470. *Aboussouan* 369. *Blackmer* 643. *Gay* 3639. *Van Hulthem* 1, 2509. *Grenoble* 5218. *Nyon* 21020. *OCLC* 13232933.



Four years a slave

292. (GALLONYÉ, Jean). *Histoire d’un esclave qui a esté quatre années dans les Prisons de Sallé en Afrique.*

Lyon, Rolin Glaize, 1679. 12°. Contemporary French full calf with giltstamped title to prettily gilt spine. All edges sprinkled red. € 3500



First Lyons edition. – Jean Gallonyé, from a village near Montpellier, was twenty when captured by Turkish pirates in October 1670 and twenty-four when ransomed. “He had hoped to reach Saint Christopher (now Saint Kitts), where sub-Saharan African slaves were already cultivating sugar cane [...] Gallonyé’s account of brute labor, brutal punishment, and bravery through five masters and two failed escape attempts was a paean to his rescuers and a plea ‘for true Christians to think occasionally about the infinite number of their brothers who still groan under the same chains and in the same prisons today’” (G. Weiss, *Captives and Corsairs*, p. 64). This rare Lyonese edition appeared in the same year as that published by Michallet in Paris, with a different page count. It cannot be determined with certainty which is the original edition, but the present one, printed in Lyon, is incomparably rarer; OCLC shows only 2 copies in libraries internationally (BnF; University of Mannheim). A Dutch edition appeared in 1707.

Some browning throughout. Binding professionally repaired at extremities, but overall a genuine copy in excellent condition.

OCLC 664453603. *Cf. Gay* 1233. *Landis, European Americana* 679/66 (*Paris ed.*).

The most accurate map of India and the Gulf region to its time

293. [GASTALDI, Giacomo]. *Seconda tavola.*

[Venice], Ferrando Bertelli, 1565 [printed ca. 1570]. Engraved map of the Indian Ocean, Indian subcontinent and most of the Gulf region (28 × 39 cm; margins extended to 50 × 66.5 cm), at a scale of about 1:13,500,000 with north at the foot, with 3 sea monsters, a spouting whale and 3 ships in the ocean; and on the land elephants, lions and 2 people on horseback carrying spears. Although printed from a single copper plate, the present map image is divided into two parts, with a 7 mm gap between the right and left halves, so that nothing would be lost if the map were bound as a double-page plate. € 18 000



Rare very early engraved map showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, including the islands of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), the Maldives, Seychelles, the western tip of Sumatra and what must be the eastern tip of Somalia. Many topographic names appear in forms used in early Portuguese accounts of voyages, but most can be identified. In India and Ceylon we find Goa, Mangalor (Mangalore), Cochin (Kochi), Calinapata (Calcutta?), Besinagar (Bangalore), Colmucho (Colombo) and many others; in the Gulf region Cor. Dulfar (Dhofar), the island Macira (Masirah), C. Resalgate (Ras el Had?), Galatia (the ancient site Qalhat), Mazcate (Muscat), the island Quexumo (Qeshm) and Ormus (Hormuz). There is even an unlabelled city close to present-day Abu Dhabi. Two of the ships are labelled with their destinations: Calicut (Kozhikode) on the Malabar Coast and Molucche (the Moluccas) in the East Indies.

Gastaldi first published a similar map as one of a set of three woodcut maps in the first volume of the second edition of Giovanni Battista Ramusio, *Navagationi et viaggi*, Venice, 1554. These were a great advance on earlier maps, taking account of new information from Portuguese explorers. The woodblocks and whatever copies of the printed edition had not yet been sold were destroyed by a fire in 1557, so for the 1563 edition the publisher had the three maps engraved on copperplates by Niccolo Nelli. Bertelli published the three maps without Ramusio's text, and his maps are usually supposed to have been printed from the 1563 plates. Bifulco & Ronca lists copies of the 1563 (84a) and the present 1565 (84b) state or edition together, but their separate lists of references suggest the present 1565 version is much rarer.

The margins have been cut down close to the edge and the margins then greatly extended with blank paper, but this paper is also contemporary. The map is very slightly browned at the edges and in the gap between the right and left halves (where the old fold has been reinforced on the back), but the map is otherwise in fine condition. A milestone in the cartography of India and the Gulf States, remarkably well preserved.

Bifulco & Ronca, Cartografia topografia Italiana 84b; Gole, Early printed maps of India 2; Karrow 30/74.2.

Treating the plague in Ottoman Turkey, from the library of "le Régent", Philippe d'Orléans

294. GAUDEREAU, Abbé Martin. Relation des différentes especes de peste que reconnoissent les orientaux, des précautions & des remedes qu'ils prennent pour en empêcher la communication & le progrès; et de ce que nous devons faire à leur exemple pour nous en préserver, & nous en guerir.

Paris, Jacques Quillau, 1721. 12°. Contemporary gold-tooled red morocco, with the arms of Philippe d'Orléans (1674–1723) on both boards, richly gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges. € 15 000

First edition of a work on the treatment of the plague in the Middle East, by the French priest Martin Gaudereau (1663–1743). In 1689 Gaudereau went to Persia (Iran) in the company of Bégnine Vachet (1641–1720), a director of the seminary of foreign missions, arriving at Isfahan in 1690. After negotiating a military and commercial alliance between Persia and the French East India Company, Gaudereau started his travels back to Europe in 1703. In 1704 however, on his way from Trabzon to Constantinople, he got terribly ill and nearly died of an infectious disease. He described this "plague" in the present work, with remarks on the nature and symptoms of the disease together with the treatment and the precautionary methods of the "orientals".

With the arms of Philippe d'Orléans (1674–1723), "le Régent", on the boards and the bookplate of the French physician Hyacinthe-Théodore Baron (1707–1787), dean of the medical faculty in Paris. Slightly browned with occasional minor foxing, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and with a tiny wormhole in the foot of the spine, otherwise very good as well.

Blake 169; for the arms: Olivier: 2566.1 & 2570.1.



The Danish Royal Stud at Frederiksborg

295. GEBAUER, Christian David. Det Kongelige danske Stutteri.

Kopenhagen, Königl. Kunstakademie, 1822(–1827). Oblong large 2° (570 × 419 mm). Lithogr. illustrated title, 2 ff. of text, 16 mostly coloured lithogr. plates showing horses (c. 33 × 45 cm, paper dimensions c. 40 × 55 cm; some with borders), 5 (instead of 6) ff. of descriptive letterpress text (the missing page supplied in ink). Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine label. € 45 000



Extremely rare and early series of lithographs. The large and appealingly coloured plates depict important stallions and mares from the famous Danish Royal Stud at Frederiksborg (Pegasus, Flink, Zephir, Palnatoke, and Velskat, among others). All horses are branded with a monogram and often also with the crown. The publication was originally planned to comprise 12 issues of 4 plates each but no more than the first four were produced.

Two plates are trimmed and mounted on different backing paper (one with a repaired tear). Text shows foxing, but plates are generally clean. Binding somewhat rubbed and bumped at extremities, with damage to spine.

Nissen 1499. Not in Schwerdt or Mennessier de la Lance.

Al-Muntafiq

296. [GENERAL STAFF, India]. Tribal Lists of (1) Muntafik Ajwad (2) Muntafik Bani Sa'id (3) Bani Hakim. Catalogue No. O.A. 83.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1917. 2° (210 × 330 mm). Original printed boards, spine reinforced with cloth. € 3500

Annotated tables of the tribes making up "Al-Muntafiq", a large Arab tribal league in southern and central Iraq then in struggle against British occupation. Edited from the Basrah Arab Bureau's confidential British government handbook "The Muntafiq" published that same year.

Corners chipped; erased stamps; stamp and handwritten ownership of "Harry J. Almond, Arabian Mission" (American Mission School). Extremely rare; no copies in OCLC or the British Library.



Rare manual of geomancy

297. [GEOMANCY]. Curieuse und gantz neue Art zu Punctiren. Aus dem Arabischen ins Deutsche übersetzt von einem Liebhaber dieser Kunst.

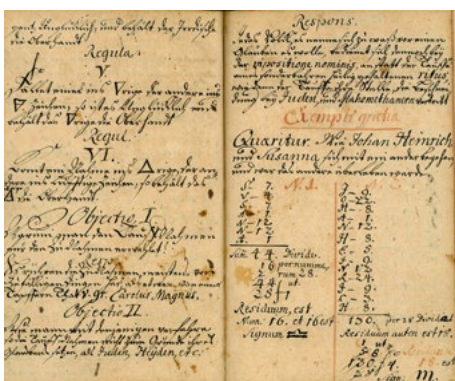
Leipzig, Groß, 1743. 8°. Title-page printed in red and black. With engraved frontispiece and folding letterpress table. Bound after this is a 10-page German manuscript by a contemporary hand in red and black ink, entitled "Continuatio curiosorum experimentorum collocatio". Modern half vellum with marbled covers and spine title. Edges sprinkled in red. € 2000

Later edition of this oft-reprinted but rare manual of geomancy, a divination system with Arabian origins. The term is derived from the ancient Greek "geômantéia", a translation of the Arabic "ilm al-raml" – the "science of the sand", or the art of foretelling from dots or lines randomly marked upon the ground or on paper. The method, probably developed in the Near and Middle East, arrived in mediaeval Europe via North Africa. In the European context it was seen as an ancillary science to astrology and was attributed to Hermes Trismegistus. It was especially Fludd's "Utriusque cosmi maioris scilicet et minoris metaphysica, physica atque technica historia" (1618) that made geomancy popular in the late Renaissance. "Pointing, or geomancy, was among the most popular of the divinatory entertainments of the 17th and 18th century" (cf. Daxelmüller, Zauberkünste, p. 200).

Purportedly translated from Arabic, this manual cites Cornelius Agrippa, Henry de Pisis, Trithemius, and Fludd as its authorities. The manuscript bound at the end of the volume treats of "Onomantia", or the so-called science of divining a person's future from their names – a method explicitly said to work not only with Christian names given at baptism, but also with any name bestowed by a similar process upon a Jew or Muslim.

Slightly browned, but well preserved. 1744 ownership of the Lieutenant Christoph Carl König on title-page, with his initials and date at the head of the instructions to the reader.

Graesse (Bibl. Mag. et Pneum.) 105. Not in Ackermann, Caillet, Dorbon-Aine, Rosenthal, etc.



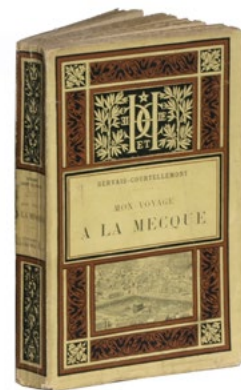
Classic pilgrimage to Mecca

298. GERVAIS-COURTELLEMONT, [Jules]. Mon voyage a la Mecque. Paris, Librairie Hachette, 1896. 8°. With frontispiece, large folding panorama, and 30 text illustrations. Original illustrated wrappers. € 2000

Rare first edition. Jules Gervais-Courtellemont (1863–1931), a convert to Islam, was one of the very few Western visitors to Mecca during his time. The classic account of his pilgrimage is of special interest due to the numerous illustrations drawn after photographs by the author and documenting buildings that have survived only greatly changed or which have disappeared altogether.

An untrimmed, well-preserved copy with very slight browning. Uncommon; auction records list the 2nd edition only (published in the same year), fetching as much as £950 (Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1998, lot 740).

Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 1016. Howgego III, G10. OCLC 23429140.



Classic work on distillation, with dozens of woodcuts

299. [GESNER, Conrad]. Thesaurus Euonymi Philiatrī, de remediis secretis.

Lyon, Balthazar Arnoullet, 1554. 16° (12.5 × 8 cm). With dozens of woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 5000



Third edition in the original Latin, of the first part of Conrad Gesner's very popular book of secrets. It primarily concerns distillation and its use in making medicines, with most of the woodcuts illustrating furnaces, glassware and other equipment for distilling. It discusses the various kinds of distillation, the equipment and techniques, aqueous solutions, the making of medicines from a wide variety of plants, animals and minerals (including metal salts), extracting oils, etc.

“The work begins with a short historical introduction which says that the Greeks and Romans could not yet distil and claims that the art was invented by the Barbarians, Carthaginians and Arabs shortly after the famous Hellenistic physicians. He gives a few short notes on Arabian scientists like Mesue, Avicenna and Bulcasis, describing their methods of making rose-oil” (Forbes).

Conrad Gesner (1516–1565), a Zurich scholar of remarkable breadth who wrote on bibliography, botany, zoology, medicine and pharmacology, published the first volume of his *De remediis secretis* in 1552 under the pseudonym Euonymus Philiatrus. A second part appeared posthumously.

Binding soiled and a few stains and smudges throughout; a good copy.

USTC 151668; Wellcome I, 2778; not in Durling; cf. Forbes, *A short history of the art of distillation*, pp. 120–126.

Rare 2nd edition of Gesner on distilling and its use in pharmacology

300. GESNER, Conrad. Euonymus, sive De remediis secretis: nunc denuò studio & diligentia Caspari Wolphii, ... illustratus, & in lucem editus. Adiecimus in pharmacopolarum gratiam plurimas fornacum figuras, ... Pars secunda.

Lyon, Barthèlemey Vincent (colophon: Jean Marcorelle), 1573 [altered from 1574] (colophon: 1572). 16° (12 × 8 cm). With Vincent's woodcut device on the title-page and about 50 woodcut illustrations in the text. Recased in contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 2500

Rare second edition, in the original Latin, of the second part of Conrad Gesner's very popular book of secrets, this volume first published posthumously based on Gesner's notes and edited by his friend and pupil Hans Kaspar Wolf. The text of this volume is divided into four parts. It primarily concerns distillation and its use in making medicines, with most of the woodcuts illustrating furnaces, glassware and other equipment for distilling. It discusses the various kinds of distillation, the equipment and techniques, aqueous solutions, the making of medicines from a wide variety of plants, animals and minerals (including metal salts), extracting oils, etc.



The first edition of 1569, in 8° format, is often described as a rare book, but the present second edition in 16° is even rarer. Although Gesner borrowed much of the information from earlier publications, his book proved very popular, going through numerous editions in the original Latin and in English, German, French and Italian translations.

With the ca. 1650(?) woodcut armorial bookplate of the Avignon physician André Alexandre Normandeau. Somewhat browned and with a small brown spot affecting a couple words in one leaf, but otherwise in good condition. The parchment of the binding has broken where the sewing supports were laced through it and it has been reattached, and parts of the ties are lost.

French books 72011 & 72012; USTC 154935 & 141152; Wellcome 2786 & 2787; Wellisch, Gesner B2.2.

*Famous military manual in magnificent contemporary colouring.
From the library of the last Margrave of Bergen op Zoom,
grandson of Leopold Philippe, Duke of Arenberg*

301. GHEYN, Jacob II de. Waffenhandlung von den Rören. Musquetten. undt Spiessen. Gestalt nach der ordnung dess Hochgebornen Fursten und Herrn herrn Moritzen Printzen zu Oranien, Graffen zu Nassaw.

The Hague, [Hillebrant Jacobsz. van Wouw, 1607–1608]. 3 parts in 1 volume. Small 1° (37.5 × 28 cm). With engraved title-page and 117 full-page engraved plates (ca. 26 × 19 cm). All plates and the engraved title-page magnificently coloured and lavishly highlighted with silver and gold by a contemporary hand. 18th-century mottled calf, gold-tooled with the arms of the Count Palatine of Sulzbach and his wife on each board and richly gold-tooled spine. € 250 000



Magnificent copy of one of the rare 1608 editions, with the German title, English dedication and note to the reader and text in English, French, German and Dutch. Known in English as *The exercise of arms*, it was written and illustrated by Jacques de Gheyn and quickly became a famous pictorial army manual for use of officers to teach the young recruits how to handle their weapons: the arquebus (part 1), musket (part 2) and pike (part 3).

It gives an excellent picture of the successful army of the Dutch Republic after its reform by Prince Maurits, who (re)introduced exercises and discipline. It also immortalizes Prince Maurits as a military thinker and commander of the most disciplined army of his age.

The book met immediate success and makes a considerable contribution to our knowledge of military history. Fully coloured copies like the present were produced largely for princes and other important persons and were probably coloured by De Gheyn himself who was certainly responsible for the high standard of the colouring.

In the 18th century our copy was owned by and bound for Charles Philippe Theodore Count Palatine de Sulzbach (1724–1799), Duke of Bavaria, Jülich, Kleve and Berg, Prince of Mörs, Count of Veldentz, Lord of Ravenstein and last Margrave of Bergen op Zoom (1733–1794), with his and his wife's coat of arms on each board.

The slips on the title-page have browned slightly and there is occasional minor soiling, mostly in the lower right margin, but the book is in very good condition. A magnificently coloured copy of a work of major importance in military history.

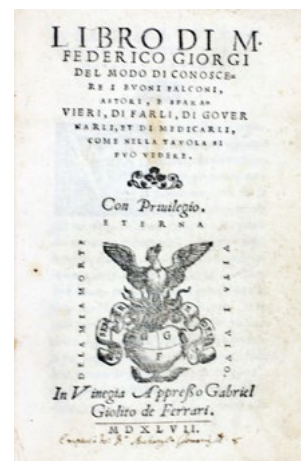
Meij, Jacques de Gheyn II als tekenaar, p. 12, nos. 15–20 (pp. 45–47); New Hollstein, The De Geyn Family II, 340–457.

*Early and esteemed work on falconry,
by the falconer of the Gonzagas' court in Mantua*

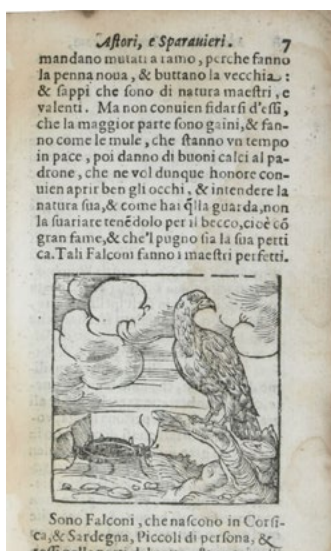
302. GIORGI, Federico. Libro ... del modo di conoscere i buoni falconi, astori, e sparavieri, di farli, di governarli, et di medicarli, come nella tavola si puo vedere.

Venice, Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari, 1547. 8°. With Giorgi's woodcut phoenix printer's device on title-page and a stunning larger one at the end. Blue stiff paper wrappers (ca. 1800). € 15 000

First edition of an early and "esteemed" (Harting) work on falconry, containing detailed information on the breeding and training of falcons, hawks, and sparrow hawks, with notes on their feeding and care. It was an important source for Turberville's *The booke of faulconrie or hawking*, the best known work on hawking of the 16th century. With a dedication to Marchese Carlo Gonzaga, whom Giorgio appears to have served as falconer. Carlo Gonzaga was a member of the well-known Italian Gonzaga family, which ruled Mantua from 1328 to 1708. At the Gonzaga court there, falconry was practiced according to ancient traditions and was an important part of the family's favourite pastime: hunting. With early owner's inscription. Several restorations in the gutter, some spots on the title-page, thumbing in the first couple leaves, and faint dampstains in the margins of the last leaves. Good copy. Some brown specks on the wrappers and the spine slightly soiled, but otherwise good.



Ceresoli, p. 286; Harting 268; Schwerdt I, p. 206; Souhart, cols. 216–217; cf. G. Malacarne, Lords of the sky: falconry in Mantua at the time of the Gonzagas.



Three works on falconry and the care of birds

303. GIORGI, Federico. Libro [...] del modo di conoscere i buoni falconi, astori, e sparavieri, di farli, di governarli, & medicarli [...].

Brescia, Pietro Maria Marchetti, 1607. 12°. With woodcut title vignette and 10 woodcuts in the text.

With:

(2) **CARCANO, Francesco.** Dell'arte del strucciero con il modo di conoscere, e medicare falconi, astori, et sparavieri, e tutti gli uccelli di rapina.

Ibid., 1607. With woodcut title vignette and 7 woodcuts in the text (2 full-page).

(3) **MANZINI, Romano.** Ammaestramenti per allevare, pascere, & curare gli uccelli.

Ibid., 1607. With woodcut title vignette and 8 woodcuts in the text.

Contemporary limp vellum with faded ms. title to spine. Traces of ties. Stored in 18th century two-part custom-made calf slipcase ruled in blind with coloured paper lining.

€ 8500

Fine sammelband containing three classic Italian works on hawking, falconry, and the care of birds.

(1): "Well-known book" (Schwerdt), first published in 1547. The English author Turberville drew heavily on this work for his famous "Booke of Faulconrie or Hauking".

(2): "A small book on hawking, by a practical falconer" (Schwerdt).

(3): "The second edition of a book on bird catching and the care of birds. The first edition was published at Milan by Pacifico Pontio in 1575 and must be rare" (Schwerdt). "This little book relates solely to cage-birds [...] It is usually bound up with the books on Falconry by Francesco Carcano and Federico Giorgi, and might be supposed to relate to that subject" (Harting).

Slight marginal waterstain mostly confined to the beginning and end of the volume; another, more prominent, in the lower gutter of final leaves. Occasional browning, but altogether a good copy of this collection of rare works in a contemporary binding, well-preserved in its attractive slipcase.

(1): Schwerdt I, 207. Souhart 217. Cf. Harting 143f. – (2): Schwerdt I, 94. Harting 142. Cf. Souhart 86. – (3): Schwerdt II, 7. Souhart 315. Harting 147.

*19 works by “the best practical chemist of his day”,
many in first Latin editions*

304. GLAUBER, Johann Rudolph. [Title on spine:] Opera.

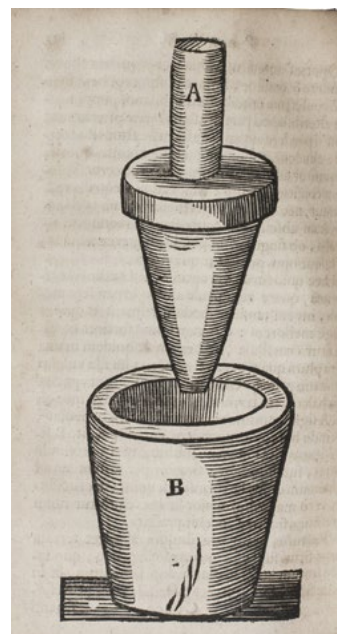
Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius (2 works: Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge), 1651–1669. 19 works (42 parts) in 4 volumes. 8°. With 10 engraved folding plates and 7 woodcut illustrations in text (lacking 4 woodcut plates in work 5). Half vellum (ca. 1815). € 19 500

Collection of 19 works by Johann Rudolph Glauber (1604–1670), “the best practical chemist of his day” (DSB), including notable writings such as: *Pharmacopoea spagyrica*, *Furni novi philosophici*, *Prosperitatis Germaniae*, *Miraculum mundi* and *Operis mineralis*. Many are the first Latin editions, published more or less simultaneously with the first editions in the original German. In 1639 Glauber left his native Germany because of the disturbances of the Thirty Years’ War and moved to Amsterdam where he “outfitted what was surely the most impressive laboratory in Europe” (DSB). He is particularly interesting because he stands between the chemists who deliberately followed alchemy and those who took a modern scientific approach.

With the bookplates of Charles Finney Cox (1846–1912), anonymous bookplates dated 1857, bookplates with unidentified 19th-century coat of arms and library stamps “KB”. In his bibliography Bolton includes four volumes by Glauber with the title *Opera* (Amsterdam, 1650–1670), which includes the same treatises in the same order. As the present volumes were in the collection of Charles F. Cox around that the time of publication in 1892, and thus in the USA, it’s likely it’s the same set.

Lacking the 4 woodcut plates from *Furni novi philosophici*, some spots and browning throughout, a few dampstains in the upper margin and the title-page of the *Prosperitatis Germaniae pars prima* included twice (both detached and loosely inserted). The sides of the binding are a bit rubbed, the spines slightly soiled, and 1 cord in volume 3 has broken at the front hinge. Still a good set.

Bolton, Select bibl. of chemistry, p. 483 (this set?); Ferguson, Bib. Chem. I, pp. 323–330; for the author: DSB V, pp. 419–423.



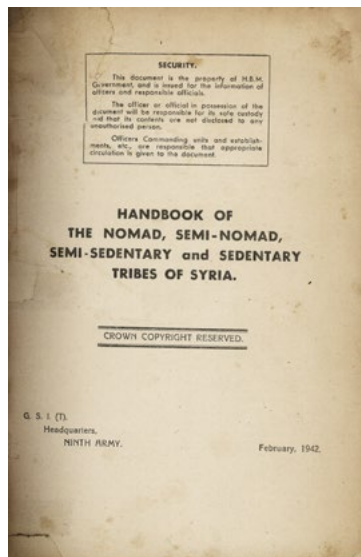
*“This document is the property of H.B.M. Government,
and is issued for the information of officers
and responsible officials”*

305. [GLUBB, John Bagot]. Handbook of the Nomad, Semi-Nomad, Semi-Sedentary and Sedentary Tribes of Syria.

G.S.I. (T). Headquarters, Ninth army, February 1942. 8°. With large folding map and two folding tables. Bound in modern navy cloth, lacking original wrappers and four preliminary blank leaves but retaining errata slip. € 4500

Very rare. COPAC lists three holdings in the UK, at SOAS, the British Museum and Oxford. OCLC adds five holdings, at the American University in Beirut, Princeton, Duke University, Monash University and Keio University.

Interior very browned throughout, some marginal chipping to final pages and with a typescript insert (updating the information therein). One of the folding tables is split along the fold. 1947 Aleppo ownership and later inscription on flyleaf.



Diseases and deformities in Egypt and Palestine, with 27 plates

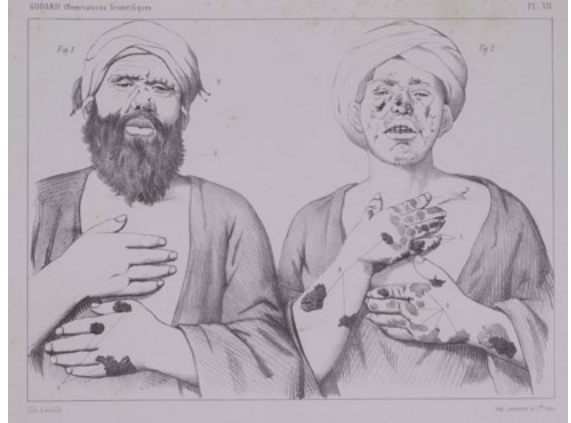
306. GODARD, Ernest. Égypte et Palestine observations médicales et scientifiques.

Paris, Victor Masson et fils (back of half-title: printed by Simon Raçon et Comp.), 1867. 2 volumes: 8° (text) and 4° (plates). With an engraved author's portrait by Jean Charles Le Vasseur and 27 numbered lithographed plates, each preceded by a leaf with a short letterpress caption. Later black half goatskin, with the original boards (text) and the plates loosely inserted in original publisher's portfolio, printed boards, rebacked with black cloth. € 4750

First and only edition of a curious collection of medical and anthropological observations, posthumously published from the notes of the French physician and anthropologist Ernest Godard (1826–1862), made during his (fatal) journey through Egypt and Palestine (1861–1862), where he was sent on a scientific mission by Alexandre Colonna-Walewski. Godard specialised in human genitalia as can be seen on the first 6 plates, depicting the remains of a eunuch's genitals (plate I–III), the effects of elephantiasis on male genitals (IV–V) and a comparison between healthy genitals and those with fistula and cysts. Other plates reflect his other interest: teratology, the scientific study of congenital abnormalities and abnormal formations. Besides diseases and deformities, the text also focuses on more curious topics such as harems. The work opens with a preface by Charles Robin followed by a short biography of Godard.

Foxing throughout the text volume; the plates with some spots and minor dampstain at the foot and the boards somewhat soiled, otherwise in good condition.

Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 1698bis*; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 264; for Godard: Hirsch II, pp. 583–584.



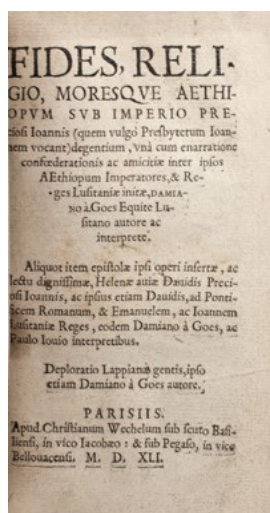
Early work on Ethiopia, with uncensored native sources

307. GOES, Damião de. Fides, religio, Moresque Aethiopum sub imperio Preciosi Joannis ...

Paris, Chrestien Wechel, 1541. With Wechel's woodcut Pegasus device and 3 lines of woodcut text in Ethiopic.

With: (2) **NONNIUS, Ludovicus.** Hispania sive populorum, urbium, insularum, ac fluminum in ea accuratior descriptio.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1607. With Verdussen's woodcut device. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. 17th-century vellum. € 12 500



Ad 1: second edition of Goes's early and very popular work on Ethiopia, including his translation of the exposition on the principles, practices and rituals of the Ethiopian Christians by the Ethiopian emissary Zagazabo, who was sent to Portugal in 1527 to win recognition for the Ethiopian church as a member of the Western Christian community, and an exchange of letters between Manuel, Dawit, João and the Pope concerning the Ethiopians, previously published by Paolo Giovio. As an introduction, Goes added his own history of Portugal's relations with Ethiopia and the search for Prestor John. Although the great Portuguese humanist Damião de Goes (1502–1574) never visited Ethiopia himself, the present work is important because of its uncensored native sources. It contained so many references to rituals and practices considered shocking that it was banned, causing Goes to be dismissed from the Portuguese court. It also includes a reference to Columbus and his voyages.

Ad 2: First and only edition of a description of Spain by the Belgian physician Ludovicus Nonnius (1553–1645), well known to today's art world because he had his portrait painted by Peter Paul Rubens. It is an erudite work containing numerous references to authors from classical antiquity.

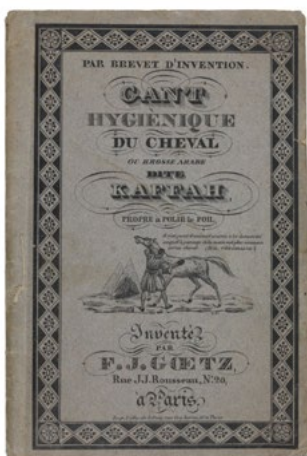
In Ad 2 the bifolium *5,6 is misbound in quire X and X2,5 in X3,4, but still complete. Some leaves slightly browned, two leaves with some thumbing and the head and foot of the title-page of ad 2 slightly damaged, otherwise in very good condition.

Ad 1: Adams G820; Lach II, book 2, p. 23; Sabin 17688; cf. Gay 2631; ad 2: Graesse IV, p. 685.

The original Middle Eastern horse grooming mitt – the only illustrated edition

308. GOETZ, F[rançois] J[oseph]. Par brevet d'invention. Gant hygiénique du cheval ou brosse arabe dite Kaffah propre à polir le poil.

Paris, (imprimerie de Sétier), lith. de G. Frey, [1829?]. 8°. With lithogr. title-page and 2 small illustrations on a lithogr. plate. Original grey lithogr. wrappers. € 2500



First illustrated edition, previously published twice in Paris in 1828 as “Brosse hygiénique du Cheval” (with different page counts and without a plate). The present edition could be traced exclusively at the Biblioteca dell’Accademia delle scienze, Turin; the copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France appears to be a variant preserving the original title. In 1830 Baumgärtner in Leipzig published a somewhat more widely received German translation: “Der königl. privilegirte Gesundheits-Handschuh für die Behandlung des Pferdes. Oder arabische Bürste, genannt Kaffah, die Haut des Pferdes zu glätten” (31 pp., without a plate). A review, published in Prague in 1834, describes the author’s patent: “This ‘Kaffah’ is a fabric of horsehair, in the shape of a long mitten into which the hand is stuck so as to groom, rub down, clean, and smoothen the horse without any danger of injury, so common in the use of a currycomb”. This grooming mitt – “qafaz” in Arabic – supposedly was in wide use in the Middle East and offered numerous advantages in the army and cavalry, being exceedingly economical.

Untrimmed; occasional insignificant waterstains to the wide margins, otherwise very clean. The plate shows the “kaffah” rolled out for use and folded for travel. Very rare.

Menessier de la Lance I, 560. ICCU TO0\1167471. Cf. Huth 113 (German edition only). OCLC 457984303.

Golius’s epoch-making Arabic dictionary

309. GOLIUS, Jacob. Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, contextum ex probatoribus orientis lexicographis. Accedit index Latinus copiosissimus, qui lexici Latino-Arabici vicem explere possit.

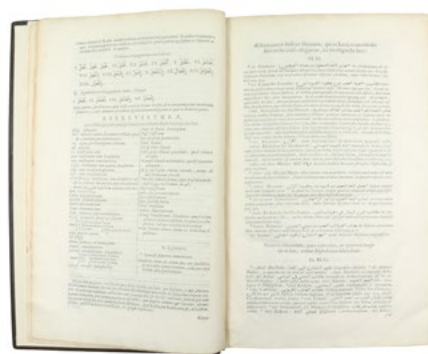
Leiden & Amsterdam, Bonaventura & Abraham Elzevier, also sold by Johannes van Ravesteyn [and others], 1653. 2°. With title-page printed in red and black, with Elzevier’s woodcut device. Later calf, with title-label to spine. € 5000

First edition of Golius’s 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 manner in which Golius arranged his dictionary, according to the Arabic root letter and the verbal and substantival forms with all their derivates, is still the fundamental criterion of Arabic dictionaries in European languages” (Vrolijk & Van Leeuwen).

Jacobus Golius (1596–1667), a pupil and friend of Erpenius, was one of the most important Arabists of his day. From 1625 to 1627 he served as chancellor of the Dutch consul in Aleppo. Afterwards he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leiden University. The Elzeviers acquired Erpenius’s printing materials after his premature death in 1624, including his famous Arabic types with it. Erpenius had had them cut in Leiden by Arent Corsz. Hogenacker and they set the style that remained the standard among Dutch, English and other Arabic scholars for many years.

De Nave, Philologia Arabica 91. Schnurrer 79. Smitskamp, PO 314. Vrolijk & Van Leeuwen, Arabic studies in the Netherlands, pp. 47f. Willems 723.



Printed and bound at the first Arabic printing office in Lebanon

311. [GOSPELS-ARABIC]. Kitab al-Injil al-sharif al-tahir wa-al-misbah al-munir alzahir muqassaman kanayisiyan madar al-sanah hasaba tartib al-Anba al-Qiddisiyin al-Sharqiyin [= Book of the liturgical Gospels].



Dayr al-Shuwayr (or Dhour el Choueir, in Lebanon), Dayr Mar Yuhanna [= Monastery of Saint John the Baptist], [1776]. 2° (31.5 × 22.5 cm). A Greek Melkite Evangeliary in Arabic, with each page in a border of thick-thin rules, pp. 245–300 printed in red and black, and a woodcut Madonna and child. The title-page has been sophisticated, probably in the 18th-century, and appears to be a badly inked proof that has been touched up in manuscript. Bound by the Dayr al-Shuwayr Monastery in contemporary gold- and blind-tooled reddish-brown goatskin morocco, each board with a gold centrepiece. € 8500

Very rare second Arabic edition (the first to be printed in Lebanon) of the four Gospels arranged for liturgical use in the Greek Melkite Church, to make readings for services according to the day of the year: a so-called Evangeliary or Evangelion. It was intended primarily for Arabic-speaking Christians in the Middle East, rather than for missionary work. The first Arabic edition was printed and published at Aleppo in 1706. Al-Shamas Abdallah Zakher (1684–1748), son of an Aleppo goldsmith, worked at the Aleppo printing office but had to flee in 1722 because of disputes that were to lead to the 1724 schism in the Melkite Church. Zakher established the printing office of the Melkite monastery of St. John the Baptist at Dayr al-Shuwayr in the Lebanese Kisrawan mountains, where he produced a psalter in 1734. He is said to have been skilled in jewelry-making and cutting in metal and wood, and to have cut the punches for the 1734 Arabic type. The printing office produced about 70 Arabic editions before it closed in 1899.

With marginal manuscript notes in Arabic script, the stamp of a Diyarbakir (in Anatolia, eastern Turkey) library in the margin of the last page. With the title-page sophisticated as noted, some mostly marginal water stains, an occasional small stain, a tiny and unobtrusive worm hole in the second half, but mostly in good condition and with large margins. The binding rubbed and slightly chipped, with the front hinge and fore-edge corners restored and the inside front hinge reinforced. Very rare early example of an Arabic liturgical work, printed and bound at the Monastery of St John the Baptist in Dayr al-Shuwayr, Lebanon.

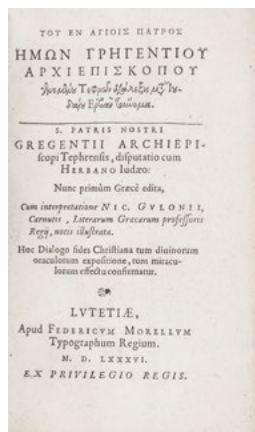
Darlow & Moule 1661; KVK & WorldCat (3 copies); Schmurrer 360; for Zakher: J.E. Kahale, Abdallah Zakher (2000); Hanebutt-Benz et al., Middle Eastern languages and the print revolution (2002), pp. 179–181.



Marking the brief golden age of Christianity in the Arabian peninsula

312. GREGENTIUS, Saint. [Title in Greek followed by:] Disputatio cum Herbaso Iudaeo: nunc primùm Graecè edita, cum interpretatione Nic. Gulonii, Carnutis, literarum Graecarum professoris regii, notis illustrata. Hoc dialogo sides Christiana tum divinorum oraculorum expositio, tum miraculorum effectu confirmatur.

Paris, Fédéric Morel, 1586. 8°. With text in Latin and Greek on facing pages. Contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 6500



First edition of the sole surviving work of Saint Gregentius, the 6th-century archbishop of Zaphar, in modern day Yemen. It records a dialogue held in Zaphar, between Gregentius and Rabbi Herban, the chief representative of the local Himyaritic Jews. During the debate Christ was said to have appeared, causing Jews in attendance to be struck blind. This miracle spurred mass conversions to Christianity and the afflicted individuals regained their sight upon baptism. Legend has it that the number of Jews converted and baptized in consequence was 5.5 million. This miracle marks the brief golden age of Christianity in the Arabian peninsula, only decades before Mohammed conquered the peninsula and effectively ended Christianity in the region.

The work is translated and edited by the French humanist scholar Nicolas Goulu (1530–1601).

Slightly browned throughout in the binding with some stains, otherwise still in very good condition.

Cioranesco 10933; Lowndes, British librarian 213; USTC 170848.

Poisonous animals and plants, their venoms and antidotes, with 52 woodcuts, printed by Plantin

313. GRÉVIN, Jacques. Deux livres des venins.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1568 (colophon: October 1567). With Plantin's woodcut device on the title-page and 52 woodcuts in the text, made for this edition by Jehan de Gourmont after drawings by Geoffroy Ballain, both in Paris.

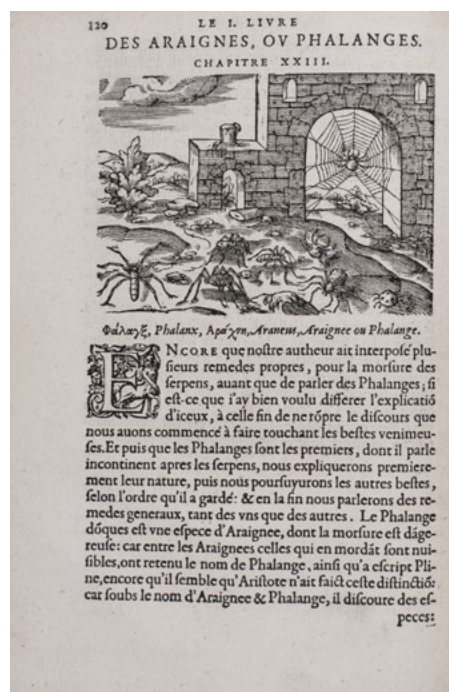
With: (2) **NICANDER of Colophon (translated by Jacques GRÉVIN).** Les oeuvres de Nicandre.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1567. With the same Plantin device. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. French calf (ca. 1780?), gold-tooled spine, gold fillets on the boards and board edges. € 7500

First edition (the only edition in the original French) of a detailed and well-illustrated account of poisonous animals and plants and their venoms, along with the treatments for their poisoning, whether from bites, stings, contact or ingestion, by the Paris playwright and physician Jacques Grévin (ca. 1538/39–1570). The excellent illustrations include snakes, lizards, toads, frogs, a salamander, scorpions, spiders, various insects, centipedes, a leech, skates and other sorts of fish, a rabid dog, a mongoose (for its role in killing snakes), a dragon[!], poisonous plants, including mushrooms, and even a shrew, though its bite is not poisonous. It gives the names of the animals and plants in Greek, Latin and French. It was clearly designed to be issued together with the work that follows: the first French edition (in Grévin's verse translation) of the two surviving works of the Greek poet and physician Nicander of Colophon (active ca. 135 BCE; frequent later dates appear to be errors): *Les theriaques* (*Theriaca*, on poisonous animals and their bites and stings) and *Les Contrepoisons* (*Alexipharmaca*, on antidotes and treatments for wounds or illnesses caused by animal, vegetable and mineral poisons). Grévin made his translation from the 1549 Latin translation by the Paris physician Jean de Gorris, and he adds a 10-page verse dedication to De Gorris and shorter verses at the end of each of the two Nicander works. The book ends with a brief life of Nicander and an addendum list. Plantin's book production is excellent as usual.

With two faded early owners' inscriptions on the title-page, only partly legible. With the title-page slightly browned, faint water stains at the foot of many leaves and some small worn holes in the fore-edge margin of the last few leaves and the foot of the gutter margin near the end of ad 1, but otherwise in very good condition. The front hinge is cracked, with a small chip at the head of the backstrip, but the binding is otherwise good and the tooling on the spine well preserved.

Durling 2173 (incompl.); De Nave et al., Geneeskunde in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden LXXII; Nissen, ZBI 1712; Norman Lib. 943 (incompl.); Thorndike V, pp. 477–479; USTC 27813 & 94721; Voet, Plantin Press 1266 & 1730; Wellcome I, 2934.



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

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

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



First and only German edition of Griffith's account of his journey (leaving England in 1785) from Smyrna (Izmir) through the Dardanelles to Constantinople (Istanbul) and back by ship, then from Smyrna overland through Turkey and (after crossing the corner of the Mediterranean) from Antioch via Aleppo and by caravan across the desert in what is now Syria and Iraq to Basra. On his return trip by ship he visited Muscat, which he also describes. At Muscat he saw beautiful Indian girls performing a nautch dance, which initially disgusted him, though

he notes that more intimate acquaintance with the music and dance turned him into a nautch admirer. The three maps show a detail of the Dardanelles, Asia minor, and the regions between the Mediterranean and the Gulf.

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

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

Oriental pharmacology

315. GRIMM, Hermann Niclas. *Compendium medico-chymicum, seu accurata medendi methodus, quae excellentissimis medicamentis, tam Europae, quam Indiae Orientali proficuis, repleta, ratiores observationes, & curiosam optimorum medicamentorum, in libelli hujus formulis contentorum, praeparationem exhibet.* Augsburg, Gottlieb Göbel, 1684. 8°. With engraved frontispiece, placed after the preface. Contemporary vellum. € 12 500

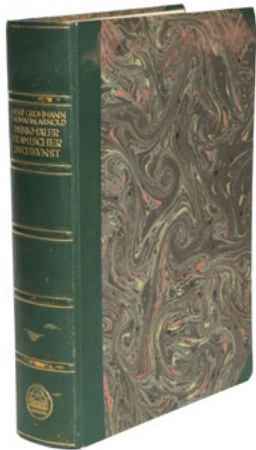
Enlarged second edition of a physician's compendium by the Swedish traveller, naturalist and physician Herman Niklas Grimm (1641–1711). A “comprehensive work dealing with the medicinal plants of the Dutch East Indies, their pharmaceutical preparation for various afflictions, with the recipes extensively described” (Hagelin). The work also includes a *Pharmacopeia Indica*, “it must be one of the earliest pharmacopoeias introducing colonial drugs to the European continent” (Hagelin).

One leaf in preface damaged, affecting part of the text, and some minor foxing. Binding slightly rubbed: a good copy.

Hagelin, p. 152; Krivatsy 5005; cf. Ferguson I, 347.



Islamic book art



316. GROHMANN, Adolf / ARNOLD, Thomas W. *Denkmäler islamischer Buchkunst.*

Leipzig, H. Schmidt & C. Günther / Pantheon, (1929). 2° (240:320 mm). With numerous printed and photographic illustrations in the text. Contemporary green marbled half leather with giltstamped title to spine. Upper edge gilt. € 1500

First edition; unnumbered copy. Meticulously produced standard work on Islamic book art, of which 375 numbered copies were issued. Part one by Adolf Grohmann, based on the famous collection of Archduke Rainer (today in the Austrian National Library), covers the early Islamic period from the seventh to the twelfth century. Part two by Thomas W. Arnold covers the 13th to the 18th century, arranged by regions.

Occasional slight brownstaining and foxing to lower edge; spine insignificantly scuffed. Altogether a fine copy. The English edition, published simultaneously with the German, sold for £2,600 at Sotheby's (Oct 14, 1999, lot 53; Burrell copy).

OCLC 13055751.

The complete run of the journal, entirely devoted to Islamic Art

317. GROTHE, Hugo (ed.). *Orientalisches Archiv. Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Kunst, Kulturgeschichte und Völkerkunde der Länder des Ostens.*

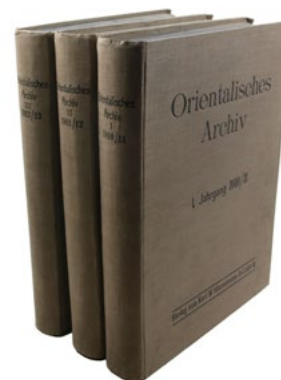
Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1910–1913. 2°. 3 vols. With 110 plates and 700 illustrations in the text. Original cloth. € 1800

Very finely preserved, complete set of this rare journal with all three volumes (1910/11, 1911/12, 1912/13), containing several important articles on Islamic art.

From the collection of the Vienna historian and archivist Carl Ausserer (1883–1950) with his stamp and autograph acquisition note: “Traded with Hiersemann for Boué, Turkey III/1922”. Ausserer was made custodian of the Vienna Map Collection in 1921, later he became the collection’s director; in 1946 he was made head of the Archive of Finances. The principal occupation of the passionate hunter and mountaineer Ausserer was the editing of mediaeval sources, especially in the fields of genealogy, local history, and turkology (cf. OeBL I, 38).

Attractive, complete copy with interesting provenance.

OCLC 183321652.

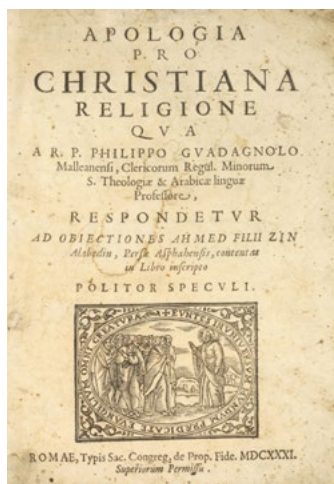


With Arabic quotations from the Qur'an

318. GUADAGNOLI, Filippo. Apologia pro christiana religione [...] respondetur ad obiectiones Ahmed Filii Zin Alabedin, Persae Asphahensis, contentas in libro inscripto Politior Speculi.

Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1631. 4°. Contemporary vellum with handwritten spine title.

€ 3500



First edition of this important polemical work by Guadagnoli (1596–1656), the first Italian to teach Arabic and Syriac at La Sapienza and one of the correctors for the enormous Arabic Bible which the Propaganda Fide press began work on in 1632. The present piece of theological disputation was “launched against the Safavid scholar Ahmad b. Zayn al-'Abidin. This fascinating dispute was provoked in the first instance by the anti-Muslim tract penned by the Navarrese Jesuit Jerónimo Javier [...] That work found its way to Safavid Persia, where Ahmad b. Zayn al-'Abidin wrote a polemic response that refuted Christianity; he sent it to Rome in hopes that his arguments would convince the Pope. Scholars in Rome, among them Guadagnoli, studied the Safavid text and prepared their own refutation of it, which was published in the Roman presses of the Congregation [...] The work enjoyed wide circulation and reached the Muslim East; we know that it was wielded as a tool of religious propaganda at the court of the Great Mughal, and that years later, in the eighteenth century, an occasional Christian missionary would study it as a valuable resource for religious disputation with Muslims [...] The ‘Apologia’ contains, for example, quotations from the Qur’an that are written in Arabic and always accompanied by Guadagnoli’s own Latin translation [...] The 1631 [first] edition is intensely anti-Islamic and full of ad hominem attacks on the Prophet, while curiously the 1637 version shows an evolution toward a somewhat greater respect for the religion” (García/Rodríguez).

Binding a little loosened. Lightly brownstained throughout, title-page somewhat more strongly. Lacks the lower margin of a2; repairs to the inner and outer margins of A3 (insignificant loss to text).

M. García-Arenal and F. Rodríguez Mediano, *The Orient in Spain* [Leiden: Brill, 2013], p. 302f.

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

319. GUADAGNOLI, Filippo. Breves Arabicae linguae institutiones.

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

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



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

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

Seminal work on the architecture of Constantinople

321. GURLITT, Cornelius. Die Baukunst Konstantinopels.

Berlin, [Wasmuth], 1912. 2 vols. Elephant2°. 224 text illustrations (some in colour), 204 plates, showing photographs, measured drawings, ground plans, etc. Loose as issued in original board portfolio. € 15 000

First editon; rare. An important survey of the architecture of Constantinople, concentrating mainly on religious buildings. The extensive scope covers the major mosques of the Ottomans, as well as Topkapi Palace, the Hagia Sophia, Hagios Theodoros and the Byzantine land walls. The plates depict interior and exterior views, architectural details, street scenes, plans, and elevations. A panoramic and comprehensive overview of many centuries of architectural evolution in Istanbul. Very scare, and virtually impossible to obtain: the last copy at Sotheby's sold for £13,150 in 2002. The only other copy available in the trade has library stamps on every plate.

Some plates evenly browned (as usual); a few plates a bit frayed. Spines repaired with tape.

Atabey 545. The Ottoman World II, Cat. Sotheby's, 28 May 2002, lot 537. Not in Blackmer.



Translated from an unknown Arabic source

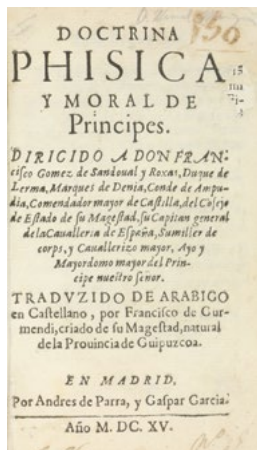
322. GURMENDI, Francisco de (transl.). Doctrina phisica y moral de principes. [...] Traduzido de Arabico en Castellano.

Madrid, Andres de Parra & Gaspar Garcia, 1615. 8°. Early 20th century half vellum with giltstamped red spine label and marbled blue boards. Edges sprinkled in red. € 3500

First and only edition (not reprinted until 2004) of this rare and little-received example of the “education of princes” genre, translated into Spanish from an unknown Arabic source. “Francisco de Gurmendi learned Arabic in Madrid at the school of Marcos Dobelo, a Syrian who worked for a time as a translator of the ‘plomos’. Gurmendi eventually achieved enough facility with the language to publish ‘Doctrina phisica y moral de principes’ (Madrid, 1615), a translation of an Arabic text” (A. K. Harris, From Muslim to Christian Granada [Baltimore 2007], p. 170). Recently, the work was the subject of a 2016 doctoral thesis at the University of Alicante: M. I. Llopis Mena, “Teoría política árabe y persa en la corte de Felipe III: la Doctrina Física y Moral de Príncipes de Francisco de Gurmendi”.

Slight browning; paper flaws to title-page (no loss to text). Exceedingly rare; not a single copy in auction records.

Palau III, 433. OCLC 804490168.



Famous translation

323. HAFIZ / ROSENZWEIG-SCHWANNANAU, Vincenz. Der Diwan des grossen lyrischen Dichters Hafis im persischen Original herausgegeben, ins Deutsche metrisch übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen [...].

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1858–1863. Large 8°. 2 vols. (lacking the 3rd and final volume). With 2 gilt lithographic plates. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. € 650



First edition of this much sought-after translation: a bilingual (Persian and German) edition of Hafiz's famous poems, and the principal work of the oriental scholar Rosenzweig. "A true model and masterpiece of philological knowledge and precise translation. The crowning achievement of Rosenzweig's literary career" (Wurzbach). Vincenz Rosenzweig (1791–1865, ennobled in 1854 as "Ritter zu Schwannau") served as professor at Vienna's famous Oriental Academy from 1817 to 1847.

Wants the third and final volume, published in 1864. Bindings insignificantly rubbed at extremities; very light occasional browning, but a fine copy.

Grisebach 122. Wurzbach XXVII, 35f. Durstmüller II, 189. ÖBL IX, 255f.

The Arabian Coast described by the man who captured Aden

324. HAINES, Stafford Bettesworth. A description of the Arabian Coast, commencing from the entrance of the Red Sea, and continuing as far as Messenaat [...], with some observations relative to its population, government, commerce, &c. (In:) Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. From July 1852 to December 1853. Volume XI.

Bombay, printed at the "Times" Press by T. W. Wray, 1854. 8°. With 1 folding chart and 1 folding hand-coloured map; several illustrations within text. Recent half calf over marbled boards with gilt decoration and lettering-piece to spine.

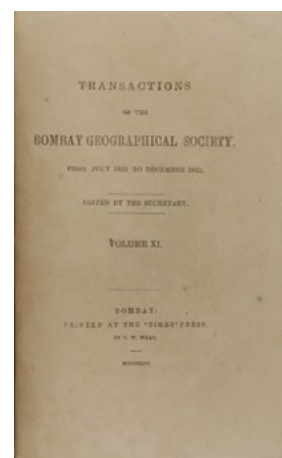
€ 3500

First printing of this important document of the physical and human geography which the author encountered between Bab el-Mandeb – the strait connecting the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden – and Ras al-Hadd in Oman. The second part had been previously released in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1839–45.

Captain S. B. Haines (1805–60) led a party aboard the "Palinurus" in the 1830s to survey the almost unknown southeast coast of Arabia; he seized Aden in 1839 on behalf of the East India Company, for use as a coaling station for ships steaming to and from India. Appointed Political Agent by the Bombay Presidency of the EIC, Haines served in this capacity (without a single day's leave) for the next fifteen years, presiding over Aden's rapid expansion as a fortress and as a port which by the early 1850s boasted a population of some 20,000. Haines's deep personal commitment to the revival of Aden's prosperity ultimately led to his tragic imprisonment in Bombay for debt and to his death (aged only 58) in 1860. But in South West Arabia his name lived on and for decades local tribesmen referred to the inhabitants of Aden as "Awlad Haines" ("Haines's children").

Bound out of sequence to begin with Haines's article. Tears to folding chart with small areas of loss. In all a good copy, untrimmed and largely uncut.

Macro 1100–1101.



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration

325. [HAKLUYT SOCIETY]. The complete series of the first 200 works issued by the Hakluyt Society.

London, for the Hakluyt Society, 1847–1958. 8° (220 × 150 mm). 210 volumes in 212, comprising a complete run of the first series (vols. 1–100) and second series, part 1 (vols. 1–110). Illustrated. Original green and blue cloth, spines gilt. € 85 000



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration, including the principal accounts of the great voyages to the Middle East. This is a complete run of the first series and a large part of the second series (with its first part complete), dating from 1847 to 1956, of the publications of the Hakluyt Society. Early volumes of interest to the student of the exploration of the Muslim world, but also of the world's exploration by Muslims, include the travels of Abd-er-Razzak, the travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix, and the History of the Imâms and Seyyids of 'Omân by Salîl-ibn-Razîk (providing the first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English), as well

as the travels to Tana and Persia, by Josafa Barbaro and Ambrogio Contarini. The “Commentarios” of Afonso de Albuquerque, the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, are present in a careful edition from 1875ff.

Founded in London in 1846, the aim of the still-thriving Hakluyt Society is to “advance knowledge and education by the publication of scholarly editions of primary records of voyages, travels and other geographical material”. For 170 years the society has published an annual or bi-annual volume of original accounts of such voyages. Their historically significant texts and translations, often appearing in print for the first time, are fully annotated, well illustrated with maps and plates, and conform to the highest standards of scholarship. As such they often represent the last word on the material they embrace, and are widely valued by historians and geographers throughout the world. Full complete sets of the publication are only held in institutional libraries, and this is the largest run to have appeared in the trade in over 40 years.

Some spines and covers chipped or repaired; library marks on spine. Provenance: The Western Reserve Historical Society Library (bookplates).

36 drawings of famous English thoroughbred race horses, mostly ca. 1850

326. HALL, Harry (by and/or after), and others. Segrare i Derby & Oaks [Winners at the Derby & Oaks].

[England and/or Sweden], ca. 1835?-ca. 1855. 4° (24.5 × 18 cm). 36 pencil drawings of English thoroughbred race horses (7.5 × 11.5 to 11 × 16 cm), 1 finished in ink washes and a few touched up with white or light brown. Each drawing mounted on (or occasionally drawn on) a card, loose in a Swedish blind-blocked, textured red cloth portfolio (ca. 1860?). € 7500



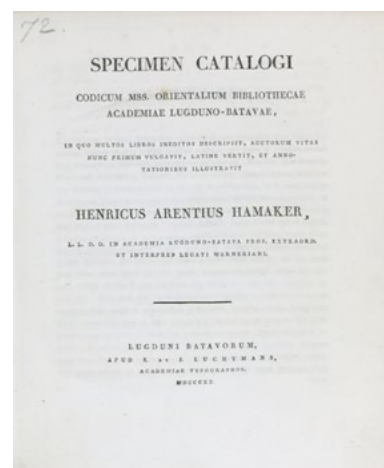
A collection of 36 pencil drawings of famous English thoroughbred race horses by at least three artists, including one signed “Harry Hall” and several others clearly based directly or indirectly on his paintings. Some horses appear in their stables or grounds, sometimes with a stable boy, groom or owner, others are shown carrying a jockey during a race at a track. The earliest horses shown include a beautiful pencil and ink-wash drawing of Camel (1822–1844), who raced from 1825 to 1827 and won the 1826 Port Stakes at Newmarket. He is better known as the sire of Touchstone (1831–1861), also shown, one of the most famous thoroughbreds of all time, who raced from 1833 to 1837. In very good condition, with only some minor wrinkles in one drawing and faint stains in another. Portfolio good. A charming collection of horse drawings, mostly from the early 1850s.

Sumptuously annotated catalogue of oriental manuscripts

327. HAMAKER, Hendrik Arent. Specimen catalogi codicum mss. orientalium bibliothecae academiae Lugduno-Batavae [...].

Leiden, S. & J. Luchtmans, 1820. Large 4° (220 × 261 mm). Contemporary half calf with giltstamped red spine label and sparsely gilt spine. Edges lightly sprinkled in red. € 4500

Only edition. – Pioneering specimen of a catalogue of oriental manuscripts in the Leiden library, with extensive extracts in Arabic, produced by H. A. Hamaker (1789–1835). “The descriptions of a mere twelve items on 238 pages illustrate the diligence with which the author attends to each and every title. Indeed, the final ms, the Qamus al-Muhit of Firuzabadi, is discussed on no fewer than 60 pages. Each author is provided with extensive biographical excerpts with Latin translations, to which are added extremely detailed discussions of scholarly literature. Had Hamaker kept up this method for all the oriental mss in Leiden, estimated at a number of some ten thousand, he should have wanted about 25,000 pages, not to mention hundreds of pages of indices. It is thus questionable whether Hamaker intended more with his ‘Specimen’ than to provide an example of an ideality which was to promote his planned catalogue [...]. And yet, had he been able to realize this ideal with the help of other scholars, this would have given to the world a source-based work of reference which would have preserved its value to this day, not superseded either by Brockelmann’s ‘Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur’ nor by Sezgin’s ‘Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums’” (cf. B. Liebrecht, Arabische, persische und türkische Handschriften in Leipzig [Leipzig 2008], p. 73).



Some creases to paper; binding rubbed and chafed in places. A good copy from the library of the Dutch theologian Christiaan Jacobus van der Vlis (1813–42) with his handwritten ownership on the front pastedown.

Besterman 4352. Brunet III, 26f. ♂ VI, 31385. Cf. Fück 181 (for Hamaker).

After photographs by Pascal Sébah



328. HAMDI BEY, Osman / LAUNAY, [Victor] Marie de. *Les costumes populaires de la Turquie en 1873.*

Constantinople, imprimerie du “Levant Times & Shipping Gazette”, 1873. 2° (280 × 355 mm). 3 consecutively paginated parts in one vol. With 74 plates after photographs by Sébah. Early 20th century half morocco with giltstamped spine title. € 25 000

First edition. – The three sections are devoted to “Turquie d’Europe” (including Greece), “Iles ottomanes” (including Cyprus), and “Turquie d’Asie” (including Mecca and the Lebanon). The plates are based on studio portrait photographs by Pascal Sébah (1823–86), then at his peak. Sébah’s Istanbul studio catered to the western European interest in the exotic “orient” and the growing numbers of tourists visiting the Muslim world who wished to take home images of the cities, ancient ruins in the surrounding area, portraits, and local people in traditional costumes. “Sebah rose to prominence because of his well-organized compositions, careful lighting, effective posing, attractive models, great attention to detail, and for the excellent print quality” (Gary Saretzky). Occasional brownstaining, otherwise a good copy.

Atabey 551. Blackmer 957. Lipperheide Lb 65. Colas 1374. Hiler 411.

Khor Fakkan, where “there are pretty good refreshments to be had”

329. HAMILTON, Alexander. *A New Account of the East Indies.* Giving an exact and copious description of the situation, product, manufactures, laws, customs, religion, trade, etc. of all the countries and islands, which lie between the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Japon.

London, C. Hitch & A. Millar, 1744. 8°. 2 vols. With a total of 8 folding maps and 11 plates as called for. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped red labels to gilt spine. € 9500

Second London edition of this important work, “which remains to this day one of the most valuable first-hand histories of English merchant shipping in the Indian Ocean and East Indies” (Howgego). It covers “the whole of the Orient” (Hill) from Ethiopia to Japan and is very strong on India (some 20 chapters), but also includes an extensive section on the Arabian Peninsula: chapter IV “gives a little description of the coast of Arabia the Happy, from Mount Sinai to Mocha, with some observations on the religion, customs and laws”; chapter V “gives a description of the Immaum of Mocha’s country, particularly its situation, laws, customs and commerce”; chapter VI “contains a description of Aden [...], also an account of the sea-coast of Arabia petraea, as far as Muskat and Bassora”, chapter VII “treats of the kingdom and city of Muskat [...] and a little account of the sea-coast of Arabia deserta, as far as Bassora”, while chapter VIII “gives an account of Bassora City, and that part of Arabia deserta”. Includes a rough, but apparently original map of the Gulf, showing “Barreen Island”, “Cape Mussendon”, and little detail along the Peninsula’s northeastern coast in between save for a place labelled “Zoar”, clearly referencing the area of the present-day Emirate of Sharjah. The text mentions the region’s trade in horses and pearls, stating, “There are no towns of note between Muskat and Bassora, but Zoar, and but very few inconsiderable villages; but there are two or three pretty convenient harbours for shipping. The southernmost is about 6 leagues to the southward of Cape Mosenden, called Courfacaun. It is almost like Muskat Harbour, but somewhat bigger, and has excellent fresh water from deep wells, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place. The village contains about twenty little houses; yet there are pretty good refreshments to be had there [...]”.

In India, Gujarat and Bombay are covered particularly extensively, and the illustrations include not only a detailed coastline map of the subcontinent, but also several plates showing Ganessa, the elephant-headed god; a religious procession involving an elaborate wheeled scaffold from which men are hung; the temple of Jagannath; and the notorious “Juggernaut” car.



The Scottish captain Hamilton went to sea, in his own words “very young”, in 1688, and travelled as far as the Barbary coast before basing himself in Surat and trading and travelling all over the Indian Ocean. He made a reputation for himself as a foul-mouthed, resourceful and bold operator fending off Baluchi robbers, treacherous governors and Indian pirates.

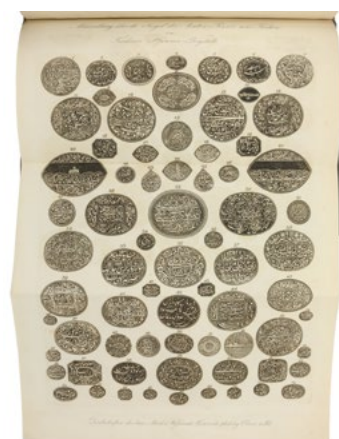
Bindings professionally repaired. Light browning and occasional waterstaining; a few pencil annotations. Provenance: from the collection of the American diplomat Alexander Weddell (1876–1948) and his wife Virginia Chase Steedman Weddell (1874–1948); deaccessioned from the Virginia House Museum, Richmond (handwritten ownership “A. & V. Weddell, 1924, Calcutta” to flyleaves; bookplate to pastedowns).

Alt-Japan 630. Howgego I, p. 477, H13. Cf. Macro 1115. Goldsmiths' 6522. Hanson 3724. Cordier, Indosinica 890. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages (2004) 765.

Study in Middle Eastern sigillography

330. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, [Joseph von]. Abhandlung über die Siegel der Araber, Perser und Türken.

[Vienna, Staatsdruckerei, 1850]. Large 4° (186 × 280 mm). With 1 folding engraved plate containing 72 illustrations. Later black half calf with the original printed upper wrapper bound within. € 950



First separate publication of this study of Middle Eastern sphragistics (sigillography), a treatise submitted before the Austrian Academy of Sciences in 1848. Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856), a leading Austrian orientalist with an extensive knowledge of languages, took up a diplomatic position at the Austrian embassy in Constantinople in 1799 and remained in Turkey and the Middle East until 1807. One of the most prominent orientalists of the early 19th century, he is considered the first man to have initiated a genuine study of the Ottoman world based on the principles of critical scholarship.

Occasional light browning or very faint foxing. Original wrapper cover browned, with pasted bookseller's label: “In Commission bei C. Gerold & Sohn in Wien”.

Wurzbach VII, 274, I B b 9. Cf. Goedeke VII, 768, 120.

13th-century treatise on falconry, in the original Turkish with a German translation with two other early falconry treatises

331. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Falknerklee, bestehend in drey ungedruckten Werken über die Falknerey. ...

Pest (now part of Budapest), Conrad Adolf Hartleben (verso of title-page: [Vienna], printed by the widow of Anton Strauß), 1840. 8°. With lithographed frontispiece, elaborately decorated Turkish title-page and opening page. Set in fraktur, Arabic and Greek types with incidental roman. With a modern index of ornithological, zoological and botanical names. Later 19th-century half tanned sheepskin, with the publisher's original tinted lithographed wrappers bound in; the modern index is separately bound in modern goatskin, designed to match the main volume. € 8500



First printing in any language of three important manuscripts on falcons and falconry: a 12th-century Turkish treatise on falconry by Mahmud Ibn Mehmed al-Bargini, “Baz nama” [= Falcon book] (in the original Turkish and in German translation); the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I's ca. 1515(?) “Über die Falknerey” in the original German; and a shorter Greek treatise on hawking, “Hierakosophion” [= Hawking apprenticeship] in the original Greek and in German translation, a variant form of part of a 13th-century work by the Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII (1223–1282). Little is known about the author of the Turkish treatise, but he came from Anatolia on the southeastern coast of what is now Turkey, where he apparently worked in service of the Bey of Mentese. He cites another work from 597 AH (1200/01 CE). Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856), a leading Austrian orientalist with an extensive knowledge of languages, took up a diplomatic position at the Austrian embassy in Constantinople in 1799 and remained in Turkey and the Middle East until 1807. He found the Turkish manuscript on falconry at the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan in 1825 and the other two manuscripts at the Hofbibliothek in Vienna. He not only translated and edited the present texts but also contributed a 32-page introduction and a list of 63 works on the subject of falconry, from the 15th-century to his own day. The book, printed in only 300 copies, has been largely overlooked in the literature on ornithology and Islamica, but Schwerdt notes that it is “particularly important to lovers of falconry, its origin and history”. It also provides insights into the Turkish language and Islamic culture.

With some modern pencil notes on the flyleaf and in the margins. Somewhat foxed throughout, as usual, but otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed. The original publisher's illustrated wrappers, rarely preserved, show a few small chips, tears and scrapes but are still in good condition. The binding is chipped at the foot of the spine and slightly worn, but still generally good.

Harting 112; Schwerdt I, p. 228; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

Unsurpassed standard work

332. HAMMER[-PURGSTALL], Joseph von. Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches, grossentheils aus bisher unbenützten Handschriften und Archiven.

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

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

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

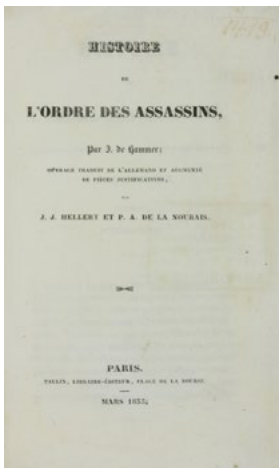
ADB X, 483. Brunet III, 32. Graesse III, 205. Goedeke VII, 765, 75. OCLC 6139878.



“the pernicious influence of secret societies under weak governments”

333. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Histoire de l'ordre des Assassins.

Paris, (Auffray for) Paulin, March 1833. 8°. Contemporary marbled half calf. Edges sprinkled blue. € 2500



First French edition of the first extensive history of the medieval Muslim sect of the Assassins, a radical group from whose name the English term for a political or religious killer is derived. A fanatical branch of the Ismaili Muslims who viewed themselves as martyrs, the Assassins specialised in political murder (usually carried out with a dagger), often conducted in broad daylight and in full view of the public, so as to instill terror in their foes. Contemporaries found it incomprehensible that they entirely accepted the fact of their own death as a consequence, as they made no attempt to escape and exposed themselves to the revenge of the victim's followers. Acting from a strong ideological conviction, the Assassins aimed to re-establish a theocracy, the basic Islamic order bequeathed by the Prophet, as they felt their contemporary world order to be usurped by tyrants. Most of their victims were Sunni Muslims, especially the Seljuk rulers of the 12th and 13 centuries.

For this history, which first appeared in German in 1818, Hammer draws from a wide variety of mainly oriental sources (Ibn Khaldun, Jihannuma, Abulfeda, Persian and Turkish chronicles, with a small number of western studies included), all of which he lists at the beginning, and ultimately compares the mediaeval sect to the modern fanatics of his own day, particularly the Jacobin party of the French Revolution. Among the goals which he wishes to have achieved with his book, he writes, is to have “given an account of the pernicious influence of secret societies under weak governments”.

Binding slightly rubbed; corners bumped. Removed from the Imperial Russian Military Academy with their bookplate to front pastedown.

Brunet III, 33. Graesse III, 205. Goedeke VII, 762, 47. Cf. Atabey 556; Blackmer 787 (1835 English edition only). Cf. Wurzbach VII, 274, I B 1 (German first edition). Not in Wilson.

Printed in imitation of an oriental manuscript

334. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, [Joseph von] (ed. and transl.). Mahmud Schebisteri's Rosenflor des Geheimnisses. Persisch und deutsch.

Pest & Leipzig, Hartleben, 1838. 4°. With 2 lithographic plates and 28 ff. of Arabic letterpress with lithographic borders, toned in seven different colours. Original wrappers stored within a splendid gilt morocco and marbled portfolio in the oriental style. € 3500

First edition. – Without any doubt Hammer's finest work in imitation of an oriental manuscript: the Persian text of the famous Sufi manual 'Golshan-e Râz' is printed in seven four-leaf quires of varying colours, each framed by a lithographed sequence of interlaced flowers and animals (pheasants, deer, antilopes, panthers, jackals). The German translation, the unsophisticated typography of which provides a striking contrast to the luxurious Persian text, is illustrated by two plates of topographical interest. The binding preserves the original blue paper wrappers with a large emblematic lithograph of a shell hidden among a bouquet of roses, drawn by Pauline von Koudelka-Schmerling.

Occasional light foxing in the German part as common, otherwise a perfect copy, uncut & untrimmed.

Goedeke VII, 767, 100. Geiger & Kuhn II, 301. KNLL XIV, 544. Rabenlechner I, 122. Krafft 1842, 66, CXCVI. Cf. Brunet III, 34 (ed. Wien, 1838). For Hammer-Purgstall cf. Fück 158ff.



Dewajani – Anahid – Sophia

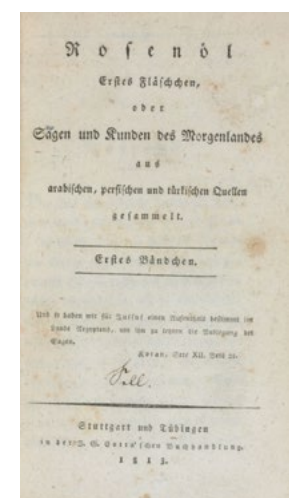
335. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Memnon's Dreiklang, nachgeklungen in Dewajani, einem indischen Schäferspiele; Anahid, einem persischen Singspiele; und Sophie, einem türkischen Lustspiele.

Vienna, Wallishausser, 1823. 8°. Contemporary calf with giltstamped cover borders, gilt spine, giltstamped red spine label; leading edges gilt; all edges gilt. € 2000

First edition. – Hammer's German translations of the Indian pastoral play "Dewajani", the Persian musical play "Anahid", and the Turkish comedy "Sophia".

From the library of the Swedish diplomat Ulf Torsten Undén (1877–1962) with his ownership "U. T. Undén" signed twice to endpapers.

Goedeke VII, 764, 64. Wurzbach VII, 276, 43. WG² 29. OCLC 19226414.



A perfect copy

336. [HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von]. Rosenöl. Erstes (-Zweytes) Fläschchen, oder Sagen und Kunden des Morgenlandes aus arabischen, persischen und türkischen Quellen gesammelt.

Stuttgart & Tübingen, J. G. Cotta, 1813. 8°. Modern gilt calf, bound to style, with gilt spine label. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 1500

First edition of this early, anonymously edited and translated collection of oriental tales. A fine, nearly spotless copy.

Provenance: sold by Graupe (Berlin, 1926) in his sale of the "Orient-Bibliothek Hermann Frankl, Wien" (catalogue 63) as no. 1034 (in contemporary boards; since rebound in beautiful full calf with gilt cover rules, preserving Frankl's bookplate).

Goedeke VII, 760, 32. FRA 70 (1940), p. 572 ("1814").

Arabic, Persian and Turkish texts on Russia

337. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Sur les origines Russes. Extraits de manuscrits orientaux adressés à Mgr. le Comte N. de Romanzoff, chancelier de l'Empire de Russie, dans une suite de lettres depuis l'an 1816 jusqu'à l'an 1825.

St. Petersburg, Imprimerie de l'Académie impériale des Sciences, 1827. 4°. With engraved title-page with coat-of-arms (dated 1825) and passages in Arabic type. Contemporary green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 3500

Second edition of a collection of Arabic, Persian and Turkish texts mentioning Russia and/or its inhabitants, compiled by the prominent Austrian orientalist Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856). The texts, transcribed from oriental manuscripts and here translated into French, derive from various sources: Al-Idrisi, Al-Mutanabbi, Abu'l-Fida, Ibn Khaldun, Haji Khalifa and others, as well as the Quran.

Von Hammer-Purgstall was one the most prominent orientalists of the early 19th-century. In 1799 he was offered a position at the Austrian Embassy in Istanbul, staying there till 1807. His best known work is his *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches* (1827–1835), which is considered the first genuine study of the Ottoman Empire based on the principles of critical scholarship.

With a few minor spots and some marginal water stains. Binding only slightly rubbed along the extremities. Overall a very good copy, with wide margins.

Brunet III, p. 33.



Persian verse epic

338. HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von. Wamik und Asra, das ist der Glühende und die Blühende. Das älteste persische romantische Gedicht, im Fünftelsaft abgezogen.

Vienna, J. B. Wallishausser, 1833. 8°. With woodcut vignette at the end. Boards. € 850

First edition of Hammer's German translation of this Persian verse epic. A good copy showing very little browning.

Graesse III, 206. Goedeke VII, 766, 84. OCLC 29890924.

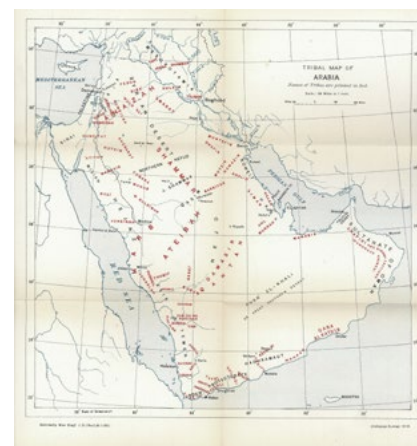
Secret Naval Intelligence Handbook, compiled by a friend of T. E. Lawrence

339. A HANDBOOK OF ARABIA. Volume I: General. Volume II: Routes.

London, H. M. Stationery Office (Frederick Hall, Oxford) and (vol. 2) Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, [1916]-May 1917. 8°. 15 (vol. 1) and 9 pp. (vol. 2) of plates. With four folding maps within pouch inside lower cover of vol. 1. Vol. 2 lacks the map, but with a different, supernumerary map within pouch inside lower cover. Modern (vol. 1) and original (vol. 2) blue cloth with giltstamped cover and spine titles (vol. 2 with closing fore-edge flap). € 9500

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

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



which are characteristic of Arabia”.

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

OCLC 29922535, 775016994. Not in Macro.

One of the first French, Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Turkish dictionaries published in Europe



340. HANDJÉRI, Alexandre. Dictionnaire français-arabe-persan et turc.

Moscow, l'imprimerie de l'université impériale, 1840–1841. 4°. 3 vols. Contemporary full sheepskin. € 8500

First edition of this dictionary, one of the first of its kind published in Europe, and a standard work of reference in the 19th century. Prince Alexandre Handjéri (1759–1854) belonged to one of the principal Greek families resident in Istanbul. He was fluent not only in the European tongues, but also knew Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Handjéri ruled the Principalities of Moldavia and Valachia for the Ottomans. In 1821, with the beginning of the Greek Revolution, the phanariotes felt threatened; following the advice of the Russian ambassador, he went into exile in Russia. To meet the needs of those concerned with commerce and diplomacy in the Middle East, Handjéri began work on his dictionary in 1806. He dedicated the book to Nicolas I, who had it published at the Imperial press. 200 copies were ordered by the Sublime Porte.

A fine copy.

Arabic poetry

341. HARIRI, al-Qasim Ibn 'Ali al- / PEIPER, Carl Rudolf Samuel. [Kitab al-maqamat al-Hariri, latine]. Harius latinus, sive Abu Mohammedis Alcasemi [...] narrationes consessuum nomine celebratae, omnes et integrae [...].

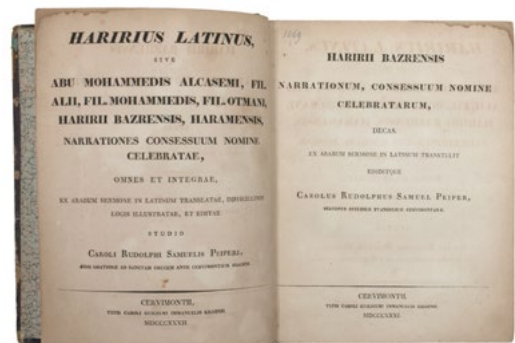
Hirschberg, C. W. I. Krahn, 1832. Large 4°. Contemporary half calf, spine rebacked with giltstamped red morocco label. Marbled endpapers. € 2500

First complete Latin translation (by the Silesian classicist and oriental scholar C. R. S. Peiper, 1798-1879) of the famous “Maqamat” (“Assemblies” or “Sessions”) of al-Hariri of Basra (1054–1122): a virtuoso display of Arabic poetry, consisting of fifty anecdotes written in stylized prose which used to be memorized by scholars.

“Al-Hariri’s Maqamat tie in with the tradition of al-Hamadani. Like he, al-Hariri tells us of the experiences of an educated vagrant, Abu Zaid from Sarug. But his aim is not so much to render vividly this creature of his imagination or even his environment, but rather to invest his accounts with every syntactical and lexical finesse imaginable, and it is these, rather than the content of the narrative, that are to captivate and preoccupy the reader. This is the final flaring of the national Arab spirit: dazzling and, for the moment, pretty as fireworks, but similarly barren, ultimately fizzling out without effect” (GAL I, 276).

Slight browning throughout; pages and Assemblies numbered in pencil by a later owner. Rare.

Brunet III, 45. Graesse III, 211. OCLC 602600128



Dedicated to Abdul Aziz bin Saud

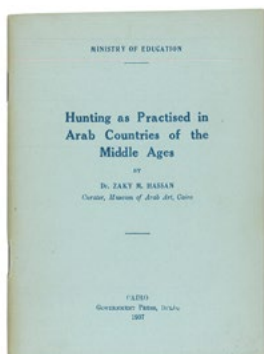
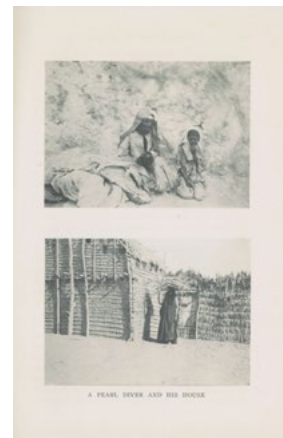
342. HARRISON, Paul W. The Arab at Home.

New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1924. 8°. With frontispiece, folding map and 37 plates. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 500

First edition, first printing. This work, dedicated to Abdul Aziz bin Saud, one of the author's "best friends", catered to a Western public eager to learn about the Arab people and about Ibn Saud, whose military success against the Al-Rashidi and consolidation of control over the Nejd had brought him to international awareness. The following year, he would conquer the Hejaz.

Ex-library copy, rubbed and bumped, with edge defects to several plates and some damage to back cover; some brownstaining; lending card tucked into envelope on back pastedown. Handwritten church library ownership to half-title.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1134 (cites a 1923 London edition in error).



Mediaeval Arabic hunting methods

343. HASSAN, Zaky A. Hunting as Practised in Arab Countries of the Middle Ages.

Bulaq, Government Press, 1937. 8°. With 12 plates. Original printed wrappers. € 850

Study of Mediaeval Arabic hunting methods, by the curator of the Museum of Arab art, Cairo, and published by the Egyptian Ministry of Education. Well-preserved copy.

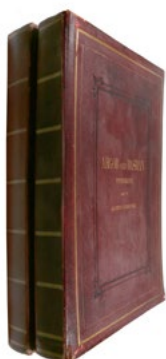
OCLC 67900862.

Boundary issues, inscribed by the author

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

London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1954. 8°. With a map. Original printed wrappers. Includes an autograph letter signed by the author (Weymouth, 20 Feb. 1955, 2 pp. 8°). € 1500

Geographical description of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the seven Trucial Sheikdoms which today form the United Arab Emirates, and their boundary issues in the early 1950s. Signed and inscribed by the author: "To Edward + Irene Skinner with compliments" (20 Feb. 1955). Includes an autograph letter signed by Sir Rupert to "Dear Edward" accompanying the presentation offprint: "I enclose a copy of a recent paper of mine which you may be interested to see. I have finished the first draft of my book on the Persian Gulf but still have a good deal of revising to do [...]."



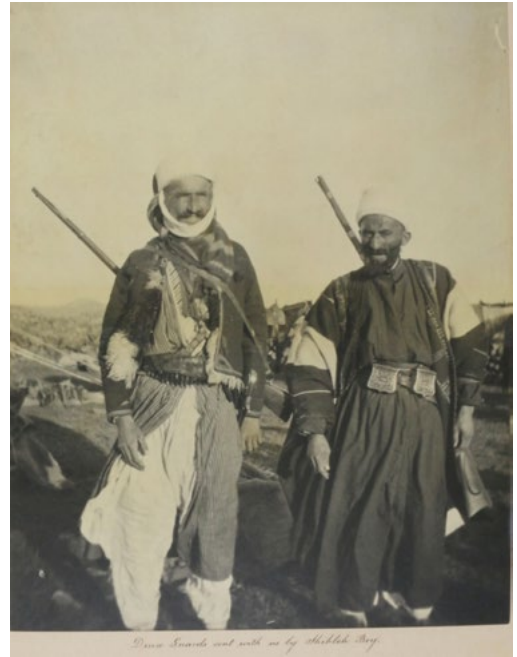
The Levantine Expedition of Algernon Heber-Percy in Vintage Photographs

345. HEBER-PERCY, Algernon. Argob and Bashan. Moab and Gilead. Photographs from Syria and Jordan.

Syria & Jordan, 1894–1895. 2° (ca. 490 × 610 mm). 174 large black-and-white photographs (14 ca. 95 × 120 mm, the rest ca. 250 × 300 mm). Mounted on cardboard leaves on cloth tabs. Handwritten English captions throughout. Bound for the photographer in two monumental full red morocco albums with giltstamped titles to upper covers. All edges gilt. € 95 000

Two monumental albums with photographs from travels undertaken to Bashan, Argob, Moab and Gilead, now Jordanian and Syrian territories, in the years 1894–95. Mounted on the album leaves are 174 photographs taken by the British officer Algernon Heber-Percy (1845–1911), recording two of his expeditions to the Levant. Most of the photographs show archeological sites, ruins, structures, Druze and Bedouin villages that Heber-Percy visited in the course of his travels. The first album, entitled “Argob and Bashan”, contains 86 photographs of sites that are today in Syrian territory, specifically Trachonitis, Bashan and Jabal al-Druze, which the photographer visited together with his spouse and two sons in 1894. The sites include villages in the Trachonitis region (the Lajat) as well as in the cities of Qanawat, As-Suwayda, Bosra and other cities, and the road from Damascus to Beirut. The album also includes photographs of the region’s Druze inhabitants. The second album, entitled “Moab and Gilead”, contains 88 photographs from sites that are today in Jordanian territory, visited by the photographer in 1895, including Beth Ba’al Ma’on, Dhiban, Umm ar-Rasas, Amman, Salt (Al-Salt) and Jerash. It also includes photographs of the region’s Bedouin inhabitants and three photographs showing a travelling circus of trained animals (a monkey, a goat and a bear) encountered by the photographer in the Madaba area. Heber-Percy’s account of his travels appeared in two books, “A Visit to Bashan and Argob” (London, 1895) and “Moab Ammon and Gilead” (1896), and some of the photographs in the albums were reproduced in these books.

Bound for the owner by Bennion & Horne, Market Drayton. Some foxing, mainly confined to flyleaves; occasional slight edge flaws. Bindings slightly scuffed at the extremities, but in all a finely preserved, impressive set.



With a beautiful hand-coloured Arabic miniature on parchment

346. HEINE, Maurice. L’Islam sous la cendre.

Paris, (colophon: Frazier-Soye), (19 February) 1918. Square 4° (25 × 26 cm). With the frontispiece in three states: a lithographed plate, a hand-coloured miniature painting on vellum, highlighted with gold, and an engraved plate; and with the half-title printed in blue and several words in the text printed in green and blue. Original green cloth. € 8500



One of six copies (numbered 4) of a sumptuous publication of poems on Islam by the French poet, writer and publisher Maurice Heine (1884–1940). The entire edition consists of 77 copies, of which only the first six (numbered 1–6) were printed on dyed Japanese paper and included the frontispiece in three states, of which one painted and highlighted with gold on parchment. The frontispiece, an Arabic text surrounded by flowers, was designed and drawn by the Algerian miniature painter Mohammed Racim (1896–1975), founder of the Algerian school of miniature painting that still exists. The included poems are: *La demeure harmonieuse*; *Dans la maison moresque*; *Palais d’Islam*; *Le voyage en faïence*; *Le cyprès*; *Alger-aux-barbares*; and *La mort d’Alger*. The work opens with a half-title printed in blue, followed by a blank leaf, a leaf with the privilege, another half-title, three frontispieces, the title-page, and a dedication, followed by the prologue and the seven poems. It closes with a colophon, mentioning the different copies of the book. Below the colophon is the print number: “Exemplaire no. 4. Imprimé pour le docteur Pierre Astruc”.

With a presentation inscription to Pierre Astruc: “à Pierre Astruc, avec toute l’affection de ton ami dévoué, Maurice Heine”. In very good condition.

C. Tailliant, L’Algérie dans la littérature française 123; WorldCat (3 copies).

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

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

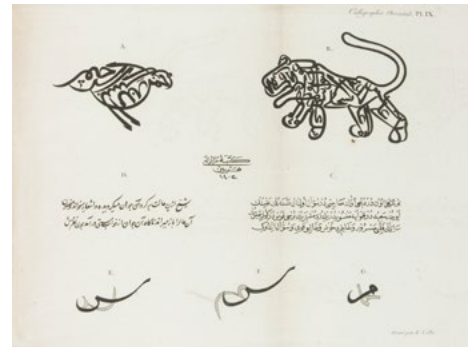
Paris, Françoise-Jean Baudouin, 1803. Large 4° (30.5 × 23 cm). With 10 numbered engraved plates (5 folding) plus the engraved calligraphic Arabic title-page serving as frontispiece, and 16 folding letterpress tables. Modern tanned sheepskin. Untrimmed. € 3500

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

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

Some soiling, otherwise in very good condition.

Schnurrer 147.



Modern Arabic



350. HERBIN, Auguste F[rançois] J[ulien]. Développemens des principes de la langue Arabe moderne, suivis d'un recueil de phrases, de traductions interlinéaires, de proverbes arabes, et d'un essai de calligraphie orientale.

Paris, Françoise-Jean Baudouin, 1803. 2° (228 × 322 mm). With engraved additional title in Arabic, 10 engraved plates (some folding), and 16 folding tables. Original brown boards. € 3500

First and only edition of A. F. J. Herbin's (1783–1806) treatise on modern Arabic, with the celebrated "Essay on Oriental Calligraphy", an early account of Islamic calligraphy with details on scripts and writing materials: "Cet ouvrage ne conservé une place dans la bibliothèque des orientalistes qu'à cause d'un 'Essai sue la calligraphie orientale', et des planches fort bien gravées qu'il renferme. Ces planches manquent dans plusieurs exemplaires" (Brunet).

Occasional brownstaining, front hinge split, otherwise a good copy with all the plates.

Schnurrer 147. Vater/Jülg 28. NYPL Arabia coll. 192. Arabic Books Printed in Europe (King Abdulaziz Public Library) 15. Brunet III, 110. Graesse III, 247. OCLC 7033701.

Yiddish study of the Prophet Muhammad

351. HERMALIN, D[avid] M[oyshe]. Muhamad. A shtudium fun dem ershaynen, leben und thetigkayt fun dem Musulmanishen gezets-geber un die rezultaten fun zayn religyon.

New York, M[eir] Chinsky, 19 Ludlow Street, (1898). 8°. Contemporary marbled boards with title clipped from the original upper wrapper and pasted on the upper cover; lower wrapper cover bound within. Cloth spine. € 3500

First edition of this Yiddish-language study of the Prophet Muhammad. Includes not only a biography of the Prophet and a discussion of the Qur'an and of Islam, but also chapters with a specifically Jewish perspective, such as on the Jewish population of Arabia (especially in Mecca and Medina), on Muhammad's "dreadful revenge on the Jews", etc. The author published similar accounts on Jesus of Nazareth ("Yeyshu Hanoytsri: zayn ersheyne, leben und toydt: algemeyner iberblik vegen der



entsstehung fun kristenthum”) and Sabbatai Zevi (“Der Terkisher Meshieh: a historish romantische shilderung iber dem leben und virken fun Shabtray Tsvi”).

The highly versatile journalist, novelist, and playwright D. M. Hermalin (1865–1921) was born and educated in Bucharest, where he worked for various newspapers before emigrating to the United States at the age of twenty. Here, he taught French and Hebrew and achieved distinction as family page editor for Yiddish newspapers such as the “Folks Advokat”, the “Yiddisher Herold”, and the “Wahrheit”. He wrote thrillers, but also translated Goethe, Tolstoy, Maupassant, Zola, Bocaccio, and Shakespeare into Yiddish.

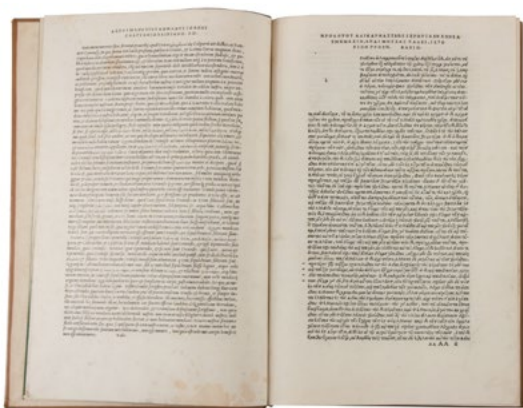
Binding severely rubbed; extremeties bumped. Paper browned and brittle with noticeable fingerstaining. The lower wrapper cover, preserved inside the boards, has an English title: “Mohammed. A Study Of the Advent, Life and Activity of the Mussulman Law-Giver and the Results of his Religion”, with the publisher’s advert of books on sale on the reverse. Extremely rare: no copy in trade records; online library catalogues list copies at yivo, Yale, Harvard, University of California, and Florida Atlantic University, as well as the British Library.

OCLC 122740986.

“Father of History” in elegant & famous first Greek edition by Aldus Manutius, from the Arenberg library

352. HERODOTUS. [Historiarum] libri novem. Quibus musarum indita sunt nomina.

(Colophon: Venice), Aldus Manutius, (colophon: September 1502). 2° (29.5 × 20 cm). With Aldus’s anchor and dolphin device on title-page and the verso of the last leaf. Late 19th-century blind-tooled, polished tan calf, the central panel with the arms of the Dukes of Arenberg. € 69 500



Splendid copy of the famous first edition of the original Greek text of the works of Herodotus (ca. 484 BC- ca. 425 BC), “the father of history,” published and edited by Aldus Manutius at Venice on the basis of many manuscripts. By promoting Herodotus as a key to ancient history and society and providing a reliable text, it set the stage for his popularity in the 16th century. It covers the growth of the Persian Empire, the history of Egypt, Persian incursions into Greece, the defeat of the Persians in 490 BC, the Persian king Xerxes’s attempt to avenge the Persian defeat and their defeat once again in 479 BC. But perhaps of greatest interest are the strange and fantastic tales and anecdotes, including the circumnavigation of Africa.

“Herodotus is the earliest historian; his predecessors were by contrast chroniclers. He was the first to collect his materials systematically, to test their accuracy as far as he could, and to arrange his story so as to appeal to, as well as inform, his readers. ... Certainly for the Persian war his authority forms the

basis of all modern histories; and, more than that, it is the stuff of legends. Herodotus is far more than a valuable source: always readable, his work has been quoted and translated ever since” (PMM).

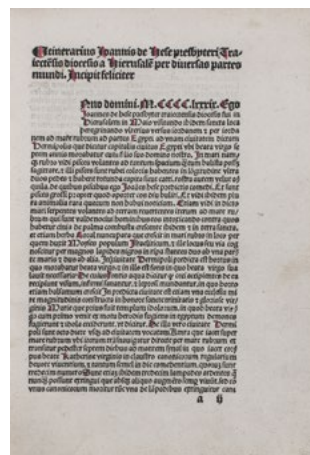
With extensive records of provenance. In fine condition and with generous margins, with only some light stains on the first page and last page, and a couple tiny marginal worm holes in the last 4 leaves (in the margins except for 1 in the last leaf). Magnificent copy of a seminal first edition from a famous library.

Adams H-394; Ahmanson-Murphy 62 & 62a; Dibdin II, p. 19; PMM 41.

Post-incunable edition of the travels of “the Dutch Sir John Mandeville” visiting Egypt and the lands of Prester John

353. HESE (HESSE), Johannes Witte de. Itinerarius Joannis de Hese presbyteri a Hierusalem describens dispoitiones terra[rum] insular[um] montiu[m] et aquar[um]. Ac etiam queda[m] mirabilia et p[er]icula per diversas p[ar]tes mu[n]di conting[en]tia lucidissime enarrans.

(Colophon: Deventer, Jacobus de Breda, 1504). Small 4° (20.5 × 14.5 cm). Rubricated throughout with the blank spaces for initials left open. Including the last blank leaf. Modern calf in period style. € 45 000



Rare third Deventer edition, in the original Latin, of a popular account of the fictitious travels supposedly made by one Johannes Witte de Hese, a cleric from the diocese of Utrecht in the Netherlands, often compared to the classic account of the travels of Sir John Mandeville. It was first published at Cologne ca. 1490, but Jacobus de Breda published the second edition at Deventer in 1497. Witte de Hese's travels start in Jerusalem in 1389 (in this edition actualized to 1489) when he departs for Egypt, observing many curiosities, including monstrous flying fish in the Red Sea, a hermit feeding on manna, and a unicorn detoxifying a stream poisoned by desert serpents. From Damietta, Egypt, he boards a ship to Ethiopia ("interior India"), meanwhile observing pygmies fighting against storks, one-eyed cannibals and a sea of sand, and he is briefly taken captive. Six weeks later he and his entourage arrive in Prester John's capital of Edissa, and marvel at his enormous palace. During their stay they visit the city of Hulna, with the Church of Saint Thomas, which is a four-day walk from Edissa. Before returning to Jerusalem, Witte de Hese spends more than a year roaming the remotest parts of the seas, during which he visits Purgatory and even catches a glimpse of Eden.

The main text is followed by a treatise on the ten nations of Christianity, a letter from the putative sultan of Babylon "Joannes" — here addressed to Pope Pius II (1458–1464) but actually written at least a century earlier —, a brief papal response to that letter, the popular 12th-century letter of Prester John and an account of his visit to Rome, and two geographical treatises on "India".

Some spots on title-page and minor thumbing in the foot and right margins throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Nijhoff & Kronenberg 1217 (5 copies, incl. 2 lacking final blank); Tiele, Bibl. 480 note; USTC (9 copies, incl. the 5 in N & K); S.D. Westrem, Broader horizons: a study of Johannes Witte de Hese's Itinerarius and medieval travel narratives (2001).

*Collection of five important medical works by a famous Leiden Professor,
heavily influenced by Hippocrates (Boqrat) and Galen*

354. HEURNIUS, Joannes. Paxis medicinae nova ratio: qua, libris tribus methodi ad praxin medicam, aditus facillimus aperitur ad omnes morbos curandos. Reconita & emendata ab auctore, & auctior ac melior reddita: ita ut iam extremâ manu ficta, & manumissa ab eo sit.

Leiden, Ex officina Plantiniana (Franciscus Raphelengius I), 1590. With Plantin's woodcut printer's device on title-page, complete with the often lacking 3 letterpress folding tables, and 10 woodcut illustrations in the text.

With: (2) **HEURNIUS, Joannes.** De morbis qui in singulis partibus humani capitis insidere consueverunt.

Leiden, Ex officina Plantiniana, Franciscus Raphelengius I, 1594. With woodcut device on title-page.

(3) **HEURNIUS, Joannes.** De morbis oculorum, aurium, nasi, dentium et oris, liber, editus post mortem auctoris, ab eius filio Othone Heurnio.

Leiden, Ex officina Plantiniana, Raphelengii (Franciscus Raphelengius II), 1608. With woodcut device on title-page.

(4) **HEURNIUS, Joannes.** De morbis pectoris liber, editus post mortem auctoris, ab eius filio Othone Heurnio.

Leiden, Ex officina Plantiniana, Raphelengii (Franciscus Raphelengius II), 1608. With woodcut device on title-page.

(5) **HEURNIUS, Joannes.** De morbis ventriculi liber: Responsum ad nobiliss. & ampliss. praesidem, Ioannem Banchemium, & consiliarios Supremae Curiae Hollandiae, Zelandiae, & Westfrisiae, nullum esse aquae innatationem lamiarum indicium: Oratio de medicinae origine, Aesculapudum, ac Hippocratis stirpe & scriptis. Edidit post mortem auctoris eius filio Otho Heurnius Ultrajectinus.

Leiden, Ex officina Plantiniana, Raphelengii (Franciscus Raphelengius II), 1608. With woodcut device on title-page. 4°. 5 works in 1 volume. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine and double fillets on the boards. € 5000

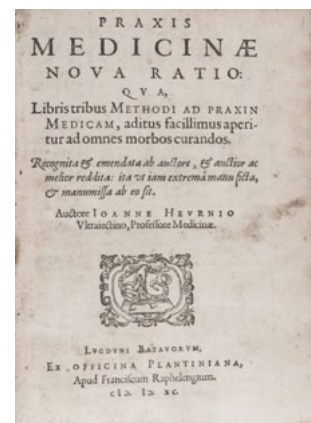
Collection of five important medical works—including two first editions—by Joannes Heurnius (1543–1601), a highly regarded Dutch physician and professor in medicine at the Leiden University, and court physician of William the Silent and Prince Maurits.

In his practice his was heavenly influenced by the theories of Hippocrates (Boqrat) and the commentaries of Galen. His commentaries on Hippocrates were considered to be one of the best. Heurnius's works were known all over Europe and were both translated and republished many times.

Ad 1: Second edition of a general treatment of the medical profession, complete with the three folding tables. The book gives an overview of treatments based on Hippocratic and Galenic theories, using by then already out of date medicines. The first edition was published in 1587.

Ad 2: First edition of a handbook on phrenology; the illnesses of the head, their treatment and cure. Hippocrates and Galen were the first to suggest the brain as controlling center of the body, instead of the heart. A second edition was published in 1608.

Ad 3: Second edition, edited after the death of the author by his son Othos Heurnius (the first was published in 1602) of a handbook on the illnesses of the eye, ear, nose, teeth and mouth, their treatment and cure.



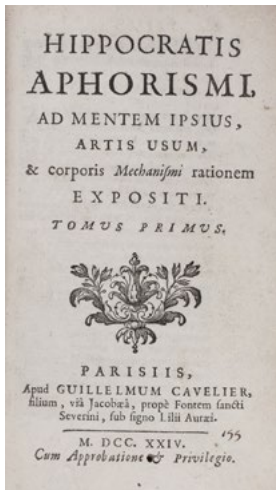
Ad 4: Second edition (the first published in 1602), edited by Heurnius's son Otho, of a handbook on the illnesses of chest, their treatment and cure.

Ad 5: First edition of a handbook on the illnesses of the stomach, their treatment and cure, including an oration about the origins of medicine, held at the Leiden University on 23 August 1589.

Some browning at places. Part of the margins of last 4 leaves eaten away (not affecting the text). Binding damaged, but skillfully restored. A good copy.

Ad 1: BMN I, 325; Durling 2302; Waller 4413; Wellcome 3148; ad 2: BMN I, 184 and III, 325; Krivatsky 5572; *Medic. books Manchester* 1207; Wellcome 3152; ad 3: BMN I, 296; Krivatsky 5568 (calls for a folding printed table); ad 4: BMN I, 255; Krivatsky 5571; ad 5: BMN I, 54; Krivatsky 5573.

Hippocrates's aphorisms, very popular in the Islamic World



355. HIPPOCRATES (BOQRAT). Aphorismi, ad mentem ipsius, artis usum, & corporis mechanismi rationem expositi.

Paris, Guillelmum Cavelier, 1724. 2 volumes. 12°. With a woodcut device on title-page and a tailpiece on last page. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 3500

18th-century edition of Hippocrates' aphorisms. These aphorisms were very popular in the Islamic world, more than 20 authors between the 10th and the 16th century wrote sometimes quite long commentaries on them. Hippocrates, in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat, where he is often referred to as "the first codifier of medicine", is often named together with Galen, and their works mainly survived because of the Arabic translations. His aphorisms is a series of observations from which the patient's affliction could be deduced and treatment prescribed. Their broad application made them exceptionally valuable to medical practitioners of the time.

With an ink inscription of Ludovici Dubois. Binding rubbed along the extremities, damaged at lower hinge of the first volume. Small wormhole in lower margin of the first volume and some occasional spots. A very good copy.

Blake, p. 213

1472 incunabula of an encyclopaedia of the world, containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens

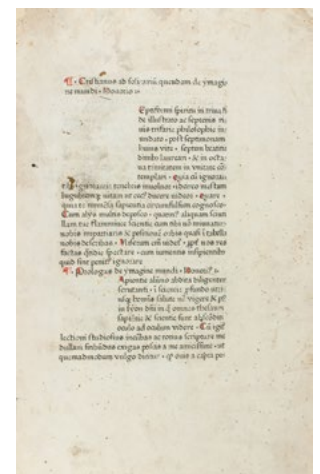
356. HONORIUS AUGUSTODUNENSIS (HONORIUS OF AUTUN). [Incipit:] ... de imagine mundi. [Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1472(?)]. 2° (31 × 22 cm). Rubricated throughout and about half of the spaces left for initials filled in by hand in red ink. 19th-century red sheepskin. € 45 000

First edition of Honorius Augustodunensis's (1080–1154) popular *Imago mundi*, an encyclopaedia of popular cosmology and geography combined with a chronicle of world history. He takes the river Nile as the boundary between Africa and Asia and calls the whole latter continent "India". This places Arabia, found in the subsection on Mesopotamia, under "India". Mesopotamia, found along the Tigris and the Euphrates, also includes the Kingdom of Sheba, home of the Queen of Sheba, and is inhabited by the Moabites, Syrians, Saracens and others. After Mesopotamia we find Syria, including Phoenicia, which is followed by sections on Palestine and Egypt

Augustodunensis's *Imago mundi* exemplified the picture of Africa and the Orient prevalent in the West ca. 1100 as lands full of marvels. It is one of the five earliest books printed by the great and prolific Nuremberg printer Anton Koberger.

With bookplate on pastedown and some early manuscript annotations in the margins. Lacking the second of the two last blank leaves. With a few wormholes, a couple leaves attached to stubs, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding slightly rubbed.

BMC II, p. 411; Goff H323; Hain 8800; ISTC IH00323000; not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*.



Most extensive edition of Hornius's historical atlas

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

The Hague, Pieter de Hondt, 1740–1741. 2° (51 × 32.5 cm). Atlas with 63 engraved maps. It includes 6 maps, in 7 sheets, making up a large map of the Holy Land, Israel and Palestine, and a Peutinger map of the Roman roads in 4 sheets, with 2 segments each. Further with 3 title-pages, printed in red and black, in French, Latin and English, followed by Hornius's text in the said languages. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 32 500

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

The present English edition isn't recorded by V.d. Krogt or found in WorldCat, and is likely an earlier issue (1740) of V.d Krogt's 613: *A compleat body of ancient geography, both sacred and profane* (1741). Some minor waterstains in the outer margins of the first 50 text leaves, stain in the first few leaves but with text still clear; the maps are in very good condition, one with a restored tear, a few occasional spots and sometimes minor wear along the extremities. Binding rubbed along the extremities, endpapers worn and the chemicals of the mottling damaged the sides of the binding, the tooling on the spine still clear.

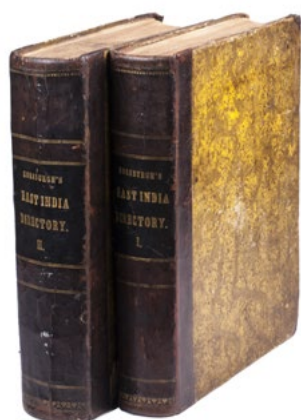
V.d. Krogt, Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici I, 621 & 631 (cf. 613); for the maps of the Holy Land: Laor 343–349.



*Massive navigational directory,
this edition updated with information on the north eastern coasts of Africa and Arabia*

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

London, Wm. H. Allen & Co. (back of title-pages: printed by Cox and Wyman), 1855. 2 volumes. Large 4° (28 × 23 cm). Contemporary half calf; rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 18 000



Rare revised and expanded penultimate edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi ("Abothubbee") and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc., and shorter entries on islands such Sir Bani Yas, Zirku etc. For this edition expanded from the "extensive surveys along the N.E. coasts of Africa and Arabia, and into the Gulf of Cutch, compiled from the meritorious labours of Captain Haines, Carless, and Sanders, Commander Campbell, Lieutenant Grieve, and other officers of the East-India Company's Marine service" (preface).

It was compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836) hydrographer and chart maker to the Company.

Some browned corners in the opening leaves and some tiny waterstains in the head margin of volume two, otherwise in very good condition. Bindings rubbed and rebacked.

WorldCat (3 copies); cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (fifth ed.); Sabin 33047 (fifth ed.); for the author: Cook, "Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)", in: ODNB (online ed.).

More than 1000 volumes on horse breeding

359. [HORSE BREEDING]. A library on Arabian horse breeding, including Stud Books and General Reference. From the Le Vivier and Marcia Parkinson Collections, with Additions from the Library of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. The largest collection of its kind in private hands. 250 works in more than 1,000 volumes. Mostly original or first editions. Published in Austin, Cairo, Chicago, Hildesheim, London, Marburg, Moscow, New York, Philadelphia, Riga, Tehran, Warsaw and other places in the years 1746 to 2007. € 380 000

Amassed over the last fifty years and covering four centuries of relevant material, the present collection spans all aspects of the history and development of the breeding of Arabian horses. It comprises within itself many books from the Le Vivier collection: fine press books of racing and thoroughbred literature produced by Eugene Connett's famous Derrydale press, as well as numerous important items from the library of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria (1808–88), himself a great enthusiast of Arabic horses. Including items of exceptional rarity, such as the rare, beautifully illustrated first German edition of Friedrich von Eisenberg's famous riding school (1747), which lauds Arabian horses as "the finest produced by the Orient". Also, we here find the early Arabian Horse Registry of America Stud Books, and many items also bear presentation inscriptions from the authors (Carl Raswan, Gladys Brown Edwards, etc.). The common practice in such a specialized field, most of the publications here were issued for a very limited circulation in runs of 1000 or fewer individually-numbered copies.

As a reference library for breeding the collection is unparalleled: almost any Arabian horse's forefathers will be found amongst the

exhaustive stud books and breeding serials from the 18th to the 20th century, from Australia, Poland, Spain, Russia, the USA, etc., often with accompanying photographs. Perhaps the most famous reference work is the Raswan Index, of which only 380 copies were printed (and many destroyed by a flood). Raswan became an expert on the Arabian breed through his lengthy trips to the desert, where he lived with the Bedouins and learned their language and customs. Several scarce early 20th century works also testify to the Western fascination with the Bedouin and desert roots of the Arabian horse: Homer Davenport's *My Quest of the Arabian Horse* (1909) and Raswan's *The Black Tents of Arabia: My Life Amongst the Bedouins* (1935).

Alongside modern surveys of the key centres of horse-breeding in the Arab world, the early Western classics are also found here in their scarce first editions. French and German authors are also well-represented, including the text and first French translation of the *Hilyat al-fursân wa-shi'âr ash-shuj'ân*, an abridgement of Ibn Hudhail's horse treatise, prepared around 1400. Finally, the owner's collection of notable catalogues and magazines paints a fascinating composite picture of the evolution, and heyday, of Arabian horse-breeding in the Arab world, Poland, America, and the United Kingdom.

Also contained in this magnificent collection are the classic reference works on Arabian and Anglo-Arabian racehorses and their breeding. These standard works and encompassing sets of specialised thoroughbred literature include not only the indispensable guides to horse pedigrees, the Racing Calendar, General Stud Book, Spanish, American and Australian Stud Books, Bloodstock Breeders' Review, and Prior's Register of Thoroughbred Stallions, in near-complete runs stretching back as far as the 18th century, but also British and international horseracing history, and several volumes of exquisite coloured plates.

The size and comprehensiveness of the present collection cannot be overstated; it is safe to say that it represents the largest private collection of its kind which has come up for sale in recent decades. Many of the items found here can be located in just a handful of public institutions worldwide. Such items come into the market so rarely (and have recently, like the Raswan Index and the AHRA Stud Books, commanded prices of five figures) that it would be impossible to build a comparable collection item-by-item; the volumes here represent a lifetime of serious dedication to the task. Yet the value of such a collection lies not simply in its impressive number of important publications, but in the vast amount of practical knowledge contained within. As the introduction to one manual expresses it, "The horses shown and described form the foundation ancestry of a major number of breeding programs being propagated today. They appear in every area of endeavour. Yet pictures and facts are not easy to obtain. A knowledge of what has been and is, what proved successful and what endured, is pertinent to the maintenance of type and quality in the Arabian. Whatever your chosen bloodline this is a worthy study."

Illustrated catalogue available upon request.



Rare edition of two medical works, on the mystery of the golden tooth and sleepwalking

360. HORSTIUS, Jacob. De aureo dente Maxillari Pueri Silesii, primum, utrum eius generatio naturalis fuerit, nec ne; deinde an digna eius interpretatio dari queat.

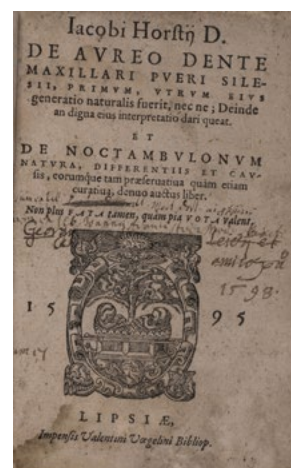
Including: **HORSTIUS, Jacob.** De natura differentiis et causis eorum, qui dormientes ambulant, vigilantium opera, eaq.

Leipzig, Valentinus Voegelinus (colophon: printed by Michael Lanzenberger), 1595. 2 parts in 1 volume. Small 8° (14 × 9 cm). With woodcut printer's device on title-page (repeated above the colophon). 19th-century half vellum. € 5000

Rare first combined edition of two medical works by Jacob Horst (1537–1600), professor of medicine at the Julius University in Helmstadt, first published separately by the same publisher in 1593 and appearing here for the second time. The first work is of special interest, being a rare early treatise on dentistry. In it Horst tried to solve the famous mystery of the golden tooth. The second work is on sleepwalking, a subject which from old seems to have greatly concerned parents and teachers, since much attention was given to it in early medical and educational literature. There current publication however seems to be largely overlooked in the literature.

With an owner's inscription on title-page dated 1598. Browned throughout, with some water stains, and a small hole in the gutter of 10 leaves in the second part; a fair copy. Binding in good condition, worn spine with a small tear.

Crowley 7; Poletti, p. 105; cf. Adams H-997–998; Durling 2460.



On the sediments of the Arabian Gulf

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

The Hague, Mouton & co., 1957. 8°. With 8 leaves with reproductions of (microscopic) photographs, and 8 loosely inserted folding tables and maps. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers. € 400

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

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

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



The Württemberg Stud

362. HÜGEL, J[ulius] Frhr. von / G. F. SCHMIDT. Die Gestüte und Meiereien Seiner Majestät des Königs Wilhelm von Württemberg.

Stuttgart, Ebner & Seubert, [1861]. Large 8°. With 7 colour plates (some folding) and numerous text illustrations. Publisher's blind- and giltstamped orange cloth. € 2000

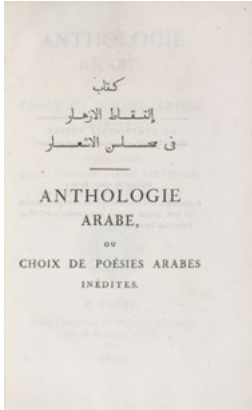
Rare first edition of this study of the famous stud of Wilhelm, King of Württemberg. W. R. Brown states that the Royal stud was run from 1852 to 1871 by Baron Julius von Hügel, who purchased valuable stock from the Egyptian stud of Abbas Pasha, "thus raising it to the highest standard



of excellence” (The Horse of the Desert, p. 161/166). Al Khamsa researchers relied upon this text as a source for the Al Khamsa Arabians in Europa Foundation Stock information. While a reprint was produced in 1973, the book has not been published in an English translation; Judith Forbis (The Classic Arabian Horse, p. 137) explains that her summary statements about von Hügel’s book are based upon a private translation by author Erika Schiele.

Some foxing throughout, still a good copy.

Not in Huth.



Arabic poetry

363. HUMBERT, Jean (ed.). Anthologie arabe, ou choix de poésies arabes inédites. Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1819. 8°. Contemporary dark green boards with giltstamped black spine label. Marbled endpapers. € 2800

Rare anthology of Arabic poetry with Arabic text and French translations printed on opposite pages as well as literal Latin translations and notes. Jean Humbert (1792–1851), a Geneva clergyman, learned Arabic in Paris under the auspices of Silvestre de Sacy and later pioneered the Arabic curriculum at the University of Geneva.

Extremities and hinges somewhat bumped; some browning throughout. A good copy.

GAL II, 479 (for the writings of Michel Sabbagh, pp. 291ff. in the Anthology). Cf. Fück 156 (for Humbert).

The Social Structures and Tribes of Yemen

364. HUNTER, F[rederick] M[ercer] / SEALY, C. W. H. / MOSSE, A. H. E. An Account of the Arab Tribes in the Vicinity of Aden.

Bombay, Government Central Press, 1909. Large 8°. 2 vols. 14 genealogical tables (9 folding) & 3 hand-coloured folding maps. Original green cloth gilt. € 12 500

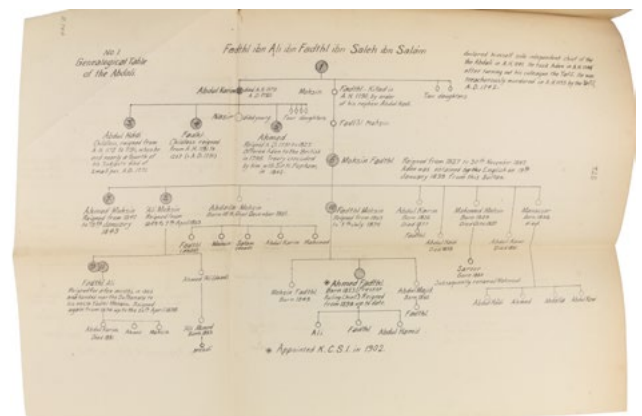
Only edition of this excessively rare manual on the tribal structures in the very area where the region’s biggest ongoing armed conflict started in 2011. Compiled initially in 1886, the text was brought up to date in 1907 by Captain A. E. Mosse. The authors provide a chronological breakdown of the events, relationships and hostilities of each of the 16 tribes in the Aden area. In addition, the work discusses the nature of each tribe (i.e. “a proud, warlike and independent race”), their income and their organisation, with notes on sub-tribes and their reigning families. The appendix includes copies of the treaties and agreements signed between local tribes and the British, many of which led to the establishment of the British Protectorate.

Aden was ruled as a part of British India from 1839 until 1937, when it became a Crown Colony. Its proximity to Zanzibar, the Suez canal and Mumbai made it an important strategic possession in the British Empire.

Slightly rubbed and spotted. Old library shelfmarks to upper covers; some contemporary underlinings in coloured pencil. The tables are at the end of the text volume, while the maps are stored loosely in a pocket in a separate volume.

Rare. Only two copies traced at auction within the last 50 years, of which was lacking the maps showing the tribes of Yemen and the boundaries of the Aden protectorate.

Not in Macro.



Famous geographical directory of the British Indian Empire

365. HUNTER, William Wilson. The Imperial Gazetteer of India.

London, Trübner & Co., 1881. 8 vols. (instead of 9, lacking vol. 1). Modern green library cloth.

With: (2) **The same**, New Edition.

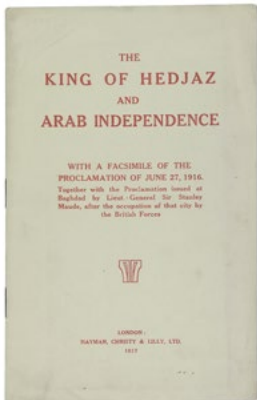
Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908–1909. 16 vols. (instead of 25, lacking vols. 1 through 9). Publisher's original cloth. A total of 24 volumes; numerous maps. € 4500

A torso of the first edition of this famous geographical directory of the British Indian Empire, and of the posthumous 1908 "New Edition". The Scottish historian and statistician Hunter, a member of the Indian Civil Service, is best remembered for having compiled the present work of reference work, which he first conceived in 1859. The first edition was published in nine volumes in 1881 (a second edition, augmented to fourteen volumes, was issued in the years 1885–87). After Hunter's death in 1900, Herbert Hope Risley, William Stevenson Meyer, Sir Richard Burn and James Sutherland Cotton compiled the twenty-six volume New Edition, which consisted of four encyclopedic volumes covering the geography, history, economics, and administration of India, 20 volumes of the alphabetically arranged gazetteer, listing places' names and giving statistics and summary information, and one volume comprising the index and atlas.

Removed from the Bradford Free Library (1881 ed.) and the British Library – Lending Division (1908 ed.) with markings as usual. Occasional insignificant spine wear; well-preserved in all.



Pamphlet advertising the independence of Hedjaz



366. [HUSSEIN BIN ALI, Sharif of Mecca and Frederick Stanley MAUDE]. The king of Hedjaz and Arab independence ... together with the proclamation issued at Baghdad by Lieut.- General Sir Stanley Maude, after the occupation of that city by the British forces.

London, Hayman, Christy and Lilly Ltd., 1917. 8°. With a photographic portrait of Hussein bin Ali for frontispiece and a folding facsimile proclamation (38 × 28 cm). Original stapled wrappers with red lettering on front wrapper. € 2000

British pamphlet advertising the independence of Hedjaz from Ottoman rule. The pamphlet includes a facsimile of the proclamation in Arabic pronouncing the Arab peoples free from Turkish domination, an introduction about allied involvement, the Monroe Doctrine and its role in the region, and more basic history behind the eventual writing of the proclamation.

Some minor traces of use. In very good condition.

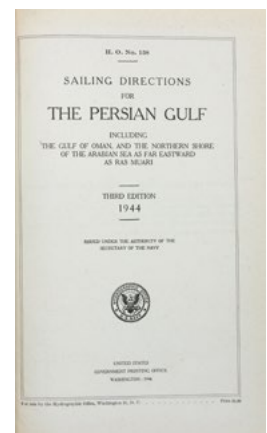
Rare sailing directions for the Arabian Gulf

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

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

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

Minor edge flaws, but a good copy. Rare.



The most comprehensive agricultural treatise in Arabic

368. IBN AL-`AWWAM, Abu Zakariya Yahyá ibn Muhammad. Le livre de l'agriculture d'Ibn-al-Awam (Kitab al-Felahah). Traduit de l'Arabe par J.-J. Clément-Mullet.

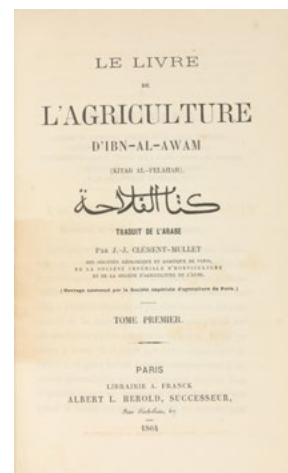
Paris, A. Franck (Albert L. Herold succ.), 1864–1866. 8°. 2 vols. (instead of 3). Contemporary purple half calf with marbled boards and endpapers. € 3500

First French edition of Ibn al-'Awwam's famous "Book of Agriculture", probably written towards the end of the 12th century and regarded as the most comprehensive agricultural treatise in Arabic. The author gathers all the knowledge of his time concerning agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry into a huge compendium of excerpts from all the previous agronomical traditions and treatises. To these he often adds his own observations and experiences: he records, for example, his experiments in grafting the wild olive of the mountains with the domesticated olive of the plain, and his successful cultivation of saffron, under irrigation, in the mountains.

Ibn al-'Awwam's treatise comprises 34 chapters dealing with all aspects of husbandry – it mentions 585 different plants, explains the cultivation of more than 50 fruit trees, and includes many valuable observations on soils, manures, grafting, and plant diseases. Ibn al-'Awwam also includes an agricultural calendar, one of the few Andalusí agronomists to do so. The last section of his work is devoted to animal husbandry, with chapters on cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, mules and donkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, pigeons, peacocks and beekeeping. As well as being of great value and interest for the study of agricultural history, the Kitab al-filaha has enabled scholars to reconstruct the original texts of some previous authors whose work has only survived in abridged or fragmented form. In addition, the profusion of references, even though sometimes entangled and difficult to unravel, provides the historian with a wealth of information on the transmission of knowledge.

Lacks the second part of vol. 2, not published until 1867; the set thus comprises chapters 1–30 (out of 34). Well preserved.

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



Arabic syntax: first edition

369. IBN AL-HAJIB. Kafiyaḥ.

[Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1592]. 4°. Printed in red and black throughout. Contemporary yellow boards with restored calf spine. € 35 000

First edition. "Editio princeps of this popular short syntax of the Arabic language, written in the 13th century. Two centuries later an Oriental printed edition was published in Istanbul (1786), but in the meantime this edition, printed in Arabic (30 point) throughout, could well have passed for a manuscript [...]. To some copies a Latin title-page was added bearing the legend: 'Grammatica Arabica dicta Caphia auctore filio Alhagiabi'" (Smitskamp).

Composed by the Arabian grammarian Uthman Ibn Umar, known as Ibn al-Hajib (1175–1249), and printed at the Medicean Press, founded in 1584 by Cardinal Ferdinando I de' Medici and directed by Giambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), an able scholar of Arabic.

Some edge faults (professionally repaired), old repairs to title-page, with slight loss to letterpress. A wide-margined copy, generously printed in 13 lines per page. An exceptionally appealing typographical achievement.

Edit 16, CNCE 44392. Adams U 102 (both s. v. Uthman). BM-STC Italian 706. GAL I, p. 303. Smitskamp 30. Schnurrer 42.



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

370. IBN AL-HAYTHAM, Abu 'Ali al-Hasan (Alhazen). [Kitab al-Manazir, latine]. *Opticae thesaurus*. Alhazeni Arabis libri septem, nunc primum editi.

Basel, Eusebius Episcopius & heirs of Nicolaus Episcopius, (August) 1572. 2° (248 × 350 mm). 2 parts in 1 vol. With 2 different woodcut printer's devices on title-page and colophon, half-page woodcut on reverse of title-page (repeated on half-title of pt. 2), and numerous diagrams in the text. Near-contemporary full vellum binding with giltstamped red spine label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 125 000

A twelfth-century pilgrimage to Mecca

375. IBN JUBAYR (AL-KINANI), Muhammad ibn Ahmad. [Rihlat al-Kinani]. The Travels of Ibn Jubayr. Edited from a ms. in the University of Leyden by William Wright. Second edition revised by M. J. de Goeje.

(Leiden, E. J. Brill) sold by E. Guilmoto in Paris, (1907). 8°. Publisher's giltstamped blue cloth. € 950

Second, revised edition of the Arabic text, based on Wright's 1852 edition and published as the fifth volume in the important Gibb Memorial Series. Ibn Jubayr (1145–1217) was a geographer, traveler and poet from al-Andalus. His vivid and detailed travel chronicle describes the pilgrimage he made to Mecca from 1183 to 1185, in the years preceding the Third Crusade, providing an account of Saladin's domains in Egypt and the Levant. His description of Christian Sicily, only recaptured from Muslims a century earlier, contains numerous observations on the hybrid polyglot culture which flourished there.

Arabic title-page somewhat inkstained. Several text annotations in ink and pencil by an early 20th century contemporary scholar; old ownership to pastedown.

GAL I, 478. OCLC 1739881.



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

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

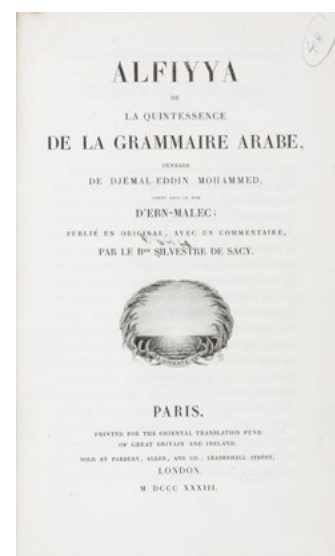
Paris, printed by the Imprimerie Royale; London, Oriental Translation Fund (sold by Parbury, Allen & Co.), 1833. 8°. The French title-page with steel-engraved device. Set in roman and Arabic types with incidental italic. Modern half calf in early 19th-century style, gold-tooled spine (Period Bookbinders,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

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

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

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

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



Two Important Islamic Medical Works – No Copy Recorded at Auction

377. IBN RUSHD (AVERROES) / Abd al-Malik ibn Abi al-'Ala' IBN ZUHR (AVENZOAR). *Abhomeron Abynzohar.* Colliget Auerroys.

[Venice, Gregorius de Gregoriis], 20 September 1514. 2° (213 × 310 mm). Contemporary carta rustica binding. € 50 000

The “*al-Taysir*” (“*Theysir*”) of Ibn Zuhr, and the “*al-Kulliyat*” (“*Colliget*”) of Ibn Rushd, here edited by Hieronymus Surianus. This is the fourth edition in all, the first having appeared in Venice in 1490. Printed by the press of Gregorius de Gregoriis, which in the same year had produced the first book entirely printed in Arabic, the famous Fano Book of Hours.



The “Taysir” and the “Kulliyat” were composed as complements to a comprehensive medical work on the anatomy of organs, health, disease, clinical symptoms, drugs and food, hygiene and therapeutics. Ibn Rushd, not himself a practicing physician, wrote on the generalities of medicine and invited Ibn Zuhr, one of the pre-eminent clinicians and medical therapists of Moorish Spain, to write on the particulars. The resulting book was Ibn Zuhr’s most important work, and it was highly influential in the West until the Renaissance.

“Although a true follower of Hippocrates and Galen, [Ibn Zuhr] developed numerous original ideas through his medical experimentation and observation. [He] wrote on the therapeutic value of good diets and on antidotes against poisons, and cautioned against deliberate uses of purgatives in treating the sick, who needed curing medications, not ‘poisons’ [...] He also recommended tracheotomy” (DSB XIV, 637f.).

Provenance: Hand-drawn armorial shield, “Maureni” (?), Verona, 1656. A clean, appealing copy with insignificant worm damage to binding, affecting the margin of the first two and the last two leaves (professionally repaired; no loss to text). No copy in trade records.

BM-STC Italian 2. Durling 368 (imperfect). Waller 563. OCLC 978244354. Not in Adams or Wellcome.

The most important Arabic dictionary

378. IBN SIDAH, Abu l-Hasan `Ali. Kitab al-Mukhassas.

Bulaq, Al-Matba al-Kubra al-Amiriya, 1898–1903. 4°. 17 parts in 5 vols. Contemporary half calf. € 3500

Principal work of Ibn Sidah (1007–1066), the great blind Andalusian lexicographer: the most important Arabic encyclopedia and dictionary. Lemmas are arranged in groups based on different classes of words. Two manuscripts are preserved: one in Cairo (dated 1202) and one in the Escorial.

Occasional edge wear; some brownening and brownstaining. A good copy.

GAL I, p. 308. EI II, 445. OCLC 20111625.



First edition of an abridgement of Ibn Sina's masterpiece

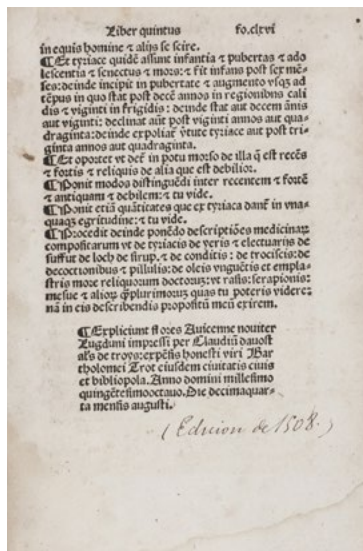
379. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Flores Avicenne.

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

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

It revolutionized European medicine long before it first appeared in print in 1472. “The preface ... refers to the importance in medicine of aphoristic works that can readily be committed to memory and to the example of Hippocratic writings. The task of abbreviation was undertaken with such enthusiasm that Avicenna’s chapter on the elements was compressed from about 550 words in the full Gerard of Cremona version into 53 in the *Flores*” (Siraisi). With the bookplate of Karl and Thilde Wagner. Binding somewhat worn, especially at the spine. Some spots throughout, ink stains on title-page and a couple minor stains in text; a good copy.

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



*10 Mediaeval works on health, medicine, food and wine in a rare early edition,
including notes by Ibn Sina*

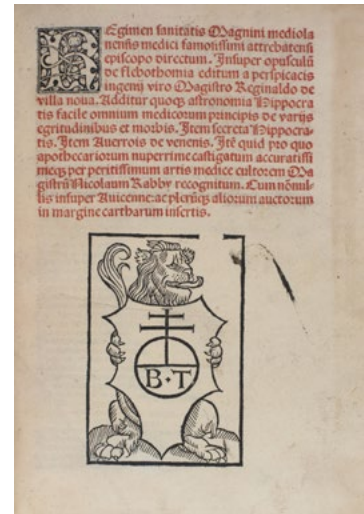
380. IBN SINA (AVICENNA), Maynus de MAYNIS, Arnaldus de VILLANOVA, [Roger BACON] et al. Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis ... Insuper opusculu[m] De flebothomia editum ... Reginaldo de Villa Nova. Additur quoq[ue] Astronomia Hippocratis ... de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippogratis. Item Averrois De venenis. Ite[m] Quid pro quo apothecariorum ... Nicolaum ... Cum no[n]nullis insuper Avicenne: ...

[Lyon, Barthélemy Trot] (colophon: Lyon, printed by Jacques Myt, 6 February 1517). Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). With title-page in red and black with Trot's woodcut publisher's device, 12 decorated woodcut initials plus 3 repeats. 17th-century(?) calf, gold-tooled spine; rebacked with the original backstrip laid down. € 25 000

Rare fourth(?) edition of a collection of ten Mediaeval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, including notes taken from Ibn Sina (Avicenna). They include Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295?- 1368?), *Regimen sanitatis*, on health; a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de Villanova (ca. 1295?- 1368?); *Astronomia*, on astrological influences on health, attributed to Hippocrates (460–377 BC); Johannes de Zantvliete (active 1343–1350), *De dieta*, on food; Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th century), *Quid pro quo*, a list of medicines for numerous ailments; Averroès (1126–1311) on poisons and on theriac, a poisonous concoction used as an antidote to other poisons, especially poisoned wounds; *Secreta*, a short piece attributed to Hippocrates; Villanova, *Tractatus de vinis*, an extensive and important work on wine; and Roger Bacon (ca. 1220–ca. 1292), *De regimine senum et seniorum*, a treatise on geriatrics, here erroneously attributed to Villanova.

With occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. With leaves 4 and 5 mounted on stubs: otherwise in very good condition, with only very slight browning. Rebacked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound. One of the rare earliest editions of several Mediaeval treatises on health, medicine, food and wine.

Baudrier VIII, p. 431; *Durling 3044*; *USTC 144805* (8 copies); *Vicaire*, cols. 549–550.



Early Lyon edition of the Qanun

381. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Liber Canonis totius medicine ... a Gerardo Cremona[n]si ab arabica lingua in latina[m] reductus.

Lyon, Jacques Myt, 1522. 8° (155 × 215 mm). Title printed in red within an elaborate woodcut architectural frame with portraits of Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna as medieval doctors, several decorative woodcut initials, a few incipits printed in red. Contemporary blind-tooled leather, decorated in a panel design with roll-stamped portraits in the frame and arabesque stamps in the central panel, brass clasps and catches, roseate stamps on spine, ms. title label on top and bottom compartment of spine, vellum place tabs attached to fore-margins. € 35 000



“The epitome of all precedent development, the final codification of all Graeco-Arabic medicine” (Neuburger, cited in Heirs of Hippocrates, p. 23). Ibn Sina (ca. 980–1037) was an accomplished physician working for several rulers in Central Asia and Persia. He wrote widely in metaphysics, science and medicine. His *Qanun* was widely used in medieval universities as an advanced textbook, in the Latin translation of Gerard of Cremona, here with commentary by the Lyon physician Symphorien Champier (1471–1538).

Binding soiled and stained, band of one clasp tearing, labels worn. Upper margin of title shaved touching a flame in a woodcut torch, marginal soiling in first few leaves, some marginal spotting and light browning. Provenance: Tombor Laszlo (small library stamp in lower margin of title).

Gutlingen, Lyon 2: 81, p. 135.

16th-century collection of nine alchemical tracts, including one by Ibn Sina

382. IBN SINA (AVICENNA), Raymond LULL (LULLIUS) and ARISTOTLE. De alchimia opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens pagella indicabit.

(Dedication: Frankfurt, Cyriacus Jacob, 1550). Part 1 (of 2). Small 4° (19.5 × 15 cm). With a large woodcut illustration on title-page, hand coloured by an early hand, and Jacob's woodcut printer's device on the last otherwise blank page. 17th-century(?) limp sheepskin parchment. € 18 000

First edition of a collection of nine alchemical tracts, including *De tinctura metallorum* by Ibn Sina, known in Europe as Avicenna. Ibn Sina was one of the most significant thinkers and writers of the Islamic golden age and his bibliography comprises nearly 270 titles. "Ibn Sina studied the philosophical and scientific foundations of this subject [alchemy] and even undertook alchemical experiments. His conclusion regarding its validity, however, is negative" (DSB). It also includes two works by Raymond Lull, one of the most interesting scholars of the Middle Ages, one by Aristotle; and five anonymous ones. A second part was published in the same year containing only one work: the famous *Rosarium philosophorum*. It can be regarded as a separate publication and is not included here.

With contemporary manuscript annotations in the margins, underscoring throughout, an early owner's inscription (struck through) and some other notes on the title-page. The annotations slightly shaved, somewhat browned throughout and waterstains in the first half of the book, but otherwise in good condition. Binding very good.

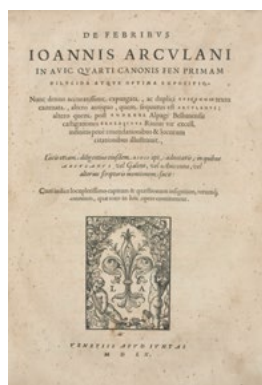
Duveen, p. 11 ("excessively rare"); Ferguson, *Bib. chem. I*, p. 18; MacPhail I, 20; for Ibn Sina: DSB XV, pp. 494–500.



Avicenna on fevers

383. [IBN SINA (AVICENNA)]. ARCOLANI, Giovanni. De febribus [...] in Avic[ennae] quarti canonis fen primam. Dilucida atque optima expositio [...].

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



First issue under this title, previously released as "Expositio in primam fen quarti canonis Avicennae" (1506). A commentary (with the text, in the version of Gerardus Cremonensis) of book four, part (fen) one of Avicenna's systematic "Canon of Medicine", written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. It continues in use to this day in parts of the Arab world. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted "perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker" (PMM). "The 'Qanun' [...] contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments" (Sarton, Introduction to the History of Science). The present part is dedicated to a discussion of feverish illnesses. 17th century ownership "Bernardinus Stadius Phys." on flyleaf. Some brownstaining throughout, as common; some worming to spine. Still a good copy.

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

"the most famous medical text ever written"

384. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Liber canonis. De medicinis cordialibus. Cantica. De removendis nocumentis in regimine sanitatis. De syrupo acetoso.

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1562. 2 volumes. 2° (26 × 37 cm). With woodcut device on title, colophon and index, a nearly full-page woodcut diagram of the ocular anatomy (fol. 406v), two full-page woodcuts with a total of six illustrations showing the practice of osteopathy (fols. 48of.), and 5 small woodcuts of plants and anatomical instruments in the glossary of Andreas Bellunensis. Modern vellum bindings preserving much of the old material for covers, entirely rebaked, on 3 raised bands. € 50 000

Rare, early 16th-century edition of “the most famous medical text ever written” (Garrison/M. 43). Giunta’s was the first edition ever to contain illustrations (six meticulous woodcuts of a physician performing chiropractic treatments, as well as a diagram of the human eye anatomy). Includes Giulio Palamede’s general index added in 1557 with a separate title page. Ibn Sina’s “Keta-b al-qanun fi’l-tebb” (“Canon of Medicine”), written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Finished in 1025, the Qanun is divided into 5 books, devoted to the basic principles of medicine, the *Materia Medica* (listing about 800 drugs), pathology, diseases affecting the body as a whole and finally the formulary.



Ibn Sina (c. 980–1037), in the West known by his Latinized name Avicenna, was physician to the ruling caliphs. The influence of his Qanun can hardly be overestimated. Translated into Latin in the 12th century, it became a standard textbook of Galenic medicine, influencing many generations of physicians.

“From the early fourteenth to the mid-sixteenth century Avicenna held a high place in Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority” (Weisser). “[T]he final codification of all Greco-Arabic medicine. It dominated the medical schools of Europe and Asia for five centuries” (Garrison/M. 43).

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

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

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

A commentary on Ibn Sina

385. [IBN SINA (AVICENNA)]. ODDIS, Oddus de. In primam totam Fen primi libri canonis Avicenn[a]e dilucidissima & expectatissima expositio. Nunc primum in lucem edita, illustrata, & completa aſiduo labore, & longo studio Marci Oddi Medici eiusdem filij.

Venice, Paolo and Antonio Meietti, 1575. 4°. With woodcut device on title-page, a woodcut headpiece, 3 nice large decorated woodcut initials (plus 17 smaller), and a small woodcut decoration (repeated once). Contemporary limp vellum, with manuscript title on spine. € 7500

Rare first and only edition of a commentary on book I, fen I of Avicenna’s *Canon*, including the Latin version of the text by Andrea Alpago and Jacob Mantino. Like most of Oddi’s work it was published posthumously by his son Marco degli Oddi.

“Although in the body of his work much of the time he treated Avicenna with nominal respect, this was apt to be achieved through a procedure of deducing Avicenna’s ‘real’ opinion by consulting Galen. In addition, Oddo Oddi had a long-standing interest in the problem of securing a better Latin text of the *Canon* (he was on the academic committee that approved Alpago’s work and he encouraged Graziolo many years later); he based his exposition on Alpago’s text, which he claimed to be in general use, and rather frequently compared the latter’s renderings with those of Gerard of Cremona and Jakob Mantino.” (Siraisi).

Before practicing Medicine in Venice, Oddo degli Oddi (1478–1558) taught classics (Greek and Latin) at the University of Padua. Eventually he went back to Padua, where he taught Medicine. He was a committed supporter of Galen’s doctrines.

With owner’s inscription on fly-leaf dated 1586, two owner’s names on title-page (one struck through) and some manuscript notes in the margins. Binding slightly wrinkled, but internally in very good condition.

Arcadian library 15358; Durling 3388; EDIT 16, 30889; USTC 845237 (4 copies outside Italy); cf. N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy: The Canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500 (1987), p. 193.



The Qanun, 4th Fen of Book I, with commentary

386. IBN SINA (AVICENNA) / BETTI, Antonio Maria. In IIII. fen primi canonis Avic. commentarius doctissimus, nunc primum in lucem editus impressus anno LX sed hucusque (immerito) incognitus.

Bologna, Giovanni Rossi, 1591. 2° (301 × 220 mm). Title printed in red and black with woodcut device. Modern full vellum on 3 raised bands. € 8500

Well-produced reissue of the 1560 first edition of this commentary to the 4th Fen of Book I of Avicenna's "Qanun", by the Bologna professor of logics and medicine, A. M. Betti (1480–1562). This part, the text of which is provided in full, is dedicated to general therapy, a staple of the compulsory teaching matter at mediaeval and Renaissance medical schools, if not one of the chapters most frequently to engender extensive published commentaries.

A single edge flaw to fol. 263 (remargined by an earlier owner). A good, wide-margined copy showing minimal browning, rebound in contemporary style.

Edit 16, CNCE 5658. Durling 401. Adams B 844. Not in BM-STC Italian or Wellcome.



Avicenna, Hippocrates, Galen in a single handy volume

387. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Avicennae summi inter Arabes medici Fen I lib. I canonis. In usum Gymnasii Patavini, Editio correctior.

Padua, Paolo Frambotti, 1636. 12°.

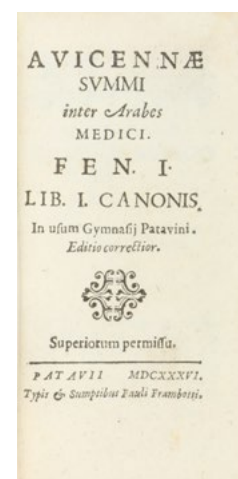
With:

(2) **HIPPOCRATES.** Aphorismorum sectiones VII. Nicolao Leoniceno Vicentino interprete. Accessit octava ex Ant. Musae Brasavoli commentariis. *Ibid.*, 1649.

(3) **GALENUS.** Ars medicinalis. Nicolao Leoniceno interprete. *Ibid.*, 1642. Contemporary limp vellum. € 2500

A fine Padovan 17th century manual assembling the great ancient and mediaeval medical works, published separately, in a single handy volume. From the Middle Ages to the Renaissance and beyond, the compulsory teaching matter of Avicenna's monumental "Qanun" always included the part on physiology in the first fen of book I, which expounds the general principles of medicine. The present edition is bound with the principal works of Hippocrates and Galen, both edited by the Italian physician and humanist Niccolò Leoniceno (1428–1524). Some browning and brownstaining, 18th century annotations to flyleaf; ownership of Antonio Barduni (?) to front pastedown. An appealing pocket-sized set containing in a nutshell the staples of the old medical schools from which European medical training was in the process of breaking free.

Cf. Krivatsy 499, 4508. Not in Wellcome.



Mokathaát

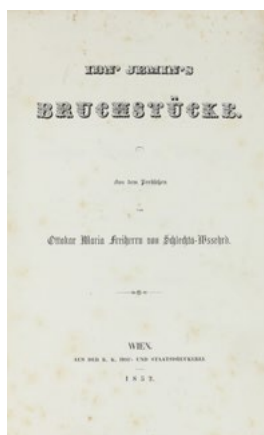
388. IBN YEMINI / SCHLECHTA VON WSCHERD, Ottokar von (transl.). Ibn' Jemin's Bruchstücke. Aus dem Persischen [...].

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1852. 8°. Contemporary red cloth with giltstamped spine and as blindstamped cover borders. Patterned endpapers. € 750

First German edition of the Mokathaát, "proving [Schlechta's] mastery at polishing the gems of the Persian poet and beautifully rendering them into German" (cf. Wurzbach). Includes poems of mostly philosophical and didactic content by the famous 14th century Persian poet. Schlechta von Wschehrd (1825–94) was a graduate of the Vienna Oriental Academy and one of the most distinguished experts on Persian and Turkish literature of his time.

Occasional slight foxing, otherwise fine.

Zenker II, 43, 578. Frankl 1055. Herrmann 153. Wurzbach XXX, 65. Graesse III, 407. Not in Schwab or Nawabi. Cf. Rabenlechner I, 124 (2nd edition: Vienna, Manz, 1879).



18th century manuscript, written during the author's lifetime: the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

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

[Ottoman Empire, ca 1760]. 2° (209 × 318 mm). 459, (2), 14 (but: 13) ff. of index, numerous errors in Arabic pagination, but complete according to catchwords, numbered throughout by a later owner in pencil from left to right, 1–474 ff. Ottoman Turkish on thin, polished, cream-coloured laid paper. Text is in fine naskh script with black and red ink within a red double-lined border, 31 lines of text within a written area of 232 × 112 mm. Occasional red underlining, sections usually demarcated by a single word of red text on a line with a red border on either side. 11 full-page colour illustrations of scientific diagrams, 2 full-page coloured world maps, 8 full-page coloured tables, 2 full-page illustrations of Mecca and Jerusalem, 4 coloured half-page diagrams and 1 coloured half-page table, as well as a round, black and red ink diagram on leaf 448v. Contemporary full calf, expertly rebacked with six compartments of raised bands and gilt motifs, gilt red title label, all edges speckled red. € 35 000

A fine 18th century manuscript copy of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, not printed until 1835 (in Bulaq). The “Marifetname”, or “Book of Gnosis” is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar.

Ibrahim Haqqi Erzurumi (1703–80) is considered an outstanding figure of 18th century Ottoman Turkey. Based on an immense knowledge of the Sufi branch of Islam as well as his studies in Western science, he devoted himself to the domains of both religion and science, considering both a means of approaching God.

Occasional smudging of ink; minor offsetting on pages facing illustrations, leaves 7–11 with minor waterstains in the upper corner margins, leaves 12–18 expertly reinforced in the upper margin, with rather severe loss to text in upper half of leaves 14v and 15. Text appears to be lost on 378r (faint traces of text still remain). Leaves 343v–350v have dark pink stain in centre of text toward gutter (no loss), likewise on 443v–463v. Leaves 448–454 have had their margins reinforced. Leaves numbered 449 and 450 must be switched, as well as 453 and 454. Altogether a very appealing copy with the numerous illustrations showing fine detail.

Cf. Zenker I, 1709. F. Gülen, “Key Concepts in the Practice of Sufism,” p. 106, n. 69. Z. Virk, “Science and Technology in Ottoman Sultanate”.



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



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

[Ottoman Empire], 1235 AH [1819/20 AD]. 4° (ca 180 × 270 mm). 333, (1) numbered ff. Ottoman Turkish on thin, polished, cream-coloured paper. 12 full-page colour illustrations of scientific diagrams, 2 full-page coloured world maps, 8 full-page coloured tables, 2 full-page coloured illustrations of Mecca and Jerusalem, 5 half-page coloured diagrams, as well as a half-page red and black ink diagram on leaf 19r. Later 19th century half calf with giltstamped spine; cloth covers blindstamped and gilt. € 28 000

An uncommonly fine, early 19th century manuscript of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, predating by more than a decade the first printed edition. The “Marifetname” is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. Binding rubbed and bumped at extremities; interior exceedingly well preserved. Altogether a very appealing copy with the numerous illustrations showing fine detail.

Cf. Zenker I, 1709. F. Gülen, “Key Concepts in the Practice of Sufism,” p. 106, n. 69. Z. Virk, “Science and Technology in Ottoman Sultanate”.

The first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar, first printing

391. IBRÂHİM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname.

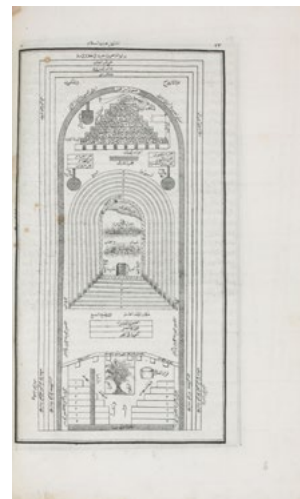
Bulaq (Cairo), al-Matbaa ül-Kubra, 1251 AH [1835/36 AD]. 2° (226 × 337 mm). With woodcut headpiece before the text and 23 text lithographs (17 page-sized) as well as several lithographed tables (some page-sized) in the text. Text is printed in the Ottoman Turkish version of the Perso-Arabic script type,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

Rare first printing of the famous scientific encyclopedia, published more than half a century after the death of its author, the Turkish Sufi philosopher Ibrahim Hakki Erzurumi (1703–80). The “Marifetname” is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. Among the astronomical and geographical illustrations are a world map in two hemispheres, a map of the poles, the lunar phases and diagrams showing the solar system and earth’s orbit.

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

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

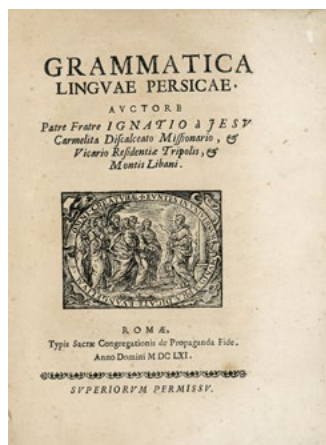
Özege, *Eski Harflerle Basılmış Türkçe Eserler Katalogu III* (1975), p. 1025 no. 12259. Zenker I, 1709. OCLC 21607393. A total of 13 copies in WorldCat (3 in Turkey, only 1 in Europe [Munich], 9 in the U.S.).



Rare Persian grammar by a 17th century Italian missionary

392. IGNATIUS A JESUS. Grammatica linguae persicae. Auctore patre fratre Ignatio à Jesu carmelita discalcato missionario, & vicario residentiae Tripolis, & Montis Libani.

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



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

Ignazio di Gesù (Carlo Leonelli) was a 17th century Italian missionary. He “belonged to the Order of Discalced Carmelites, and preached the Gospel in Turkey, Asia Minor, Armenia, and Persia, where he stayed over a long period. He returned to Rome in 1650” (cf. Hoefler). An account of his travels was included in the collection of Thevenot. His present small work, though not the work of an orientalist nor indeed a scholar, is still a true grammar based on elements collected during the author’s journeys.

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

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

Gheraert Leeu’s first illustrated book: no copy in the Netherlands

393. [INCUNABLE–GOUDA]. Historia septem sapientiu[m] Rom[a]e.

[Gouda, Gheraert Leeu, before 3 June 1480]. 4° (20.5 × 14 cm). With 4 full-page woodcuts plus 14 repeats. The first initial is supplied in manuscript, in a rich ornamental uncial style in red and blue with brown penwork. All other initials are supplied by hand in simple red uncials. The text is rubricated throughout. Most of the plates are lightly highlighted in yellow and red, by a contemporary hand. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment without a spine, so that the sewing is completely visible. Kept in a modern brown half morocco clamshell box. € 250 000

Rare third or fourth Latin edition (the first or second in the Low Countries, and the first illustrated edition in any language) of one of the oldest and most popular texts of early European literature. It is also the first illustrated book printed by Gheraert Leeu, just before his better-known *Dialogus creaturarum*. No copy of any edition before 1483 in any language is recorded in a Dutch library. Known in English as *The seven sages of Rome*, it is a series of educational short stories within a “frame story”, in the tradition of the Indian *Panchatantra*, the *Arabian Nights*, etc., and some of the stories are variations on stories told there. These stories were first published in Latin at Cologne in 1472. Leeu probably published the first edition in the Low Countries, in Dutch with only a single woodcut, dated 25 July 1479. That edition is known only from two incomplete copies. His present Latin edition must date between that and 3 June 1480, so it is not clear whether it preceded the unillustrated Deventer edition of 1479 or later.



Our copy is preserved in its original limp parchment and only very slightly trimmed, giving wide margins (1.5, 4 and 5 cm). With 8 early owners’ inscriptions, one dated 1579 and others clearly older, four small and mostly marginal worm holes running through the first leaves and the usual traces of age and handling. The parchment is stained and slightly wrinkled. Nearly untrimmed and in good condition.

Goff S-448; Goudriaan, *Een Drukker zoekt publiek. Gheraert Leeu te Gouda, 1477–1484, list of publications no. 46; Hain 3000; ISTC (7 copies).*

The First Edition of Indagine’s Work on Palmistry

394. INDAGINE (ROSENBACH), Johannes ab. *Introductiones apotelesmaticae elegantes, in chyromantiam, physiognomiam, astrologiam naturalem, complexiones hominum, naturas planetarum [...].*

Strasbourg, Johann Schott for the author, 1522. Small 2° (190 × 258 mm). With large woodcut portrait of Indagine by Hans Baldung Grien on title-page, full-page armorial woodcut on final page, and III woodcuts throughout the text. Also, two large woodcut initials: 9-line G and 8-line S, the latter designed by Hans Weiditz (cf. A. F. Johnson, *Decorative initial letters*, xli). Early 20th century quarter leather over grey boards, spine titled in gilt. € 9500



Extremely rare first edition of this important, profusely illustrated Renaissance work on the three occult sciences: astrology, physiognomy, and chiromancy (palmistry) – the art of reading character and divination of the future by interpretation of the lines and undulations on the palm of the hand. Mediaeval palmistry was pressed into service by the witch-hunters; after a period of disrepute, it flourished again in the Renaissance. Johannes Indagine (ca. 1467–1537, also known as Johannes Rosenbach), a Carthusian Prior, was perhaps the most highly regarded German chiromancer of the 16th century and “an extremely learned man in many fields” (Gettings, *An Illustrated History of Palmistry*, p. 177). It is unknown where he gained his considerable knowledge of the natural sciences, namely of astronomy (to which he contributed the invention of two instruments) and chiromancy. He advised the Elector Albrecht von Brandenburg, Archbishop of Mainz, and it might have been Indagine’s horoscopes which in 1519 caused the adjournment of the election of Charles v.

The present work was banned by the Inquisition, having been placed on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum under the decree of Pope Paul IV in 1559 (cf. Thorndike). Illustrated throughout with woodcuts by several artists, including the splendid portrait of the author and his coat of arms, both by Hans Baldung Grien, 11 pairs of physiognomic heads and 26 mythological designs representing the signs of the Zodiac attributed to Hans Wechtlin, as well as 37 chiromantic hands (one of fingers only) and 27 numerous astrological diagrams. The work had a great effect on the study of chiromancy and is quoted down to our own day, marking the first beginnings of the fully-fledged astrological chiromancy which was to develop steadily over the next century and a half.

A good, clean copy with remains of six thumb indexes which mark the various parts. Includes the frequently missing two-leaf dedication to Archbishop Albrecht after the title, leaf 6 of the first part misbound before the text as usual. Rebound around 1900, trimmed rather closely, with an old catalogue description of this copy mounted on the front pastedown. Of great rarity.

VD 16, R 3108. Adams I 88. BM-STC German 429. Ritter 1264. Schmidt 68. Muller II, p. 82, no. 103. Chrisman, *Strasbourg Imprints, 1515-23*. Sabattini 282. BNHCat I 23. Zinner 1180. Osler 3049. Oldenbourg (Baldung Grien) L 203. Mende (Baldung Grien) 458–460. Reusch I, 280, note 6. Cf. Caillet 5388–9 (only editions of 1556 and later); Thorndike V, 65–66, 175–176; Hollstein, *Baldung Grien*, n. 263; Zinner 157, 414 f., 433. H. Röttinger, *Jahrb. der Kunstslgg. des Ah. Kaiserhauses Wien* 27, 1907–1909 (attribution of the illustrations to Hans Wechtlin); Durling, 2531ff. (only editions of 1531 and later).

A manual on horses, illustrated with 21 large miniatures

395. [INDIAN CARE OF HORSES]. Shalihotra Samhita.

Northwest India, 19th century. 4° (230 × 180 mm). Illustrated manuscript on paper in Hindi. 110, (4) pp., ruled in black and red. With 21 painted miniatures, partly heightened in gold and silver. Bound in modern Indian cloth. € 15 000

A strikingly illustrated 19th c. manuscript excerpt of the “Shalihotra,” a classic of Ayurvedic hippiatry attributed to the legendary founder of Indian veterinary science. Horses were a vital part of Indian culture, and a tradition of hippiatry developed in parallel to human medicine: the sage Shalihotra was said to have been educated alongside Agnivesha – one of the earliest authors on Ayurvedic medicine. Shalihotra’s treatise on the care and breeding of horses was translated into many languages and edited into many recensions. This manuscript contains 21 detailed illustrations of horses in various states of distress, with one – depicting a horse being led by a male figure – heightened in gold. It is written in at least four hands and may represent a “core” recension of the text with additional medical knowledge added over time. Several later manuscript annotations in blue ink and pencil record herbal recipes for analgesics and other cures, while the upper corner of one leaf bears a talismanic square made up of an Arabic prayer.

Some leaves bound upside down; light dampstain affecting first 30 leaves, marginal paper repairs affecting text on 14 leaves, but still overall a very appealing manuscript.

From the library of Jay Snider, with his bookplate loosely inserted.



With the painted arms of Pope Innocent VIII, heightened in gilt

396. INNOCENTIUS IV, Pope (Andreas Hartmann, ed.). Apparatus super libros decretalium.

Strasbourg, [Heinrich Eggestein], 1478. 2° (308 × 430 mm). Bound without Baldus de Ubaldis’s “Repertorium super Innocentio” and the following leaf containing table of contents. Gothic letter in double columns, large initials at the beginning of each book supplied in red and blue with penwork flourishes, smaller initials supplied alternately in red and blue, headline supplied in red and blue. Three coats of arms finely painted at foot of first page by a contemporary hand. Contemporary leather-backed wooden boards (clasps and catches missing), title in gothic lettering along lower edge. € 50 000

First edition of the commentary of Innocent IV on the Decretals of Gregory IX (known as the Liber Extra), one of the most important collections of medieval canon law. A handsome copy in a contemporary binding. Beautifully printed by Heinrich Eggestein of Strasbourg; “le plus beau livre que cet imprimeur ait produit” (fin-de-siècle catalogue note pasted to first blank). Like a handful of other copies, the present copy contains the Apparatus only and was bound without Baldus de Ubaldis’s “Repertorium super Innocentio” (an index to Innocent’s work) which, although a separate work, seems intended to have formed part of the edition.

Several contemporary annotations, manicules and other markings; summary of contents supplied in corners of recto of each leaf in a contemporary hand. Binding insignificantly rubbed; professional remarginings to first blank leaf. Occasional light browning, some light dampstaining, a few small wormholes at beginning and end of volume, occasionally affecting a letter or two. Generally a very fresh, wide-margined and crisp copy.

Provenance: 1) painted at the foot of the first page by an accomplished contemporary (German?) artist are the arms of Pope Innocent VIII (1484–92), flanked by two coats of arms, one resembling a printer’s device, possibly signifying an intended gift by an unidentified German scholar to the Pope in the 1480s or early 1490s. 2) Late 16th century ownership of Konrad Fuchs von Ebenhofen zu Saldenburg, a Tyrolean nobleman who acquired the Bavarian demesne of Saldenburg in 1587 and died on 14 January 1614 (his inscription “Conradt Fuchs” under the arms and “Fuchs zu Saldenburg” on front pastedown). 3) Owned by the Marquis de Villoutreys in the later 19th century (bookplate of the Bibliothèque Du Plessis-Villoutreys on pastedown). The Villoutreys family occupied the castle of Bas-Plessis in Chaudron-en-Mauges (Maine-et-Loire) from 1666. The castle was largely destroyed by fire in 1794 during the French Revolution; the central neoclassical section was erected in 1845, and a wing added in 1875 to house the Marquis’s library. When restoration began in 1982, the castle’s library was transferred to the Université Catholique de l’Ouest, and then to the Bibliothèque des Archives Départementales du Maine-et-Loire. The present incunable left the Villoutreys’ library for an unidentified private collection at some time prior to this transfer. 4) British private collection.



HC *9191. Goff I-95. GW M12156. BMC I, 69 (“the contents of each leaf are shortly noted at the top”). Sheppard 205. Proctor 267. Bod-inc I-013. BSB I-176.

The Hammer of Witches – editio princeps

397. INSTITORIS, Heinrich. Malleus maleficarum.

[Speyer, Peter Drach, before April 1487]. 2° (215 × 294 mm). 48 lines, double-columned, gothic type. Rubricated, with lombardic initials in red and blue, occasional pen flourishes, paragraph marks at beginning of chapter headings, some capital strokes. 19th-c. white paper boards with printed paper spine label. Stored in custom-made full green morocco gilt clamshell box. € 175 000

First edition of the notorious “Hammer of Witches”, which laid down procedures for finding out and convicting witches. Due to the innovation of the printing press, it contributed significantly to the early modern witch craze. “The most important and most sinister work on demonology ever written. It crystallized into a fiercely stringent code previous folklore about black magic with church dogma on heresy, and, if any one work could, opened the floodgates of the inquisitorial hysteria [... it was] the source, inspiration, and quarry for all subsequent treatises on witchcraft” (Robbins, Encyclopaedia of Witchcraft and Demonology). The book was published and republished in at least 13 editions up to 1520, then revived from the late 16th century, undergoing at least 16 editions between 1574 and 1669, as well as numerous editions in German, French and English. Complete copies of the first edition are rare, and only a few copies are found in American institutions.

Upper cover stained and soiled, first three pages of text with some soiling and staining, neat repair to final printed leaf. All in all, a remarkably fine, clean copy from the famous Donaueschingen library of the princes of Fürstenberg with their printed spine title and shelfmark “298” on the spine label.

HC* 9238. Goff I-163. British Library IB.8581 (acquired in 1867 but not recorded in BMC). ISTC ii00163000. Coumont I4.2. Danet 16. Graesse III, 425.



Well-illustrated account documenting the construction of the Iraq-Mediterranean pipe-line

398. [IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY]. The construction of the Iraq-Mediterranean pipe-line. [Second title-page:] An account of the construction in the years 1932 to 1934 of the pipe-line of the Iraq Petroleum Company Limited from its oilfield in the vicinity of Kirkuk, Iraq, to the Mediterranean ports of Haifa (Palestine) and Tripoli (Lebanon).

[London], (colophon: St. Clements press ltd), 1934. 4°. With 4 full-page and 4 half-page portraits, 91 illustrations in text and 6 plans and maps (incl. 2 folding). Contemporary green half sheepskin, with title in gold on front. € 1800

First and only edition of a well-illustrated account documenting the construction of the Kirkuk-Haifa oil pipeline, also known as the Iraq-Mediterranean pipe-line. The pipeline was built by the Iraq Petroleum Company between 1932 and 1934 to get oil from Kurdish Iraq closer to Europe. The pipeline and the Haifa refineries were considered strategically important by the British Government, and indeed provided much of the fuel needs of the British and American forces in the Mediterranean during World War II. Some minor wear to the binding, but internally in very good condition.

Arabic primer: early Iraq imprint

399. [IRAQ PRINTING]. Syllabaire ou exercices de lecture arabe. À l’usage des enfants. Mosul, Imprimerie des Peres Dominicains, 1862. Small 8°. Contemporary auburn cloth. € 950

Rare Iraq-published Arabic primer for the use of young learners, entirely printed in Arabic but for the additional French title-page. The Dominican Press of Mosul, operated by local French Dominican Christians from ca. 1856 to the beginning of the Great War, may be credited with the first sustained printing activity in Iraq. They produced Arabic, Syriac, and neo-Aramaic books by and for the Syrian Catholic and Chaldean churches.

Very scarce; an excellent copy.



“Ode to the Persian Gulf”

400. IRWIN, Eyles. A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red-Sea, on the Coasts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a Route Through the Desarts of Thebais, Hitherto Unknown to the European Traveller, in the Year MDCCLXXVII. In letters to a Lady.

London, J. Dodsley, 1780. 4°. With 3 folding maps and 3 plates. Contemporary full calf, spine elaborately gilt, leading edges gilt, red morocco label. € 12 500

Second edition (the earliest mentioned). Irwin relates the series of misadventures which occurred on his journey back from India after his dismissal from the East India Company. Following the near wreck of his ship he was taken prisoner by Arabs who took him to the Nile, whence he travelled to Cairo on his release.

The author recounts his imprisonment in Yanbu, Arabia, and further voyage to Jeddah, as well as his adventures in Egypt, his journeys through the Peloponnesus and Balkans as well as Persia. He includes an “Ode to the Persian Gulf”, which extols the beauties of Bahrain. In 1802, Irwin was to produce a musical play, “The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert: a Comic Opera in Three Acts” (1802), which played in Dublin for three nights.

The plates include views of the town of Mocha (al-Mukhah) on the shore of the Red Sea in Yemen, including its early mosques, and of the Straits of Bab al Mandab (“Babelmandel”). Also shown is a detailed view and chart of Yanbu, the port giving access to al Medina.

Macclesfield bookplates to front pastedown and free endpaper. Plates somewhat toned and offset, otherwise an excellent copy, sumptuously bound.

Macro 1293. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 325. Gay 66. Brunet III, 459. Blackmer 865. Cf. Weber II, 576 (3rd ed.).



The great mosques of Jerusalem



401. ISAACS, Rev. A.A. Four views of the mosques and other objects of interest occupying the site of the temple at Jerusalem.

London, Day & Son, 1857. 2°. 4 tinted lithographs drawn and lithographed from photographs taken by A. A. Isaacs. Original printed wrappers. € 8500

First edition. A very scarce depiction of the great mosques of Jerusalem. The views are: “General View of the Great Mosque of the Sakara”, “The Mosque of the Sakara and Judgement-Seat of David”, “Facade of the Mosque El Aksa”, and “The Marble Pulpit and Colonnades”. The wrapper states that these are the first published views of the Mosques.

Lithographs lightly foxed, spine repaired. An excellent copy.

Not in Abbey or Tobler.

Beautifully decorated diplomatic letter in Arabic: peace between Christian England and Islamic Morocco

402. ISMAIL IBN SHARIF, Moulay, ruler of Morocco. [Diplomatic letter to the English emissary [Charles Stewart] acknowledging the English desire for improved diplomatic relations, and offering a truce and a peace treaty].

[Meknes (Morocco), 3 Safar 1133 AH (= 23 December 1720)]. Whole sheet (57 × 43 cm). An elaborately decorated letter in ink on paper, with the stylized architectural and arabesque decorations (including Arabic inscriptions) drawn in black outline, coloured and supplemented in green with some blue, and highlighted with gold, and the 8-line Arabic text of the letter itself in brown. € 28 000

An important and beautifully decorated diplomatic letter in Arabic, from Moulay Ismail ibn Sharif, ruler of Morocco, to the English emissary Charles Stuart, who was in Morocco to negotiate improved relations between the countries. While relations between Britain and Morocco had long been tense, their mutual opposition to French domination of Spain led to cooperation during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–1713/14) helping Britain gain control of Gibraltar in 1704. Its extremely important strategic position, guarding the mouth of the Mediterranean, meant that Britain was determined to retain control there, but that required cooperation with Morocco, especially since Gibraltar depended on neighbouring lands for food and supplies. The 22 July 1714 treaty of Tetuan settled matters temporarily, but England was eager to establish longer-term security. King George I therefore sent Commodore Charles Stewart (1681–1741) to Morocco with a small squadron to negotiate with Moulay Ismail ibn Sharif (1634?–1727). He set off on 24 September and arrived on 22 December. Ismail was a fierce opponent whom many Europeans called “bloodthirsty”. He had fought for and won Moroccan independence from the Ottoman Empire. If reports of the year of his birth are correct he was now past 85 but remained firmly in power. The present letter, written the day after Stewart’s arrival, presents his guarded response, acknowledging the English desire for an extended truce, close friendship and good communications. Some groundwork had apparently been laid before Stewart’s arrival, for the letter notes communications made through the pasha Hamet ben Ali ben Abdallah and Ibn al Attar and indicates that they had already come to an agreement over the content. Ismail expresses the hope that the ambassador will find the terms satisfactory. He had secured his country’s independence from the Ottomans only 25 years before and perhaps for that reason takes pains to emphasize the continuity of its government, noting that his relative Ahmad al Mansour (1549–1603) had had friendly relations with Queen Elizabeth (1533–1603): in fact he had a representative at the English court in 1600, when Morocco and England were allied against the Spanish. Charles Stewart and Hamet ben Ali ben Abdallah signed the peace treaty at Ceuta in January 1721 and Stewart then had an audience with Ismail ibn Shaif in Meknes and was able to return home with nearly 300 British who had been enslaved in Morocco. The sheet is folded in two above the text of the letter and was formerly folded further, probably for delivery. These folds show some wear and minor tears, the edges are slightly tattered (occasionally affecting a small piece of the border) and the paper shows some unobtrusive spotting. The whole remains in good condition and only slightly trimmed at the sides and head, the foot retaining its deckle. A beautifully decorated diplomatic letter from the great Moroccan ruler Moulay Ismail ibn Sharif to the English emissary Commodore Charles Stewart, leading to improved relations between Islamic Morocco and Christian Britain.

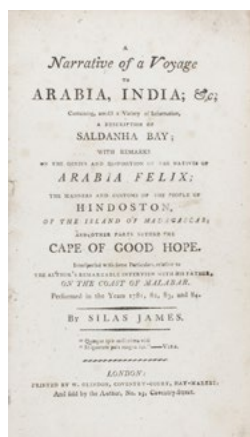


For background information: N. Matar, *British captives from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, 1563–1760* (2014); N. Matar, *Europe through Arab eyes, 1578–1727* (2008).

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

403. 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. € 8500



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.

ESTC T139719 (8 copies); Mendelssohn I, 765; not in Blackmer; Gay, *Bibl. de l’Afrique et l’Arabie*.

Jami's Baharistân

404. **JÂMÎ, Maulânâ Nûru'dîn 'Abdu'r-Rahmân / SCHLECHTA VON WSCHEHRD, Ottocar Maria Freiherr von (transl.)**. Der Frühlingsgarten von Mawlana Abdurrahman Dschami. Aus dem Persischen übertragen [...].

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staats-Druckerei, 1846. 8°. Persian text within blue borders. With 'Unwân and Persian title in gold, red and blue. Contemporary green full cloth with giltstamped spine title and blindstamped cover rules. € 950

First German edition and translation of the Baharistân, “a brilliant if stilted imitation of the Gulistân” (cf. Rypka), and the first independent effort by the oriental scholar Schlechta von Wschehrd (1825–94), a graduate of the Vienna Oriental Academy. Includes the Persian text. One of the principal productions of Vienna's Royal and Imperial State Printing Office, famous for its wide range of printing types (which spanned 35 oriental alphabets as early as 1845). Jâmî (817–898/1414–92) was one of the last classic authors of Persian literature; his work had a lasting impact on Central Asian, Turkish and Indian poetry. A pretty, wide-margined copy.

Zenker II, 39, 496. Durstmüller I, 274. Rypka, Iranische Literaturgeschichte 278, 596. Pohanka 1267. Nawabi II, 271. Frankl 972. Schwab 737. Wurzbach 30, 65f. Brunet II, 777. For the Royal and Imperial State Printing Office cf. Mayer, Wiens Buchdruckergeschichte II, 169.



Herbarium containing about 250 original botanical specimens, many of oriental plants

405. **JAUBERT, Hippolyte François**. [Herbarium].

[Paris (collected in Egypt, Abyssinia, China, the Americas, New Caledonia and elsewhere), ca. 1840–ca. 1868]. About 250 pressed and dried botanical specimens, mounted on paper leaves (mostly about 42 × 26 cm), some with partly printed and others with manuscript labels. With a signed autograph letter from Jaubert in Grenoble to the Italian botanist Eugène de Reboul in Florence, a photographic portrait of Jaubert, a green painted ferrous metal collecting canister (10 × 14 × 36 cm) and a wooden plant press with leather and metal fittings (29 × 22.5 × 5 cm). The leaves with specimens are loosely inserted in 42 paper folders, the whole kept in a contemporary ferrous metal chest with built-in lock (key also present), painted with a light brown wood-grain pattern (34 × 32 × 50 cm). The lock on the trunk has the maker's stamp of John Bates in Wolverhampton, England, who was active in the 1860s, and the metal handle of the press has the stamp of its manufacturer “R & L” in Paris. € 25 000



An extensive herbarium comprising about 250 pressed and dried botanical specimens, often with a small packet of seeds attached. They were collected by or for Jaubert, mostly in the 1840s and 1850s, many in exotic lands, including Egypt, Abyssinia, China, South America, Cuba and New Caledonia. The dates on the labels range from 1822 to 1868, but most appear to have been collected in the 1840s and 1850s, when Jaubert was publishing his *Illustrationes plantarum orientalium*. Nineteen specimens (in 3 folders) cover the genus *Nicotina*, the tobacco family. Besides the specimens themselves, the collection includes a collecting tin and a wooden plant press. Parts of Jaubert's herbarium are preserved at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, with some duplicates at the Conservatoire at Jardin Botanique in Geneva.

Parts of many specimens have inevitably broken over the years, but most nevertheless survive in good condition. The paper leaves and folders show occasional water stains and a few have had a corner nibbled by mice, but they still remain in good condition. An extensive herbarium, completed around 1868, with about 250 specimens.

For Jaubert and his botanical work: Stafleu & Cowan, II, pp. 427–428.



The first attempt at a printed edition

406. JAWHARI, Isma`il ibn Hammad / SCHEIDIUS, Everardus (ed. & transl.). [Kitab as-Sihah]. Purioris sermonis Arabici thesaurus, vulgo dictus Liber sehah, sive Lexicon Arabicum. Particula I [= all published].

Harderwijk, J. Moojen typis Arabicis editoris, (1774–1776). Large 4° (211 × 268 mm). Contemporary Prussian-blue wrappers with remains of a spine label. € 3500

The first attempt at a printed edition of this classic Arabic dictionary, al-Jawhari's "Tag al-luga was-sihah al-'arabiya" (The Crown of Language and the Correctness of Arabic), commonly known as "As-sihâh". Jawhari himself reached only the letter Dad before he died in an unsuccessful attempt at human flight from the roof of a mosque in 1003 AD (the work was subsequently completed by his student Ishaq Ibrahim bin Salih al-Warraq). To this day the dictionary remains an indispensable companion of Arabic philologists in both the East and the West; "manuscripts are to be found in almost every library" (Brockelmann). "In this great dictionary [the author] codified pure Arabic as based on the criticism of his predecessors' preparatory studies as well as his own experiences and collections. The 'As-sihâh' is arranged in an alphabetical order, according to the final, and not the first, rooter of the words [...] This system, which was later adopted by other large Arabic dictionaries, attempts to supply those in search of rhyming words with a handbook" (Goldziher, A Short History of Classical Arabic Literature, 1966, p. 70).

The Arabic typeface traces back to Erpenius; Scheidius (1742–94) had managed to acquire the fount around 1770. The preface is dated 1774, the postscript 1776: after the printer Moojen had deferred all further work for a full six months, Scheidius writes, he chose to publish at least the present part "in place of a specimen". Indeed, this would remain all that was published: complete editions would not appear until 1854 (in Tabriz) and 1865 (in Bulaq). Jawhari's work also formed the basis of Ibrahim Mütefferikâ's first publication, the Arabic-Turkish dictionary of 1729.

Light browning with insignificant waterstains near the beginning. Slight worming in the gutter, more pronounced near the beginning, but never touching the text. Printed on superior paper, an untrimmed and wide-margined copy.



Schnurrer 114. OCLC 22704219. Cf. GAL I, 128. Not in Smitskamp, PO.

Radicalization in WWI

407. [JIHAD]. El Dschihad. Zeitung für die muhammedanischen Kriegsgefangenen. Nr. 46. Turkotatarische Ausgabe.

Berlin, 14 November 1916. 2° (469 × 314 mm).

€ 2500



Promoting jihad: official policy. The diplomat, orientalist, and historian Max von Oppenheim (1860–1946) had published a memorandum as early as 1914 on "revolutionizing the Islamic territories of our enemies", i.e. trying to persuade religious leaders in the Muslim world to call for a Holy War against colonial powers such as Britain and France. Allied to this was a campaign to try and radicalize Muslim prisoners of war (a mosque was even erected in one camp, Wünsdorf – the first ever built in Germany) through printed matter, such as the camp newspaper "El Dschihad". Circulation began on 5 March 1915, with editions produced in Arabic, Russian, and – the largest print-run – Tartar (reaching 91 issues, the last published on 22 October 1918). Similar newspapers, under different names, were also issued in Georgian, Hindi, and Urdu. The only holdings outside Germany located by WorldCat are at the Hoover Institution (Arabic, Russian, and Tartar editions) and the Library of Congress (Russian edition). Not in COPAC.

Toned due to paper stock; two small wormholes at head; creased where previously folded.

ZDB-ID 2079196-3. OCLC 643380726.

408. [JORDAN]. Al Urdun: a Jordan newsletter.

Washington, D.C., Jordan Embassy, 1977–1987. 38 issues. 4°.

€ 2500

38 issues of a rare, irregularly appearing, newsletter published by the Jordan Embassy in Washington, D.C.. This collection starts with an article celebrating the silver jubilee of King Hussein. A year later the front page reports on the royal wedding of King Hussein and Queen Noor. Other news includes the building of a new power station, the Arab Potash Company, the Camp David process, the Jordan archaeology conference at Oxford, the Reagan Plan, the royal visit to the United States and many other royal visits all over the world.

A very good set.

The collection includes the following issues:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Vol. II. No. 2. August 1977. | Vol. VII. No. 2. March April 1982. |
| Vol. II. No. 3. December 1977. | Vol. VII. No. 3/4. Summer 1982. |
| Vol. III. No. 2. July 1978. | Vol. VIII. No. 2. March/April 1983. |
| Vol. III. No. 3. September 1978. | Vol. VIII. No. 5. September/October 1983. |
| Vol. III. No. 4. December 1978. | Vol. IX. No. 1. January/February 1984. |
| Vol. IV. No. 1. April 1979. | Vol. IX. No. 2. March/April 1984. |
| Vol. IV. No. 2. May-June 1979. | Vol. IX. No. 3. May/June 1984. |
| Vol. IV. No. 3. July 1979. | Vol. IX. No. 4. July/August 1984. |
| Vol. IV. No. 4. September 1979. | Vol. IX. No. 5. October 1984. |
| Vol. IV. No. 5. October/November 1979. | Vol. IX. No. 6. November 1984. |
| Vol. V. No. 1. January 1980. | Vol. IX. No. 7. December 1984. |
| Vol. V. No. 3. April/May 1980. | Vol. X. No. 1. January 1985. |
| Vol. V. No. 4. June 1980. | Vol. X. No. 2. February 1985. |
| Vol. V. No. 5. August/September 1980. | Vol. X. No. 4. April/May 1985. |
| Vol. VI. No. 1. January 1981. | Vol. X. No. 5. June/July 1985. |
| Vol. VI. No. 2. February/March 1981. | Vol. XI. No. 1. January/February 1986. |
| Vol. VI. No. 4. July/August 1981. | Vol. XI. No. 2. March/April 1986. |
| Vol. VI. No. 5. September/October 1981. | Vol. XI. No. 3. May/June 1986. |
| Vol. VI. No. 6. November/December 1981. | Vol. XII. No. 4. June/July 1987. |



Apothecary's recipes heavily relying on the "Arch-Galenist" Sylvius

409. JÜNGKEN, Johann Helfrich. Lexicon pharmaceuticum pro majori commoditate in duas partes divisum ubi prior haec continet magis ubique usualia notissimorum pharmacopoeorum, utpote Augustanae Renovatae, Norimbergensis, Schröderi, Minsichti, &c. ut & alia hinc inde multum celebrata celeberrimorum authorum, Sylvi, Michaelis, Timaei, Wedelii aliorumque composita; pars altera, similia generosiora juxta Zvvelfferi, Hoffmanni, &c. animadversiones aut censuras adornata tradit composita, iis priori in parte positis, pro majori dilucidatione brevissimis surrogata studio.

Franfurt am Main, Johann Zieger (printed by: Johann Philipp Andreae, [Nuremberg]), 1694. 8°. Contemporary vellum. € 5000



First edition of a very popular compendium of apothecary's recipes. Instead of being an official pharmacopeia, listing the recipes that were prescribed by the authorities in a region, it is a compilation of recipes taken from various sources, specifically noting on the title-page the French "Arch-Galenist" Jacques Dubois (1478–1555), also known as Jacobus Sylvius, teacher of Vesalius. "In his pharmacological texts Dubois often states emphatically that Galen is the only reliable author on the topic. No doctor ignorant of Galen has any idea of medical practice, wrote Dubois in ... his Methodus medicamenta componendi ... Anything praiseworthy in this book, continued Dubois, should be attributed to Galen, and anything Imperfect to Dubois, the author" (Wear et al.).

With the remains of a label on the back of the spine and on the first front endpaper. Browned and with several waterstains throughout; a fine copy.

Brüning 2752; VD17 3:005991U; cf. A. Wear et al., *The medical renaissance of the sixteenth century* (1985), p. 146.

Inscribed by a Mosul physician in 913 AH (1507 AD)

410. JURJANI, Zayn al-Din Abu Ibrahim Isma'il bin Husayn al-. Dhakhirah-i Khwarazm-Shahi.

[Probably Anatolia, late 15th century]. Arabic manuscript on paper with somewhat wavy laid lines only (335 × 239 mm; text area 263 × 176 mm), 544 ff., written in a tidy nasta'liq, 35 lines to the page, text frame of red and blue rules, important words and phrases in red or in larger naskhi; chapter headings repeated in margins in a bold calligraphic script, several marginal annotations in various contemporary and later hands. Early 20th century brown roan preserving covers of contemporary morocco binding blind-stamped with a single tool to form a central motif of three interlocking lozenges, smaller lozenges above and below, blind-stamped corner-pieces. € 35 000



Very rare Arabic translation of Al Jurjani's important medical compendium, the first major medical text written in the Persian language. Jurjani (d. 1136) "went to live in Khwarizm in 504/1110 and became attached to the Khwarizmshahs Kutb al-Din Muhammad, to whom he dedicated his 'Dhakhirah', and Atsiz b. Muhammad [...] His 'Dhakhirah Khwarizmshahi', probably the first medical Encyclopaedia written in Persian and containing about 450,000 words, is one of the most important works of its kind; it also exists in an Arabic version, and was translated into Turkish and (in an abbreviated form) into Hebrew" (Encyclopaedia of Islam).

Modelled on the Qanun of Ibn Sina (Avicenna), the "Dhakhirah" is divided into ten books, covering: definition and utility of medicine, and the structure and powers of the human body; health and disease, in general, including causes and symptoms of disease, and accidents of the body; the preservation of health;

diagnosis, crisis and prognosis; fevers and their treatment; local diseases and their treatment; tumours, ulcers and so forth; the care of the external parts of the body (hair, skin, nails, and so on); poisons and antidotes; and simple and compound drugs.

Binding stained and rubbed. Various seal impressions (some erased) on first and second leaves and at end of text. Paper shows some splashes, soiling and staining, first leaf re-attached and with loss of one or two words on verso (sense recoverable), margins of last few leaves strengthened, but generally in good, sound condition. Provenance: Abdul-Malik bin Mahmud al-Mausuli al-tabib ("the physician"), with his ownership inscription dated 5 Rajab 913 AH (10 Nov. 1507) at the Mu'ayiddi hospital in Mosul; the distinguished German ophthalmologist and Arabist Max Meyerhof (1874–1945), with his bookplate on the front pastedown.

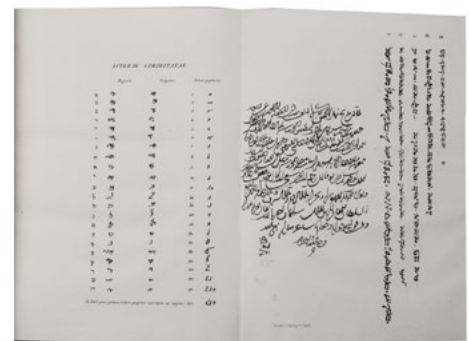
GAL I, 487 & S I, 889. Cf. Keshavarz, A descriptive and analytical catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, pp. 52–54 & p. 149. Fibrist records no copies of the Arabic translation.

First edition in Arabic of the Samaritan book of Joshua

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

Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtmans, 1848. 4° (27 × 22 cm). With a folding lithographed plate. Set in roman and italic types with the 55-page transcription in Arabic type and shorter passages in Hebrew, Samaritan and Syriac type. Modern half cloth, gold-tooled spine. € 2500

First Arabic edition of the so-called Samaritan book of Joshua, edited by the Dutch linguist and orientalist Theodorus Willem Johannes Juynboll (1802–1861). It is a chronicle mainly devoted to the life and history of the Hebrew prophet Joshua, though written down centuries later and often differing from the canonical Book of Joshua. The present work includes a complete transcription of the Arabic text, together with a Latin translation, Juynboll's commentary and background information. Juynboll based his transcription on a 13th-century manuscript at the Leiden University Library, which had been in the possession of the French-born humanist and Leiden professor Joseph Scaliger. Manuscript versions of the chronicle are extant in both Hebrew and Arabic. It is not known whether the Arabic was originally based on a Hebrew source, but the Hebrew text that has survived up to this day is generally believed to be based on the Arabic text.



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

Hjelm, The Samaritans and early Judaism, p. 100; Loop, Johann Heinrich Hottinger: Arabic and Islamic studies in the seventeenth century, p. 152; NCC (7 copies).

First complete Arabic publications of the *Kalila wa Dimna* and of *Labiḍ's Mu'allāqa*

412. [KALILA WA DIMNA]. SILVÈSTRE DE SACY (editor). Calila et Dimna, ou fables de Bidpai, en arabe; précédées d'un mémoire sur l'origine de ce livre, et sur les diverses traductions qui en ont été faites dans l'Orient, et suivies de la Moallaka de Lébîd, en arabe et en français; ...

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1816. 4°. Contemporary half calf.

€ 5000

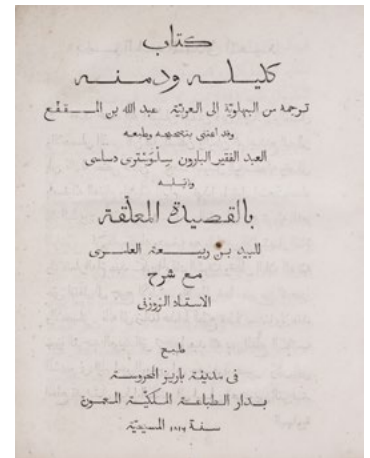
First publication of a complete Arabic text of the *Kalila wa Dimna* or Bidpai fables, written by Ibn al-Muqaffa (ca. 721–ca.757) and edited by the famous French orientalist Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838). At its core a translation from the Sanskrit Panchatantra, Ibn al-Muqaffa added an introduction and several moralising sub stories, turning a collection of fables into “an indispensable store-house of political wisdom... But in the end it is unlikely that anyone ever learnt either politics or morals from this book; the supposed pedagogical content is little more than an ostensible justification for what to a Muslim reader would otherwise have seemed a trivial work of entertainment” (Blois).

Following the fables, is the complete text of the *Mu'allāqa* by Labid (ca. 516–ca. 661), one of the greatest pre-Islamic Arabic poems, also published for the first time. It contains notes in Arabic by Sacy and a French translation.

Silvestre De Sacy was the first professor of Arabic at the École spéciale des langues orientales vivantes in Paris on its establishment in 1795. He produced an 1810 Arabic grammar that finally replaced Erpenius's as the scholarly standard and several carefully edited editions of Arabic and other oriental manuscripts from the collections of the Bibliothèque Royale/Impériale.

With minimal (contemporary?) underlining. Binding restored; a good copy.

Blois, “*Kalila wa-Dimna*”, in: Meisami & Starkey, *Encyclopedia of Arabic literature*, pp. 423–425; Keith-Falconer, *Kalilah and Dimnah*, pp. xvi–xvii.



The complete Arabic text

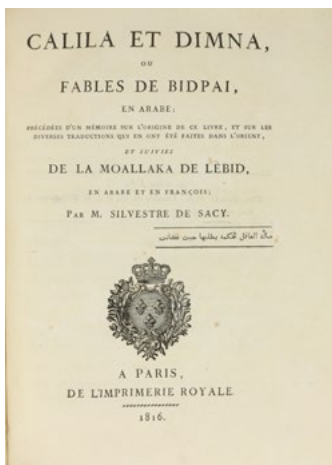
413. [KALILA WA DIMNA]. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). Calila et Dimna, ou Fables de Bidpai, en Arabe.

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

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

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

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



Arabic papyrology

414. KARABACEK, Joseph Maria von. Das arabische Papier. Eine historisch-antiquarische Untersuchung.

Vienna, Kaiserl. Königl. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1887. 4°. Printed on thick paper with 2 text illustrations and 1 plate. Contemporary brown half cloth over marbled covers with old paper label pasted on the spine. € 2800

First edition of this important study of Arabic papyrology, exceedingly rare. With quotations and interspersions in Arabic. The orientalist Joseph Maria von Karabacek (1845–1918) was professor at the University of Vienna and director of the Imperial Court Library. This is the first and only independent, monographic edition in German, an offprint (with separate pagination) from vols. II and III of the “Mittheilungen aus der Sammlung der Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer” (1887). The book was translated



into English in 1991 (republished in 2001); it remains a classic textbook referenced by specialized literature such as Adam Gacek's handbook on Arabic manuscripts (Leiden: Brill, 2009).

In very good condition: title-page showing light foxing; contemporary library stamp of the Brünn German Technical University on the cover, their bookplate on the pastedown. Binding slightly rubbed; extremities bumped. A wide-margined copy.

OCLC 17791658. Cf. Gacek, *Arabic Manuscripts*, pp. 191f., 306 (citing the serialized edition and the English translation).



From the first Muslim printing press in the Arab world

415. KARA ÇELEBI-ZADE ABDÜLAZİZ EFENDİ. Ravzatü'l-ebrar.

Bulaq, Matba`at Bulaq, H 1248 (= 1832 CE). 2°. Contemporary calf binding with fore-edge flap, blindstamped cover ornament and cloth spine. € 2500

First edition of this Islamic chronicle by the Ottoman religious scholar and historian Kara Çelebi-zâde Abdul Aziz Efendi (1591–1658). The Bulaq press, established in 1235 (1819/20), “wrote’ printing history. This is the first Muslim printing press in the Arab world” (Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, p. 183).

Professionally restored.

OCLC 462409245 (only the BnF copy).

The first printing of any work by Katib Chelebi in any language

416. KATIB CHELEBI (Haji Khalifa/Mustafa ibn Abdallah). Cronologia historica scritta in lingua Turca, Persiana, & Araba, da Hazi Halifé Mustafá, e tradotta nell'idioma Italiano da Gio. Rinaldo Carli [...].

Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1697. 4°. With woodcut printer's device on title.

With:

(2) Pirhing, Ehrenreich, SJ. Facilis, et succincta S.S. canonum doctrina [...].

Venice, Nicolo Pezzana, 1693. Title printed in red and black with two-coloured woodcut vignette.

(3) Moretto, Bernardo. Propugnacolo della cattolica, apostolica, e universale Santa Romana Chiesa alle false obiettoni de scismatici, & heretici contra la parola Romana nella dottrina Christiana [...].

Venice, Andrea Poletti, 1685. With engraved armorial vignette on title.

Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards with 2 clasps. All edges red.

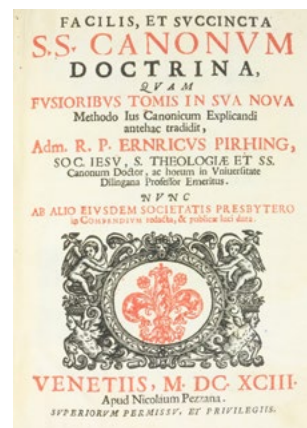
€ 12 500

First Italian edition of the “Taqwim al-Tawarikh”, an annalistic chronicle from the creation of Man to the year 1648, when it was composed by the famous Turkish polymath Katib Chelebi (1609–57).

This is, at the same time, the first printing of any work of Katib Chelebi's in any language: the chronicle was not published in the original mixture of Persian and Ottoman Turkish until 1733, by Mütefferika. “[T]he work originated as an excerpt of [Chelebi's previous effort,] ‘Fazlakat aqwal al-ahyar’, but continued up to Chelebi's own time [...] Becoming highly popular as an easy reference work, it was continued after Chelebi's death by several authors, including Hüseyin Hezarfenn, Seyhi, and Ibrahim Mütefferika, who published it as the twelfth product of his press [...] Equally popular in Europe as a reference work, it was translated into Latin, Italian, and French. Today, the afterword is the main part of interest, as it contains a brief discussion of the regularities or laws of history, and an initial elaboration of his ideas of causation in history, which are later copied by Na'ima (d. 1128/1716) in his theoretical discussion” (Kafadar, Karateke, Fleischer: *Historians of the Ottoman Empire*, s.v.).

Bound before this are two other rare Venetian works of the late 17th century, namely a single-volume reduction of the “Jus Canonicum” (1674) by the Bavarian Jesuit Pirhing (1606–79), and the second edition of an instructional dialogue between a Catholic and a heretic by the Venetian jeweller Moretto (first published in 1647). Some brownstaining and waterstaining; a few edge and corner flaws. Last leaves rather wrinkled, lacking lower flyleaf.

(1): Babinger, GOW, 197. BN XXIII, 990. *Encyclopaedia of Islam*² IV, 761. OCLC 563174142, 457543094. – (2): De Backer/Sommervogel VI, 854.

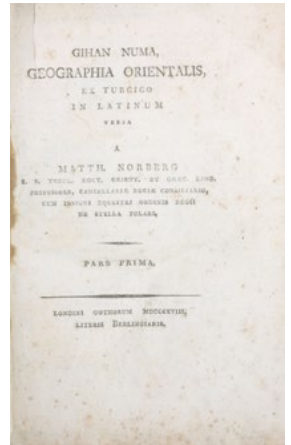


The first Islamic geography

417. KATIB CHELEBI (Haji Khalifa/Mustafa ibn Abdallah). *Gihan Numa, geographia orientalis, ex Turcico in Latinum versa a Matth. Norberg. Pars prima (-secunda).* Lund, Berling, 1818. 8°. 2 vols. Later marbled wrappers. € 7500

Only Latin edition of the first modern geography and atlas of the Islamic world, translated by Matthias Norberg (1747–1826). For his famous universal Islamic geography the Ottoman historian and bibliographer Katib Chelebi (1609–57), one of the principal intellectual figures of the 17th century Ottoman empire, drew on Mercator’s and Hondius’s “Atlas Minor” as well as other Western sources, making them available to the Islamic world for the first time. It was first printed at the first Turkish press by Ibrahim Mütefferika in 1732. “Of the utmost interest both as the best-known work of Ottoman geographical literature and as the document of a pivotal moment in the history of ideas” (Wolff, *Mercator* 2.12.a). Occasional brownstaining due to paper; occasional duststains to margins. Untrimmed, uncut copy of this rare edition.

Brunet III, 8. OCLC 84953456.



The history of the Ottoman navy

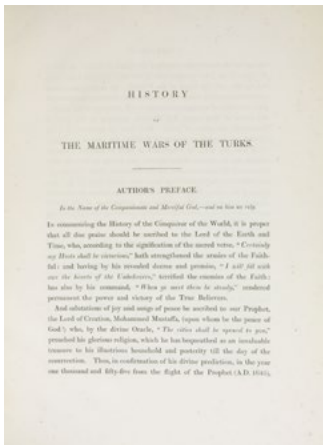
418. [KATIB CHELEBI]. KHALIFEH, Mustafa ben Abdallah Haji / MITCHELL, James (transl.). [*Tuhfat al-kibâr fi asfâr al-Bihâr.*] *The History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks. Chapters I to IV.*

London, A. J. Valpy for the Oriental Translation Fund, 1831. 2°. Orange cloth with giltstamped spine title, boards blindstamped “Foreign Office”. € 1500

First English translation of Kâtib Çelebi’s great work on the history of the Ottoman navy, “The Gift to the Great Ones on Naval Campaigns”. Written in 1657, the book was the second to be printed at Ibrahim Mütefferika’s famous Constantinople press (in 1729). It emphasises the importance of the Turkish activities in the seas and the Ottoman contribution to the navigational history, long a strangely neglected subject. Kâtib Çelebi, who is one of the outstanding names of the Ottoman world of scholarship in 17th century and one of the most prolific authors in terms of the number and types of his works during that period, was a man of knowledge, ideas and culture who was widely spoken about in the Ottoman period of the Islamic World.

Deaccessioned from the Foreign Office Library with their engraved armorial bookplate and withdrawal stamp.

OCLC 29073533.

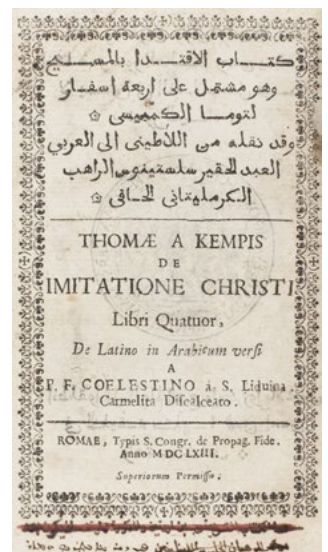


Rare first edition of Thomas à Kempis in Arabic

419. KEMPIS, Thomas à. *De imitatione Christi libri quatuor, de Latino in Arabicum versi a P.F. Coelestino à S. Liduina [= Petrus Golius]. ...*

Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1663. 8°. With the title in Arabic and Latin in a frame built up from cast fleurons, woodcut Propaganda Fide device on the back of the title-page. With the main text set in Arabic type and the preliminaries also in roman and italic. Gold-tooled red morocco (1838?), each board with a large and elaborately decorated cross in the centre, blue watered silk endleaves, gilt edges. € 25 000

First Arabic edition of Thomas à Kempis, *De imitatione Christi*, translated from the Latin by the Dutch Catholic Petrus Golius (Pieter van Gool) (1597–1672), brother of the Protestant orientalist Jacobus Golius at Leiden University. *De imitatione Christi*, written in Zwolle in the Northern Netherlands ca. 1427, is one of the most important Catholic devotional works of all time, going through thousands of editions and translations into almost every language. Its emphasis on internal spirituality rather than liturgy and ceremony (which it shared with the Islamic Sufism) suited it especially to remote regions but also made it dangerous in some eyes as it was less dependent on central



Church authority. It was popular among many splinter groups including some Protestants. With an Arabic owner's(?) inscription at the foot of the title-page and on the facing endleaf, that on the title-page struck through and an inscription in Syriac written in instead, owner's inscription facing the title-page, and an ink stamp on an endleaf. Slightly browned, and the ink of the arabic inscription has eaten some small holes in the paper of the flyleaf, but otherwise in very good condition. The binding is worn at the hinges but also otherwise very good. Rare first edition of Thomas à Kempis in Arabic.

De Backer, Essai bibli. ... Imitatione Christi 2476 (see also 2701); Loop, Johann Heinrich Hottinger: Arabic and Islamic studies in the seventeenth century, pp. 114, 146–147; Schnurrer 255; WorldCat (3 or 4 copies); cf. Amaduzzi, Cat. lib. Propaganda Fide (1773), pp. 11–12 (1742 ed.).

Navigating the coast of West Africa

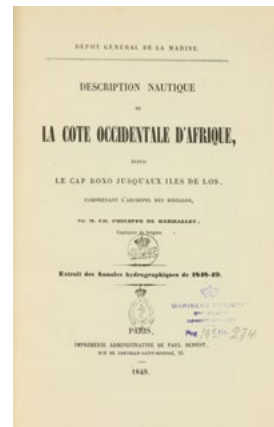
420. KERHALLET, Charles-Marie Philippe de. Description nautique de la côte occidentale d'Afrique depuis le Cap Roxo jusqu'aux Îles de Los, comprenant l'archipel des Bissagos.

Paris, Paul Dupont, 1849. 8°. Original pink printed wrappers, bound within later gilt half cloth. € 1500

Navigational pilot to the West African coast from Kabrousse on the border of Senegal and Guinea-Bissau to the Îles de Los off Conakry in Guinea. Offprint from the "Annales Hydrographiques", predating the author's important "Manuel de la Navigation a la Cote occidentale d'Afrique" by two years.

Printed on heavy paper. Stamps of the Royal Danish Navy Library to wrapper and title-page. A fine and clean copy.

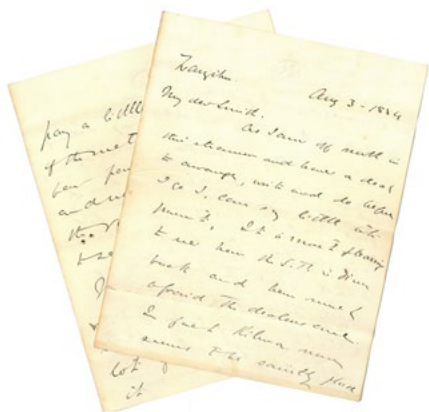
OCLC 457878835.



Zanzibar Letter with Slavery Content

421. KIRK, Sir John, British administrator in Zanzibar (1832–1922); co-explorer with David Livingstone. Autograph letter signed.

Zanzibar, 3 August 1884. 4° (240:190 mm). 8 pp. on two double-leaf stationery, watermarked "Original Malling Mill Kent". € 3500



Written during the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885 which regulated European colonisation and trade in Africa during the New Imperialism period, and coincided with Germany's sudden emergence as an imperial power, Kirk discusses trade of slaves, as well as gold and silver, the latter mainly in reference to Germans. He suggests that slave trade activity is diminishing near Kilwa due to British abolition efforts, though not as much further south. He then presents theories on estimating the numbers of slaves captured: "It is most pleasing to see here the S[lave] T[rade] is driven back [...] Mafia [Island] may take in slaves but it is so near the mainland that no person on earth could prevent it while the institute exists – but is their demand enough on Mafia for any great number of slaves? [...] I feel sure the end of the land S[lave] T[rade] is further south and the local demand must be very great. I have little faith in estimates made on short experience, so often a man takes the one month or two when slaves are brought down and multiplies it by twelves for the year's estimate. One thing is to find out the caravan men [...]"

Sir John Kirk (1832–1922) was a Scottish physician, naturalist, explorer, and British administrator in Zanzibar. He accompanied David Livingstone on his second Zambesi expedition from 1858 to 1863. In 1873 Kirk was made the first British Agent and Consul General of Zanzibar, where he eventually convinced the Sultan of Zanzibar to ban the highly lucrative slave trade. The recipient of the letter, identified as "Smith", may be Sir Charles Euan-Smith, a Colonel in the British Army who in 1887 he would be appointed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

World atlas including one 6-sheet and eleven 4-sheet wall maps

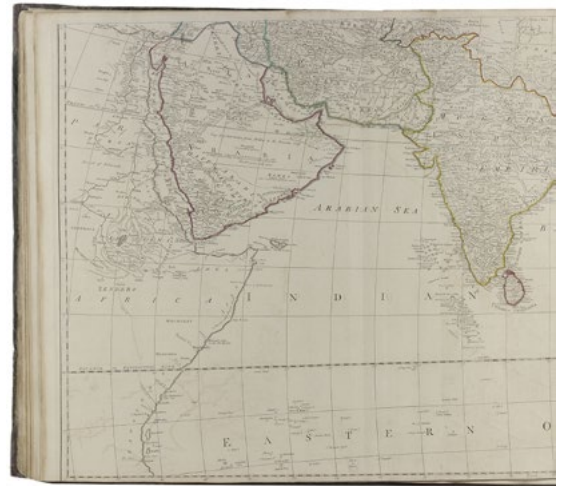
422. KITCHIN, Thomas and others. Kitchin's general atlas, describing the whole universe.

London, Robert Laurie, James Whittle, 1808. Imperial²° (53 × 39.5 cm). With 28 engraved maps (numbered in 41 parts) assembled from 67 sheets. Most include elaborate cartouches with pictorial decoration. With the maps coloured in outline. Contemporary half calf. € 20 000

Rare revised and enlarged edition of an English world atlas. Eleven of the maps are made from 4 sheets each, each numbered and bound in 2 parts, and the map of Asia with the islands of the Indian Ocean, Arabia, the East Indies, Australia and the Southwest Pacific is made from 6 sheets numbered and bound as 3 parts. The 4-sheet maps include the world in 2 hemispheres, Europe, England & Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Holy Roman Empire, the East Indies, Africa, North America and South America. The extraordinary 4-sheet map of the world by Samuel Dunn, with the routes of various voyages of discovery (the main map after D'Anville), includes an inset map in Mercator projection, celestial hemispheres, the solar system (with orbits of comets) and even a map of the moon, hence the atlas title's reference to "the whole universe". Kitchen was a cartographer, engraver, and hydrographer to King George III.

In very good condition. The marbled sides are badly rubbed and the spine cracked, chipped, and restored at the head and foot. A magnificent world atlas with one 6-sheet and eleven 4-sheet maps.

Phillips & Le Gear 6027 (one 4-sheet map lacking & another incomplete); WorldCat (3 copies).



Including Trew's magnificent white falcon



423. KNORR, Georg Wolfgang. *Deliciae naturae selectae oder auserlesenes Naturalien-Cabinet [...]*.

Nuremberg, (1754-)1766/67. Large²°. 2 vols. in one. With coloured engraved title-page, large engraved vignette by A. Hoffer after G. Eichler, and 91 (1 folding) coloured or colour-printed engravings by Knorr, J. A. Eisenmann, A. Hoffer and others. Contemporary calfskin binding gilt. € 45 000

First edition of this monumental work of natural history, one of the most splendid zoological works ever produced in Nuremberg. Begun by Knorr as early as 1751, it was continued by his heirs after his death in 1761. The book describes items from the great contemporary natural history collections, including the magnificent white falcon (with hood) from the collection of the famous physician and botanist Christoph Jakob Trew. The illustrations, occasionally printed in colours but mostly hand-coloured in radiant hues, depict birds, exotic mammals, fishes, corals, butterflies and other insects.

Occasional insignificant waterstaining to the wide blank margins of the text; a few plates show unobtrusive fingerstaining. A beautiful, very wide-margined copy in excellent state of preservation, printed on good, strong paper. Plates show clean, distinct colours and superior contrast.

Nissen, ZBI 2227. Horn/Schenkling 12038. Hagen I, 426. Dean I, 696. Graesse IV, 35.

The Royal Württemberg stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe

424. KUNTZ, Rudolf. *Abbildungen Königlich Württembergischer Gestütts Pferde von orientalischen Racen.*

Stuttgart, [Ebner], 1823-1824. Oblong²° (550 × 635 mm). Issues I and II (of 3). With 12 (out of 18) tinted chalk lithographs by L. Ekeman-Allesson after R. Kuntz. Without text and table of subscribers. Stored loosely in 2 original wrappers with title label and green original half calf portfolio with gilt-lettered title and borders. Traces of ties. € 48 000

First and only edition. Commissioned by the Board of the Württemberg Stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe, this almost unobtainable series of large format plates shows the Stud's full-blooded Arabian horses with decorative oriental backgrounds. The plates constitute extremely early examples of chalk lithographs (listed individually by Winkler, *Frühzeit der dt. Lithographie*, 180, 57). Kuntz (1797–1848) was known for his “excellent depictions of horses” (cf. Thieme/B.); throughout his brief career he studied thoroughbreds in England, Hungary, and Paris as well as in Germany. In 1832 he became Painter to the Court of Karlsruhe, Baden; he suffered a stroke in 1846 and died in the newly-founded Illenau mental hospital.

Very slightly stained in places, three plates slightly browned. Of the utmost rarity. This copy removed from the collection of the House of Hanover, dispersed from 2005 (largely through Sotheby's). Includes a publisher's ad (by L. Harrison, Strand) for “A Series of Lithographic Drawings of Celebrated Horses” after James Ward, dedicated to George IV.

Nissen 2327. Thieme/B. X, 444 & XXII, 116. Winkler, Die Frühzeit der dt. Lithographie 180.57.



The principal breeds of horses illustrated

425. KUNTZ, Rudolf. *Abbildungen saemmtlicher Pferde-Racen, nach dem Leben gezeichnet, lithographirt und herausgegeben von Rudolph Kuntz mit naturhistorischer Beschreibung von E. d'Alton. 1. bis 4. Lieferung [= all published].*

Stuttgart, Georg Ebner'sche Kunsthandlung, [1827–1832]. Oblong royal2° (536 × 445 mm). Engraved title-page, engraved dedication to Ludwig Wilhelm August, Grand Duke of Baden, 25 plates (= 24 lithographic plates of horse portraits and 1 anatomical plate). Contemporary half calf with handwritten cover label; publisher's original illustrated lithographic wrappers bound within. € 18 000

First edition, self-published by the author in Karlsruhe, with Ebner's Stuttgart address pasted on the wrapper's upper cover. All that was published of this splendid and rare work about the principal breeds of horses, issued in what must have been a very small press run by Kuntz (1797–1848), Painter to the Court of Karlsruhe, Baden, who is also known for drawing the full-blooded Arabian horses of the Royal Württemberg Stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe. For the present work Kuntz made extensive travels in Hungary, London and Paris to draw his exquisite portraits of Arabian, Persian, Egyptian, Nubian, English and many other thoroughbred horses from life.

Binding professionally repaired at the edges. Interior somewhat foxed and fingerstained. From the officers' library of the Württembergian Uhlan (light cavalry) regiment no. 19.

Nissen, ZBI 2328. Thieme/Becker XXII, 116. Wells 4313. Graesse I, 87.



La Borde's famous and richly illustrated encyclopaedic account of music, with essays on the music of Egypt, Turkey, Persia and Arabia

426. LA BORDE, Jean-Benjamin de. *Essai sur la musique ancienne et moderne.*

With: (2) [LA BORDE, Jean-Benjamin de]. Mémoires sur les proportions musicales, le genre énarmonique des Grecs et celui des modernes ... Supplément à l'Essai sur la musique.

Paris, printed by Denys Pierres and sold by Eugène Onfroy, 1780–1781. 2 works in 4 volumes. 4°. Each title-page with engraved vignette, numerous engraved head- and tail-pieces, letterpress music notes, 3 folding letterpress tables and 463 engraved plates (several folding). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spines. € 14 000

Very rare first edition of a wide-ranging account of music, finely illustrated and including complete compositions by Claude le Jeune, Lassus, Ronsard and several others. It “remains an extremely valuable source of information on 18th-century music, as well as that of earlier periods and its historiography” (Fend). La Borde, a popular composer, writer and farm tax collector, assembled a vast amount of information on music, both European and non-European. The first volume describes, amongst others, the music of Chaldea, Egypt, Persia, Turkey and Arabia, followed by chapters on individual instruments, with illustrations of a marabba, tambura, semendsje, and a surma. Volumes 2–4 are devoted to composition and songs and the supplement describes harmony and proportion, concluding with the engraved text and music of a song, with the several parts (“basse”, “taille” and “haute contre”) engraved separately.

Jean-Benjamin de La Borde (1734–1794) studied the violin with Dauvergne and composition with the great Jean-Philippe Rameau. He composed many “opéras comiques” and wrote a number of books on topography, music, history and literature, but he is best remembered as the author of the present encyclopaedic work on music.

In very good condition. A renowned work on music, attractively bound in contemporary calf.

Cohen 538; Fétis II, 26; Honegger II, 682; for La Borde: Fend, “La Borde, Jean-Benjamin de”, in: Grove Music Online.

First edition, perfectly preserved: Explorations in Arabia and vicinity, with 69 spectacular plates

427. LABORDE, Léon [Emmanuel Simon Joseph] de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard, 1830. Imperial2° (420 × 596 mm). With large lithographic title vignette and coat of arms of Wilhelm II on dedication leaf. 69 lithographic plates, maps and plans, mostly mounted on India paper (3 of which folding or double-page and 1 coloured). Period-style half calf with gilt title to spine.

€ 45 000

First edition of “an important work” (Blackmer), complete with all the magnificent views in large folio format. All subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and retained only a few plates of the original edition, all in considerably reduced format. Laborde made the journey to Petra with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine’s and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. Although Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles had explored Petra before Laborde, he was the first to make detailed drawings of the area. Dedicated to the Elector Wilhelm II of Hesse (1777–1847).

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

Blackmer 929. Gay 929. Henze III, 101. Brunet III, 714. Vicaire IV, 758f. Nissen ZBL, 2335. Not in Atabey. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1386 (2nd ed. only). Houwegeo 335, L2 (1830–33 ed.).



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



428. LA BOULLAYE LE GOUZ, Francois de. Les voyages et observations du sieur de la Boullaye-le-Gouz gentil-homme Angevin, où sont décrites les religions, gouvernemens, & situations de estats & royaumes d'Italie, Grece, Natolie, Syrie, Palestine, Karamenie, Kaldée, Assyrie, grand Mogol, Bijapour, Indes orientales des Portugais, Arabie, Egypte, Hollandse, grande Bretagne, Irlande, Dannemark, Pologne, isles & autres lieux d'Europe, Asie & Affrique, où il a séjourné, le tout enrichy de figures ...

Paris, Francois Clousier, 1653. 4°. With a woodcut and an engraved author’s portrait and 34 woodcut illustrations in text, including several full-page. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 18 000

Rare first edition of a travelogue by the French explorer, merchant and diplomat François de la Boullaye-Le Gouz (ca.1610–1669). The largest part of the book deals with his travels through the Middle East and India, while a smaller parts treats Le Gouz’s travels through Europe. In 1643 he

travelled the Middle East under the name Ibrahim Beg, visiting Syria, Palestine, Persia, Egypt, Anatolia and Armenia. A few years later he was sent by the French king with an embassy to the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan, where he met and became great friends with the Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes (1591–1660). La Boullaye-Le Gouz describes the routes he takes, the cities he visits and the people he meets along the way, with frequent observations on religion, natural history and commerce. The illustrations show various Indian deities, some city views or buildings, Indian and Eastern costumes, plants and trees. Pages 243–255 deal with plants, fruits and trees in India, including several palm trees, a fig tree, a jack tree and a melon tree. “The work is notable for its information on northern India and its relations to Persia, and for its inclusion of a summary of the *Ramayana*” (Howgego).

Occasionally a small (water) stain, internally otherwise in very good condition. Binding rubbed, restored and front hinge partly cracked.

Atabey 645; Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 22; Howgego, to 1800, L4; Slot, The Arabs of the Gulf 1602–1784, p. 410; WorldCat (5 copies).

*Photographic portrait of future King Saud of Saudi Arabia,
with very high quality colouring
turning it largely into a painting*

429. LAFAYETTE STUDIO. [Crown Prince Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia].

[London, 1935]. Matt silver print (ca. 28 × 36 cm), watercolour, pastel, gouache and oil paint. Mounted on paper in a passe-partout. Signed “Lafayette” in pencil on the mount. In a wooden frame (ca. 53 × 64 cm), under glass. € 35 000

Impressively coloured photographic portrait of the Saudi crown prince Saud (1902–1969), by the eminent London photographic studio Lafayette. Prince Saud, the future King Saud of Saudi Arabia, had been appointed crown prince in 1933 and fought in the 1934 war against Yemen. After the war his father encouraged him to travel abroad, and over the next few years he visited Saudi-Arabia’s neighbours, Europe and the United States. While in London, Prince Saud had his portrait taken by the Lafayette studio, originally established in Dublin in 1880. It is no coincidence that Prince Saud chose a firm that had photographed numerous emperors, kings, sultans, earls, early movie stars, etc. The firm would also provide hand coloured prints on request, and the current photograph is an example of the very high quality they provided. The photograph of Prince Saud was coloured by painting over the photograph with watercolours and pastel. A subsequent treatment made it possible to use tiny drops of oil paint to highlight the gold trimming on his robe, the jewels and pearls on his sword and the small lights in his eyes.

In very good condition, with only very minor craquelure. A colour portrait of the future King Saud of Arabia: a photograph enhanced by an expert painter, from the leading British firm for the genre.

For Lafayette: Russell Harris, Narrated in calm prose.



Arabic calligraphy and symbolism, one of 125 copies

430. LANCI, Michelangelo. Trattato delle Simboliche rappresentanze arabiche. Paris, dalla Stamperia orientale di Dondey-Dupré, 1845–1846. Small 2°. 3 vols. (2 vols. of text and 1 plate vol.). 64 plates. Contemporary half calf on raised bands, red morocco spine labels, black volume numbers. Marbled endpapers. € 35 000

First edition, one of 125 copies. – The learned Italian abbot and orientalist Michele Angelo Lanci (1779–1867) taught Arabic at the Sapienza in Rome. For his “Trattato”, Lanci studied Islamic artefacts such as the famous “Vaso Vescovali” (now in the British Museum), of which he provided the first scholarly account. Includes engravings of inscriptions on talismans, amulets, arms and armour, metalwares and textiles.

Some foxing. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d’Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown.

Of the utmost rarity, no copies recorded at auctions since decades. No copies in the US.

ICCU UBO3282249. OCLC 41653985. Cf. Gay 2094. Brunet III, 809. Graesse IV, 93 (1846 ed.).



The pre-Islamic coinage of the Arabs

431. LANGLOIS, Victor. Numismatique des Arabes avant l'islamisme.

Paris, C. Rollin and Druand; London, J. Curt (colophon and back of half-title: printed by Pommeret and Moreau, Paris), 1859. 4°. With 4 numbered engraved plates and 1 lithographed "bis" plate. Publisher's letterpress printed paper wrappers. € 1500

First edition of a monograph on the pre-Islamic coinage of the Arabs by the French historian, orientalist and numismatist Victor Langlois (1829–1869). The book is divided into five chapters, treating the coins of Nabataea, Characene, Palmyra, Edessa and Hatra, and is followed by an appendix on the Arab colonies, including the rare coins from Abyssinia.

Unfortunately the spine is split, almost separating the book in two, but otherwise in very good condition, wholly untrimmed with all bolts unopened and in the original printed wrappers.

Gay 358r; Hage Chahine 262i.



The Army surgeon of Napoleon's campaign

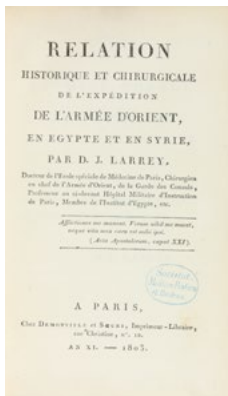
432. LARREY, [Dominique-Jean]. Relation historique et chirurgicale de l'expédition de l'armée d'orient, en Egypte et en Syrie.

Paris, Demonville & Soeurs, an XI – 1803. Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders and gilt spine (rebacked) with green labels; gilt inner dentelle and leading edges; marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 4500

First edition. – Baron Dominique-Jean Larrey (1766–1842), the “most famous army surgeon of the modern age” (Hirsch), introduced the revolutionary “ambulances volantes” (“flying field hospitals”), mobile medical units that attended to casualties as part of the immediate avant-garde. In 1798 he was assigned to Napoleon's Egyptian expedition in the rank of chief medical officer. His present volume offers both an account of the military operations and the medical aspects of the campaign, documenting the wealth of his experience gained in the Middle Eastern theatre. He would expand on the present account in the monumental state-published “Description de l'Égypte” (1809).

In a beautiful, contemporary French binding signed by Courteval (active from 1796 to 1836) on the marbled flyleaf (covers somewhat rubbed and chafed; spine and hinges professionally repaired). Old stamps of the Medical Society of Buda and Pest (Societas Medicorum Pestiensis et Budensis); old ownership “Hessel” to half-title.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 358. Waller 5612. Wellcome III, 451. Hirsch III, 613. OCLC 422338032.



“A unique showcase of Ottoman technical competence”: the earliest comprehensive study on the history and theory of Ottoman architecture

433. LAUNAY, [Victor] Marie de / MONTANI EFFENDI. [Usul-i mimari-i Osmanî]. L'Architecture Ottomane. Constantinople, Imprimerie et Lithographie Centrales / Pascal Sebah, 1873. 2° (390 × 518 mm). With 190 lithographic plates (14 in colour). Modern full black morocco gilt, spine in six compartments gilt, remains of original wrapper cover title inset within lower cover. € 18 500

First and only edition of “the earliest comprehensive study on the history and theory of Ottoman architecture” (Ersoy, p. 117). Only a few copies of this rare work, produced to the most exacting standards of the day, appear to have been printed. It was produced under the patronage of Edhem Pasha, president of the Imperial Ottoman Commission for the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. The text (in German and French, followed by Turkish) consists of a series of monographs.

The set is not infrequently encountered incomplete: even the Blackmer copy lacked a plate, and that of William Morris (now in the Calouste Gulbenkian Library) lacked three. Occasional slight brownstaining (not concerning plates), but entirely complete and finely bound to style.

Blackmer 956. OCLC 5465203. A. Ersoy, “Architecture and the Search for Ottoman Origins in the Tanzimat Period”, in: J. Bailey et al. (ed.), History and Ideology [Leiden 2007], p. 117ff. Not in Atabey.



Navigating in the Red Sea

434. LE GRAS, A. Instructions pour naviguer dans le Mer Rouge. (Instruction No. 482). Paris, Adolphe Lainé, 1870.

Inserted:

(2) Instructions pour le passage et le pilotage du Canal de Suez. Additions à l'Instruction No. 482. (1875).

(3) Supplement No. 1 à l'Instruction No. 482 (1872).

8°. Original half cloth with printed boards.

€ 2800

19th century French sailing directions for navigating the Red Sea (with the port of Djeddah).

Somewhat browned and brownstained as common; upper cover waterstained; extremities bumped.

Correction slips inserted throughout the volume as issued.



Extremely rare account of the enslavement of British sailors, probably compiled from earlier sources

435. LEBAU, Peter and Thomas TROUGHTON. The English slaves; or, a succinct and authentic narrative of the captivity and sufferings of eighty-seven unfortunate Englishmen, who were shipwrecked on the coast of Barbary.

London, printed by T. Maiden for Ann Lemoine and J. Roe, [ca. 1807]. 12°. With wood-engraved frontispiece. Contemporary tree calf; rebacked.

€ 3500

Extremely rare account of the shipwrecking and enslavement of the sailors of the British privateer *Inspector* in Morocco in 1746–1749. After the ship was wrecked in Tangier Bay in January 1746, the 87 survivors were captured, but 7 managed to escape. The rest were sent to the royal court in Fez and set to work demolishing the old Kasbah at Dar Debibagh, which the sultan was rebuilding. The account contains extensive descriptions of the harsh treatment of the sailors by their captors and the whims and cruelties of the sultan, but also of the work on the Kasbah for, as the author states, the public must not think “that we had spent our time in idleness” (p. 30). A society was set up in England to ransom the captives: 50 ultimately returned to England while 21 who had converted to Islam stayed in Morocco.

One of the sailors, Thomas Troughton, wrote an extensive account of the events that went through several editions, the first in 1751. The present account mentions Troughton, who died in 1797, and “Peter Lebau” described as a former proprietor of the Turkey Slave tavern in Bricklane, who “died about twenty years ago” (that is ca. 1787), as its authors. Writing in the first person plural, they clearly state that they belonged to the first group of sailors released in 1748–1749, but no Peter Lebau is mentioned in the lists of sailors and Troughton and Timothy Le Beau belonged to the second group of sailors, released in 1750. Timothy Le Beau reissued Troughton’s account in 1787 and is mentioned in 1797 as former proprietor of the Turkey Slave tavern, still alive. “Peter Lebau” appears in a false eulogy for Thomas Troughton in 1806, almost a decade after Troughton’s death. The current book, containing identical biographical information to that eulogy, could have been written to cash in on reignited interest in the shipwreck and enslavement episode.

Binding worn at the extremities and rebacked; browned throughout. A good copy of an extremely rare book.

WorldCat (1 copy); for the crewmembers: Troughton, Barbarian cruelty (1787 ed.), pp. 10–13; For Timothy Le Beau: The gentleman’s magazine LXVII, part 2 (1797), pp. 1074–1075; For “Peter Lebau”: The monthly magazine XXII, part 2 (1806), p. 501.



Arabic translation of Legendre’s Elements de geometrie

436. LEGENDRE, A.M. Usul-al-Handasat.

Bulaq, Cairo, the Bulaq Press, 1839. 4°. With 13 lithographed folding tables. Contemporary gold-tooled calf.

€ 4500

Usul al-Handasat (Elements de Geometrie by A.M. Legendre, 1794) was translated from the Arabic (after a Turkish translation). The colophon says: “We have concluded the translation of his book by the help of God, The Giving King, on wednesday 22. Rab-al-Awwal 1255 [June 6. 1839] and the editing was finished on Thursday 15. Rabath-Th-n- 1255 [Juni 28. 1839] ... Usûl al-Hansasah is finished.” The Bulaq

or El-Amiriya Press is the first official and governmental printing press to be established in Egypt in 1820 by Mohamed Aly. The Bulaq Press was part of Mohamed Aly's inclusive development plans for the modernization of Egypt.

Binding shows some wear, otherwise in good condition.

Catalogue of Arabic Printed Books in The British Museum Vol III (London 1935).

Through the Gulf to India

437. LEGRENZI, Angelo. Il pellegrino nell'Asia, cioè viaggi del dottor Angelo Legrenzi [...].

Venice, Domenico Valvasense, 1705. 12°. With engraved frontispiece and a full-page woodcut of a Jerusalem cross, a specimen of cuneiform, as well as several floral woodcut tailpieces. Contemporary half vellum over unsophisticated boards with handwritten spine title. € 5000

First and only edition of this travelogue of an extensive journey through the Middle East and India, undertaken in 1671–75 by the young Italian physician Angelo Legrenzi (1643–1708) from Monselice.

Legrenzi, a Venetian surgeon, set out for Aleppo on 15 August 1671, after the end of the Cretan War (1645–69), and spent over 20 years travelling the East. The first volume relates his peregrinations across the Palestine, including visits to Antioch, Tripoli, Acre, Mount Carmel, Bethany, Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Cyprus. The second volume concerns his subsequent travels through Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India, including descriptions of the cities of Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Diyarbekir, Tikrit, Baghdad, Isfahan, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Surat, Aurangabad, Agra and Delhi. A separate chapter (“Della navigazione all’Indie per il seno Persico”) describes at length his sea route to Mascat and India via the Arabian Gulf. Legrenzi’s account has been compared to the “Viaggi” of Pietro della Valle, but is much rarer, and was never reprinted. Binding rubbed and bumped. Some browning throughout; a few edge and corner flaws, including a larger paper defect resulting in a partly unprinted page. Extremely rare; OCLC traces ten copies in libraries worldwide, none in the UK.

Weber II, 385. Röhricht 1158. Tobler 112f. OCLC 47759582. Not in Atabey, Blackmer, Aboussouan, Cobham-Jeffery or Wilson. Not in Henze or Houwegego.



Famous description of Islamic Africa and Arabia, with hand-coloured maps and illustrations



438. LEO AFRICANUS, Johannes. Historiale description de l’Afrique, ... Tome premier. Tome second de l’Afrique, ... iusques aux Indes, tant Orientales, que Occidentales, parties de Perse, Arabie Heureuse, Pierreuse, & Deserte.

Lyon, Jean Temporal, 1556. 2 volumes. Small 2° (33 × 22 cm). With all illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand, including 2 title-pages in the same woodcut border, a woodcut map of Africa (repeated in volume 2), including Arabia, a nearly full-page map of Middle and East Africa, also including Arabia and 36 woodcut illustrations text. 19th-century calf, gold-tooled spine. € 55 000

Well-produced and illustrated first edition of the French translation of a justly celebrated work from the first half of the 16th century, describing the geography of Islamic Africa and Arabia, with the illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand. It was originally written in Arabic around 1526 by the Islamic scholar Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-ez-Zayyati (1485–1552). His work long remained the principal source of information on the geography of Africa in general and the Sudan in particular. He is thought to have written his description of Africa directly in Italian, although he certainly relied also on Arabic notes, some of which he might have composed while travelling in Northern Africa.

Some occasional minor foxing and browning and the last leaf of the second volume reinforced and with a large tear restored. Very good copy.

Adams L482; Gay 258; USTC 1136; Sabin 40044.

First Latin edition of the most important Renaissance source of information on Africa



439. LEO AFRICANUS, Johannes. De totius Africae descriptione, libri ix.

Antwerp, Johannes Laet, 1556. 8°. With printer's device on title-page. Later sheepskin, gold-tooled flat spine, each side with blind-tooled coat of arms. € 18 500

First Latin edition of a justly celebrated work on African geography by the Islamic scholar Hasan ben Muhamed el-Wazzan-*ez-Zayyati* (1485–1552), better known under his Latin name Johannes Leo Africanus. His work long remained the principal source of information on the geography of Africa in general and the Sudan in particular. He is thought to have written his description of Africa directly in Italian, although he certainly relied also on Arabic notes, some of which he might have composed while travelling in Northern Africa.

With owners' inscriptions and library stamps. Title-page slightly dirty and the prelims and last leaves with a faint waterstain. Spine slightly damaged and most of the tooling gone, front hinge reinforced, but otherwise in good condition.

Adams L-480; Belg. Tjyp. 1874; Gay 258; South African Bibliography III, p. 86.

One of the earliest editions of an important and influential book of ca. 250 medicinal recipes unrecorded issue of an extremely rare pharmacological edition

440. LESPLEIGNEY, Thibault. De usu pharmaceutices in consarcinandis medicame[n]tis, Isagoge.

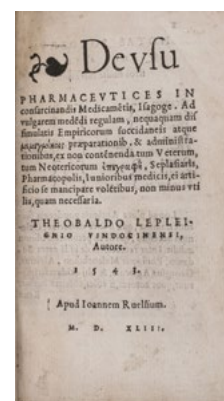
[Paris], Jean Ruel, 1543. 16° (12 × 8 cm). Set in 3 sizes of roman type, the smallest including special pharmacological characters. Modern sheepskin parchment, gilt edges. € 7500

Only known copy of the Jean Ruel issue of the very rare second(?) Paris edition of one of the most important early pharmacological books, with about 250 medicinal recipes arranged alphabetically, written by Thibault Lespleigney (1496–1550), apothecary and professor of medicine and pharmacology at Tours, where he first published it as *Dispensarium medicinarum* in 1538. It inevitably owes something to the ca. 1100 *Antidotarium Nicolai*, first printed in 1471 and almost the only comprehensive book on the subject when Lespleigney wrote, but it also foreshadows the pharmacopoeias.

The term pharmacopoeia was coined only in 1561, but is now used to refer to a collection of recipes officially authorized by a government or medical or pharmaceutical association, the first being Valerius Cordus, *Dispensatorium* (Nürnberg, written in 1542 but published posthumously in 1546). Before that books of recipes by leading pharmacologists served a similar role without any official authorization. Lespleigney's was the most important in France and enormously influential. François Chappuys revised, corrected and expanded Lespleigney's text for the second edition (Lyon, 1539), giving it the present title, and nearly all later editions, including the present, follow his revised text.

The fore-edge fold of H5/6 was carelessly opened, so that the upper outside corner of H5 is attached to H6 instead of H5, a couple pages show minor smudges and there is an occasional small marginal stain or tear, but the book is otherwise in very good condition and almost untrimmed. The boards are slightly bowed but the binding is also in very good condition.

Cf. BMC STC French, p. 263; Durling 2801–2803; Moreau 1536–1540, no. 1863; Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie, pp. 437–438; USTC 147783; Dorveaux, Notice sur les vie et les oeuvres de Thibault Lespleigney (1898), pp. 46–48; not in Heirs of Hippocrates; Honeyman; Norman Lib.; Wellcome.



Magnificent world atlas with 119 very large maps, in contemporary colouring

441. L'ISLE, Guillaume. Atlas nouveau, contenant toutes les parties du monde.

With: **SANSON, Guillaume.** Inleidinge tot de geographie.

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

A rare, beautiful, accurate and influential world atlas with 119 very large maps (most 54 × 65 cm & plate size ca. 48 × 60 cm, but a few larger folding), all but 2 coloured in outline by a contemporary hand. Many of the maps include fine pictorial decorations, inset maps or city plans, coats of arms or decorative cartouches. Nearly all are by the great Paris cartographer Guillaume de l'Isle (1675–1726). The present copy includes Philippe Durell's rare 1740 map of the 1739 naval Battle of Portobello in Panama, where British forces defeated the Spanish and took the city of Portobello, giving them control of the strategically important bay. This map does not appear in any of the contents lists for the various editions of the present atlas and Koeman does not record it in any atlas at all, so the atlas's owner probably either acquired the separately published map and inserted it in the atlas or had Covens and Mortier add it to the normal contents. Henry Popple's six maps of British North America are also of special interest and among the latest maps in the album, not yet included in the list of contents for the 1742 edition but advertised on 6 February 1742 to appear in a few days. The set comprises an overview map, 4 maps that could be assembled to form one large wall map, and a double-page plate with 19 detail maps of ports and islands. In addition to the modern maps, the atlas includes 16 maps at the end that attempt to show the world during antiquity and in the Middle Ages. Romeyn de Hooghe "[ommissarius] r[egius] et j[uris] u[triusque] d[octo]r" originally drew and executed the lovely allegorical frontispiece for Pieter Mortier's atlases in 1694, with a dedication to the Louis, Duke of Burgundy (later known as Le Petit Dauphin). Michael Bischoff singles it out as "an absolutely over-the-top highpoint" of the art of the emblematic frontispiece in early modern atlases. Koeman locates only one copy of the atlas, but notes another in a 1963 auction that might be the present copy (we have not seen the catalogue).



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

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

First Arabic edition

442. LIGUORI, Alfonso Maria de' (li-Alfunsiyus Likuri). [Kitab al-Isti'dad lil-mawt.] Apparecchio alla morte ossia considerazioni sulle massime eterne.

Rome, Francesco Bourliè, 1829. Large 8°. With an engraved frontispiece captioned in Arabic. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 2800

First Arabic edition of this classic ascetical work by Saint Alphonse de Liguori (1696–1787), first published in Italian in 1758 and translated by Maksimus ibn Jurjis Mazlum, archbishop of the Melkite Greek Catholic Archeparchy of Aleppo. Printed in Arabic throughout save for the preliminary matter. A second Arabic edition was prepared in 1851 by the Franciscans of Jerusalem.

Old red library stamp of the Roman Jesuit College on the title-page; handwritten ownership on flyleaf opposite: "Dono del medesimo autore alla Bibl. degli scol. teol. del Coll. Rom.". Some occasional brownstaining and loosening of quires, still a very good copy. Only three copies known in libraries internationally (Yale; BSB Munich; Naples).

OCLC 702211341. ICCU NAPE\032122.



Only Arabic edition

443. LIGUORI, Alfonso Maria de' (li-Alfunsiyus Likuri). Libro di meditazioni sopra le massime eterne e la passione di Gesù Cristo per ciascun giorno della settimana [...]. Tradotto dall' Italiano in idioma Arabo [...].

Rome, nella stamperia della Sagra Congregazione di Propaganda Fide, 1827. 8°. Contemporary mottled full calf with giltstamped spine. All edges red. € 2500

Very rare, sole Arabic edition of the Meditations on the Passion of the Christ written by Saint Alphonse de Liguori (1696–1787) and translated by Maksimus ibn Jurjis Mazlum, archbishop of the Melkite Greek Catholic Archeparchy of Aleppo. Printed in Arabic throughout save for the title-page.

Old library stamp from Liège (Belgium) under the approbation opposite the title: "Congreg. Missiona. Oblat. M.U. Domus Stud. Leodiensis". Some occasional brownstaining and loosening of quires, still a very good copy. Only three copies known in libraries internationally (Poitiers BU Droit-lettres; Montecassino; Biblioteca Palatina Parma).

OCLC 494549222. ICCU RMLE\026783.



Detailed observations of life in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and elsewhere in the Levant and Middle East ca. 1610

444. LITHGOW, William. Willem Lithgow's 19 jaarige lant-reyse, uyt Schotlant nae de vermaerde deelen des werelts Europa, Asia en Africa.

Amsterdam, Jacob Benjamin (colophon: printed by Christoffel Cunradus), 1653. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With engraved frontispiece by Crispijn de Passe, 1 engraved plate and 6 engraved illustrations in the text. 19th-century half vellum. € 1950



Second Dutch edition of a classic account of three voyages by the Scotsman William Lithgow (1582–1645?), mostly on foot, from Rome to Greece, Crete, Turkey, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, continental Europe and North Africa, including the British Isles and the Iberian peninsula. He gives an account of coffee, describes Turkish baths and long Turkish tobacco pipes, pigeon post between Aleppo and Bagdad and the hatching of chicken eggs by artificial incubation, all largely unknown in Europe when he wrote.

The book went through more than a dozen editions in the course of two centuries. "He ... had a greater knowledge of the interior of the countries he visited than most travellers of this period. He provides interesting details of the society, men, and manners he observed" (Blackmer).

With the bookplate of the Dutch historian J.F.L. de Balbian Verster. The engraved plate faces p. 50 of the part 1, but probably should face p. 21 of part 2. With a tear repaired in Q3 and very slightly browned, but book and binding overall in good condition.

Hougego, to 1800, L134; KVK & WorldCat (8 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 695 note; cf. Blackmer 1021.

Detailed observations of life in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and elsewhere in the Levant and Middle East ca. 1610

445. LITHGOW, William. Nineteen years travels through the most eminent places in the habitable world.

London, for John Wright & Thomas Passinger, 1682. 8°. With a folding woodcut frontispiece, 6 folding woodcut plates and 1 woodcut in the text. 19th-century dark brown sheepskin. € 3500

Third complete edition (the first under the present title) of a classic account of three voyages by the Scotsman William Lithgow (1582–1645?), mostly on foot, from Rome to Greece, Crete, Turkey, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt and Malta, continental Europe and North Africa, and through the British Isles and the Iberian peninsula. He gives the earliest clear account of coffee drinking in Europe, describes Turkish baths and long Turkish



tobacco pipes, pigeon post between Aleppo and Bagdad and the hatching of chicken eggs by artificial incubation. The book went through more than a dozen editions in the course of two centuries. "He ... had a greater knowledge of the interior of the countries he visited than most travellers of this period. He provides interesting details of the society, men, and manners he observed" (Blackmer).

Some plates bound at wrong position. With an occasional small tear or hole; trimmed, occasionally shaving a running head; and with the frontispiece backed with later paper. A pioneering travel account, including detailed observations of life in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and other parts of the Middle East.

Howgego, to 1800, L134; Wing L2541; cf. Blackmer 1021 (1640 ed.); for Lithgow: DNB XXXIII, p. 361.

Stuttgart copy

446. LÖFFLER, Eduard. Die österreichische Pferde-Ankaufs-Mission unter dem k. k. Obersten Ritter Rudolf von Brudermann, in Syrien, Palästina und der Wüste, in den Jahren 1856 und 1857.

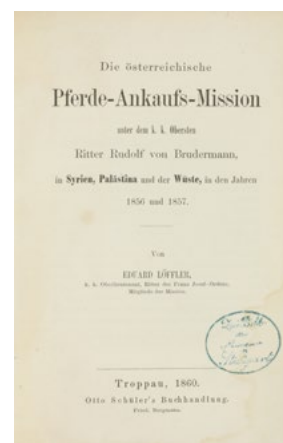
Troppau, Otto Schüler, 1860. 8°. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with handwritten title label to spine. € 2500

First edition. – Lively report of an Austrian horse-buying expedition in Syria, Palestine, and the Palestinian desert, carried out under the Austrian colonel Rudolf von Brudermann, who was to purchase Arabian horses so as to enhance the stock of the Austrian-Hungarian cavalry. The author Löffler was among the participants of the expedition: his first-hand travelogue describes the itinerary and the local customs as well as the newly acquired horses.

A few contemporary ownership stamps of the Stuttgart Museum's library in blue ink to several pages. King Wilhelm I of Württemberg was a famous enthusiast of Arabian horses: his stud in Marbach, just north of the royal residence of Stuttgart, was the first Arabian stud in Europe.

First and last third slightly waterstained.

Boyd/P. 75. Kayser XVI, 45.



One of the chief equestrian works of the early modern period, this edition with 61 newly-engraved illustration plates

447. LÖHNEISEN, Georg Engelhard. Neu-eröffnete Hof- Kriegs- und Reit-Schul, das ist: gründlicher Bericht della Cavalleria, oder von allen, was zur Reuterey gehörig und einem Cavalier davon zu wissen gebühret, ...

Nürnberg, Paul Lochner, 1729. 6 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved plate with the elaborately quartered coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich, Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach, and 61 engraved illustration plates (9 double-page, and many with 2 half-page illustrations per plate). 19th-century gold- and blind-tooled diced light brown calf, gold-tooled spine. € 15 000



Sumptuous third edition, extensively revised and edited by the riding master Valentin Trichter, of Löhneisen's celebrated *Della cavalleria*, first published in 1609–1610, whose second half revised and expanded his 1588 *Von Zeumen*. It is "generally regarded as one of the chief equestrian works of the early modern period, providing all the information a nobleman and stud-farm owner could possibly want" (Dejager). The fine plates by the Nürnberg brothers Andreas and Engelhard Nunzer, newly engraved for this edition, show training exercises, anatomical details, saddles, bits, bridles, etc., and of course a wide variety of horses, covering Middle Eastern, African and European breeds. With a small coat of arms on paste-down. Lacking the last index leaf, but further in very good condition, with the frontispiece detached and reattached,

the corner of the half-title restored, not approaching the text, and the paper occasionally very slightly browned or with a minor stain. Hinges reinforced with cloth, spine discoloured and with the backstrip torn at head and foot, but binding otherwise good. Last edition, extensively revised and with new plates, of a classic work on horses and horsemanship.

Dejager 032; Lipperheide 2905; Nissen ZBI 2542; not in Mennessier de La Lance; Podeschi.

The Fables of Lokman

448. LOKMAN. Fables de Lokman, surnommé le Sage, en arabe et en français, avec la prononciation figurée, ainsi que la traduction en français, mot à mot et interlinéaire, le tout suivi d'une analyse grammaticales, de notes et d'une traduction française au net; par Léon et Henri Hélot.

Paris, Théophile Barrois, 1847. 8°. Modern half fawn roan, smooth spine. Original yellow wrappers printed in red and blue bound within. Marbled endpapers. € 2500

A new edition of the Fables of Lokman, a legendary sage of the pre-Muhammedanian era and occasionally said to have been king of Yemen, a prophet, or an Abessinian slave. This late 13th-c. adaptation of a Syrian translation of Aesop's Fables was attached to his name. Since their first publication in Europe in 1615, the "Fables" constitute an obligatory passage for learning Arabic, which explains the proliferation of versions (including those for school use).

Insignificant staining to wrapper.

Chauvin III, p. 17, no. 23. Cf. Schnurrer 142.



Unique views of Cairo and Alexandria

449. LONGHI, Gioseffo. Gran Cairo.

With: (2) Alessandria.

Bologna, Longhi, 1670 [and 1670s]. 94.5 × 62 cm, 106.5 × 57.8 cm. Engraved views, each on 2 sheets joined; letterpress text pasted below with publisher's imprint. Both views matted, framed and glazed. € 48 000

Unrecorded in the standard bibliographies and without counterpart in western libraries: unique, large-scale views of Cairo and Alexandria. The Muslim influence may be discerned in the people's clothing in the foreground as well as in both cities' architecture. On the river Nile, the views depict numerous trade boats and sailors. The Italian (and, in the case of Cairo, Latin) letterpress text pasted under the engraving provides mostly historical and geographical information.

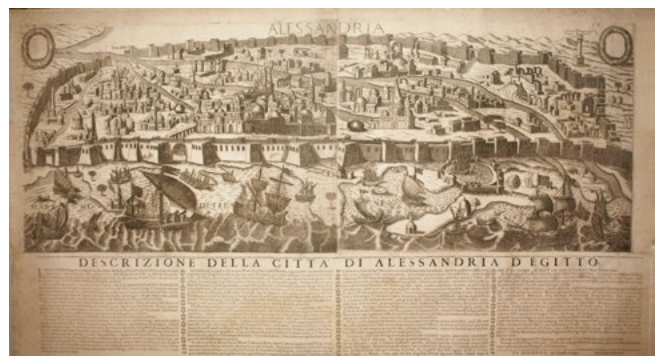
Under Ottoman rule since 1517 and having expanded south and west from its nucleus around the Citadel, Cairo in the latter half of the 17th century was second only to Constantinople, and the view reflects the economic and cultural effervescence of the second-largest city in the Empire. To the left are soldiers battling as part of a tournament; on the right are the Sphinx (wearing a necklace!) and the famous pyramids of Giza: those of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, as well as the smaller pyramids. The centre of the city shows numerous mosques and gardens.

Formerly the most powerful city of the ancient world after Rome, Alexandria came under Ottoman rule in 1517 and subsequently lost much of its importance to the new port of Rashid (Rosette), 40 miles east, though it would regain some of its former prominence with the construction of the Mahmoudiyah Canal in 1807. Longhi's engraving shows several mosques within the city; the ancient obelisks are crowned with crescents. The Nile flows through the city and underneath the walls; outside lies Pompey's Pillar.

According to scholars, Gioseffo (Giuseppe) Longhi (1620–91) issued a series of views of Italian and foreign cities between 1654 and 1674. A publisher, bookseller and archiepiscopal printer, he was active in Bologna from 1650 to the time of his death.

Excellent specimens; some small marginal tears to the Cairo view repaired with slight marginal fraying to upper left.

Cf. Tooley, Mapmakers III, 150 (for Giuseppe Longhi); Schulz, Venice 70 (for Arrigoni/Bertarelli).

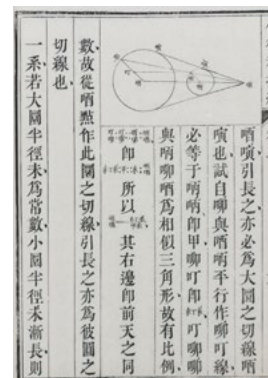


*A landmark in the introduction of Western mathematics into the Far East,
translator's presentation copy*

450. LOOMIS, Elias (Alexander WYLIE & LI Shanlan, translators). Dai weiji shiji [= Series of differential and integral calculus].

Shanghai, Mohai Shuguan [= the printing office of the London Missionary Society], early summer in Xianfeng Yiwei [= 1859]. Preliminaries plus 18 numbered parts bound in 5 volumes (29.5 × 18 cm) as intended. A book in traditional Chinese form, with a brief letterpress introduction in English, including an English-Chinese lexicon of technical terms, a woodcut title-leaf (printed on both sides) and the Chinese text printed letterpress (from movable type). With occasional woodcut diagrams in the text. Bound in traditional Chinese style in contemporary yellow silk. The whole in a richly embroidered wrap-around case in yellow. € 12 500

Rare first Chinese edition of *Elements of analytical geometry and of the differential and integral calculus* by the American mathematician Elias Loomis (1811–1889). The translation, nominally by the British Protestant missionary Alexander Wylie (1815–1887) but with much help from Li Shanlan (1811–1882), who was to become “the greatest Chinese mathematician of the 19th century” (O'Connor & Robertson), is a landmark in the introduction of Western mathematics into the Far East in general and China in particular, setting the stage for advances in Chinese technology. Wylie gives the English title in a heading as *Algebraic geometry* ... but in the text more correctly as *Analytical geometry* After the English-language preliminaries (1 page of text, a 5-page English-Chinese lexicon of technical terms and a 1-page table of Chinese names for Latin and Greek letters and mathematical symbols, all with the Chinese in both Chinese characters and transcribed in the Latin alphabet) and Chinese preliminaries, the book is divided into 18 numbered parts bound in 5 volumes. Volumes 1 and 2 cover analytical geometry, volume 3 and 4 differential calculus and volume 5 integral calculus.



The presentation inscription on the free endleaf at the beginning of vol. 1 has been covered on the front and back with paper, but can still be made out: “W. Lockhart Esq with A. Wylie’s kind regards”, so Wylie gave this copy to his fellow member of the London Missionary Society, William Lockhart (1811–1896), who worked as a surgeon in Shanghai. In very good condition, with only an occasional small and mostly marginal hole or tear. The bindings of the individual volumes are also very good, but the wrap-around case, originally comprising 2 side boards and 2 end boards hinged to each other, has come apart, and one of the end boards is lost. The first comprehensive Chinese textbook on analytical geometry and calculus, making it a seminal work in the scientific development of East Asia.

J. J. O'Connor & E. F. Robertson, “Li Shanlan” in: *MacTutor History of Mathematics archive*; M. Lackner et al., eds., *New terms for new ideas: Western knowledge ... in Late Imperial China* (2001), pp. 306–307 & 322–326; *WorldCat* (9 copies).

188 pen & watercolour costume figures from around the world

451. LOOSE, Pierre Charles de, after Jean Jacques BOISSARD. Habitus variarum orbis gentium | Habits de nations étrangères. Trachten mancherley Völcker des Erdskreysz | Recherches sur les costumes du XVI siecle tires des oeuvres de J: J: Boissard[d] 1581.

[Ghent], Pierre Charles de Loose, 1793. Royal 2° (49.5 × 31 cm). A manuscript book of costume figures drawn in pen and watercolour on paper, with a colour-illustrated title-page, a colour portrait of Jean Jacques Boissard, Boissard’s dedication with 2 medallion portraits and 188 costume figures. Contemporary tanned half sheepskin. € 65 000

Magnificent manuscript with 188 large male and female costume figures from around the world, drawn in ink and watercolour. It includes figures from the Ottoman Empire, the Arabian peninsula, Persia/Iran, Damascus, Aleppo, Beirut, Tripoli, Greece, Macedonia, Thessalonica, Armenia, Ethiopia and the Orient. It was drawn in 1793 by Pierre Charles de Loose (1760–1841), one of the directors of the Académie Royale de Dessin/Koninklijke Academie voor Schone Kunsten in Ghent. As he notes on the title-page, he copied it from the 1581 costume book of Jean Jacques Boissard (1528–1602). The 1581 publication follows Boissard’s manuscript of the same date in showing 3 figures on each plate except for plate 1, which shows 2 figures. The present manuscript enlarges the figures and gives each a leaf of its own.

Some object caused a tear in 5 consecutive pages, not reaching the drawings, but leaving a mark on one page that just touches the drawing. Otherwise in very good condition and untrimmed. The binding is slightly rubbed but otherwise very good. A manuscript costume book with 188 large watercolour drawings of 16th-century costumes from around the world.

Cf. *Colas* 366; *Hiler*, p. 100; *Lipperheide* Aa23; *USTC* 57396; for Loose: *Wauters, Notice biographique*, Brussels, 1841.



The Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI in Arabic

452. LOUIS XVI / SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). [Al-durr al-manzum fi wasaya al-sultan al-marhum]. Testament de Louis XVI, Roi de France et de Navarre, avec une traduction arabe.

Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1820. 8°. Contemporary grey wrappers.

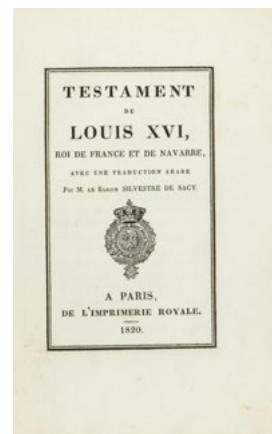
€ 6500

First Arabic edition. "Silvestre de Sacy translated the Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI into Arabic and had the translation printed together with the French original in 1820, in hopes that it might prove a comfort and encouragement to the Christians of the Orient, while giving Muslim readers a demonstration of Christian submission and evangelical meekness" (cf. Fück). "Sacy never let his Christian convictions hamper his work as a scholar, for he saw religion as a personal matter. Although he revealed his faith at times, it was never to pose it as the strongest model against which to judge other religions. He was nevertheless very pious. There is no other way to explain his translation of the guillotined king, Louis XVI, into Arabic [...]. He apparently wished to show how devout, simple and charitable his beloved monarch had been" (Kamal as-Salibi, *The Druze* [London 2005], p. 20).

The orientalist de Sacy, a monumental figure in the development of oriental studies in France, began his career as professor of Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes in 1796. In 1806 he was offered the chair of Persian at the College of France and in 1824 was appointed director of the school of oriental languages. He also acted as advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, translating political propaganda into Arabic, including the "Bulletins of the Grande Armée" (cf. Atabey 1134).

An excellent, untrimmed and wide-margined copy in mint condition, printed on strong paper, the central counter-leaf remaining uncut.

Fück 144 (note 377). *Bibliothèque de Sacy III*, 478f. OCLC 25217438.



Fundamental history of the British Indian Navy to 1863: the basis for studies of the the Bombay Marine campaigns and operations

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

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

€ 2500



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

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

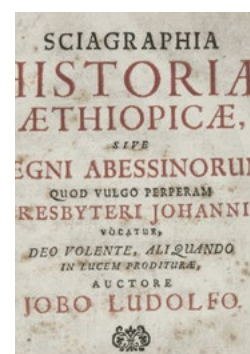
Pioneering study of Ethiopia, by the future master of the subject

454. LUDOLF, Job. *Sciagraphia historiae Aethiopiae, sive regni Abessinorum, quod vulgo perperam Presbyteri Johannis vocatur, deo volente, aliquando in lucem proditurae.*

Jena, Samuel Krebs, 1676. 4°. Set in roman types with some italic, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and especially Ethiopic type. Late 19th-century textured blue half cloth.

€ 9500

First and only edition of a brief history of Ethiopia by Job Ludolf (1624–1704), who was to become the leading Ethiopic scholar of his generation. Since the 1640s Ludolf had been working in Gotha in the diplomatic service of Duke Ernst I of Sachsen-Gotha, who encouraged his Ethiopic studies, and since 1675 in



the service of his son and successor Friedrich I. He is best known for his monumental history of Ethiopia, *Historia Aethiopica* (Frankfurt, 1681, with supplemental works to 1694). The present little book is his first publication seriously devoted to the history of Ethiopia and marks the beginning of the work that was to lead to his magnum opus.

With bookplate, owner's inscription and library stamp. Foxed and browned, especially in the last 2 leaves. A pioneering early work by the leading Ethiopic scholar of his generation.

VD17, 12:150041K; Winterton collection of East Africa & Zanzibar (2002), p. 29; not in Gay.

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

455. LUQMAN al-Hakim (notes by Thomas ERPENIUS). *Fabulae et selecta quaedam Arabum adagia. Cum interpretatione latina & notis Thomae Erpenii.*

Leiden, Joannes Maire (colophon: “excudebat” Willem Christiaens van der Boxe, “typis” Johannes Janssonius), 1636. 4°. With Maire’s woodcut device on the title-page and Van der Boxe’s woodcut 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’s notes. Erpenius, appointed professor of Arabic at Leiden University in 1613, set up a printing office for Arabic and other “oriental” languages and had Arabic type cut under his supervision by Arent Corsz 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 (a single line on the title-page) 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. Definitive edition of Erpenius’s seminal Luqman text, bringing the greatest Arabic fables to the Western World.

J.A. Lane, “Arent Corsz Hogenacker”, in: *Quaerendo XXV* (1995), pp. 83–111, 163191, at p. 174; Smitskamp, *Philologia orientalis* 70; STCN (3 or 4 copies); 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.

Pollack-Parnau copy

456. LÜTFI PASHA / TSCHUDI, Rudolf (ed.). [Asafname – German]. *Das Asafnâme des Lutfi Pascha, nach den Handschriften zu Wien, Dresden und Konstantinopel [...].*

Berlin, Mayer & Müller, 1910. 8°. With a portrait frontispiece. Contemporary half calf with marbled covers and giltstamped red spine label. All edges red. € 850

Edition of the Turkish text (with the first German translation) of the “Asafname”, a mirror for ministers written by the Albanian-born Ottoman statesman Lutfi Pasa (1488–1564), grand vizier of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman the Magnificent. The translation, forming the dissertation of Rudolf Tschudi, was issued as vol. 12 of the “Türkische Bibliothek” edited by Georg Jacob, Professor at Erlangen.

An attractively bound copy with the bookplate of the collector Franz Pollack von Parnau (1903–81), who assembled a famous library in the Viennese palais of his father, the textile magnate Bruno Pollack von Parnau.



From the Library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy

457. LUKACH [LATER LUKE], Harry Charles. *The City of Dancing Dervishes and Other Sketches and Studies from the Near East.*

London, Macmillan & Co., 1914. 8°. With photographic frontispiece and 12 photographic plates. Publisher's green cloth with gilt vignette of a dervish to front cover, spine lettered in gilt. € 2800

First edition of this study of Sufi practice in Eastern Anatolia, Northern Iraq and Cyprus. From the library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, extensively underlined and marked by the king with the inscription "Villa Savoia – 21.2.15" to last page; shelfmark label of the royal library to spine. The king terminated this book only three months before Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary, de facto entering WWI. Villa Savoia was first purchased by the house of Savoy in 1872. Subsequently sold to count Telfner, the royal family's financial administrator, Villa Savoia, which in the meanwhile had been renamed Villa Ada (as it is still known today) after Telfner's wife, was purchased back in 1904 by Vittorio Emanuele III, who admired its vast park and secluded location, making it perfect as a private retreat within Rome for the royal family, as well as a safe refuge during WWII (an elaborate bunker was built within the estate). In 1946 King Umberto II gifted the villa to Egypt, as a symbol of gratitude for the hospitality received during his and his father's exile; the villa now hosts the embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Some very light scattered foxing, but a very good copy. Rare.

OCLC 82156703.



*Famous work on the Middle East,
illustrated with very early photographs of the Holy Land*

458. LUYNES, Honoré d'Albert de. *Voyage d'exploration à la mer Morte, à Petra et sur la rive gauche du Jourdain.* Oeuvre posthume publiée par ses petit-fils sous la direction de M. le Comte de Vogüé.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand (on back of half-title: printed by E. Martinet (vols. 1–2) and Arnous de Rivière (vol. 3)), [1874]. 3 volumes of text and 1 atlas of plates. Imperial 4° (35.2 × 26.5 cm). With 14 numbered lithographed plates in volume 3 (4 double-page chromolithographed maps, views and geological sections; 2 further geological plates and 8 plates showing archaeological specimens), 85 plates in the atlas volume (including 65 photogravures and double-page chromolithographed maps) and numerous wood-engravings in the text. Set in roman and italic types with occasional passages in Greek and especially Arabic. Text volumes in original publisher's letterpress-printed light blue wrappers, atlas in half cloth portfolio with the original publisher's letterpress-printed paper sides, matching the text volumes; the 4 volumes preserved in 2 modern black half calf clamshell boxes. € 45 000

First and only edition of a monumental, influential and luxuriously illustrated account of an archaeological expedition in the Middle East by Honoré Théodore Paul Joseph d'Albert, Duc de Luynes (1802–1867), famous numismatist who inherited several French titles and an immense fortune. It is especially rich in accounts and illustration (including some of the earliest photographs) of the Dead Sea, Petra (with its extraordinary buildings carved out of the rock cliffs), the east bank of the Jordan, including al-Karak castle. Luynes is remembered most for the collection he gave to the Cabinet des Médailles in 1862.

The work is very rarely found complete: only 2 copies sold at international auctions of the past decades (both incomplete). It is a rare expedition report describing the scientific expedition to Palestine undertaken by the French archaeologist de Luynes in 1864.

Some foxing, mainly in the front wrapper and first leaves of vol. 1, but generally in fine condition and with the text volumes untrimmed and the bolts unopened, giving wide margins. Even the spines of the wrappers show only minor wear and tears. Stunning complete set in the original printed wrappers.

Henze III, p. 312; A. Pariot et al., Le voyage du Duc de Luynes (1980); Parr & Badger, The photobook I, 33; Tobler, p. 203.



*Discovery of the Canary Islands
in classical Greek and Roman, Arabic and Portuguese sources*

459. MACEDO, Joaquim José da Costa de. *Memoria em que se pertende provar que os Arabes não conhecerão as Canarias antes dos Portuguezes.*

Lisbon, printing office of the Academia Real das Sciencias, 1844. 2°. With a woodcut Portuguese coat of arms on the title-page. Modern brown paper wrapper. € 1500

A detailed scholarly study of ancient sources for the history and geography of the Canary Islands, attempting to prove that the Portuguese discovered them before Islamic explorers, and that Islamic geographers knew them only through classical Greek and Roman sources. The main text is followed by extensive notes from a wide variety of sources and transcriptions of numerous primary sources, some in Greek or Arabic. In passing it also provides a wealth of information about navigation in the Mediterranean and Atlantic by classical Greek and Roman and by Islamic explorers. While Macedo's claim for Malocello's discovery of the Canaries in 1336 is no longer accepted, the Islamic geographer Idrisi noted a Portuguese voyage to the Canaries already before 1154.

In fine condition and wholly untrimmed, giving very large margins. The modern wrapper is slightly tattered.

Porbase (1 copy); cf. Innocência IV, 96 and XII, 80 (issue in proceedings); for the author: Protásio, "MACEDO, JOAQUIM JOSÉ DA COSTA DE (1777–1867)" in: Dicionário de Historiadores Portugueses.



*A truly outstanding Cedit:
the only one ever offered in its original binding and with a verified Western provenance*

460. MAHMOUD RA'IF. *Cedit atlas tercümesi.*

Üsküdar and Istanbul, Tab'hane-yi Hümayunda; Mühenduishâne Press, 1218 AH (April 1803–March 1804). Large 2° (54 × 36.5 cm). With an engraved title-page and 25 engraved maps (2 assembled from 2 sheets each), after William Faden, all coloured by contemporary hand. Contemporary richly gold-tooled limp morocco; rebacked. € 250 000



The first European-style atlas printed in the Islamic world: an exceedingly rare, handsome, and complete example in its original first binding of “the rare *Cedit atlas*, the first world atlas printed by Muslims, of which only fifty copies were printed” (Library of Congress). Several copies were reserved for high ranking officials and important institutions. Many of the remaining ones were destroyed in a warehouse fire during the Janissary Revolt of 1808. Wikipedia cites estimates suggesting that “a maximum of 20 complete examples could be present in libraries or in private collections”, but this apparently includes copies dispersed as single maps torn out of bound volumes of the atlas and sold or on offer worldwide. It cites several sources suggesting that only 10 “complete and intact” copies survive worldwide, making the 1218 AH *Cedit atlas* “one of the rarest printed atlases of historical value”.

This work, a prestigious project for the Ottoman Palace with the seal of approval of the Sultan Selim III, was one of the *avant-garde* enterprises promoted by Mahmoud Ra'if to introduce western technical and scientific knowledge to the Ottoman state. Composed of 25 maps based on William Faden's *General atlas*, it is the first world atlas by an Islamic publisher to make use of European geographic knowledge. On each map the place names are transliterated in Arabic. The *Atlas* includes Raif's 79-page geographical treatise “Ucalet ül-Cografıye” and the folding celestial map on blue paper, the latter often lacking. An excellent copy, with only a few minor stains and some offsetting of a sea chart onto the back of the map of England. The beautiful binding expertly rebacked. A severely defective copy recently commanded USD 118,750 at auction (Swann Galleries NY, 26 May 2016, lot 199). Provenance: 1) Hussein Dey, 1765–1838, the last Ottoman ruler of the Regency of Algiers, who governed from 1818 until the French takeover in 1830. 2) Zisska & Kistner VIII (Munich, 24 October 1986), lot 3325, sold to 3) Michael S. Hollander, California, from whom we acquired it in 2019.

Library of Congress, An illustrated guide; WorldCat 54966656; not in Atabey; Blackmer; Philipps/Le Gear.

Vattier's French translations of Elmacinus and Ibn Arabshah

461. MAKIN, Jirjis ibn al-'Amid / Vattier, Pierre (transl.). L'histoire Mahometane, ou les quarante-neuf Chalifes du Macine divisez en trois livres [...].

Paris, Remy Soubret, 1657.

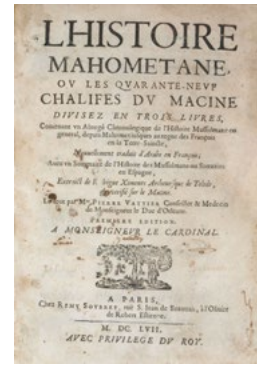
With:

(2) IBN 'ARABSHAH, Ahmad ibn Muhammad / VATTIER, Pierre (transl.). L'histoire du grand Tamerlan divisée en sept livres. Ibid., 1658.

(3) The same. Portrait du grand Tamerlan, avec la suite de son histoire iusques à l'establissement de l'Empire du Mogol. Paris, Vattier, Augustin Courbé & Jean Huart, 1658.

4°. Contemporary vellum. All edges sprinkled in red.

€ 6500



A milestone of French Arabist scholarship in the 17th century. (1): First French edition of the “General History of the World” (“Kitab al-Magmu’ al-mubarak”) by Girgis al-Makin ibn al-'Amid, known in the Latin tradition as Georgius Elmacinus. Born in Cairo in 602 AH (AD 1205) to a Coptic civil servant in the War Ministry, he later served in a similar function in Syria. His chronicle had previously been translated into Latin (by Erpenius) and English (by Purchas); the work “for the first time provided wider circles in the West with an overview of Islamic history from its beginnings to the Crusades and acquainted them with the prime of the Baghdad Califate, previously almost unreceived, through an account ultimately based on Tabari” (cf. Fück).

(2)/(3): First French translation (issued in two parts) of this important critical, at times even satirical eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane (Timur Lenk), the great Turkish conqueror of the 14th century. “A frequently malicious account, in spite of the panegyric form in which it is couched” (cf. GAL). Based on the original Arabic text written in 1437–38 by the Syrian author Ahmad Ibn 'Arabshah who was secretary to Sultan Ahmad of Baghdad. The 17th century Western translations of Ibn Arabshah’s work “for the first time acquainted the occident with a model of Arabic rhyming prose which also had the power to captivate the reader by its subject, as well as with the elaborate rhetorical style so characteristic of the literary taste of the Orient” (cf. Fück). Pierre Vattier (1623–67), physician to the Duke of Orleans, was the author of several treatises and translations on various aspects of Middle Eastern or Muslim culture.

Some browning and occasional inkstaining throughout. Top spine-end repaired. A good copy. The Macclesfield copy commanded £3400 at Sotheby's in 2008.

(1): GAL I, 348. Schnurrer, p. 115, no. 155. Gay 3568. Fück 73. Aboussouan 449 (“1558” in error). OCLC 1811219. – (2)/(3): GAL II, 29. Schnurrer, p. 137, no. 167. Fück 82. OCLC 29069177/29069426.

Extremely rare example of the largest globe engraved by Malby (45.5 cm diameter), showing Dubai

462. [GLOBE–TERRESTRIAL]. MALBY & CO. Malby’s terrestrial globe.

[London], Malby & Co. (engraved by Chas. Malby), 1 January 1848. Diameter: 45.5 cm (18 inch), height in stand: 64.5 cm. An engraved terrestrial globe with 12 gores and 2 polar caps over a plaster-covered core, and the engraved horizon ring on the wooden stand, all coloured by a contemporary hand. In a contemporary wooden stand with 3 turned legs supporting the horizon ring, and 3 turned stretchers with a cylindrical centrepiece with a knob on the underside. Further with a contemporary brass hour circle and a slightly later iron meridian ring (and probably the axis pivots).

€ 45 000



Only recorded copy of the 1848 edition (preceded only by one recorded copy of 1846 edition) of Malby’s 18 inch (45.5 cm) terrestrial globe, the largest he engraved and much rarer than his 12 inch globe. It shows small pieces of the Antarctic coast, noting sightings and explorations from 1831 to 1841. In Africa it shows Lake “Nyassi”, discovered by Candido José da Costa Cardoso in 1846, but most of equatorial Africa and the Congo remain uncharted territory. “Oregon”, officially made a United States territory in 1848, shows the boundary with “British America” agreed at the 1846 Oregon treaty. Alaska is still “Russian America”. Texas is part of the United States, as are California and most of Arizona. The Revolution of 1848 has not yet affected the boundaries of the Austrian Empire. “Debai” (Dubai) is shown on the Gulf coast, only 15 years after the al-Maktoum dynasty took charge of it in 1833.

The globe seems to be intended especially for navigational use, with not only a grid of parallels and meridians, but also the irregular curved lines indicating the variation of magnetic from geographic north (“isogones”). Malby seems to be the first and almost the only globe maker to show them.

The horizon ring and globe have a dozen small cracks repaired and a few small gaps in the surface image, some repaired, but are otherwise in good condition. Extremely rare and lovely large globe.

Cf. British Library on-line cat. BLL01013005847; Dekker, GLB0081; Dunn & Wallis, British globes up to 1850 (1999) 209 & 443; World in your hands (Rudolph Schmidt coll.) 7.12 & 7.13; Yonge, Early globes (1968), p. 46.

180 hand-coloured lithographs of China

463. MALPIERE, D. Bazin de. La Chine, moeurs, usages, costumes, arts et métiers, peines civiles et militaires, cérémonies religieuses, monuments et paysages, d’après les dessins originaux du père Castiglione, du peintre chinois Pu-Qua, du W. Alexandre, Chambers, Dadley, etc.

Paris, De Malpiere, Goujon & Formentin, and Firmin Didot, 1825–1827. 2 volumes. Large 4° (34 × 25.5 cm). With 180 lithographed plates in publisher’s hand-colouring (including a frontispiece to each volume and 1 plan of Beijing), 4 engraved plates (the first with hand-coloured illustration and the other three with musical notation). Lacking 1 plate and its accompanying letterpress description (“Porte-enseigne du corps des archers”), facsimile included. Contemporary half tanned goatskin, gold-tooled spine. € 45 000



First edition of “a huge collection of attractively lithographed copies of scenes from Chinese life of the mid-Ch’ing period” (Lust). The illustrations show scenes of everyday life, ships, views, interiors, (military) costumes and much more, each with one leaf of descriptive text. The plates were issued from 1825 to 1827 in 30 instalments, each consisting of 6 hand-coloured plates, and are seldom found complete. This copy lacks only one plate and description. All the illustrations are lithographed copies of earlier prints, including Alexander’s *Picturesque representations of the dress and manners of the Chinese* (1814), Chamber’s *Designs of Chinese buildings...* (1757), Mason’s *The costume of China* (1800) and *The punishments of China* (1804), the works of Castiglione, and others. A description of Beijing is included in the second volume illustrated with a plan. With the bookplate of Louis Becker, Paris. Binding rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise good. Lacking one plate and text leaf, as noted, foxing throughout, and some occasional browning; a good copy.

Brunet III, pp. 1346–1347; Colas 1957; Cordier, Sinica, col. 69; Lipperheide 1531; Löwendahl 845; Lust 60.

Adventurous travels in the East



464. MANDELSLO, Johann Albrecht von. Morgenländische Reyse-Beschreibung. Hamburg, Christian Guth, printed by Johan Holwein, Schleswig, 1658. 2°. With engraved frontispiece by Christian Rothgiesser, engraved author’s portrait, double-page engraved map, and 21 large engravings in text, mostly signed by Rothgiesser. Contemporary pigskin, with boards blind-tooled in a panel design. € 11 000

First complete German edition of the engaging travel account of Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo, edited by Adam Olearius. Mandelslo was attached to the diplomatic mission of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp to Moscow and Persia. The ambassadors remained in Persia, but Mandelslo travelled further. He sailed from Hormuz to Surat and proceeded through Gujarat to Agra, Lahore, Goa, Bijapur and Malaba, visiting Ceylon, Madagascar, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena on his return voyage in 1639. Before his death 5 years later, he had entrusted his rough notes to Olearius, who subsequently published them with a third part containing descriptions of the Coromandel coast, Bengal, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bantam, the Philippines, Formosa (Tai-wan), China and Japan. Some spotting and soiling and tears in the foot margin of pp. 31 and 137, but otherwise in very good condition.

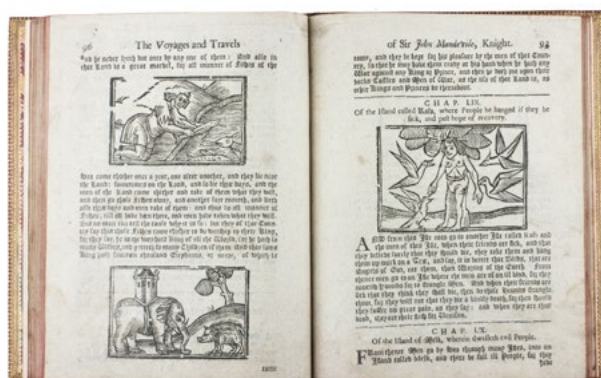
Adelung II, pp. 306–308; Cordier, Japonica, cols. 362–368; Cox I, pp. 271–2; V. Gelder, Het Oost-Indisch avontuur, pp. 77, 99 & 263; Howgego, to 1800, M38.

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

465. MANDEVILLE, John [= Jehan d'OUTREMEUSE]. The voyages & travels of Sir John Mandevile, Knight, ... to the Holy Land, and to Hierusalem: as also to the lands of the Great Caan, and of Prestor John: to Inde, and divers other countries: ...

London, Richard Chiswell, Benjamin Walford, Matthew Wotton, George Conyers, 1696. 4°. With a woodcut ship on the title-page and about 60 woodcut illustrations in the text (mostly about 5.5 x 8 cm) plus about 10 repeats. Gold-tooled, red goatskin morocco by Robert Riviere in London (ca. 1875/80), one of England's best binders. € 22 500

A rare 17th-century English edition, with about 60 different woodcut illustrations, of a classic and partly fictional 14th-century account of travels presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. It was originally written in French and is thought to have been compiled from various sources by Jehan d'Outremeuse (1338–1400) of Liege. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands: a man with only one enormous foot that he can use as a parasol, a dog-headed man, a man with his face in his chest, a girl who turns into a dragon, griffins, nine-meter giants, ants that gather gold, diamonds that mate and give birth to baby diamonds and much more that spoke to the imagination. The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Mohammed.



With early owner's inscription and bookplates, along with a loosely inserted signed autograph letter (ca. 1900). 8 leaves with their margins extended at the fore-edge and foot, the title-page and last page somewhat worn and dirty, but further in good condition, with a few minor fe defects. The spine is slightly faded but the binding is still very good.

Arber, Term catalogues II, p. 593, item 8; ESTC R217088 (5 copies); Wing M417 (same 5 copies).

Fourteenth-century tales of travels in Turkey, the Middle East, Near East, India and the East Indies, including an account of the birth of Muhammad

466. MANDEVILLE, John. The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Maundevile, Kt. Which Treateth of the Way to Hierusalem: and of Marvayles of Inde, with other Islands and Countries.

London, J. Woodman, D. Lyon & C. Davis, 1725. 8°. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary calf with gilt-stamped cover fillets, rebounded to style with giltstamped red label, leading edges gilt. All edges sprinkled in red. € 7500

Rare, reliable 18th-century English edition of the classic (though partly fictional) 14th-century account presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies, published from a 15th-century manuscript in the Cottonian Library (ms Titus c xvi). "This is the completest edition up to date" (Cox). According to the story he set off on his travels in 1322 from Saint Albans in England, returned in 1343, wrote the present account in 1364 and died in 1371. It was originally written in French and is thought to have been compiled from various sources by Jehan d'Outremeuse (1338–1400) or Jean de Bourgoigne (d. 1372) of Liege. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands. The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Muhammad (p. 169).

Occasional slight browning, but well-preserved. Provenance: Sold as a duplicate by the Bodleian Library (with the Radcliffe Infirmary's armorial bookplate and cancellation stamp); later in the collection of H. C. Gleave (his bookplate).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 12. Cox I, 319. Cf. Henze III, 363 (1883 reprint of this edition). Gay 2128.



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

467. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo (Johannes Jacobus MANLIUS) and Quirico de AUGUSTIS. *Luminare maius*. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.

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

(Colophon:) Venice, Albertino da Lissona (Vercellensis), [ca. 1502/03 or ca. 1505]. 2 works in 1 edition. 2° (28.5 × 20 cm). With 4 woodcut decorated initials. 19th-century limp sheepskin parchment. € 19 500

Rare early post-incunable edition of two important treatises on pharmacology and medical botany, apparently the first edition to combine the two and the first edited by Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?). The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500), is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777–857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who was the personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. Little is known about either Manlio or Augustis. Surianus edited their treatises and prepared the first two editions of the two together for Lissona/Vercellensis in Venice. With an early manuscript note and shelf-mark on the title-page and a few early manuscript paragraph marks in the margins. Lacking leaf B4, but otherwise in good condition, with small worm holes in the first 5 leaves, some mostly marginal water stains, minor spotting and an occasional sheet slightly browned. Rare edition of two important pharmacological treatises.



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

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

468. [MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo (Johannes Jacobus MANLIUS or MANLIIS)]. *Luminare maius*. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.

(Colophon:) Venice, Gregorio de Gregori, 8 January 1513). 2° (30.5 × 21 cm). With 13 woodcut decorated initials (6 series?) plus 8 repeats, 4-line typographic “Lombardic” initials. Set in rotunda gothic types in 2 columns, with a preliminary note in roman type. With contemporary pen decorations in brown ink added to about half of the initials and occasional similar pen decorations in the margins, an occasional manuscript paragraph mark, some rubrications in brown ink and some initials coloured with a transparent ochre wash. Early 20th-century vellum. € 28 000



Seventh known copy of an early edition of an important treatise on pharmacology and medical botany, by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500). It is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777–857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who taught at the academy in Gundeshapur, Iran, and was personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The present edition includes Manlio’s preliminary note addressed to Bernardinus Niger.

The title-page indicates that the book also contains *Lumen apothecariorum*, a work by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497). But it is not present here or in any of the other seven copies we have traced.

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

Durling 2938; ICCU 29621 (same copy); KVK & WorldCat (5 copies); Emiliano Sordano, *Il Luminare maius di Manlio del Bosco*, thesis, University of Torino, 2010, p. 41; USTC 840112 (2 copies); cf. Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, p. 414; Wellcome 4017.

Commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

469. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico de AUGUSTIS and Paulus de SUARDIS. *Luminare maius* quondam elaboratissimis, Joannis Jacobi Manlii Alexandrini, commentario, & Nicolai Mutoni Mediolanensis appendicibus, locuples nunc vero etiam luculentissima; Jani Matthaei Durastantis Sanctoiustani expositione locupletius adeo redditum; Connexa praeterea sunt, tam Lumen apothecariorum, quam Thesaurus aromatariorum, cum dilucidissimis, illud Quirici Augusti, hic Pauli Suardi; commentariolis.

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

First edition to be edited by Durastante, with commentary by Nicolai Mutoni, of three important late 15th-century treatises on pharmacology and medical botany. The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco, is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh known in the West as Mesue the elder (ca. 777–857). It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. The third work, *Thesaurus aromatariorum* by Paulus de Suardis (fl. 1479–1481), gives recipes for about 500 aromatic medicines, oils, syrups, etc. The three together formed what was probably the most extensive pharmacological encyclopaedia of its day.

With early owner's inscriptions on title-page. First few leaves heavily browned and foxed and the second part of the work with water stains, but otherwise in good condition. The binding has been recased, but retaining the original endpapers and in very good condition.

Durling 2943; ICCU 005328; USTC 840129.



Commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

470. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo (Johannes Jacobus MANLIUS or MANLIIS), Quirico de AUGUSTIS and Paulus de SUARDIS. *Luminare maius* quondam elaboratissimis, Joannis Jacobi Manlii Alexandrini, commentario, & Nicolai Mutoni Mediolanensis appendicibus, locuples nunc vero etiam luculentissima; Jani Matthaei Durastantis Sanctoiustani expositione locupletius adeo redditum; Connexa praeterea sunt, tam Lumen apothecariorum, quam Thesaurus aromatariorum, cum dilucidissimis, illud Quirici Augusti, hic Pauli Suardi; commentariolis. His demum accessere et copiosissimi quatuor indices, primus ac secundus, in *Luminare*, tertius in *Lumen*, ultimus in *Thesaurum*; ...

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1566. 2^o. Only preserving the front board in contemporary sheepskin parchment. € 12 500



First edition to be edited by Durastante, with commentary by Nicolai Mutoni, of three important late 15th-century treatises on pharmacology and medical botany. The first work, *Luminare maius* by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500), is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh known in the West as Mesue the elder (ca. 777–857). It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients and describing each ingredient. The second work, *Lumen apothecariorum* by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–1497), complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. The third work, *Thesaurus aromatariorum* by Paulus de Suardis (fl. 1479–1481), gives recipes for about 500 aromatic medicines, oils, syrups, etc. The three together formed what was probably the most extensive pharmacological encyclopaedia of its day.

Title-page slightly browned, with some wormholing, a few leaves with some minor water stains, the last quire nearly detached and only preserving the front board, but most of the text still good.

Durling 2943; ICCU 005328; USTC 840129.

Secret military expedition to China



471. MANNERHEIM, Carl Gustav. Across Asia from West to East in 1906–1908. Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1940. 2 volumes. (30.5 × 22 cm). With numerous illustrations in text, one small map after the preface, and 15 folding maps in the second volume. Half sheepskin, cloth sides. € 9500

First edition of a travelogue through Asia, written by Carl Gustav Mannerheim (1867–1951), future president of Finland, 1944–1946. In 1906, Mannerheim, then a colonel, was sent on an expedition to Asia. “*The object of this expedition was to study conditions in the interior of Northern China, collect statistical materials and perform various tasks of a military nature*”, says Mannerheim in the preface. Russia wanted to know the state of affairs in China due to the reforms and modernization undertaken by the Qing Dynasty. Besides that, Mannerheim wanted to collect items of scientific interest for the National Museum in Helsinki and to study the little-known peoples living in Northern China. This makes the work, with its numerous illustrations by photographs, an interesting anthropological account as well.

Number 33 out of limited edition of 100 and signed by the author. With owner’s inscription of Ewald Henttu on flyleaf, dated 1940. Very good copy; binding slightly rubbed along the extremities.

“Mr Woodville’s account differs considerably from M. D’Après but I cannot presume to decide who is right”

472. MANNEVILLETTE D’APRES, Jean Baptiste / DALRYMPLE, Alexander. A Brief Statement of the Prevailing Winds, from Monsieur d’Après de Mannevillette. [London], 1782. 4°. Stitched, untrimmed. € 4500



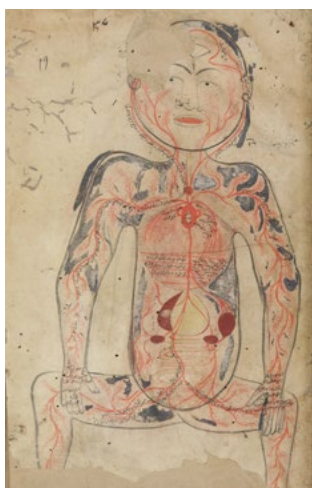
First edition of a rare pamphlet on the monsoon winds in the Indian Ocean, of crucial importance for East India Company ships sailing to and from the East Indies.

As Dalrymple states in the introduction, the text for the pamphlet has been translated by him from J.-B. Après de Mannevillette’s “*Mémoire sur la navigation de France aux Indes*”. Dalrymple had extensive correspondence with Mannevillette, hydrographer to the French EIC and Dépôt de la Marine. He had such high regard for d’Après – the author of the “*Neptune Oriental*” in 1745, at the time the most authoritative work on oriental navigation – that he often sent charts for comment and inclusion into his work. In the present work Dalrymple has augmented the d’Après text with information from a William Woodville of Liverpool, and a Captain Jones of the ship *Mary*, “whom we met at Grenville 5th June 1775, to the Westward of Sierra Leon. It is obvious Mr Woodville’s Account differs considerably from M. D’Après but I cannot presume to decide who is right”.

The extract not only shows Dalrymple’s continuing quest for any and all sources of information regarding a passage to the East Indies, and the rather ad hoc nature in which he obtained it, but also his willingness to question Mannevillette’s findings, at the time the leading authority on such matters.

Light waterstaining to title, some marginal fraying. Rare: we are only able to trace one other example appearing at auction since the war (Sotheby’s, the Franklin Brooke-Hitching sale 2014).

ESTC T74284.



Anatomical manuscript: the first coloured atlas of the human body

473. MANSUR BIN MUHAMMAD BIN AHMAD BIN YUSUF BIN FAQIR ILYAS. Tashrih-i badan insan [The Anatomy of the Human Body, or “Mansur’s Anatomy”].

Probably Mughal India, AH 1072 (= AD 1661/62). 4° (180 × 283 mm). Persian manuscript on paper, 33 leaves, 24 lines to the page written in small neat nasta’liq script in black ink, significant words and headings picked out in red, 6 main diagrams with numerous captions, 6 further unfinished or preparatory diagrams, probably used for teaching purposes. Wants binding. € 19 500

A manuscript of the author's principal work, the "Tashrih-i badan insan": the first coloured atlas of the human body, the achievement for which the early 15th century Persian physician Mansur from Shiraz, Timurid Persia, is best known. The 12 diagrams illustrate the skeletal and the nervous system, the muscles, arteries, veins, and an embryo in the womb. While Mansur's "Anatomy" was not the first notation of the human body, it is considered the first colour atlas ever created. It led to a substantial change in the contemporary Islamic perception of human anatomy, as such an atlas had previously been considered contrary to Islamic law. Mansur is also credited with one of the earliest anatomical sketches of a pregnant woman: while his other illustrations are likely inspired by earlier Latin and Greek writings, the pregnant woman is considered an original work.

Some edge defects (remargined, with occasional loss to text), wants binding.

Rare contemporary report of Albuquerque's conquests in India and the East Indies

474. MANUEL I, King of Portugal. Epistola potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae, & Algarbiorum. &c. de victoriis habitis in India et Malacha. Ad. S. in Christo Patre[m] & dominu[m] nostru[m]. Do. Leonem. X. Pont. Maximum.

(Colophon: Vienna, Hieronymus Vietor & Johannes Singriener, 16 September [1513]). Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). Set in 2 sizes of Venetian-style roman type (in the variant form common in northern Europe). 20th-century dark brown half calf. € 75 000

Rare second(?) edition (published about five weeks after the first) of an extremely important letter by King Manuel I of Portugal to Pope Leo X, proudly reporting the victories of Don Afonso de Albuquerque in India and the East Indies, especially his conquest of Malacca in 1511–1512. Albuquerque (1453–1515) advanced the three-fold Portuguese grand scheme of combatting Islam, securing the Portuguese trade in spices and establishing a vast Portuguese empire in Asia. He was the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, led the first voyage by a European fleet into the Red Sea, and was also the first westerner to reach the coast of southeastern Arabia.

With an owner's inscriptions. With some marginal stains and restorations, the stains slightly affecting a word or two in the lower outside corner of some pages, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding fine. Rare and important account of the Portuguese conquests in India and especially the East Indies.

M. Denis, *Wiens Buchdruckergeschicht* (1782), no. 86 (p. 82); *Porbase* (1 copy); *USTC* 651577 (2 copies); *VD16*, P4374 ; cf. *Howeego* A43.

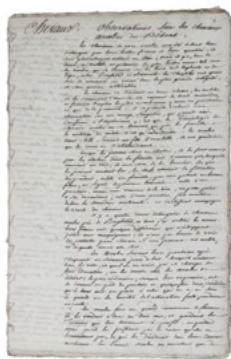


Manuscript compilation of texts on Arabian horses

475. [MANUSCRIPT-HORSES]. Chevaux. Observations sur les chevaux Arabes du désert. ... Chevaux.

[France, ca. 1794–ca. 1813]. 2°. Disbound.

€ 4500

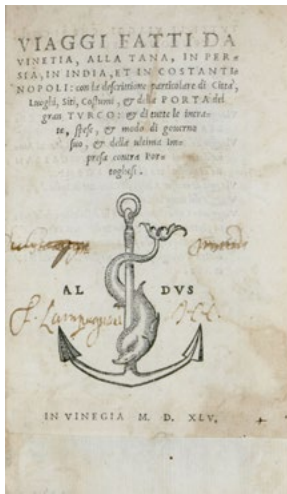


Manuscript compilation of texts concerning horses (*chevaux*) and hair (*cheveux*), compiled over several years and probably extracted from a manuscript encyclopaedia ("cheveux" included because it followed "chevaux" alphabetically). The first 20 pages deal with horses, especially focussing on Arabian horses, but occasionally dealing with some other breeds as well. It opens with a 4-page transcription of a section on Arabian horses, originally published in *Mémoires sur l'Égypte* (1799). It describes the beauty of these horses, the breeding process, trade, and how they were used in warfare. The next 6 pages contain a section of the chapter on horses from the *Cours complet d'agriculture* (1783), describing several breeds: the Arabian horses, the Barb or Berber, the Spanish horse (Andalusian), English, French, Italian, Danish, German, Dutch, Tartar and Icelandic breeds. Following are 3 pages from Peuchet's *Dictionnaire universel de la géographie commerçante* (1800), also dealing with Arabian horses, "les meilleurs". The last entry on horses derived from Seetzen's voyage to Arabia and Syria in 1806, and some other texts by Seetzen on Arabian horses, especially in Yemen. The following pages contain the entries on hair, also extensively dealing with wigs, including sections on Homer's *Illyad* and Nicolai's *Recherches historiques sur l'usage des cheveux postiches et des perruques* ... With a water stain on the last three leaves, otherwise in good condition.

A collection of Venetian voyages to the Near and Middle East, printed at the Aldine press

476. [MANUZIO, Antonio (ed.)]. Viaggi fatti da Vinetia, alla Tana, in Persia, in India, et in Costantinopoli: con la descrizione particolare di città, luoghi, siti, costumi, & della porta del gran Turco: & di tutte le intrate, spese, & modo di governo suo, & della ultima impresa contra Portoghesi.

Venice, sons of Aldus Manutius, 1545. 8°. Aldine anchor device on title page. 18th-century English polished calf. € 7500



Second edition (first published in 1543) of this collection of Venetian voyages to the Near and Middle East, edited by Antonio Manuzio, son of Aldus. “Tana was the name which the Genoese gave to their factory at Azov at the mouth of the river Don. This volume contains voyages by Giosafat Barbaro (Tana in 1436, Persia 1471), Ambrogio Contarini (Persia 1473–77), and Luigi Roncinotto (Ethiopia 1532, Persia and India in 1529). It also includes Benedetto Ramberti’s account of the Turkish Sultan’s campaign against the Portuguese settlement of Diu in northern India in 1538” (Atabey). “This appears to be one of the very few travel books from the Aldine press” (Blackmer).

Extremities rubbed and bumped, short cracks in joints. Light dampstain to first few leaves. Contemp. ink ownership to title page, further ownership trimmed away at lower edge (remargined without loss); further contemp. ownership “Giosepepe Custodi” under the colophon. Modern ownership inscription “J. W. S. M./Caius./Cambridge./Jan. 1899” on front pastedown—very likely the Caius-educated English entomologist John William Scott Macfie (1879–1948). Later himself a traveller to the East, he served as director of the Medical Research Institute in Accra between 1914 and 1923, having undertaken the same responsibilities in an acting capacity at Lagos in 1913.

Adams V 624. Blackmer 1071. Göllner 861. Renouard 134 (noting that of the two editions the present is “bien mieux imprimée”). Cf. Atabey 761 (first edition).

Important poem on the magical and medicinal qualities of precious stones

477. MARBODE (MARBODIUS) of Rennes. De gemmarum lapidumq[ue] pretiosorum formis, naturis, atq[ue] viribus eruditum cu[m] primis opusculum, ... scholiis q[ue] illustratum p[er] Alardu[m] Aemstelredamu[m].

Cologne, Hero Alopecius [Fuchs], 1539. 8°. With a woodcut illustration on the title-page, representing a Jewish priest behind a board with the names of 12 stones which represent the 12 tribes of Israel. 17th-century gold-tooled red morocco, richly gold-tooled spinel, gold-tooled fillets and small cornerpieces on both boards, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins.

€ 12 500

Perhaps the best of the seven 16th-century editions of an influential treatise in verse on the virtues of precious stones, compiled by Marbode of Rennes (1035–1123), archdeacon and schoolmaster at Anjou, later bishop of Rennes. Beside the magical powers of the 60 precious stones treated in this poem, it also lists medicinal qualities, and is hence often seen as a medical treatise. The first printed edition of the text appeared in 1511, edited by the German physician Georg Pictorius (ca. 1500–1569). The present edition was edited by the Dutch humanist Alardus Amstelredamus (1491–1544), who “had a much more complete and correct manuscript than Pictorius so that this edition contains 100 more verses of the original poem” (Schuh). Alardus added extracts from various writers, including Plinius and Dioscorides, and also included Pictorius’s commentaries. The preliminaries include two letters from the mysterious Arabian King Evax to Tiberius, annotated by Alardus.

With the bookplate of the Prince of Liechtenstein on paste-down. Some minor damaged on the title-page, some ink underscoring, some minor marginal foxing. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

Adams M519; Caillet 7102; Schuh 3229; Sinkankas 4173; Thorndike I, pp. 775–782; VDI6, M 932.



Mediaeval poem on corals and gemstones, attributed to an Arab king

478. [MARBOD OF RENNES]. EVAX, King of Arabia / Heinrich VON RANTZAU (ed.). De gemmis, scriptum Evacis regis Arabum.

Leipzig, Georg Deffner, 1585. 4°. With 7 woodcuts in the text (one full-page). Modern calf using the remains of a 16th century binding with blindstamped rules and roll-tools. Edges red. € 4500

Rare 16th century edition of this poem on gemstones, ascribed to the legendary Evax, king of Arabia, and sometimes entered in bibliographies accordingly, though in fact written by Marbod, the bishop of Rennes, in the late 11th century. “Marbod’s work briefly describes 60 gemstones, which number includes several that are not now considered to be in that category, and gives for each their magical and medicinal virtues” (Sinkankas, p. 665). They include mythical stones, mineral species such as emeralds, onyx, magnets, carbuncles, hematite, asbestos, etc., with numerous varieties of quartz, stones coming from the body of an animal, and several other hard substances that are not really minerals at all, among which is coral, described as “a stone that lives in the ocean, forming branches like wicker” (E3v).

“One of the questions connected with this work is whether it is by Marbodus or by an Arab called Evax. It has arisen because the poem opens with an allusion to a person of that name. Lessing does not see why Evax should not have written a work on precious stones, or why Marbod should have said that his poem was extracted from Evax’s work, if it were not so. Reinesius thinks Marbodus made himself the interpreter of Evax” (Ferguson). Today, all scholars “agree that Marbod was the true author and Evax an invention” (Sinkankas). The present editor, the German humanist Henrik Rantzau (1526–98), was an associate of Tycho Brahe. At the end of the book he includes an illustrated genealogy of his own family. He “states that the poems of Marbod are here issued completely for the first time ‘as far as he knows’, although this is not the case” (ibid.).

Rather severely browned throughout; several 17th century underlinings and marginal annotations. Gutter repaired and completely rebound in the 20th century with modern endpapers but using old material for the covers.



VD 16, M 935 (R 878). BM-STC German 291. Sinkankas 4179. Ferguson II, 74. Not in Adams.

Rare offprint

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

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

Rare offprint, produced in a mere 80 copies, of this history of Egypt from the Arabic conquest to Napoleon’s expedition. The work was later included in volume 11 of “L’Histoire scientifique et militaire de l’expédition française en Égypte”. Includes Arabic half-title. The preliminary matter quotes the titles of various important Arabic works in Arabic letterpress.

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

Some brownstaining and foxing near beginning and end of the volume.

Gay 2130. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 14.

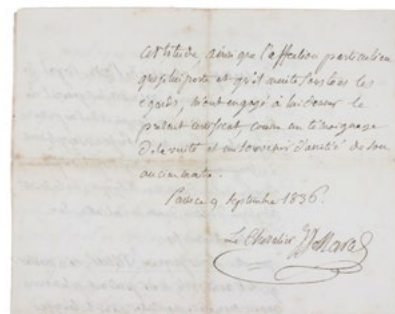


Recommending a rising star for the chair of Arabic at Algiers

480. MARCEL, Jean-Joseph. [Autograph letter, signed, of recommendation for Louis Bresnier].

Paris, 9 September 1836. 2° (36 × 23 cm). Letter in brown ink on wove paper. € 1250

Signed autograph letter of recommendation by the Parisian nobleman, professor of oriental languages at the Collège Royale de France in Paris and director of Napoleon’s



Imprimerie Imperiale from 1803 to 1815, Jean-Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), for his student Louis Bresnier (1814–1869), supporting his appointment to the chair of Arabic at the Collège in Algiers. The letter is dated 9 September 1836, the year that Silvestre de Sacy appointed Bresnier to that chair. France had taken Algiers from the Ottoman Empire in 1830 and established the chair in Arabic there in 1832. Bresnier held the chair to his death in 1869, and it was during his tenure that the Collège gained a high reputation for its Arabic scholarship. Marcel had accompanied Napoleon's troops on their Egyptian campaign and laid the groundwork that helped Champollion decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphs of the Rosetta Stone, discovered during that campaign in 1799. He is perhaps best known for his 1805 *Oratio Dominica* in 150 languages, printed for Napoleon, who knighted him for his services.

Formerly folded into eighths and showing some discolouration and minor wear along the folds, but otherwise in very good condition. An original document of the beginnings of a great Arabist's career.

Five ancient pharmacological, medical and botanical texts, well produced

481. MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS. De medicamentis Empiricis physicis ac rationalibus liber.

Basel, Froben, 1536. With a woodcut caduceus device on title-page and several woodcut initials. Set in roman types.

With: (2) [THORER, Alban]. [De re medica].

(Colophon: Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528). With the first leaf of the main text in a 4-piece woodcut border (3 initialed I.F.), Cratander's woodcut device on the last otherwise blank leaf, showing Occasio, the goddess of chance, and dozens of charming woodcut initials. Set in roman types. 2 works in 1 volume. Small 2° (30 × 22 cm). 20th-century half parchment.

€ 25 000

Ad 1: First edition of an ancient compendium of pharmacological preparations by the Gallo-Roman physician Marcellus Empiricus, originally composed ca. 410 AD. "An extraordinary mixture of traditional knowledge, popular (Celtic) medicine, and rank superstition. Interesting also for the historian of botany, because of the great number of plants mentioned" (Sarton). Marcellus was born in Bordeaux and magister officiorum under Theodosius I (379–395).

Ad 2: First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of *De re medica*, also known as *Medicina Pliniana*, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder's *Historia naturalis*.

The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. "The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed" (Durling). It starts with an introduction to "the art of healing", ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BC. The work closes with a botanical text, *De virtutibus herbarum*, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the fourth century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius.

With many sentences marked in pencil in the fore-edge margins. The Marcellus Empiricus was originally published together with a work by Galen, here replaced by Thorer's *De re medica*, lacking the first 12 leaves (title-page and preliminaries). With a minor water stain at the head of the first 25 leaves and the title-page of ad 1 slightly browned.

Ad 1: Durling 2951; *USC* 604332; *Wellcome I*, 4043; cf. Sarton, *Introduction to the hist. of science I*, p. 391; *ad 2:* Durling 4351; *Parkinson* 2410; *USC* 605590; *not in Wellcome*.

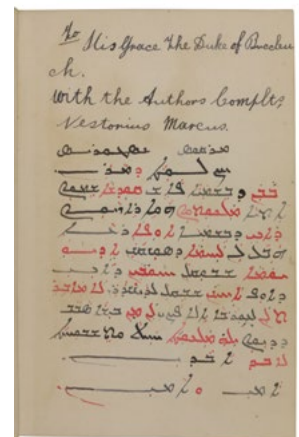


Inscribed by the author in Syriac

482. MARCUS, Nestorius. A Persian in Scotland. Being the Story of the Life of Nestorius Marcus of Urumia, Persia, Student of Divinity at the University of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Morrison & Gibb Ltd., (1898). 8°. Photographic frontispiece of the author and 7 other photographic plates. Original blue-grey cloth lettered in black. € 2500

Only edition: one of the few Persian accounts of late 19th century England and Scotland. Not found in most of the usual bibliographies, Marcus's memoir is an unusual and moving narrative – that of a young man following his late father to Great Britain, in order to train as a Minister. Presentation copy, inscribed on front free endpaper: "To His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, with the author's Complts. Nestorius Marcus", with a beautifully handwritten note in Syriac below.



Spine slightly darkened, a few small stains to covers, otherwise very good. Sporadic light foxing to some interior pages (usually those facing plates). Very rare in commerce, with no copies found in auction records. WorldCat locates eight institutional holdings..

Diba 172. Not in Ghani or Wilson.

Rare reference work on the Ottoman Empire with illustrations of military costume

483. MARGAROLI, G[iovanni] B[attista]. La Turchia ovvero l'Imperio Ottomano osservato nella sua situazione geografica – statistica – politica e religiosa.

Milan, Gaetano Schieppati, 1829. 8°. With 4 engraved costume plates in original hand colour. Contemporary half vellum over marbled boards with gilt label to spine. € 3500

Only edition of this Italian handbook on the Ottoman Empire, discussing the geography and state, the city of Constantinople, the government, people and politics, history, as well as religion of Islam. Includes a lengthy section on Arabia and Arabians. The four engraved plates in full colour show an Ottoman infantryman, cavalryman, marine, and Sultan Mehmet II in military costume. Appended is a dictionary of place-names – a gazetteer of the Empire which includes extensive entries on Mecca and Medina.

Untrimmed, light foxing throughout, but well preserved. Old collection stamp of Sig. Antonio Buonamici on title-page. Very rare; only three copies known outside Italian libraries (Leipzig University Library, formerly in the library of the great Austrian oriental scholar Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall; Austrian National Library; and Lucian Blaga Central University Library of Cluj-Napoca, Romania); none in America or the UK.

OCLC 895531591. ICCU NAPE\015793. Verzeichnis der hinterlassenen wertvollen Bibliothek weiland des Herrn Josef Freiherrn von Hammer-Purgstall (Wien 1857), no. 890. Not in Atabey, Blackmer, or Lipperheide.



*A fundamental book on Egypt:
the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum*

484. MARIETTE-BEY (Auguste). Album du musée du Boulaq comprenant quarante planches photographiées par MM. Délié et Béchard, avec un texte explicatif rédigé par Auguste Mariette-Bey.

Cairo, Mourès & Cie, 1872. 2°. 3 unnum. leaves, 40 original photographs on albumenized paper (approx. 245 × 180 mm) on stiff cardboard mounted on hinges, and 42 unnum. leaves of explanations. Publisher's half brown hard-grained morocco, blind stamped calico boards, with gilt title and figures, raised bands. Edges gilt. € 35 000

Beautiful photographic album made in Cairo, the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum. The photographs by Hippolyte Délié and Émile Béchard show the halls and antiques of the Bulaq Museum, founded in Cairo in 1863 by the great Egyptologist Auguste Mariette (1821–81). The Museum was created by Auguste Mariette, who in 1858, following his appointment as head of the Antiquities Service, moved to the banks of the Nile, in Bulaq, where he assigned four rooms in his residence for exhibitions. Mariette obtained permission to settle in Bulaq in the abandoned offices of the River Company. The period photographs, published in this 'Album du musée de Boulaq', show the low buildings by the river, almost completely devastated during the flood of 1878

In the preface dated November 1, 1871, Mariette explains the origins of this monumental album: "Mr. Hippolyte Délié and Mr. Béchard requested permission from the Directorate of the Bulaq Museum to reproduce by photography some of the monuments on display in our galleries. Not only the application [...] was explicitly welcomed, but the Director of the Museum feels he must promote the work of the great photographers from Cairo, opening up for them the cabinets of the Museum and choosing among the objects it contains those that appeared to him most worthy of inclusion in the proposed Album. Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard have followed, for the classification and arrangement of their proofs, the order adopted in the Notice sommaire, which is for sale at the entrance of the Museum. The three plates showing the interior and exterior of the Museum serve as an introduction to the Album. The monuments are then classified into religious, funerary, civilians, historical, Greek and Roman sections. The photographic Album [...] is thus an illustrated catalogue of the Museum. The remarkable execution of the plates allows us also to recommend to everyone this album by Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard. Travelers will indeed use it as a souvenir of their visit to the Bulaq Museum. Scholars will find the hieroglyphic texts reproduced with such clarity as if they were in direct presence of the monuments. Finally artists will not study from any other work on Egyptology as well as from the beautiful proofs delivered from the apparatus used by Mr. Délié and Mr. Béchard, the difficult problems that relate to the history of art in Egypt".

Cf. Nissan N. Perez, Focus East, 1988. On Mariette cf. also J.-M. Carré, "Voyageurs et écrivains français en Égypte", p. 223–249.

Standard work of reference

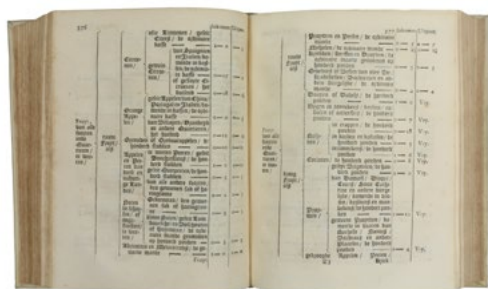
485. MARIGNY, [François Augier], Abbé de. Histoire des Arabes sous le gouvernement des Califes.

Paris, Estienne & fils; Desaint & Saillant; Jean-Thomas Herissant, 1750. 4 vols. 8°. Contemporary French mottled calf with gilt spine. All edges red. marbled endpapers. € 1500

First edition of this history of Arabia, at its time a standard work of reference, covering the years 629 through 1288 AD. German and English translations followed within a few years of publication (the German version was prepared by none other than the great playwright of enlightenment, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing).

Rubbed and bumped at extremities; occasional light browning and insignificant wrinkling to a few pages. A good copy.

Gay 3586. Macro 1538 ("1758" in error). Brunet VI, 28011. Graesse IV, 399. Jöcher/Adelung IV, 724.



Complete set of all resolutions of the Dutch States General regarding maritime matters (1597–1771)

486. [MARITIME HISTORY – STATES GENERAL]. Recueil van alle de placaten, ordonnantien, resolutien, instructien, lysten en waarschouwingen, betreffende de admiraliteyten, convoyen, licenten, en verdere zee-saaken.

The Hague, Jacob, Paul & Isaac Scheltus, 1701–1773. 4°. 11 volumes. With a folding table. Contemporary vellum, numbered in manuscript on the spine, red sprinkled edges. € 35 000

Complete set of a compilation of all resolutions, ordinances, treaties and other statements and motions by the States General of the Dutch Republic, regarding all maritime matters. The collection starts in 1597 with the establishment of the five admiralties in the Dutch Republic and ends in 1771, although a few resolutions from the period of Habsburg rule (the earliest from 1487) have been included. Most of the resolutions concern trade, including the trade with the Baltic, East and West Indies, North Africa and the Turkish Empire, but also fishery, battleships and the administration of the West Indian colonies, including slavery. Several tables provide information on the costs of the building and outfitting of ships and the formation of regiments for the colonies. One very large table presents the tariffs for all sorts of products, including numerous types of wood, glass, porcelain, fish and furs.

A collection of resolutions had been previously published in two volumes in 1689 and 1694. In 1701 an expanded volume 2 was published, present in the current collection, with volume 3 following in 1721. Interestingly, a new and much expanded volume 1 was published in 1730. The present set, published during a course of over 70 years, includes these expanded editions of volumes 1 and 2. All indexes have been bound in the corresponding volume, instead of in a separate index volume.

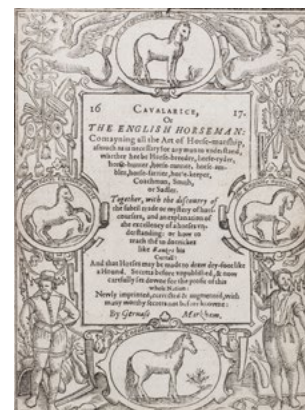
With the bookplates of the collector Jan Willem Six de Vromade (1874–1936), a descendant of the politically and culturally significant Six family, in the first volume, and of the Dutch politician and historian Leonard de Gou (1916–2000) in all volumes. Bindings slightly smudged. Somewhat browned and stained throughout, most notably volume 8, and with a small tear in the front flyleaf of volume 6. A very good set of an important source for Dutch maritime history.

Elliott, Maritime History in the John Carter Brown Library (revised ed.) 1093.

Manual of horse riding and breeding Arabian horses

487. MARKHAM, Gervase. Cavalartice, or the English horseman: ... Newly imprinted, corrected & augmented, with many worthy secrets not before knowne.

(title-page second part: London, Edward Allde for Adward White, 1616)–1617. 8 parts in 1 volume. 8°. With the title of each part printed within the same decorative woodcut border, numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary calf, rebacked, preserving original spine label. € 35 000



Second edition of an important manual of riding, breeding, hunting, farriery and veterinary matters, by one of the earliest western owners of, and dealers in, Arabian horses: the English writer and poet Gervase Markham (1568–1637). Markham praises the virtues of Turkish and Barb horses in particular: “They are to be knowne before all horses by the finenesse of their proportions, especially their heades and necks, which nature hath so well shap’d, and plac’d, that they commonly save art his greatest labour: they are swift beyond other forraigne horses, and to that use in England we only employ them [...]”. Besides the breeding of these horses, Markham gives information on saddles and bits, etc., as well as numerous cures for horse ailments.

With bookplate and several owner’s inscriptions. First quire detached from bookblock, browned, marginal waterstains, some occasional spots or smudges and a few wormholes in some of the last quires. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities. In good condition

ESTC S112112; Poynter 19.2; cf. Dejager 137; Huth 15; Podeschi 18.

Famous hippiatric manual

488. MARKHAM, Gervase. Markham’s Maister-Peece, Containing all Knowledge Belonging to the Smith, Farrier, or Horse-Leech, Touching the Curing of all Diseases in Horses [...] Now the seventh time newly imprinted, corrected and augmented [...]

London, William Wilson, 1651. 4°. With additional engraved title-page (frontispiece), 4 full-page text woodcuts (2 folding) and several smaller woodcuts in the text, as well as 1 folding woodcut plate, latterly backed with cloth. Sumptuous mid-19th-century three quarter morocco binding with gilt spine. € 15 000

Extremely rare and early edition of this great English hippiatric manual, first published in 1615, by one of the earliest western owners of and dealers in Arabian horses. A distinctly modern touch is provided by the small woodcut pointing hands scattered about the margins, denoting new cures and “medicines that are most certaine and approved; and heretofore never published”. Gervase (Gervais, Jarvis) Markham, as well as his father Robert, a Nottinghamshire MP and Sheriff, was the owner of valuable horses, and “is said to have imported the first Arab. In a list of Sir Henry Sidney’s horses in 1589 ‘Pied Markham’ is entered as having been sold to the French ambassador [and it, or a horse of the same name, may have been given to Markham by Sir Francis Walsingham], and Gervase sold an Arabian horse to James I for £500” (DNB).



Variouly browned; occasional corner faults (no loss to text). From the library of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bt. (1800–62), member of an eminent Anglo-Catholic noble family who sat in the House of Commons from 1831 to 1835 (bookplate on front pastedown; a later bookplate is opposite on the flyleaf).

Wing M659. Poynter 20.7. Wellcome IV, 56 (incomplete). Cf. Mennessier de la Lance II, 156. Huth p. 17 (other editions).

Important survey of the Ottoman Empire’s military administration

489. MARSIGLI, Luigi Fernando. L’état militaire de l’Empire Ottoman, ses progrès et sa décadence.

The Hague and Amsterdam, Pierre Gosse & Jean Neaulme, H. Utywerf & F. Changuion, 1732. 2° (260 × 392 mm). In Italian and French throughout. With 3 titles printed in red and black with engraved vignettes, 34 plates (several folding), 10 engravings in the text, and two large maps of the Ottoman Empire coloured in outline in a contemporary hand. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped label to gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 12 500



First edition of this early, finely produced classic. “His important work on the military system of the Ottoman Empire concerns itself with its finances, revenues, commerce, etc. Marsigli gives an account of the different military functions as well as a description of the different types of artillery, mines, fireworks, etc.” (Blackmer). Marsigli (1658–1730) had accompanied Ciurani, the Venetian bailo, to Constantinople in 1679, was captured during the Turkish-Hungarian campaigns of 1682–99 and was appointed by Emperor Leopold in 1699 to demarcate the frontiers between Turkey, the Venetian republic, and Hungary. The plates show plans of sieges, battle formations, organisation of camps, costumes, horses, weaponry and ordnance, equipment, ensigns, etc. This copy never was bound with the Italian title to the first part; the preliminaries are complete thus, numbered IX–XVI. Variouly browned. Engraved armorial bookplate “Le Chevalier de la Cressonnière” on pastedown (rubbed and duststained). Inner hinges reinforced with cloth. Old ownership removed from first title (remargined with old paper). Some scuff-marks to binding, still a good copy.

Blackmer 1084. Atabey 776. Apponyi 2436. Pabler III, 431. Brunet III, 1474f. Not in Lipperheide.

Van Marum's electrostatic generator

490. MARUM, Martinus van. Beschreibung einer ungemein großen Elektrisir-Maschine und der damit im Teylerschen Museum zu Haarlem angestellten Versuche ... Aus dem Holländisch übersetzt.

Leipzig, Schwickert, 1786–1798. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With 27 engraved plates (including 18 folding and 9 hand-coloured). Contemporary marbled boards, preserved in brown cloth clamshell box. € 15 000

First edition of the German translation of a work by Martinus van Marum (1750–1837) on his “huge electric machine” (“großen Elektrisir-Maschine”). In 1784 Van Marum was appointed director of Teyler’s cabinet of curiosities and the library in Haarlem. “... soon he obtained a large electrical machine made under his supervision by John Cuthbertson of Amsterdam. Its disks had a diameter of sixty-five inches, the largest possible at the time. Van Marum thought that results obtained with such enormous discharges were bound to bring order to the chaos of concepts about the mysterious ‘electrical matter’. He described the experiments with this machine and great battery of Leyden jars in three volumes of *Verhandelinge uitgegeven door Teyler’s tweede genootschap* (1785, 1787, 1795)” (DSB). The present work contains the German translation of the descriptions of the experiments with the largest electrostatic generator of the 18th-century. The engraved plates show the enormous machine, its functioning and conducted experiments. The 8 hand-coloured plates in the second part illustrate the calculations of various metals and binary alloys. “These experiments were greatly admired and repeated all over Europe ... Van Marum concluded that Franklin was correct in his theory of a single electric fluid ... Volta also greatly admired van Marum’s work...” (DSB).

Browned throughout, minor foxing and some occasional small spots. Binding slightly worn and rubbed along the extremities. Overall a good copy.

Dibner, Early electric machines, pp. 43–49; DSB IX, pp. 151–153.



Extremely rare variant edition

491. MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI (MESUE the younger) and Jacques DUBOIS. De re medica, libri tres. Jacobo Sylvio medico interprete.

Paris, Jacques Gazeau, 1544. 2° (22 × 30 cm). Contemporary full limp vellum with handwritten title to flat spine on five bands. Remains of ties along all edges.

With: (2) **SYLVIUS, Jacques.** De medicamentorum simplicium delectu, praeparationibus, mistionis modo, libri tres [...].

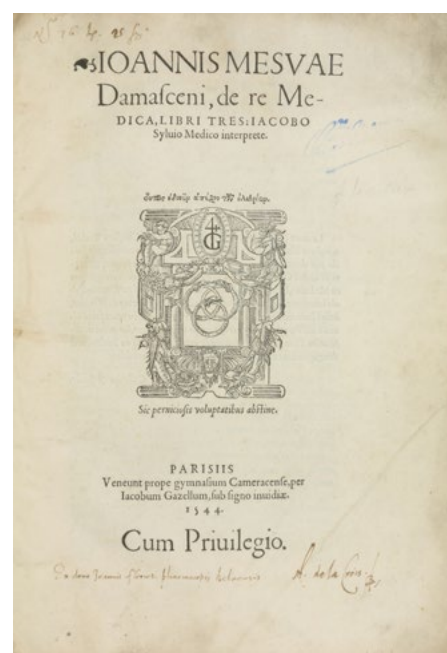
Paris., 1542.

€ 28 000

Second edition of this Latin version of Mesue’s pharmaceutical handbook, translated by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. An extremely rare variant edition with the imprint of Gazellus but repeating Wechel’s 1542 privilege on the verso of the title-page.

The author’s frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe. Although the identity of Masawaih (Mesue) remains unclear, he was likely a Persian Christian physician who headed the Baghdad hospital and served as personal physician to several caliphs (though he may also be a collective pseudonym of several Arabic medical writers of the 10th and 11th centuries). Products of the mediaeval Islamic world, the works attached to his name contained many innovations that provided the basis for the theory and practice of pharmacy for centuries and perfectly met the demands of the developing medical marketplace of mediaeval Europe. The appended pharmaceutical work by Dubois himself, similarly rare, is here published in its first edition.

Provenance: 1) Later 16th-century handwritten provenance note on title-page, stating the book to be the gift of Jean Floriet, pharmacist from Beaune, and 2) ownership “M. de la Croix”, i.e., the French physician Marc de La Croix (ca. 1550–1634) from Pont-de-Vaux in Burgundy, who has also added a few annotations to Sylvius’s treatise. 3) Late 18th century printed bookplate of “P. Bourgeois D.M.M.” to pastedown. 4) Two illegible later ownerships to title-page, one in



pencil, the other apparently a signature stamp. Some dampstaining to margin of the first 100 or so leaves; occasional light brownstains. Contemporary binding somewhat wrinkled; lower spine-end chipped with loss; wants first flyleaf. A fine copy.

I: OCLC 799717807. Adams Y 13; BM-STC French 449; Durling 3141 (all under Wechel's imprint). Not in Wellcome. Cf. GAL I, 232; S I, 416. Hirsch I, 171f.–II: BM-STC French 141. Not in Adams, Durling or Wellcome.

Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition

492. MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI (MESUE the Younger). De re medica libri tres, Jacobo Sylvio interprete.

Lyon, Guillaume Rouillé, 1550. 8°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page and numerous woodcut initials. 19th century marbled boards with handwritten title label to spine. € 3500

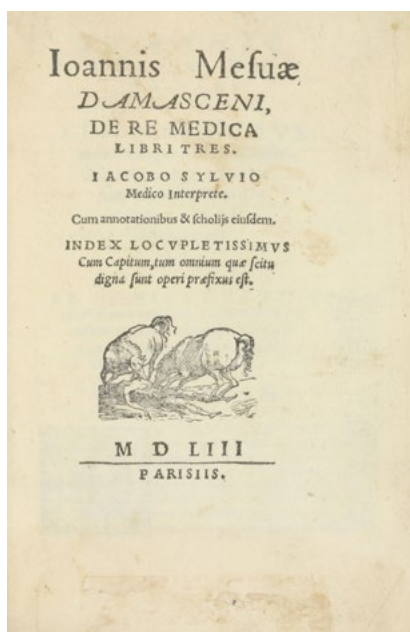
Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe. Although the identity of Masawaih (Mesue) remains unclear, he was likely a Persian Christian physician who headed the Baghdad hospital and served as personal physician to several caliphs (though he may also be a collective pseudonym of several Arabic medical writers of the 10th and 11th centuries). Products of the mediaeval Islamic world, the works attached to his name contained many innovations that provided the basis for the theory and practice of pharmacy for centuries and perfectly met the demands of the developing medical marketplace of mediaeval Europe.

Provenance: 1) an illegible ink ownership, dated 1636, stricken out on front pastedown; 2) another illegible ink ownership, dated 21 August 1818, on lower pastedown; 3) 19th century ink ownership of Arthur Rénaux to front pastedown. Occasional browning; an irregular paper flaw to the upper edge of the title with slight loss to author's name (apparently removing a contemporary ownership). Binding rubbed; hinges splitting with slight loss to spine.

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



Anonymously printed edition of Ibn Masawaih's handbook



493. MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI (MESUE the Younger). De re medica libri tres. Jacobo Sylvio medico interprete. Cum annotationibus & scholijs eiusdem. Index locupletissimus cum capitum, tum omnium quae scitu digna sunt operi praefixus est.

Paris, 1553. 8°. With emblematic woodcut device to title (apparently showing Abderus being devoured by the mares of Diomedes) and several woodcut initials. Contemporary full vellum with traces of ties. € 7500

Uncommon and finely produced edition, by an unidentified Parisian printer, of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe. Although the identity of Masawaih (Mesue) remains unclear, he was likely a Persian Christian physician who headed the Baghdad hospital and served as personal physician to several caliphs (though he may also be a collective pseudonym of several Arabic medical writers of the 10th and 11th centuries). Products of the mediaeval Islamic world, the works attached to his name contained many innovations that provided the basis for the theory and practice of pharmacy for centuries and perfectly met the demands of the developing medical marketplace of mediaeval Europe.

Slight brownstaining with some marginal worming near the end of the text. Loss of corner to fol. Aa3 (not affecting the text).

Durling 3145. OCLC 14308627. Not in Wellcome, Adams or BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 232; S I, 416. Hirsch I, 171f.

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

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

With:

(2) Aristotle. Meteorologia.

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

(3) Abraham ben 'Ezra (Aben Ezra, Avenares). In re iudicali opera.

(Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, 1507). Rubricated throughout, some initials coloured green.

4°. Contemporary wooden boards on three raised double bands with leather spine. Two brass clasps (repaired). € 85 000

Editio princeps of this “work composed in Arabic probably exactly in the form in which it is preserved in Latin, typical of the encyclopaedic period but limited [...] to certain early sources” (Carmody), uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions. The form, arranged in twelve parts according to each house, is based on the doctrines of Sahl al-Tustari. The various tracts are constructed from chapters compiled systematically from such writers as Māshā'allāh and al-Kindi. The crucial factor that they were translated intact in their present form from Arabic “is apparent in the unified Latin style and terminology” (ibid.). The collection includes a number of quotations attributed to Ptolemy; the rare mention of “Abuali” refers perhaps to Abu 'Ali al-Khayyāj.

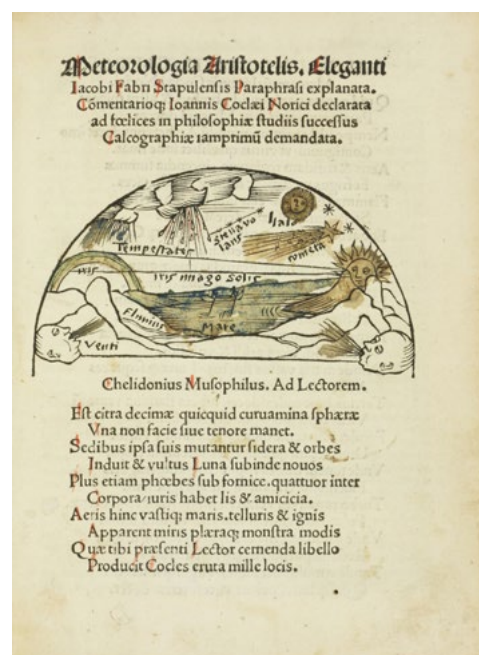
Extremely rare. A very clean copy with only an insignificant inkstain in the lower margin of ff. 12v and 13r and tiny traces of worming in the upper margin of the final two leaves. A few contemporary handwritten marginalia; f. 80v has a contemporary handwritten ownership of Wigand, Baron Redwitz (1476–56), bishop of Bamberg, who as a young man had travelled to Palestine and is remembered as a conservative but not fanatical Catholic cleric during the tumultuous years of the Reformation. Bound with this work in the same appealing Renaissance volume are two other rare, thematically related contemporary treatises:

(2) Aristotle’s “Meteorology”, long known in the West only through a Latin translation based on the Arabic version “al-'Athar al-'Ulwiyyah”. This is the very rare illustrated first edition of Faber’s expanded translation, including an extensive commentary by Johannes Cochlaeus, who also mentions the recently-discovered American continent. It also constitutes “one of the main sources of medieval geology” (Stillwell, *Awakening* 577). The woodcuts, coloured in earth tones or simply accented by the rubricator, show spheres as well as light and cloud phenomena; a large woodcut shows the climate zones of the ancient world.

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

(3) The first collected edition of ten astrological treatises by the 12th-century Jewish mathematician and astronomer Ibn Ezra from Tudela in Spain. During his lifetime the town was under the Muslim rule of the emirs of Zaragoza; later he lived in Muslim Andalusia. “Ibn Ezra disseminated rationalistic and scientific Arabic learning in France, England and Italy [... He] wrote a number of astrological works that were very popular [...] all of them appeared in Latin in 1507. They are rich in original ideas and in the history of scientific subjects” (DSB). Contemporary marginalia in red, green, and brown ink throughout. Some insignificant browning. The well-preserved binding shows a hunting scene blindstamped into the leather. A fine assembly of important natural scientific works: published by Christian editors and printers in the early Renaissance, they bring together the Muslim and Jewish traditions that were the driving forces behind mediaeval science.

(1): Edit 16, CNCE 63196. BM-STC Italian 424. Houzeau/Lancaster 751 (“volume tres rare”). DSB IX, 162. Carmody p. 112. Not in Adams, Mortimer, Essling, Stillwell, Honeyman. – (2): VD 16, L 959. Cranz/Schmitt 13. Hoffmann I, 321. Schweiger I, 60. IA 107.806. Alden/Landwehr 512/1. Zimmer 953. Brüggemann/Brunken 29. Spahn, Cochläus, p. 16. – (3): Edit 16, CNCE 35576. IA 100.150. Adams A 38. Proctor-Is. 12998. Stillwell, *Awakening* 2. Houzeau/Lancaster 3927 (“rare”). Thorndike II, 917 & 927. DSB IV, 502.



Important Latin translation of the lost Arabic original

495. MASHA'ALLAH IBN-ATARI / HELLER, Joachim. De elementis et orbibus coelestibus, liber antiquus ac eruditus Messahalae laudatissimi inter Arabes Astrologi.

Nuremberg, Johann vom Berg & Ulrich Neuber, 1549. 4°. With several woodcut astronomical diagrams in text. Modern marbled boards with morocco label to gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. € 25 000

A collection of astrological writings in Latin translation first published in 1504 as “De scientia motus orbis”. The work provides a comprehensive account of the whole cosmos along Aristotelian lines. The 8th-century Persian Jewish astrologer and astronomer Maša'allah ibn Atari “wrote on virtually every aspect of astrology [...] His brief and rather primitive ‘De scientia motus orbis’ [or ‘De elementis et orbibus coelestibus’] combines Peripatetic physics, Ptolemaic planetary theory, and astrology in such a way that, in conjunction with its use of the Syrian names of the months, one strongly suspects that it is based on the peculiar doctrines of Harran, to which al-Kindi and Abu Masar were also attracted [...] This important Latin translation by Gerard of Cremona of the lost Arabic original of this exposition was published by J. Stabius (Nuremberg, 1504) and by J. Heller (Nuremberg, 1549)” (DSB).

Bookplate of the Marques de Viana, Conde de Urbasa on front pastedown. In excellent condition.

VD 16, ZV 10470. DSB IX, 160 & 162. Zinner p. 211, 1962. Lalande, *Bibliographie Astronomique*, p. 68. Sartori I, 531. Graesse IV, 503.

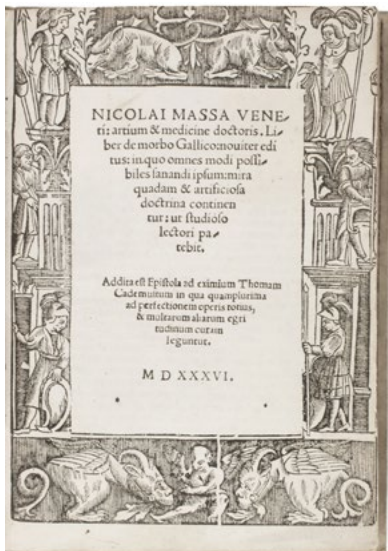


The best 16th-century work on syphilis

496. MASSA, Niccolò. Liber de morbo Gallico: noviter editus: in quo omnes modi possibili sanandi ipsum: mira quadam & artificiosa doctrina continentur: ... Addita est epistola ad eximium Thomam Cademustum in qua quamplurima ad perfectionem operis totius, & multarum aliarum egritudinum curam leguntur.

(Colophon: Venice, Francesco Bindoni, Maffeo Pasini, May) 1536. 4°. With title in a woodcut architectural border showing 4 charming monsters, 6 sentries and a winged putto. 19th-century panel-stamped and blind-tooled parchment.

€ 7500



Third(?) edition, by the printers and publishers of the first, of a famous treatise on syphilis by the Italian physician Niccolò Massa (1489–1569), professor of anatomy in Venice. It stresses the important role sexual intercourse plays in the contraction of syphilis, though he also believes it could arise spontaneously without sexual contact. He gives a comprehensive description of the symptoms and effects of the so-called French disease (the French sometimes called it the Neapolitan disease), including its neurological manifestations, and discusses the role of diet, sleep and exercise, together with the use of drugs, bloodletting, leeches and guaiac in the treatment of syphilis. The first edition is dated 1507, but was actually published in 1527. It is Massa's best-known work and remained popular throughout his life.

With numerous early manuscript annotations in the margins. These have been attributed to the pioneering French surgeon Ambroise Paré (ca. 1510–1590) but we have not confirmed the attribution. With the title-page border and some of the manuscript annotations very slightly shaved, but otherwise in good condition, with some water stains in the lower inside corner of the last 3 quires and a darker marginal stain in the last. The binding is rubbed and the boards slightly warped.

Durling 2993; Hirsch IV, 160; ICCU (9 copies); Waller 6300.

Bedouins in Egypt and Syria, with 25 plates in colour

497. MAYEUX, F.J. Les Bédouins, ou Arabes du désert. Ouvrage publié d'après les notes inédites de Dom Raphaël, sur les mœurs, usages, lois, coutumes civiles et religieuses de ces peuples.

Paris, Ferra jeune, 1816. 3 volumes. 12°. With 24 steel engraved plates. Contemporary long grained red morocco, decorated raised bands, gilt fillet and decorative frames on covers, gilt edges. € 9500

First edition of this early study of the Bedouins of Egypt and Syria, covering their manners, laws, civil and religious customs. Illustrated with 24 steel engraved plates by Charlin after F. Massart and finely watercoloured at the time. The notes by Dom Raphaël were most probably taken during the French occupation of Egypt. Raphaël Monachis (Rufa'il Zakhûr) was born in Egypt of Syriac ancestry and was a monk in the Greek community in Cairo. He was an Arab member of the French Institute of Egypt and the first interpreter of the Diwan from Cairo.

Rare complete copy, some corners slightly scuffed, spine faded, otherwise in good condition.

Gay 3587; Macro 1555; OCLC 25988256.



With all the plates in original colour

498. MAYR, Heinrich von. Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient, gesammelt auf der Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern nach Nubien, Aegypten, Palaestina, Syrien und Malta im Jahre 1838 [...].

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

Includes: (2) Die Uebergangsländer von Asien und Afrika, begreifend: Arabien nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet.

Munich, C. Wenng, 1845. Engraved map with contemporary border colour. 640 × 544 mm. Scale 1:7,000,000. € 35 000

Only edition of the rare variant with all the plates and in their splendid original colour: "Published in ten parts. The plates show costume of the period and also that of earlier times, taken from paintings" (Hiler). The picturesque views, which include Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, La Valletta, Luxor, and Thebes, genre scenes and landscapes, are all framed within a decorative border and arranged as a small painting. The Nuremberg artist Mayr, known especially for his depictions of battle scenes and horses, was personal painter to Duke Maximilian, whom he accompanied on his 1838 journey of the Orient. The group had departed from Munich on January 20 with a small entourage, travelling via Venice, Korfu, Patras, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo to the Holy Land. They returned to Munich after eight months on 17 September 1838; the following year, Maximilian was made honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.



Some foxing, otherwise splendidly preserved. Includes the extremely rare map of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East which was published only in 1845, at the instigation of the naturalist Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert and the geologist Joseph von Russegger, to satisfy this frequently noted lack in Mayr's production (some foxing, but also finely preserved).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 26. Gay 90 (only 36 plates). Lipperheide Ma 22 (= 1589). Hiler 578. Tobler 161. Graesse IV, 457. Engelmann 124. Kainbacher 265 ("a rarity"). Thieme/Becker XXIV, 477. Nagler VIII, 498f. ("highly memorable drawings"). ADB XXI, 139ff. Not in Blackmer or Abbey (Travel). Not in Colas.

Official Arabic edition

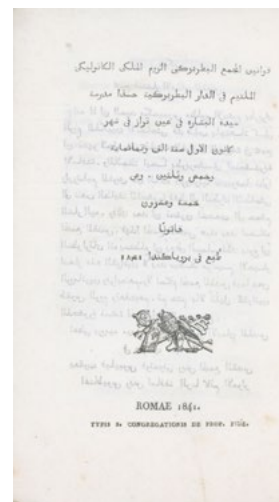
499. MAZLOUM, Maximos. [Canons of the Synod of 'Ain Traz, Arabic].

Rome, typis S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1841. Contemporary wrappers. 8°. € 1500

The official Arabic edition of the canons of the first council of Ain Traz (southeast of Beirut, Lebanon), held in 1835; the Latin text is not considered official. The Synod of Ain-Traz “was convoked and presided over by the then newly elected patriarch Maximos Mazloum on Dec. 13, 1835. The canons outlined by this synod relate to the Melchite discipline. They regulate Baptism, Confirmation, the Liturgy of the Presanctified, Confession, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, Matrimony, communication in sacris, the holy days of obligation, the clergy (garb, commerce, residence, catechism, exercise of medicine, inheritance), the religious (garb, exclaustation), pastoral visits of the bishops, alms to the seminary of Ain-Traz, charitable foundations, fast and abstinence, pilgrimages to different churches, usury, etc. The Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith confirmed in forma generali the 25 canons listed above with few modifications of the text submitted. In this manner the Melchite discipline [...] received the official stamp of the Church on Jan. 13, 1838” (Cath. Encyclopedia).

Entirely printed in Arabic save for the “Decretum” (promulgation dated 28 August 1841) printed in Latin. A very good, untrimmed and uncut copy.

Cf. Histoire des conciles d'après les documents originaux XI: conciles des orientaux catholiques, partie 1 (Paris 1949), p. 390.



Astrology, alchemy and mineralogy on the threshold of modern science

500. MAZZOTTA, Benedetto. De triplici philosophia naturali, astrologica, et minerali. In quibus differit cohaerenter de elementis, & variis mixtorum proprietatibus. ... Opus theol. philos. medicis, chymicis, & astrologis jucundum, ac simul utile.

Bologna, Giovanni Battista Ferroni, 1653. 4°. With an engraved heraldic and allegorical frontispiece drawn and engraved by Bartolomeo Coriolano with the arms of the dedicatee Hipolyto Cattaneo, a full-page engraving (with 7 figures) on an integral leaf, and 2 engraved illustrations and 2 woodcut diagrams in the text. Contemporary boards covered with a vellum leaf from a 16th-century(?) plain-chant manuscript antiphonary. € 19 500



First and only edition of a detailed Latin treatise mixing astronomy, astrology, mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, alchemy and gemology, by Benedetto Mazzotta, professor of theology at the University of Bologna and a member of the Benedictine order. Mazzotta belonged to the old school of Bologna scientists, attributing powers to the traditional four elements, the planets and precious stones, and defending the geocentric model of the universe against Copernicus, whose heliocentric model (he notes) had been condemned by the Church. It “beautifully illustrates scientific knowledge on the threshold of modern science, which would increasingly be based on experiments rather than on philosophical speculation” (Schuh). The work seems to have escaped the attention of alchemists, scientists, historians and collectors, perhaps because it falls in the transition from alchemy and astrology to modern science. Of special interest is the engraved frontispiece by Bartolomeo Coriolano (1599–1676), a highly gifted artist and engraver. A great deal of alchemical symbolism has been read into it.

Some copies include a double-page engraved plate (or two conjugate plates). When present it has no fixed position and it seems likely to have been an optional extra. With early owner's inscriptions and a bookplate. The book uses several paper stocks and one (in this copy in quires κ–ο and ν–z) has browned slightly and there are very minor browned patches or spots in the frontispiece and last 3 leaves, but the book is otherwise in very good condition and nearly untrimmed. Some of the sewing supports have broken at the hinges, the backstrip is damaged and there are some wormholes in the sides. A fascinating view of ideas about natural phenomena during the transition to modern scientific thought.

ICCU NAPE007814 & RLZE024413 (6 copies); Riccardi I, 2, cols. 144–145; Schuh, Mineralogy (2007) II, pp. 1024–1025; Thorndike VII, pp. 643–646.

Views of Jeddah, Mocha, and Cairo

501. (MEASOM, William). The route of the Overland Mail to India.

London, Atchley & Co., [1851]. 2°. 32 full-page wood-engraved plates including pictorial title. Original decorative blueboards gilt, rebacked preserving spine, new endpapers.

€ 7500

Views include Jeddah, Mocha, Cairo, etc. This work is published without text. The plates are set on a stone coloured background. A couple of the plates are signed by William Measom. The suggested publication date is taken from an inscription on the original front pastedown (bound in), and is consistent with the dates of other works illustrated by Measom.

Occasional mostly light foxing and soiling.

OCLC 23070449.



Pop-up book celebrating Mecca, its pilgrims, and surrounding areas

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

Prague, Artia, 1977. Tabletop pop-up display. Printed in four colours; lower cover showing six photographic views of the holy sites and the Hajj. Green cloth spine. 2° (230 × 325 mm).

€ 2000



Charming pop-up display designed by the Czech illustrator Vojtech Kubašta for the Iranian market. “In 1977, the Artia Foreign Trade Corporation exported nine Kubašta titles in the Farsi language to Iran. Kubašta’s panoramic books [were] protected by a Czech patent. Using the Panoscopic format but without text, and for the first time combining photographs and illustration, Kubašta designed a pop-up book celebrating Mecca, its pilgrims, and surrounding areas” (E. Rubin, *The Life and Art of Vojtech Kubašta*).

Corners and extremities bumped; paper flaw to lower cover illustration. Still a fine specimen.

Thirteen Uppsala dissertations, including two on Mecca and the Hajj

503. [MECCA]. PISCATOR, Benedict A. (auct.) / HERMANSSON, Johannes (praes.). De Mecca, patria Muhammedis, schediasma.

Uppsala, Werner, 1725.

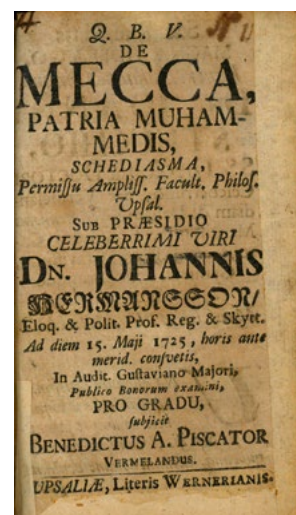
With: (2) **PISCATOR, Benedict A. (auct.) / CELSIUS, Olaf (praes.).** De peregrinatione Muhammedanorum Meccana dissertatio.

Ibid., 1722.

Bound after 11 additional Uppsala dissertations, 1698–1720. 8°. Contemporary full vellum. All edges red.

€ 5000

A fine collection of Uppsala philological dissertations, including two by the theologian Bengt Piscator (1694–1776), later vicar and provost of Älvdalen in Värmland, about (1) “Mecca, Muhammad’s Fatherland” (with sections on the geography, politics, and history of the Hejaz), and (2) on “The Muslims’ Pilgrimage to Mecca” (discussing the holy sites, with mention of the Kaaba, as well as the ceremonies and circumstances of the Hajj proper). These exceptionally rare treatises, unknown to all the great bibliographers of the region, constitute remarkable documents of Northern European scholarly interest in the Arabian peninsula’s geography and culture four decades before Niebuhr’s famous expedition.



The additional dissertations are likewise all rare, many with oriental language interest, including several with specimens of Arabic in the text: (3) **Wallin, Jöran (auct.) / Lundius, Daniel (praes.)**. [Parah adumah], seu juvenca rufa. Ibid., 1706. With an engraved frontispiece after prelims; portions in Arabic. – OCLC 28138594.

(4) **Wallin, Jöran (auct.) / Bellman, Johannes A. (praes.)**. [Mekor minhage ha-`Ivrim], i.e. De origine rituum Hebraicorum. Ibid., 1706. Published as a continuation of the previous item; with Arabic interspersions. – OCLC 28393846.

(5) **Lucullus. Grönwall, Andreas (auct.) / Upmarck, Johannes (praes.)**. Ibid., 1703. – OCLC 247997805.

(6) **Fronđin, Elias (auct.) / Forelius, Hemming (praes.)**. Exercitium philosophicum, indolem consensus breviter perlustrans. Ibid., 1707. – OCLC 499154348.

(7) **Hermonius, Michael (auct.) / Törner, Fabian (praes.)**. Ens rationis. Ibid., 1706. – OCLC 248525678.

(8) **Schult, Johannes (auct.) / Palmroot, Johannes (praes.)**. Liber Miclal Jophi R. Salomonis b. Melech in Geneseos caput primum. Uppsala, Keyser, 1701. With the Hebrew text. – OCLC 474724498.

(9) **Barchius, Nicolaus Laurens (auct.) / Palmroot, Johannes (praes.)**. De hospitalitate Hebraeorum. Ibid., 1698. – OCLC 556737817.

(10) **Herdelius, Eric (auct.) / Palmroot, Johannes (praes.)**. Mulier hebraea in cosmicis. Ex Esai, III 16–24. Ibid., 1699. – OCLC 28138600.

(11) **Kylander, Olaus (auct.) / Palmroot, Johannes (praes.)**. De sacrificiis Hebraeorum. Ibid., 1700. – OCLC 248531395.

(12) **Molin, Eric (auct.) / Palmroot, Johannes (praes.)**. Dissertatio philologica De [lehem panim]. Uppsala, Werner, 1703. – OCLC 233921551.

(13) **Kammecker, Martin (auct.) / Hermansson, Johannes (praes.)**. Dissertatio historico-politica de seditionibus religionis praetextu motis. Ibid., 1720. – OCLC 270951878.

Some browning throughout, with the occasional contemporary correction or annotation in ink; handwritten table of contents on flyleaf. Altogether a well-preserved, remarkable sammelband.

Burrell sale 629 & 628. OCLC 499151730 & 257252927. Not in Macro or Gay.

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

504. [MECCA-PAPER CARAVAN CUT-OUTS]. Carawane nach Mecca.

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

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

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

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



The first written Turkish embassy relation, which provided the initial spark for Müteferrika's press

505. **MEHMED EFENDI (YIRMISEKİZ ÇELEBI)**. Relation de l'ambassade de Mehemet-Effendi, a la cour de France, en MDCCXXI.

Paris, Louis-Étienne Ganeau, 1757. Small 8°. Contemporary full calf with gilt spine; leading edges gilt. All edges red. € 7500

First edition, translated from Ottoman Turkish by Julien-Claude Galland. Mehmet Effendi (1680–1732) served as Ottoman ambassador to Paris between 1720 and 1721. Composed for Sultan Ahmet III and his Grand Vizier, his account helped to change the image of European culture, lifestyle, and literature in the Ottoman Empire. Indeed, this is the first Turkish embassy of which we have a written account (“Sefaretname”). It was of special significance for the introduction of printing into Turkey, as Mehmet’s son Said Effendi accompanied him and became convinced of the advantages of printing. On his return to Constantinople he began to petition to the Grand Vizier for permission to establish a press, and a few years later Ibrahim Müteferrika was famously licensed to print non-religious books: the beginning of “Ottoman book publishing in the Sultan’s territory” (Neumann, p. 230).

A copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France has an engraved portrait of the author, but this would appear to be a unique example: all other known copies were issued without a frontispiece (including the Atabey copy, formerly in the library of and bound for La Rochefoucauld, which commanded more than £3000 at Sotheby’s in 2002).

Handwritten ownership “Bené” to pastedown; covers show insignificant traces of worming; a tear to the half-title repaired. A fine copy; rare.

Atabey 471. OCLC 459449580. Cf. Christoph K. Neumann, Book and Newspaper Printing in Turkish, 18th–20th Centuries, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (2002), p. 227–248. Not in Blackmer.



A notorious masterpiece

506. MEINERTZHAGEN, R[ichard]. Birds of Arabia.

Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, 1954. 4°. With 19 colour plates, 9 photographic plates, 53 text illustrations, 35 text maps, and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula (48 × 50 cms) in a lower cover pouch. Publisher’s original orange cloth with green spine title; no dust jacket. € 950

First edition of this colourful ornithologist’s magnum opus. – Stamp of the Göteborgs Museum (Zoological Dept.) on flyleaf; in excellent condition.

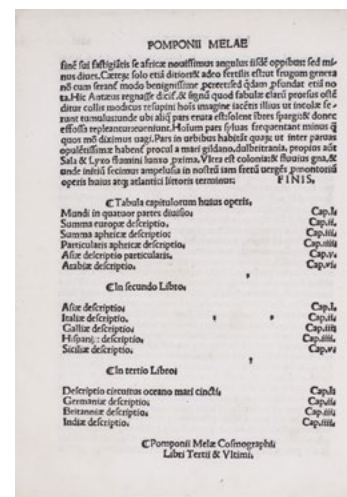
OCLC 1836187.

The first Roman geography of the world, including the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf in the rare 1502 edition of its first accurate printed text

507. MELA, Pomponius. De situ orbis Hermolai Barbari fideliter emendatus.

[Venice], (colophon: printed by Albertino da Vercelli, 14 May 1502). Small 4° (20.5 × 15.5 cm). With 38 lines to a page and 19 3- to 9-line spaces with printed guide letters left for manuscript initials (not filled in), though also with 1 printed 3-line roman capital. Set in a Venetian-style roman type (83 mm/20 lines) with the title in capitals of a larger (108 mm) size. Gold-tooled red half sheepskin (ca. 1820?). € 6500

Rare 1502 edition, the third in the best and most important early recension of Pomponius Mela’s description of the world, written ca. AD 43, the earliest surviving geographical work in Latin and one of Pliny’s most important sources, perhaps the most important for geography. Pomponius describes Europe, Africa and Asia, the three together surrounded by the ocean. He was at born in southern Spain (we don’t know where he wrote) and shows a more detailed and more accurate knowledge of Spain, France and the British Isles than earlier writers (giving us our first known reference to the Orkney Islands) and even knows of the existence of Scandinavia. But he also devotes book 1, chapter VI to “Arabia”, which includes not only the Arabian peninsula but also “Syria” (which includes what is now Iraq) and other parts of the Middle East, and his description of India in book III, chapter IV, gives further information about what seem to be the Arabian and Iranian coasts of the Gulf, Egypt, Iraq, the island of Masirah and the cities of Aden and Harran. With a few early manuscript notes and the armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Giustiniani, showing the (1773?) arms of the Padua branch of the family, but perhaps nevertheless referring to the library of the Venetian palace acquired in 1590 by the Genoese Giuseppe Giustiniani, which dispersed some of its treasures in the late 19th century. With a small worm hole in the lower gutter



margin of the first 6 leaves, a defect in the paper in the lower outside corner of the first leaf, sewing holes from an earlier binding visible in the gutter of 2 leaves, some slight browning and an occasional minor spot, but still in good condition. With the hinges worn and some damage to the corners (with the loss of both headbands), but the binding is otherwise good.

EDIT16, BVEE001701; USTC 841937; cf. *Adams M1056-1065* (eds. of 1522-1595); *BMC STC Italian*, pp. 431-432 (other eds.).

Explanation of a hydrographic chart of the Malay Archipelago

508. MELVILL VAN CARNBEE, [Pieter]. Kort rapport over de wijze van zamenstelling der kaart van de vaarwaters en eilanden tusschen Sumatra en Borneo. Eerste gedeelte, bevattende de vaarwaters van Riouw, Singapore, Linga, enz. ... 1843.

[Amsterdam, widow of G. Hulst van Keulen, 1846?].

Includes, as a separate volume: (2) [...] Tweede gedeelte, bevattende het zuidelijk gedeelte der Chineesche Zee, door [...] Melvill van Carnbee 1844. Te Amsterdam, bij de Wed. G. Hulst van Keulen in 1846 uitgekomen.

8°. Contemporary half cloth, blue boards.

€ 1500

Very rare separately published editions of two articles, accompanying the first and second sheet of an equally rare hydrographic chart published in 1843 and 1846 by the Dutch cartographer and hydrographer Pieter baron Melvill van Carnbée (1816-1856). The chart was published in three sheets showing the waters between Sumatra and Borneo, the first two sheets, discussed here, cover the waters around the Riau Islands, the Lingga Islands and Singapore and the South China Sea.

The texts open with a brief introduction, a cartobibliography (printed and manuscript maps) and a general bibliography. The main texts note and comment on the coordinates of different places given by various sources, and include many of the small islands, cliffs and shoals in these waters. The first article ends with a table giving spellings of geographical names in English/Dutch and Malay.

The articles were originally published in "Verhandelingen en berigten betreffende het zeezezen en de zeevaartkunde". - With library stamps of the Royal Danish maritime library ("Marinens Bibliotek"). In very good condition.

Cat. NHSM, p. 17 (first work only). Cf. Cat. bibl. departement van koloniën 578a (chart). Maritime geschiedenis der Nederlanden III, p. 209.

Naam	Lat. N.	Long. O.
Riouw	02.4	101.0
Singapore	01.0	103.8
Pandak	01.0	103.8
...
Totaal voor de eilanden van dit Archipel	107.3	300.

With the portrait of Abdullah ibn Saud in hand colour and the earliest map showing Riyadh



509. MENGIN, Felix. Histoire de l'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly, ou recit des Evenemens Politiques et Militaires qui ont eu lieu depuis le Depart des Francais jusqu'en 1823.

Paris, A. Bertrand, 1823. 2 text vols. in 8° and atlas in 2°. With 12 lithogr. plates (6 of them hand-coloured), including a folding hand-coloured plan and the folding, double-page map of the Nejd. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped spine labels (text) and original green cardboard portfolio with printed title label to cover (atlas); maps and plates loosely inserted within. € 25 000

First edition, the extremely rare coloured issue. Mengin's history of Egypt from the end of the French expedition to Khedive Muhammad Ali's dramatic reforms of Egyptian society and culture is mainly sought for its extensive appendix containing an early chronicle of the Wahhabis, with an account of the sack of Derrieh. "This chronicle is ascribed to a grandson of the Shaykh named 'le cheykh Abderrahman el-Oguyeh', presumably this is Abd al-Rahman ibn Hasan (d. 1869)", who travelled from Basra to Mecca and Medina (M. Cook, below).

The folio-sized atlas contains the celebrated portrait of Abdullah ibn Saud, leader of the first Saudi state, who was executed by the Turks for sedition, and the famous, large map of the Nejd country with an inset of the environs of "El-Derreth" near Riyadh by E. F. Jombard. His commentary on the map is of particular note, being a synthesis of Arab and western knowledge, with many place names added for the first time. This

“notice géographique” also includes a “nomenclature du pays de Nedjid”, mentioning – among other places – Dubai and Qatar both in the original Arabic and in French transliteration.

Some waterstaining throughout, but confined to margins. The work is rarely found complete with both text volumes and the atlas as present; even the map has separately commanded several thousand pounds at auctions (cf. Sotheby’s London, 6 May 2010, lot 147). Copies in contemporary hand colour are highly uncommon.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1577. Atabey 802 (without the Atlas). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 30. Michael Cook. On the Origins of Wahhabism. In: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 2, No. 2 (July 1992), pp. 191–202, at 192.

One of only two copies on large paper

510. MENINSKI A MESGNIEN, Franciszek. Lexicon Arabico-Persico-Turcicum adiecta ad singulas voces et phrases significatione latina, ad usitatores etiam italica.

Vienna, Joseph Edler von Kurzböck, 1780–(1802). 2° (290 × 452 mm). 4 vols. Title printed in red and black. With engraved and woodcut head- and tailpieces; 3 engraved and folded plates. Allegorical engraved title vignette (a putto surrounded by books). A uniformly bound set in contemporary marbled boards with gilt label to flat green spine. All edges untrimmed. € 28 000



Second edition, produced in a total press run of 502 copies, of which only two were printed on large paper (cf. Graesse, Ebert and Wurzbach). The normal-paper copies measure a mere 36 centimetres, compared to the present copy, which stands 45 centimetres tall.

As the first edition, published in 1680, had been rare from the start, most copies having perished in the Siege of Vienna, and plans for a new London edition had fallen through, a second edition was becoming increasingly desirable. With the financial support of Empress Maria Theresa, who granted an advance of 8000 guilders, the monumental work was edited by the Austrian orientalist Bernhard Freiherr von Jenisch, who enlisted the aid of Franz von Klezl for the final three volumes; the printer Kurzböck had many of the types specially recast. The first volume also contains a bio-bibliography of Meninski, “De vita et scritis Meninski”.

Vols. II–IV contain only half-titles as issued. All volumes rubbed and bumped at extremities; top edge of volume IV has an old brown inkstain. Altogether a fine, untrimmed copy on large paper with only marginal light browning on a few pages.

Brunet, II, 1633. Graesse, IV, 489. Ebert 13814. Wurzbach X, 163f. Durstmüller I, 217. Mayer, Wiens Buchdrucker-Geschichte II, 51.

Final edition of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas, with 164 maps attractively coloured by a contemporary hand

511. MERCATOR, Gerard and Henricus HONDIUS. Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. ... Editio decima.

[Amsterdam], heirs of Henricus Hondius, 1630. 2° (47 × 34 cm). With engraved title-page, engraved double-page portrait of Mercator and Hondius; 4 engraved divisional title-pages, 164 engraved maps (almost all double-page) and many woodcut initials and tailpieces, all fully coloured by a contemporary hand, with some occasional details highlighted with gum arabic, and with the title-pages with some text and details highlighted in gold. All maps with letterpress texts on the back. 18th-century gold- and blind-tooled calf, gilt edges. € 125 000



Contemporary coloured copy of the final Hondius edition of the Mercator atlas, the greatest atlas of all time, first published posthumously in 1595. The Mercator atlas was the first to bear the name *Atlas* and it set the standard for all to come. Surely no atlas has ever been so influential. Although Ortelius's 1570 atlas helped to establish many of the modern conventions for atlases, Mercator (1512–1594) took further steps. Moreover, Ortelius borrowed and adapted his maps from existing ones, while Mercator's were entirely new. In 1630, the year of the present edition, it was still the most significant geographical work of its time. However, this was also the year that Blaeu would introduce his grand atlas. The present edition includes nine new maps, not included in the previous edition of 1623.

From the Schaffgotsch library, which had its roots in the 16th-century, with the initials of count Carl von Schaffgotsch. Title-page restored at the foot and in the fore-edge margins, affecting the engraving and especially the imprint, with the gaps in the text and a small part of the illustration restored in manuscript, the following three leaves also with marginal restorations; double-portrait with a small restoration in the gutter, just touching the image; and some minor restorations throughout, mostly in the margins. One map (Tabula III Hollandiae) with a large piece torn off in the lower margin and reattached, but with some loss to the engraving, not affecting the letterpress text on the back. The restorations to the title-page show that the atlas must have been coloured well before the 18th-century endleaves and binding, which are in very good condition. All maps except the one already noted are in very good condition. An attractively coloured copy of the famous Mercator-Hondius atlas.

Keuning, "The history of an atlas", in: Imago Mundi IV, pp. 37–62; Koeman, Me 29B; Koeman & V.d. Krogt 1:107.

The most important early Dutch book on hunting

512. MERULA, Paulus. Placaten ende ordonnancien op 't stuck vande wildernissen.

The Hague, Beuckel Cornelisz. Nieulandt, 1605. 3 parts in 1 volume. Small 2° (31 × 20 cm). With attractive engraved title-page (showing Diana, goddess of the hunt, a hunter and a falconer surrounding an elaborate cartouche together with hounds, birds of prey, and prey) and 2 double-page woodcut plates showing the castles of Teylingen and Warmond. Contemporary vellum. € 9500

First edition of the most important early Dutch book on hunting ("das wichtigste Buch der frühen niederländischen Jagdliteratur" Lindner). It is divided into three "books", the first on forestry (including regulations for hunting grounds and the preservation of wildlife), the second on hunting and the third on falconry. While the first is an exhaustive collection of laws and regulations, the others give a more general overview of hunting and falconry in the Low Countries.

With a corner cut off a flyleaf removing an old owner's inscription, minor water stains in the foot margin and some occasional faint browning, otherwise in very good condition.

Harting 84; Lindner 11.2447.01; Schwerdt II, p. 24; Souhart, col. 329; for the author: NNBW II, cols. 902–904.



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



513. [MESOPOTAMIA]. [Indian Army General Staff]. For official use only. Field notes. Mesopotamia. General staff, India. February 1917.

Including: Index to field notes, Mesopotamia, 1917.

Calcutta, Superintended government printing, 1917. Small 8°. With 1 folding heliozincographed map of "Lower Mesopotamia", with some routes in red, and three folding letterpress tables. Original green cloth. € 6500

Second edition, considerably expanded, of a field guide to Mesopotamia (Iraq), published on behalf of the General Staff in India for the use of officers serving in the Mesopotamian campaign during the First World War, stating on the binding and title-page "for official use only". The guide is divided into eight chapters, dealing with Iraq's history, geography, population, resources, military strength, maritime power, administration and communication respectively. The

fifth and sixth chapter also contain valuable information on the Turkish military and maritime strength. The present edition adds much new information that was not included in the 1915 edition. For example, the “list of routes” in the present guide contains 36 routes between, compared to 14 routes in the 1915 guide. The routes are shown on the folding map.

With the owner’s inscription of H.W. Leatham, Lieutenant in the British Royal Army Medical Corps, on the first flyleaf. A few small spots or stains. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

With a very attractive map of Arabia

514. METELLUS, Johannes. Asia tabulis aeneis secundum rationes geographicas delineata.

Oberursel, Sutor, 1600. 4°. 12 double-page maps with accompanying Latin text, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary decorated calf gilt. € 15 000

Johannes Matalius Metellus (ca. 1517–97) was a French jurist who spent his early life travelling in Italy. Later Metellus moved to Louvain. Around 1579, he became involved in Cologne’s cartographic publishing industry, when he is thought to have contributed to the “Itinerarium Orbis Christiani”. He also contributed a description of Lyon to Braun & Hogenberg’s “Civitates Orbis Terrarum”. There is a very attractive map of Arabia. “His map of Japan is the earliest known copy of Teixeira’s map, which had appeared in Ortelius” (Walter 20). Metellus was a friend of Matthias Quad, whose name is sometimes associated with the posthumous completion of the Metellus atlas of the Americas (it was published in 1598; Metellus is thought to have died in 1597). The cartographer was also in correspondence with Abraham Ortelius. At one point he gave Ortelius assistance collating Ptolemy’s *Cosmography* with manuscripts in the Vatican. This was evidently needed for the completion of Ortelius’s “*Parergon Theatri*”. Minor foxing generally not affecting maps, minor worming.

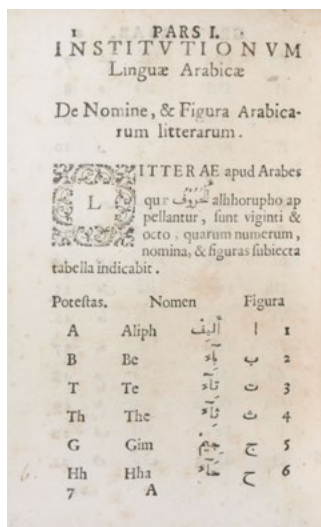


Al-Qasimi 36. Tibbetts 59. H. P. Kraus, Monumenta Cartographica, items 45 & 52.

Early Arabic grammar

515. METOSCITA, Pietro, SJ. Institutiones linguae Arabicae. Ex diversis Arabum monumentis collectae, & ad quammaximam fieri potuit brevitatem, atque ordinem revocatae.

Rome, Stefano Paulini, 1624. 8°. Contemporary limp vellum. Traces of ties. € 8500



Rare, early introduction to and grammar of the Arabic language: a compilation based on Arab sources by the Syrian Jesuit Metoscita. “The work again contains laudatory poems in four languages by Donatus. It is dedicated by the publisher Paulinus to Cardinal Francesco Barberini, who as Curator of the Sacra Congregatio had ordered its publication [...] On p. 227 of the grammar we find one of the first examples of a classical Arabic poem quoted and translated [...] The work is excellently printed with the 16pt Arabic types of Savary de Brèves. At the end a grammatical analysis of Psalm 34 is given following the example of Bellarmino’s Hebrew grammar” (Smitskamp).

“After the demise of the Medici Oriental Press, Arabic printing in Rome was revived by the French scholar-diplomat François Savary de Brèves, who commissioned the design and production of an Arabic fount of an outstanding elegance and beauty. Much has been written on this type-face, which was evidently based directly on Arab or Turkish specimens of calligraphy acquired by Savary while serving in the Ottoman Empire: the punch-cutting, however, was probably executed in Rome [...] This celebrated type-face, which later passed to the Imprimerie Royale, was the mainstay of Arabic typography in France until the late 19th century” (Roper, p. 144–146).

Slight browning and brownstaining throughout due to paper; 18th or early 19th century marginalia and notes on flyleaves; ownership “J. Venturi” to title-page.

Fück 77. Schnurrer 59. Smitskamp, PO 190. De Backer/Sommervogel V, 1028. Bibliothèque de Silvestre de Sacy II, 2772 (lacking 1 leaf). Not in Vater/Jülg. Cf. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150.

Travel account by the Dutch consul in Jeddah, with 92 photographic illustrations

516. MEULEN, Daniel van der. Aden to the Hadhramaut: a journey in south Arabia.

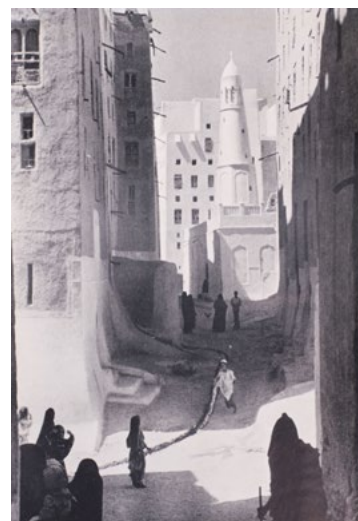
London, John Murray, 1947. 8°. With a view of a street in Shibam as frontispiece, 91 other photographic illustrations and a map of the journey. Original publisher's cloth, with red decorated dust jacket. € 350

First edition of an illustrated account of a journey into South Arabia by Daniel van der Meulen (1894–1989), a Dutch diplomat and talented photographer. Van der Meulen was appointed consul in Jeddah at the instigation of Snouck Hurgronje.

“The book has a double importance—it describes country, some of which has never yet been described: it describes a journey in a land of striking contrasts, a land where relics of a flourishing civilization exist and where can be traced stretches of the incense trade routes of a period when the Queen Sheba ruled in the south and King Solomon ruled in the north. But it also records for the first time a foreigner's candid opinion upon the new experiment of British colonial administration in South Arabia” (front flap).

Dust jacket damaged along the spine, but internally in very good condition.

Cf. S. Vink, Daniel van der Meulen in Arabia Felix: travels and photographs of a Dutch diplomat in Yemen (2004).



Erpenius's Arabic grammar—the final edition

517. MICHAELIS, Johann David. Arabische Grammatik, nebst einer Arabischen Chrestomathie und Abhandlung vom Arabischen Geschmack, sonderlich in der poetischen und historischen Schreibart. Zweite, umgearbeitete und vermehrte Ausgabe.

Göttingen, (Johann Christian Dieterich for) Victorius Boßiegel, 1781. 8°. Contemporary marbled limp boards with handwritten title to spine. € 1500



The final edition of the venerable Arabic grammar first published by Erpenius in 1613, the work that dominated western instruction in the Arabic language for two centuries. After re-issues (with various amendments) by Deusing (1636), Golius (1656), and Schultens (1748 and 1767), the Göttingen Biblical scholar Michaelis produced a German translation in 1771. “In the long preface [...] Erpenius's grammar is characterised as still the best one in existence for Hebrew and Arabic, and as regards any Oriental language second only to the author's father's Syriac grammar” (Smitskamp, p. 278). This second edition, published a decade later, omits the name of Erpenius: “owing to the many additions (for the greater part unnecessary according to Schnurrer) the work may now be called Michaelis' own” (Smitskamp). It was not until 1810 that Silvestre de Sacy's “Grammaire Arabe” would produce an actual advance in the field. Binding rubbed; occasional brownstaining to interior; several old ownerships and acquisition notes to insides of covers. A good, untrimmed copy.

Schnurrer p. 83f, no. 120. Smitskamp, PO 283. Fück p. 65 & cf. 119f.

An interesting and extensive account of nineteenth century life in the Middle East

518. MICHAUD, [Joseph Fr.] / POUJOLAT, [Baptistin]. Correspondance d'Orient, 1830–1831.

Paris, Ducollet, 1833–1835. 8°. 7 vols. With a large folding map. Contemporary green half calf with gilt cover fillets; spines titled in gilt. € 2500

Only edition. – The bulk of this work comprises the correspondence between Michaud (the author of “L'Histoire des croisades”) and Poujoulat, who travelled together to Jerusalem through Greece and Constantinople and then separately explored Syria and Egypt respectively. “The letters form an interesting and extensive account of life in those countries at the time” (Blackmer).

Some foxing throughout, as common; lower covers of two volumes slightly sunned, otherwise an appealing, uniformly bound set.

Atabey 807. Blackmer 1121. Weber 1, 211. OCLC 580939134. Not in Cobham-Jeffery.



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

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

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



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

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

A monthly promoting dialogue between Arabs and Jews



520. [MIDDLE EAST]. New outlook: Middle East monthly.

Tel Aviv, Tazpioth, 1957–1975. 18 instalments, plus 1 duplicate. 8°. Original wrappers. € 1250

A selection of instalments of the magazine: *New outlook*, an Tel Aviv-based monthly devoted to Israeli and Middle Eastern affairs and the promotion of Israeli-Palestinian dialogue and peace. It includes articles on politics, poetry, agriculture, meteorology, the Cold War, education, music, education, economy, etc. covering all countries in the Middle East and from both Jewish and Arab perspectives.

A very good set.

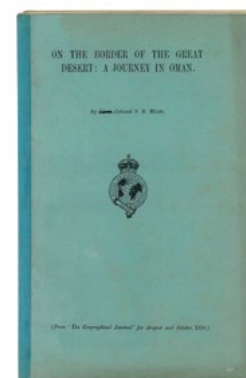
Author's presentation offprint

521. MILES, S[amuel] B[arrett]. On the Border of the Great Desert: A Journey in Oman. London, The Geographical Journal, 1910. 8°. With 6 photo illustrations on 2 plates and a large folding colour map. Original printed blue wrappers with later papered spine. € 4500

One of the few offprints given to the author, from the August and October issues of The Geographical Journal, vol. 36. The map shows the Eastern end of the Arabian Peninsula from Abu Dhabi to Ras al-Hadd and south to Masira Island.

Some light staining to wrappers. In the author's name, the rank "Lieut.-Colonel" has been amended to "Colonel" by a penstroke, likely by the author after his promotion.

Macro 1602.



*History of the Gulf, with descriptions of Abu Dhabi and Dubai:
the Savage Club copy with two additional maps*

522. MILES, Samuel Barrett. The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1919. 2 volumes. Large 8°. With frontispiece, 8 photo plates and two large, folded maps and pasted to the front pastedowns. Original grey cloth. € 40 000

First edition of an extremely uncommon and desirable work. Includes chapters on the advent of Islam on the Gulf coast, the Portuguese era in Eastern Arabia, a history of commerce in the Gulf, a description of the country and the pearl fisheries, as well as a chapter on the tribes of the Gulf, with an entry on the Bani Yas and their towns, “Abu Thabi and Debaye” as well as on the Al-Kowasim (“a powerful Maadic tribe occupying the sea ports on the Pirate coast”).

The author’s first appointment in Arabia was as Resident at Aden in 1867; he was later made Agent and Consul at Muscat before being promoted Consul General, first at Bagdad then at Zanzibar. This work was published posthumously by his widow from a remarkable archive of notes, “many of which were jotted down on odd bits of paper as he [Miles] rode through the desert on his camel”. The book remains an authority on Omani history and provides a storehouse of knowledge for any reader interested in the Arabian Gulf.

Provenance: 1) Edward Lay, The Savage Club. (ink inscription on free endpapers). Still in existence today ‘The Savage Club’, in London was founded in 1857, notable members include HRH Prince Phillip, HRH King George VI, Mark Twain, Sir Alexander Fleming and the Earl Mountbatten. 2) Booksellers label of Arthur Probsthian. 3) Alfred Browne, with his typed label on both titles. An excellent set in original boards, spines skillfully rebacked, text and plates clean and spotless throughout. The two additional maps aren’t recorded in any other copy of Miles’ work but clearly related to the same as they are both showing the tribal distribution in the Arabian Peninsula. Rare, only two copies at auction within the last decades.

Diba 45. Cf. New Arabian Studies II (1994), pp. 31–33.



*Rare first editions of an Aleppo dialogue on medicinal barley infusions (1584/91)
and a surgical handbook (1612)*

523. MINADOI, Giovanni Tommaso. Philodicus, sive Dialogus de ptisana, ...

Venice, “ad signum Leonis” [= heirs of Curzio Troiano Navò], 1591 [all but the prelims printed by Francesco Osanna, Mantua, 1584]. With title-page printed in red and black in an illustrated woodcut border (showing equipment for distilling, forging and other trades plus in a cartouche at the foot Navò’s rampant lion device).

With: (2) **PARMA, Ippolito.** Introductionis ad chirurgiam libri duo. ...

Padova, Pietro Paolo Tozzi (printed by Lorenzo Pasquato), 1612. With Tozzi’s(?) woodcut Minerva device on the title-page. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. Half calf (French, ca. 1750), gold-tooled spine. € 12 500



First edition, second issue, of a dialogue set in Aleppo on the use of barley infusions (often together with other medicines) for the treatment of various illnesses and ailments, written by the personal physician of the Venetian consul to Syria and later professor of practical medicine at the University of Padova and published during his brief return to Italy between two long stays in Aleppo. The dialogue is set at the bedside of a Venetian merchant in Aleppo who is suffering from pleurisy. Philodicus and Phioliatrus debate the proper treatment, particularly whether to administer a barley infusion before or after purging. Minadoi proposes that they continue the discussion at his house, where they can consult his extensive library. Philodicus follows the humanist Giovanni Manardo while the more conservative Philiatrus and Minadoi follow Galen. They support their arguments by citing numerous Greek, Latin and Arabic sources, including Hippocrates and Ibn Zuhr (1094–1162), known in Europe as Avenzoar. Minadoi (1549?–1615), born and raised in Ferrara and Rovigo, took his degree in medicine at Padova in 1576 and went to Aleppo in 1578 as personal physician to the Venetian consul to Syria. He spent much of the next eight years there, also visiting Constantinople and Jerusalem. His experience practicing medicine in the Middle East and his contacts with the Islamic world there certainly contributed to his skill as a physician.

It is bound with the first and only edition of the last and most important publication by the Padova surgeon Ippolite Parma, a practical course on surgery with a general introduction followed by treatises on tumors, surgery, broken bones, dislocations and a more general treatise on the subjects. Although Parma had published *Praxis chirurgica* in 1608, the present book is an entirely new work.

With the engraved bookplates of the Paris surgeon Sauveur François Morand (1697–1773) and that of Hyacinthe Théodore Baron (1707–1787), professor of medicine at the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris from 1750–1753 and in charge of the army medical corp., library stamps of the Archepiscopal Gymnasium in Lille; and a donation inscription, dated 1881, from Alfred Dujardin to François Guermontprez (1849–1932), both medical doctors in Lille.

With the last printed leaf (with the errata and 1584 colophon) cancelled. With some minor browning, and occasional minor foxing or spotting. In the first quire of the Minadoi, the title-page has been re-attached and there are some small stains and restorations. There is a hole in the first page of the Parma's dedication. In spite of these minor defects, most leaves of both works are in good condition. The binding is shabby, but most of the tooling on the spine is still clear.

Ad 1: Durling 3171; Antoine Pietrobelli, "Polémiques sur la ptisane d'Hippocrate à Minadoi", in: Medicina nei secoli XXIX (2017), pp. 1077–1118, at pp. 1104–1106; USTC 842793; ad 2: BMC STC Italian (17th cen.), p. 659; USTC 4023497.

European anatomical illustration comes to Persian physicians

524. MIRZA MOHAMMAD-VALI. [In Arabic script: cheragh haa rewshenaaa der asewl pezeshekea = Illumination of the fundamentals of medicine].

Tabriz (Iran), Dar al-Tabae [State Printing Office], 1271 AH [= 1854/55]. 2° (34 × 21 cm). A wholly lithographed book in nashk Arabic script, with 3 title-pages, 56 lithographed anatomical illustration plates, a page of floral and arabesque decoration serving as a divisional "title", and the 1st and 2nd title-pages each followed by 2 text pages with elaborate floral and arabesque borders, the first page headed by the crowned Iranian emblem. Contemporary blind-tooled light brown goatskin. € 48 500

Very rare first (and only?) edition of an extensive Persian-language medical handbook by Mirza Mohammad-Vali, chief physician of the army under the fourth Qajar Shah, Nasar al-Din (reigned 1848–1896). It is a pioneering work of Iranian printing, which introduced European anatomical illustration to Persian physicians and helped to promote the study of European medicine, primarily in the army. While the book provides a broad introduction to medicine in general, its most remarkable feature is the collection of anatomical illustrations: 56 lithographed plates showing human skeletons and bones; muscles, tendons and ligaments; internal organs (male and female); and the respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems. They are based on European models such as Vesalius, Scarpa and Fabrici.

Bound differently than the pagination suggests, with the first two series of page numbers combined to form a single subdivision. Slightly browned and with a small restoration in the decoration of the main title-page but still in good condition. A half dozen pages are slightly dirty and there is an occasional minor marginal defect. The binding is slightly worn and much of the decoration of the inlaid parchment is lost, but the binding remains structurally sound. A rare and remarkable Iranian lithographic medical work, with 56 anatomical plates.

For lithography in Iran: Encyclopaedia Iranica; for the author: Hormoz Ebrahimnejad, Medicine, Public Health, and the Qajar State, p. 51, and ibid., Medicine in Iran ... 1800–1925, (2014), note 131 on p. 190.

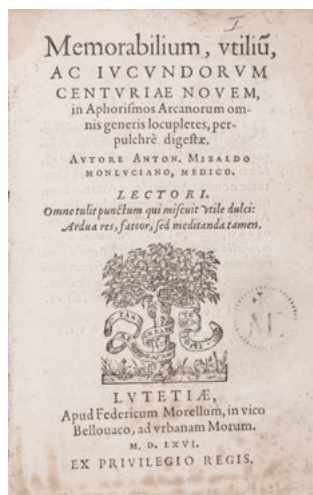


First edition, beautifully produced, of a very popular and influential book of secrets

525. MIZAUD, Antoine. *Memorabilium, utiliu[m], ac jucundorum centuriae novem, in aphorismos arcanorum omnis generis locupletes, perpulchrè digestae.*

Paris, Frédéric Morel, 1566. 8°. With Morel's woodcut tree device on the title-page, 2 woodcut headpieces and 7 woodcut decorated initials (plus 3 repeats), the headpieces and initials in an unusually delicate design, finely executed. Set in italic types with the preliminaries in roman, and incidental Greek. 17th-century limp sheepskin parchment. € 2250

First edition, in the original Latin, of what proved an extremely popular work: 900 medical and other "secrets", including information on astrology, gardening, cosmetics and other subjects, arranged in



nine numbered chapters, each containing 100 numbered prose “aphorisms”. Like most books of secrets it offers a mixture of science and superstition gathered from a wide variety of ancient and modern sources, many of them named in the aphorisms, and its medicinal recipes served in turn as sources for other authors internationally. It is a beautiful little piece of book production, with finely engraved woodcut decorated initials and headpieces, excellent presswork and the main text set in a lovely Granjon St Augustin (86 mm/20 lines) italic.

Mizauld (1510–1578) was a professor of medicine at the University of Paris and astrologer and physician to Margaret of Valois. Mizauld thought the poor often fell prey to greedy apothecaries, so he presented them with remedies they could often grow in their own gardens or gather in the wild. It was an entirely different work from the *Memorabilium aliquot ...* that Mizauld had published in 1554, but succeeded to and expanded on his *Arcanorum naturae sylvula* (1555).

With occasional contemporary and later manuscript notes and an 18th-century(?) library stamp on the title-page (partly erased), not affecting the printed image. With 1 leaf nearly detached, a water stain in the last 5 quires, and occasional (mostly marginal) slight browning or minor stains, but still generally in good condition. With the sewing supports broken at the front hinge and minor damage to the headbands, but binding otherwise good.

Brüning 369; Durling 3178 note & 3187 note; Rosenthal, Bibliotheca Magica, 2987 (incompl.); Thorndike VI, p. 216; USTC 158149; Wellcome 4362.

Sir Richard Strachey's copy

526. MODEEN, Mirza Itesa (Itsam al-Din, Mirza) / ALEXANDER, James Edward (transl.). Shigurf namah-i-velaët, or, excellent intelligence concerning Europe: being the travels of Mirza Itesa Modeen in Great Britain and France.

London, James Duncan for John Taylor, 1827. 8°. With a lithographic frontispiece in original hand colour. Contemporary auburn calf with giltstamped rules to boards; leading edges gilt; spine rebacked. All edges gilt. € 1500

First edition of this account of a Middle Eastern civil servant's visit to Britain in 1765, translated from a Persian manuscript by James Edward Alexander. Born in India, Itesa Modeen learned Persian and entered the service of the British. When Shah Alam wanted to send letters and gifts to King George III in England it was decided that these would be taken by a British army officer, accompanied by Modeen as his translator and secretary. Modeen wrote a record of his journey recording the sights he saw and the excited reactions of Londoners to the unusual sight of a high class “Hindoostanee” (as he called himself) visitor. It was not until some 60 years later that his manuscript account was translated and published. The Mirza spent about almost three years on his trip to Europe, staying mostly in London but also visiting Scotland and Oxford, before returning to his native India. Insignificant foxing to title and final leaf. From the library of Sir Richard Strachey (1817–1908), the Indian administrator and father of Lytton Strachey (his engr. armorial bookplate to pastedown); later in the collection of Christopher Jower (bookplate to flyleaf).



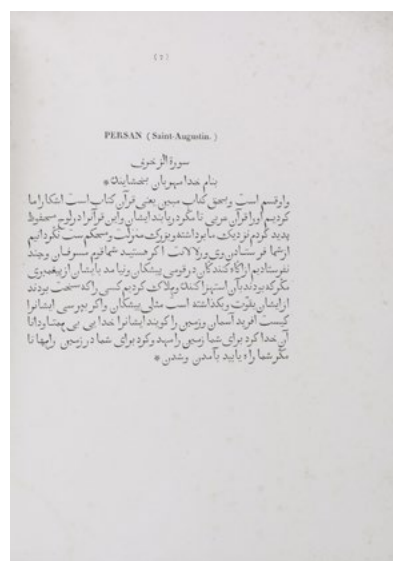
OCLC 8868736.

First specimen of 2 Arabic printing types by a great French punchcutter directed by France's leading orientalist

527. MOLÉ, Joseph. Épreuves de caractères Arabes, gravés et fondus par Molé Jeune, sous la direction de M. L. Langlès.

Paris, (back of title-page: Imprimerie d'Éverat), 1823. 4°. Modern boards. € 12 500

Type specimen of 2 Arabic types cut by the leading Paris punchcutter Joseph Molé (1775–1841?), known as Molé jeune. Molé cut 2 sizes of Arabic (Saint-Augustin and Petit-Romain), including sorts for Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Malay, Pashto (Afghani), also included in the present specimen. The work consists of a title-page, a brief foreword and 12 leaves of specimens to show passages in all six languages for each of the two types. The types were cast on the named bodies (about 14 and 10 point), but were set with separate vowel points, the type with vowel points measuring about 161 mm/20 lines or about 24 point (Grand Parangon) and about 118 mm/20 lines or about 17 point (Gros Romain). Molé cut them under the



guidance of the orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824) and they first appeared in the present work. Title-page with some faint water stains, last leaf slightly foxed, otherwise in very good condition. Binding only slightly rubbed along the extremities.

For Molé: “Joseph Molé”, in: *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst, ...*, 1841, no. 10 (October), cols. 145–147.

*Influential treatise on medicine from the Americas,
the chief source of information on tobacco*



528. MONARDES, Nicolaus. De simplicibus medicamentis ex occidentali India delatis, quorum in medicina usus est.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1574. 8°. With Plantin’s woodcut compasses device on title-page and 10 woodcut illustrations in text. Modern decorated boards. € 3500

First edition of an abridged Latin translation of Monardes’s influential treatise on plants, animals and minerals from the “West Indies” (i.e. the Americas) and their use in medicine, translated and edited by Carolus Clusius. “Monardes was greatly influential in promoting awareness of the drug plants and animals of the Spanish colonies” (Landis). The treatise was originally published in Spanish in two parts (1565–1571) and includes important descriptions of tobacco, the long pepper, balsam of Peru, mechoacan and the saffras tree. While Liebault had already published on *Nicotiane* in 1570, Monardes’s account rapidly superseded that of Liebault in popularity and became the chief source of information on the subject in Europe.

With Hebrew inscription and traces of a removed library stamp on title-page. Small tear at the head of the title-page, the fore-edge margins trimmed short (occasionally shaving one or two letters from the side notes), several leaves browned and a small stain on the first three leaves, otherwise in good condition.

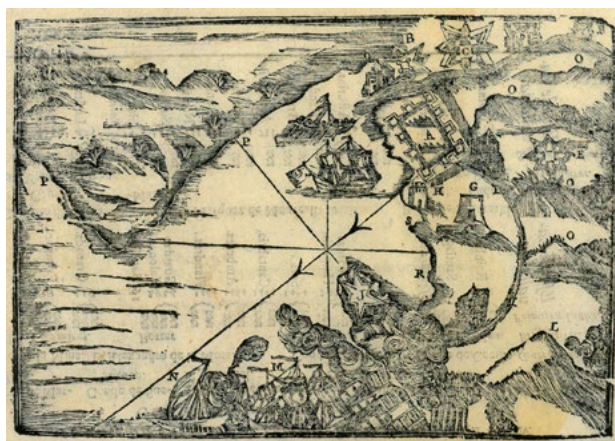
Arents 18 cf. 15; Durling 3216; USTC 401630 (1 copy); Palau 175489; Voet 1710; Wellcome I, 4394; cf. D.C. Landis, Drugs from the colonies: the new American medicine chest (online).

The 1732 Spanish expedition against Muslim Oran

529. MONTERROIO MASCARENHAS, José Freire. Oran conquistado ou relacam histórica, em que se dá noticia desta Praça, da sua conquista, e da sua perda, e restauração, colhida de varios avisos [...].

Lisbon, Oficina de Pedro Ferreira Impressor da Serenissima Rainha N. S., 1732. 4°. Sewn. € 1500

First edition. – Rare work on the Spanish expedition against Muslim Oran. After a survey of the history and geography of Oran (in modern Algeria), the author describes the preparations for the expedition to recapture Oran, enumerates the Spanish leaders, and gives details of the Spanish naval and military attacks on sites in and around Oran in June and July 1732. The captain-general of the expedition was José Carrillo de Albornoz, first Duke of Montemar, who had fought in the War of the Spanish Succession and the War of the Quadruple Alliance; at this time he was viceroy of Sicily. Facing p. 20 is the plan of battle for the Spanish forces. The map on the verso shows the harbour at Oran, the town, and the half-dozen fortresses surrounding it, as well as the position of the Spanish navy during the battle. The final leaf has the legend for the map on its recto, with the verso blank. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas explains in the dedication that he compiled this account from many shorter accounts, because the public was eager to learn about the reconquest. Oran, which was in Spanish hands since 1509, had been captured by the Turks in 1708, while Spain was occupied with the War of the Spanish Succession. Spain held the city from 1732 until 1792, when it suffered a massively destructive earthquake and King Charles IV handed the city back to the Ottoman Empire. Light waterstaining; a few leaves detached.



First complete edition of Cosmas's Christiana topographia describing his travels in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf

530. MONTFAUCON, Bernard de (editor). Collectio nova patrum et scriptorum Graecorum, Eusebii Caesariensis, Athanasii, & Cosmae Aegyptii.

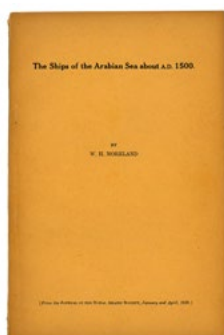
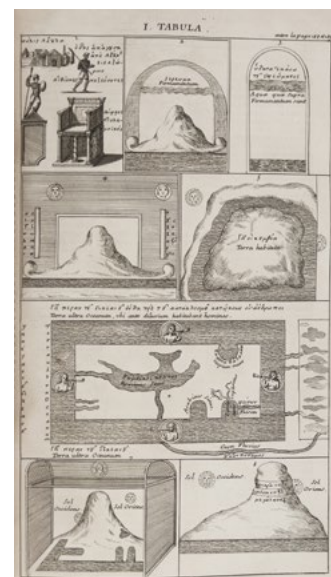
Paris, Claudius Rigaud, 1707. 2 volumes. 2°. With 4 engraved plates, and 3 woodcut illustrations in the text. Each volume with an engraved headpiece, the first incorporating the coat of arms of Pope Clement XI, and the second that of Jean-Paul Bignon. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine and binding edges. € 25 000

First edition, second issue, of a monumental collection of Greek voyages, often overlooked in the literature, including the first complete edition of Cosmas of Alexandria's celebrated *Christiana topographia*. Cosmas, a merchant from Alexandria, sailed in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf and visited Ethiopia ca. 530. Though he was known as "Indicopleustes", or Indian Voyager, it is doubtful whether he actually visited India. In his *Christiana topographia* Cosmas aimed to show that the earth was flat and the cosmos shaped like rectangular vaulted box.

Several of the engravings in the present volume, reproduced from a manuscript, illustrate this view. One shows the earth as a rectangle with three notches, one notch representing the Arabian Gulf, and the whole surrounded by an ocean, with in the east another rectangle representing Paradise, out of which four rivers flow into the inhabited world.

Slightly browned, with some occasional minor foxing or thumbing, and some faint stains, otherwise in very good condition. Binding also very good, only slightly rubbed and the spine of the second volume slightly damaged at the head.

Howegeo, to 1800, C199; cf. Cridle, Christian topography of Cosmas (1897); for Montfaucon: Sandys II, pp. 385–388.



A strangely neglected topic: rare offprint

531. MORELAND, (W. H.). The Ships of the Arabian Sea about A.D. 1500. No place, [1939]. 8°. Original yellow printed wrappers. € 250

Rare offprint of a two-part essay first published in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society", January and April 1939. COPAC locates only one holding, at the National Maritime Museum.

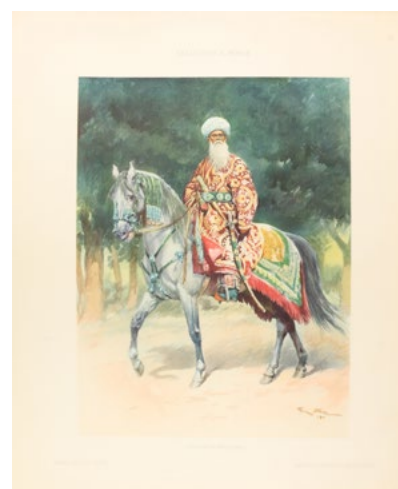
Printed in colour by Vienna's Imperial Print Shop

532. MOSER, Henri. Sammlung Henri Moser-Charlottenfels: Orientalische Waffen und Rüstungen.

Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1912. Imperial 2° (520 × 415 mm). With additional coloured title in Persian and 44 coloured plates. Original blue cloth portfolio with gilt-embossed floral and oriental decoration. Marbled endpapers. € 12 000

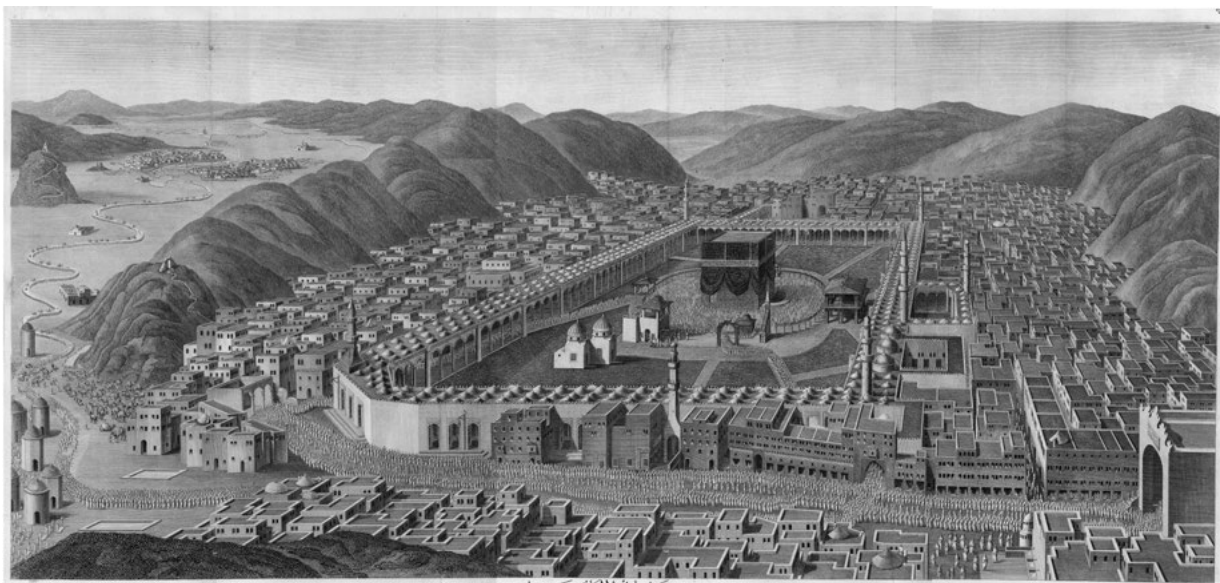
Very rare monograph about Henri Moser's collection of oriental arms and armour. The present copy in German is no. 103 of a small press run of 125 German copies (total number of copies: 300). The outstanding plates, printed in colour by the Vienna Court Printing Office, show extraordinary pieces of Moser's precious collection containing over 1,300 weapons. The Swiss merchant and art patron Henri Moser (1844–1923) left Schaffhausen at the age of 23 and began travelling through Asia. During his expeditions he collected many pieces of art, weapons, armour, and hunting trophies. His remarkable collection was displayed at various museums throughout Europe.

Cloth portfolio splitting at hinges. A few insignificant edge flaws; some staining, mainly confined to the text fascicule, otherwise in excellent condition.



Considered lost: unique specimen of the rarest and most sought-after view of Mecca

533. [MOURADGEA D'OHSSON, Ignace]. Ka'bat Allah Aleulya [The Supreme Kaaba of Allah]. [Paris], Charles-Nicolas & Joseph Varin, 1791. Large folded engraving, from a single copper plate, 887 × 458 mm. Captioned in Arabic only, image unobscured by numbers, no key. Framed (106 × 63 cm). € 150 000



Considered unobtainable: the large-scale engraving of the earliest view of Mecca, the press run of which was thought to have perished in a fire. Commissioned by the orientalist and diplomat Mouradgea d'Ohsson. Today no copies of the Varin view can be traced in libraries, museums, or private collections. The last person to report having owned a specimen was the Austrian orientalist Andreas Hunglinger, who had it copied in 1803. A specimen of the Hunglinger print is owned by the British Museum, while that sold by Sotheby's on 9 May 2012 (lot 155 – the only copy ever known to have been auctioned) commanded no less than £87,650!

Very faint waterstaining to margins; minor wear along creases with a few reinforcements on verso, but a splendid, richly detailed print with crisp contrast. A unique survival.

Cf. Andreas Magnus Hunglinger: Mekka, die Mutter der Städte der mohammedanischen Religion (Vienna, 1804). Hunglinger's copy was displayed at the British Museum in the recent exhibition "Hajj: journey to the heart of Islam" (26 January to 15 April 2012) and was featured in the accompanying publication (p. 28f, fig. 5).

Illustrated biography of the Prophet

534. [MUHAMMAD]. Historie van den oorsprongh, geslacht, geboorte, opvoedinge, en leere des grooten valschen prophets Mahomets.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz, 1640. With separate engraved title and 9 engravings in the text.

With: (2) Prophetien, of voorseggingen der beyde Keyseren Severi en Leonis, die beyde in Orienten geregeert hebben. *Ibid.*, 1640.

4°. 19th century vellum with calligraphic title to spine; covers ruled in red. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 7500

Very rare, prettily illustrated biography of the Prophet Muhammad. Second edition, previously published in 1627 and based on de Bry's "Acta Mehmeti" from 1597. The engraved title-page shows ten different scenes which enframe the worlds of the title. Nine of these are taken directly from de Bry and are repeated throughout the book, enlarged and with much greater detail; only the Ottoman army train at the top is likely based on a different source. The book also comprises the divinations of the Byzantine Emperors Leo and Severus about the fall of Constantinople.

An appealing and well-preserved copy from the library of the adventurer, linguist, diplomat, and collector Charles Schefer (1820–98) with his bookplate on the front pastedown. Schefer, who held a chair at the Ecole des Langues Orientales, was perhaps best known in his day as the most prominent Orientalist of his generation.

(1): Chauvin XI, 572. Theunissen, p. 39f. OCLC 65527830. – (2): Knuttel 3725. Waller 1389. OCLC 914266113.



Early oriental studies, including an eighth-century Chinese Christian inscription

535. MÜLLER, Andreas. Hebdomas observationum de rebus Sinicis [...].

Berlin, Georg Schultz, 1674. With 2 title-pages, 1 botanical woodcut in text, woodcut headpiece, tailpiece and decorated initials, woodcut Chinese characters, decorations built up from cast fleurons. With diamond-head music notes, long passages in Syriac and Arabic type.

With:

(2) **MÜLLER, Andreas.** Monumenti Sinici [...]. Berlin, Christoph Runge, 1672.

(3) [drop-title:] De monumento Sinico commentarius novensilis. [drop-title:] Caput Primum. Historia lapidis. [Berlin, Georg Schultz?, 1674?].

4°. Marbled boards (ca. 1800?). € 28 000



A series of works apparently printed and published together (even though the second title-page gives a different publisher and date) on various aspects of China and its culture, by the gifted orientalist Andreas Müller (1630–94). The title-page of part 1 lists seven numbered subjects for its brief observations: history, missionaries in China from the time of the Old Testament to the time of publication, Chinese emperors and other rulers, ginseng and its medicinal uses, astronomy and the calendar, geography and the relation between the names of the planets and the days of the week. Part 2 is devoted primarily to the transliteration in italic type of an extensive Chinese inscription, using special diacritical marks to indicate the tones and representing them also with Western musical notation above the text. It was a 781 “Nestorian” (East Christian) inscription that had been discovered in the 1620s and first published by Athanasius Kircher in 1667. Müller took issue with Kircher’s publications on the inscription. It is followed by several shorter texts, including two pages with parallel columns giving an Aramaic text (the language of the Nestorians) in Syriac script with a Latin translation, and a phonetic rendering of the Chinese Lord’s Prayer. Parts 3 and 4 contain additional commentaries on the same Nestorian inscription.

Although the title-page to part 2 is dated “1672” and names the “officina Rungiana” as publisher, all four parts appear to be printed on the same paper stock and they share at least some typographic materials. The extensive use of Syriac and Arabic type gives the publication special typographic interest. Copies with all four parts complete are extremely rare, VD 17 recording at most one. Somewhat browned, but otherwise in good condition, with only some tiny marginal worm holes (affecting 1 letter in the imprint of the second title-page). Parts 2 and 4 each lacks a final blank leaf. A remarkable example of early oriental studies.

BLC German (17th cent.) M-1471. Cordier (Sinica) 773f. (parts 2–4 only). Löwendabl 155, 161–163. Währens, China illustrata 88 (part 1 only).

The earliest serial bibliography of Oriental studies

536. MÜLLER, August / KUHN, Ernst / SCHERMAN, Lucian (eds.). Orientalische Bibliographie. 1887–1911. Berlin, Reucher & Reichard, 1887–1922. 8°. 25 in 14 volumes. Contemporary brown half library cloth with stamped spine titles and shelfmark labels, but volume 2 bound in full black library cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 4500

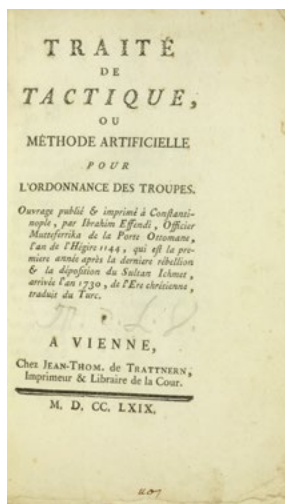
The essentially complete, consecutive 25 volume series of “the earliest serial bibliography of Oriental studies” (Marcuse), covering publications from 1887 onwards. “An important annual bibliography, including books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and reviews in the whole field of Oriental studies: language, literature, geography, ethnology, folklore, history, etc.” (Winchell). Together with Zenker’s “Bibliotheca orientalis” (1846–61), the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft’s “Wissenschaftlicher Jahresbericht über die morgenländischen Studien” (1859–81), and Friederici’s “Bibliotheca orientalis” (1876–83), it forms a continuous bibliography of Oriental philology.

All volumes good condition, only slight chipping to spine ends of vol. 2, with loose and chipped flyleaves. Removed from the Oriental Institute of Leipzig University with their de-accessioning stamp on title-page, but volume 2 with bookplate of the Columbia classicist and Sanskrit scholar Edward Delavan Perry (1854–1938).

Besterman I, 563. Winchell, Guide to Reference Books (8th ed.), p. 512, DE6. Marcuse, A Reference Guide for English Studies, 237. OCLC 2449338.



The reform of the Ottoman military



537. [MÜTEFERRIKA] EFFENDI, **Ibrahim**. *Traité de tactique, ou methode artificielle pour l'ordonnance des troupes*. Ouvrage publié et imprimé a Constantinople [...] traduit du Turc.

Vienna, Trattner, 1769. 8°. Modern half calf with giltstamped red spine label. € 1500

First translation (by Károly Comte de Reviczky) of Müteferrika's discussion of the reform of the Ottoman military, which the author himself had published at his own press in 1732. This is the second issue, without the Arabic words "Usul al-hikam fi nizam al-umam" or the word "la" on the title-page and a new page-count (agreeing with the copy in the BSB).

Ownership and bookplate of an Italian collector Antuzzi on flyleaf. Untrimmed; a good copy. Rare, no copy can be traced in auction or trade records.

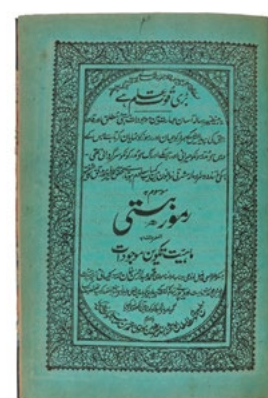
Seemann (Trattner) 1958. Giese 1005. Petrik II, 200. Kriegsarchiv-Bibliothek Dg. 13. Oravetz, 119. Oravetz S., 25.

Presented to S. B. Miles

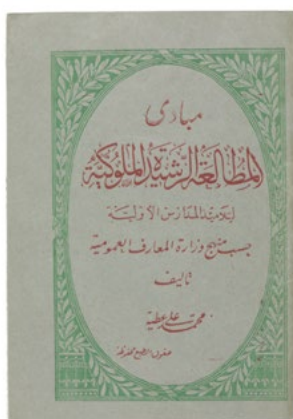
538. [MUHAMMAD 'ABDUR-RAHMAN KHAN XALYANI]. [Five pamphlets]. *Ramúzi-i-Hasti, Jalwa-i-Káinát, Isári-i-Qudrat, Nazzára-i-Alam & Audrat-Iláhí*.

No place, ca. 1892. Five lithographed pamphlets. Urdu text. Full-page astronomical illustration in fourth pamphlet. Early 20th century green cloth over marbled boards, handwritten label to front board (slightly soiled). Original paper wrappers bound in (three of which are coloured). € 1500

The five short pamphlets concern the description of the creation, ancient and modern knowledge of the universe, natural philosophy, astronomy and philosophy. The manuscript contents state that "The subjects are treated in a simple style and with plain reasonings and examples". Inscribed by the author to Colonel S. B. Miles (1838–1914). Miles was an extraordinary figure, best known for the remarkable work "The Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf" (1919).



Arabic ABC Primer



539. [MUHAMMAD ALI UTAY]. Egyptian ABC book.

[Cairo, ca. 1925]. 8°. Illustrated throughout with numerous black and white illustrations in the text. Original wrappers printed in green and red. € 950

A charming Egyptian primer which includes the Arabic alphabet (accompanied by black and white illustrations, mostly of animals), the basics of calligraphy, and shorter texts. This educational pamphlet was printed for the education of children in Egypt around 1925, shortly after the country's independence in 1922. Each margin is decorated with ancient Egyptian symbols and a portrait of Fuad I of Egypt (1868–1936), who was the King of Egypt between 1922 and 1936.

A few small stains, minor wear to corners. Inscribed in Croatian from René Balley to Donio Tala, dated 1926, on the inside of the front cover. A very good copy of a rare and innately fragile item; no institutional examples could be traced.

The first scientific account of Petra

540. **MUSIL, Alois**. *Arabia Petraea*.

Vienna, Hölder, 1907–1908. 4°. 3 in 4 vols. With 2 folding maps and one folding panorama. Numerous illustrations and plans. Original wrappers. € 9500

First edition of this standard work on the region: the first scientific account of the Nabataean antiquities, including the ruins of Petra. The Bohemian scholar Alois Musil (1868–1944) was fluent in 35 Arabic dialects. In 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built c. 715 A.D.) in the Jordanian desert north of Amman. During WWI he was sent to the Middle East to thwart British operations against the Ottoman Empire, thus becoming the opponent of T. E. Lawrence. In 1827 he helped establish the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Prague.

With contemporary ownership “Dr. Zweig” on wrapper covers (in Hebrew and German). Some pages uncut; professional repairs to edges. Rare with all 4 volumes; no complete copy recorded at auction during the past decades.

Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1667*. Howgego III, M103 (p. 664). Fück 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.



A Persian book on compound remedies

541. MUZAFFAR IBN MUHAMMAD al-Husayni and ANGELUS à Sancto Josepho. *Pharmacopoea persica ex idiomate persico in latinum conversa.* Tafsir-i murakkabat-i qarabadin-i parsi [-i Muzaffar b. Muhammad as-Sifa'i] ba-dast-i Angelus Karmelit.

Paris, Etienne Michallet, 1681. 8°. Near contemporary vellum with giltstamped spine label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 12 500



First edition. The editor, Joseph Labrosse, “was born in Toulouse in 1636 and entered a Carmelite order, taking the name of Fr. Angelus of St Joseph. In 1662 he went to Rome and studied Arabic for two years before travelling to Isfahan to study Persian. While in Iran, he used medicine as a means of propagating Christianity and in the process read many Arabic and Persian books on medicine and ‘visited the houses of the learned people of Isfahan and paid hundreds of visits to the shops of the druggists, the pharmacists, and the chemists.’ After returning to France in 1678 he published his ‘Pharmacopoea persica’, which consisted of a Latin translation of a Persian book on compound remedies written in the previous century by Muzaffar ibn Muhammad al-Husayni (d. 1556), with additional comments by Labrosse” (in: I. Loudon [ed.], *Western Medicine* [1997], p. 52f.). Hyde (*Biographia Britannica*, cited by Langlès, *Biographie universelle*) asserts that the credit for this work really belongs to Père Matthieu. Insignificant chipping to spine label. Some minor browning and brownstaining. 18th century annotations on first endpaper and engraved bookplate to pastedown. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013).

Wilson 7. OCLC 13058281.

Advice from an Ottoman divan poet to his son

542. NABI, Yusuf and Abel PAVET DE COURTEILLE (translator). *Conseils de Nabi efendi a son fils Aboul Khair.*

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1847. 8°. Contemporary half morocco. € 3950

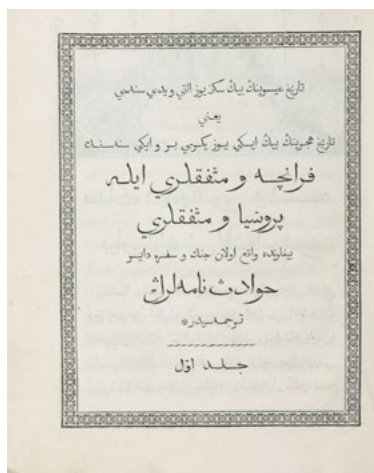
First edition of a poem by the Ottoman poet Yusuf Nabi (1642–1712), translated by the French orientalist Abel Pavet de Courteille (1821–1889), who was specialized in Turkish. In the poem, called *Khairiyè*, Nabi gives advice to his young son Abul Khair, with sections on the value of prayer, the advantages of youth, patience, danger of lies, hypocrisy, avarice, etc., also commenting on the corruption of the Ottoman government of that day. The book starts with an introduction, giving a brief biography of the author. The poem is given in both French and Turkish, together with Pavet de Courteille’s notes. Nabi was an influential divan poet, we rose to fame during the rule of Sultan Mehmet IV (1642–1693). “Deeply learned in Arabic and Persian literature and in the religious sciences, Nabi demonstrated his unusual depth of learning in his poems, which were models of technique as well as style regardless of the form he used” (Shaw).

With some faint damp stains, otherwise in very good condition.



Biographical encyclopaedia of Islam III, p. 901; for the author see: Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey* I, p. 285.

Middle Eastern Napoleonic propaganda



543. NAPOLEON – BULLETINS DE LA GRANDE ARMÉE. Tarih-i ısevinin bin sekiz yüz bes senesi yahud tarih-i hicrinin bin iki yüz yigirmi senesinde França devleti ile Avusturya ve Moskov devletleri beyninde Nemçe ve Avusturya memalikinde vaki olan çenk ve sefere dayir havadis namelerin tercümesidir [Book of the Events of the War Between France and Austria at the End of the Year 1805 Common Era].

[Paris, Imprimerie impériale, ca 1806–1808]. 4°. 3 volumes bound in two. With 3 woodcut title borders. Original wrappers. € 8500

Very rare translation of the “Bulletins de la Grande Armée”; very few copies listed in library records. The account of the history of the First Napoleonic War against Austria was also distributed throughout the Middle East for propaganda purposes. The translators were Jean Daniel Kieffer and B. Belletête.

The original wrappers show stars and the crescent on the covers. A clean, nearly spotless copy showing slight traces of handling; spine brittle with some insignificant browning and staining.

OCLC 311942200, 311942203.

For official use only:

Royal Navy wartime handbook on Iraq and the Arabian Gulf

544. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. [MASON, Kenneth, a.o.]. Iraq and the Persian Gulf. September 1944. B.R. 524 (restricted) geographical handbook series for official use only.

[Oxford,] Naval Intelligence division, 1944. 8°. With numerous diagrams, reproductions of photographs and (folding) maps, including a loose map in the pocket at the back. Publisher’s green cloth. € 3500

First and only edition of a geographical handbook on Iraq and the Arabian Gulf, published on behalf of the Naval Intelligence Division (NID) of the British Admiralty. Written as part of the Geographical Handbook Series of which 58 volumes were written between 1941 and 1946 by two teams of British academics, this volume aims to educate Naval Officers on all matters related to Iraq, under military occupation by Britain since 1941, and the Arabian Gulf. The book is divided into twelve chapters, dealing with a wide array of subjects: geology, geography, history, vegetation, agriculture, administration, ethnography, economy etc. As the book was written by English academics, the section devoted to the climate and weather is particularly extensive.

The majority of the text was produced by Professor Kenneth Mason of the School of Geography at Oxford. Mason had trained at the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich and seen service in France and the Middle East during World War I. He was part of the Survey of India in the 1920s, appointed to the chair of Geography at Oxford in 1932 and subsequently led the Oxford team producing the handbooks. “The purpose of the handbooks was to supply, by scientific research and skilled arrangement, material for the discussion of naval, military, and political problems ...” (p. III). The handbooks were for the use of naval officers only, but were made public after the NID was dissolved in 1964. With a few markings in pencil. Spine worn with a large tear at the back hinge and thumbed throughout; nevertheless a good, structurally sound copy.

Cf. Clout & Gosme, “The Naval Intelligence Handbooks”, in: *Progress in human geography* XXVII,2 (2003), pp. 153–173.



Two Hellenistic hexametric poems on antidotes to poisons

545. NICANDER OF COLOPHON. Theriaca.

Including:

— Alexipharmaca.

— In Nicander Theriaca scholia auctoris incerti, et vetusta et utilia. In eiusdem Alexipharmaca diversorum auctorum scholia.

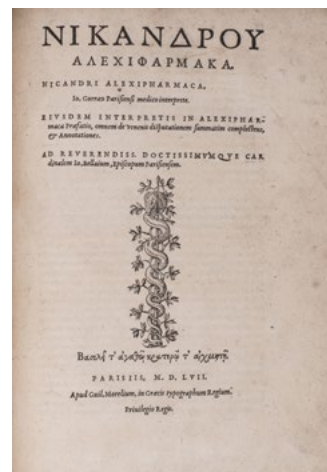
Paris, Morelius, 1557. 3 parts in 1 volume. 4°. Each part with its own title-page, with a woodcut caduceus device on all three. Set in roman and Greek types. 17th-century(?) richly gold-tooled red morocco, gilt edges; subtly rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 5000

Bilingual edition (Greek & Latin) of two medical hexametric poems by the Hellenistic poet and physician Nicander of Colophon (fl. second century BC), followed by a part with ancient scholia in Greek. The two poems are followed by comments by its translator, the Parisian pharmacist Jean de Gorris (1505–1577). They were first published separately in 1549 and 1556 and here for the first time published together. Nicander wrote at least 20 works, but “only his *Theriaca* (958 hexameters on poisonous creatures and on antidotes for their bites and stings) and *Alexipharmaca* (630 hexameters on antidotes to poisons) are extant”.

“Nicander’s influence on later Greek and Latin literature was considerable. Not only did Virgil, Ovid, and Antoninus Liberalis draw on his works, but Lucan, Pliny the Elder, Erotian, Aelian, and Athenaeus of Naucratis also benefited from direct or indirect familiarity with Nicander. In the 1st century BC the enormously learned scholar Didymus (“Chalcenterus”) appears to have made extensive use of Nicander’s lexicographic contributions. Although Dioscorides only twice cites Nicander’s views in his *Materia Medica*, Galen in his pharmacological works quotes a number of verse passages from Nicander. Papyrus fragments from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD further confirm Nicander’s popularity in the Roman empire” (Von Staden).

With the bookplate of the British politician John Thynne, Baron Carteret of Hawnes, dated 1841. Washed, with some faint early manuscript notes. Durling notes that, like in our copy, a general title-page is lacking in their copy, but this appears to be as usual. Internally in very good condition. Rebacked, front board detached, but with most of the tooling still clear.

Durling 3341; USTC 160585; Wellcome I, 4530; cf. H. Von Staden, “Nicander” in N. Wilson, *Encyclopedia of ancient Greece* (2006).



The first serious introduction to Turkish costume

546. NICOLAY, Nicolas. Le navigationi et viaggi nella Turchia.

Antwerp, Willem Silvius, 1576. 8°. With woodcut title border and 60 full-page costume woodcuts in the text. 17th-century vellum with handwritten title to spine. € 12 500



Rare first Italian edition, published in the same year and by the same printer as the second French one. “Fort estimée et recherchée pour les excellentes figures” (Olschki). Silvius re-issued the book in 1577 with a new title-page; he simultaneously produced a German and a Dutch version, all with the same illustrations, considered “the first serious introduction to Turkish costume” (Atabey). The costumes include Janissaries, merchants, pilgrims, peasants, clerics, a physician, a cook, etc. “C’est la première série de documents sérieux sur les habillements du proche Orient” (Colas). The woodcuts, based on the etchings in the original edition, which appeared in Lyon in 1567/68, are usually attributed to Assuerus van Londerseel (Ahasver von Landfeldt), but Mortimer, Funck and Hollstein cite Antonij van Leest. “Nicolay was the royal geographer sent by Henri II to Constantinople to join d’Aramon’s embassy in 1551. [...] The engraved plates are attributed to Louis Danet, or Louis Thiry” (Atabey).

Some browning due to paper; several marginalia, some slight edge flaws. A fine copy from the library of the Counts della Trinità with their bookplate.

Edit 16, CNCE 31562. Adams N 251. BM-STC Dutch 160. Atabey 871. Blackmer 1196 (note). Göllner 1663. Funck 368. Colas 2203. Hiler 656. Hollstein X, 43. Olschki 3967. OCLC 43806648. Cf. Lipperheide Lb 2 (French ed.). Mortimer (Italian) 319; (French) 386. Weber II, 167. Olschki 4906f.

A superb set of two lavishly illustrated descriptions of Arabia and the Middle East

547. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Beschryving van Arabie.

Amsterdam, Steven Jacobus Baalde; Utrecht, Johannes van Schoonhoven & comp. (colophon: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling, Utrecht), 1774. With engraved title-page and 25 engraved plates, including 7 folding showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58.5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline.

With: (2) **NIEBUHR, Carsten.** Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen.

Amsterdam, Steven Jacobus Baalde; Utrecht, Johannes van Schoonhoven & comp. (colophons: printed by Johan Joseph Besseling, Utrecht), 1776–1780. With 2 engraved title-pages and 125 engraved plates (38 folding). 2 works in 3 volumes. Large 4° (28.5 × 22.5 cm). Contemporary sprinkled and polished half calf. Untrimmed. € 10 000



First and only editions of the Dutch translation of a description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (ad 1) and an account of a voyage to Arabia and surrounding countries (ad 2). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen in 1772. Both works are lavishly illustrated, having together 2 large maps of Yemen and 148 beautifully engraved maps, plans and views of all the regions Niebuhr visited.

Fine untrimmed set (giving very large margins) and bound as a matching set, with only the fore-edge of 1 folding plate slightly tattered, a small marginal tear and an occasional leaf with very minor foxing. The bindings show minor wear in the spines and a few small scuff marks on the sides, but are still very good. Lovely copy of two important and complementary works on Arabia and the Middle East, lavishly illustrated.

Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 48; Howgego, to 1800, N24; Tiele, Bibl. 795–796.

The first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia

548. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern.

Copenhagen, Nicolaus Möller, 1774–1778. 4°. 2 vols. With 72+52 plates and a folding map. Contemporary vellum with title to spine. € 5800

First edition. – Niebuhr's "work on Arabia was the first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia, its people and their way of life. He amassed a vast quantity of factual information which he relates in a simple unrheterical fashion, distinguishing clearly between things observed personally and things learned from others. The expedition, which lasted six years, was sponsored by the Danish king, and included the brilliant Swedish scientist, Peter Forsskal, who died while in Yemen" (Cat. Sotheby's, 13 Oct 98, lot 1010). Of the five scientists, Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) was the sole survivor, and his work represents an important contribution to the study of the Middle East. His map of the Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years. An unsophisticated, exceptionally fine copy.

Macro 1700. Gay 3589. Howgego I, N24 (p. 752).



Important contribution to the study of the Middle East

549. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Voyage en Arabie & en d'autres Pays circonvoisins. Tome premier (- second). Traduit de l'Allemand.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S.J. Baalde & Barthelemy Wild, 1775–1780. 2 volumes. 4°. With 2 engraved titles (in counted preliminaries), 124 engraved plates (many folding), and folding map of Yemen (in partial colour). Contemporary calf with gilt borders on sides and spine with red and green title labels lettered in gold. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 6000



First French edition of this account on Arabia, translated from the German *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern*, (1774) by F.L. Mourier. Title pages are dated 1776–80; colophons dated 1775–79. The famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. Niebuhr's "work on Arabia was the first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia, its people and their way of life. He amassed a vast quantity of factual information which he relates in a simple unrheterical fashion, distinguishing clearly between things observed personally and things learned from others. The expedition, which lasted 6 years, was sponsored by the Danish king, and included the brilliant Swedish scientist, Peter Forsskal, who died while in Yemen" (Cat. Sotheby's, 13 Oct 1998, lot 1010). Of the 5 scientists, Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) was the sole survivor, and his work represents an important contribution to the study of the Middle East.

Old stamps erased from title pages (leaving insignificant waterstain), otherwise a perfect set in immaculate original French bindings, of this account on Arabia with the first exact map of Yemen ever, remaining the standard for the next 200 years.

Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe* 3589; Howgego, to 1800, N24 (p. 752); Van Hulthem 15024; Weber II, 549; Nyon 21018; cf. Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1700. Not in Atabey nor Blackmer.*

Account of the first scientific expedition to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India

550. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen.

Amsterdam, S.J. Baalde; Utrecht, J. van Schoonhoven and company (colophons: Utrecht, printed by J.J. Besseling), 1776–1780. 2 volumes. 4°. With engraved vignette by N. van der Meer on each title-page, 94 plates (30 folding) and 31 maps and plans (7 folding, the folding map of Yemen hand-coloured in outline). 19th-century half calf. Untrimmed. € 6000

Dutch translation of an important account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. The original German edition was published at Copenhagen in 1744–1778 under the title *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern*.

"In volume II, p. 317 he [Niebuhr] begins his description of the journey from Beit el Fakih in the coffee mountains. This is accompanied by three engravings" (Hünersdorff). There are some 40 other references to coffee in this work, including the journey from Sana'a to Mocha. The plates, the same as used for the first German-language edition, include many views of cities, antiquities and statues, natives in traditional dress, hieroglyphs, Arabic script, musical instruments, a reception with the Iman of Sana'a (Yemen) and views of the mosque in Meshed Ali. The 31 maps and plans cover Constantinople, the Nile, Dschidda (Jeddah) in the province of Mecca, Bombay, the palace of Persepolis, Muscat, the Arabian Gulf, Baghdad, Mosul, etc. Niebuhr's map of Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years. Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) was the sole survivor, and his work represents an important contribution to the study of the Middle East.

Bindings worn. Large-margined copy of a famous account of a voyage to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India in fine condition.

Howgego, to 1800, N24; Hünersdorff; Coffee, p. 1081; Tiele, *Bibl.* 796; cf. *Atabey* 873–874; Cox I, pp. 237–238; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et Arabe* 3589.



An outstanding Niebuhr rarity: the fourth recorded copy

551. [NIEBUHR EXPEDITION.] ÖDMANN, Samuel. Sammandrag af Justitiaeradets Herr Casten [!] Niebuhrs Resa i Levanten och Beskrifning om Arabien.

Stockholm, Kongl. Ordens-Tryckeriet, 1787. 8°. With 4 engraved plates. Contemporary half calf with gilt title label on spine. € 3500

Extremely rare sole edition of this account of the Niebuhr expedition to Arabia in the 1760s. Produced as a cheaper alternative to the hefty 3-volume sets which appeared in German, Danish, French, and other languages, the present work gives a summary of the journey intended for a popular audience. Swedish interest in the expedition was elicited by the presence of the Swedish botanist and explorer Peter Forsskål in Niebuhr's caravan. After studying Arabic dialects, Forsskål was the first to scientifically describe many plants of the Arabian Peninsula, before dying in Yemen of malaria in 1763.

The plates, modelled after those of the German edition of 1772, depict a Turkish Pilgrim to Mecca; an Arab woman in a hijab, with an inset detail of a burkha; an Arab farm-girl from the 'Coffee Mountains' of southern Arabia; and an Arab nobleman of Yemen.

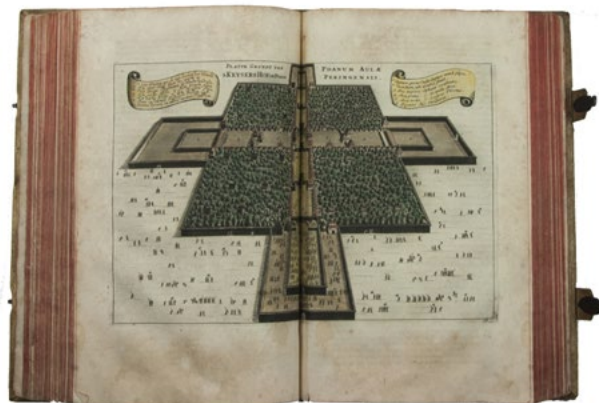
Binding rather rubbed; some chipping to spine; blank margin of first few leaves a little toned, otherwise a very good copy, clean and fresh. OCLC shows just 3 copies worldwide: the University of Texas, the Swedish National Library, and the Danish National Library. No copy seen at Anglo-American auction since 1999.

OCLC 156793368. James Ford Bell 340.

The VOC in 17th-century China, with ca. 150 illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand

552. NIEUHOF, Johan. Die Gesantschaft der Ost-Indischen Gesellschaft in den Vereinigten Niederländern, an den Tartarischen Cham, und nunmehr auch Sinischen Keyser, verrichtet durch die Herren Peter de Gojern, und Jacob Keisern. Itzund zum zweiten mahle hier und dar verbessert, und üm ein guhtes theil vermehret, heraus gegeben.

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1669. 2^o (31 × 21 cm). With engraved title-page, engraved author's portrait, large folding engraved map of China, 34 double-page engraved plates and 110 half-page engravings in the text (topographic, botanical & zoological, costume, architectural, etc.), all coloured by a contemporary hand. The engraved title-page shows the Emperor of China with what must be Blaeu's 68 cm terrestrial globe (showing India & Ceylon, Southeast Asia, China, Japan & Korea, the East Indies and western Australia). Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards. € 85 000



Second edition of the German translation of "the definitive account" (Howgego) of the embassy that the VOC (Dutch East India Company) sent to the Emperor of China, the entire trip occupying the years 1655 to 1657. Nieuhof's eyewitness account was the first extensively illustrated book describing China and is, among works on China, "bis heute eines der bedeutendsten und gesuchtesten" (Walravens). The second part gives a general description of the Chinese empire, including botany and zoology. The first part covers the East Indies and Southeast Asia before going on to China itself. Japan, Korea and Formosa appear as well.

Nieuhof (1618–1672) joined the VOC in Batavia by 1655 after an earlier voyage to Brazil with the West India Company. He served as steward, artist and chronicler on Pieter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyzer's VOC embassy to the Chinese Emperor. While the embassy was more successful than the Russian one shortly before (which was not even granted an audience), the Jesuits in the Chinese court hindered contacts between the Emperor and the Protestant Dutch as much as they could. The party nevertheless got a more intimate view of China than almost any other Dutch visitors of the 17th century, and the breadth of Nieuhof's interests and the large number of drawings he made provided a wealth of new material that makes the present work an essential primary source. Nieuhof apparently didn't return to the Netherlands until 1670, but sent his manuscript and drawings.

Slightly thumbed, some occasional browning and minor foxing, a few water stains, restorations to the engraved title-page and the folding map with folds reinforced, still a good copy and the binding in very good condition. An essential primary source for any study of seveneenth-century China and especially its relations with the Netherlands, coloured by a contemporary hand.

Cordier, Sinica, col. 2346; Howgego, to 1800, G85 & N25; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 541 note; Tiele, Bibl. 801 note; Walravens, China illustrata 64.

The VOC in 17th-century China

553. NIEUHOF, Johan. Het gezantschap der Neêrlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie, aan den grooten Tartarischen Cham, den tegenwoordigen keizer van China:...

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1670. 2^o. With engraved title-page, engraved author's portrait, large folding engraved map of China, 34 double-page engraved plates and views, and 110 half-page engraved illustrations in text, all in fine and strong impressions. The coats of arms of Spiegel and Witsen, apparently optional elements in the preliminaries of the Dutch, French and Latin editions, are not present. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 12 500

Third edition, in the original Dutch, of “the definitive account” (Howgego) of the embassy that the VOC (Dutch East India Company) sent to the Emperor of China, the entire trip occupying the years 1655 to 1657. Nieuhof’s eyewitness account, first published in 1665, was the first extensively illustrated book describing China and is, among works on China, “bis heute eines der bedeutendsten und gesuchtesten” (Walravens). The second part gives a general description of the Chinese empire, including botany and zoology. The first part covers the East Indies and Southeast Asia before going on to China itself. Japan, Korea and Formosa appear as well. Nieuhof served as steward, artist and chronicler on Pieter de Goyer and Jacob de Keyzer’s VOC embassy to the Chinese Emperor. The party got a more intimate view of China than almost any other Dutch visitors of the 17th century, and the breadth of Nieuhof’s interests and the large number of drawings he made provided a wealth of new material that makes the present work an essential primary source.

Good copy with the owners stamp of Friedrich Emanuel Hurter (b. 1787; “Reichshistoriograff in Wien”) on the verso of the frontispiece and his signature on the first flyleaf, dated 1805.

Howgego G-85, N-25; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 539; Löwendahl 147; Tiele, Bibl. 800.



“Mohammed, or The Reform of the Arabs”: a turning point in European views of Mohammed

554. NOMSZ, Johannes. Mohammed, of de Hervorming der Arabieren.

Amsterdam, heirs of David Klippink, 1780. 8°. With engraved frontispiece and including both half-titles. Contemporary half calf with gilt title and emblems on spine. Portrait frontispiece of “Mohammed, son of Abdallah, of the tribe of Koreis, the descendant of Ishmael”. € 3500



Very rare sole edition of this biography of Mohammed and history of the Arab people, painting a picture of him as a strong leader who brought the Arab tribes out of barbarity and into modern civilization. A distinct product of the European Enlightenment – in which ingrained attitudes towards religion were suddenly thrown into question – the present work marks a fascinating turning point in European views of the Prophet, adopting the rather admiring tone which would be echoed throughout 19th century biographies.

“Perhaps not surprisingly, one of the first major re-assessments of Muhammad came from a Dutchman, Johan Nomsz; after all, historians nowadays agree that it was in the relatively tolerant culture of the Northern Netherlands that the Enlightenment was actually born and came to fruition. In 1780, Nomsz published *Mohammed, of de Hervorming der Arabieren*, ‘Muhammad, or the Reform of the Arabs’. The text is part prose play, part historical analysis. In it, Nomsz sketches the rise of Islam through the life of Muhammad as he had been able to reconstruct it from a number of scholarly works that had become available in Europe. His Muhammad is both a true prophet and a great statesman” (Rietbergen, *Europe: A Cultural History*, p. 143). In his preface, Nomsz insists on the name ‘Mohammed’ rather than the ‘Mahomet’ favoured by other, misinformed European observers.

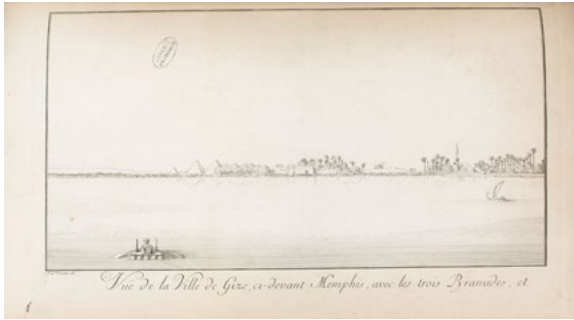
Half-title of Part 1 with closed repaired tear, otherwise an excellent copy, clean and fresh. Very rare. OCLC shows just a handful of copies outside the Netherlands – and just one in American institutional libraries, at Yale.

OCLC 898979382.

One of the earliest modern studies of Egypt

555. NORDEN, Frederik Ludvig. Travels in Egypt and Nubia.

London, Davis, 1757. Large 2° (295 × 479 mm). 2 vols. With engraved frontispiece, portrait, 19 engraved vignettes, 10 engraved initials, and 162 engravings on 161 plates. Modern half cloth. € 15 000



First English edition of one “of the earliest modern studies of Egypt” (Howgego).

“The first map of the Nile between Cairo and Derr based on autopsy, indicating all locales on the river banks” (cf. Henze). The engravings show views, landscapes, ruins, antiquities, plans, and maps. Plates numbered I through CLIX; plates XVI, XXII AND XVII are followed by an unnumbered plate; illustrations CXL/CXLI and CXLII/CXLIII are printed from a single plate; no. CVIII is printed from two separate plates and is not joined to form a single illustration (thus counted as two plates).

Some edge repairs near beginning and end; several plates trimmed closely. All plates stamped “Birmingham Library”. Endpapers show traces of a removed bookplate, as well as a later bookplate (apparently “Fritz Machac”) in hieroglyphs.

Howgego I, N38. Weber II, 520. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 74. Cox I, 382. Brunet IV, 101. Graesse IV, 687. OCLC 5716565. Cf. Gay 2169. Henze III, 622. Paulitschke 746. Blackmer 1212 (2 volumes in one).

Rare detailed chart of the Arabian Gulf

556. NORIE, John William. The Gulf of Persia.

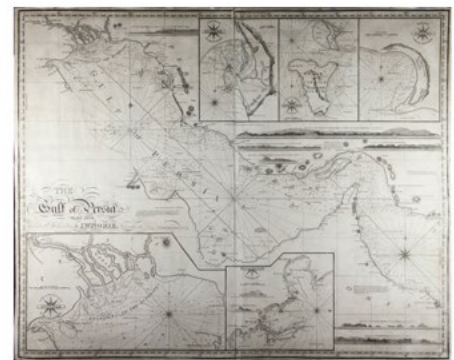
London, J.W. Norie & Co., June 11th, 1817[–1823]. Engraved sea chart (66 × 82 cm). € 15 000

A fine and detailed chart of the Arabian Gulf; inset charts of the mouth of Bussorah, Muscat and Mutrah, Busheer, Carrack and Corgo, and Jasoues, numerous coastal profiles and soundings.

Margins slim, discolouration to the central fold, occasional professional repairs.

Rare.

Not in Al Ankary; Al-Qasimi.



Heated dispute between a Spanish pharmacist and the College of apothecaries

557. NOVELLA, Cosme. Al rey nuestro señor. Memorial ... Contiene el hecho; en la causa de la preparacion de la colocynthida.

[Zaragoza, 1613]. Small 4° (20 × 15 cm). With the woodcut arms of Philip III of Spain on title-page. Loosely inserted in contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 6500



Very rare first and only edition of a “memorial” addressed to the king, Philip III of Spain. Cosme Novella was initially denied permission to practice the profession of pharmacist in the apothecary of his father-in-law who had recently passed away. During the inspections by the “Colegio de Boticarios” (College of apothecaries) they had found deficiencies in the operation of the apothecary, but Novella was finally admitted after intervention of a municipal jury. In 1601 he was appointed as inspector to the pharmacy of the Hospital Real y General, where he found serious deficiencies in their preparations of medicines. This angered the management of the hospital, who held a high position in the College of apothecaries. The College restarted their inspections of Novella’s business and closed his store. The dispute then grew to a bigger scale, involving the royal chapter of pharmacists and physicians. In the present “memorial” Novella presents his case to the King. The royal sentence would in the end be in favour of Novella and his apothecary would eventually be reopened again.

With manuscript note on title-page. Some faint waterstains, two tiny tears in the fore-edge margins and the paste-downs detached from the boards, separating the bookblock from its binding. A good copy.

Bibliographia medica Hispanica 537; Iberian books 41802; Palau 194700; Vicente Martínez Tejero, “Cosme Novella” in: Diccionario biográfico español (online); WorldCat (3 copies); not in Krivatsy; Osler; Wellcome.

Comprehensive American military manual of the Gulf States

559. **NYROP, Richard F. et al.** Area Handbook for the Persian Gulf States.

(Washington, US Government Printing Office), 1977. 8°. With 23 illustrations (maps, diagrams and genealogical tables), including 3 folding plates. Original publisher's white cloth. € 2000

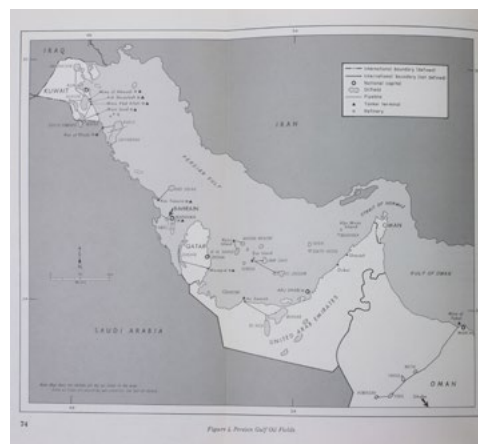
First edition, first printing, of a detailed work on the (military) history of the Gulf States, covering United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar.

“One of a series of handbooks prepared by Foreign Area Studies (FAS) of The American University, designed to be useful to military and other personnel who need a convenient compilation of basic facts about the social, economic, political, and military institutions and practices of various countries” (preface). Provides a “general overview of the societies”, followed by chapters on their history, religion and social structure. Another chapter is devoted solely to the oil industry of the area. Included are several genealogical tables, including those of the ruling families of the United Arab Emirates: the Al Nahyan family of Abu Dhabi, the Al Maktoum family of Dubai, and the Al Qasimi families of Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah.

From the library of Dirck E. Westervelt (1941–2016) with his ownership to front flyleaf. Westervelt was an alumnus of London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) who had for a time lived in Saudi Arabia.

In very good condition.

US Government Printing Office: 1977 O-261-035.



Pioneering Arabic, Syriac and Latin glossary

560. **OBICINI, Tommaso and Elija bar SHINAJA (Elias BARSINAEUS) of Nisibis.** Thesaurus Arabico-Syro-Latinus.

With: Index alphabeticus. ...

Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1636. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. Set in Arabic, Syriac, roman and italic types. Contemp. reversed sheep, blank spine in five compartments. € 4500

First and only edition of Obicini's Arabic, Syriac and Latin glossary, based on the 11th-century Arabic and Syriac glossary compiled by the East Syriac scholar, monk and priest Elija bar Shinaja from Shenna in what is now northern Iraq, metropolitan of Nisibis from 1008. Shinaja's version is also known as “The book of the interpreter”. The words are arranged by subject and set in three columns with, from right to left, Arabic, Syriac and Latin. It opens from the right, like an Arabic or Syriac book. The *Index alphabeticus* has its own title-page, pagination and series of signatures, but forms an appendix to the Thesaurus, providing an alphabetical index to the Latin words and phrases.

Binding somewhat worn; minor foxing. Ownership stamp (German: Jacobins P.B.S.) and signature of De la Roche (marquis) on title, last page with another owner's inscription. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013). A pioneering work in the European study of the Arabic and Syriac languages.

ICCU VEA003127; *Philologia orientalis* 223 (and for Obicini 222); for the Arabic type: Veruliet, *Palaeotypography* (2008), pp. 450–451; for the Syriac type: Coakley, *Typography of Syriac* (2006), W13; for Shinaja: www.iranicaonline.org/articles/elija-bar-sinaja.



Historical work on the Saracens

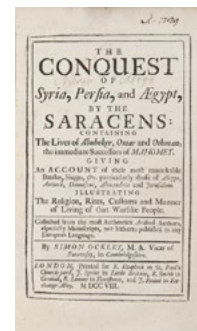
561. **OCKLEY, Simon.** The conquest of Syria, Persia, and Aegypt, by the Saracens: containing the lives of Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, the immediate successors of Mahomet, giving an account of their most remarkable battles, sieges, &c. [...].

London, for R. Knaplock, J. Sprint, R. Smith, and J. Round, 1708. 8°. Contemporary panelled calf with gilt stamped red label to gilt spine; leading edges gilt. Edges sprinkled in red. € 1800

First edition of the author's most famous work. The orientalist Simon Ockley (1678–1720) was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge. He became fellow of Jesus College and vicar of Swavesey, and in 1711 was chosen Arabic professor of the university. His "History of the Saracens" long enjoyed a great reputation; unfortunately Ockley took as his main authority a ms. in the Bodleian of Pseudo-Wakidi's "Futúh al-Shám", which is rather historical romance than history. He also translated from the Arabic the Second Book of Esdras" (Enc. Brit.). A second volume appeared in 1718.—This copy includes 2 slightly different versions of the dedication to Henry Aldrich: the second, omitting his designation as 'One of Her Majesty's Chaplain in Ordinary', and containing other changes, is inserted in the preface.

With old manuscript dates on title-page. Binding rubbed; hinges tender; extremities worn.

Blackmer 1216; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 98; OCLC 1374389.



Two magazines issued by the Embassy of Oman

562. [OMAN]. Oman news.

With: Oman report.

Washington, D.C., Embassy of Oman, 1976–1978. 4°. One issue of the Oman News and three issue of the Oman Report. € 375



Four issues of two different magazines issued by the Embassy of Oman in Washington: one issue of the *Oman news*, including articles on president Sadat's visit to Oman, minister al-Zawawi's visit to Saudi Arabia and King Khalid's visit to Oman; and three issues of the *Oman report*, including articles on His Majesty Sultan Qaboos, Oman's relation to the United States, archaeological excavations north of Muscat, portraits of the government of Oman, the forming of the Omani mining company, the building of a gas recovery plant, a new oil discovery in Dhofar and the legal system of Oman.

A very good set.

Rare and detailed history of the doctrines of Islam

563. OOMIUS, Simon. Het geopende en wederleyde Muhammedisdome of Turckdom.

Amsterdam, Willem van Beaumont, 1663. 8°. With additional engraved title-page. Early full vellum over boards, yapp edges, spine lettered in an early hand. € 3500

First edition of this rare and detailed history of the doctrines of Islam by the noted Dutch theologian Oomius (1630–1706). Includes an early Life of the Prophet. Meant to inspire increased religious zeal in the Christian reader, the book is on the whole rather severely critical of the tenets it discusses.

Japanese owner stamps in red ink to title-page; Arabic bookplate to pastedown. A short tear in the margin of one index leaf, but a very good copy.

Chauwin XII, 1235 (¢ XI, 637). OCLC 799724699 (a single copy in Strasbourg; none in America).



Rare travel account

564. OPPENHEIM, Max von. Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Hauran, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1899–1900. 2 volumes. Large 8°. With 2 (instead of 3) folding maps in rear-cover pockets and numerous illustrations in the text and on photo plates. Original illustrated green cloth. € 8500

First edition of this rare travel account by the diplomat, archaeologist and orientalist Max Oppenheim

(1860–1946), a work that made his name as an expert on the orient. With numerous, mainly photographic illustrations. Bindings rubbed; wants the large general map. Some slight browning; one map in vol. 2 loose with frayed edges.

Henze III, 650ff. OCLC 13166400.

An excellent copy of this standard work

565. OPPENHEIM, Max von. Die Beduinen.

Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1939–1968. 4°. 5 parts in 4 volumes. With frontispiece to vols. 1, 2 and 4, 32 plates with photograph reproductions, several folding tables and maps in texts, and a total of 6 folding maps, some in end-pocket. Uniform green cloth. € 4500

First edition of an elaborate work on Bedouin tribes in the Arabian Peninsula, written by the German orientalist and archeologist Max von Oppenheim (1860–1946) in collaboration with Erich Bräunlich and Werner Caskel. Von Oppenheim made various travels to the Middle East in the early 20th century, where he observed and analyzed the lives and cultures of various Bedouin tribes. “Fascination with a society seemingly still free of the constraints of ‘civilization’ and still governed by a shared traditional code of behaviour underlies the admiration for the Bedouins that Max von Oppenheim shared with many of his predecessors and contemporaries” (Gossman). He gathered his information during nearly 40 years, and the first volume of his ethnographic study appeared in 1939, dealing with Bedouin tribes in Mesopotamia and Syria. In 1943 the second volume was published, which dealt with the tribes in Palestine, Hejaz, Transjordan and the Sinai Peninsula. The last two volumes were posthumously published and edited by Caskel, comprising the tribes in Iraq, Iran and north and middle Arabia. Most of the tables show family trees, and tribe members are shown on the plates, along with their names and the year the photo was taken.



“Perhaps the most comprehensive work on the locations, genealogies, and interconnections of the Arab Bedouin” (Sweet).

In very good condition, only very slightly browned.

Macro 1720. Henze III, 650. L. Gossman, The passion of Max Von Oppenheim: archaeology and intrigue in the Middle East from Wilhelm II to Hitler (2013), p. 18; L. E. Sweet, The central Middle East: a handbook of anthropology and published research on the Nile Valley, the Arab Levant, southern Mesopotamia, the Arabian Peninsula, and Israel (1971), p. 157.

The Stumpff Collection of Orientalists

566. ORIENTAL STUDIES AND SCHOLARS. A substantial collection of autographs by German, French, and British oriental scholars.

Various places, 17th through 21st centuries, but mainly 19th century. 134 described units in folders, each mostly containing letters, manuscripts or other documents by a single writer, comprising a total of more than 300 pages of all sizes. In excellent condition throughout, stored within acid-free tissue covers in two large cardboard collection cases. € 48 000

The unique value of this sweeping anthology, which offers ample material for research, lies in its inclusiveness and scope. Among the great scholars whose letters and postcards, manuscripts, and occasional photographs are united in this vast trove are such great names of oriental scholarship as Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838); Anquetil-Duperron (1731–1805), the founder of Persian studies in Europe; Antoine-Léonard de Chézy (1773–1832), the editor of “Layla and Majnun”; Johann David Michaelis (1717–91, discussing Abulfeda manuscripts); the leading Arabist Heinrich Leberecht Fleischer (1801–88); Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856); Karl Richard Lepsius (1810–84), pioneer of Egyptology; Georg Friedrich Grotefend (1775–1853), decipherer of cuneiform; as well as Gottfried Kosegarten (1792–1860) and Friedrich Wilken (1777–1840), including their correspondence with Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall.

Although the bulk of the collection focuses on university-based academic scholarship, several Middle Eastern travellers are included here as well: Isabella Bird (1831–1904), the first woman FRGS; the physician Michael Erdl (1815–48) and his colleague Johann Martin Honigberger (1795–1869); Jacob Hafner (1754–1809); Claudius James Rich (1787–1820); the naturalist Pierre Sonnerat (1749–1814), or the linguists Théodore Pavie (1811–96) and Eduard Sachau (1845–1930).

Numerous early documents, often from or relating to French and British India, bear witness to the brisk trade maintained between the orient and the occident over many centuries (a 1625 letter from Lahore to a Venetian jewel merchant; a 1778 letter about naval matters and



the situation in Pondicherry; numerous mid-19th century items of private and business correspondence from Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras). Several additional letters and documents by British statesmen and military commanders demonstrate how any study of Middle Eastern matters in the 19th century invariably touched upon – and not infrequently became mingled with – the political interests of the dominant western power in the region.

This collection was assembled by the German administrative judge Alfred Stumpff (1928–2008), a member of the German-Indian Society of Mainz (parts of his estate are kept by the Mainz University Archives under their shelfmark NL 39). Most of the manuscript matter has been faithfully transcribed and extensively researched and annotated by Stumpff, with his notes included with each piece (frequently even noting the provenance as well as the date and price of acquisition).

A detailed list of contents is available upon request.

The learnedness of Middle Eastern rulers; forty dissertations

567. [ORIENTAL STUDIES IN SWEDEN]. [A collection of 40 theses].

Copenhagen, Lund, Uppsala and other places, 1747–1842. 40 volumes. Mostly 4°. € 18 000

Mostly printed in the second half of the 18th century, the present collection includes the works of the principal Swedish orientalists of their time, mainly teaching and publishing at the universities of Uppsala and Lund, many by the great Matthias Norberg (1747–1826). Among the topics covered are medicine in the Middle East, history, linguistics and literature, education, and the learnedness of Middle Eastern rulers.

Detailed list of all titles available upon request.



Illustrated first edition of the Dutch translation of “Der goldene Thron”, intended for women & men

568. OTTO VAN PASSAU. Boeck des gulden throene of der xxiiij ouden.

Utrecht, “tC”, (30 March) 1480. 2°. With 24 illustrations in text (ca. 9 × 6.2 cm), printed from 1 complete woodcut (plus 4 repeats) and 15 components assembled in different combinations, all rubricated and with architectural frames. Each of the 24 chapters begins with a large manuscript initial, 11 with two or more colours and others with interior white decoration. A smaller initial with penwork opens the book’s first page and there are numerous further 1-line and 2-line initials. Woodcut printer’s device at the end. Contemporary (Utrecht?) blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, each board in a panel design; rebacked. € 185 000

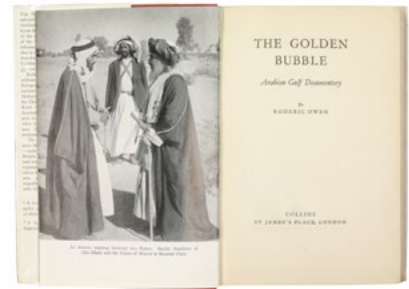


First Dutch edition of Otto van Passau’s devotional work (dated 20 days after the original German edition), the first Dutch book extensively illustrated with woodcuts. The Gouda *Dialogus Creaturarum* was published a month or two later, in June 1480. Each of the 24 chapters opens with a woodcut illustration, showing a pious woman (the loving soul) taking advice from a king (the 24 elders of the Apocalypse). In each chapter one of 24 biblical wise men (the elders of the Apocalypse) teaches the soul how to live as a good Christian. Our copy is richly and beautifully adorned with decorated initials supplied by hand and is rubricated throughout. The work was immensely popular and there are many manuscripts and early editions in both German and Dutch. Our first edition of the Dutch translation is of the utmost importance for the history of the text: serving as the source for all subsequent Dutch editions (as well as manuscripts). Some library stamps at foot of first leaf. In very good condition, with some tears and small holes in leaves repaired, first and last leaves thumbbed; final blank lacking. Re-backed, and with the leather restored where the fastenings were formerly attached. Beautiful large-margined copy from the Broxbourne Library (bookplate at the end).

BMC IX, p. 14; Campbell 1342; Goff O-124; Hain 12131; HPT I, p. 47; IDL 3462; ILC 1674; Oates 3331; Polain (B) 2940; Proctor 8861.

A year in the Gulf

569. OWEN, Roderic. *The Golden Bubble. Arabian Gulf Documentary.* London, 1957. 8°. With 13 photo illustrations and a map. Original red publisher's cloth with giltstamped spine title. Original dustjacket. € 1000

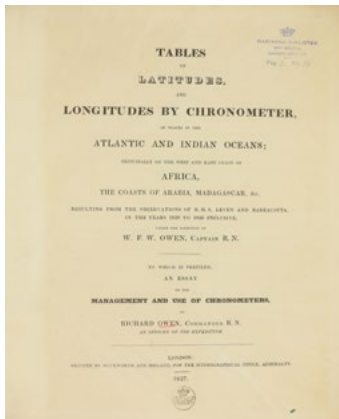


Second printing of the first edition. A documentary of a year spent by the author in the Arabian Gulf, discussing Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Buraimi Oasis, Qatar, Kuwait; hunting and falconry. Dedicated "to the honour and glory of His Excellency Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan Albufalah, Ruler of Abu Dhabi".

Ink inscriptions (dated 1958) to flyleaf and pastedown. Now rare.

Not in Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula.

The first manual for the use of chronometers at sea



570. OWEN, William Fitzwilliam (ed.) & Richard. *Tables of Latitudes, and Longitudes by Chronometer, of Places in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; principally of the West and East Coast of Africa, the Coasts of Arabia, Madagascar, &c. resulting from the Observations of H.M.S. Leven and Barracouta, in the Years 1820 to 1826 inclusive [...]. To which is prefixed an Essay on the Management and Use of Chronometers by Richard Owen.*

London, Duckworth and Ireland, for the Hydrographical Office, Admiralty, 1827. 4°. Contemporary blue boards for the Danish Navy Library, later backed with cloth. € 2500

First edition of this important work in the history of navigation: probably the first manual for the use of chronometers at sea. Based on observations conducted under the direction of Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen (1774–1857). The referenced places along the Eastern coast of Arabia include Ras Morebat, the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Ras al-Hadd, and Muscat.

Several contemporary handwritten corrections in ink. Stamp of the Royal Danish Navy Library on title-page. Binding a little loosened, corners or boards bumped, but internally fine; final 8 pp. of errata printed on paper of lesser quality and thus slightly browned.

OCLC 4878142.

Detailed survey of the coasts of Africa, Madagascar and Arabia With an account of the Mazrui's resistance against the Sultan of Oman

571. OWEN, William Fitzwilliam Wentworth. *Narrative of voyages to explore the shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar; performed in H.M. ships Leven and Barracouta.*

London, Richard Bentley, 1833. 2 volumes. 8°. With 5 full-page lithographed plates, 4 folding engraved maps, 5 wood-engraved illustrations in the text. Contemporary grey boards. First volume rebacked. Untrimmed. € 4250

First edition of Owen's account of his voyage to survey the coast of East Africa, Madagascar and Oman. Owen set out on 1 January 1824 to survey the coast of Oman. He began at Ras al Hadd, continuing to Masirah Island and along the coast past Ras Markhaz and the Khurya Muriya Islands to Ras Mirbat, from where he sailed back to the African coast by way of Socotra. When in Bombay to take on supplies, Owen had encountered a delegation of Mazrui, an Omani-Arabic clan that lived in the region of Mombasa, seeking British protection against the threat of Said bin Sultan, Sultan of Muscat and Oman. Owen, recognizing an opportunity to establish a British colony in Africa, set sail for Mombasa, where he was welcomed by a letter from Sheikh Sulaiman bin Ali al-Mazrui. However, the British government, honouring its treaty with the Sultan of Oman, did not formally recognize the colony and withdrew the British flag. Said bin Sultan immediately jumped to the occasion,



sending several expeditions to the Mazru'i until he ruled over the entire coast. The first volume includes references to pearl fishery in Bahrein. With Bentley's 24-page publisher's advertisement tipped in volume 1. Each title-page with embossed owner's stamp, each volume with contemporary owner's entry on first page. Some spotting, boards worn, spine-labels slightly tattered.

Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe* 101; Howgego, *1800 to 1850, Or*; cf. Marshall, "European travellers in Oman and Southeast Arabia 1792–1950", in: Bidwell et al. (eds), *New Arabian Studies* 2 (1994), pp. 10–11.

First work on pharmaceutical chemistry written in Spanish, with 5 engraved plates

572. PALACIOS, Felix. *Palestra pharmaceutica*, chymico-galenica, en la qual se trata de la eleccion de los simples, sus preparaciones chymicas, y galenicas, y de las mas selectas composiciones antiguas, y modernas, usuales, tanto en Madrid, como en toda Europa, descritas por los antiguos, y modernos, con las anotaciones necesarias, y mas nuevas, que hasta lo presente se han escrito, tocantes a su perfecta elaboracion, virtudes, y mejor aplicacion en los enfermos. Obra muy util, y necesaria para todos los profesores de la medicina, medicos, cirujanos, y en particular boticarios; muy anadida en esta tercera impressiion.

Madrid, heirs of Juan Garcia Infanzon, 1737. 2°. With the title-page in a border built up from cast fleurons and 5 engraved plates. Contemporary sheepskin parchment; recased, with later endpapers. € 4500

Rare third edition of a work on pharmaceutical chemistry written by the Spanish apothecary Félix Palacios (1677–1737). When the *Palestra pharmaceutica* appeared in 1706, it was the first work on the subject written in the Spanish language. Even though the book became widely accepted and used in Spain, Palacios met strong resistance from his colleagues because he rejected the galenic, or plant based, medicines in favour of chemical medicines. With this he rejected the ideas of Galen, Mesue and Dioscorides, which were still the standard in most parts of Europe and the Middle East. The work starts with a preliminary text, followed by a chapter on the general principles of pharmacy and chemistry in the form of questions and answers. The other four chapters deal with the ingredients and making of the medicines. It discusses distillation and calcination methods with the engraved plates showing various tools and instruments: pots, furnaces, alambics etc.

First few leaves slightly damaged along the extremities, waterstains throughout and binding soiled, worn and recased; a fair copy.

Blake, p. 336; Palau 209403; Wellcome IV, p. 286 (incomplete); WorldCat (6 copies).



The Jewish insurgency in Mandatory Palestine: "Only your reluctance to be killed for their faults will teach the Government that it is up to them to clear the position"

573. [PALESTINE] – Robert George Conway POOLE, British brigadier-general (1902–1964). Photo album. "3rd Infantry Brigade Scrapbook 1946–".

Palestine, 1946–1948. Oblong 2° (242 × 307 mm). 285 original photographs (27 loosely inserted, sizes 160 × 397 mm and smaller) mounted on 59 leaves, together with newspaper clippings, letters, orders, settlement search map, Christmas cards and sport programme. Blue half morocco. Together with two other albums containing 332 photographs, mostly relating to Poole's family and his time in India, an official letter from the Lord Chamberlain informing him of his award of the CBE in 1949, and large-format loose portrait photograph. € 25 000



An exceptional album containing a wide range of large-format images compiled by the Commanding Officer of 3 Brigade of 1st Infantry Division during the end of British rule in Palestine. The events documented take place before the background of the growing insurgent activity of Jewish paramilitary groups such as the Irgun, Lehi, and Haganah and the bitter Jewish-Arab fighting foreshadowing the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, immediately prior to the expiration of the British Mandate and Israel's Declaration of Independence.

The album begins in 1945/46 with a Rifle Meeting in Egypt before moving to Haifa and the establishment of Brigade Headquarters at the Lev Carmel Hotel. Several important photographs show the illegal immigrant ships in Haifa docks, with press clippings of

“Operation Agatha” and the King David Hotel bombing, and associated photographs and maps culled from G.H.Q. Middle East Land Forces Weekly Intelligence Briefings, showing Jewish settlement searches, arrests of insurgents, discoveries of arms caches and Athlit Detention Camp for suspect terrorists. Other operations to curtail Jewish attacks are shown, including those of “Igloo” and “Elephant”. With regard to the Arab population, there are some large-format images of the parade and “Presentation of the Ramad Gun to Nablus June 1947”, which appears to be a large public relations exercise, and the “Programme of Visit of HM King Abdulla of Transjordan to 3rd Infantry Brigade”, contrasting with photographs of the demolition of an “Arab’s sniper’s nest in Manshiya”.

There are photographs of major military exercises in Transjordan, as well as a visit with the Commander-in-Chief across the Allenby Bridge, while Poole himself can be seen directing operations involving tanks and infantry on the Mediterranean sea front. An original propaganda leaflet by the Irgun Tsvai Leumi warns British soldiers to “avoid getting mixed into the trouble with this country’s men” rather than “risk [their] life every day so that the Government may have 10 more years to make up its mind to clear out of Palestine” (“picked up in Nathanya Mar, 1947”). The lighter side of the British officer’s command, living under the frequently documented threat of death by mortars, bombings, and landmines, is reflected in a snapshot of Poole taking a dip in a lake (pasted above a “remarkable photograph” showing the burning King David Hotel) and the Monty-Pythesque “Standing Orders” for the 3rd Brigade’s “Goldfish Squadron” (“Intimidation of the Goldfish by tapping the glass sides of the tank or by making faces or by violently disturbing the water is forbidden”). Poole was born into a military family and served with the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Sandhurst in 1923. During World War II, he commanded a battalion in Burma before commanding brigades in that theatre. After 1945, Poole was posted to Palestine and Egypt, where he set a record by commanding 3 Brigade of 1st Infantry Division for over five years until 1952. The following year he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen.

Occasional light browning and dampstaining; 2 leaves show cuts (affecting one photograph). A few marginal tears, one leaf detached and loose. Covers lightly stained, extremities somewhat rubbed. A unique and important survival.

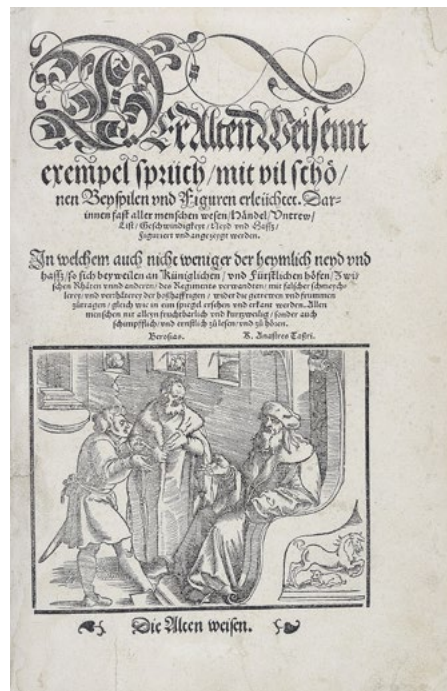
Rare 16th-century German edition of the ancient Sanskrit Bidpai fables

574. [PANCHATANTRA/BIDPAI]. [CAPUA, Johannes de, and Anton von PFORR (translators)]. Der alten Weisenn exempel sprüch, mit vil schönen Beyspilen und Figuren erleuchtet.

(Colophon: Strasbourg, printed by Jacob Frölich, 1539). 2°. With half-page woodcut illustration on title-page, further 1 full-page and 112 smaller (ca. 9 × 14 cm) woodcut illustrations in the text (including a small number of repeats), a woodcut royal procession above and woodcut device of a swan playing a viol below the colophon, numerous woodcut pictorial and decorative strips. Modern blind-tooled calf in 16th-century style. € 60 000

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

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



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

575. PAÑO Y RUATA, Mariano de. Las coplas del peregrino de Puey Monçón viaje á la Meca en el siglo xvi.

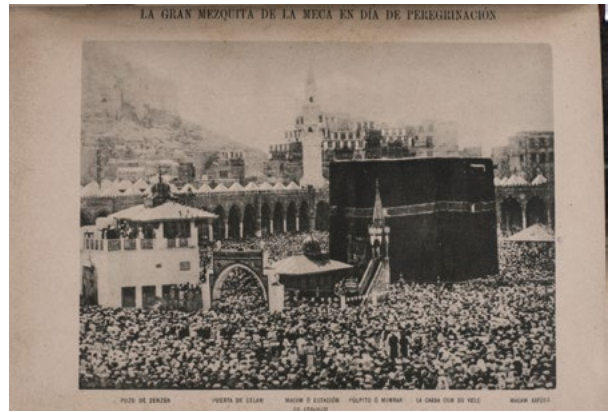
Zaragoza, Comas Hermanos, 1897. 8°. With a facsimile of one page of the Arabic manuscript, a photographic view of the Kaaba, a double-page map of the journey and at the end a list of the books available in the Bibliotheca arabico-Hispana. Contemporary black half sheepskin. € 8500

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, when it was found amongst the papers of an old house about to be demolished in Almonacid de la Sierra.

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 Montebarka. 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.

CCPB000169905–9; Palau 211513.



Pills, cheese and medical ethics in the 15th-century

576. PANTALEONE DI CONFIZENZA (CONFLUENTIA). *Pillularium omnibus medicis quam necessarium ... Summa lacticiniorum completa omnibus idonea.*

Including: ZERBI, Gabriele. *Cautele medicorum no[n] inutiles.*

(Colophon: Lyon, Antoine Blanchard [and Laurent Hylaire], 7 January 1525[=1526]). Small 4^o (20 × 14 cm). Title-page with a 4-piece woodcut border (using material from Laurent Hylaire). Modern limp sheepskin parchment. € 8500

Third edition of a collection of three medical and gastronomical texts by two 15th-century Italian physicians. All were published separately for the first time at the end of the 15th century, the first collected edition appeared in 1508.

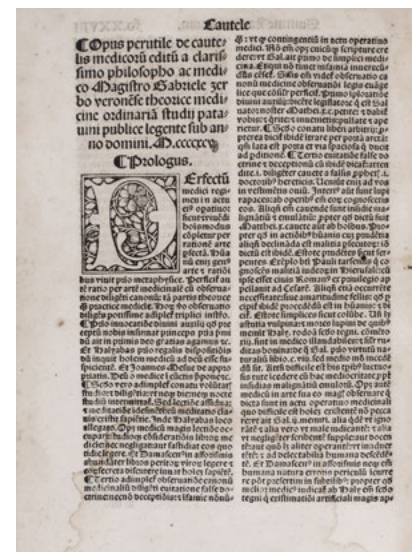
The first, *Pillarium* by Pantaleone di Confienza, is one of the earliest treatises dealing exclusively with pills as remedies for all kinds of diseases. He treats all kinds of aspects of pills, including their various (natural) substances of pills, their various forms (powders, tablets, tinctures, extracts, etc.), their physiological and pathological effects, the preparation and conservation, etc.

The second, *Summa lacticiniorum*, by the same author, is the first treatise specifically devoted to cheese and Dalby calls it a “landmark” in the literary discourse for cheese. “It opens with a general section discussing the nature of milk and the range of products made from its, especially cheese; it outlines the variety of cheeses, relating them to the seasons, the climate, the origin of the milk and the methods of making and maturing. In part two Pantaleone surveys the regional and local cheeses known to him, beginning in his own native northern Italy, ... He continues his cheese itinerary through Savoie and across France, .. He thinks little of German cheese, but considers the English ones that he had seen on sale at Antwerp equal in quality to the best Italian kinds” (Dalby).

The third, a treatise on medical ethics by Gabriele Zerbi (1445–1505), aims to protect the integrity of physicians and the medical profession.

Manuscript notes at the last page and a few pages with some underscoring and other marks. Water stain throughout at the foot, getting bigger towards the end, and the last leaves with wormholes; a good copy.

Baudrier II, p. 431 & V, p. 98; Durling 3438; USTC 155658 (9 copies); cf. Dalby, Cheese: a global history (2009), p. 117; Di Troglio, “CONFIENZA, Pantaleone” in: Treccani Enciclopedia Italiana (online ed.).



Catalogue of the collection bought for the Berlin Museum

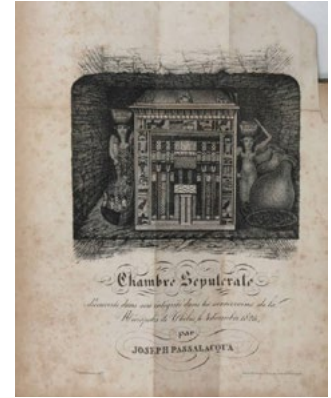
577. **PASSALACQUA, Giuseppe.** Catalogue raisonné et historique des antiquités découvertes en Égypte [...] contenant: 1. Le catalogue [...] 2. Des notes et observations [...] 3. Des notices et dissertations scientifiques ...

Paris, [à la Galerie d'Antiquités Égyptiennes], 1826. 8°. With 2 folding engraved plates (all, foxed, some dampstaining on one plate). Later paper-covered boards, rebaked in cloth. € 1500

First edition. This important catalogue was formed by the Italian excavator Giuseppe Passalacqua (1797–1865) at Trieste. It was “produced for the sale of the collection in Paris and it was bought by Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia for the Berlin museum, of which Passalacqua later became curator. It includes notes and articles on the objects by a number of distinguished academies in addition to those by Passalacqua himself” (Blackmer).

From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941–2013). Some foxing throughout, particularly at beginning and end. Small waterstain affecting lower corner of last portion of text.

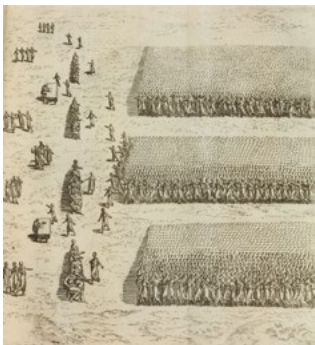
Blackmer 1264.



The Roman Army – a Model to Emulate in Fighting the Ottomans?

578. **PATRIZI, Francesco.** La militia Romana di Polibio, di Tito Livio, e di Dionigi Alicarnaseo. Da Francesco Patricii dichiarata, e con varie figure illustrata [...].

Ferrara, Domenico Mamarelli, 1583. 4°. With armorial title woodcut, 12 folding engraved plates and several woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum with handwritten title to bottom edge. € 2500



First edition. – A major study on the ancient Roman army, based on the author’s reading of Polybius, Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Patrizi posits that the art of warfare is the basis of peace and human happiness. His benchmark are the Romans, whose army he views as superior to all others – in particular that of the Ottomans: if the Christian armies could only emulate the military forces of ancient Rome, he writes, they need not fear the Turks. The only modern army to come close to this ideal, he feels, was that of Duke Alfonso I d’Este gelungen, whose methods of fortification and siegecraft were exemplary. It is therefore perhaps little surprise that Patrizi dedicates his work to Alfonso II d’Este, the ruler of Ferrara and the grandson of Alfonso I. The engravings show military formations and camps, individual legionaries, attack formations, etc.

A good copy with very insignificant traces of worming to the title and the final two leaves, as well as a few repaired edge defects.

BM-STC Italian 493. Adams P 437. Edit 16, CNCE 47279. Graesse V, 169. Not in Jähns or Cockle; not in Göllner.

The first Sanskrit grammar to be published in Europe

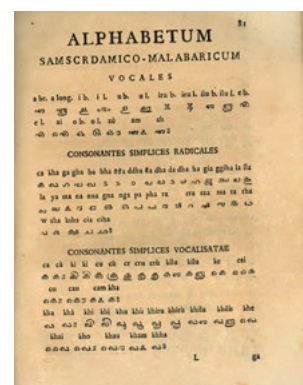
579. **PAULINO À S. BARTHOLOMAEO.** Sidharubam seu grammatica Samscredamica.

Rome, ex typographia Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1790. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black. Modern moirée boards. € 1800

First edition of “the first Sanskrit grammar to be published in Europe” (Smitskamp), produced by the Propaganda Press. The Sanskrit words are printed in Malayalam characters. With excerpts from the Bhagavad Gita (“Textus originalis libri Bhagavadam”, 171–186). Paulinus à S. Bartholomaeo (J. P. Wesdin or Werdin, 1748–1806), a Discalced Carmelite from Lower Austria but active in India between 1776 and 1789, was “one of the inaugurators of Indian studies in the 18th century” (ibid.). “His many scholarly works earned him a reputation as an outstanding orientalist” (cf. Streit). “Ces différents ouvrages du P. Paulin étant recherchés, ont quelquefois été payés assez cher dans les ventes” (Brunet).

Slightly browned throughout with occasional professional repairs. A good copy in a modern, somewhat uncommonly coloured binding.

Smitskamp, PO 214a (note). Vater/Jülg 332. Brunet IV, 446. Streit VI, 188. Zenker 2832. Wurzbach I, 170. OCLC 17209846.



4 editions (1528–1531) containing 6 works on pharmacology, herbal medicine and magical gems, in blind-tooled pigskin (near Freiburg ca. 1570?)

580. PAULUS OF AEGINA (ed. by Otto BRUNFELS and Wilhelm KOPP). *Pharmaca simplicia*, Orthone Brunfelsio interprete.

Including: *De ratione victus* Gukielmo Copo Basiliensi interprete.

(Colophon: Strasbourg, Georg Ulricher, September 1531). With a finely executed woodcut on the title-page repeated on the verso of the otherwise blank last leaf.

With:

(2) VALLA, Giorgio. *De simplicium natura liber unus*.

Strasbourg, Heinrich Sybold, (colophon: August 1528). With the title in a woodcut architectural frame.

(3) ODO OF MEUNG (misattributed to Aemilius MACER). *De herbarum virtutibus, cum Joannis Atrociani commentariis*, ...

Including: STRABO, Walafrid. *Hortulus vernantissimus*.

Freiburg im Breisgau, (colophon: Johann Faber, 1530).

(4) MARBOD OF ANJOU (with notes and additions by Georg PICTORIUS). *De lapidibus pretiosis encheiridion, cum scholiis Pictorii Villingensis. Eiusdem Pictorii De lapide molari carmen*.

[Freiburg im Breisgau], [Johan Faber], 1531. With a woodcut initial with pictorial decoration. Set in an Aldine-style italic.

4 editions containing 6 works, in 1 volume. 8° (16.5 × 11 cm). Blind-tooled pigskin (Freiburg or vicinity? ca. 1570?) over tapered wooden boards, each board with fields edged by multiple fillets, the outer field containing a frame made from a large roll with allegorical female figures representing the four theological virtues. The front board with owner's initials "A W", and with 2 engraved brass fastenings. € 45 000



Four editions printed and published in Freiburg and nearby Strasbourg from 1528 to 1531, containing six works of medical and pharmacological interest, all in the original Latin: the first edition of two Byzantine pharmacological works; the first edition of a Renaissance pharmacological work; an 11th-century verse description of nearly a hundred herbal medicines, here in the second edition to include the additions and commentaries of 1527; and the third and best edition of the first lapidary, written around 1100, discussing precious stones, especially the magical and therapeutic properties of gems.

Ad 1. First edition of two pharmacological works by the Byzantine physician Paulus of Aegina (ca. 625–ca. 690). The first, *Pharmaca simplicia*, prepared for publication by the great German pioneer of scientific botany Otto Brunfels (1488?–1534), provides brief accounts of the properties and uses of about 750 pharmacological simples, the basic ingredients for preparing medicines, listed mostly in alphabetical order. The second, *De ratione victus*, prepared by Wilhelm Kopp (ca. 1461–1532) from Basel, who moved to Paris in 1512 and became personal physician to King Louis XII, describes about 100 medicines, including mushrooms.

Ad 2. First edition of a posthumous pharmacological encyclopaedia by the humanist professor Giorgio Valla (1447–1500) at Venice. It contains brief instructions on the use of hundreds of herbal and other medicines, arranged alphabetically.

Ad 3. A didactic poem in Latin hexameters explaining the therapeutic value of (originally) 77 kinds of herbs, now usually attributed to the French medieval physician, Odo of Meung in the last quarter of the 11th century, but formerly to Aemilius Macer (70–16 BC) and therefore sometimes called the Macer *Floridus*. It was a major influence on the Salerno *Regimen sanitatis* and through it on the Nicolai *Antidotarium*, making it a central work in the evolution of European medicine. Including the shorter and more botanical and horticultural poem by Walafrid Strabo (ca. 808–849), both with important new commentaries and additions by Johannes Atrocianus (ca. 1495?–ca. 1543?), giving nearly a hundred kinds of medicinal herbs.

Ad 4. Third and best edition of the first lapidary, written in verse around 1100 by Marbod of Anjou, Bishop of Rennes. It gives a detailed account of a wide variety of precious stones, especially the magical powers and therapeutic properties of gems. It is carefully edited and annotated by Georg Pictorius, who also added a few verses of his own. "There is a new spirit in his [Marbode's] work, not seen in earlier lapidaries, which emphasizes that the knowledge of stones is useful and a means of power for men. Marbode's lapidary then becomes the model for numerous subsequent treatises" (Schuh).

With owner's(?) names and several contemporary and later manuscript notes. With the first title-page slightly dirty, a faint water stain in the second, and minor marginal defects in 3 leaves of ad 3 (not affecting the text), but otherwise in very good condition. The impression of the tooling on the spine is no longer clear and there are a couple small holes and minor wear, but the binding remains in good condition, with most of the tooling on the boards sharp, so that the roll and stamps are very clear.

Ad 1: Adams P496; USTC 683278; VD16, ZV12239; ad 2: USTC 659360; VD16, V195; not in Adams; ad 3: Adams O62; Durling 2892; L. Elaut, "Para-historisch commentaar op ... de Macer Floridus, in: *Scientiarum historia I* (1959), pp. 149–159, at p. 153; USTC 609421; VD16, O270; ad 4: Sinkankas 4170 & 4172; USTC 674861; VD16, M931 & P2691; Ward & Corozzi 1495; cf. Adams M519 (1539 Köln ed.); Wellcome 4039 (1531 Wechel ed.).

An annotated directory of the tribes of the Transjordan districts

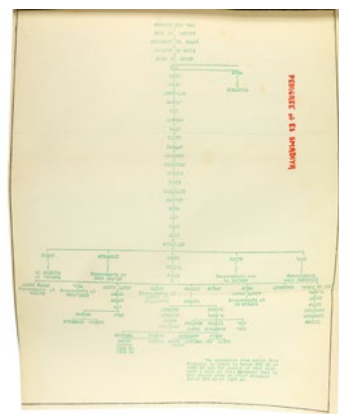
581. PEAKE, F[rederick] G[erard]. A History of Trans-Jordan and its Tribes. By El Fariq F. G. Peake Pasha. Vol. II: Index and Tribes.

Amman, June 1934. 2° (205 × 325 mm). With numerous genealogical plates printed in red and green (2 folding). Original printed flexible boards with cloth-reinforced spine. € 4500

Rare history of the Emirate of Transjordan (today the Arab Kingdom of Jordan), then a British protectorate. The present second volume contains not only the first volume's index (which merely spans pages 246–272), but also, and crucially, an annotated directory of the tribes of the various districts of Transjordan, comprising extensive tables, genealogies, and introductory essays on each tribe. With a separate index to the tribes and a bibliography at the end of the volume. Major-General F. G. Peake (1886–1970), known to the Jordanians as “Peake Pasha”, was the creator of the “Arab Legion”, the territory's regular army. Upon his retirement in 1939 he was succeeded in his command by John Bagot Glubb.

Hectographed typescript, printed on one side throughout. No copy in British Library.

OCLC 29109691.



*108 engraved prints centred around the Great Turkish War,
with 14 views of the Arabian Peninsula*

582. PEETERS, Jacob and Johannes. [Drop-title of letterpress text:] Korte beschryvinghe, ende aenwysinghe der plaetsen in desen boeck, naar hunnen tegenwoordighen standt, pertinentelyck uyt-ghebeeldt, in Oostenryck.

[Antwerp], Jacob Peeters, [ca. 1685]. Small oblong 2° (17.5 × 29 cm). Collection of 108 engraved prints published by Jacob Peeters, starting with 9 engraved scenes of the siege of Vienna after Romeyn de Hooghe (numbered 1–10, but lacking plate 1), and followed by 99 engraved city views after drawings by Jacob Peeters, engraved by Lucas Vorsterman and Gaspar Bouttats. The city views are preceded by a 12 page letterpress text giving descriptions of the towns. Contemporary red paper-covered boards. € 12 500

Interesting collection of engraved prints centred around the Great Turkish War (1667–1683), a series of conflicts between the Ottoman Empire and Europe. The collection can be divided into 2 general parts: the first with engraved scenes of the siege of Vienna after Romeyn de Hooghe, and the second with nearly a hundred views of the involved cities. This second part contains 5 separate series, with views of Lower Hungary, Crete and the Maltese Archipelago, the Dardanelles and the Aegean archipelago, the Strait of Gibraltar and North Africa, and the Arabian Peninsula. The series of 14 views of Arabia, includes Mecca, Jerusalem (2), Bethlehem, Kidron Valley, Mount Sinai, Antiochia, the Valley of Terebinthu, Hurcascin near Aleppo, the springs of Marah, Ramma Valley, a valley near Jerusalem with the Mar Elias Monastery, and a view of Suez with the mountains of Arabia in the background.

The collection was published by Jacob Peeters (1637–1695), and most of the engravings are made after drawings by his brother Johannes, or Jan, Peeters (1625–1677), best known for his drawings of city views engraved by Merian. Johannes Peeters was a pupil of their eldest brother Bonaventura Peeters, a well-known painter and draughtsman, and specialized in maritime scenes as well-shown in the present views, often depicting harbours with several ships.

The number of plates vary from copy to copy, but the present collection seems to lack at least 1 plate: the first of the scenes of the siege of Vienna. Some occasional foxing and minor stains. Binding rubbed and spine worn and cracked. Good copy.



Atabey 933 (Dutch edition, 63 plates); Landwehr, De Hooghe Book Illustrator 82 (French ed. with unclear amount of plates); Weber 816 (Dutch edition, 125 plates); for related series: cf. Atabey 934; Blackmer 1276–1277; Hollstein XVIII, p. 28, I, III, p. 175, 23 & XLII, pp. 123–133, 60–78; Le Blanc, p. 156; Nagler XI, pp. 165–166; Weber 821.

With views of Mecca, Mocha, Muscat, and Aden

583. PEETERS, Jacob. Briefve description et demonstration des places et villes continuées en ce livre: exactement delinées comme elles sont à present.

(Antwerp, Jacob Peeters), [ca. 1686]. With 126 (instead of 128) engraved plates, including a print with two medallion portraits of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I and his third wife, 9 (instead of 11) equestrian portraits, 10 numbered scenes of the 1683 battle of Vienna, and 106 city views.

With: (2) The same. Description des principales villes, havres et isles du Golfe de Venise du coté oriental [...].

Ibid., [1685?]. With engraved title and 114 (instead of 115?) engraved plates, including 89 city views (one folded), 24 maps and plans (one folded), and one illustration of a Venetian banner from the 1685 Siege of Coron.

Small oblong 2° (304 × 186 mm). Contemporary calf with giltstamped spine.

€ 9500

An interesting collection of engraved prints centered around the Great Turkish War (1683–99). Begins with equestrian portraits of the relevant monarchs and other leading figures (after Pieter Stevens), followed by scenes from the 1683 Battle of Vienna (after Romeyn de Hooghe). The final and largest part of the volume consists of 106 views of the cities involved, drawn by Peeters and engraved by Lucas Vorsterman and Gaspar Bouttats. They are arranged in six series, with the second, third and fourth providing a title on the first plate, while the division between the two final series is unclear: [Cities of Austria and Upper Hungary] (40 views); “Civitates Hungariae inferiores” (20 views); “Diverse viste della cita in Candia, Malta, come nel archipelago” (11 views); “Diverse viste delli Dardaneli del’ Strecio come delle città e castelli nel archipelago” (10 views); “Divarse viste delli luoghi e contrade di Barbaria e il Stretto di Gib[r]altar” (11? views); and [Cities and other views in the Holy Land and the Arabian Peninsula] (14? views, including Mecca and Jerusalem). The present copy was accidentally issued without the descriptions 51–70 and with descriptions 89–108 repeated without numbers. As the description of St. Job mentions an event of 12 February 1686 and the equestrian portraits include Mehmed IV, who was deposed in 1687, this set was probably issued in 1686/87.



At the end is Peeters’s set of views of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern ports, first issued in 1685. It is assembled very similarly with 137 unnumbered descriptions in French and 89 city views as well as maps and plans, including places in Palestine and Syria as well as the Egyptian pyramids, Mocha, Muscat and Aden in Arabia, Babylon and Baghdad in Iraq, and locations in Armenia, Persia, and India. Loss to right edge of the folding plan of Sibenik.

Binding rubbed and scuffed, hinges starting. Various browned and brownstained, otherwise well preserved. From the library of Werner Habel with his ownership stamp to flyleaf and his 1977 acquisition note loosely inserted.

Atabey 933 (Dutch ed., 63 plates). Landwehr, De hooghe Book Illustrator 82 (French ed.). Weber II, 816 (Dutch ed., 125 plates). Nebehay/Wagner II, 481. Cf. Atabey 934; Blackmer 1276f; Hollstein (Dutch & Flemish) XVIII, p. 28, 1; III, p. 175, 23; XLII, p. 123–133, 60–78. Le Blanc 156. Nagler XI, 165f. – 2nd part: Blackmer 1278. Weber II, 821. Hollstein III, 175. OCLC 643393952.



“Territories held by those independent maritime Arab Chiefs”

584. PELLY, (Lewis). Report on the Tribes, &c., Around the Shores of the Persian Gulf.

Calcutta, Foreign Department Press, 1874. 8°. With a large folding lithographic map printed in two colours and hand-coloured. € 12 500

First separate edition; of the utmost rarity. Includes details on the “Territories held by those independent maritime Arab Chiefs formerly the pirates of the Gulf, now partially commercial, and bound by the terms of a permanent truce to keep the peace at sea; the English Resident in the Gulf being mediator and quasi-guarantee for the observation of this truce by all the subscribing Chiefs, more especially during the season of diving on the Pearl Banks”, enumerating them as “Shaam and Kuleela; Ramse, Ras-al-Khyma; Jazirath-ul-Hamra; Amulgavine; Ejmaun; Heira; Sharjah and Fasht; Khan; Debaye and Aboothabee”. The maps shows the “seven classes of jurisdictions enumerated” in the report, with the northern coastline forming a single jurisdiction from El Katif to the tip of the Musandam Peninsula. Pelly’s Report, dating from 1863, was first published in 1865 as “Remarks on the tribes, trade and resources around the shoreline of the Persian Gulf” in the “Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society”.

Light foxing, more marked on title-page; traces of an erased ownership; numerous annotations in blue ballpoint.

OCLC 300613965. Cf. Macro 1751.

Enlarged Plantin issue of a pioneering classic of botany, with about 307 excellent woodcuts

585. PENA, Pierre and Matthias de LOBEL. *Nova stirpium adversaria.*

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1576. Small 2°, index large 4° (29 × 20 cm). Title-page with an elaborately decorated woodcut architectural frame and about 307 (of about 317) woodcut botanical illustrations. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 12 500

Enlarged Plantin issue of the first edition of an important Latin herbal with more than 300 excellent woodcut illustrations showing the plants in remarkable detail, usually including the roots. Its classification system, based on characteristics of the leaves, was better than any used previously. Thomas Purfoot first issued this edition at London in 1571 (title-page 1570), but Plantin bought a large part of the press run and reissued the book with extensive and important additions. He replaced the preliminaries, but also added a 15-page appendix (pp. 456–471) with 35 new woodcuts, the 15-page “Formulae aliquot” and 36 pages of indices. Two additional leaves ([3], [1 blank] pp.) printed with the indices (5*3–4) formed an additional appendix with 10 additional woodcuts, but have been removed from the present copy. The main text is divided into two parts. The title on the title-page applies to the first part, while the second part devoted to trees has its own drop-title: “Fruticum, subfruticum, cremiorum & arborum adversaria, concisaeque”.

Plantin also acquired the original woodblocks and used them for his own botanical publications. They include the first illustration of the tobacco plant, *Nicotina tabacum*, including the head of a person smoking tobacco in a horn-shaped pipe.

Lacking the 2-leaf appendix, title-page nearly detached and with a tear slightly affecting the woodcut frame, a tear running 1 cm into the text on I6, a corner torn off 2P3, not approaching the text, some tears in the gutter margin of the index (1 bifolium separated at the fold) and an occasional sheet slightly browned or foxed, but otherwise in good condition. The parchment of the binding is somewhat soiled, with a hole in the spine and a few tears, and has nearly come loose from the bookblock. Plantin’s expanded issue of a seminal botanical work, which set a high standard with both its scholarly text and its more than 300 excellent woodcuts.

Arents 13 note; Arnold Arboretum, p. 437; Henry 289 (1571 London issue, but noting the Plantin issue on pp. 28–31); Hunt 127; Nisen, BBI 1218; Voet, Plantin press 1578 II (version B), III & IV.



The Portuguese in India

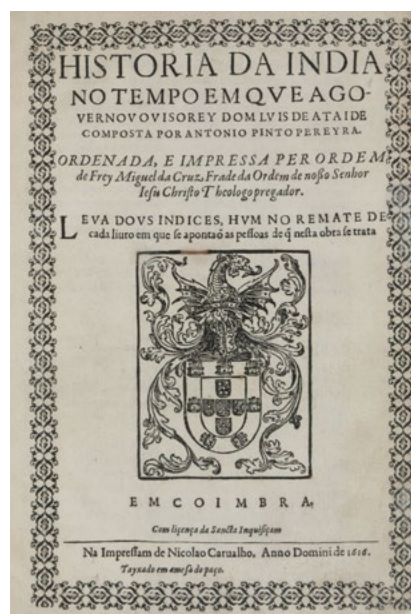
586. PEREYRA, Antonio Pinto. *Historia no Tempo em que a Governovo Viso Rey Dom Luis de Ataide.*

Coimbra, Nicolau Carvalho, 1616. Small 2° (198 × 275 mm). Title within ornamental border and with a large woodcut armorial device; tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary blindstamped brown full sheep, spine elaborately gilt. All edges red. € 15 000

Very rare first edition of this early history of the Portuguese in India, including the Arabian Peninsula. The book consists of two parts, each with an extensive index of names. It describes the history of the Portuguese viceroyalty in India during the age of the rule of Don Luís de Ataide, Count of Atouguia (1517–81), the 10th Vice-Roy of India (in 1568–71 and 1578–80). It was the time of the height of Portuguese naval power and of the prosperity of its East-Indian Viceroyalty, especially of Goa, which became the capital of the Viceroyalty in 1610. Antonio Pinto Pereira, “a native of the village of Mogadour, well-versed in the science of Political History, left a work published some years after his death which occurred in 1587” (Pope, E. M. *India in Portuguese Literature* [1937], 147).

Several ink corrections in a contemporary hand. Minor repairs to spine; modern endpapers; altogether a very good copy. Only three copies found in Worldcat (Yale University, the University of Leiden, and the British Library).

Salva y Mallen, P. Catalogo de la Biblioteca de Salva (Valencia, 1872) II, 621 (“Mui raro”).



Manual of Arabic in a French master binding for the Duc de Luynes

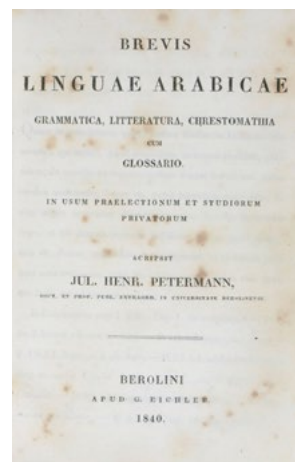
587. PETERMANN, Julius Heinrich. Brevis linguae Arabicae grammatica, litteratura, chrestomathia cum glossario.

Berlin, G. Eichler, 1840. Small 8°. Later 19th century leather with giltstamped title to spine, both boards and spine with gilt armorial lion crest of the Ducs de Luynes. Leading edges, inner dentelle gilt; marbled endpapers. € 1250

First edition of Petermann's manual of Arabic in a French master binding for the Duc de Luynes. Issued as part IV of the author's "Porta Linguarum Orientalium" for private study, this also contains a selection of Arabic reading pieces.

Some foxing throughout, otherwise beautifully preserved. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre.

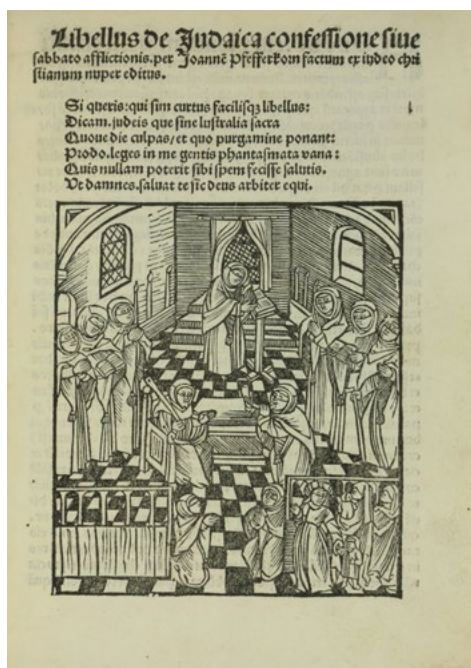
Vater/Jülg 27. OCLC 27870350.



Earliest prints of Jewish customs & ceremonies

588. PFEFFERKORN, Johann. Libellus de Judaica confessione sive sabbato afflictionis.

(Nuremberg, Johann Weißenburger, 1508). 4°. With a title woodcut and 4 woodcuts in the text (repeating the title cut). Later quarter vellum over marbled boards. € 35 000



The rarer of two Latin editions of the "Judenbeichte", both published in 1508, after the "Judenspiegel" the second treatise by the fanatical convert Johann Pfefferkorn (1469–1522/23), in which he discusses his former brothers in the Jewish faith and their celebrations, asserting that the Jews were more corrupting than the devil himself and petitioning the Christian authorities to force all Jews to convert or emigrate. The woodcut illustrations in Pfefferkorn's work are the earliest prints depicting Jewish customs and ceremonies. They include a Kapparot scene, ritual bath, matzo preparation, jumbled together with imaginary representations of Jews telling their sins to crows and a Tashlich service during Rosh Hashanah when sins are cast into water. Pfefferkorn was a German Catholic theologian and writer. Born Jewish, possibly in Nuremberg, he moved to Cologne after many years of wandering. After committing a burglary, he was imprisoned and released in 1504. He converted and was baptized together with his family. Pfefferkorn became an assistant to the prior of the Dominicans at Cologne, Jacob van Hoogstraaten, and under their auspices published several libellous pamphlets in which he tried to demonstrate that Jewish religious writings were hostile to Christianity, and argued for the destruction of all copies of the Talmud. As late as 1509, Emperor Maximilian empowered Pfefferkorn to confiscate all Hebrew writings in Jewish hands and destroy any he found dangerous. After wide-scale protests, the humanist scholar Johannes Reuchlin was commissioned to give an expert opinion on Jewish writings, which led to a long-running battle of pamphlets between Reuchlin and Pfefferkorn, who was defended by the Dominicans. A single red pencil annotation to the colophon, otherwise entirely unmarked.

VD 16, P 2311. Panzer VII, 447, 53. Goedeke I, 452. Freimann 263. BNHCat P 429. Cf. Graesse V, 248. Fürst III, 82. Not in Adams or BM-STC German (only the Cologne edition).

The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd

589. [PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger]. Iraq in War Time. Al-Iraq fi zaman al-harb.

Basrah, Government Press, [1918]. 2° (257 × 344 mm). More than 200 photo prints. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8500

Intriguing photo publication of both Iraq and Central Arabia during the Great War, brought out by St John Philby at the end of the year 1918, after he had served with the British administration in Baghdad from 1915 to 1917 and then travelled through the interior of the Arabian peninsula as head of a mission to Ibn Saud. Philby completed a great tour of the Nejd in nine months, covering some 4000

kilometres. “Over 600 photographs were taken, some of which were later published in 1918 in ‘Iraq in War Time’, the first photographic book to appear on Najd” (Badr El-Hage, p. 95f.). The book, captioned throughout in English and Arabic, is divided into four sections: “Groups and Portraits”; “Local Events”; “Views” (including “In Basrah City”, “Amarah”, “Nasiriyah”, “Baghdad”, “Najaf”, “Mosul”, “Suq al Shuyukh”, “In Persia”), and “A Tour through Central Arabia”. Among these are numerous equestrian images (“The best Arab horse ‘Winchester’ owned by Fahud el Nasar”, “Well-known Basrah Race Horses”, “Arabs competing for a prize offered for the best Arab mare”, “Judging the Arab mares”, “Winner of the Prize for Arab Mares” etc.), while the portrait section contains a veritable gallery of the sheikhs and political officers of the Arabian scene during the Great War.

The tour of the Nejd shows fascinating images of Jeddah, Nafudh, Sakha, Madhiq, Riyadh, Al-Hafar, Saqtah Gorge, the Shamsiyah Garden, etc., as well as Arab chiefs and a group portrait with the anonymous tourist Philby himself, surrounded by his Bedouin escort. “Although Philby was an amateur photographer, and the quality of his photographs fails at times to be up to standard, his achievements were remarkable, and his photographs documented many towns and villages for the first time” (Badr El-Hage, p. 114).

Near-indecipherable ownership inscription, possibly that of the Sheikh of Muhammerah, Khaz'al bin Jabir bin Merdaw al-Ka'bi (1863–1936), to the verso of the rear free endpaper. A photograph of the Sheikh appears in Part II. A few small scuffs and stains, corners bumped. A good copy of this rare and important work usually encountered only in poor condition.



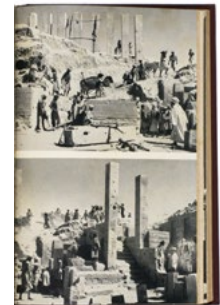
Badr El-Hage, Saudi Arabia: Caught in Time, 1861–1939, p. 95. Imperial War Museum 29(567)/3–5. OCLC 757755425. Not in Macro or Wilson.

The adventurous account of an archaeological expedition to the Kingdom of Yemen

590. PHILLIPS, Wendell. Qataban & Sheba. Exploring ancient kingdoms on the biblical spice routes of Arabia. London, Victor Gollancz, 1955. 8°. With numerous photographic plates. Original publisher's cloth with dustjacket. € 300

First British edition of the narrative of an American archaeological expedition to Yemen, under the leadership of Wendell Phillips (1921–1975) which earned him the nickname “America’s Lawrence of Arabia”. After having successfully organised an expedition to various parts of Africa, Phillips turned his attention to southern Arabia, at the suggestion of the Aga Khan. After crossing out several candidate locations, Phillips decided to excavate in Ma'rib, in the western part of the Kingdom of Yemen, where he believed that the capital of the legendary Queen of Sheba was to be found. With the help of a large workforce of local inhabitants the expedition started work at Timna, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Qataban, and at nearby Hajar bin Humeid. With tensions increasing between the expedition and the local populace, the expedition was finally abandoned in 1952. Many of the excavated (or looted, according to the local population) items are now in the collection of the Smithsonian. Phillips published his account of the expedition, which often reads like an adventure novel, in 1954. Illustrated with numerous photographs, one of the most interesting parts of the book as a lengthy account of a meeting with the reclusive King of Yemen, Ahmad bin Yahya (1891–1962). The expedition and the book made Phillips one of the most famous men of the time. He would later make his fortune as the largest individual holder of oil concessions.

With the dustjacket slightly soiled, worn at the edges and with a tear repaired with tape. Spotted throughout, but nevertheless a good copy.



Rex Smith, The Yemens 153.



The book that changed Europe

591. PICART, Bernard. Histoire générale des cérémonies, moeurs, et coutumes religieuses de tous les peuples du monde.

Paris, Rollin fils, 1741. 2° (305 × 455 mm). 7 vols. All title-pages printed in red and black. With engraved frontispiece, 7 engr. title-vignettes, numerous engr. head- and tailpieces and initials, and 243 plates. Contemporary half calf. € 8500

A perfectly preserved tall paper copy of this beautifully illustrated ethnographic work on the world's religions. Despite condemnation by the Catholic church, the publication was a resounding success. “Ceremonies and customs’ prepared the ground for religious toleration amid seemingly unending religious conflict, and demonstrated the impact of the global on Western consciousness [...] as it shaped the development of a modern, secular understanding of religion” (Hunt).

Based on the author's "Cérémonies et coutumes religieuses de tous les peuples du monde" (Amsterdam, 1723–1743), the text is corrected (and sometimes entirely revised) from the original edition. The plates are mostly repeated from the Dutch publication, but the vignettes are engraved in Paris (by Duflos and others). Also contains descriptions of irreligious customs, such as the Adamites, Flagellants, etc.

Bindings a little rubbed, a bit browned in places, otherwise an excellent and unusually wide-margined complete copy in uniform bindings with elaborately gilt spines.

Brunet I, 1743. Graesse II, 104. Cf. L. Hunt, The Book That Changed Europe: Picart & Bernard's Religious Ceremonies Of The World (Harvard UP, 2010). Lipperheide Oc 24. Hiler 708. Cohen/R. 134. Sander 1548. Lewine 414.

One of the earliest sources on the Congo and central Africa, complete with all plates and maps

592. PIGAFETTA, Filippo and Duarte LOPEZ. *Relazione del reame di Congo et delle circonvicine contrade tratta dalli scritti & ragionamenti di Odoardo Lopez.*

Rome, Bartolomeo Grassi, [1591]. 4°. With an integral engraved architectural title-page (with the coat of arms of the dedicatee Antonio Migliore, Bishop of San Marco), large folding engraved general map of Africa (64 × 44 cm), large folding engraved map of the Congo (43.5 × 51.5 cm) and 8 numbered folding engraved plates of plants, animals and inhabitants of the country, by Natalis Bonifazio. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 60 000



First edition of one of the main sources for authentic information on central Africa. Filippo Pigafetta, a relative of Antonio Pigafetta, Magellan's companion on his first circumnavigation of the world, based his work on the information he collected from the Portuguese traveller Duarte Lopez, who sailed to the Congo in 1578 and stayed in Loanda until 1587.

Pigafetta's important and beautifully illustrated account deals with the geography of the country, its animals, the inhabitants and their customs, the Portuguese trade, missionary activities, etc. Of special interest are his history and descriptions of Congolese tribes and their kings. It remained the main source for information on the Congo and central Africa up to the middle of the 19th century.

The fine and decorative map of Africa includes the Red Sea and parts of the Arabian Peninsula.

With the maps repaired and mounted on cloth, and a tear repaired in 1 folding plate, slightly foxed, margins of the plates frayed (without affecting the images, but in one case reaching the border). Some small stains on the binding and the spine a bit worn. Good copy, complete with all the maps and plates.

Adams L-1468 (lacking 1 map); Brunet IV, col. 651 (without the plates); Cox I, pp. 354–355; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3077 (without the maps); for the maps: Betz, The mapping of Africa 34–36, 186; Norwich, Africa 16.

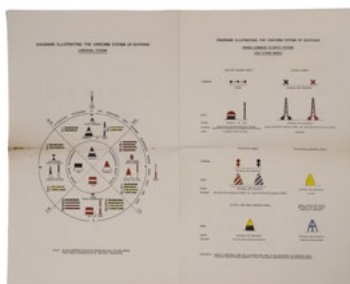
The British admiralty's pilot guide for the South Indian Ocean

593. [PILOT GUIDE]. *South Indian Ocean pilot.* Comprising Madagascar, Iles Comores, Ile de la Réunion, Mauritius, the Seychelles, the Chagos Archipelago, and other islands lying westward of longitude 80° East. Sixth edition.

London, hydrographic department, admiralty (colophon: printed by Butler & Tanner), 1946. 8°. With two maps, to be used as an index, 10 plates and a few illustrations in text. Publisher's beige cloth.

With: Supplement no. 5–1956 relating to the South Indian Ocean pilot sixth edition, 1946 corrected to 23 April, 1956.

London, hydrographic department, admiralty (colophon: printed by Tinlling & Co., Liverpool), 1946. 8°. With a loosely inserted folding plate illustrating the system of buoyage. Publisher's wrappers. € 750



The standard pilot guide for the South Indian Ocean published by the British admiralty, with a foreword by A.G.N. Wyatt, rear-admiral and hydrographer of the navy. The first chapter includes general information such as details on the islands' government, dependencies, flora, fauna, populations, trade, products, communication services, shipping, currency, weights and measures, time, health, etc. The other chapters give detailed navigational details (directions, latitudes and longitudes, shoals, tides, winds, light beacons, anchorage, dangers, etc.) for "Madagascar, Iles Comores, Ile de la Réunion, Mauritius, the Seychelles, the Chagos Archipelago, and other islands lying westward of longitude 80° East".

With deaccession stamps. A good copy.

*An elaborate compilation of available literature on horsemanship,
with 26 engraved plates*

594. PINTER VON DER AU, Johann Christoph. Neuer, vollkommener, verbesserter und ergänzter Pferd-Schatz. Frankfurt am Main, Johann Philipp Andrea for Georg Heinrich Oehrling, 1688. 2 parts in 1 volume. Small 2° (31.5 × 20.5 cm). With engraved frontispiece and 25 engraved folding plates (with figured numbered 1–40). 19th-century half calf. € 6500

Second, enlarged and corrected edition of a “very elaborate compilation of the available literature on horsemanship, Pinter von der Au referred to his sources without restraint, from Xenophon and Vegetius, via Rusio and Ruellius to Carraciolo and Zechendorff. Quotations from Cicero and Caesar, Strabo, Plinius and Varro testify to his classical education. With regards to the methods for dressage Pinter leans heavily on Antoine Pluvinel and he is much less inclined to use cruel methods and devices than other stable and riding masters of the 17th century. ... The work is divided into three main parts: (1) on horses in general, horse breeding, care and treatment of horses, livery stable and stud farm, (2) on riding, training and dressage, including bits and reins, and (3) on horse medicine” (Dejager).

With library stamp on frontispiece. Binding slightly rubbed and some small restorations to the spine. Some minor thumbing in the margins of the frontispiece, a couple spots on the plates, large tear in the first plate and some false folds; a good copy.

Dejager 136; Nissen, ZBI 3185 (calls for 24 plates); VDI7 3:311219G (7 copies, incl. 2 incomplete).



*Only published edition of the original version
of the navigation book by the great Ottoman admiral*

595. PIRI REIS and Paul KAHLE (ed.). Bahrije. Das türkische Segelhandbuch für das Mittelländische Meer vom Jahre 1521.

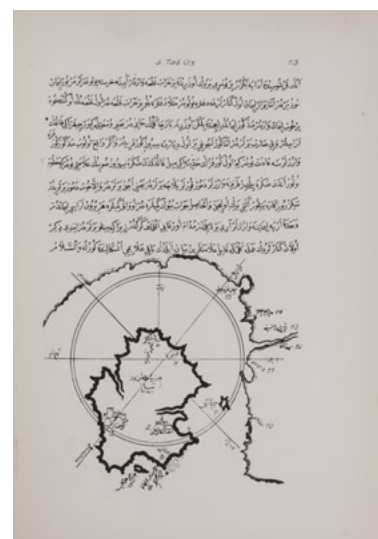
Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1926–1927. 3 volumes. Large 8° (26 × 18). Volume 1 with 137 reproductions of manuscript pages of Ottoman Turkish text and maps and volume 2 with 4 plates. Publisher's original printed wrappers. € 2500

Only published edition of the original version of the *Kitâb-ı Bahriyye* (Book of the sea) by the great Ottoman navigator and cartographer Piri Reis (1465/79–1553). After assembling two important maps using numerous sources (in 1513 and in 1528), including a map drawn by Columbus, Piri Reis decided to collect “all his own observations and all previous information that he could not fit onto the maps” in a book. “It is basically a naval guidebook with essential data on the most important coastal routes and large maps and detailed charts ... The main portion of the book is devoted to the Mediterranean coasts and islands. ... Piri first gives historical and geographical information and then discusses the necessary practical navigational data. The accuracy of many of his statements is indisputable.” (DSB). The final chapter of the book describes the newly discovered continent Antilia “the mountains of which contain rich gold ores and in the seas, pearls... The chapter on the Western Sea contains all that was known about the discovery of America at the time” (DSB).

First written in 1521, the manuscript was reworked in 1526 for presentation to sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. This later manuscript was published twice, in 1935 and 1998, but Piri's original version is still only available in the current edition by the German scholar Paul Kahle (1875–1961). The first volume (in two bindings) is a facsimile of a manuscript in Bologna containing Piri Reis's 1521-text, with a few pages from a manuscript in Dresden in-between. The second volume is an annotated translation into German of the text, based on these manuscripts as well as on a manuscript in Vienna. This is still considered to be the best translation of the *Bahriyye*.

Bindings slightly soiled with the spines discoloured and slightly damaged; covers of the second part of vol. 1 almost completely loose but the book itself still structurally sound. In good condition, with vol. 2 still unopened.

DSB X, pp. 616–619; Howgego, to 1800, P104; Lepore, Piccardi, Rombai, “Looking at the Kitab-i Bahriye of Piri Reis”, in: e-Perimetron VIII, no. 2 (2013), pp. 85–94; Lowry, “Piri Reis Revisited”, in: Journal of Ottoman Studies XXXV (2010), pp. 7–31.





Papal Consistorial Report, Printed in Arabic

596. [PIUS VI, Pope]. Acta Consistorii Secreti habiti die xxv Junii MDCCLXXXI.

Rome, Typographia Sac. Congr. de Prop. Fide, (1781). Large 4° (206 × 275 mm). With engraved armorial vignette to title-page and a woodcut tailpiece. Contemporary bronze-varnished wrappers. € 3500

Report from the Papal consistory for the Syrian Catholic Church in Aleppo, printed in Latin and Arabic throughout, confirming the newly-elected Archbishop Basilius of the Catholic Armenian rite. With the engraved arms of Pope Pius VI on the title-page.

Some light foxing, otherwise an excellent copy. Very rare; no copy in OCLC.

Canon Law Collection of the Library of Congress, p. 17, no. 189. Zenker, BO I, p. 72 ("Jan." in error for "Jun.").

Very rare French herbal, with ca. 300 woodcut illustrations, including a male and female mandrake

597. PLATEARIUS, Matthaeus, and others. Le grant herbier en Francoys contenant les qualitez vertus et proprietz des herbes arbres gommés semences huylles et pierres precieuses extrait de plusieurs traictez de medecine. Comme de Avicenne Rasis, Constantin, Isaac, Plataire, et Ypocras selon le commun usage. Imprime nouvellement a Paris. 47. xliii.

Paris, (colophon: printed by Estienne Groulleau), [ca. 1550?]. Small 4° (20 × 14.5 cm). With the title-page printed in red and black and about 300 woodcut illustrations in the text (nearly all botanical, with a few animals, including an elephant) including a few repeats (2 on the title-page, 4 facing the first page of text and at least 1 in the text). Later sheepskin parchment. € 28 000



Extremely rare edition of one of the most important early French herbals, first published at Besançon (and Lyon?) ca. 1486/88 under the title *Arbolayre* and in Paris beginning in 1498 under the present title. More than half the text is a French adaptation of the Latin "antidotium" *Dispensarium* or *Circa instans*, attributed to Matthaeus Platearius or Matteo Plateario (d. 1161?) at Salerno and first printed at Venice in 1471. Other parts are based on the writings of Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi, Hippocrates and other ancient medical authorities. "There is probably no book in all of herbal literature which has caused greater bibliographical confusion than Le grant herbier. ... Complete and undamaged copies are almost unheard of." (Anderson). The new editions from age of François I, who brought the French Renaissance into bloom (here almost literally), helped to bring ancient Arabic and Greek medical knowledge to a wider and less scholarly public, including many practicing pharmacologists, apothecaries and doctors. The plants are listed in alphabetical order and with an account of their medicinal uses. This edition illustrates both a male and a female mandrake. There are also a few animals, including an early illustration of an elephant. A flurry of editions by several printing offices began to appear at Paris ca. 1520, nearly all undated. The present edition belongs to a line begun by Jean Janot in or around 1521 and the woodblocks for its illustrations were apparently cut at that time. Estienne Groulleau was an employee of Denis Janot (son of Jean Janot) and would marry his widow after his passing in 1544. The widow would first publish an edition herself in 1548.

Restorations to the head and foot of the first 15 leaves (never affecting the text) and some minor thumbing, but otherwise in good condition. A very rare French herbal, richly illustrated with about 300 woodcuts.

USTC 89605 (1 copy); cf. Anderson, Illustrated hist. of herbals, pp. 98–10; Arber, Herbals, p. 274; Choulant, Graph. Inkunabelen IV; Durling 2146–2147; Fairfax Murray (French) 226; Hunger, Early herbals 37; Hunt 35; Klebs, Early herbals 54–58; Nissen BBI 2335; Wellcome 3111–3113.

First Edition in English

598. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (PLINY the Elder). The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1601. 2° (32 × 20 cm). 2 vols. in one. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head and tailpieces. 19th century half morocco & marbled boards, spine tooled in blind, lettered in gilt, raised bands.

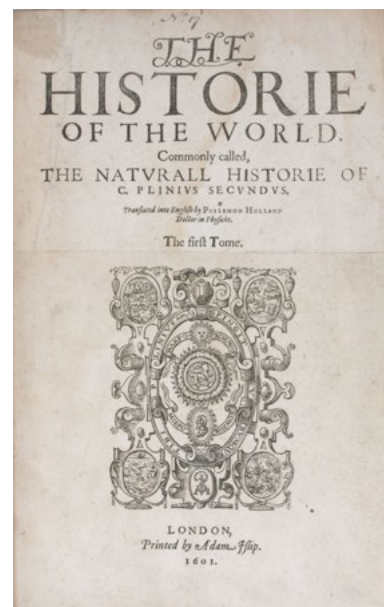
€ 18 500

Pliny the Elder's renowned *Natural History* in its first publication in English, translated by Philemon Holland. The "*Naturalis Historia*" is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available to Pliny. He claims to be the only Roman ever to have undertaken such a work. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Some technical advances he discusses are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding corn.

"We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the errata and printer's colophon. In this copy, the title-page was evidently cut horizontally, above the device, then pieced back together, backed with early laid paper, with the lower half slightly darkened.

STC 20029. Pforzheimer 496.



The second edition in English, by the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age

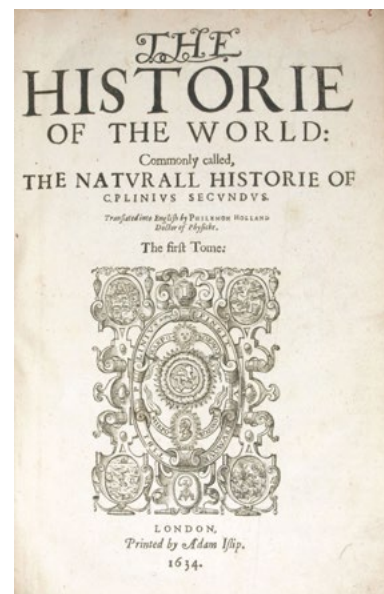
599. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (PLINY the Elder). The *Historie of the World*, commonly called the *Natural History*.

London, Adam Islip, 1634. 2 parts in one volume. 2° (23,5 × 32 cm). Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15 000

Pliny's renowned *Natural History* in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. The "*Naturalis Historia*" is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available to the author. Pliny claims to be the only Roman ever to have undertaken such a work. It comprised 37 books in 10 volumes and covered over 20,000 facts on topics including the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Some technical advances he discusses are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding corn. Much of what he wrote about has been confirmed by archaeology. "We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

Binding rubbed; front hinge splitting. Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the publisher's advertisement to the reader that all errors have been corrected in the present edition and the errata leaf (included in the same position in 1601) has become unnecessary rather than having been mistakenly omitted. Some slight browning and brownstaining, but an excellent copy removed in 1973 from the Royal Meteorological Society (Symons Bequest, 1900) with their bookplate on the front pastedown.

STC 20030. Cf. Pforzheimer 496 (1601 ed.).



*Praised edition of Pliny's "Natural history",
with sections on pearl fishery in the Middle East*

600. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (PLINY the Elder). *Historiarum naturae libri xxxvii*, post omnes omnium editiones, ...

Paris, Jean Parvum (index: Jean Petit), 1532. 2^o. 18th-century cat's paw calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 16 500

Praised 1532 edition of Pliny's *Naturalis historia*: "Cette édition citée avec éloge par Ernesti et par Rezzonico..." (Brunet). Pliny's *Natural history* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available at the time. It encompasses the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time.

"We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf ... Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls ... [He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised ... The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter).

With bookplate on paste-down, some ink notes on the title-page, the first page, and occasionally in the margins; title-page a bit soiled; some wormholes near the end of the book, mostly in the margins. Binding slightly worn along the extremities. Overall in good condition.

Brunet IV, col. 715; Carter, "The history and prehistory of pearling in the Persian Gulf", in: *Journal of the economic and social history of the orient*, 48 (2005), pp.139–209; Graesse V, p. 339 ("Excellente édition"); for Pliny: DSB XI, pp. 38–40.



Pliny's "Historia naturalis", edited by Caesarius, friend of Erasmus

601. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. *Naturalis historiae opus* ...

(Colophon: Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus, 1524.) 2^o. With both title-page and part-title in a decorated woodcut border in four pieces. Calf (ca. 1700?), with gold-tooled spine; rebacked with original backstrip laid down. € 22 500

First edition of Pliny's *Natural history* as edited by Johannes Caesarius (1468–1550), a humanist and close friend of Erasmus. Pliny's *Natural history* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available at the time. It encompasses the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy,



geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Pliny's accounts of some technical advances are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing (using water to wash away soil) in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding grain. Archaeological excavations have confirmed much of what he wrote.

"We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf ... Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls ... [He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised ... The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter).

Book 6 contains a chapter giving the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

With bookplate and owner's inscriptions. Some underscoring and some manuscript annotations in the margins (occasionally shaved). Some minor thumbing in the lower right corner, otherwise in very good condition. Rebacked, as noted.

Adams P-1556; BMC German, p. 704; Durling 3689 (imperfect copy); Hunt 23.

Pliny's Natural history, annotated by the Italian scholar Hermolaus Barbarus

602. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. Opus divinum, cui titulus historiae naturalis, multoqua[m] antehac unqua[m] prodiit in luce[m] castigatus, una cu[m] annotationibus Hermanolai Barbari ...

Paris, Jean Petit (colophon: Nicolaus Sautetier), 1526. 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 2°. With title-page to the main work (bound second) printed in red and black and title-page to the index (bound first), each in a four-piece woodcut border. Contemporary or near contemporary calf, with the boards richly blind-tooled in a panel design; rebacked with part of the original backstrip laid down. € 18 000

Rare Paris edition of Pliny's *Historiae naturalis*, in the original Latin, the first edition with annotations by Hermolaus Barbarus (1454–1494). Pliny's *Natural history* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available at the time. It encompasses the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Pliny's accounts of some technical advances are the only sources for those inventions. Hermolaus Barbarus was an Italian Renaissance scholar. He first published his discussions of Pliny's *Natural history* separately in 1492 as *Castigationes Plinianae*, which offers more than 5000 corrections to the original text. Due to this work and other classical works he translated or edited he became a leading authority on Latin and Greek antiquity.

With manuscript inscriptions on title-page. The two parts bound in reverse order. Binding rebacked and restored, but with most of the central tooling on the boards still clear. Text in very good condition, with only a couple marginal water stains and some minor thumbing.

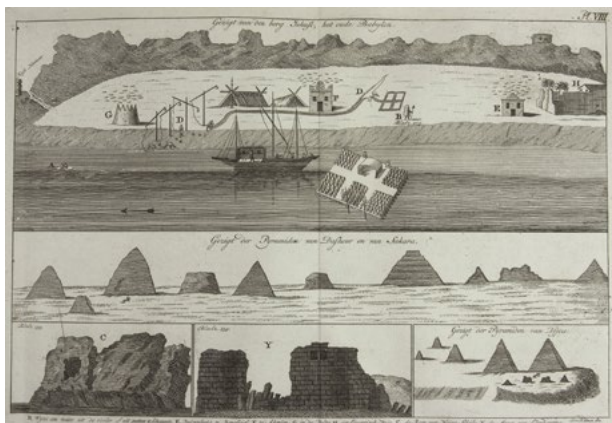
Bird 1910; Moreau III, 1078; USTC 145768; not in Adams; BMC French; Durling; Hunt; Wellcome.



Pococke's celebrated description of the Near and Middle East Augmented Dutch edition, with 205 engraved plates

603. POCOCKE, Richard. Beschryving van het Oosten, en van eenige andere landen, ...

Utrecht, Gijsbert Tieme and Abraham van Paddenburg; Rotterdam, Jacobus Bosch and Reinier Arrenberg; Amsterdam, Martinus de Bruyn, 1776–1786. 3 volumes (in 6 parts) bound as 6. 4°. With 205 engraved folding plates (irregularly numbered I–CIII), including maps, plans, views and other illustrations, depicting temples, antiquities, plants, animals, etc. Contemporary half calf. € 15 000



First edition of the Dutch translation of Pococke's celebrated monograph on the Near and Middle East, praised by Gibbon as a work of "superior learning and dignity" (*Decline and Fall*, ch. II, n. 69). This Dutch edition was augmented with 27 plates.

"Pococke travelled extensively in Europe from 1733–36 and continued on to the Levant, reaching Alexandria in September 1737. He remained three years in the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece. His book describes these journeys but not necessarily in chronological order. ... Pococke achieved a great reputation with this publication; the work was very popular during his lifetime and was praised by Gibbon" (Blackmer).

A couple plates in the last volume slightly browned and a few spots on the first few leaves of the first volume, otherwise a very good copy, with the leaves nearly untrimmed. The bindings somewhat rubbed along the extremities (primarily the spines), but otherwise good.

Cox I, p. 224; Tiele, Bibl. 869; cf. Blackmer 1323 (English ed.).

*Watercolour coastal profiles in the East Indies and elsewhere,
by the maritime painter to King George III*

604. POCKOCK, Nicholas. East India views islands headlands &c.

[London, ca. 1790?- ca. 1805]. Ten watercolour coastal profiles in grey and blue, of widely varying sizes (30 to 119 cm long), with contemporary captions and other notes in pencil or black ink. 20th-century brown cloth with the artist's original laid-paper wrappers bound at the end. € 28 000

A series of ten lovely coastal profiles drawn in watercolour by the English artist Nicholas Pocock (1740–1821), showing coasts and mountains in the East Indies, both coasts of the Indian Ocean, China and the South Atlantic. In the first drawing Mount Agung, an active volcano and the highest mountain on Bali, appears prominently, with its pointed peak sticking up above the clouds. Pocock, son of a Bristol merchant mariner, began a career in the merchant marine, but had been an amateur painter since childhood. As master mariner of the ship *Lloyd*, owned by the Quaker merchant Richard Champion, he illustrated his logbooks with fine ink and wash coastal profiles and other drawings (some now in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich). When Champion went bankrupt in 1778 (as a result of the American Revolution), Pocock devoted himself to painting. His first efforts as a professional drew praise from Joshua Reynolds and he exhibited at the Royal Academy beginning in 1782. Pocock soon became a celebrated maritime artist and maritime painter to King George III, moving to London in 1789. He sometimes accompanied naval ships to make sketches and notes that he developed into paintings when back in London. With a small tear at the head of drawing 9, not approaching the image, drawing 7 spotted and slightly dirty, but further in very good condition.



For Pocock: ODNB 22425.

Foundational document of the University of Vienna's College of Oriental Languages



605. PODESTA, Johann Baptist. Prodrumus novi linguarum orientalium collegii.

Vienna, Leopold Voigt, (1674). 4°. With woodcut tailpiece. Marbled papered spine. € 3500

Foundational document of the University of Vienna's College of Oriental Languages, inaugurated in 1674. As in most Catholic countries, the study of Arabic had long been neglected in favour of the more urgent Turkish. The talented linguist Podesta (1625–88) from Fasano on Lake Garda had been made Vienna's first professor of oriental languages. "He had studied Arabic with Maracci in Rome in 1673, had a good command of Turkish and knew, as did Meninski, that for a proper understanding of Turkey's administrative language a solid understanding of Arabic and Persian was indispensable" (cf. Fück, 93). Vienna's famous Oriental Academy would not be founded until 1754.

A few Arabic interspersions and a few lines of Arabic and Persian type specimens in the text, apparently printed from wooden blocks, while the respective passages in the copy in the Austrian National Library are inserted in handwriting (cf. Mayer). A good, insignificantly browned copy. Extremely rare; only three copies in libraries internationally (ÖNB; British Library; UB Augsburg).

Weiss 1839, 26f. Mayer I, 298, 1921. OCLC 630185768.

*First Dutch editions of 8 accounts of the Middle & Far East
from Marco Polo's voyages to the capture of Formosa by the pirate Zheng Chenggong*

606. POLO, Marco. Reizen, en beschryving der Oostersche lantschappen; ...

Including:

-**HETOUM of Corycus.** Historie der Oostersche lantschappen; ...

-**[BRACCIOLINI, Poggio, and Girolamo di SANTO STEFANO].** Reysen naar Indien, en d'oostersche landen; gedaan by Nicolaus Venetus, en Jeronymus van St. Steven.

-**[Anonymous VOC officer in Formosa].** Verhaal van de verovering van 't eylant Formosa door de Sinesen. Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1664. With 4 engraved plates.

With:

(2) **BOURGES, Jacques de.** Naaukeurig verhaal van de reis des Bisschops van Beryte uit Frankryk te lant en ter zee naar China.

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1669. With 8 half-page engraved illustrations in text.

(3) Verhaal van drie voorname reizen naar Oostindien, te weten van Johan Jacobsz Saar, Volkert Evertsz, en Albrecht Herport.

Comprising:

-**SAAR, Johann Jacob.** De reisbeschryving ... naar Oostindien, sedert ... 1644. tot ... 1659. ...

-**OLEARIUS, Adam.** De beschryving der reizen van Volkert Evertsz. [= Volquard Iversen] naar Oostindien. ... uitgevaren in ... 1655. en in ... 1668 ... gekeert.

-**HERPORT, Albrecht.** De beschryving der Oostindische reizen ... sedert ... 1659. tot ... 1668. ...

Amsterdam, Jan Rieuwertsz & Pieter Arentsz, 1671 (works 2 and 3 dated 1670 on their title-pages). With 8 engraved plates, the last 4 sometimes attributed to Romeyn de Hooghe or his school.

3 editions (the 1st containing 4 works and the 3rd containing 3 works) in 1 volume. 4°. Contemporary vellum. € 28 000



Ad 1: First Dutch edition, translated apparently from a French edition, but supplemented with additional text and notes from other sources, of Marco Polo's account of his voyages from Venice to China and back, and of his numerous voyages within China and elsewhere in Asia, dictated by him in 1298. Polo's account of his voyages remains one of the earliest and most important Western records of Asian history, peoples and culture and for many years remained the primary source for most Europeans' knowledge of the orient. It also records information about 13th-century Asia that has not survived in any other source.

The present edition adds three further accounts of Far Eastern lands and peoples, all in their first Dutch editions. The first is that of Hetoum of Corycus (ca. 1240–ca. 1315). The second additional text is the humanist Poggio Bracciolini's account of the travels of the Italian merchant Niccolò de' Conti (ca. 1395–ca. 1469) from Venice via Syria, where he learned Arabic, Bagdad, around the Arabian peninsula to the Gulf and Iran, where he learned Persian, to India, the East Indies, Southeast Asia, possibly southern China and back in the years 1419–1444. His linguistic skills make his testimony especially valuable. Finally, a 12-page appendix, gives what appears to be the first eye-witness account of the capture of the Dutch-controlled island of Formosa (Taiwan) by the Chinese pirate Zheng Chenggong (1624–1662) in 1661/62. It also gives information on the VOC's trade, taxation and relations with Chinese colonists and indigenous "wild men" (wild men).

Ad 2: First Dutch edition of a popular account of an overland voyage from France to the Far East, ending in China, by Jacques de Bourges (ca. 1630–1714), who accompanied the French titular Bishop of Beirut, Pierre Lambert de la Motte, on the newly established Société des Mission Etrangères's first expedition to the Far East. They left Marseille in June 1660, and travelled via Malta, through the Holy Land, Syria, Iran, Iraq and India, to Siam (Thailand). Bourges gives extensive descriptions of the people, their customs and costumes, and the places he visits. The book ends with some notes on the bishop's voyage to China by sea and on Bourges's return voyage to France and to Rome, where he reported on the conditions for missionary work in Siam.

Ad 3: First and only Dutch edition of accounts of three voyages made under the auspices of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) by Johann Jacob Saar, Volquard Iversen (Evertsz) and Albrecht Herport.

Johann Jacob Saar joined the VOC as a soldier and travelled to Batavia in 1645. He served in the Banda Islands and Amboina, and was involved in an expedition to Surat and Persia in 1649. He also served in Ceylon, where he was present at the siege of Colombo and Jaffnapatam in 1655–58. He returned to Europe in 1660.

The German adventurer Volquard Iversen sailed to Batavia in 1655, and served as a soldier for the VOC for three years on the island of Seram. He sailed for Europe in 1661 on the *Arnhem*, but was wrecked in the Indian Ocean: the account is illustrated with a plate of this

shipwreck. After 9 days in the ship's longboat, he reached the coast of Mauritius. It includes the last eye-witness account of a living dodo. Albrecht Herport, a Swiss soldier born in Bern, joined the VOC in Amsterdam in 1659 and sailed in the ship *Malacca* to Batavia, surviving an attack by pirates on the way. His present journal "is particularly valuable for its highly detailed accounts of the Dutch military campaigns with which Herport was personally associated" (Howgego).

With a transparent stain in the lower outside corner through much of the book and a couple quires slightly browned in ad 2, but generally in good condition. The binding is also stained stained, but is otherwise good. editions.

Ad 1: Cordier, Sinica, cols. 1986–1987; Howgego P126; Tiele, Bibl. 872; ad 2: Howgego P11 (see also D39); Tiele, Bibl. 178; cf. Cordier, Sinica, col. 827; ad 3: Howgego S4, 122, H74; Landwehr, VOC 313; Tiele, Bibl. 952.



Andreas Müller's great compilation on China; Duc de Luynes copy

607. [POLO, Marco]. Historici fidelissimi juxta ac praestantissimi, de regionibus orientalibus libri III [...].

Berlin, Georg Schultz, 1671. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black. With additional engraved title and engr. frontispiece to part 2 (lacking plates of Arabic characters); ornamental head bands and initials. 18th-century calf with gilt spine. All edges red. € 7500

First edition. The gifted orientalist Andreas Müller (1630–94) compiled in a single volume this collection of travel accounts and information on China: Part I is an edition of a Berlin manuscript of Marco Polo, including comparisons with editions by Grynaeus (1532) and Ramusio (1559). Part II, often bound last, is an encyclopedia of China by Müller, listing "Chinese peculiarities" based on Chinese and oriental sources (cf. Löwendahl). Part III is a Latin version of "Historia orientalis" by the Armenian Hayton of Corycus (d. 1308).

According to Lach, Müller was "one of the most cosmopolitan of [...] world-conscious Europeans" of his time, although he never travelled outside of Europe. He fell out with Kircher over a linguistic issue, and when Chinese writing was described by theologians as a breach of the Second Commandment, his position in Berlin became untenable. Having resigned his position as provost of St. Nicolai in 1685, he relocated to Stettin and spent the remainder of his life with private studies. "By his own ways of publishing he much hampered the production of a bibliography of his works, which would certainly warrant scrutiny. Before his death he destroyed his manuscripts. He negotiated over the sale of his library with numerous universities, but finally, on a whim, gave away a mere 50 books to the Stargard Consistorium in 1692; most of his books and the remainder of his papers he willed to St. Mary's collegiate church in Stettin" (cf. ADB XXII, 513f.).

Some browning and spotting throughout. Still a fine copy from the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d'Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown; latterly in the library of Jean R. Perrette (bookplate).

VD 17, 12:108208R. Cordier (Sinica) III, 1968. Lust 288. Löwendahl 153. Morrison II, 535. Ebert 17665. Henze IV, 380. ADB XXII, 513. Brunet III, 69 & 1406 ("receuil assez recherché").



Approaches to Jeddah

608. POSADILLO, Isidoro. Derrotero del Mar Rojo y Golfo de Aden.

Madrid, Depósito Hidrográfico, 1869. 8°. Publisher's original printed blue wrappers, bound within modern marbled red boards. € 2500

19th century Spanish sailing directions for navigating the Red Sea (with the port of Jeddah) and the Gulf of Aden. Somewhat browned as common. Old handwritten ownership to wrapper; library stamp to half-title. Only 3 copies in libraries worldwide via OCLC (2 in Spain, 1 in Australia).

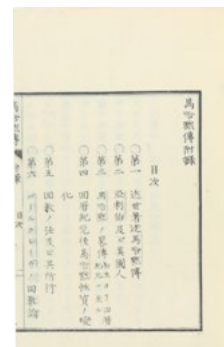
OCLC 221405113.

The book that introduced Islam to Japan: "The Life of Muhammad"

609. PRIDEAUX, Humphrey. Mahometto Den. [Translated by Tadasu Hayashi]. Tokyo, Higashi Kan'ichi, Meiji 9 [1876]. 8°. 2 vols. Original Japanese fukuro-toji bindings. € 4500

First Japanese edition: the first Japanese book on the life of the prophet Muhammad, drawn from Prideaux's "The True Nature of Imposture Fully Display'd in the Life of Mahomet" (1697) and translated into Japanese by Hayashi Tadasu, later to become Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs. Rare as a complete two-volume set. Bindings very slightly stained, otherwise fine.

Cf. Chauvin XI, 185f., 656ff. (other editions).



*Magnificent de luxe issue,
with 31 hand-coloured lithographs*

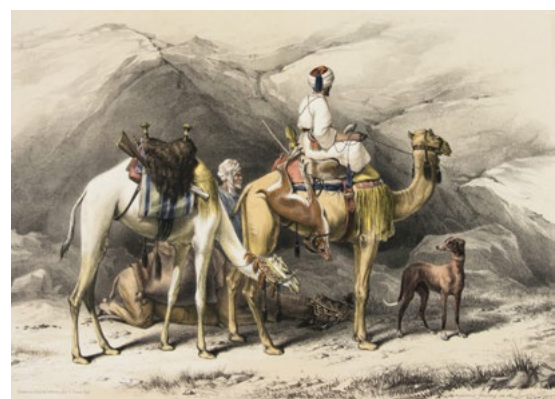
610. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental album. Characters, costumes, and modes of life, in the valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden, 1848. Imperial 2° (52.5 × 37.5 cm). With an additional decorative title-page, separately chromolithographed in black, gold and 7 colours, tinted and hand-coloured lithographed frontispiece portrait of the dedicatee, and 30 tinted and hand-coloured lithographs. Numerous wood-engraved illustrations in the text. Modern half calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 75 000



First edition of a splendid set of 31 large tinted and beautifully hand-coloured lithographed views of life in the Nile valley, showing Bedouins, Nubians, dancers, warriors, horses, buildings, local life and costumes, one of the earliest and most sought-after publications by the artist Émile Prisse d'Avennes (1807–1879). Only a small part of the edition was coloured by hand, adding detail and giving an opulent atmosphere to the fantastic plates. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as a Muslim, using the name Edris Effendi. During this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the Nile valley. It is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John. Final plate with a few minor repairs to margins; final leaf creased and with marginal repairs. One or two other minor marginal defects, but otherwise in fine condition.

Atabey 1001; Blackmer 1357; Colas 2427; Lipperheide Ma 30 (= 1599); not in Abbey.



31 splendid coloured plates of life in the Nile Valley

611. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental album. Characters, costumes, and modes of life, in the valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden (back of title-page: printed by John Wertheimer & Co.), 1851. Super Royal 2° (33 × 45.5 cm). With 31 tinted and hand-coloured lithographed plates, including the frontispiece, and a black-and-white illustration on the title-page. Contemporary gold-tooled red half morocco. € 15 000

Second edition of a splendid set of 31 large tinted and hand-coloured lithographed views of life in the Nile valley, showing Bedouins, Nubians, dancers, warriors, horses, buildings, local life and costumes, one of the earliest and most sought-after publications by the artist Émile Prisse d'Avennes (1807–1879). Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as a Muslim, using the name Edris Effendi. During this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the Nile valley. This unusual visual collection of "characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile" is augmented

by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John.
Light foxing, affecting some plates, but still in good condition. Splendid views of society in the Nile Valley in the mid-19th century.

Atabey 1001 note; Blackmer 1357 note; cf. Colas 2427; Lipperheide Ma 30.

A perfect copy of the original edition

612. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. L'Art Arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VII^e siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIII^e.

Paris, Morel, [1869–]1877. 1 volume of text (4^o) and 3 vols. of plates (large 2^o). Text volume with 34 lithographic plates (all with tissue guards) and 73 text illustrations. Half morocco with giltstamped title to gilt spine (rebacked). Plate volumes all with half title, title, list of contents and a total of 200 engraved plates (130 of which are chromolithographs and 48 tinted lithographs), bound uniformly with text volume in giltstamped half morocco with cloth covers. € 65 000

Very scarce first edition of this splendid, unsurpassed standard work on Islamic art. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab and using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1860, Prisse d'Avennes returned to France with a wealth of documentation and drawings, which he subsequently had reproduced by specially trained draughtsmen and published in this monumental set. "Arab Art", however, is more than a monument to the author's tenacity, skill, and devotion. For the historian of architecture, it is a precise source, a unique documentary record [...] On an entirely different level, Prisse d'Avennes has provided today's architects, designers, artists, and illustrators with some of the finest examples of measured drawings, pattern details, and illustrations of selected aspects of the built environment of a medieval Islamic city. But 'Arab Art' is not merely an exercise in architectural description. Prisse d'Avennes writes about and records in the plates art forms ranging from elaborately decorated tiles to carpets and fabrics, to Korans and illuminated manuscripts. His text examines how these objects were made and the way they were used, and describes the value placed on them by contemporary society. The result is that his book offers invaluable glimpses of aspects of Arab life as they were viewed by a sympathetic West European" (preface to the 1963 London edition).



Beautiful, complete set (the last copy sold at auction was incomplete). Text and plates uncommonly clean and in an excellent state of preservation throughout, in contrast to the known copies in libraries and in institutional possession.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 138–140.

Standard work on Arabian art

613. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. La décoration arabe. Décors muraux. Plafonds. Mosaiques. Dallages. Boiseires. Vitraux. Étoffes. Tapis. Reliures. Faiences. Ornaments divers.

Paris, 1885. 2^o (310 × 405 mm). 110 plates, 100 of which are in colour (incl. 26 double-page plates). Contemporary half leather with gilt title to spine, marbled boards. € 3000



First edition of this selection from the author's famous, standard work on Arabian art, published between 1869 and 1877. The plates are slightly reduced from the original format and limit themselves to characteristic elements of decoration and ornament from all areas of the visual and applied arts of the Middle East. "Arab Art", however, is more than a monument to the author's tenacity, skill, and devotion. For the historian of architecture, it is a precise source, a unique documentary record [...] On an entirely different level, Prisse d'Avennes has provided today's architects, designers, artists, and illustrators with some of the finest examples of measured drawings, pattern details, and illustrations of selected aspects of the built environment of a medieval Islamic city" (preface to the London 1963 edition).

Spine shows insignificant traces of restoration; interior clean and spotless. A fine copy.

OCLC 643808682. Cf. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 138–140.

Valuable description of Sasanian internal affairs and Persian-Roman relations, including information on Arabia, the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea

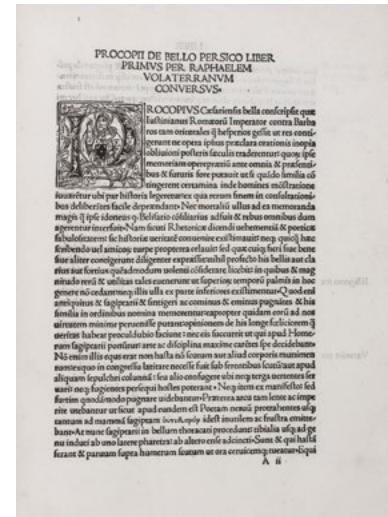
614. PROCOPIUS OF CAESAREA. De bello Persico.

Rome, Eugarius Silber, alias Franck, 1509. Folio. With decorative woodcut initials of 4 to 8 lines. 18th-century boards. € 25 000

First Latin edition of an important history of the Persian wars and the wars against the Vandals in North Africa, divided into 8 books. Procopius's "description of Sasanian internal affairs and Persian-Roman relations is highly useful and reliable, and he is a primary source for the way the elite of the Later Roman Empire looked on the Persians" (Encyclopaedia Iranica, online ed.). Propocius writes that "the boundaries of Palestine extend toward the east to the sea which is called the Red Sea. Now this sea, beginning at India, comes to an end at this point in the Roman domain. And there is a city called Aelas [modern Aqaba] on its shore, where the sea comes to an end, as I have said, and becomes a very narrow gulf ... [which] has received the name of the Arabian Gulf, inasmuch as the country which extends from here to the limits of the city of Gaza used to be called in olden times Arabia, since the king of the Arabs had his palace in early times in the city of Petrae" (Book I.xix.I-16, 23-26; xx.I-13; see <<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/ancient/arabiאר.asp>>).

With very few marginal spots and thumbing. A fine copy.

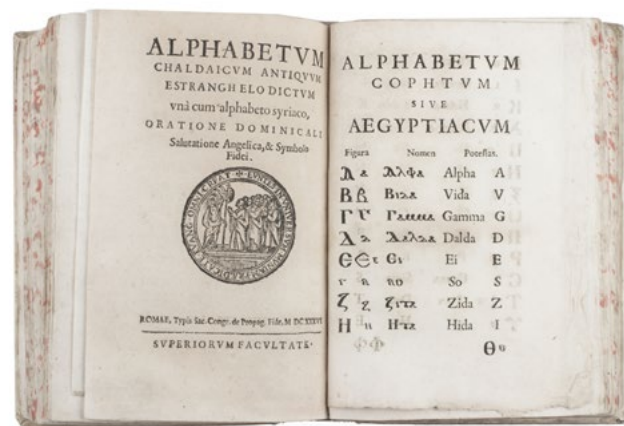
90 ll. *STC Italian*, p. 541; *Isaac* 12013.



A nearly complete collection of the earliest Propaganda Fide exotic alphabets (1629-1776), including Arabic, Burmese, Ethiopic, Greek and Syriac

615. [PROPAGANDA FIDE]. (I) Alphabetum Armenum iussu S.D.N. Gregorii xv. ...

- (2) Alphabetum Aethiopicum, sive Abyssinum.
- (3) Alphabetum Arabicum ...
- (4) Alphabetum Barmanum seu Bomanum ...
- (5) Alphabetum Brammhanicum ...
- (6) Alphabetum Chaldaicum, ...
- (7) Alphabetum Chaldaicum ...
- (8) Alphabetum Cophtum sive Aegyptiacum ...
- (9) Alphabetum Graecum ...
- (10) Alphabetum veterum Etruscorum ...
- (11) Alphabetum Ibericum, ...
- (12) [Alfabeta].
- (13) Alphabetum Hebraicum ...



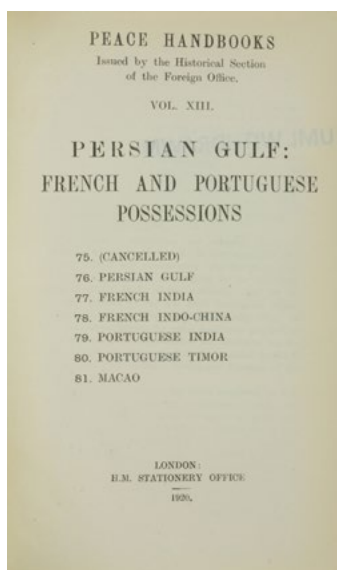
Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1629-1776. 13 works in 1 volume. 8° and small 4°. Sheepskin parchment (ca. 1776). € 12 500

An extraordinary and nearly complete collection of the earliest alphabets of exotic languages, printed and published by the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, sometimes together with one or more short liturgical texts. In many cases the *Alphabetum* is the first publication to use the newly cut type and in some cases the type was the first or virtually the first ever cut for that kind of script. Together they show alphabets printed from types for Greek, Hebrew (meruba & rabbinical), Arabic, Syriac (serto, estrangela and East Syriac), Samaritan, Georgian, Armenian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Devanagari, Burmese and Etruscan.

The Vatican established the Propaganda Fide in 1622 to promote Catholic missionary work, especially in the Middle and Near East, and it set up its own printing office in Rome in 1626. The printing office acquired the largest collection of exotic printing types in the world, most of them exclusive to their press. In 1629 they began printing and publishing these small booklets displaying alphabets for exotic languages. Ad I with 2 blank pieces of the title-page excised and patched from the back and some pages of ad II misbound. Some occasional browning and a couple minor abrasions or small tears. Otherwise in good condition.

Amaduzzi, pp. 7-8; *Birrell & Garnett* 5-15; *Philologia orientalis* 193-209.

The Treaties of Peace signed by all the Sheikhs of the Arab Tribes of the Gulf



616. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8°. Publisher's printed green cloth. € 4500

A manual of "geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political" information compiled for the British delegates to the Peace Conference that took place in Versailles in 1919, here issued "for public use" for the first time. The extensive section on the Arabian coastal regions includes not only detailed statistics (giving the population of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah at 6,000, 20,000, and 15,000 inhabitants, respectively), but also, in a separate appendix, the full text of the treaties signed between the United Kingdom and the Sheikhs and rulers of the "Trucial Coast" in 1820 and 1853, including the names of all signatories: Sh. Hassan bin Rahmah for Ras al-Khaimah, Sh. Shakhbout for Abu Dhabi, Sh. Zayed bin Syf for Dubai, Sh. Sultan bin Suggur for Sharjah, Sh. Rashid bin Hamid for Ajman, Sh. Abdullah bin Rashid for Umm al-Quwayn, etc. Issued as vol. XIII of the "Peace Handbooks" by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. Comprises in all: nos. 76 (Persian Gulf), 77 (French India), 78 (French Indo-China), 79 (Portuguese India), 80 (Portuguese Timor), and 81 (Macao). Binding slightly stained. Withdrawn from the University Library of Manchester (their ownership, bookplate, and deaccession stamp to endpapers). Rare.

OCLC 28122772.

One of the earliest maps of Arabia, with unique contemporary illumination

617. [ARABIAN PENINSULA]. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. [translated by Jacobus ANGELUS, edited by Nicolaus GERMANUS]. Sexta Asiae Tabula.

Ulm, Lienhart Holle, 1482. Double-page woodcut map, fine original hand-colour, with near-contemporary manuscript vignette illustrations of an Ababeel bird, Makkah and Kaaba in pen and wash heightened in gold. 414 by 572 mm. € 150 000

The first-ever printed woodcut map of the Arabian peninsula, here in original hand colour and adorned with unique, hand-drawn illumination added by a contemporary artist. The map was published in the first atlas printed outside Italy; it was the first atlas to be illustrated with woodcut maps. Remarkably, the hand-drawn vignette illustrations include a depiction of the relief of Makkah, besieged by Abrahah, through the Ababeel birds, who pelted the attacking army of war elephants with burning stones from the pits of the fires of hell. The image shows a gigantic blue-and-gilt Ababeel bird above the city, engulfed in flames—not only one of the earliest depictions of Makkah but also an amazing example of cross-cultural exchange of narratives during the early Renaissance, proving a Western illustrator's familiarity with a Middle Eastern tradition famously referenced in the Qur'an (sura 105, known as al-Fil, The Elephant): "Wa 'arsala 'Aalayhim tayran 'Ababeel, Tarmeehim bihijaratim min sijjeel" ("And He sent against them birds in flocks, Striking them with stones of burning clay"). No other example with these illustrations of Makkah is known, nor are they contained in any printed edition of Ptolemy.



Campbell, Earliest Printed Maps, p. 179–210. Schreiber 5032. Tibbetts 8 (p. 37). The Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Maps". Cf. Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 8f (illustration). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 21.

Second map of the Arabian peninsula ever published

618. [ARABIAN PENINSULA]. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. Sexta Asiae tabula.

[Rome?, Petrus de Turre?, 1490? (engraved Rome, ca. 1478)]. Engraved map of the Arabian peninsula (topographic image 25.5 × 46 cm) printed, as usual, on two joined 2° leaves (together 39.5 × 56 cm). Mounted on paper board, in a modern gilt frame (50.5 × 67 cm). € 50 000

Second map of the Arabian peninsula ever published, in its first state. It was originally engraved as part of the extraordinary 1478 Rome edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, and the map was preceded by only the one published in the less detailed and crudely engraved Bologna edition published in 1477. Among the towns shown are Medina (Lathrippa) and the archaeological sites of Zubarah (Catara), and Al-Dur (Domana). The association of Macoraba with Mecca is disputed. The map was reprinted unchanged in 1490 and 1507.

These two Ptolemaeus atlases contain the earliest copperplate maps ever produced and the original printer's careful experiments clearly paid off. "Many consider the Rome plates to be the finest Ptolemaic plates produced until Gerard Mercator engraved his classical world atlas of 1578" (Shirley).

Some faint stains along the edges of the paper and in the gutter, small restoration in gutter of the lower margin and a very minor tear near the upper left corner. In good condition.

Al Ankar 3; *Nordenskiöld* 201.21; *Tibbetts* 4; for the atlas: Shirley, *Mapping of the world* 4.

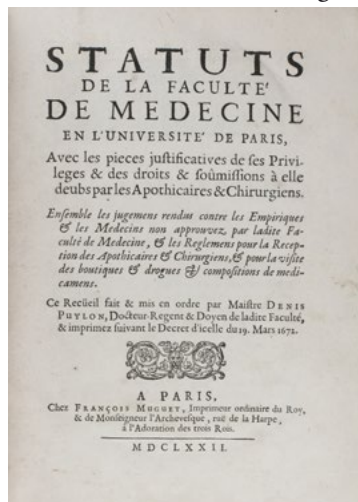


The official establishment of Galen at the University of Paris

619. [PARIS UNIVERSITY–FACULTY OF MEDICINE] PUYLON, Denis. Statuts de la Faculté de medecine en l'université de Paris, avec les pieces justificatives de ses privileges & les droits & soumissions à elle deubs par les apothicaires & chirurgiens.

Including:

- Pieces justificatives des priviliges de l'université de Paris appartenans à la Faculté de medecine.
- Arrests et sentences contre les empiriques & les medecins non approuvez par la Faculté de Medecine de Paris.
- Reglemens en faveur de la Faculté de medecine de Paris, ontre le premier medecin du roy, pour la reception des apoticaire & des chirurgiens és villes, bourgs & lieux où il n'y a point de jurez en la prevoste & vicomte de Paris.
- Pieces concernans les apoticaire, et la visite des drogues.
- Reglemens pour la visites des boutiques & pour les examens & receptions des apoticaire-epicier du roy, privilegiez suivans la cour, sous la charge de monsieur le Grand Prevost de l'Hôtel.



- Arrestes, sentences et contracts d'entre la Faculté de medecine de Paris, & le premier barbier du roy, & la communauté des maistres chirurgiens–barbiers & jurez de Paris...

- Arrests portans defenses d'enlever les cadavres sans permission du doyen de la faculté de medecine de Paris, de faire Anatomie qu'en la presence d'un docteur de ladite faculté, aux officiers de justice de prendre aucuns droits pour l'enlevement desdits cadavres, & à l'executeur de la haute justice d'exiger plus grande somme que de trois livres.

- Arrests pour la renvoy au parlement de Paris des instances d'entre la Faculté de medecine en l'université de Paris & le premier barbier du roy.

- Arrests faisans defenses d'imprimer aucuns livres de medecine, de chirurgie ou autres sans l'approbation de la Faculté de medecine de Paris.

Paris, François Muguet, 1672. 4°. With a few woodcut headpieces. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 8500

Collection of laws, privileges and jurisprudence relating to the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris up until 1672. Most of these concern the publication of certain books, the relationship of the Faculty with several guilds and the rules concerning the autopsy of corpses. The book opens with the university reform of 1600, which added many classical authors to the curriculum. For the Faculty of Medicine this meant the official establishment of Galen as the primary authority on botanical medicines. Interest in the work of Galen was highly stimulated by new translations from the Greek which had appeared in the 16th century and by 1600 the Paris Faculty was heavily mired in the doctrines of Galen, which would remain so up until the 18th century.

With a few contemporary annotations and corrections. Paper somewhat browned with a few spots. A small corner of p. 11 of the index is cut out. pp. 17–44 of the final part appear to be missing, but this seems to be the case in every other located edition of this text. Binding worn at the extremities, with the top and bottom of the spine damaged and a crack in the back hinge. A good copy.

Krivatsy 12063.



*Only surviving fragment of one of the earliest Qurans,
produced about a century after the 11 AH (632 CE) death of the Prophet Muhammad*

620. [QURAN-MANUSCRIPT]. [Quran].

[Syria or Iraq?, ca. 95–125 AH (ca. 715–740 CE)?]. Oblong (13 × 20 cm). A single leaf from a Quran, containing surah 8, verses 72–75 and surah 9, verses 1–11, written in dark brown and red ink on parchment, in an early upright kufic hand with higazi influences, with 17 lines per page, with the title to surah 9 and the (possibly later) vowel points in red. € 250 000

The only surviving fragment of one of the earliest known Qurans, probably from the Umayyad Caliphate: a single leaf containing on the recto surah 8:72–75 and surah 9:1–3, and on the verso surah 9:4–11, with the heading for surah 9 written in red ink, and with red dots as vowel points. The *Corpus coranicum* includes it among the forty or so earliest surviving Quran fragments and classifies its Arabic manuscript hand as kufic, a style that originated in what are now Iraq and Syria toward the end of the first century AH (in the late 600s CE), but it shows influences from the higazi or hijazi hand used in Mecca and Medina in the 600s CE and possibly even from serito Syriac hands. The script is fully upright with a strong horizontal line but very little contrast between thick and thin.

No complete Quran is known to survive until 393 AH (1002/03 CE) and the earlier fragments are nearly all undated. There are thought to be surviving fragments of about 35 Qurans from the first century AH in about 25 collections around the world, about half in Europe, but few of them include the present verses. The present fragment has been radiocarbon dated, but the results give a rather broad range of possible dates: 690–877 CE (70–264 AH) for a 95% probability. But the strongest peak falls around 730 CE putting the most likely date in the period around 715–740 CE (96–123 AH). The fact that its manuscript hand still shows influences from the higazi hand of the late 600s CE supports this early date. As the only surviving leaf of an early Quran it is of the greatest importance for both Quranic textual studies and studies of the development of Arabic manuscript hands. Comparable Quran fragments almost never come on the market.

From the collection of Mark Mersiowsky in Stuttgart. With the upper outside corner lost, affecting the ends of the first five lines on the recto and the beginnings of the first five lines on the verso, a chip at the foot affecting a few words in the last line, and some much smaller gaps or breaks slightly affecting an occasional word. An extraordinary ornament to any collection of Islamitica.

Corpus coranicum manuscript 526; Tobias J. Jochaim, "Ergebnisse der C14-Probe Privatsammlung Mark Mersiowsky" (report dated 19 March 2015).

The first Quran available to Western scholars

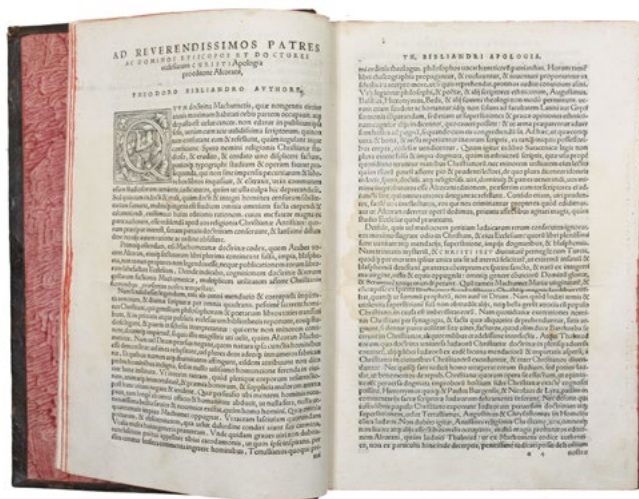
621. [QURAN-LATIN]. BIBLIANDER, Theodor, ed. Machumetis Saracenorum principis, eiusque successorum vitae, ac doctrina, ipseque Alcoran, ...

[Basel, Johann Oporinus, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1543]. Lacking 1 preliminary leaf in part 1 and 2 preliminary leaves in part 3 (removed by anti-Lutheran censors).

With: (2) **PHILO OF ALEXANDRIA.** Philonis Judaei Alexandrini, libri [1] Antiquitatum. [2] Quaestionum et solutionum in genesin. [3] De essaeis. [4] De nominibus Hebraicis. [5] De Mundo.

Basel, Adam Petri, 1527. 2 works (1 in 3 parts) in 2 volumes. 20 (28 x 20 cm). Uniform, tanned sheepskin (ca. 1795), gold-tooled spines. € 35 000

First Latin edition of the Quran and the second edition in any language (after Paganino's Arabic edition, Venice, 1537/38, which survives in only 1 copy), complete with the extensive commentaries and historical additions in parts 2 and 3. The text is based primarily on an Arabic manuscript acquired by Pierre de Cluny and Bernard de Clairvaux in Toledo in the 12th century. De Cluny had it translated into Latin by the Englishman Robert of Ketton, also in Toledo, who completed his translation in 1143. Martin Luther acquired a copy of Ketton's 400-year-old translation and had Theodor Bibliander edit and publish it. It was a remarkable pioneering effort to make the text of the Quran available and readable among Western scholars. It long remained nearly the only source for any European who wished to study the Quran. Part 2 contains a compilation of earlier writings about Islam and the Quran, some printed in Greek and Latin parallel texts, including writings by Savonarola and Nicolaus Cusanus. The third part contains writings about the Ottomans, Islam, and Tamerlane's Mongol invasion.



The present copy has the first edition of five short works by Philo of Alexandria, a Jewish philosopher in classical Greece, bound after the text of the Quran in volume 1. It includes a work about Hebrew names, perhaps considered valuable to scholars studying the Quran. With 3 early owners' inscriptions on the title-page. With a few worm holes in the gutter margin of the last few leaves of both volumes and occasional minor water stains or other minor blemishes. Otherwise in very good condition. The binding has some worm damage in the spine but is otherwise also very good. The first Latin edition of the Quran and the source for nearly all early Western Quranic studies.

Ad 1: VD 16, K2584; USTC 674633; cf. Göllner 1792-1793; ad 2: VD16, P2490; USTC 683921.

First Dutch translation of the Quran together with a life of Mohammed and a work on the Ottoman Empire

622. [QURAN]. De Arabische Alkoran, door de Zarazijnsche en de Turcksche prophete Mahometh.

Hamburg, for Barent Adriaensz. Berentsma, 1641.

With:

(2) **[MOHAMMED].** Historie van den oorsprongh, geslacht, geboorte, opvoedinge, en leere des grooten valschen propheet's Mahomets.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With engraved frontispiece and 9 engraved illustrations in the text.

(3) **[OTTOMAN EMPIRE].** Prophetien, of voorseggingen der beyde Keyseren Severi en Leonis, die beyde in Orienten geregeert hebben.

Amsterdam, Broer Jansz., 1640. With 15 numbered engraved illustrations. 3 works in 1 volume. 4^o. 18th-century calf with the coat of arms of Aaron de Joseph de Pinto stamped in gold on both boards, gold-tooled spine. € 12 500



First Dutch translation of the Quran, translated after the first German version by Salomon Schweigger (1616). Schweiger, a protestant minister who sojourned in Istanbul for three years, knew little Arabic and translated from an Italian version of 1547, which on its turn was based on a Latin rendering of the original Arabic.

The work is bound with a rare second edition of a (critical) life of Mohammed with an account of the early spread of Islam (ad 2), and a second Dutch edition of the prophetic visions of the Byzantine Emperors Leo VI and Severus on the end of the Ottoman Empire (ad 3), both works first published in 1627.

The book comes from the library of the wealthy Amsterdam merchant Aaron de Joseph de Pinto (1710–1758), a distinguished book collector who had his books bound by the so-called “Fleur-de-Lis Bindery” at The Hague.

Some owner’s entries on flyleaf; slightly shaved. Very good copies, with an interesting provenance.

Ad 1: STCN (6 copies?); Waller 46; ad 2: STCN (3 copies, including 1 incomplete); ad 3: STCN (3 copies); Waller 1389; on the binding: Storm van Leeuwen, Dutch decorated bookbinding (2006), IIA, pp. 111–112.

The earliest complete translation of the Qur’an into a European vernacular

623. [QUR’AN]. RYER, André du. L’Alcoran de Mahomet. Translaté d’Arabe en François.

Paris, Antoine de Sommaville, 1647. 4°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine.

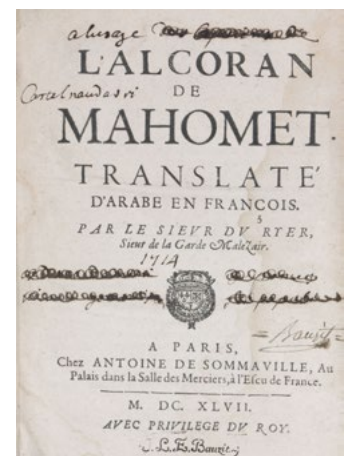
€ 5500

Rare first edition of “the oldest complete translation of the Qur’an into a European vernacular” (Encyclopedia of the Qur’an). Du Ryer’s work served as the basis for further translations of the Qur’an into English, German, Dutch, and Russian, and was instrumental in introducing Europeans to the tenets of the Muslim faith. His introduction briefly summarizes the Muslim religion for Christian readers, noting customs such as Ramadan, circumcision, the practice of having up to four wives, the significance of Mecca and Medina, Sufi brotherhoods and wandering ascetics, and finally the Islamic recognition of Jesus as a prophet but not the son of God. A prayer printed in Arabic is included on the verso of leaf e2.

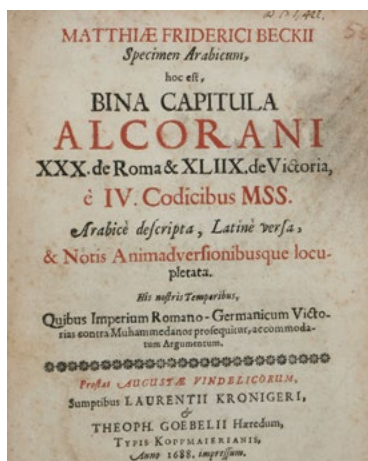
“Du Ryer’s translation of the Qur’an [...] became an unparalleled literary success [...] The easy availability of the Qur’an accompanied a newfound interest in the Orient; additionally, du Ryer’s translation lacked the polemical tone of previous editions, an orientation which arose mainly in ecclesiastical contexts. Du Ryer used Islamic commentaries such as al-Bayawi’s *Anwar al-tanzil*, the *Tafsir al-Jalalayn* by al-Mahalli (d. 864/1459) and al-Suyu i (d. 911/1505), or an excerpt from al-Razi’s (d. 606/1210) great commentary made by l-Raghi l-Tunisi (d. 715/1315) entitled *al-Tanwir fi l-tafsir*, quite casually in his translation, merely noting them in the margins. The deprecatory tone present in the introductory chapter, ‘Sommaire de la religion des Turcs,’ can be understood as an attempt at camouflage (cf. Hamilton and Richard, *André du Ryer*, 94f)” (Encyclopedia of the Qur’an).

Some waterstaining throughout; occasional worming; more pronounced edge damage near end. Provenance: 1714 handwritten ownership (partly stricken out) of the Castelnaudary Capuchins, dissolved in 1789; acquired by the notary J. L. E. Bauzit of Castelnaudary (his ownership on title and flyleaf).

Chauvin X, p. 126. Schnurrer 427. Füek 74. Brunet III, 1309. Encyclopedia of the Qur’an V, 347.



Sura Ar-Rum and Al-Fath



624. [QUR’AN]. BECK, Matthias Friedrich. Specimen arabicum, hoc est, Bina capitula Alcorani xxx de Roma & XLIIIX de Victoria [...].

Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer for Lorenz Kroniger & Gottlieb Goebel’s heirs, 1688. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black. With a coin engraving in the text. 19th c. wrappers.

€ 2800

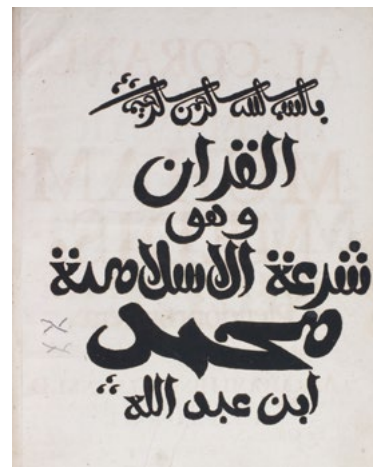
Only edition thus: the 30th and the 48th sura (Ar-Rum and Al-Fath) in the original Arabic and with Latin parallel translation. An early and scholarly specimen of Qur’an translation in the West, with extensive commentary. The Arabic text is rendered in Hebrew letters, as Arabic types were unavailable to the printer. M. F. Beck (1649–1701) had studied history and oriental literature at Jena. In 1677 he settled in Augsburg as a preacher, but kept his focus on the oriental languages. His linguistic proficiency ultimately earned him a pension from the King of Prussia (cf. *ADB* II, 218). Some browning; title insignificantly dust- and waterstained, but altogether well preserved.

VD 17, 12:128711C. Schnurrer 374. OCLC 13610797.

*The only readily available Arabic edition of the Qur'an before 1834,
possibly owned by the orientalist Ludovico Maracci*

625. [QUR'AN-ARABIC]. HINCKELMANN, Abraham, ed. Al-Coranus s. lex Islamitica Muhammedis. Hamburg, "officina Schultzio-Schilleriana" [= the widow of Gottfried Schultz & Benjamin Schiller], 1694. 4°. With woodcut Arabic half-title. Set in roman, italic and Arabic types with incidental fraktur, Greek and Hebrew. Contemporary vellum. € 25 000

First and only edition of Hinckelmann's Arabic text of the Qur'an, the second edition of the Arabic Qur'an, the first actually available to readers and the only convenient edition before 1834, with a 36-page Latin introduction by the editor making extensive reference to the earlier literature. The first complete Arabic edition of the Qur'an was printed at Venice ca. 1537/38, intended for distribution in the Middle East, but the entire edition was thought to have been destroyed until one copy turned up in the 1980s. Hinckelmann's edition was therefore the first edition available to European scholars, missionaries or Islamic readers. It was followed by Ludovico Marracci's Arabic and Latin edition published at Padua in 1698, whose two folio volumes and extensive (anti-Islamic) commentary made it both expensive and inconvenient to use. The editions published at St Petersburg (from 1789) and Kazan (from 1803) for the use of Islamic groups in the Russian Empire were almost unknown in Europe, so the present edition remained the primary source for European knowledge of the Qur'an for 140 years, until Flügel's 1834 Leipzig edition. With two contemporary or near contemporary owner's inscriptions, including "H[?]. C. Maraccu/ii" on a free endleaf. Possibly the present copy was owned by the well-known Italian orientalist and professor of Arabic Ludovico Maracci (1612–1700), who edited the first scholarly published Quran in Arabic along with an accurate Latin translation. In very good condition, with an occasional minor spot, a faint marginal water stain in 10 leaves near the end and the paper very slightly browned, and only slightly trimmed, preserving an occasional deckle. The binding is somewhat rubbed and stained but still good.



Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 33; Philologia orientalis 360; Schmurrer 376; VD17, 7:707063Q & 3:314172A.

The Hamburg Quran, the first Arabic printed Quran available: Caussin de perceval's copy

626. [QURAN-ARABIC]. HINCKELMANN, Abraham, ed. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetae [...].

Hamburg, Gottfried Schultze & Benjamin Schiller, 1694. 4°. Latin title printed in red and black; Arabic (woodcut) and Latin half-titles, "Sententia Muhammedis" after title page. Preface in Latin, text in vocalized Arabic throughout. Contemporary brown calf, rebaked, with blindstamped cover borders (parts probably applied somewhat later) and Arabic title in opaque white to upper cover. € 45 000

The famous "Hamburg Qur'an": while not actually (as it was long considered) the first printed Qur'an ever, the first accessible printed edition of the Arabic text. Only in 1987 was a unique copy of Paganino de Paganini's Venetian edition (c. 1538) rediscovered, a work whose press run either was destroyed immediately or was limited to the sole surviving specimen, apparently a proof copy (cf. A. Nuovo, "Il Corano arabo ritrovato", in: *Bibliofilia* LXXX, IX, 1987). Four years after the present edition, in 1698, Lodovico Marracci produced his own Qur'an, but its two big tomes were anything but easy to consult—hence, the Hamburg Qur'an remained "the only available and handleable" (Smitskamp) edition until the early 19th century.—Abraham Hinckelmann (1652–95), a Hamburg theologian, studied at Wittenberg and collected many Oriental manuscripts. He compiled a Quranic lexicon in manuscript and planned a Latin translation of the Koran, but this was never realised.



Some browning throughout, as common due to paper; some fingerstaining to margins. From the library of the celebrated oriental scholar Armand Pierre Caussin de Perceval (1795–1871) with his annotations throughout the volume. Caussin de Perceval had visited the Orient during the years 1814–21 and had taught vernacular Arabic at the École des langues orientales before succeeding his father as professor of classical Arabic at the Collège de France. His principal work remains his "Essai sur l'histoire des Arabes avant l'islamisme, pendant l'époque de Mahomet" (3 vols., 1847), a monumental account which remained the standard textbook for decades and was reprinted unchanged as late as 1902. He also published a French-Arabic dictionary and a much-used and oft-reprinted grammar of vernacular Arabic (cf. Fück, p.

151, 202). The great scholar died on 15 January 1871 during the last days of the Siege of Paris. On the flyleaf, underneath Caussin's own note (comparing Maracci's translation with a manuscript Quran translation by Johann Heinrich Lederlin and citing Jakob Jonas Björnsthåhl's opinion), the book's next owner has recorded his acquisition: "Exemplaire de M. Caussin de Perceval avec des notes de sa main / acheté le 1 Nbre 1871".

Schnurrer 376. Smitskamp, PO 360. Fück 94. Le Livre et le Liban 135f. Woolworth 279. Brunet III, 1306. Balagna 89f. Krek G4. Sarkis, col. 1501. H. Bobzin, From Venice to Cairo, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (2002), p. 151–176, at p.160f., with 2 illustrations (figs. VI and 74). The Heritage Library: Treasures of Islamic and Arabic Heritage (Qatar 2006), s. v. "Religion", with illustration.

*First accurate printed Quran (both the Arabic text and the Latin translation),
with extensive valuable notes from Islamic commentaries
and anti-Islamic "refutations" of every sura! plus a life of Muhammed*



627. [QURAN-ARABIC & LATIN]. MARRACCI, Ludovico, ed. Alcorani textus universus ex correctioribus Arabum exemplaribus summa fide, ... Eadem fide, ... in Latinum translatus; appositis unicuique capiti notis, atque refutatione: ...

[vol. 2 title:] Refutatio Alcorani, in qua ad Mahumetanicae superstitionis radicem securis apponitur; ...

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. 2 volumes bound as 1. 2^o (35.5 × 25 cm). Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1800?), reusing and retooling vellum from a slightly earlier blind-tooled binding. € 25 000

The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the anti-Islamic Catholic Ludovico Marracci, with a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation, also including extensive notes based on the Islamic commentaries, as well as the editor's extensive "refutations" of each sutra. Each sura is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and then the refutation. The entire first volume of about 430 pages is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of Muhammad (one of the first detailed biographies ever printed and again more accurate than its predecessors), an 8-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns, and additional commentaries and introductory matter. The fact that this edition was produced explicitly as an attempt to refute the views of Islam has naturally led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, but both the Arabic text and the Latin translation were far better than any previously printed and had no serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. The commentaries also made a great deal of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time and both the Arabic and the Latin text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years. With two bookplates and an occasional early manuscript note and a few letters or numbers inscribed in the foot margin of one leaf. With a tear running into the text of one leaf, repaired, but otherwise in very good condition. With generous margins. The boards are slightly bowed and there is a small tear repaired at the foot of the spine. A ground-breaking work of Quranic scholarship, a valuable source for the study of the Quran and an essential source for European views of Islam.

Cat. Bibl. A.-R. Courbonne, dont la vent ... 1er février 1842, 30 (this copy); 34; Schnurrer 377; Sheikh Al-Shabab, "The place of Marracci's Latin translation of the Holy Quran: ...", in: Journal of King Saud University: language & translation, 13 (2001), pp. 57–74.

With the Latin text of Luigi Marracci, the first accurate Latin translation

628. QUR'AN. Mohammedia filii Abdallae pseudo-prophetae Fides Islamitica, i.e. Al-Coranus.

Leipzig, Lanckisch, 1721. 8^o. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title to spine. € 3500

First printing thus. – The edition of Christian Reineccius (1668–1752) contains the Latin text of Luigi Marracci (1612–1700), to which are added a history of the Quran and an account of the Muslim faith. Marracci's text, published in 1698, constituted the first accurate Latin translation, the first scholarly printed Quran (including a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed). "It was a considerable progress that the Quran, much maligned by so scholars many in the West possessing no familiarity at all with its content, now was made generally available" (cf. Fück).

Some browning throughout, as common; old ownership "Steph. Manno" stamped to title-page. Altogether very well-preserved in an immaculate contemporary full vellum binding.

Schnurrer p. 413f. Fück 95, n. 251. BM Arabic I, 896. Enay 164. Zenker I, 1396. Woolworth p. 286.



With the genealogy of the Prophet

629. QUR'AN. The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English [...] by George Sale. London, C. Ackers for J. Wilcox, 1734. Large 4°. With folding engraved map, folding engr. plate, and 3 (2 folding) engr. genealogical tables. Modern half calf with marbled covers, gilt. € 3500

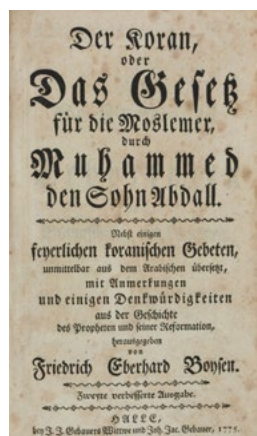
First printing of this important translation. “Showered with praise from the start” (cf. Enay). “The classic translation of the Quran [...] Sale worked from the original Arabic, but also used Marracci’s Latin version, about which he said it was very precise, but too literal [...] Sale’s translation is marked by a rather sober tidiness. Sale himself saw his work as a sort of defence of a much-maligned book [...] The translation’s dispassionate, dry objectivity was an enormous step forward for western Quranic studies. Its deserved success was based to no little extent on the ‘Preliminary Discourse’, which provides a general introduction to the Quran as well as an overview of the most important Muslim denominations [...] For a century this account remained one of the principal sources from which the European educated elite drew its knowledge of all matters Quranic” (cf. Fück).

Title-page slightly wrinkled and dusty. A good, very unobtrusively browned copy in an appealing modern binding.

Chauvin X, 146. Schnurrer 429. Fück 104f. Enay 169. Graesse IV, 44. Ebert 11524.



With the frequently lacking frontispiece, showing a Muslim in prayer



630. [QUR'AN.] BOYSEN, Friedrich Eberhard (ed.). Der Koran, oder Das Gesetz für die Moslemer, durch Muhammed den Sohn Abdall. Nebst einigen feyerlichen koranischen Gebeten, unmittelbar aus dem Arabischen übersetzt [...].

Halle, J. J. Gebauers Wwe. & Johann Jakob Gebauer, 1775. 8°. With engraved frontispiece. Near-contemporary half calf with giltstamped red spine label. All edges red. € 1500

Second edition of this German Qur'an translation, previously issued in 1773. Following Megerlin's ill-received effort of 1772, this is the second German translation to have been based immediately on the Arabic original.

Pagination of preliminaries agrees with NUC, with pp. 15f. skipped. Includes the frequently lacking engraved frontispiece depicting a Muslim in prayer. Contemporary ownership to flyleaf. Slightly browned as usual; a good, tightly bound copy.

Zenker I, 1400. Schnurrer, p. 431. Graesse IV, 44. Woolworth 285. VD 18, 90017838. Not in Enay.

Excellent example of a découpage Qur'an juz'

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

[Ottoman/Qajar Persia, no date, but 19th c.]. Small 2° (c. 242 × 310 mm). 72 pp. of cut-out Arabic muhaqqaq script, mounted under thin paper to create embossed appearance, with ornamental borders to first 4 pp. using a similar technique. Leaves mounted on stubs. Contemporary calf over boards with fore-edge flap, blindstamped and gilt; decorative roundels with central six-pointed star motif to upper and lower covers as well as flap; inside covers blindstamped to show raised ornamental design.

€ 25 000

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

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



The finest German Qur'an produced in the 20th century



632. [QUR'AN]. El Koran. Das heißt Die Lesung. Übertragen durch Lazarus Goldschmidt.

Berlin, Brandus, 1916. 2° (285 × 392 mm). With illustrated double title-page and decorations after old manuscripts by Lazarus Goldschmidt. Original gilt morocco with two clasps. All edges gilt. € 12 500

No. 7 of 29 de luxe copies on Japanese vellum (total issue: 240 copies). “The finest German Qur'an produced in the 20th century” (Enay). Lavishly designed in the style of the old oriental manuscripts and printed in Delitsch's Roman type, specially cut for this work. Goldschmidt's literal transcription follows the text of the Flügel edition. The magnificent binding is well preserved with only occasional minor rubbing. Formerly in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

Rodenberg 445. Enay 121.

Lodovico Varthema, Vasco da Gama, and Duarte Barbosa on the Arabian Gulf

633. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi [...].

Venice, Giunti, 1554–1574. 3 parts in 3 2° volumes (302 × 205 mm). With a total of 51 engravings in the text (7 full-page) and 12 double-page maps and plans (2 full-page). 20th-c. full brown morocco, double-gilt fillet on the covers, spine ribbed and decorated with gilt fleurons, mottled edges. Stored in custom-made calf-edged slipcases. € 85 000

Perfectly complete copy of this superb collection of travels, composed of the first edition of the 3rd part and the second edition of the 1st and 2nd part. The second edition, widely enlarged, of the 1st part, is the first and only one to present the 3 double-page maps representing Africa and India.

“This work, which served as a model to Hakluyt, was the first systematical collection of voyages that had so far appeared [...] It [...] is carefully and intelligently done” (Cox). The first volume includes several travel reports of the utmost importance for the exploration of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf region. Lodovico Varthema's travel report, famous for detailing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca, indeed the first western encounter with the Arab world, contains accounts of the holy cities of as well as of the port of Jeddah, information on Bedouin life and costume, etc.

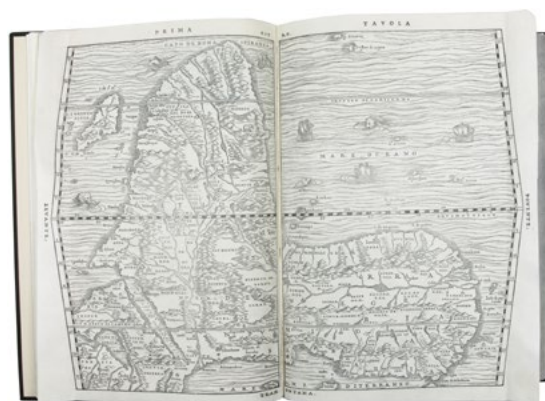
The account of Vasco da Gama's voyage to India is comparable in importance only to Columbus's in the west, as it “opened the way for the maritime invasion of the East by Europe” (PMM 42). Da Gama's pioneering sea voyage ranks amongst the greatest historic events of the second millennium and as “one of the defining moments in the history of exploration” (BBC History, online). It is also considered the turning point in the political history of the Arabian Gulf region, followed as it was by a prolonged period of east-west commerce, conquest and conflict. Critically, the excerpt here published includes details on “una isola [i. e., Julfar] verso il colfo Persico dove altro non si fa che pescar perle”.

Duarte Barbosa's report includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, Julfar and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving), etc. Also, we find the very early and highly influential, albeit imprecise data on the Kuwait region: place names such as Lorum, Gostaque, Bacido, Conga, Menahaon etc. which Slot discusses at some length: “Much of the toponymic information in the Kuwait region on the maps from the Gastaldi group is based on an erroneous interpretation of Duarte Barbosa's text. From this text come the strange names of places in the area of Kuwait like Costaqui (Kuhistaq) which should in fact be placed on the other side of the Gulf” (Origins of Kuwait, p. 15).

The volume also includes a set of three woodcut maps by Gastaldi: the first showing Africa, the second showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the Eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, while the third shows Southeast Asia and the East Indies. These were a great advance on earlier maps, including even Gastaldi's own, taking into account new information provided by Portuguese explorers. Many of the topographic names in the Gulf region derive from the forms used by these navigators and can be identified, sometimes tentatively, from their place on the first two of these maps and from the early accounts of the voyages.

Occasional handwritten ink notes. Waterstain on the lower part of vol. 2, ff. 31–35; some browned leaves; otherwise fine, a washed copy. Provenance: Professor Eva G. R. Taylor (1879–1966), historian of science and the first woman to hold an academic chair of geography in the UK, presented to Birkbeck College, University of London (bookplate) and sold through Sotheby's in 1990.

Sabin 67731, 67737, 67740. Harrisse 304. Church 99. Borba de Moraes² 698f. Bosch 46. Cox I, 28. Cordier, BS 1939. Fumagalli (Bibl. Etiopica) 83 (note). Gay 258. Adams R 135, 137, 140. Brunet IV, 110of. Slot, *The Origins of Kuwait* (1998), p. 15 & 187.



*A Danish traveller in Kuwait, Saudi-Arabia and Bahrain,
meets Mubarak al-Sabah and Ibn Saud, presentation copy*

634. RAUNKIAER, Barclay. Gennem Wahhabiternes land paa kamelryg. Beretning om den af det Kongelige Danske Geografiske Selskab planlagte og bekosterde forskningsrejse i Ost- og Centralarabien 1912.

Copenhagen, Gyldendalske boghandel, Nordisk forlag, 1913. 8°. With a frontispiece showing the author in Arab garb, 88 illustrations in text, most of them reproductions of drawings and photographs by the author, and a folding map loosely inserted in a pocket at the end. Publisher's green cloth. € 5000

First and only edition, in the original Danish, of an account of a journey through the Arabian peninsula. Sponsored by the Royal Danish Geographical Society, Barclay Raunkiaer (1889–1915) set out to penetrate the hitherto unexplored deserts of south-east Arabia. Although he came equipped with a modest amount of scientific instruments and a camera, the use of these became almost impossible. The Arabs looked on foreigners with suspicion and Raunkiaer could use his camera only with great risk at certain unwatched moments (p. 12). At the beginning of 1912, he reached the town of Kuwait, where he stayed at the palace of Sheikh Mubarak. Since it was Mubarak's policy to keep Kuwait free of foreign interference, it took some active lobbying of the British envoy to convince the Kuwaitis that Raunkiaer was a harmless traveller. After that, it seems he enjoyed a certain amount of freedom, as numerous photographs testify, including one of pearl fishers and a portrait of Sheikh Mohammed. Raunkiaer was very impressed by the volume of trade in Kuwait, which he considered to be the most important trading centre on the east coast of Arabia. In Kuwait, Raunkiaer became seriously ill, but his tuberculosis was undiagnosed. After a period of rest, he travelled further to Riyadh. As the first western traveller in the city in half a century, Raunkiaer was graciously received by Ibn Saud. After a short stay in Riyadh, Raunkiaer followed a caravan that consisted mostly of 150 pearl-fishers bound for Bahrain. During a stay in Hofuf, where the book ends, Raunkiaer's health became worse and he sailed to Bahrain to recuperate. From there he travelled back to Copenhagen via Bombay. After a few years working for the East Asiatic Company, Raunkiaer died from tuberculosis.

Shortly after the appearance of the Danish edition, the book was translated into German. T.E Lawrence, who considered it to be one of the “readable Arabian books”, helped facilitate an English translation in 1916, privately printed by the Arab bureau in Cairo.

With a dedication by the author to the Danish historian of religion Ditlef Nielsen (1874–1949) and a few annotations in pencil in the final chapter. Binding slightly worn along the edges, with a small stain on the title. Endpapers foxed with the text browned; some small random pen marks at the lower margin of p. 47. The map with a few tears along the folds, most of them expertly repaired; a very good copy.

Facey, Kuwait by the first photographers, pp. 50–51; “Danish expedition to Arabia”, The geographical journal XLIV (1914), pp. 85–86.



First exploration of the flora of the Middle East

635. RAUWOLF, Leonhard. Beschreibung der Reyß [...], so er [...] gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer, fürnemlich Syriam, Judeam, Arabiam, Mesopotamiam, Babyloniam, Assyriam, Armeniam, etc. nicht ohne Mühe und grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht [...].

Frankfurt am Main, Christoph Rab, 1582. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black. With 3 woodcut title vignettes (including one showing a camel). Contemporary blindstamped brown calf with 2 clasps. € 8500



Rare second edition, printed in the year of the first edition: a German description of a three-year journey to Palestine and the Near East by the botanist Rauwolf (1535–96), with many authentic and reliable observations, also about the people and customs and of the difficulties of travel. His description of the preparation of coffee in Aleppo was the first such report by a European. “Highly influential travel account by the learned Augsburg physician and botanist who journeyed to Jerusalem in the years 1573 to 1576. The 8th chapter of part I contains the celebrated descriptions of the coffee drink and of the coffee berry [...] Rauwolf's account of coffee as a social drink of the East is thought to be the earliest in a printed book” (Hünersdorff/H. II, 1221). “Rauwolf [...] made a hazardous journey in many parts of the East to collect foreign plants; his herbarium is now carefully preserved at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden” (Hunt 146). “He was the first modern botanist to collect and describe the flora of the regions east of the Levantine coast” (Norman). An illustrated edition expanded by a fourth part was published at Lauingen the following year.

Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Title-page remargined, showing some fingerstaining; occasional slight brown- and waterstaining; a few contemporary marginalia near the end.

VD 16, ZV 12969. Adams R 188. Pritzel 7430. Cf. Norman 1782. Not in BM-STC German.

The only complete set ever to appear on the market

636. RAYMOND, Alexandre. L'Art islamique en orient. I [& II] Partie.

Prague, [1921–1924]. Imperial 2° (360 × 490 mm). In the two original, matching decorative portfolios. Half cloth, boards with illustrated lithogr. title, inside covers and flaps with ornamental decoration printed in gold, green and blue. Green ties. 36+54 lithographic plates in colour (of which 12 are double-page sized and 2 are printed in gold on blue paper). € 28 000

First edition of both parts, complete and not listed thus in library catalogues or auction records of the last decades. The first part was considered lost; indeed, its very existence was even doubted (“apparently the first part was never published”, Atabey Sale, Sotheby’s 29 May 2002, lot 990, the second part alone fetching £22,000). Contains a finely chromolithographed selection of plates illustrating Islamic architecture and architectural details drawn from various mosques and numerous examples of ornamental decoration taken from Islamic fayences.

Some staining to upper covers of both portfolios; outer cloth of spines restored; mild foxing to margins of a few plates in part II; otherwise, plates clean and in good condition.

Atabey 1015 (part 2 only). Not in Blackmer.



In Defence of the Prophet

637. [REFLECTIONS ON MOHAMMEDISM]. Reflections on Mohammedism, and the conduct of Mohammed. Occasioned by a late learned translation and exposition of the Koran or Al Koran.

London, J. Roberts, 1735. Wants half-title.

With:

(2) **Henley, John.** The Lord, He is God: or, The Atheist Tormented, by Sure Prognosticks of Hell Fire [...]. London, J. Roberts, 1730.

(3) **[LEWIS, Thomas].** The nature of hell, the reality of hell-fire, and the eternity of hell-torments, explain'd and vindicated. London, J. Hooke & T. Bickerton, 1720]. Wants 4 pp. of prelims including the title.

(4) **[OAKES, Abraham].** The doctrine of hell-torments distinctly and impartially discussed. London, J. Noon, 1738.

(5) **[FLUDGER, John].** The absolute and proper eternity of hell torments fully proved from scripture, from reason, and from the natural attributes of God. London, T. Gardner, 1739.

(6) **PHILELEUTHERUS DUBLINIENSIS [i.e., Patrick DELANY].** Reflections upon polygamy, and the encouragement given to that practice in the scriptures of the Old Testament. London, J. Roberts, 1737.

(7) **[BOOTH, George, Earl of Warrington].** Considerations upon the institution of marriage. With some thoughts concerning the force and obligation of the matrimonial contract. Wherein is considered, how far divorces may, or ought to be allowed. London, John Whiston, 1739.

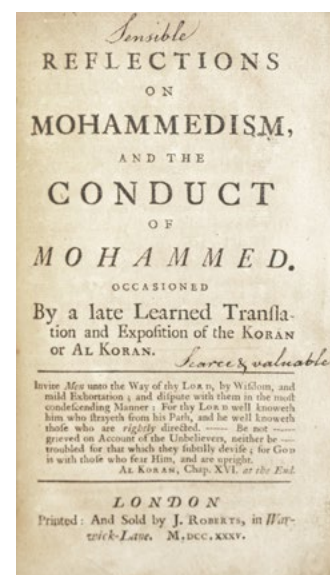
(8) **[CLARKE, Alured].** An essay towards the character of her late majesty Caroline, queen-consort of Great Britain, &c. London, J. & P. Knapton, 1738.

(9) **[HILDROP, John].** A letter to a member of Parliament, containing a proposal for bringing in a bill to revise, amend or repeal certain obsolete statutes, commonly called the ten commandments. London, R. Minors, 1738.

8°. Contemporary full calf, gilt.

€ 8500

Only edition; rare: an apology of Islam and its Prophet, influenced by the writings of Pococke and Reland, and published a year after George Sale’s “Koran”, the first English Quran to be translated directly from the Arabic. The anonymous author counts among those “interested in revising ‘imposture’ theories by recasting Mahomet in a positive, Greco-Roman republican mold – a wise ‘Arabian legislator’ [...]. [This work,] occasioned by Sale’s translation of the Qur’an, suggests that Islam anticipates the Protestant Reformation: Mahomet ‘laid the foundations of a general and thorough Reformation, Conversion, and Re-Union in ages to come’” (H. Garcia, *Islam and the English Enlightenment, 1670–1840* [2011], p. 256).



From the beginning the author cautions that “no disputes ought to be conducted with more temper and moderation than those about religion, but, unluckily, none have been managed with such warmth, bitterness, and inequality” (p. 1); he defends the Prophet against unjust accusations levelled against him by his Christian detractors and closes with the admonition that young British scholars of theology would do well “to apply themselves, among their other exercises, to the study of the oriental tongues, which, upon an impartial survey of the present state of religion, seems to claim much of their attention” (p. 53f.).

Bound with this are eight other English theological works (all first or only editions) concerned with hell-fire and heresies, several written with a decidedly free-thinking slant. Binding severely rubbed and bumped; hinges cracked. Various browned throughout with occasional staining; contemporary handwritten table of contents on loose flyleaf; second flyleaf clipped with a handwritten title “A Vol. of scarce & curious Tracts” on verso; first title-page has 19th century ownership stamp “R. Blackwell”.

ESTC T91614. Chauvin XI, 680 (note).

*The greatest shell book of all time, presentation copy in a ca. 1758
armorial binding with the Danish royal arms but apparently presented
to the Empress Joséphine ca. 1808 by King Frederik VI of Denmark*



638. REGENFUSS, Franz Michael, et al. Auserlesne Schneckeln Muscheln und andre Schaalthiere auf allerhöchsten Befehl seiner Königlichen Majestät nach den Originalen gemalt, in Kupfer gestochen, und mit natürlichen Farben erleuchtet ...|Choix de Coquillages peints d'après nature gravés en taille douce et illuminés de leurs vraies couleurs ... Publié par ordre du Roi.

Copenhagen, (colophon: printed by Andreas Hartwig Godiche, printer to the Royal University), 1758. Double Elephant 2° (63 × 47.5 cm). With 12 engraved numbered plates (plate size 42 × 28.5 cm) with 67 & 78 numbered figures at the original size, all coloured by hand as published, an engraved frontispiece and 2 engraved views. In this presentation copy the frontispiece and the 2 engraved views are printed in red. Contemporary armorial presentation binding in gold-tooled mottled calf, each board in a panel design with the crowned, supported and mantled coat of arms of King Frederik v. € 225 000

Magnificent and luxurious shell book with 12 enormous plates showing about 205 finely engraved and beautifully and subtly hand-coloured images of 145 shells of snails, mussels and other shellfish (gastropods and bivalves) painted and engraved by Franz Michael Regenfuss from originals in a large number of royal, private and public collections. Regenfuss's wife Margaretha Helena Ludwig executed most of the colouring, with some figures by Gabriel Müller and Johan Maurits Leyh. It too is executed beautifully and accurately. The book is especially rich in Asian shells (“most” according to Van Benthem Jutting) but also includes West Indian, South African and European examples. They are nearly all marine species, but there is at least one land snail. Van Benthem Jutting notes that the book “appears but very seldom in booksellers’ catalogues”.



The entire book is the brain-child of the painter, engraver and print seller Franz Michael Regenfuss (1713–1780) in Nürnberg. He began planning what was to become the present book in 1745. Count Adam Gottlob von Moltke, a shell collector and amateur at the Danish court, brought him in 1754 to Copenhagen, where King Frederik v appointed him engraver to the king (though he continued to work in Nürnberg).

The frontispiece and the two vignettes are printed in red, showing that this copy was intended for presentation (the ordinary copies have these engravings in blue). King Frederik v of Denmark had these presentation copies bound with his arms on the boards and spine around the time of publication. Although intended for presentation by King Frederik V ca. 1758, the present copy appears to have remained with the royal family for fifty years until Frederik VI, who bore the same arms, presented it to the Empress Joséphine. The back of each title-page bears the “Huzard de l’Institut” stamp of the Paris book collector, professor of veterinary medicine and member of the Institut de France, Jean-Baptiste Huzard (1755–1838), who tells its earlier history in a note tipped onto an end leaf.

In fine condition, with only occasional very slight browning (for example, in the margins of a few plates), and occasional minor offsetting of the text.

The chemicals used to mottle most fields on the calf binding have damaged the surface in those areas, affecting much of the tooling, and the boards also show a scuff mark and a few minor scrapes and scratches, the turn-ins slightly browned the edges of the paste-downs and the ribbon marker shows a few bleached spots.

W.S.S. van Benthem Jutting, “On the conchological work of F.M. Regenfuss”, in: *Zoologische mededelingen XXXIX* (1964), pp. 168–179; *Cat. des livres, ... de ... J.-B. Huzard, part 1* (1842), p. 12 (this copy); *Cat. Linnean Soc.* (1925), p. 461 (Linnaeus’s copy); *Dance, History of shell collecting* (1986), pp. 38–39, 247; *Nissen, ZBI* 3338.

*Fundamental work of Renaissance astronomy,
a source for Copernicus and Galileo: wide-margined copy*

639. REGIOMONTANUS, Johannes. In Ptolemaei magnam compositionem, quam Almagestum vocant, libri tredecim [...].

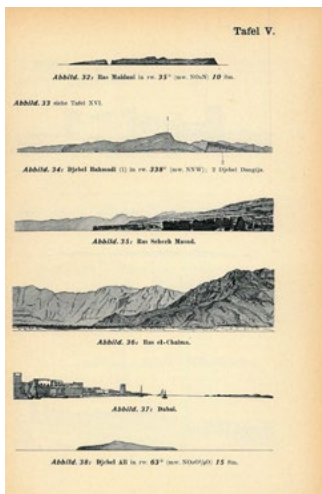
Nuremberg, Johann Berg & Ulrich Neuber, 1550. 2° (220 × 308 mm). Title-page printed in red and black. With woodcut initials, diagrams, and printer's device. Contemporary vellum using an earlier manuscript page. € 12 500

Second complete edition (the third altogether) of one of the fundamental works of Renaissance astronomy: the “Epitome” of Ptolemy’s Almagest, edited by and with the comments of Regiomontanus and Georg Peurbach, first published in Venice in 1496. This summary of the Almagest, itself one of the most influential scientific texts of all time, was begun by Peurbach at the request of Cardinal Bessarion and completed by Regiomontanus in 1463. It would be used by Copernicus as well as by Galileo Galilei. The editor of the present edition was Erasmus Flock (1514–68), a student of Georg Joachim Rheticus who succeeded his teacher in Wittenberg as lecturer of astronomy and authored two pamphlets on comets.

“The importance of this book lies in the fact that it enshrines, within the editor’s commentary, the first appearance in print, in a Latin translation from the Greek, of the monumental compendium of Claudius Ptolemaeus of Alexandria known as the ‘Almagest’ (an Arabic portmanteau word derived from the Greek for ‘the great astronomer’) [...] The ‘Almagest’ is an encyclopaedia of astronomical knowledge [...] which established astronomy as a mathematical discipline” (PMM).

Title slightly brownstained. Spine restored, rebacked and lacking ties. An unusually appealing, clean and wide-margined copy with all of the diagrams intact.

VD 16, S 6535. Adams R 284. BM-STC German 718. Honeyman 2608. Houzeau/L. 2261. Zinner 1997. Macclesfield 1699 (s. v. Ptolemy). Cf. PMM 40.



*The German Empire’s Sailing Directions for the Gulf;
the German Imperial Navy’s copy*

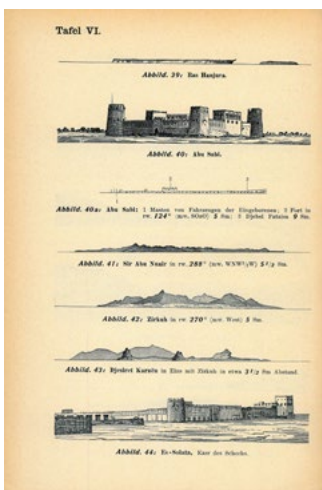
640. REICHS-MARINE-AMT. Segelhandbuch für den Persischen Golf.

Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1907. 8°. With 17 plates of illustrations (4 of which double-page-sized), 2 maps, and 5 colour illustrations in the text. Publisher’s blue cloth with giltstamped title to spine and upper cover. Bound within the lower cover are 4 supplements published in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914. € 7500

First edition of this extremely rare German pilot guide of the Gulf, this copy removed from the Map Depot of the German Imperial Navy Dockyard. Based on information from the British Admiralty’s Gulf Pilot of 1898/1905 as well as on reports by German merchant navy captains and by consular personnel, the guide covers the entire Gulf region from the western coast of Arabia to the Shatt al-Arab including the coast of Persia and Balochistan. Describes approaches to “Umm el-Kawen” (“an independent, flourishing city of some 800 inhabitants, well built and clean”), “El-Aiman” (“a fortress”), “Schardja” (“the principal city upon this coast, comprising 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants, mostly of the Djowasim tribe”), “Dabai” (“a large city of 5000 to 6000 inhabitants under their own Sheikh, members of the Abu Felasa, who form a branch of the Beni Jas”), “Abu Sabi” (“the most populous of the coastal settlements, and the most important city of the large Beni Jas tribe, a fine-looking breed of people whose Sheikh is friendly toward Britain”), with extensive discussion of anchorages, soundings, harbours, dangers to navigation, etc. The plate section includes a total of 94 three-dimensional coastal views (with some examples showing early views of the skyline of Dubai and the fortress of Abu Dhabi).

Title stamped “Kaiserliche Marine, Werft zu Wilhelmshaven, Kartendepot” and “Geographisches Institut der Universität Jena” with deaccession stamp (repeated on upper cover). Binding rubbed, spine sunned, old library labels. Interior perfectly preserved.

OCLC 37394578.



Rare offprint, numerous passages printed in Arabic

641. REINAUD, [Joseph Toussaint]. Notice sur la Gazette Arabe de Beyrout, lue dans la séance générale de la Société Asiatique du 29 juin 1858.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1858. 8°. Contemporary unsophisticated wrappers. € 1500

Rare offprint from the “Journal Asiatique”, 1858, no. 10: Reinaud’s account of the growing Arabic literary production among Syrian Christians, and the newly founded Lebanese periodical “Hadiqat al-Akhbar”, Beirut’s first bi-weekly newspaper. Numerous passages printed in Arabic, quoting from the works of Khalil al-Khoury and others.

Some foxing throughout, small tear to corner of upper cover; old ownership (dated 1872).

OCLC 223258574.



Islamic texts on the Christian crusades

642. REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint. Extraits des historiens Arabes, relatifs aux guerres des croisades, ouvrage formant, d’après les écrivains Musulmans, un récit suivi des guerres saintes ...

[Paris], Imprimerie Royale, 1829. 8°. Contemporary dark green half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 6500

First edition of a work on Islamic texts on the Christian crusades, by the French orientalist Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). It gives a French translation of numerous texts and extracts relating to the crusades originally written in Arabic from the 11th to the 15th century by Arab historians, with occasionally some passages in Arabic in the notes. Most of the texts deal with major battles and sieges, Saladin, and victories and deaths of important leaders. The preliminaries include brief biographies of some of the major authors, including Ali ibn al-Athir, Baha ad-Din ibn Shaddad, Imad ad-Din al-Isfahani, Ibn al-Adim and many more. The texts are arranged into different chapters, each devoted to a different stage of the crusades.

With a stain on the half-title and some staining throughout, otherwise in very good condition.

Hage Chahine 3963; not in Blackmer.



Arabic travel account from the early Abbasid era, concerning China and India

643. REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint (translator). Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l’Inde et à la Chine dans le IX^e siècle de l’ère chrétienne; texte Arabe imprimé en 1811 par les soins de feu Langlès ...

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 volumes. 18° (15 × 10 cm). With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Later half calf, gold-tooled spine, with the original blue printed wrappers bound in. € 4500

First edition in French of an account of two Arabic voyages to China and India. The text was translated from the Arabic by the French orientalist and professor Joseph Toussaint Reinaud (1795–1867). The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the French linguist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès. The first volume starts with an introduction to the text, followed by the translation. The main text can be divided into two sections. The first account is based on a statement from a merchant called Suleyman, who is said to have travelled to India and China in the years 851–852 (237), however, the actual author of the text is unknown. The following account was written down by Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Sirafi. Al-Mas’udi, “the Herodotus of the Arabs”, mentions al-Sirafi in one of his works, stating that he met him in the year 915–916 (303) in Basra, Iraq. Al-Sirafi tells us he was commanded to verify and extend the earlier account. The date of the second account is unclear, but it was probably written in the first half of the 10th



century. The text gives a lively account of the life in China and India, with "... the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals" (Mackintosh-Smith). The second volume gives notes to the translation, followed by the Arabic text. Added to the Arabic text are two extracts from works by Al-Mas'udi, including his *Muruj al-dhahab*.

Restored tear though the wrapper and first two leaves, otherwise in very good condition, with only some minor browning. Wholly untrimmed.

Cordier, Sinica, cols. 1924–1925; Hage Chahine 3965; T. Mackintosh-Smith and J. Montgomery, eds., Two Arabic travel books (2014), pp. 4–17.

“Of particular influence on the practice of French pharmacy were the writings of Jean de Renou”

644. RENO, Jean de. Institutionum pharmaceuticarum. Libri quinque quibus accedunt de materia medica. Libri tres. Omnibus succedit officina pharmaceutica, sive antidotarium ab eodem auctore commentariis illustratum.

Paris, Laurentius Archiatus(?), 1608. 4°. 2 parts in 1 volume. With an engraved title-page and engraved author's portrait, both dated 1608 and engraved by Léonard Gaultier, engraved title-page to the second part by Jaspar Isaac, and numerous woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, restored and rebacked, with part of the original backstrip laid down. € 3750

First edition of a comprehensive and influential medical work, written by the Parisian physician Jean de Renou (1568–1620). “Of particular influence on the practice of French pharmacy were the writings of Jean de Renou (1608), providing a formulary, a textbook, and a guide to the preservation of drugs, the use of pharmaceutical equipment and to the rules of professional ethics” (Sonnedecker). The work is divided into two parts, each with its own engraved part-title. The first part starts with some general chapters on the principles of pharmacology and what a proper apothecary is like. Several chapters follow on different types of medicines, their characteristics, how to compound them and when to prescribe them. Three large chapters cover the different ingredients and their medicinal powers, distinguishing between plants, minerals and parts of animals. Whereas the first part is more introductory and informative, the second part is more like a pharmacopoeia. It gives many recipes for medicines, with comments on the diseases or ailments they're supposed to cure.

With an owner's inscription on the back of the title-page. Somewhat browned throughout, with some marginal water stains, minor thumbing, a few small spots and a few marginal annotations in ink. Binding restored and rebacked, as noted above, hinges slightly cracked.

Krivatsy 9564; G. Sonnedecker, Kremers and Urdang's History of Pharmacy (1976) p. 424.



With portraits of the most celebrated physicians, including Galen, Hippocrates (Boqrat) and Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue)

645. RENO, Jean de. Les oeuvres pharmaceutiques du Sr. Iean de Renou ... augmentées d'un tiers en cette seconde edition par l'auteur; puis traduittes, embellies de plusieurs figures necessaires à la cognoissance de la médecine & pharmacie, & mises en lumiere par M. Louys de Serres.

Lyon, Antoine Chard (colophon: printed by Pierre Colombier), 1626. 2°. With letterpress title in red and black in a richly engraved border. Contemporary richly blind-, black- and gold-tooled calf; rebacked, with original backstrip laid down. € 12 000



Second edition of the Serres's translation into French of Renou's collected pharmaceutical works, with an attractive engraved title-page, showing 12 circular portraits in of famous physicians, including Masawaih al-Mardini (Mesue the younger), and on top of it all, the two most celebrated physicians, Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat).

Renou was a French pharmaceutical authority and chief physician to the French king, his work proved to be extremely popular and served to right numerous common errors regarding the curative virtues and properties of many plants and herbs. Pharmacopoeias like Renou's became quite common in the 17th-century as apothecaries were recognized for their knowledge and skill. Popular belief at this time also held that these medical works should be translated into native languages to better benefit those who did not understand Latin.

With library ticket on half-title. Binding rubbed and rebacked as noted. Some foxing throughout, wormholes in the inner margin, especially in the opening pages, otherwise still in good condition.

Krivatsky 9570 (incomplete); cf. Hunt 272 (English ed.).

Fundamental study of the economic history of Arabian societies

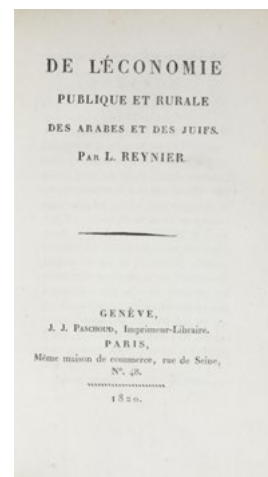
- 646. REYNIER, L[ouis].** De l'économie publique et rurale des Arabes et des Juifs. Geneva & Paris, J. J. Paschoud, 1820. 8°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine title. Marbled covers and endpapers. € 2500

First edition of this fundamental study of the economic history of the Arabian countries and societies, largely drawn from Greco-Roman sources as well as Abulfaragius and Niebuhr.

The Swiss naturalist Louis Reynier (1762–1824) was an able scholar of ancient and modern economic history. On the strength of these qualifications he accompanied Napoleon on his expedition to Egypt, where he served as High Superintendent of Revenues and Finances.

A good copy from the library of the French statesman and economist Léon Say (1826–96), French Finance Minister from 1872 to 1883, with his bookplate on front flyleaf.

Macro 1889. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 22775. OCLC 422324433.



Only copy located of a hand-coloured print series of Arabian horses, after drawings made in Baghdad

- 647. RICH, Claudius James and Sigmund Ferdinand von PERGER.** Sammlung und Darstellung verschiedener Pferde intressanter Zuchten, Landeskarten und Rassen ...

Vienna, Müllersche Kunsthandlung, 1815. Oblong 2° (31 × 42.5 cm). Engraved print series, including a title-page engraved by Dorneck and 6 numbered engravings of horses engraved by Sigmund Ferdinand von Perger, hand-coloured and loose as issued. € 12 500



Only copy located of the first of two(?) instalments of a hand-coloured engraved print series depicting five Arabian horses and one Hungarian stallion stud. All prints were engraved by the Austrian painter, draughtsman and engraver Sigmund Ferdinand von Perger (1778–1841), at the request of the Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister) Johann Nepomuk Joseph Norbert Grafen zu Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg (1780–1834). The five full-blood Arabian horses are after drawings made in Baghdad by the British merchant and antiquarian scholar Claudius James Rich (1787–1821) of horses in his own possession, with their pedigrees and other details in the captions below. Four of these also include a figure in Arabian garb. Paper slightly browned, but otherwise in very good condition, with a few specks and the edges of a few leaves a bit frayed or with tiny marginal tears (not approaching the plate edge).

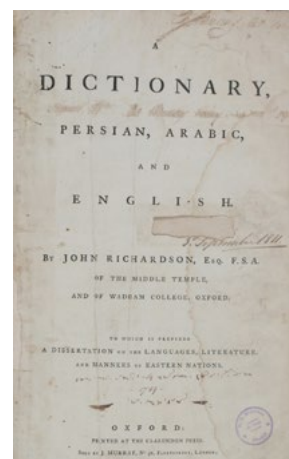
Nagler XI, pp. 105–106; Thieme & Becker XXVI, p. 412; not in DeJager; Huth; KVK/WorldCat; Podeschi.

The first Persian-Arabic-English dictionary

- 648. RICHARDSON, John.** A dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English. To which is prefixed a dissertation on the languages, literature, and manners of Eastern nations.

Oxford, printed at the Clarendon Press, sold by J. Murray and D. Price, 1777–1780. 2° (275 × 407 mm). 2 vols. 19th century English calf. € 12 500

First edition of the first Persian-Arabic-English dictionary, edited by the orientalist Sir John Richardson. The first volume includes a dissertation on the languages, literature and manners of Eastern nations. "An excellent work. As the first volume or Persian, Arabic and English part was published separately, many more copies were sold than of the second or English, Persian, and Arabic. A few broken sets of the first volume being left, the booksellers were led to reprint several deficient sheets, and so with the copies left on hand of the second vol. they made up some perfect sets. But these are easily known from the original" (Clarke), as they are printed in London in 1800.



“With the growth of British territorial power in India the potential market for a Persian dictionary had aroused the interest of London publishers and by 1770 Jones and Richardson were working on a new version of Franciscus Meninski’s ‘Thesaurus linguarum orientalium’, first published in 1680–87. Progress was very slow, and Jones withdrew to concentrate on his legal career, leaving the field to Richardson. Thanks to his ‘ingenuity and perseverance’ [...], an abridged version of the original project eventually appeared in two volumes in 1777 and 1780 as A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic and English. Fundamentally revised by others, notably by Charles Wilkins in 1806 and 1810, the dictionary was to have a long life, but although the company took 150 sets, there were few other subscribers and Richardson got little reward for the huge effort he had expended on it” (Marshall).

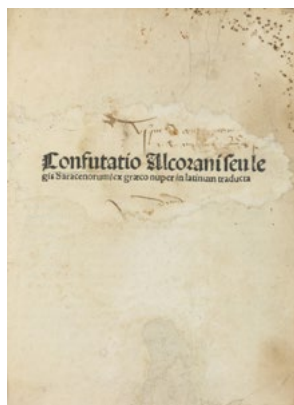
Bindings rubbed and worn, inner hinges partly split, endpapers renewed. Some staining and marginal repairs to interior; larger tears to 5 leaves, staining to both titles, ownership inscriptions partly inked out; both titles showing central repaired clipping as well as marginal strengthening and collector’s stamp. A large part of both volumes shows worming to gutter; a few leaves with repairs.

Zaunmüller 189. Vaterjülj 25. Graesse VI, 113. Cf. Brunet IV, 1285 (later ed. only, 1806–1810). Clarke, John. (1806). The Bibliographical Miscellany – Supplement, vol. 1 (London, 1806) pp. 273–274; for Richardson: Marshall, “Richardson, John [styled Sir John Richardson, ninth baronet] (1740/41–1795), orientalist”, in: ODNB (online ed.).

Mediaeval Refutation of the Qur’an: From the Library of Sultan Mehmed V

649. RICOLDUS DE MONTE CRUCIS. Confutatio Alcorani seu legis Saracenorum.

[Basel, Nikolaus Kessler], ca. 1507. Small 4° (140 × 187 mm). Title is fragmentary, preserving the letterpress only, laid down to old paper. Near-contemporary full leather binding, spine rebacked. All edges red. € 15 000



Rare edition of this famous and scare refutation of the Qur’an. The Dominican Ricoldus was sent to the orient as a missionary in 1288. He visited Palestine and travelled to Baghdad via Cilicia, Erzurum, and Tabriz. During his stay in Baghdad, Ricoldus studied the Qur’an and other works of Islamic theology, for controversial purposes, arguing with Nestorian Christians. He is said even to have begun a translation of the Qur’an about 1290, but it is not known whether this work was completed.

Ricoldus returned to his native Florence around the year 1300 to compose or edit several works about the Middle East. While many of his writings praise the Muslims’ social behaviour, hospitality and sense of honour, his best-known work, the “Contra legem Sarracenorum”, is a notorious refutation of the Islamic doctrines. Largely a compilation from William of Tripolis, Marcus of Toledo and the “Contrarietas alpholica”, and probably an early effort written in preparation of Ricoldus’s mission, it contends that the Qur’an’s self-contradictory passages, confused arrangement and want of miracles prove that Islam cannot be a true revealed religion. Despite Ricoldo’s hostility towards Islam his work shows specific knowledge of the Qur’an and overcomes one important prejudicial error common to other

medieval criticisms of Islam: the perception that Muhammad introduced a christological heresy. The work was widely received; a Greek translation was prepared as early as 1385 by Demetrius Kydones, which was re-translated into Latin by Bartolomeo Piceno as “Improbatio” or “Confutatio Alcorani”. A Spanish version appeared at Toledo in 1502, and Luther translated parts into German in 1530. It influenced Pope Pius II, John of Segovia and Nicolaus Cusanus (cf. LMA VII, 808).

Binding worn but professionally repaired; spine rebacked. Some fingerstaining and browning with occasional slight worming to gutter. Trimmed rather closely with printed marginalia cropped in places, title fragment torn out and mounted, preserving some old handwritten annotations. Provenance: Mehmed V (1844–1918), Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1909, with his his Arabic bookplate on the pastedown.

VD 16, R 2328. BNHCat R 296. This edition not in Panzer.

Horses in action: a great series of 50 horse plates, with the original drawing for the second plate

650. RIDINGER, Johann Elias. Vorstellung der Pferde, nach ihren Hauptfarben, und derselben verschiedenen Abtheilungen, Complexion, und der daraus entspringenden Beschaffenheit. | Description du cheval, selon ses poils principaux, & leurs diverses divisions, sa complexion, & les qualités qui en resultent.

[Augsburg, Martin Elias Ridinger and Johann Jakob Ridinger, 1770 or ca. 1768]. 4°. With an engraved allegorical frontispiece, 50 plates with captions in German and French, conceived, drawn and engraved by Ridinger. All plates, including frontispiece, beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand as published, some highlighted with white chalk. Mottled, tanned half sheepskin (ca. 1840); recased.



With: (2) **RIDINGER, Johann Elias.** [Die guthe Gestalt eines Pferdes] La beauté et les parties exterieures du Cheval]. [Augsburg, ca. 1765]. Drawing in pen and brown ink, ink washes and white chalk on grey-blue paper (24 × 17 cm, frame of pen-drawn rules 18.5 × 13.5 cm, with an empty panel at the foot for the title), for the second plate of *Vorstellung der Pferde*. With the small ink stamp of an eagle (9.5 × 7 mm) from the collection of Adalbert Freiherr von Lanna (1836–1909). In a passe partout. € 59 500

Rare first edition, in German and French, of a great coloured print series, with a 39-page letterpress text, showing horses in a wide variety of colours and patterns by Johann Elias Ridinger (1698–1767), a German painter, graphic artist and engraver of animals, most famous for his horses: “one of the most beautiful illustrated animal books of the 18th century ... lavishly illustrated and also very rare” (Dejager). Together with the book we offer Ridinger’s fine original pen and ink, ink wash and chalk drawing for the second plate. While many books or print series on horses show them standing or occasionally running in a race, most portraits in the present series show them much more naturally: stamping or pawing the ground, rearing up, jumping, kicking, sitting and rolling on the ground. When they do stand still they are often turning their heads.

With significant tears in 2 plates, unobtrusively repaired without loss, but otherwise in good condition, with minor, mostly marginal repairs, small smudges or stains, or minor browned patches in a few other plates. The drawing has a minor crease in the paper, affecting only the background, but is otherwise in fine condition, with only a couple minor marginal defects, not approaching the drawn image. A beautiful and charming horse book, essential to any collection, with the original drawing for one of the plates in fine condition.

Cobres 310; Dejager 252; Mennessier de la Lance II, 429; Nissen, ZBI 3418; for the Adalbert von Lanna collection: Lugt I, pp. 516 ff. (no. 2773).

Travelogue of Arabia by a distinguished Lebanese Arab-American writer, with 32 plates

651. RIHANI, Ameen. Around the coasts of Arabia.

London, Constable & Co, 1930. 8°. With a pictorial map as frontispiece, 31 photographic plates and a full-page map in text. Original publisher’s black cloth. € 1500



First edition, British issue, of a travelogue by the distinguished Lebanese Arab-American writer Ameen Rihani (1876–1940). Divided into 5 parts, it describes his time with King Husein in the Hijaz, the Idrisi in Asir, Aal Sabah, the sheiks of Kuwait, Aal Kalifah, the sheiks of Bahrein, and Aden and the protectorates. It is one of the most important sources for the historical background of the Idrisid Emirate of Asir. Rihani, who moved to New York when he was 12, is considered the founding father of Arab-American literature. His early English writings mark the beginning of a school of literature that is Arab in its concern, culture and characteristic, English in language, and American in spirit and platform.

A few occasional spots, but otherwise in very good condition.

Syrian-Lebanese autobiography

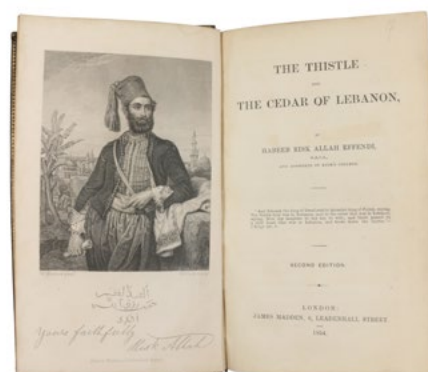
652. RISK ALLAH EFFENDI (HABEEB). The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon.

London, James Madden, 1854. 8°. Contemporary full blue calf, the spine elaborately gilt, blue silk page-marker, all edges gilt. Neat contemporary ownership inscription to front free-endpaper. € 1500

Second edition. “The author, a Christian Arab from Lebanon, gives a very interesting account of life among the native Christian population. The work consists of a mixture of autobiographical anecdotes, travels and information on Syria and Lebanon. There is also an amusing chapter on how a young Syrian sees England, plus a very interesting account of silk-worm culture” (Blackmer, 1427).

Minor wear to extremities of spine, corners slightly bumped, otherwise very good.

Cf. Blackmer 1427 (first edition).



*Influential book on optics by a noted protégé and colleague of Peter Ramus,
based on the work of Ibn al-Haytham (AlHazen)*

653. RISNER, Friedrich. *Opticae libri quatuor ex voto Petri Rami novissimo Fridericum Risnerum per ejusdem in mathematicis adiutorem olim conscripti, ...*

Kassel, Wilhelm Wessel (sold by Johann Berner in Frankfurt), 1615. 4°. With numerous optical, astronomical and mathematical woodcut diagrams in text, woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials, and headpieces built up from cast fleurons. 18th-century tan calf, gold-tooled double fillets, re-backed in sheepskin. € 19 500

Second edition of a renowned optical and mathematical work by Friedrich Risner (1533–1580), apprentice and colleague of Peter Ramus, the famous anti-Aristotelian humanist and educational reformer. The first edition appeared in 1606.

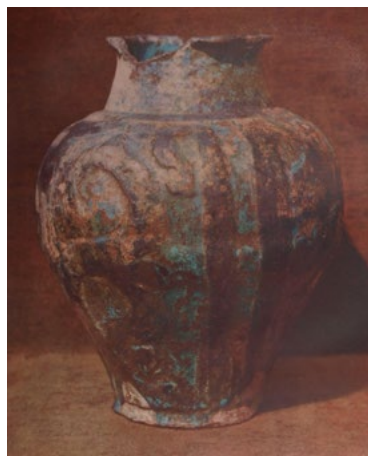
Risner's mathematical abilities were highly praised by Ramus, who, in his will, even established a chair in mathematics at the Collège Royal de France with Risner as its first occupant. The first major result of the collaboration between Risner and Ramus was Risner's edition (1572) of two manuscripts discovered by Ramus: the first edition of *Optics* by Ibn al-Haytham (in Latin Alhazen), who worked at Cairo in the first half of the 11th century; and a greatly improved edition of *Perspectiva* by Witelo (in Latin Vitello), a Polish scientist of the second half of the 13th century. Alhazen's work preserved all that was known by the ancients in the field of optics, and Risner's edition and his own observations and corrections helped establish the science upon a new foundation. Risner's present *Opticae*, based partly on Witelo, appeared only posthumously, but was probably outlined by Ramus and further developed by Risner during the early years of their collaboration. It exerted a great influence on Snell and others.



Badly browned, but otherwise in good condition, with an abrasion on the title-page and last text page (probably erasing a library stamp), not affecting the text. Re-backed and with some restorations to the boards.

VD17 12:159504X; cf. DSB II, p. 468; Poggendorff II, col. 648; not in Honeyman; Houzeau-Lancaster.

One of 200 copies



654. RIVIÈRE, Henri / MIGEON, Gaston. *La céramique dans l'art musulman.*

Paris, Émile Lévy, 1913. Imperial 2° (405 × 474 mm). 2 vols. With 10 colour illustrations in the text and 100 full-page coloured illustrations mounted on plates. Sumptuous dark brown contemporary full calf, gilt, covers lined in silk, with silk endpapers. € 25 000

First edition of this monumental publication on Islamic pottery, no. 107 of 200 copies printed. All ceramics pictured within the two volumes are described in detail with place and date of origin as well as the current owner (mostly French noble or institutional collections). Includes a bibliography on the subject and list of plates.

Union Club bookplate. Contemporary bindings somewhat rubbed; hinges professionally repaired, otherwise a fine copy, clean throughout. Rare.

Not in Arntzen/Rainwater.

A coloured issue of Roberts's monumental views of the Middle East

655. ROBERTS, David. *The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia ... [And:] Egypt & Nubia, from drawings made on the spot ...* With historical descriptions by William Brockedon.

London, F. G. Moon, 1842–1849. 6 volumes. Large 2° (61 × 45.5 cm). The "Holy Land" with lithographed portrait of Roberts, 3 hand-coloured lithographed titles and 120 hand-coloured lithographed plates. "Egypt" with 3 hand-coloured lithographed titles, 121 hand-coloured lithographed plates and 1 engraved map. Magnificent uniform contemporary citron morocco, bound by John Wright, gold-stamped sides and spine, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. € 450 000

An extraordinary set, comprising both of Roberts's monumental works on the Middle East, both in their first and most desirable hand-coloured issues. "One of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing and ... the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph" (Abbey), these works were originally published in three states: as an ordinary tinted edition, a hand-coloured deluxe issue in loose proofs, and the present — combining the virtues of both —, the almost unobtainable hand-coloured and luxuriously bound issue, which the publisher offered at a tenfold price of the regular issue. Roberts's masterpiece was issued in 41 parts over seven years, beautifully lithographed by Louis Haghe. The palette of colouring is consistent with the colouring of the "on card" issue, and the strictly contemporary binding confirms the age of the hand colouring.



David Roberts (1796–1864) departed in August 1839 for Alexandria and spent the remainder of the year in Cairo and visiting the major tombs and sites of Egypt. The following February he journeyed to the Holy Land, making stops in Suez, Mount Sinai and Petra. He spent time in Gaza before entering Jerusalem and concluded his tour by spending several months visiting the biblical sites of the Holy Land. Roberts returned to England at the end of 1839 and submitted his drawings to F. G. Moon in 1840. Both the exhibition of his original watercolours and the subsequent published work were an immediate success and confirmed his reputation as an architectural and landscape artist of the highest order.

From the collection of the Duke of Northumberland.

Abbey, p. 341.

247 stunning large tinted, double-tinted and chromolithographic views of the Middle East

656. ROBERTS, David. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia.

Including: Egypt & Nubia.

London, Francis Graham Moon, 1842–1849. 2 complementary works in 6 volumes. Royal 1^o (62 × 47.5 cm). *The Holy Land* with a lithographic frontispiece portrait of David Roberts, 3 tinted illustrated lithographic title-pages, 60 tinted lithographic plates, 60 tinted half-page lithographs on text leaves; 1 plate with a stone-engraved map, and 1 stone-engraved armorial device on a text leaf. *Egypt & Nubia* with 2 double-tinted and 1 chromolithographic frontispiece views, 3 double-tinted illustrated lithographic title-pages, 56 double-tinted and 2 chromolithographic plates, 60 tinted lithographic half-page views on text leaves. All or nearly all 247 views also have highlights in white, apparently printed from an additional block. Uniform half red morocco (ca. 1875?), richly gold-tooled spine, gold-tooled rolls on sides, gilt edges. € 115 000



Roberts's two great monumental works on the Middle East, bound as a matching set in 6 volumes with 247 views, 2 maps and the portrait of the artist. Volumes 1–3 (*The Holy Land*) show the 123 views Roberts sketched in situ on his 1839 voyage from Cairo through the Sinai, Palestine and Lebanon; and volumes 4–6 (*Egypt & Nubia*) show the 124 views he sketched in situ mostly on his 1838 voyage down the Nile valley from Cairo to Abu Simbel in Nubia. He was one of the few Europeans allowed to draw interior views of mosques. He worked on his drawings further after returning to England. "One of the most important and elaborate ventures of nineteenth-century publishing, and ... the apotheosis of the tinted lithograph" (Abbey, who also found justice in Hardie's suggestion that these views "raised lithography to perhaps the highest point it ever attained"). The lithographs reproduce Roberts's drawings at their original size and he supervised their production.

These works, advertised and clearly planned as a matching set, and often bound as a single work as here, together form Roberts's masterpiece, beautifully lithographed by the Belgian-born Louis Haghe, to whom Roberts paid tribute in glowing terms: "Haghe has not only surpassed himself, but all that has hitherto been done of a similar nature. He has rendered the views in a style clear, simple and unlaboured, with a masterly vigour and boldness which none but a painter like him could have transferred to stone." These views are of the greatest importance not only as works of art and fine craftsmanship, but also as an important historical record of Middle Eastern sites in the 1830s: "absolutely careful and faithful ... the first studies ever made conscientiously by an English painter ... to give true portraiture of scenes of historical or religious interest ... beyond any outlines from nature I had ever seen" (John Ruskin, writing while Roberts was making them). Many of the antiquities were later damaged, reworked or lost through the depredations of the elements, looters, war and sometimes even misguided archaeologists. The present views also gave many Europeans and Americans their most extensive and most compelling view of the Middle East, affecting both Victorian attitudes toward the cultures represented and the latest fashions in Western art and design. With a mostly removed armorial bookplate. With the plates, and the text leaves that include views, somewhat foxed as usual, mostly in the margins, the last preliminary page (facing the first view) slightly browned in vol. 1 of each work, and 1 plate has come loose from its stub at the foot. Otherwise in very good condition, with only an occasional small marginal tear or marginal smudge. The bindings are also very good, with an occasional small crack in a hinge and an occasional small defect in the cloth sides. A stunning set of meticulous views showing the Middle East and the Nile valley as they still survived in the 1830s.

Abbey, Travel 385 & 272; Blackmer 1432; Alastair Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 66; Chr. Thomson, The exotic and the beautiful 160; Tooley, English books with coloured plates 401 & 402; not in Atabey.

Stunning double-tinted views of the Middle East, after drawings made in 1838 and 1839

657. ROBERTS, David, George CROLY and William BROCKEDON. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt & Nubia.

London, Day & son (vol. 3: New York, D. Appleton & Co.), 1855–1856. 6 volumes bound as 3. Imperial 8° (30 × 22 cm). With 250 numbered plates (including 6 tinted lithographed title-pages, 2 stone-engraved maps and 239 tinted and double-tinted lithographed and 2 chromolithographed views). Contemporary, richly gold-tooled reddish-brown morocco, gold-tooled turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt and gauffered edges. With thin paper guard leaves facing each plate. € 18 000



Second edition, with reduced illustrations but with more of them double-tinted or chromolithographed, of one of the most splendid and historically important visual records of the Middle East, after drawings by David Roberts (1796–1864) from the sketches he made from life during his travels through what are now Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon in 1838 and 1839. His views also provide a very detailed visual record of many sites that were afterward destroyed or disturbed. His views of the modern cities also preserve records of both their architecture and their daily life and he shows spectacular landscapes in the mountains, around the Dead Sea and along the Nile and the Jordan.

In very good condition, with occasional light foxing, mostly on the backs of the plates, and with a faint marginal water stain in the lower outside corner of many plates in volumes 3 and 4, not approaching the printed image. The inside front hinge of the second volume as bound has separated from the book block and the bindings show some wear at the hinges and extremities, but they are otherwise also very good. 250 mostly tinted and double-tinted lithographs providing stunning early views of the Middle East.

Abbey, Travel 388 (lacking vols. 5–6); Blackmer 1432 note; Gay 25; Hiler, p. 205; cf. Lipperheide, Lc 12 & Ma 27 (1842–1849 ed.); Tooley 401–402 (1842–1849 ed.).

Portraits of the Godolphin Arabian, Flying Childers, Lath and 37 other race horses

658. ROBERTS, James. The sportsman's companion: or portraiture, pedigrees and performances, of the most eminent race horses & stallions, represented in variety of attitudes.

London, J. Barker, [1798?]. 8° (22.5 × 15 cm). With a letterpress title-page, 40 numbered plates of famous race horses drawn by James Roberts and engraved by Henry Roberts, each with a portrait of the horse and rider (ca. 8.5 × 12 cm), detailed information about the horse and owner and most with an engraved vignette at the foot, engraved index leaf, and publisher's 4-page letterpress catalogue (with woodcut of 2 cocks fighting). Contemporary tan laid paper wrappers. € 15 000



Extremely rare second edition of a book of plates depicting famous race horses active in England in the period 1708 to 1755, each shown with its rider and/or stable-hand, and recording its owner, pedigree (one traced back to a horse imported from Aleppo for Oliver Cromwell in 1657), qualities and racing record. It is printed from the original plates of ca. 1760. The final plate shows the most famous race horse of all, the Godolphin Arabian, foaled in Yemen around 1724.

With 2 small tears and a few minor spots and smudges, but still in good condition and mostly untrimmed, with nearly all deckles intact. Wrapper somewhat dirty and worn, with the foot of the back wrapper damaged. A rare and remarkable record of race horses in 18th-century England.

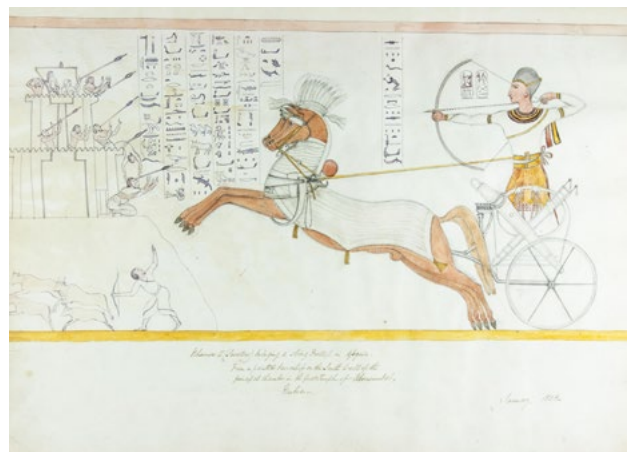
Cf. ESTC N23610 & T50352 (3 copies of 1st ed. [1760?]); Huth, *Horses and equitation*, p. 38 ("1760" & "1820" eds.); KVK & WorldCat (3 copies, "[1820?]").

Egypt and Nubia in 45 early drawings and squeezes, preserving images of sculptures and inscriptions

659. ROBERTSON, William. Egypt & Nubia.

Cairo [and elsewhere in Egypt and Nubia], 1838–1839. 2° (48 × 36.5 cm). Album containing 42 pencil and other drawings (a few partly coloured) and 3 squeezes, some on the album leaves and some loosely inserted, mostly of ancient Egyptian and Nubian architecture, sculpture, bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions, but also with a few botanical drawings and landscapes with buildings. Most have English-language captions in brown ink and are signed and dated 1838 to 1839. New black half morocco, using mid-19th-century marbled paper for the sides. € 45 000

An album of drawings (and squeezes of bas reliefs) made by William Robertson on a journey from Cairo in December 1838 down the Nile into Nubia, reaching as far south as the present-day Egyptian-Sudanese border region, including the temples of Abu Simbel, in January 1839, then returning via Philae, Karnak and other sites to Thebes in February 1839. They give very detailed views of numerous buildings, sculptures, bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions, as well as more distant views of landscapes with buildings and three botanical drawings. Since many of the ancient Egyptian sites have been looted and damaged over the years, these early drawings and squeezes provide an important record of what was there in 1838/39 and how it was situated, before the first photographs were made. While Robertson made most of his drawings on site, he drew the Temple at Luxor after a drawing by Achille Émile Prisse d'Avennes (1807–1879) who began exploring and drawing the ancient Egyptian sites in 1836 and published many of his drawings in 1847.



A few of the original album leaves are now detached and may have been removed by the artist himself. One inserted drawing is severely foxed and one inserted floor plan is rather dirty, but in general the drawings are in very good condition.

Oriental alphabet specimens

660. RODI, Antonio. Caratteri stranieri, raccolti, scritti ed incisi da Antonio Rodi nell' anno 1836.

Milano, Pagani Litografia, 1836. Oblong 4° (327 × 154 mm). Dedication leaf and 10 engraved leaves of alphabet specimens, lithographed throughout. In the publisher's original lithographic wrappers. € 1500



Only edition of this collection of alphabet specimens, comprising Arabic, Syriac, Chaldaic, Hebrew (in two versions), Greek, "Illyric", "Egyptian", "Saracen", and "Indian". The author dedicated his effort to Conte Livio Benvenuti Clavello. Slightly browned and brownstained throughout. Contemporary ink ownership "Biagio G..." on dedication leaf. Rare; only two copies in Italian libraries (Biblioteca statale di Cremona & Biblioteca nazionale Marciana, Venice).

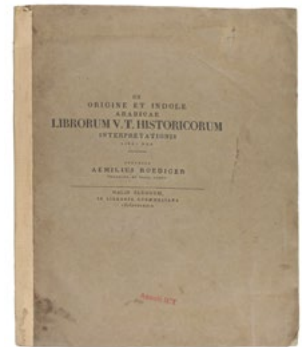
ICCU VEA0176272.

Arabic Bible Scholarship

661. RÖDIGER, Emil. De origine et indole Arabicae librorum V.T. historicorum interpretationis libri duo. Halle, (Hendel for) Kümmel, 1829. Large 4° (252 × 295 mm). Printed original wrappers. € 850

First edition of Rödiger's thesis that earned its author the right to lecture in theology as well as a professorship of oriental languages at the University of Halle. Rödiger (1801–74) denied that the Arabic version of the Old Testament's historical books was derived from the Alexandrian translation: instead, he proved that the Arabic translation of the Book of Judges, Ruth, and the Books of Samuel as well as of several parts of the Books of Kings and of Nehemiah as published in the Paris and London Polyglots was based on the Syriac Bible and constituted the work of several Christian writers of the 13th and 14th centuries. Other parts of the Books of Kings and of Nehemiah, he showed, were translated into Arabic by an 11-century Jewish author directly from the Hebrew text. Some browning and foxing throughout. Old French library stamps to title-page. Spine reinforced with later paper. Uncut, untrimmed copy.

ADB XXIX, 26.



The founder of the Tulunid dynasty

662. ROORDA, Taco (ed.). Abul Abbasi Amedis, Tulonidarum primi, vita et res gestae.

Leiden, S. & J. Luchtmans, 1825. Large 4° (226 × 284 mm). Later wrappers. € 1500

An early, important study of Ahmed ibn Tulun (835–884), the founder of the Tulunid dynasty that ruled Egypt and Syria between 868 and 905. Contains extensive source quotations in Arabic. “An extensive monograph, and a very excellent effort, valuable especially for its notes [...] Wüstenfeld's later account of the Tulunids in his ‘Statthalter von Ägypten’ may be called dated with more justification” (C. H. Becker, Beiträge zur Geschichte Ägyptens unter dem Islam [1903], p. 150). Occasional insignificant browning. An untrimmed copy.

Graesse I, 7. Kayser I, 21.

Earth sciences of the Red Sea

663. ROSS, David A., and others. Red Sea research 1970–1975. Mineral resources bulletin 22.

Jeddah, Directorate General of Mineral Resources (colophon: printed by Dar Al Asfahani), 1977. 4°. With a portrait of His Majesty King Khaled Ibn 'Abd Al 'Aziz Al Sa'ud as frontispiece, 6 numbered maps on 5 loosely inserted folding leaves and numerous illustrations in text. Publisher's original green wrappers, decorated front. € 300

A collection of 17 papers sponsored by the Saudi Arabian government. “For many years the Red Sea has been a subject of great interest to earth scientists because of its unique character and the information it could contribute to such controversial subjects as rifting, continental drifting, and sea-floor spreading and, more recently, the unresolved problems related to the theory of plate tectonics” (introduction). The researcher David A. Ross contributed to 6 of the papers included.

Slightly rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise in very good condition.



A compendium for sailing the Indian Ocean, with three charts, second copy located

664. ROSSER, William Henry. Short notes on the winds, weather, & currents, together with general sailing directions and remarks on making passages; to accompany a chart of the Indian Ocean. With two[=three] illustrations. London, James Imray and son (back of title-page: printed at the Tower press), 1866. 8°. With 3 folding lithographed charts (the first as frontispiece and the third possibly extra added). Modern brown cloth, spine with a long vertical leather title-label. € 3500

Second copy located of a compendium for sailing the Indian Ocean. As the title indicates it gives short notes on the wind weather and currents and general sailing directions. Including directions to Singapore and the Arabian Sea. For more extended details the author refers to his *Indian Ocean directory*.

The charts depict the passages in the Indian Ocean (showing the coast of Africa, Arabia, south and south-east Asia and Australia), the currents in the Indian Ocean (idem) and the currents in Bengal (showing the coast of India, Ceylon, Siam, Sumatra, Malaysia and Singapore).

With the bookplate of G. & N. Ingleton on paste-down. Two of the maps browned and some minor foxing, but otherwise in good condition.

Copac (1 copy); WorldCat (same copy); cf. Forbes 2812 (Pacific); Sabin 73416 (Pacific).



*The great Lisbon earthquake of 1755 and the city of Augsburg
a splendid publication with more than 100 engraved maps, plans and views,
in an Augsburg gold-brocade paper wrapper*

665. ROTH, Johann Michaël. Augsburgische Sammlung derer wegen des höchstbetrübteten Untergangs der Stadt Lissabon, ... anbey hat man die Stadt Augsburg in Grundriß mit 48. Prospecten der schönsten Gebäude denselben mit beygefüget ...

Augsburg, Johann Michael Roth, [ca. 1756]. 1° (50 × 38.5 cm). With engraved title-page, an engraved report on the earthquake and resulting tsunami; and in the first part 60 engraved views, maps and plans on 13 leaves (4 large folding).

Including:

(2) [MAP]. **KRAUS, Johann Thomas.** Accurata recens delineate ichnographia ... metropolis Augustae Vindelicorum ... = Neu verfertigt accurater Grund Riß der ... Statt Augspurg, ...

Augsburg, Matthäus Seutter, [ca. 1750]. Large engraved map on a folding sheet (50 × 61 cm) at a scale of about 1:4000.

(3) **WEYERMANN, Jakob Christoph.** Prospectus praecipuorum aedificorum et locorum intra et extra urbem Augustam Vindelicorum ...

Augsburg, Matthäus Seutter, 1742. 4 large uncut folding sheets (each 40 × 70 cm) containing the engraved title-page and 47 engraved views of buildings in and around Augsburg (each 16 × 13.5 cm).

Gold on black gold brocade paper wrapper, probably from the publisher. The whole is kept in a finely produced modern tanned sheepskin box with the form of a book. € 57 500



An extremely rare and stunning display of the vibrant graphic and topographic trade in mid-18th-century Augsburg, the main part devoted primarily to the earthquake and tsunami that desolated Lisbon and many other cities in Portugal, southwest Spain and northwest Africa on 1 November 1755. It brings together maps, plans, prospects, bird's-eye views and other views from most of the leading Augsburg print publishers of the day, bringing the destruction into sharp graphic focus, with many views, often including before and after pictures, of Lisbon, Meknes (Mequines) and Fez in Morocco. Several views show looters or others who tried to exploit the chaos hanging at the gallows. The collection goes beyond a mere record of the earthquake and tsunami, however, providing an excellent overview of Portuguese and Spanish topography in general, with many city views, plans and fortification plans.

The title-page notes that the publisher can supply copies already bound ("gebunden zu bekommen"). But it also seems likely that the present copy was supplied by the publisher in its wrapper made of so-called gold brocade paper. Augsburg raised the production of this kind of decorated paper to an art in the mid-18th-century, and the present example (two whole sheets, for the front and back wrapper, printed from the same block) is a fine specimen.

In very good condition, with only the spine of the wrapper somewhat tattered. A beautiful copy and the only complete copy located, of a splendid display of Augsburg prints relating to the great Lisbon earthquake and the city of Augsburg.

KVK & WorldCat (2 copies, 1 lacking the Augsburg parts and the other more seriously incomplete).

A colourful mounted Bedouin falconer by leading orientalist painter

666. ROUSSEAU, Henri-Émilien. [Bedouin falconer].

[Morocco, 1920s]. Oil on wooden panel (21 × 16 cm), signed at the lower left "Henri Rousseau". Contemporary gilded wooden frame (33 × 28 cm). € 28 000



Colourful panel painting by the leading orientalist painter Henri-Émilien Rousseau of a mounted Bedouin falconer, one of Rousseau's favourite subjects. While the sport of falconry was an important status symbol in the Middle East and Europe generally, for the Bedouins it was a means of survival.

Rousseau (1875–1933) was a Cairo-born French painter who divided his childhood between North Africa and France, where he studied at the École des Beaux-Arts under the great Orientalist painter, Jean-Léon Gérôme. He broke from the style of his master, however, and started to paint in a more impressionistic style. Between 1920 and 1930 he travelled extensively through the Rif and Atlas mountains of Morocco, where he befriended the chiefs of several nomad tribes. It was probably here that Rousseau fell under the spell of the Bedouin horsemen, which came to characterize his compositions. In 1927 more than 80 of his works from this period were displayed at the gallery of the influential Parisian art dealer Georges Petit. This was followed by an exhibition at the Exposition Universelle of 1931.

The panel is cracked in the length, leading to a 4 cm crack in the paint to the right of the rider's head, a 1 cm crack below the horse's left hind hoof, and a 7 cm crack from the top left to the horse's head, but these cracks are only noticeable on close inspection and no paint has been lost. Some minor craquelure in the dark red patch connecting the rider and the saddle. Otherwise a well-executed and clean painting.

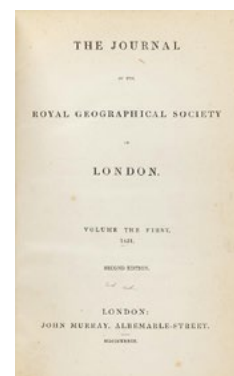
For the artist: Thieme & Becker XXIX, p. 113.

Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society

667. [ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY]. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. London, John Murray, 1831–1880 [–1881]. 56 volumes (vols. 1–L in 51 volumes and 5 volumes of indices). Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

With:

(2) Proceedings of the RGS. London: Edward Stanford, 1857–1878. Vols. 1–XXII. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.



(3) Proceedings of the RGS and Monthly Record of Geography. London: Edward Stanford, 1879–1892. Vols. I–XIV. Title to first volume torn and laid down, map and facing p. 664 of text damaged. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(4) Supplementary Papers of the RGS. London: John Murray, 1886–1890. Vols. I–IV. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(5) The Geographical Journal including the Proceedings of the RGS. London: R.G.S., 1893–1948. Vols. I–CXII only (in 109 volumes). Vols. I–28: contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt; vols. 29–112: original blue cloth, or contemporary cloth, gilt. Institutional bookplates to some pastedowns; blindstamps to some title-pages; ink stamps to some plates and maps. € 185 000

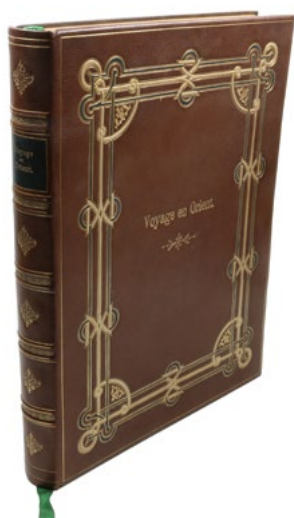
Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society 1831 through 1948, comprising 203 volumes with thousands of plates and maps, many folding.

Founded in 1830, the RGS spearheaded efforts to accurately map and describe every corner of the known world. As lesser-known regions of the globe such as Africa and the Middle East began to emerge as major centres of global trade in the 19th century, the Society funded thousands of European expeditions to these areas in an effort to promote British commercial and scientific interests. Explorers of the Arabian Peninsula such as Henry St. John Philby (aka “Sheikh Abdullah”), Percy Cox, Theodore Bent, Gertrude Bell, Wilfred Thesiger (aka “Mubarak bin London”), and Bertram Thomas all reported directly to the RGS, and their accounts, often with accompanying maps, contributed enormously to the western interest in the economy and geography of these regions.



Collected here is the entire run of publications issued by the RGS up to the mid-20th century – a full 203 volumes containing thousands of seminal articles, plates, and maps chronicling the modern mapping of the world. Its importance for the Arabian Peninsula is well-reflected in Macro’s bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula. Wilson’s 1833 “Memorandum Respecting the Pearl Fisheries in the Persian Gulf”, James Wellsted’s “Observations on the Coast of Arabia between Rás Mohammed and Jiddah” (1836), and Felix Haig’s “Memoirs of the Southeast Coast of Arabia” (1839) are among the earliest reports on those regions. Georg Wallin delivered a valuable report on the Hajj to the Society in 1854 in his “Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca”; William Palgrave is today regarded as one of the most important European explorers of the Peninsula, and his “Observations made in Central, Eastern and Southern Arabia, 1862–3” is found in the 1864 volume of the Journal. A lesser-known figure is Lewis Pelly, who in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (1863) delivered a remarkably prescient lecture, “On the Geographical Capabilities of the Persian Gulf as an Area of Trade” – highlighting the future importance of the tribes and territories of the Gulf as global commercial centres, from Kuwait down to the coasts mainly controlled by “Arab pirates”. He also contributed “A Visit to the Wahabee Capital, Central Arabia” (1865) – a fascinating, early account of Riyadh.

Sumptuously bound, inscribed by the author to the publisher

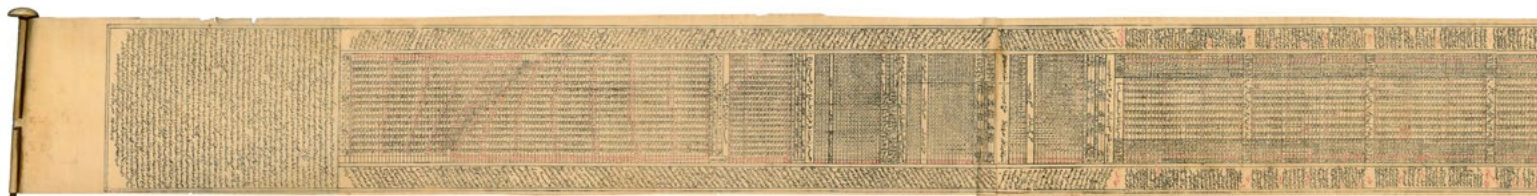


668. RUDOLF, Archduke of Austria and Hungary. Voyage en Orient. Traduit de l’Allemand. Illustrations d’après les dessins originaux de Franz von Pausinger.

Vienna, Imprimerie Imperiale et Royale de la Cour et de l’État, 1885. 2°. With 37 etched plates. Contemporary full calf with richly gilt front cover, label to spine, and gilt edges. € 9500

First (and only) edition in French. – Archduke Rudolf set out on his tour of the Middle East in 1881, travelling first from Vienna to Miramar, Corfu, Alexandria, and Cairo. From there the group sailed up the Nile to Aswan and Memphis, then journeyed on to Port Said, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Holy Land, returning to Vienna from Haifa via Cattaro (Kotor), Ragusa (Dubrovnik), and Trieste. This is an outstanding and unique copy in a sumptuous Viennese binding, in immaculate condition, was created for Anton Ritter von Beck (1812–95), then director of the government’s Imperial printing office in Vienna. With a long inscription by the translator, the Baron de Montandin, to “Monsieur le Hof Rath Anton Chevalier Von Beck” on the flyleaf, dated Vienna, 28 February 1885. Some slight staining to the guards of the etchings, otherwise a very clean copy.

Hamann, Habsburger-Lexikon 415 ff. ÖBL IX, 315 ff. Wurzbach VII, 145 ff.



The first known autobiography of an Arab woman

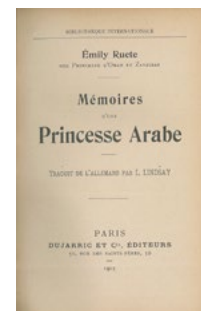
669. RUETE, Emily, Princess of Oman and Zanzibar. Mémoires d'une Princesse Arabe.

Paris, Dujarric & Cie., 1905. Small 8°. Contemporary half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped spine. Marbled endpapers. € 850

First French edition of this fascinating biography of the Princess of Oman and Zanzibar, who married a German and later fled to Aden and Hamburg after becoming pregnant by him. The work is considered the first known autobiography of an Arab woman. It presents a remarkable perspective on the daily life of the Sultan in the mid and late 19th century, viewed from the eyes of an well-educated woman – subjects such as “La situation de la femme en Orient” (“A Woman’s Position in the East”, ch. xvi), courtship (“La mariage arabe”, “Arab Matchmaking”, ch. xvii), harems and polygamy, and even slavery are discussed at length (the Princess appearing rather favourably disposed to the latter!).

As a later Christian convert, she remains fiercely proud of her homeland: “But it is just in Arabia, and with the Arab people, that the true Mahometan spirit, upon which the views of other Eastern nations are founded, has maintained itself most pure”. Emily (Sayyida Salme) and her husband lived comfortably in Germany until the latter’s death in 1870, upon which Emily was prompted to write the present work partly to alleviate her financial concerns. Evenly browned throughout. Rare.

OCLC 38270253. Cf. Hiler 763 (English ed., New York, 1907).



With 60 plates containing beautiful and accurate figures, beautifully and subtly hand-coloured

670. RUMPHIUS, Georg Everard. Thesaurus imaginum piscium testaceorum; ... ut et cochlearum; ... quibus accedunt conchyilia, ... denique mineralia; ...

The Hague, Pieter de Hondt, 1739. Large 2° (44.5 × 27 cm). With an engraved title-page, engraved portrait of the author, and 60 numbered engraved plates with hundreds of figures, coloured in an early hand. Recased in contemporary sprinkled calf, gold-tooled board edges. Rebacked with a gold-tooled spine. € 35 000

Second Latin edition of a beautiful pictorial record of one of the finest early collections of East Indian marine specimens, with scientifically accurate engravings, apparently drawn in the year of the death of the owner Georg Everard Rumphius (1627/28–1702). The engraved title-page and 60 illustration plates are beautifully and subtly coloured by hand in a wide variety of colours. The book excludes vertebrate fish but shows crustaceans, sea urchins, sand-dollars, starfish, shellfish, barnacles and coral, along with crystals, minerals, amber, fossils and even some man-made artefacts, such as axe heads. Some plates show one large figure, others more than twenty small ones. Rumphius, a German physician and naturalist, worked for the Dutch East India Company (VOC) from 1652 to his death, mostly on Ambon in the Moluccas. Traditionally the illustrations were attributed to Maria Sibylla Merian (1647–1717), but this has recently been proven to be erroneous.

With a marginal tear in plate XLIX, but further in very good condition and wholly untrimmed, giving generous margins. Beautifully coloured plates of crustaceans, shells, etc. that formed a landmark in the development of scientific illustration for natural history.

Landwehr, VOC 951 note; Wood, p. 546; cf. E. Reitsma, Maria Sibylla Merian, pp. 207–210.





Ruzname calendar scroll

671. RUZNAME. Ottoman Tanzimat era calendar scroll (Ruzname) with armillary sphere adornment.

Constantinople, 1263 (Rumi Calendar) [1847]. Paper scroll (rotulus), lithographed in black and red, composed of 3 elongated joined sheets mounted upon an original wood roller with cow bone ends and with original patterned light green paper wrappers, 1670 × 110 mm. € 3000

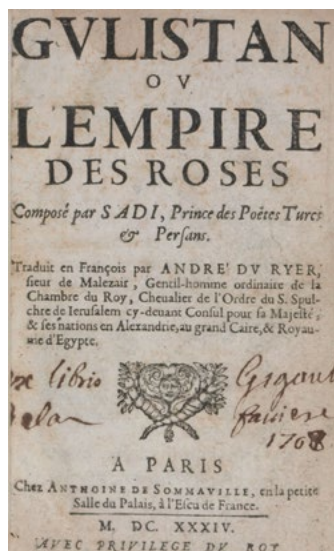


This is an extremely fine example of a ruzname, or a Muslim calendar scroll. This calendar scroll opens in a typical book format with an illuminated headpiece and, like a manuscript, ends with a colophon at the very bottom. This portable scroll is used for tracking daily prayer times, length of days, the times of sunset and sunrise. A ruzname (a note on days) is a portable reference calendar in a form of a rotulus. They became popular in the Ottoman Empire as manuscripts in red and black on vellum and later as lithographs in same colours on paper. They are usually circa 100 cm or longer and 8–9 cm wide, and protected with an embossed flap made of leather or embossed paper. The decorative headpiece, the motif of which can vary, is called serlevha and the text is often accompanied with explanatory text in margins. All examples ruzname are rare because they were, as calendars, usually thrown away after a year of use. Very good, a few minor tears and chips with tiny loss to text, usual nail holes to the upper part, but overall clean and bright, wanting one bone roller.

First printed edition of Sa'di's Gulistan, one of the greatest classics of Persian literature

672. SA'DI SHIRAZI and André du RYER (translator). Gulistan ou l'empire des roses.

Paris, Anthoine de Sommaville, 1634. 8°. Contemporary gold-tooled calf; rebacked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 25 000



First printed edition of the *Gulistan* (or *Golestan*), written by the mediaeval Persian poet Sa'di and introducing Europeans to his work, “probably the single most influential work of prose in the Persian tradition” (Encyclopædia Iranica). Completed in 1258, Sa'di's *Gulistan*, “the rose garden”, is a collection of stories and poems dealing with the major issues in human existence. Together with his *Bustan* (“the orchard”, in verse) it is Sa'di's most popular work. Both were standard texts at Persian schools for many years. The *Gulistan* was originally divided into eight chapters, each consisting of several stories and poems addressing a specific theme. The present translation remained incomplete; the first complete version in a western language was the edition of the text with a Latin translation published in Amsterdam in 1651.

The Persian poet Musharrif al-Din ibn Muslih al-Din (AH ca. 600?–691 [= ca. 1200?–1291/92 CE]), best known by his penname Sa'di and place of birth Shiraz in Iran, is one of the greatest figures in classical Persian literature. “Sa'di's impact on later poets and writers has been very great, and certainly until the early twentieth century he was universally regarded as the greatest Persian poet of all time” (Katouzian). The translator, André du Ryer, also published a Turkish grammar in 1630 and a translation of the Qur'an in 1647.

Slightly browned throughout, a minor water stain at the head of the first 15 leaves and the binding restored; a good copy.

Brunet V, col. 25; Cioranescu XVII, 27953; Katouzian, Sa'di, the poet of life, love and compassion, p. 152.

First complete edition

673. SAADI. Rosarium politicum, sive amoenum sortis humanae theatrum, de Persico in Latinum versum, necessariisque notis illustratum a Georgio Gentio.

Amsterdam, Jan Blaeu, 1651. 2° (205 × 284 mm). Later full calf with triple gilt cover fillets (wanting parts of spine label). € 2500

First complete edition of the famous “Giulistan”, a work in the tradition of the Mirrors for Magistrates, printed by Blaeu in splendid Naskhi types (cf. Brill, p0 3/1991, no. 355). Accompanied by the Latin translation in parallel text, this constitutes the first complete translation into any western language, preceded only by the severely incomplete French version by du Ryer (Paris, 1634). Wants the final leaf. Contemporary ownership to title-page; occasional slight waterstaining and worming (sometimes touching letters); a few marginalia. Rare, only two copies recorded at auction during the last decades. Formerly in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

Brunet V, 24. Schwab 1010. Zenker, BO I, 492.



Produced by the Austrian Imperial State Printing Office

674. SAADI / GRAF, Karl Heinrich (ed.). Le Boustân de Sadi. Texte persan. Avec un commentaire Persan.

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1858. Small 2° (215 × 282 mm). Title and ‘unwan on p. 2 printed in gold and colours. Contemporary marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine (upper cover of the original blue wrappers, printed in gold and black, bound within). All edges marbled. € 1800

First edition. – The orientalist Karl Heinrich Graf (1815–69) had published a translation of Saadi’s “Orchard” in Jena as early as 1850, in two duodecimo volumes. His present edition of the original text (with commentary in Persian throughout) stands out due to the elaborate production by the Austrian Imperial State Printing Office in Vienna. Graf, a Protestant theologian and scholar of oriental languages who hailed from Alsace, had studied in Strasbourg and taught at Paris and Leipzig before becoming professor of French and Hebrew at the renowned Princely “Landesschule” at Meissen.

Title slightly brownstained. Near-contemporary stamps of the Library of the Austrian Imperial and Royal Public School of Oriental Languages. A good copy.

Zenker II, 476. Schwab 1041. Nawabi II, 452. ADB IX, 550. NDB VI, 723.



Carrier pigeons in the Arabic world

675. SABBÂGH, Michel. Kitab Musabaqat al-barq wa-al-ghamam fi su’at al-hamam. La colombe, messagère plus rapide que l’éclair, plus prompte que la nue.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale (J. J. Marcel), an xiv = 1805. 8°. Contemporary wrappers. € 3500

First French edition, with the translation (by Silvestre de Sacy) and the Arabic text printed in parallel, entitled “The race with the lightning and the clouds above: on the success of the messenger dove”. The Syrian linguist Michel Sabbagh (1784–1816) served as interpreter to the Imperial Army during Napoléon’s Egyptian Campaign. He emigrated to France when the army left Egypt and attached himself to Silvestre de Sacy and the Imperial Library and print shop. His original work on carrier pigeons remains a classic. A well-preserved, untrimmed and wide-margined copy.

GAL II, 479. OCLC 11618486. Schnurrer BA 426.



Former translator for Napoleon's army in Egypt congratulates Louis XVIII

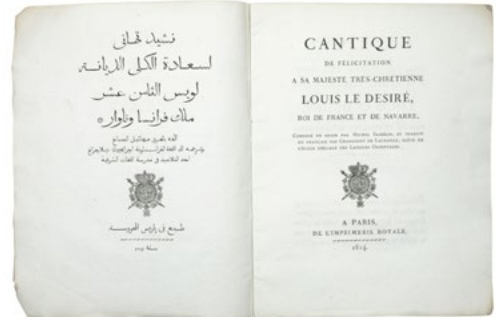
676. SABBÂGH, Michel. [Nasid tahani li-sa`adat al-kulli al-diyana Lwis al-tamin `asar malik Faransa wa-Nawar]. Cantique de Félicitation à Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne Louis le Désiré, Roi de France et de Navarre... Paris Imprimerie Royale, 1814. Large 4°. Arabic text with French translation opposite. Contemporary blue marbled paper wrappers. € 5000

Rare congratulatory canticle to Louis XVIII of France, composed by Michel Sabbagh in Arabic and translated into French by Grangeret Lagrange, student of the Special School of Oriental Languages. One of the few works confirming the continuation of the production of texts in Arabic at the Imprimerie Royale, composed on the occasion of the First Restoration and the accession of Louis XVIII to the French throne.

Mihail ibn Niqula ibn Ibrahim al-Sabbag (1784–1816), whose name was francicized into Michel Sabbâgh, was of Palestinian origin. After completing his studies in Damascus, he moved to Cairo from amidst the Syrian Melkite community; during the Campaign of the Armée de l'Orient he was an interpreter for the French, and he followed them during the embarkation that followed the capitulation of Desaix. In Paris, Silvestre de Sacy involved Sabbâgh with his work, in 1807 he officially became copyist for the Imperial Library, and also created a translation service of Arabic texts into the French language.

Binding rubbed; slight rustmark to half-title; very clean altogether.

OCLC 11873620. Cf. Fück 143; GAL II, 479 (for Sabbagh).



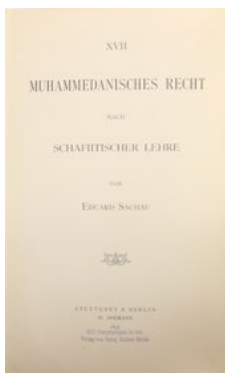
The Shafi'i school of fiqh

677. SACHAU, Eduard. Muhammedanisches Recht nach schafititischer Lehre.

Stuttgart, Spemann, 1897. 8°. Publisher's temporary wrappers with series title stamped to upper cover. € 650

Detailed study of the Shafi'i school of fiqh named after Abu 'Abdullah Muhammad ibn Idris, Imam al-Shafi'i, or 'Shaykh al-Islam'. Al-Shafi'i developed the science of fiqh unifying 'revealed sources' – the Quran and hadith – with human reasoning to provide a basis in law. With this systematization of shari'a he provided a legacy of unity for all Muslims and forestalled the development of independent, regionally based legal systems. The four Sunni legal schools or madhhabs- keep their traditions within the framework that Shafi'i established. The Shafi'i school is followed in many different places in the Islamic world, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Egypt, Somalia, and Yemen.

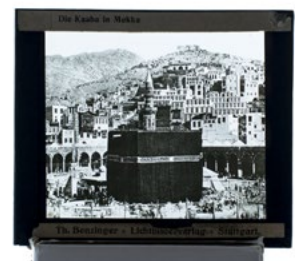
Includes the Arabic text of 'Abû-Shugâ. An uncut, untrimmed copy.



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

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

Stuttgart, Lichtbilderverlag Theodor Benzinger, [ca. 1910]. 5 glass positive lantern slides (8.5 × 10 cm), each with a black paper mask, paper tape around the edges, a letter-press slip at the foot giving the publisher's name and city, and a slip at the head with the manuscript title. Kept in a contemporary purpose-made wooden box with brass fittings, with the word "Mekka" on the top of the hinged lid. € 35 000



Five of the earliest and best photographs of Mecca and Medina, beautifully preserved as silver gelatin glass plates, including the first photograph of the Ka'ba in Mecca's Masjid al-Haram (Great Mosque). Two of the photographs were taken by the first person to photograph Mecca and Medina, the Egyptian Colonel Muhammad Sadiq Bey (1832–1902), who made them in 1880 for the Ottoman Sultan Abdülhamid II. The others were taken by the first European to photograph Mecca, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, and Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffâr, who worked closely with him. Snouck Hurgronje (1857–1936), one of the greatest pioneering Dutch Arabists, converted to Islam and lived in Mecca from January to about July 1885. The photographs by these three men are best known and most often reproduced from the published

collotype facsimiles, and the rare surviving early albumin prints are usually faded and often otherwise in bad condition. The present five plates, sold as lantern slides for magic lantern presentations, are therefore of the greatest importance as well-preserved high quality images of these famous photographs, providing the best early images of the mosques of Mecca and Medina.

All five slides are in very good condition, with only a bit of dust and an occasional smudge on the glass.

They show:

- 1) The Masjid al-Haram in Mecca (the Great Mosque)
- 2) A closer view of the Ka'ba in Mecca
- 3) A portrait of an unidentified Mu'ezzin in Mecca
- 4) A portrait of an unidentified East Indian pilgrim
- 5) The al-Masjid an-Nabawi in Medina (the Prophet's Mosque)

Cf. D. v.d. Wal, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje (2011); J. J. Witkam, new introduction to the 2007 reprint of the 1931 English translation of Hurgronje, Mekka.

Almost never encountered complete

679. (SAINTINE, X[avier] B[oniface] [i. e. Joseph Xavier Boniface], ed.). Histoire scientifique et militaire de l'expédition française en Égypte.

Paris, Dénain, 1830–1836. 10 text volumes bound in 11 (8°) and 2 atlas vols. (oblong 2°), altogether 13 vols. With a total of 300 engr. plates (13 folding, 2 in original hand colour, some with touches of colour) and 160 engr. portraits as well as 6 (1 folding) facsimiles, almost all on China paper. Green grained half morocco, spines gilt. € 65 000



First edition, almost never encountered complete as thus. Important source for the history and activities of the 1798 French expedition to Egypt, published in ten text volumes by Louis Reybaud and two atlas volumes. The portraits of the members of the expedition (usually forming part of the text volumes) have here been bound separately; also contains two additional portraits (not counted). “The 160 profile portraits by Dutertre [...] are of particular interest” (Blackmer). Many of the plates showing views, antiquities, maps etc. were engraved after drawings by Vivant Denon, whose work opened up the Middle East for western eyes as no other had done before.

Plates numbered 1–309 (each of the 13 folding plates counting as a double), followed by “dernière planche” and 3 maps. Five of the facsimiles have been bound at the end of the second atlas volume, another in vol. 3. The text volumes contain the “Histoire ancienne” (vols. 1–2) and the “Histoire moderne de l'Égypte” (vols. 9–10) as well as the expedition report proper (vols. 3–8). All text volumes have four title-pages (slightly departing from those in Blackmer's copy). Vol. 1 also contains a “Rapport” of the work for the Académie by G. Saint-Hilaire, dated Nov. 1836, which names Louis Reybaud as “principal rédacteur”.

A magnificent set in period bindings, interior clean and spotless throughout. No complete copy recorded at auction within the last decades.

Blackmer 1476. Gay 2209. Cf. Hage Chahine 4277 and Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 80 (both citing individual text volumes only).

Important source on mediaeval pharmacy

680. SALERNITANUS, Nicolaus. Antidotarium.

[Strasbourg, Johann Prüss, ca. 1483/1484]. 4°. (23 [instead of 96] ff.). With a woodcut initial showing two birds and red Lombardic initials. Rubricated throughout. 20th century full vellum. € 3500



Early edition of this prominent Italian pharmacopoeia, composed around 1140 by the physician and teacher at the Schola Medica Salernitana, Nicolaus of Salerno, or Praepositus. First printed in 1471, it remains an important source of information on medieval pharmacy, materia medica, dentistry, and pharmacotherapy, and was probably based on the anonymous Antidotarius magnus (composed between 1087 and 1100, itself probably based on an older Salernitan manuscript by Constantinus Africanus, 1020–87). The “Antidotarium Nicolai” includes more than 100 of these older recipes, along with several others by Salerno physicians. The book's practical structure, with its recommendations of preservable remedies and exact weight specifications, assured its lasting popularity; parts of it still appeared in 19th century pharmacopoeia.

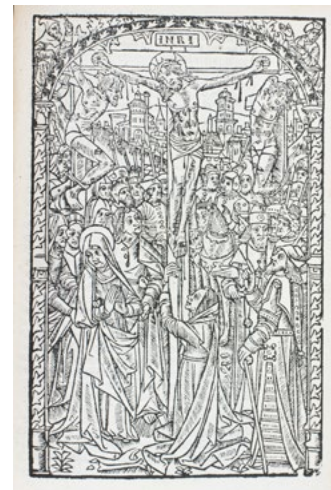
Occasional light browning; a paper flaw to the margin of fol. 16 professionally repaired. A wide-margined copy of the Antidotarium only, omitting Mesue's "Grabadin" and the "Liber servitoris" by the Arab physician Abulcasis, which Prüss published together with Nicholas's work as parts 2 and 3 of a medical anthology. Well preserved in a modern binding.

H 11763. Goff N-163. GW M26754. BSB-Ink N-139. Choulant, 290. Wellcome I, 4537. Cf. Osler 7467 (1471 ed.).

Voyage to the Holy Land in 1522, with sections on Arabia

681. SALIGNIACO, Bartholomeus de. Itinerarij Terre Sancte: inibique sacrorum locorum: ac rerum clarissima descriptio: omnibus sacre scripture tractatoribus utilissima: peramena auditoribus.

Lyon, Gilbertus de Villiers, 1525. 8°. With woodcut coat of arms of Cardinal Jean de Guise of Lorraine on the title-page, a full-page woodcut of the crucifixion, 10 small woodcuts of Christ's passion in the text, and small woodcut initials throughout. 18th-century red morocco, gold-tooled spine, boards and board edges, and richly gold-tooled turn-ins, gilt edges. € 12 500



First edition of an account of the Holy Land, written by Bartholomeus de Saligniac. In 1522 Saligniac travelled to Jerusalem, starting his voyage in Venice and travelling to Corsica, Cyprus and Joppa (Jaffa), also mentioning Rhodes. He describes Arabia, the cities Mecca and Petra, the Red Sea, and the customs of the Arabs, without actually visiting the area. Saligniac gives a very extensive description of Jerusalem, visiting religious sites, churches, sanctuaries, crypts, relics, etc., mentioning the different peoples, religions and religious orders. He briefly mentions America when discussing newly explored lands.

From the library of Fairfax Murray. With a water stain in the lower margin of the first three leaves, occasionally a marginal stain, leaf 33 slightly damaged at the gutter causing minor text loss, otherwise in very good condition.

Baudrier XII, 414; Davies, French 499 (this copy!); USTC 145699; Yerasimos 151.

Considerably enlarged illustrated Dutch edition of Salmon's description of Persia, Arabia and Tartary

682. SALMON, Thomas. Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van alle volkeren; ... iv. deel. Behelzende den tegenwoordige staat van Persia, Arabia, en het Asiatisch Tartaryen.

Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion, 1732. 8°. With engraved title-page, 3 engraved maps and 9 engraved plates (7 folding). The 3 large folding maps depict Persia, Arabia and Tartary and the illustrations include a Persian hunting scene and a view of the Kaaba in Mecca. Later 18th-century half calf, richly gold-tooled spine. € 750



First edition of the considerably enlarged Dutch translation of Thomas Salmon's description of Persia, Arabia and Tartary (northern and central Asia), with new illustrations and Isaac Tirion's detailed maps, which would later be published in his popular *Hand-atlas*. The part on Arabia is divided into 8 chapters, treating its geography, primary cities, royalty, citizens, language and science, ceremonies, natural history and the history of the Islam. The related illustrations include a large map of Arabia (including Qatar, Oman and Bahrein), a view of the Kaaba in Mecca, an illustration of a coffee tree, an Aloe vera and a date palm, and an illustration of a branch of a coffee tree. All in very clear impressions.

Some occasional foxing and a faint water stain in the first few leaves. Very good copy. Binding only slightly rubbed along the edges.

STCN (3 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 1033; cf. Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3595; for the map of Arabia: Tibbetts 250.

“It was an expensive book”

683. SALZMANN, Auguste. Jérusalem. Etude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l’époque judaïque jusqu’à nos jours. Planches.

Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1856. 2° (335 × 432 mm). With 40 mounted calotypes. Contemporary marbled half morocco on five raised bands with giltstamped spine title; marbled endpapers. € 45 000

Second, “better known” (Parr/Badger) edition of this pioneering work, first published in 1854: only the plate volume with the 40 magnificent calotypes, wanting the separately published 90 pages of text.

Wishing to support L. F. J. Caignant de Saulcy in the controversy concerning the dating of the wall of Jerusalem that followed his journey to the Dead Sea, Auguste Salzmänn set out for the Holy Land on 12 December 1853. With the help of his assistant Durheim, he prepared some two hundred waxed-paper negatives of the Jerusalem monuments during his four-month stay. While his findings were first published in a monumental volume in 1854 (the copy of the Duke de Luynes commanded 463,500 Euros at Sotheby’s Paris in 2013), the present reduced edition, with prints by Blanquart-Evrard, is better known.

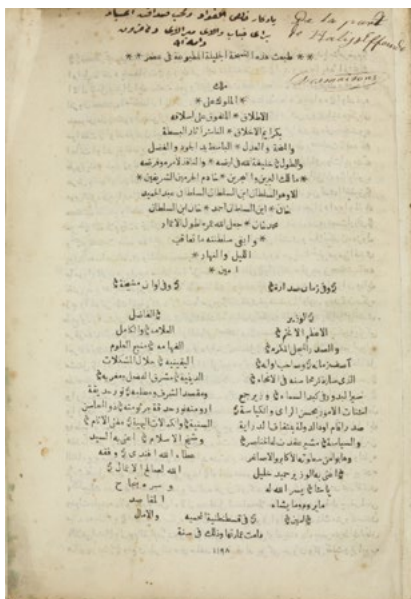


“It was an expensive book, a livraison, or fascicle of three prints costing 24 gold francs. A single print was 10 francs [...] Salzmänn was acutely attentive to both patina and pattern in attempting to define the architectural strata of a city in which building was built upon building, thus leaving a vertical record of the various cultures that had occupied the city and left their remains on the foundations built by earlier conquerors [...] Salzmänn himself described his pictures as having ‘a conclusive brutality’, but to modern eyes their poetic aspect seems paramount.

It would appear that Salzmänn was at one and the same time both expert and layman, dispassionate observer and enthusiast. His pictures have this dual quality, flickering rapidly between documentary and poetry. This, one might suggest, is the ideal goal for any photographer”. Binding slightly rubbed and chafed in places. Marginal foxing throughout, affecting only a few photographs; insignificant waterstain to edge; old ownerships erased from title, leaving slight traces.

Parr/Badger, *The Photobook I*, 25. Tobler 181f. Röhricht 440f. Baier, *Geschichte der Fotografie* 452f. Gernsheim, *History of Photography* 186. Witkin/London, *Photograph Collector’s Guide* 86f.

The first book from Müteferrika’s much-sought second series – Desmaisons copy



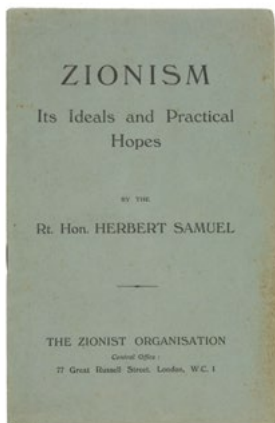
684. SAMI (ARPAEMINIZADE), Mustafa b. Osman / Sâkir Hüseyin / Sübhi Mehmed b. Halil el- Rumi. Tarih-i Sami ve Sakir ve Subhi (Tevarih-i Sami ve Subhi ve Sakir).

Qustantiniyah (Istanbul), Darüttibaat il-Âmire (Ibrahim Müteferrika), 1198 AD (AD 1783/1784). Small 2° (200 × 297 mm). 18th century full calf with blind-tooled floral design to covers and fore-edge flap. € 15 000

First edition of this historical work, chronicling events in the Ottoman Empire from AD 1730 to 1743, printed by the Müteferrika press, the first Ottoman press ever. Ibrahim Müteferrika (1674–1745), a polyglot Hungarian convert to Islam, established the first Turkish printing house in Istanbul in 1727. After having issued 17 landmark works, his printing activities were brought to an end by political pressure in 1743. In 1756, Müteferrika’s son tried to re-open the press with a second edition of his father’s first publication (an Arabic-Turkish dictionary), but produced nothing but that single volume. An attempt by the British diplomat James Matra, motivated by the exorbitant prices for manuscript books, to re-establish a press in Constantinople was aborted in 1779. Only in 1783 was the famous Müteferrika Press re-opened properly, and six more title were produced, of which this is the first. “Especially the titles from this second series are extremely rare” (Maurits van den Boogert, in: *Early Ottoman Printing: The Müteferrika Press. Turkish Incunabula from the Müteferrika Press, 1729–1794*).

Edges occasionally a little wrinkled; some slight browning and foxing, otherwise in excellent condition. Provenance: ownership of Jean Jacques Pierre Desmaisons (1807–73), oriental scholar and diplomat in Russian services, on the first page, stating that the volume was a gift from “Halys Effendi”. Desmaisons, the son of a French physician, studied oriental languages at Kazan and St Petersburg and taught Persian and Arabic at Russian military academies before entering the diplomatic service and being posted to Tehran repeatedly in the 1840s.

Babinger, Stambuler Buchwesen, pp. 21f. Özege, Eski harflerle basilmis Türkçe eserler katalogu, no. 19893. Milli Kütüphanede mevcut Arap harfli Türkçe kitapların muvakkat katalogu, p. 1123. OCLC 19766636.



The second anniversary of the Balfour declaration

685. SAMUEL, Herbert. Zionism. Its Ideals and Practical Hopes.

London, The Zionist Organisation, [1920]. 8°. Contemporary blue printed wrappers. € 950

A speech given by the British politician Samuel, appointed High Commissioner of Palestine in 1920, at a meeting led by the English Zionist Federation, celebrating the second anniversary of the Balfour declaration, “which stated that the Government favoured the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine”.

Minor flaws to the edges, not touching text.

OCLC 504623804.

Account of King Sebastião's disastrous 1578 invasion of Morocco

686. SAN ROMÁN DE RIBADENEYRA, Antonio de. Jornada y muerte del Rey Don Sebastian de Portugal, sacada de las obras del Franchi, ciudadano de Genoua, y de otros muchos papeles autenticos, ...

[false imprint:] “Valladolid” [= unidentified place in Iberia], heirs of Juan Íñiguez de Lequerica [= unknown printer & publisher], “1603” [= ca. 1670?]. Small 4° (19 × 14 cm). With the woodcut coat of arms of the dedicatee Juan Fernández de Velasco, Duke of Frías, on the title-page. Mottled tanned sheepskin (ca. 1800?), gold-tooled spine. € 18 000

Rare second printing (rarely distinguished from the more common first edition of 1603) of an important Spanish account of King Sebastião I of Portugal's ill-fated 1578 invasion of Moroccan and his death in battle, copying the 1603 edition's imprint, date, woodcut arms on the title-page and even the typesetting errors and list of errata. King Sebastião I of Portugal (1554–1578) inherited the crown at age three after the death of his grandfather João III.

Educated by Jesuits, he combined religious fanaticism with an unbounded admiration for the military, presenting himself as a Christian knight who would fight the “misguided” Muslims in Africa and rescue them from their faith. He got his chance when the deposed Moroccan Sultan Abu Abdallah Mohammed II asked for his help. In 1578 Sebastião invaded Morocco with a large and expensive force, joined by Abu Abdallah's army of Moors and other Muslim opponents of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. Although Ahmad died during the invasion, Sebastião's inexperience and rash attack in the bloody and disastrous Battle of the Three Kings at Alcazarquivir in the north of Morocco led to his own death, that of 8000 Portuguese troops, including much of the Portuguese nobility, and the capture of 15,000 more. Sebastião's body was never found and many supporters refused to believe had died and awaited his return for decades. San Román indicates on the title-page that he made use of Girolami Franchi Conestaggio's 1585 history of the union of Spain and Portugal, but also many other authentic documents. Sebastião's death without issue set off a struggle for the succession to the Portuguese crown and after the brief reign of his great uncle as Henrique I, King Phillip II of Spain managed to unite the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580. The present reprint dates after ca. 1660, probably from Pedro II's regency, when it would have served to bolster the legitimacy of the troubled monarchy.

With an old library shelf-mark on an endleaf. With tears into the text of the last 2 leaves, one crudely repaired with tape, somewhat browned throughout, water stains in the foot margin of several leaves, and an occasional small hole, spot or stain, but with generous margins and most leaves in good condition. The binding with minor damage to the head of the spine and some corners, but otherwise very good. A close copy of the first edition (much rarer than the original) of an important record of the disastrous Portuguese invasion of Morocco in 1578.

Goldsmith, BMC Spanish & Portuguese S225; USTC 5018554 (mixed with 2? other eds.); cf. Palau 293612.



One of the earliest Islamic medical works to draw on Vesalian science

687. SANI-ZADE MEHMED ATAULLAH. [Hamse-i Sani-zade].

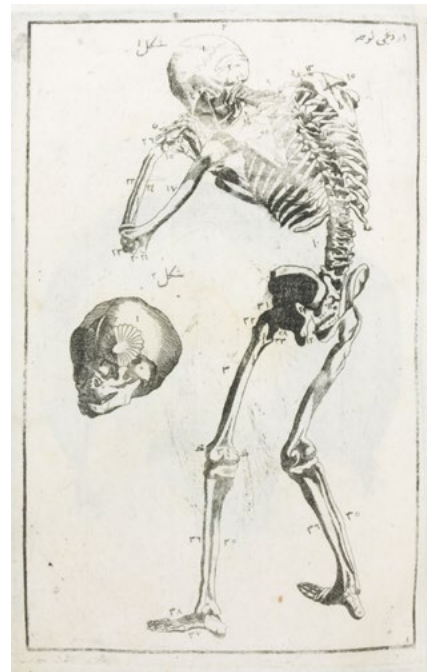
Kostantiniye (Istanbul), Tabhane-yi Sahane / Dar üt-Tibaaat ül-Amire (Imperial School of Medicine), 1235 AH [= 1820 AD]. 2° (208 × 289 mm). 3 parts in 1 volume, with 56 etched plates. Contemporary half calf with gilt-stamped spine and marbled covers. € 48 000

First edition of the pioneering Ottoman physician Sanizade's (1771–1826) medical compendium: the first three books (on anatomy, physiology, and internal medicine) of what would later be known as “Sani-zade's Canon of Five”, “Kitâb ül-evvel fi t-tesrihât” (“Mir'âtül-ebdân fi tesrih-i a'zâil-insân”), “Kitâb üs-sâni fi 't-tabîyat”, and “Kitâb üs-sâlis Miyâr ül-etibbâ”. This was one of the earliest Turkish medical works to draw thoroughly on western, Paracelsian and Vesalian science: indeed, it is modelled on and partly translated from Italian and German sources, such as Anton Störck, Bartolomeo Eustachi, Gabriele Fallopio, and Costanzo Varolio, reproducing anatomical illustrations from a variety of sources including Vesalius.

“[B]y and large Ottoman medicine remained [...] attached to its Galenic roots. [...] Real paradigmatic change began to appear only with the upheavals of 19th-century reforms, when translations and adaptations of new European knowledge made their way to the core of the medical profession. One of the first books to spark this revolution was Ataullah Sanizade's compendium ‘Hamse-i sanizade’, a series of five books published in Ottoman Turkish from 1820 onward, incorporating new medical knowledge from Europe. Sanizade was a brilliant and innovative physician and theorist (as well as musician, astronomer, and historian) who did much to integrate new medical knowledge with the old. His views on medicine encountered much opposition, mainly because of his support for surgery-based study of anatomy. As a result his request to dedicate his chef d'oeuvre to Sultan Mahmud II was denied. In time, however, the compendium came to replace the earlier canonic texts, and was fondly named ‘kanun-i sanizade’ (Sanizade's canon), referring, of course, to the old master's ‘Qanun’” (D. Ze'evi, *Producing Desire* [2006], p. 20f.). A five-volume Arabic edition appeared at Bulaq in 1828 by direct order of Mehmet Ali.

Some dampstaining throughout, more prominently so in several plates. In all, a good copy of this rare work, the only edition published during the author's lifetime.

OCLC 608102180.



HRH King Saud of Saudi Arabia visits Germany: a full photographic account by his German personal protection detail, with a signed portrait of the King



688. SAUD BIN ABDULAZIZ AL SAUD, King of Saudi Arabia (1902–1969). Photo album of King Saud's 1959 visit to Germany, entitled “S. M. König Saud von Saudi-Arabien zu Besuch in der BR. Deutschland vom 22.7.-27.8.59”, including a signed portrait photograph of King Saud on the first page.

Southern Germany, July/August 1959. 114 black-and-white photographs, ca 7 × 10 cm each, tipped in to a brown patent leather album of 40 leaves with gilt cover rules and handwritten spine label “Besuch König Saud 1959” (large 4°, ca. 25 × 25 cm). Captioned in German in blue ballpoint throughout, with numerous newspaper clippings and other relevant ephemera. € 35 000

Unique photo album comprised exclusively of previously unknown, unpublished material, documenting HRH King Saud's five-week visit to Germany in the summer of 1959. Providing the perspective not of a press photographer but of a participant with privileged access throughout, it was apparently assembled by a member of the German security detail, a special unit of the Federal Government's detective squad which provided necessary local backup to the King's own bodyguards.

King Saud arrived in Freiburg by train from Venice, on the evening of 22 July, accompanied by his brother HRH Muhammad bin Abdulaziz Al Saud; his uncle Ahmad bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud; the mayor of Riyadh, Prince Fahd bin Faisal bin Farhan; and four of his sons, as well as an entourage of some 80 persons. He visited his daughter

Nour bint Saud, who was being treated at the University Hospital for severe burns sustained the previous year. The album shows King Saud's triumphal entrance at the train station, him granting an audience to Freiburg's mayor Josef Brandel, taking a walk through the city with his five-year-old son HRH Prince Mashhoor at his side, meeting the Saudi envoy to Germany, Jawad Mustafa Zikri, and visiting Lake Titisee, the Feldberg (which the Arabian guests ascend by chairlift) and other places in the Black Forest. The King's hulkingly elegant blue and black Cadillacs with their Swiss plates present a striking contrast to the the miniscule German police cars of the 1950s that protect it. Again and again the King is asked to sign autographs for the cheering Germans; several traditional local bands and choirs honour him with parades and music.

The end of July saw King Saud's departure from Freiburg, travelling onwards through Ettlingen in Baden to Bad Nauheim in Hesse, where he was to take the waters. Here, we see him greeted by the aged Saudi foreign policy advisor Shaikh Yousuf Yassin, having tea on the spa terrace, and in conversation with his Bonn-based ambassador as well as with local German children. The album commemorates the sojourn not only with numerous clippings from contemporary newspapers feting the famous guest, but also by original menus in German and Arabic that reflect the sumptuous dishes set before the King at "Hilbert's Parkhotel". Another series of photos shows King Saud examining a falcon brought to him by a Munich falconer. We see the royal coffee-makers and the omnipresent Arabian guards (with German and Saudi security staff often seated together), but the photos also document King Saud's visit to Theodor Heuss, the first President of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the final months of his decade-long presidency. Saud spent a night at the Government's guest house on Petersberg near Königswinter; further stations of his tour through Hesse included Königstein and Kronberg, Bad Homburg, and Wiesbaden, where the King met with the Minister-President of Hesse, Georg-August Zinn (who had the police band play the Saudi national anthem). The photographs capture not only the King's visits to Bad Nauheim's dentist Dr. Atta (who, the captions reveal, extracted several teeth and prepared jacket crowns), the King's personal physician Dr. Adib, his personal security officer and his private secretary, but also the throngs of German onlookers waiting to catch a glimpse of the ever-patient smiling and waving Saudi royal.

The album concludes with King Saud's departure and his final farewell to the German security staff at the Swiss border. While the King would continue his journey to Geneva and later to Cairo, the final photograph shows two German security officers back at the hotel in Freiburg, enjoying their first moment of relaxation in five weeks. The photographer's unique access to the King and his closest personnel throughout his entire tour makes this an outstanding document of King Saud's extensive visit to Germany at a crucial moment of his reign.

State visits by Their Royal Highnesses King Saud and King Faisal

689. [SAUD IBN ABD AL-AZIZ / FAISAL IBN ABD AL-AZIZ]. Collection of photos of state visits of Saudi Arabian Kings Saud and Faisal.

Various places, 1943–1967. 2° (231 × 315 mm). 27 original press photos (116 × 179 mm – 206 × 263 mm) in transparent portfolio, several with short English annotations along the edges. € 7500

Comprises scenes from visits of the Saudi Arabian kings to the United States, Egypt, Spain, Great Britain, Morocco and the United Nations Headquarters. Saud is seen with President Eisenhower, Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson, Pat Nixon, General Naguib, President of Egypt, and Saud's prospective wife Ferial Solh, niece of Lebanese Prime Minister Sami Solh. Other photos show Faisal with Queen Elizabeth II, Presidents Truman and Johnson, and Iraq's president Abdel Salem Aref.

An appealing collection that includes such intimate scenes as King Saud playing Quoits aboard the S.S. Constitution on his 1957 voyage to the U.S. or him holding his three year-old son, Prince Mashhur Ibn Saud, sitting in a car next to President Eisenhower.



Siemens's wireless telecommunications systems in Saudi Arabia

690. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Memorandum on the Radio Telecommunication Scheme on the Occasion of the Project Inauguration by His Majesty the King.

Mecca, Ministry of Communications, 1956. Large 4° (255 × 303 mm). With 6 mounted colour prints after watercolour drawings and numerous black-and-white illustrations. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 1500

Exceedingly rare “memorandum”, printed in Arabic and English throughout, documenting the telecommunication network scheme that was to modernise wireless telecommunications in Saudi Arabia, based on equipment manufactured and installed by the German engineering company Siemens & Halske. Also contains photoportraits of King Saud, Crown Prince Faisal (then Prime Minister, later to establish the first television broadcasting station in 1963), Prince Sultan (Minister of Communications), Sheikh Abdullah Al-Saad, Sheikh Ibrahim Silisilah, and Sheikh Abdullah Kazim, as well as maps, diagrams, and pictures of radio equipment in operation. In perfect state of preservation. No copy listed in online library catalogues worldwide.

Road map of Saudi Arabia, with plans of Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam

691. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Road map of Saudi Arabia: accurate and most up to date road map.

[Saudi Arabia, 1960s]. Colour-printed folding map (48 × 69.5 cm) of the Arabian peninsula (scale: ca. 1: 5,000,000), with on the back a city map of Jeddah, a plan of the main business quarter of Riyadh, a city plan of Dammam(?), a distance table and 8 photographic city views. € 1800

Folding map of the main roads of Saudi Arabia, but depicting the whole Arabian peninsula. On the left of the map text giving information on the climate, Riyadh, Jeddah, Damman, Taif, the Akrama water dam, Alkhobar, the telephone system and the exchange rates. The reverse side of the map includes plans of Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and 8 photographic city views.

Some minor tears at the folds, front partly discoloured and browned, but otherwise in good condition.



Road map of Saudi Arabia, with plans of Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam

692. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Road map of Saudi Arabia: accurate and most up to date road map.

Karachi, Pakistan, printed at Golden block works, [1970s]. Colour-printed folding map (48 × 69.5 cm) of the Arabian peninsula (scale: ca. 1:5,000,000), with on the back a city map of Jeddah, a plan of the main business quarter of Riyadh, a city plan of Dammam(?), a distance table and 8 photographic city views. € 1750

Folding map of the main roads of Saudi Arabia, but depicting the whole Arabian peninsula and including the Sultanate of Oman, meaning the present state must have been published in or after 1970. On the left of the map text giving information on the climate, Riyadh, Jeddah, Damman, Taif, the Akrama water dam, Alkhobar, the telephone system and the exchange rates. The reverse side of the map includes plans of Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and 8 photographic city views.

In very good condition.



50 photographs

693. SAUDI ARABIA AND U.S. DIPLOMACY. A collection of 50 photographs of King Saud’s visit to the United States, together with an original issue of “Time” magazine featuring the King (January 1957) and a commemorative publication.

[New York and Washington DC, January-February 1957]. 50 press and wire photographs (averaging 180 × 230 mm, or the reverse), most stamped on the reverse, and with captions. Together with an original copy of “Time” magazine for 28 January 1957 with King Saud on the cover.

Includes: King Saud Visits the United States. (Washington DC, McGregor & Werner), [1957]. 2°. Original gold-printed original wrappers. € 7500



King Saud of Saudi Arabia made a historic state visit to the United States of America during January and February 1957 at the invitation of President Eisenhower, whom he met in Washington DC. King Saud also addressed the United Nations in New York. A key objective was to discuss ways forward following the Suez crisis. The king brought his son Prince Mashur, who received treatment from Eisenhower's own surgeon and whose presence was much covered in the U.S. media. On his return, King Saud visited Cairo with the task of explaining the "Eisenhower doctrine" to an informal summit of Arab leaders.

The collection includes not only an original copy of "Time" magazine featuring King Saud on its cover, but also a copy of the excessively rare commemorative publication issued by the U.S. government, profusely illustrated (using some of the same images present in the collection of original press prints) in black and white and some in colour.

Extensive collection of rare geologic bulletins

694. [SAUDI ARABIA – MINERAL RESOURCES BULLETINS]. Collection of 23 Mineral Resources Bulletins. Includes Professional Papers Nos. PP-1-3 and Mineral Resources Research 1967-68.

Jeddah, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, 1965-1984 and 1982-1989. Mineral Resources Bulletins Nos. 1, 4, 7-9, 12-29. Includes maps and diagrams. Professional Papers Nos. PP-1-3. Mineral Resources Research 1967-68. All in their original printed green wrappers or full cloth bindings. € 3000



Extensive collection of rare geologic Bulletins issued by the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (Directorate General of Mineral Resources; after 1980: Deputy Ministry for Mineral Resources), spanning two decades from the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s. Wants merely issue 5/6 and the slim issues 10-11, as well a final vol. of bibliography (no. 3 was never published). Includes the "Professional Papers" periodical published from 1982 onwards (all three issues published) and the "Mineral Resources Research" volume for 1967/68. Very clean and well-preserved throughout.

Annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with 10 maps

695. [SAUDI ARABIA – MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE]. Annual report 1382-1383.

Jeddah, Asfahany, [1383 AH (= 1964 AD)]. 8°. With portraits of His Majesty King Saud Ben Abdulaziz and Prince Faisal Ben Abdulaziz, and 10 maps, including 2 folding. Original publisher's decorated wrappers. € 1250

The annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the fiscal year 1382-1383 AH, with text in Arabic and English. The most important topic is hydrology, including the Abha Dam project, the related Wadi Jizan and Irrigation project and the Al-Qatif water drainage project. Other topics covered include locust control, fertilizers, soil quality etc. The results of many tests are displayed on 10 maps. With library stamps. Some minor stains and a small tear to the wrappers, but internally in very good condition.



"the foundation stone for a revolution in Arabic scholarship"

696. SCALIGER, Joseph Justus. Opus de emendatione temporum.

Including: Computus Arabicus ecclesiae Antiochenae.

Leiden, Franciscus Raphelengius (Officina Plantiniana), 1598. 2° (36 × 24 cm). With woodcut printer's device on title-page. Set in roman and italic types with long passages in Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan and Ethiopic, shorter passages in Syriac, and zodiac signs, the Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic specially cut for use in the present book. Vellum (ca. 1630?). € 19 500

Third and definitive edition, greatly revised and expanded by the author and printed by Plantin's son-in-law using a wide variety of non-Latin types, of a thorough scholarly study of classical, biblical and "oriental" chronology, by the leading linguist and linguistic scholar of his generation ("the greatest scholar of his age" PMM). Three of the non-Latin types (nashk Arabic, majuscule Samaritan and Ethiopic) were cut especially for this work.

Scaliger and Raphelengius were far ahead of their time in viewing Arabic as an important field of study in its own right, and they showed sympathy for Arabic culture. Like their predecessors, they used Arabic for biblical exegesis, but they also studied the Quran, medical, mathematical and astronomical texts and other works originally written in Arabic. In the present work, Scaliger studied and compared the calendars and historical chronology of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews and others, attempting to link them so that their dates could be related to those of the European calendar. Scaliger's work in this area "towers above that of his contemporaries" (PMM) and served as an essential key to modern historical scholarship. This was the first work ever set in Raphelengius's pioneering Arabic type, which set the stage for the Arabic types of Thomas Erpenius and others in the Netherlands and abroad: "it served as the foundation stone for a revolution in Arabic scholarship" (Lane).

With a piece cut out of the title-page. It has been patched with a paper slip, and with further slips in the endpapers. With water stains in about a dozen leaves and occasional slightly browned patches, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. The binding is slightly dirty, the spine-title faded and the headbands have lost much of their green thread.

Adams S568; Fuchs, *Hebrew typography* 15; Lane, *Arabic type specimen of Franciscus Raphelengius, item 26 & p. xxv; Typ. Bat. 4476; cf. PMM 98 (1583 ed.); for the Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic types: Vervliet EXO 1, 2 & 3.*



Comparing the calendars of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews and others

697. SCALIGER, Joseph Justus. Opus de emendatione temporum: hac postrema ed., ex auctoris ipsius ms., emend., magnaque acces. auctius. Add. veterum Graecorum fragmenta selecta.

Including: Computus Arabicus ecclesiae Antiochenae.

Geneva, Pierre de la Rovière, 1629. 2°. With title-page printed in red and black and with woodcut printer's device and several woodcut initials. Set in roman and italic types with long passages set in Greek, Arabic and Hebrew and shorter passages in Syriac. The long passages in Samaritan and Ethiopic, printed from meticulous woodblocks. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum. € 8500

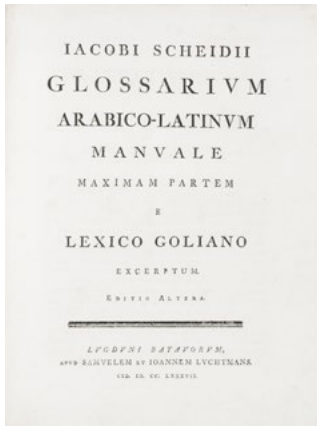


Fourth edition, one of two simultaneous issues, of a thorough scholarly study of classical, biblical and "oriental" chronology, by the leading linguist and linguistic scholar of his generation ("the greatest scholar of his age" PMM), the French orientalist Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540–1609). As a devout Christian, Scaliger was certainly no friend to Islam, yet he was far ahead of his time in viewing Arabic as an important field of study in its own right, not just a tool for converting Islamic peoples to Christianity, and he showed sympathy for Arabic culture. Like his predecessors, he used Arabic for biblical exegesis, but also studied the Quran, medical, mathematical and astronomical texts and other works originally written in Arabic. In the present work, Scaliger studied and compared the calendars and historical chronology of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews and others, attempting to link them so that their dates could be related to those of the European calendar, which had itself just been reformed under Pope Gregory. Scaliger's work in this area "towers above that of his contemporaries" (PMM) and served as an essential key to modern historical scholarship.

Internally in very good condition, only occasionally a small stain. Binding slightly stained, spine discoloured, but otherwise good.

Alan Crown, Samaritan scribes and manuscripts, pp. 276–277; Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalis 65.

Abridged version of Golius's Lexicon



698. SCHEIDIUS, Jacob. Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manuale maximam partem en Lexico Goliano excerptum. Editio altera.

Leiden, Samuel and Johannes Luchtmans, 1787. 4° (26 × 21 cm). Text set in two columns, with Arabic characters throughout. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides. € 2500

Second edition of an abridged version of Golius's ground-breaking Arabic lexicon *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (1653). It is prepared by Jacob Scheidius (1754–1801) with the assistance of his better-known brother, Everard Scheidius (1742–1794), professor of oriental languages at Harderwijk. About 20 leaves with a minor waterstain in the foot margin, otherwise in very good condition.

Lambrecht 470; Schnurrer 126; Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalis 316.

The finest and rarest work on falconry

699. SCHLEGEL, Hermann / VERSTER VAN WULVERHORST, Abraham Henrik. *Traité de Fauconnerie.* Leiden & Düsseldorf, 1844–1853.

Royal folio (695 × 510 mm). With tinted lithogr. pictorial title page, 2 tinted lithogr. plates and 14 handcoloured lithogr. plates. Recent green half morocco, richly gilt spine in 7 compartments with falcon ornaments, front cover with gilt label. € 125 000

“The finest work on Falconry which has ever been produced; not only on account of the beauty of the plates, wherein the hawks are depicted lifesize and of the natural colours, but also for the general accuracy of the letterpress [...] Exclusive of the ornamented titlepage [...], there are 16 folio plates, 2 of which are illustrative of Heron Hawking at the Loo, in 1844, with portraits of contemporary falconers; 2 others contain figures of hoods, jesses, lure, and other accessories; and the remaining 12 give lifesize coloured figures of the hawks employed by falconers, admirably drawn by Joseph Wolf and J.B. Sonderland” (Harting). A fine copy with the first 3 text leaves skilfully reproduced. The “*Traité de fauconnerie*” is the rarest, most beautiful and most desirable book on falconry ever published. According to the exhibition catalogue on falconry books in the Dutch Royal Library (The Hague, 1993), probably no more than 100 copies were printed, of which no more than 50 copies can be located today.



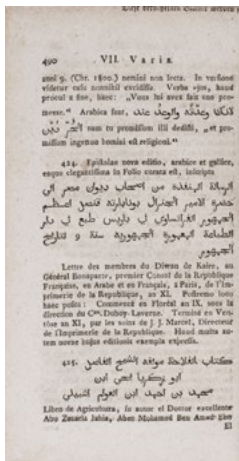
Harting (Bibliotheca Accipitraria) 194. Fine Bird Books 105. Nissen IVB, 832.

Pioneering work of Arabic bibliography

700. SCHNURRER, Christian Friedrich von. *Bibliotheca Arabica.*

Halle, I.C. Hendel, 1811. 8°. Set in roman types, with occasional passages in Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac and Greek. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 2500

First combined edition of a pioneering Latin bibliography of Western Arabic scholarship, describing about 500 editions of Arabic works and books about Arabic language and literature, first published in 7 parts from 1799 to 1806. “The first and only comprehensive bibliography of Arabic texts and books on Arabic language and literature by European scholars” (Breslauer & Floter). The publications are arranged by subject matter and some of the entries include extensive comments (further comments appear at the beginning and end of each part). The seven parts were written and compiled under the guidance of Christian Friedrich Schnurrer (1742–1822) by 31 of his students as theses at the University of Tubingen. He was clearly the spiritual father of the work and is usually regarded as its “author”.



With on the endpapers a long manuscript note in English describing the journey of M. Schulz (probably the German orientalist Friedrich Eduard Schulz, 1799–1829) visiting 30 libraries in the region of Constantinople and the manuscripts he saw there. Of special importance are named those of Ibn Alathir, Ibn Alasakir, Ibn Aladim and Ibn Khaldoun.

Two ink stains on the title-page, foxed and with the front board detached; a fair copy.

Besterman, WBB 453; Breslauer & Folter, Bibliography 119; Fück, Die arabischen Studien in Europa 146; Zenker, Bibliotheca orientalis 1755.

Rare manual on Galenic medicine

701. SCHÖNBORN, Samuel. Manuale medicinae practicae Galeno-chymicae accessere purgantia. Secundum humores peccantes disposita.

Strasbourg, Eberhard Zetzner, 1657. 12°. With engraved title-page. Modern boards. € 950

Second(?) edition of a rare manual on Galenic medicine, written by Samuel Schönborn (1608–1664), physician at Danzig (Gdansk). The main part of the work lists various diseases, aches and ailments, followed by several ingredients for medicines. The preliminaries include a note from the publisher and a note from the author.

With the engraved armorial bookplate of Charles Cornwallis (1738–1805), 1st Marquess Cornwallis, one of the leading British generals in the American War of Independence. Browned throughout, trimmed edges, occasionally shaving the running heads. Binding rubbed along the extremities. Overall a good copy.

Krivatsy 10589; VD17 39:140905K (4 copies); Schönborn not in Hirsch.



The oceanography and climate of the Gulf

702. SCHOTT, Gerhard. Ozeanographie und Klimatologie des Persischen Golfes und des Golfes von Oman. In amtlichem Auftrag bearbeitet.

Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1918. With 7 folding plates.

With: (2) Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie. Zeitschrift für Seefahrt- und Meereskunde. 46. Jg. Ibid., 1918. With 7 folding plates. Large 8°. Modern half cloth. € 950

Scientific, in-depth study of the oceanography and climate of the Arabian Gulf. Well-preserved. Rare.

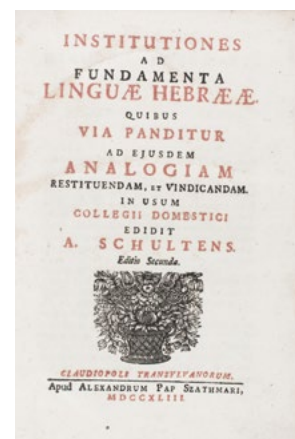
Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2030. Wilson 204. OCLC 30025495.

Schultens's grammar of biblical Hebrew Printed and published in Transylvania

703. SCHULTENS, Albert. Institutiones ad fundamenta linguæ Hebrææ.

Cluj-Napoca (Kolozsvár, Klausenburg), Sándor (Alexander) Szathmári Pap, 1743. 4°. Set in roman and italic types with extensive Hebrew, incidental fraktur, Greek (2 sizes) and Arabic, and one 3-letter word in Samaritan. Contemporary gold-tooled sprinkled tanned sheepskin, each board with the Diesbach Belleroche coat of arms, probably a son of Nicolas de Diesbach Belleroche (1668–1735) in Switzerland. € 1750

Second edition of Albert Schultens's renowned grammar of biblical Hebrew. Schultens (1686–1750), known as the father of comparative Semitic philology, taught Hebrew at Franeker and Leiden. He wrote extensively on the relationship between Hebrew and other Semitic languages, claiming that Arabic and Hebrew were "twin sisters". He used Arabic to interpret obscure Hebrew passages in the Bible. Schultens's extensive grammar was one of the most influential Hebrew grammars of the 18th century. Slightly browned and foxed, but otherwise in very good condition and only slightly trimmed



(preserving an occasional deckle). The gold of the spine and edges was not well bonded and has been largely lost. The binding shows a few small worm holes, small cracks in the spine and other minor damage, but is still good. The rare second edition of an important work, also a remarkable example of Transylvanian book production.

STCN (1 copy); KVK & WorldCat (2 copies).

A woman traveller's photo documentation of a Middle Eastern journey

704. (SCOLIK, Charles). Reise der Orientalischen Gesellschaft zu Leipzig. Sommer 1894.

Meiningen, Junghanss & Koritzer, [1895]. 52 collotypes after photographs by Charles Scolik, mounted on cardboard, plus a dedication board with a smaller portrait photograph. Loose as issued in publisher's original pictorial green cloth portfolio. 2° (245 × 330 mm). € 6500

Rare photographic documentation of the Middle Eastern journey undertaken by the Leipzig "Oriental Society" in 1894, published by subscription as a limited-edition keepsake for the participants. The fine collotypes after photographs by the prestigious Viennese portrait and press photographer Scolik (1854–1928, photographer to the Imperial and Royal court since 1892) show views, panoramas, buildings, interiors, and street scenes from Cairo, the Pyramids, Damascus, Beirut, Bethlehem, Jaffa, and Jerusalem as well as of Athens and Corfu, with a strong focus on the sites of Egypt and Palestine. All images bear printed captions on the backing board. One of the images shows the "Hungaria", a steamer of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd which the party used for their journey, in the port of Corfu; the small portrait shows the tour operators and organizers (who also participated): the actor Oskar Borchardt, the publisher Junghanss, and Mr. Wunsch. A second series of another 52 photographs was planned, but no such second set has ever appeared at auction or in the trade.



Includes a quantity of travel ephemera, including songs, announcements and programmes, a dedication, publication notices, etc. A cover sheet by the publishers is inscribed in ink to "Miss Elisabeth Simson" from Altenburg in Thuringia, the owner of this handsome and well-preserved travel memento.

Addenda show traces of old folds and wrinkling; portfolio insignificantly rubbed at extremities. The plates are of exceptional quality throughout.

OCLC 279532.

First edition of "the first actual dispensary", with 271 numbered medicines

705. SCRIBONIUS LARGUS (Jean RUEL ed.). De compositionibus medicamentorum liber unus, ...

(Colophon: Paris, Simon Du Bois, October 1528). 2° (29 × 20 cm). With Du Bois's woodcut tree and 2 birds device at the end with motto, about 40 woodcut decorated initials (7 series?) plus about 100 repeats. Set in roman types with some preliminaries in an Aldine-style italic (with upright capitals) and occasional words in Greek. Recent parchment. € 12 500

First edition, in the original Latin, of "the first actual dispensary" (Schelenz), written in the Emperor Claudius's Rome in AD 47, prepared for publication by the French physician and botanist Jean Ruel (ca. 1474/79–1537). It describes the preparation and use of 271 drugs and other medicines and was a standard source for nearly all later dispensaries and pharmacopoeia far into the 17th century. It includes the first accurate description of the preparation of opium, the first known account of electro-shock therapy (using a torpedo fish, a kind of ray, as a source of electrical discharge to remedy headaches) and the therapeutic drinking of one's own blood.

The colophon notes that it was published by Simon Du Bois in October 1528 and the tree device at the end may allude to his name. Du Bois and Ruel had apparently studied together but Du Bois came under fire as a heretic and had to flee Paris in 1529, moving to Alençon.

With a couple long contemporary manuscript notes in brown ink. With some faint stains at the foot, reaching the text only in the first preliminary quire, and a couple very minor marginal defects, but otherwise in fine condition and with large margins (2–5.5 cm). Binding also fine.



Durling 910; Garrison & Morton 1785 & 1984.1; Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, pp. 165–166; D. J. Shaw, "New dates in the career of Simon Du Bois, ...", in: *Yale University Gazette*, 67 (1992), pp. 32–36; USTC 146032; Wellcome I, 5893.

*One of the greatest bird books of all time,
with 446 coloured plates, plus 1 extra plate*

706. SELIGMANN, Johann Michael, George EDWARDS and Mark CATESBY. Sammlung verschiedener ausländischer und seltener Vögel, ... [erste-neunter ... Theil].

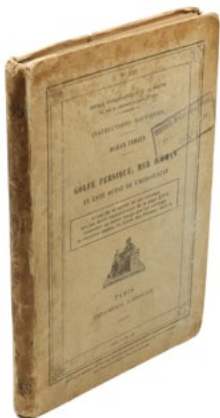
Nuremberg, Johann Joseph Fleischmann, 1749–1776. 9 parts in 3 volumes. 2^o. With 3 different engraved frontispieces, 1 large engraved folding map, 445 (of 473) engraved illustration plates numbered in 5 series plus 1 plate by Seligmann numbered “115” in part 4 but not normally included. With all the usual illustration plates (plus the map) coloured by a contemporary or near contemporary hand, but the extra plate uncoloured. Near contemporary uniform gold-tooled calf, gilt edges. € 48 500

First German edition, with the plates newly made for this edition and including new material, the text combining German translations by Georg Leonhard Huth of three important English ornithological works: George Edwards’s *A natural history of uncommon birds* (1743–1751) and *Gleanings of natural history* (1758–1764), and Mark Catesby’s *Natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* (second ed. 1748–1754). Seligmann (1720–1762) brought these materials together and engraved the illustration plates and two of the frontispieces. The book is especially strong for American and Asian birds. The parts and plates were published in instalments and while many copies lack the whole of part 9, the present copy includes the plates and accompanying leaves of text of this part up to plate xxiv. It further includes one (uncoloured) plate, a portrait of an indigenous North American man, not recorded in the literature, though engraved by Seligmann. With 2 tears in the folding map, almost entirely in the sea, but generally in very good condition. The bindings are slightly scuffed and have some professional restorations along the extremities, but are otherwise very good with most of the tooling clear.

Anker 462; Fine Bird Books, p. 73; Nissen, Vogelbücher 857.



“Shargeh ... ville la plus importante de cette partie de côte”



707. SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DE LA MARINE. Instructions Nautiques. Océan Indien. Golfe Persique, Mer d’Oman, et côte ouest de l’Hindoustan. (Instruction No. 309).

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1918. 8^o. With 1 folding table and 18 supplement vouchers printed on 6 leaves. Printed original boards. € 2800

Early 20th century French sailing directions for navigating the Arabian Gulf. Including the coastal waters of the present-day United Arab Emirates, it describes the “grand banc des perles” off the coast, approaches to “Umm al Kaiwain” (“pointe basse et sablonneuse d’une presqu’île”), “Al Hamriya”, “Fort al Ajman” (“petit fort assez élevé, avec plusieurs tours et un mât de pavillon”), “Shargeh” (“ville la plus importante de cette partie de côte”), “Debay” (“ville ed 5000 à 6000 habitants, située un peu dans l’intérieur”), the “Île Sir Beni Yas”, “Abu Thabi” (“ville importante, 20,000 hab., résidence d’un Cheik indépendant, [...] côte mal connue”) and “Al Bida” (“belle rade, bien abritée par les récifs extérieurs”).

Covers brownstained, otherwise well preserved. A rare work.

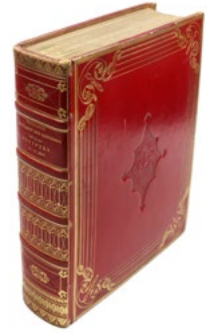
Early Egyptian Astronomy in a Deluxe Binding

708. SEYFFARTH, Gustav. Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Literatur, Kunst, Mythologie und Geschichte des alten Aegypten. Erstes Heft: Bemerkungen ueber die Aegyptischen Papyrus auf der Koeniglichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.

Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1826. With 4 lithographic folding plates.

With: (2) **BEITRAEGE [...] ZWEITES, Drittes, Viertes, Fünftes Heft.** Systema Astronomiae Aegyptiacae Quadripartitum. Ibid., 1833. With hand-coloured frontispiece and 10 large folding plates, lithographed throughout.

4° (225 × 264 mm). Contemporary polished red morocco, spine, leading edges, inner dentelle and covers richly gilt and blind-tooled in the Romantic style. Glazed green endpapers; all edges goffered and gilt. Bound by the Leipzig master Anton Stumme with his label on the first flyleaf. € 18 000



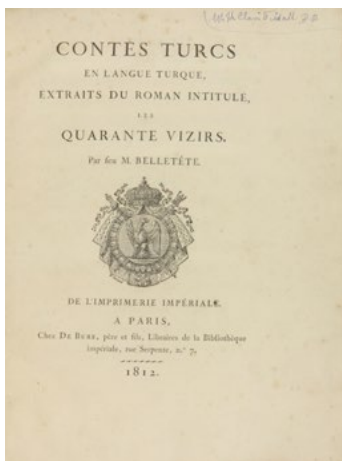
A fine morocco volume comprising the first five of Seyffarth's monographic "Contributions" to Egyptology (apparently all published at the time of binding; two more were to follow by 1840). While the first fascicle contains the earliest catalogue raisonnée of the substantial Berlin collection of papyri, fascicles 2–5 constitute a bold investigation into early Egyptian astronomy and its all-pervading cosmological cult. This section includes a hand-coloured frontispiece of astronomical animal forms and ten large folding plates, showing important pieces of archeological evidence: the Navicula astronomica (Paris), Zodiacus Tentyriticus (Paris), Zodiacus Taurinensis (Turin), Sarcophagus Sethi (London), Sarcophagus Ramsis (Paris), Monolithus Amosis (Paris), Mensa Isiaca (Rome), and a Papyrus funeralis formerly in the d'Hermand collection. The final part is an astronomical lexicon, a typographical masterpiece that fits more than 1300 lithographed hieroglyphs precisely into their letterpress explanations.

Seyffarth, an opponent of Champollion's, emigrated to the U.S. in 1855. His thousands of transcriptions and sketches are preserved in the Brooklyn Museum as the "Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca Manuscripta".

A luxury copy printed entirely on wove paper and bound in elaborate morocco with finely goffered edges (unusual for a secular binding of the time) by the Leipzig master Anton W. A. Stumme (1804–67), who also worked for Robert Schumann. Minor wear to binding, occasional foxing as typical for wove paper. Coloured frontispiece browned evenly; largely insignificant gutter tears to four folding plates. A crisp, unused copy in a magnificent binding.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 229f.

The Forty Viziers – Tisdall's copy

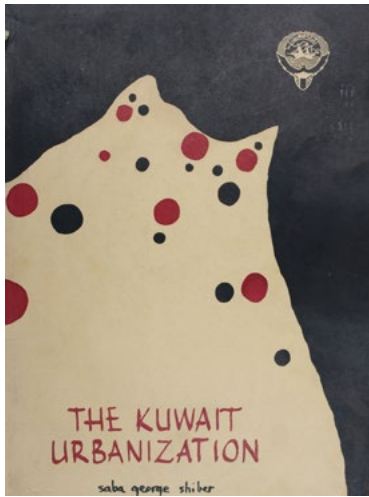


709. [SHAIKHADE AHMED MISRI] / BELLETESTE, [Henri Nicolas]. [Kirk vezirin ve kirk hatunun hikayetleri nam ile meshur kitabdán bazi hikayat-i güzide.] Contes turcs, en langue turque, extraits du roman intitulé, Les Quarante Vizirs.

Paris, De Bure, 1812. Large 4°. Green cloth (restored) with contemporary giltstamped red spine label. € 2500

Rare edition of the Ottoman Turkish text of the "Forty Viziers", an extended version of the Persian "Sindbad" cycle. With French and Turkish titles but as usual without the French translation (which only comprised the first 48 pages), edited by the orientalist Belletête (1778–1808), a member of Napoleon's Egyptian expedition. The selection was published posthumously by J. J. Marcel. Binding rubbed; slight browning and waterstaining to text. Handwritten ownership of the British historian and philologist William St. Clair Tisdall (1859–1928). Tisdall served as the Secretary of the Church of England's Missionary Society in Isfahan, Persia; he was fluent in several Middle Eastern languages and spent much time researching the sources of Islam and the Qur'an in the original languages. He also wrote grammars for Persian, Hindustani, Punjabi and Gujarati.

Atabey 908. Chauvin VIII, p. 18, no. 52. Zenker I, 729. Brunet 1778t. Gay/Lemonnier I, 718. Not in Blackmer.



Inscribed copy

710. SHIBER, George Saba. The Kuwait Urbanization. Documentation Analysis Critique.

[Kuwait, Kuwait Government Printing Press, 1964]. 2°.

€ 1500

Inscribed by the author. – As the first Arab urban planner in Kuwait, Saba George Shiber (1923–68) recalled an Arab identity for the development of the Central Business District. Through numerous newspaper articles and conference papers, later compiled in this publication. Shiber expressed his divergence from the means of production implemented by European experts during their previous years in the country. By that time, architecture served as a medium to render the ideal in the construction of a nation; it became the framework and the element which supported the “the Man of Kuwait”.

Indian Muslim customs and rites

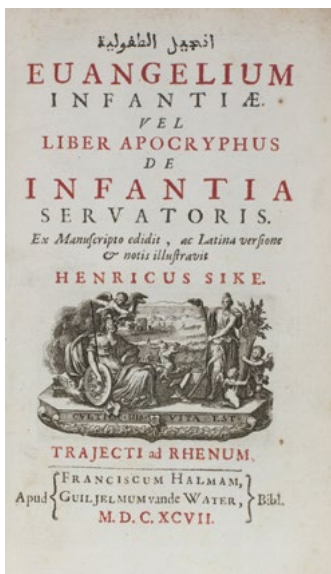
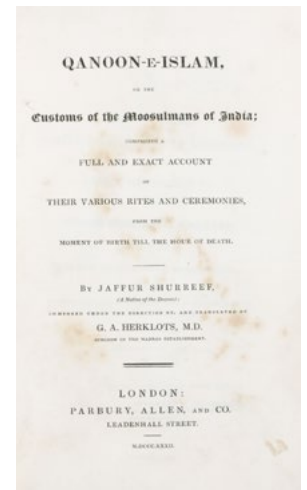
711. SHURREEF, Jaffur (Ja’far Sharif). Qanoon-e-Islam, or the Customs of the Moosulmans of India; comprising a full and exact account of their various rites and ceremonies, from the moment of birth till the hour of death.

London, Parbury, Allen, and Co., 1832. Large 8°. With lithographic frontispiece and 18 lithographic plates. Half calf with red morocco label to spine. Marbled endpapers. € 1500

First edition of this very rare study of Indian Muslim customs, manners, social habits and religious rites. At the request of the British-Indian surgeon Gerhard Andreas Herklots (1790–1834), the work was composed in his native Dakhini by the “liberal-minded” Ja’far Sharif and then translated by the editor. Subsequently published under title “Islam in India, or, The Qanun-i-Islam; the customs of the Musalmans of India”.

Extremities very slightly rubbed and bumped. Occasional brownstaining, otherwise in good condition. Provenance: engraved bookplate of George R. Elliot on front pastedown; later in the library of the Indian-born surgeon Charles Marsh Beadnell (1872–1947; his ownership on flyleaf).

OCLC 5152176.



First edition of the Arabic Infancy Gospel, with text in Latin and Arabic

712. SIKE, Heinrich (editor). Evangelium infantiae. Vel liber apocryphus de infantia servatoris. Ex manuscripto edidit, ac latina versione & notis illustravit ...

Utrecht, François Halma, Willem vande Water, 1697. 8°. With the main text in Arabic with a parallel Latin translation on the facing pages. Contemporary vellum. € 4500

First edition of the apocryphal Arabic Infancy Gospel, with the Arabic text on the versos and the Latin translation on the facing rectos. Sike, a noted orientalist from Bremen, based his edition on a manuscript that was formerly owned by Jacobus Golius, and the many notes include excerpts from the Quran and other works. The work narrates miracle stories from the first 12 years of Jesus’s life, and probably originated in the fourth or fifth century. The wide range of non-Latin types, with not only Arabic and the more common Greek and Hebrew, but also a few words of Syriac, was unusual at this date.

With shelf number label and a later manuscript presentation inscription. Some foxing, mostly along the margins, otherwise in very good condition. A couple minor stains on the binding, but otherwise also very good.

Schmurrer, Bibliotheca Arabica 412; STCN (8 copies); Zenker, Bibliotheca Orientalis 1239.

Correspondence of the “lord of the naval and commercial conquest of Arabia, Persia and India”

713. SILVA, Luiz Augusto Rebello da (et al.). Corpo diplomatico Portuguez contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. 15 volumes (final volume in 2 parts). Small 2° (22.5 × 28.5 cm). Uniformly bound in half tan sheep over decorated boards, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves. Some original printed wrappers bound within. All edges sprinkled. € 18 500



First editions; all that was published of this massive project. The “Corpo diplomatico” deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman Curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited—frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India”—provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers (“the Saracens are thrown into confusion”; “our men attacked and burned maritime towns belonging to the Saracens, situated on the mainland”; cf. vol. I, p. 116f.), and in a Papal Breve, Pius V praises the strengthening of the Maltese fortifications after the Great Siege of Malta (“erit opportunissimum adversus Turcas, et praedones Afros totius christiani populi propugnaculum”, vol. X, p. 226). Many volumes, but VII through XI in particular, contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz): “Ormuz, que he cabeça de todo o Reino de Ormuz [...] e na dita Cidade de Ormuz fortaleza minha com muita gente de christãos portuguezes” (vol. II, p. 374); “o vejo, que se se faz guerra ao Turco e Vossa Alteza quer, sem despesa de quasi nada, o Egipto e Suria e Arabia seraom vossos” (vol. III, p. 243); “e asy mandou que se reteuessem todas as naos, que viessem da Índia a Judá e a Meca” (p. 397); “se entende hum muito boom socedimento pella armada de Vossa Alteza na ilha de Banrrehem [= Bahrain] de que se deve ter muito contentamento assi pella reputação” (vol. VIII, p. 372); “e depois em Ormuz poderia saber o acontecimento de Baharem” (p. 468); “toda a costa de Melinde ate Moçambique e assi da outra de Adem ate Ormuz quererão por alguma d aquellas tentar ardis [...] A Baçora vai tambem muita somma de especiaria” (vol. IX, p. 110f.); “O negocio he grave e de muita consideração e em ser muita a somma da speciaría que vem pello mar Roxo ao Cayro e pello de Ormuz a Bacora” (p. 135); “Andre Ribeiro que com João de Lisboa foi cativo em Mazcate” (p. 175); “creo tambem que elles lá ou nos quá não sabemps o que passa em Bacora porque se n aquella ilha crescerem galees sem hirem do mar Roxo, como as que ali vierão quando de caminho tomarão Mascate não sey por onde viessem as outras” (p. 305); “pera o resgate dos portuguezes que estam cativos no Cayro, e foram presos em Mazcate” (p. 382; cf. p. 485); etc.—Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochín, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan scattered in vols. X–XIV). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “cristãos novos” (both discussed in almost every volume), the Jesuits (vols. V–XV), the Council of Trent (vols. VI–X), Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675 (vol. XIV). Marginal spotting in vol. XV, part I; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear paste-down of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95; OCLC 55783574.

*4 extremely rare series of engraved Turkish and European costume figures,
drawn as models for Louis XIV’s grandchildren*

714. [SILVESTRE, Charles-François?]. I[^c]Art de bien dessiner a la plume nouvellement mis au jour pour I[^c]utilité de la jeunesse.

Including:

— [SILVESTRE, Charles François]. Diverses figures Turcs propre à dessiner a la plume.

— [SILVESTRE, Charles François]. Second livre de figures Turcs propre à dessiner à la plume.

— [SILVESTRE, Charles François?]. Diverses figures de caprice propre a dessigner a la plume.

[Paris?, ca. 1700?]. 4 parts in 1 volume. Oblong 16° (13 × 16 cm). Each part with engraved title-page and each with 11 unnumbered engraved plates. Contemporary French sprinkled, gold-tooled calf. € 28 500

Four extremely rare series of engraved European and Turkish costume figures, intended as models for children learning to draw and at least the Turkish ones drawn for the grandchildren of King Louis XIV of France. Each series has an engraved title-page and 11 model drawings, mostly with 2 figures each. The two parts with Turkish costume figures (ads 2–3) are explicitly called volumes 1 and 2, match each other in plate size and style, and were drawn by the artist and engraver (Charles) François Silvestre (1667–1731). The two parts with European figures and scenes (ads 1 & 4) also match each other in plate size and style, though not explicitly presented as two volumes of a single work, and the only other copy we have located of ad 4 is also bound with ad 1. Since the four series were clearly printed and published together Silvestre may also have drawn the European ones. With owner's inscriptions. An owner has added a few lines in brown ink to the background scene of one plate. In very good condition. The binding shows some professional restoration but remains in good condition and is structurally sound. Four extremely rare series of drawing models, including 22 Turkish costume prints drawn for the grandchildren of Louis XIV.



WorldCat & KVK (1 copy of ads 1 & 4 together plus 1 copy of ad 1 alone); cf. Cohen, cols. 103–104; Colas 2744; Lipperheide 1412; Hiler, p. 799.

*Richly gold-tooled French morocco in the style of “Le Gascon”:
includes Elichman’s Greek, Latin and Arabic Tabula Cebetis and Aurea carmina Pythagoræ*

715. SIMPLICIUS OF CILICIA. Commentarius in Enchiridion Epicteti, ex libris veteribus emendatus. Cum versione Hieronymi Wolfii, et Cl. Salmasii animadversionibus, et notis quibus Philosophia Stoica passim explicatur & illustratur.

Leiden, Johannes Maire, 1640. 4 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With three title-pages. Set in roman, Greek and Arabic types. Contemporary French pointillé binding in the style of “Le Gascon”, richly gold-tooled in concentric panels on both covers, and in the six compartments of the spine, the second with the title. € 9750



A parallel Greek and Latin edition, edited by Daniel Heinsius, of Simplicius’s commentaries on Epictetus’s *Enchiridion*. The commentaries are especially valuable for the light they shed on earlier philosophers, some of whose writings have not survived. The second part provides extensive additional notes on Epictetus and Simplicius by Claudius Salmasius (1588–1653). The third and fourth part provide the parallel Greek, Latin and Arabic *Tabula Cebetis* and *Aurea carmina Pythagoræ* by Johan Elichman (ca. 1600–1639), with a preface by Salmasius. Maire’s presswork and typography is excellent.

With an 18th-century letterpress bookplate of “Robert” and a late 19th-century engraved bookplate of Harold George Messel. In very good condition, with only minor browning and water stains, and a couple of spots in the text. The spine with a small restoration. A very good copy of Heinsius’s Simplicius, in a sumptuous binding.

Breugelmans 1640:17; Smitskamp, *Philologia orientalis* 322 (part 3); De Nave, *Philologia Arabica* 97 (part 3).

Treaties with the chiefs of the “independent Arabian States of the Gulf”

716. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slavery (East Indies). Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 February 1841; for, a Continuation, to the present time, of the Papers respecting Slavery in the East Indies.

[London], Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 6 April 1841. Small 2° (222 × 334 mm).

With: (2) **SLAVERY (EAST INDIES).** Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 April 1841; for, Copy of the Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 8th of February 1841 (No. 3), with the Report from the Indian Law Commissioners, dated the 15th day of January 1841, and its Appendix enclosed in that Despatch, on the subject of Slavery in the East Indies.

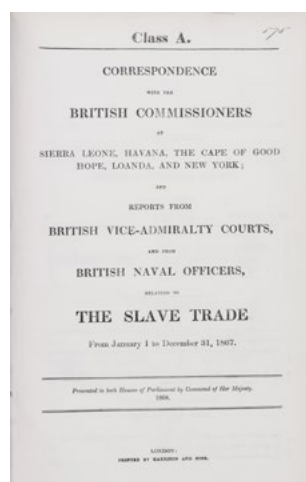
Ibid., 26 April 1841. Later 19th century buckram-backed marbled boards, spine ownership of the Institute of Historical Research. Labels lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 28 000

Rare British parliamentary papers with “Correspondence on the Slave Trade, and Measures Taken for its Abolition”, including the “Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf; Traffic in Slaves carried on by vessels from the Arabian Coast and the Persian Gulf trading with Bombay; Treaties with the principal Arab States in the Gulf for the suppression of the Slave Trade”. As the correspondence shows, Captain Samuel Hennell, the British Resident in the Gulf, had in April 1838 “obtained a written agreement from the chiefs of Shago [Sharjah], Eginan [Ajman], Debage [Dubai], and Aboothabee [Abu Dhabi]”, the “independent Arabian States of the Gulf”, the right to search and detain vessels suspected of having slaves on board. On 19 July 1839 he “prevailed upon the four maritime Arab chiefs”, namely “Shaik [Khalifa bin Shakhbut Al Nahayan] of Abboothabee, Shaik Mukhtoom of Debhoy, Shaik Abdoola of Armulgaveen, and Shaik Sultan Bin Suggur of Raselkhymah”, to enter into engagements “for the suppression of the slave trade within certain limits in the Gulf” (quoting the treaty in full). Relevant sections in the second part regarding “Arabian and African Slave Trade” include an account of the conclusion of the famous 1820 treaty between General Keir and “four Arab chieftains of the Gulf, Hasan Bin Ramah, sheikh of Abuthabee, formerly of Rasul Khymah; Karreeb in Ahmud, sheikh of Jomal-al-Kamra; Shakboot, sheikh of Aboo Dabay; [and] Hasan bin Ali, sheikh of Zyah”, as well as the text of Hennell’s 1838 treaty and a similar treaty executed by Saeed Bin Sultan, the imaum of Muscat, on 17 December 1839; also, complaints that “Joasmee boats had carried off a large number of girls (233) [...] under pretence of marriage, and had disposed of them as slaves at Ras-ul-khyma, one of the Joasmee ports” (an allegation warmly denied by Sultan Bin Suggur, the al-Qasimi ruler).

Leather corners to the boards rather worn, as are the labels and lettering. A good clean copy removed from the British Public Record Office.



On the suppression of slave trade in Arabia, Africa and America



717. [SLAVE TRADE]. Class A. Correspondence with the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, the Cape of Good Hope, Loanda, and New York; and reports from British Vice-Admiralty courts, and from British naval officers, relating to the slave trade. From January 1 to December 31, 1867.

London, Harrison and sons, 1868. 2°. Modern blue paper wrappers.

€ 4500

Official document, as presented to the British Houses of Parliament, containing letters and reports from British commissioners and officers, written in 1867, concerning the suppression of slave trade in Arabia (Aden, Mukalla, Muscat), Africa (Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, Luanda, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Somalia, Mozambique), Asia (Bombay), and America (Havana, New York). The majority of the commissioners briefly state that there hasn’t been any activity in the slave trade in their region. However, at Africa’s east coast, especially around Mozambique and Zanzibar, the reports regularly mention captured dhows with slaves on board, mostly heading for Mukalla, Muscat, Persia or the Red Sea: “a greater part of the slaves exported from the coast of Africa find their way into Persia” (p. 71). Sometimes new laws against slavery and slave trade are included. The reports from the naval officers also deal with commerce, rebellions, politics, etc.

In very good condition.

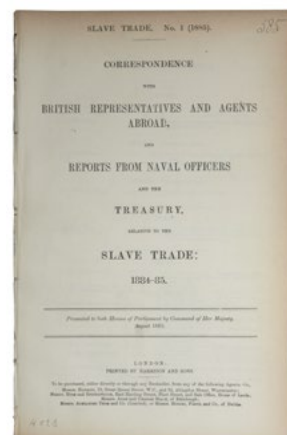
Hushur bin Maktoum, ruler of Dubai, surrenders seventeen slaves

718. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 1 (1885). Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from Naval Officers and the Treasury, relative to the Slave Trade: 1884–85.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1885. 2°. Disbound.

€ 9500

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents on the slave trade, including an admiralty report from Bushire that “upwards of fifty freshly imported Africans landed and [were] sold at Debay [Dubai]” in November 1884, in violation of the existing engagements and treaties with the Sheikhs of the Gulf coast. Commander V. Anson investigates and soon thereafter reports to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett: “We arrived of Debai, on the Arab Coast, at 2 P.M. on the 27th [of November]. After some delay the Sheikh of that place [Hushur bin Maktoum, ruler of Dubai] surrendered seventeen slaves who had been recently landed in contravention of Treaty [...] Having embarked



the British Agent at Shargah [Sharjah], we proceeded on the 28th, and recovered five more slaves at the different towns belonging to the Arab Trucial Chiefs". Includes a list of 22 slaves received from Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, and Umm al-Quwain. More relevant correspondence is to be found under the headings: "Turkey" (with references to the trade at Jeddah and Hodeidah); "Turkey. (Consular) – Jeddah", and "Zanzibar".

Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. Some edge chipping, but a good copy.

Bennett 512. C.-4523.

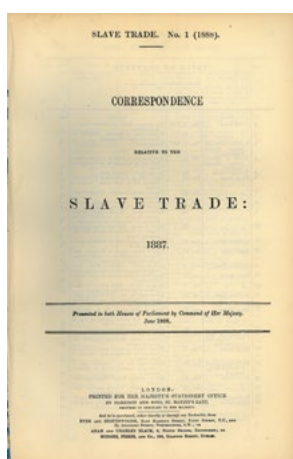
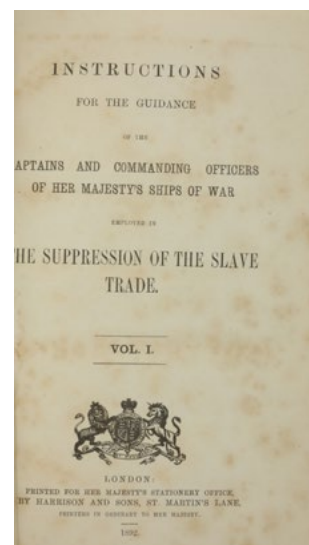
British-Arabian treaties: the emergence of the modern Gulf states

719. [SLAVE TRADE]. Instructions for the Guidance of the Captains and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships of War Employed in the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

London, Harrison and sons, 1892. 2 volumes. 8°. Contemporate black half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 35 000

First edition of this rare manual for British naval officers, reprinting in full the texts of all the treaties signed between the Gulf Sheikdoms and the United Kingdom between 1820 and 1847.—The first agreement is the General Treaty with the Friendly Arabs, signed at Ra's al-Khayman in 1820 (pp. 144–146). Arab signatories include "Sheikh Shakbool", that is Tahnun b. Shakhbut, Sheikh of the Bani Yas and ruler of Abu Dhabi from 1818 to 1833, "Sultin bin Sagger", or Sultan bin Saqr al-Qasimi, ruler of Sjarjah, and the "Sheikh pf Dubey", who in later agreements is named explicitly as Maktum b. Bati, who announced the independence of Dubai from Abu Dhabi in 1833 and founded the Maktoum dynasty. The treaty binds the Arab sheikdoms to aid the British against piracy in the Gulf, illustrating that the British, despite their naval supremacy, found their interests genuinely threatened by the activities of Arab sailors in the region. A further set of agreements, signed in 1838, with the chief of Abu Dhabi, now known as "Kaleefa ben Shakbool", gives the British the right to detain and search any ships entering their ports which are suspected of carrying slaves. The final set of treaties, agreed with the various Gulf sheikhs over the course of 1847, including the chief of Bahrein, Muhammad b. Khalifah b. Subman, gives licence to British cruisers to seize any ships suspected of involvement in the slave trade. These "Instructions" were published in light of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference of 1889–90; the year of publication was also that of the Exclusive Agreement.—Rare, and a highly important document of the formation of the modern Gulf States. One of 500 copies printed, a printed issue-slip tipped to the title-page of volume 1 appearing to indicate that a maximum of 250 copies were actually issued in the first instance, with just six copies now traced in libraries worldwide.

OCLC 17932251.



British Navy operations near Jeddah

720. [SLAVE TRADE]. Slave Trade. No. 1 (1888). Correspondence relative to the Slave Trade: 1887. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. June 1888. [C.-5428].

London, printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Harrison and Sons, 1888. 2°. Top edge gilt. Sewn, with remains of former spine. € 2000

Rare British parliamentary papers and correspondence with local agents and officers on the slave trade, including British Navy operations off the coast of Oman and concerning the Hejaz, Jeddah, and the Red Sea, frequently in connection with returning Hajj pilgrims. Relevant correspondence is to be found under the headings "Africa (East Coast) and Arabia"; "Egypt" (includes much on the trade in the Red Sea region); & "Turkey".

Newly discovered shells from the Arabian Gulf, Taiwan, China and Japan

721. SMITH, Edgar. Descriptions of five new shells from the Island of Formosa and the Persian Gulf, and notes upon a few known species.

Including: **BOCK, Carl.** Descriptions of two new species of shells from China and Japan. [London], 18 June 1878. With a chromolithographed plate depicting 14 shells. Modern paper wrappers. € 850

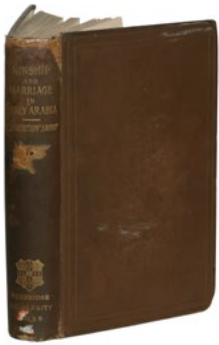
Extract from the 46th volume of the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, dealing with newly discovered shells from Formosa (Taiwan) and the Arabian Gulf and some other, already known, shells. The new shells are the *Melania Formosensis*, *Melania Dicksoni*, *Melania obliquigranosa*, *Melania subplicatula* and the *Bullia Persica*. The British zoologist Edgar Albert Smith (1847–1916) describes the appearance, habitat and measurements of these shells. It also includes one page devoted to two new shells from China and Japan, the *Tellina Wroblewsky* and the *Trochus Yokohamensis*. These shells are depicted together with the Arabian shells on the brightly coloured chromolithographed plate.

First leaf stained at the outer margin and each leaf with a tear at the gutter. Otherwise in good condition.

Journal of conchology (1979), p. 80.



Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia



722. SMITH, W. Robertson. Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia.

Cambridge, University Press, 1885. 8°. Original brown cloth with giltstamped title to spine. € 1000

First edition of the standard work by W. Robertson Smith, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Removed from the Harvard College Library (with duplicate stamp). A single ink marking in the margin, otherwise fine. Remains of shelfmark labels. Another copy sold for £1,500 at Sotheby's in 1998 (Oct 14, lot 1125: some underlining of text & marks in margins).

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1921. Fück 210. OCLC 2156214.

The earliest photographic documents of the city of Mecca, its dignitaries and its pilgrims

723. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Mekka. (And:) Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka.

Haag, Nijhoff, 1888–1889. 2 vols. of text (4°) and one volume of plates (folio, 284 × 378 mm). Text with 3 genealogical tables and 2 folding maps. Atlas: 4 chromolithographic plates, 6 (1 double-sized) toned lithogr. plates, and 65 mounted photographs on a total of 40 plates; 1 letterpress leaf of contents. Includes original printed upper board cover, loosely inserted. Modern black library cloth with gilt title to spine; atlas portfolio uniform with books. € 45 000

Remarkable set, rarely encountered complete with the plates volume. The Dutch orientalist Snouck spent a year in Mecca and Jeddah during 1884/85 and was married to a Mecca woman. He was the first non-Muslim to visit the city outside the annual pilgrimage. The photographs, taken by himself and an Arabic physician, are among the earliest to show Mecca and its pilgrims.

Professionally rebound in matching cloth volumes and portfolio. A fine and clean copy throughout: text volumes near-spotless. The backing paper of the plates show some foxing and are occasionally annotated in pencil, but the vintage photographs, much sought after as the earliest photographic documents of the city, its dignitaries and its pilgrims, are preserved in perfect condition.

Macro 1239 (omitting mention of the Atlas). Henze V, 177. Dinse 443.



Extremely rare: 20 original photographs of Mekka by the “earliest Arabian photographer”

724. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Bilder aus Mekka.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. 2° (282 × 372 mm). 20 collotype prints mounted on 18 sheets loose in red gilt cloth portfolio as issued, complete with the oft-lacking half-title, list of plates, title and preface. € 135 000

One of the earliest photographic documents of Mecca and the Hajj, preceded only by the photographs of Muhammed Sadiq Bey published in 1881 (Sotheby's, 4 June 1998: £1,250,000). Much rarer than the author's similarly titled "Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka", a portfolio of lithographs to accompany the "Mekka" books which Snouck had published after his return from the Arabian Peninsula. "Following the publication of 'Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka', Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught the art of photography. The letter contained new photographs of the hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in 1889 to publish his 'Bilder aus Mekka' [...] The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures" (Badr el-Hage, p. 46f.). "In 1981 F. H. S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures, which without exception had been erased from the plates reproduced by Snouck Hurgronje: 'Futugrafiyat al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffar, tabib Makka' (The Photography of the Sayyid Abd al-Ghaffar, physician of Mecca).

This princely eye surgeon had been host to the young Snouck in Mecca immediately after the Dutchman's conversion to Islam. Snouck claimed to have taught his host how to use a camera and attributes to him (without ever mentioning his name) the pictures reproduced in 'Bilder aus Mekka'".

The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally during the past decades (the last, at Sotheby's in 2006, was incomplete, lacking all the text leaves).

Macro 1233. Badr el-Hage. Saudi Arabia Caught in Time. Reading, 1997. F. E. Peters. The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Place. Princeton University Press 1996.



First English edition

725. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, C[hristian]. Mekka in the Latter Part of the 19th Century. Daily Life, Customs and Learning.

Leyden & London, E. J. Brill & Luzac, 1931. Large 8°. With 20 half-tone plates, folding plan of Mecca, and plan of the Haram. Original blue cloth. € 1250

First edition of the English translation of a book on the holy city of Mecca. The book is divided into four large chapters, dealing respectively with daily life, family life, learning and the Jâwah in Mecca. Each chapter is illustrated with several photographs, mostly portraits, depicting among others a physician, a merchant with his slave, a bride and groom, pilgrims and the doorkeeper of the Kaabah, and also including a view of the Masjid al-Haram mosque. The book closes with an index and two maps, one showing Mecca. During his travels Snouck Hurgronje took many pictures of the holy city and its inhabitants, which made him the first western photographer in the city. In 1888 he published two volumes in German entitled "Mekka" describing his travels, to which a "Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka" was added in 1888. The present translation is based on the second of the two German volumes from 1888, "which seems likely to appeal to a wider public" (p. V), thus representing a Mecca from nearly fifty years earlier. The two maps included in the first German volume



A MEKKA PHYSICIAN.

are included here as well, and the 21 reproductions of photographs are a selection from the photographs in the “Bilder-Atlas”. Binding only slightly worn at the top and bottom of the spine. Interior slightly browned, but otherwise a very good copy, clean and well-preserved, with both the text and plates in very good condition.

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1238. Cf. Fück 231. OCLC 1088989.

*Very rare examination book for pharmacology students,
with commentary on the work of Mesue the Younger (Masawaih al-Mardini)*

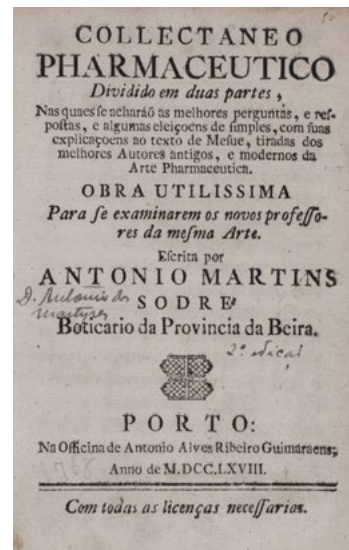
726. SODRÉ, Antonio Martins (Antonio DOS MÁRTIRES). Collectaneo pharmaceutico dividido em duas partes, nas quaes se acharáo as melhores perguntas, e respostas, e algumas eleiçoens de simples, com suas explicaçoens ao texto de Mesue, tiradas dos melhores autores antigos, e modernos da arte pharmaceutica. Obra utilissima para se examinarem os novos professores da mesma arte.

Porto, Antonio Alves Ribeiro Guimaraens, 1768. 8°. Contemporary patterned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 3500

Very rare second edition of a Portuguese textbook on pharmacology, written as a series of questions and answers to prepare students in medicine for their examinations. The first part of the book is mainly concerned with general knowledge which the students have to know. The second part of the book consists of questions and answers on the work of Mesue the Younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini), the most important author for students of pharmacology. Explanations of various passages from the work of Mesue, present in Latin as the student with have read him in that language, concludes the book.

With annotations on the second front endpaper and the title-page. Browned throughout, with a waterstain on the bottom corner of pp. 129–160 and a hole in the second front endpaper.

Blake (18th cent.), p. 290.

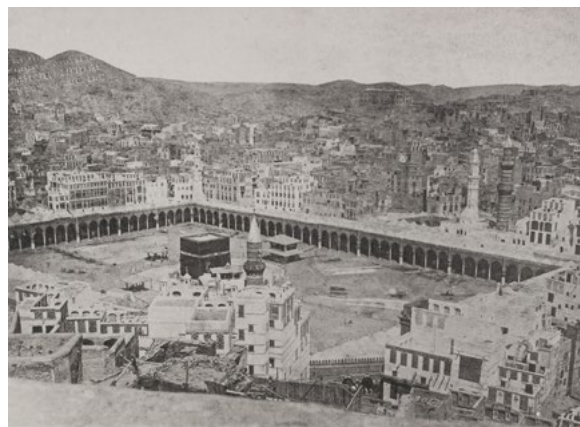


*Investigation into the sanitary and health measures during the Hajj in the late 19th century,
with 19 photographs of Mekka, Medina, Jeddah, and more*

728. SOUBHY, Saleh. Pèlerinage a la Mecque et a Médine. Précédé d'un aperçu sur l'islamisme et suivi de considérations générales au point de vue sanitaire et d'un appendice sur la circoncision.

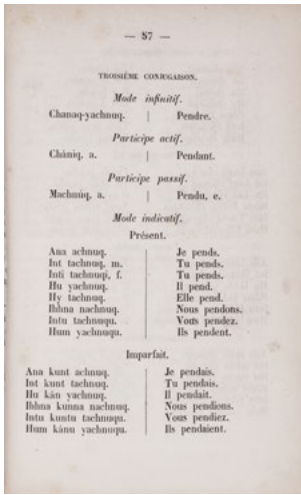
Cairo, Imprimerie Nationale, 1894. 8°. With 19 plates with reproductions of photographs. Modern green cloth. € 5000

First and only edition of a report on the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina written by the Egyptian doctor Saleh Soubhy. Soubhy worked as a health inspector at Cairo, and was appointed by khedive Abbas Hilmi II (1874–1944) to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Egyptian pilgrimage caravan to Mecca and Medina. Soubhy travelled to the Hijaz in 1888 and 1892, and published his experiences in the present work. “The French-educated doctor, Soubhy, wrote for a foreign audience in order to show both the sanctity and orderliness of the Hajj, regulated by quarantines and public health measures through which a great number of pilgrims flowed” (Sheehi). With this work, “a carefully composed defence of Islam” (Marmon), Soubhy also tries to present Islam to his European colleagues as an acceptable religion. The book also includes some important early photographs of Mecca and Medina, taken by Muhammad Sadiq Bey (1832–1902), the first to photograph the holy cities, and al-Sayyid ‘Abd al-Ghaffar (active 1880’s).



With a bookplate on paste-down. Upper outer corner of half-title restored, tiny piece of the same corner torn off of the title-page, browned throughout, half-title smudged, and a few plates slightly thumbled, otherwise in good condition.

S. Marmon, Eunuchs and sacred boundaries in Islamic society, p. 103; S. Sheehi, The Arab image: a social history of portrait photography, 1860–1910, pp. 166–167.



729. SOUSSA, Bichara. Nouvelle méthode pour apprendre à parler l' Arabe vulgaire en très-peu de temps et sans maître avec un tableau des poids, mesures et monnaies de l'orient.

Alexandria, Palmiro Pergola, 1865. 8°. Later boards.

€ 1500

Very rare first and only(?) edition. "After carefully examining a great number of grammars and systems for teaching vulgar Arabic, I have come to the conclusion that a somewhat despised, humble, and not at all philosophical-philological work by Bichara Soussa, a Copht of Alexandria, is certainly the most intelligible and practical" (Leland, *The Egyptian sketch-book*, 1873, p. 307).

Back of title-page strengthened, some thumbing, some spots and front board almost separated from the book block; a fair copy.

WorldCat (3 copies).

The first etymological dictionary of Portuguese words of Arabic origin

730. SOUSA, Joao de. Vestigios da lingua arabica em Portugal, ou lexicon etymologico das palavras, e nomes portuguezes, que tem origem Arabica.

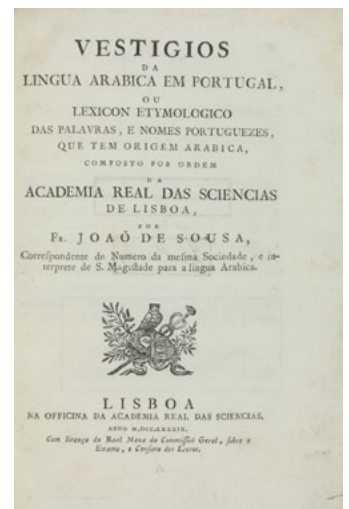
Lisbon, Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1789. 4°. Modern reddish-brown buckram with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1800

First edition of the first etymological dictionary of Portuguese words with Arabic origins, written by one of the leading Arabic scholars of 18th-century Portugal.

From the library of the Royal Society of London (with its cancellation stamp), to which it had been presented by Sir Joseph Banks (with presentation mark).

Schnurrer 129. Zaunmüller 310. Vater/Jülg 291. Graesse VII, 454. OCLC 493424506. Cf. Aboussouan 850 (1830 edition only). Streit 17, p. 315, n. 6441 (1830 edition only).



Catalogue of 126 Persian, Arabian, Turkish, Greek, Latin and other manuscripts and printed books

731. SPARWENFELD, Johan Gabriel, donor (Eric BENZELIUS & Olaus CELSIUS, comp.). Catalogus centuriae librorum rarissimorum manuscript. & partim impressorum, Arabicorum, Persicorum, Turcicorum, Graecorum, Latinorum, &c.

Uppsala, Johan Henrik Werner (printer to the University), 1706. 4°. Later paper wrappers.

€ 2500

Catalogue of the collection of 126 Persian, Arabian, Turkish, Greek, Latin and other books and manuscripts donated to the Library of the University of Uppsala by the diplomat Johan Gabriel Sparwenfeld (1655–1727). The main series of manuscripts, described in great detail, includes 41 in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, 8 in Greek (one dating back to the eighth century) and 12 in Latin and modern European languages. These are followed by 42 printed books including 2 in Chinese, several in Arabic, the 1581 Ostrog Bible and several other exotic languages. A few more manuscripts (mostly Arabic) are added at the end, plus an unnumbered geographic manuscript in Chinese (3 volumes). This is the earliest catalogue of the Uppsala University Library's collections and it was compiled by the Swedish scholars Eric Benzelius the younger and Olaus Celsius the elder.

In very good condition, with only occasional very slight foxing, wholly untrimmed. A remarkable catalogue of an extraordinary library, especially rich in Arabic manuscripts.

Almqvist, Sveriges bibliogr. litteratur 2838; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 113 note.



*14 photographic portraits of sheiks & tribesmen,
by Lawrence of Arabia's Chief of Staff*

732. STIRLING, Walter Francis. Arab Types.

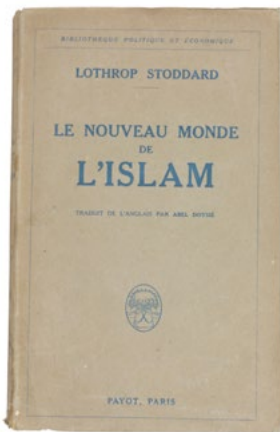
Syria, [ca. 1918–ca. 1921]. Oblong album (18 × 26 cm). An album containing 14 black and white photographic portraits (mostly about 17 × 12 cm) plus a smaller print of one. Mounted in a ca. 1930 album of black paper leaves (boards covered with black cloth). € 45 000

Fascinating collection of 14 photographic portraits showing 13 sheikhs and tribesmen from several tribes in and around Syria, all with captions that usually give the subject's name and tribe. The photos, often highly expressive profile studies, were taken and assembled by Lt. Col. Walter Francis Stirling (1880–1958), T. E. Lawrence's Chief of Staff in 1918. The named tribes are the Shammar (nomadic Bedouins in northern Arabia, Syria and Iraq), Ruwalla (semi-nomadic Bedouins led by the Sha'lan family, also in northern Arabia and Syria), Hadidiyin (nomadic Bedouin sheep herders in Syria and northern Iraq), Walda (Kurds in Syria), Yazidis (Kurds in northern Iraq), Agaidat (Bedouins in Syria) and "Abu Klamin" [?] (not identified). The best known subjects are Fawaz al Sha'lam, Emir of Ruwalla (grandson of Nuri Sha'lan (1847–1842!)), who commanded a large portion of the troops that entered Damascus with Faisal in 1918) and Daham al-Hadi, Sheikh of the Shammar. The latter is described as "Paramount Sheikh" of the Shammar (in Iraq), a title granted him by the British in 1920 that he lost when Faisal became King of Iraq in 1921.

One photograph slightly damaged, mostly outside the image area, but further in very good condition, with only an occasional small surface scratch or spot. Rare photographic portraits of sheiks and tribesmen in T.E. Lawrence's Damascus circle of friends and enemies.



From the Library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy



733. STODDARD, Lothrop. *Le nouveau monde de l'islam*, traduit de l'anglais par Abel Doysié.

Paris, Payot & Cie, 1923. 8°. With one folding map. In the publisher's grey printed wrappers. € 2000

First French edition of Stoddard's "New World of Islam" of 1921. An important text by the American racial theorist Lothrop Stoddard (1883–1950), "Le nouveau monde de l'islam" explores the state of Islam in the early 20th century, shortly after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, but remains staunchly critical of the Islamic world and the declining power of colonial empires.

From the library of Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, with his bookplate and shelfmark to flyleaf, ink underlining, marginal marks, and a correction in his hand on 18 pages. The present copy has marks of Vittorio Emanuele's engagement with the text, revealing an interest principally in the subject of nationalism.

A little toned, otherwise a very good copy.

The Arabian Gulf, and all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes

734. STRABO. *En tibi lector studiose Strabonis geographicorum co[m]me[n]tarios [...].*

Basel, (Valentin Curio), (March) 1523. 2° (220 × 325 mm). With woodcut title border by J. Faber after Hans Holbein, 2 additional borders, printer's device, and numerous initials. Blindstamped limp leather on four raised bands. € 9500

Early Latin translation of the geography of Strabo, who had visited Egypt and sailed up the Nile in 25 BC. Together with the works of Ptolemy and Solinus, Strabo's "Geography" constitutes the first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge.

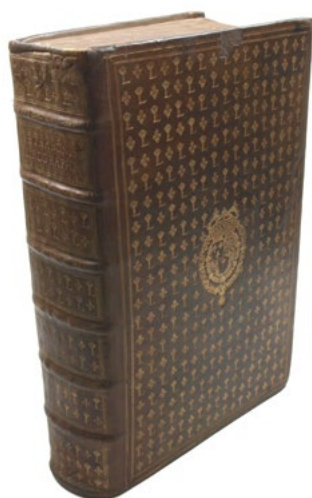
Even in the introductory chapters, Strabo provides important details on the Arabian Peninsula: “Adjoining the Ethiopians, a needy and nomad race, is Arabia: one part of which is distinguished above all other lands by the title of Felix [i.e., Hedjaz and Nejd-ed-Ared], and the other, though not dignified by that name, is both generally believed and also said to be pre-eminently blessed. Though Homer knew of Arabia Felix, at that time it was by no means wealthy, but a wild country, the inhabitants of which dwelt for the most part in tents. It is only a small district which produces the aromatics from which the whole territory afterwards received its name, owing to the rarity of the commodity amongst us, and the value set upon it. That the Arabians are now flourishing and wealthy is due to their vast and extended trade”; “Arabia Felix is bounded by the entire Arabian and Persian Gulfs, together with all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes. [...] Beside the ocean the country is tolerably fitted for habitation of man, but not so the centre of the country: this for the most part is barren, rugged sand desert. The same applies to the country of the Troglodytic Arabians and the part occupied by the fish-eating tribes”. Furthermore, chapters 15 and 16 are devoted entirely to the Orient (chapter 16 on Arabia in particular), while the final chapter 17 discusses Egypt and Libya.

The fine title border shows King Solomon among the philosophers and poets of Greco-Roman antiquity; at the bottom, the Nine Muses lay a wreath on the head of Homer. Occasional insignificant brownstaining. The uncommon binding is slightly rubbed; some edge defects professionally restored. Title-page has contemporary handwritten ownership of the classical scholar Johannes Lyresius from Kleve, professor of Greek at Ingolstadt from 1568 onwards. A few marginalia and underlinings by his and later hands.

VD 16, S 9346. Hoffmann III, 457. Schweiger I, 304. Cf. Macro 2148 (only later English translations).



The King's Strabo: the Arabian Gulf, and all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes



735. STRABO. [Geographia.] Rerum geographicarum libri xvii.

Paris, typis Regiis, 1620. 2^o (339 × 225 mm). Title printed in red and black with engraved vignette showing arms of Louis XIII, initials. Double-column text in Greek and Latin. Contemporary citron morocco gilt, boards of gilt fillets enclosing a semé of fleurs-de-lys, alternating with the kings crowned monogram, enclosing arms of Louis XIII. Spine in 7 compartments, the second with gilt-lettered title, others filled with the same semé. All edges gilt.

€ 45 000

Enlarged and corrected second edition (“much more accurate and splendid than the first”, says Dibdin). The personal copy of Louis XIII, King of France (1601–43), magnificently bound for him with his arms and monogram. Later in the Jesuit College, Paris (inscription on title-page); in 1624 awarded to the scholar Robert Roussel, College de Clermont, Jesuit College of Paris, as a prize for eloquence in Greek (inscription on preliminary blank). A faint, unidentified stamp on the title-page; stamp of the Bibliothèque Publique of Alençon on J2 and final leaf.

Slight edge defect to upper margin of QQq3, affecting a few letters of the headline. A few marginal abrasions to the binding's edges professionally repaired.

Brunet V, 554. Graesse VII, 604. Schweiger I, 303. Hoffmann III, 454. Dibdin II, 433. Moss II, 620f. Ebert 21809.

Best edition of Strabo's "Geographika" including Casaubon's notes, with descriptions of the Arabian Peninsula

736. STRABO. Rerum geographicarum libri xvii.

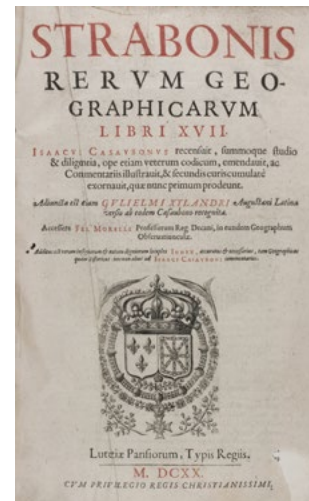
Paris, typis Regiis [Fédéric Morel], 1620. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2^o. With title-page printed in red and black with the engraved coat of arms of Louis XIII, and several woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary gold-tooled parchment, gilt edges.

€ 8500

Enlarged and corrected second edition of Strabo's *Geographika* including the notes by the French scholar Isaac Casaubon (1559–1614): one of the earliest and most important scientific treatises on historical geography. It contains the Greek text together with the Latin translation by Wilhelm Xylander (1532–1576) and is followed by Casaubon's notes. "Casaubon was but 28 years of age when he published his first celebrated edition of Strabo [in 1587]... The [present] second edition, published by Frederick Morel at Paris, is much more accurate and splendid than the first" (Dibdin). Together with the works of Ptolemy and Solinus, Strabo's *Geographika* constitutes the first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge. It was first printed in 1516 by the Aldine press at Venice. Strabo visited Egypt and sailed up the Nile in 25 BC. Books 15 and 16 are devoted entirely to the Orient in general and Arabia in particular, while the final book discusses Egypt and Libya.

With two bookplates on paste-down. Title-page browned, with the lower outer corner torn off, a single minute wormhole in the gutter margin through the first half of the book, otherwise in very good condition. Binding rubbed and front hinge partly split, but otherwise good. An essential source for Europe's earliest relations with the Middle East.

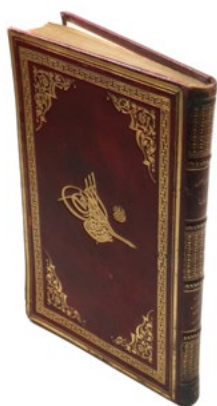
Brunet V, col. 554; Dibdin II, p. 433; Graesse VII, p. 604.



From the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II

737. STRÜMPELL, Adolf von / Feyzi Pasha (Feyzullah Izmidî, transl.). [İlm-i emraz-i dahiliye]. Maladies des Reins, des Bassinets et de la Vessie (Knowledge of Internal Medicine. Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Part 2, Volume 3).

Istanbul, Mahmud Bey Matbaasi, 1305–1308 AH [AD 1888–1891]. 8°. With lithographic illustrations within the text and three lithographic plates. Contemporary giltstamped red morocco binding with the tughra of sultan Abdul Hamid II, moirée paper pastedowns and endpapers with red cloth gutter. All edges gilt. € 4500



A rare first edition of the Ottoman Turkish translation of this medical textbook on internal diseases, published in instalments between 1888 and 1891. "Lehrbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie der inneren Krankheiten", written by the German physician Adolf von Strümpell (1853–1925), appeared in two volumes in Leipzig in 1883/84. This volume discusses the diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The translator was the physician Feyzullah Izmidî (1845–1923), known as a researcher of cholera in Damascus during the epidemic of 1903; the Damascus Medical Faculty developed from Feyzi Pasha's medical office for researches. Endpapers slightly stained, inner hinges broken. Binding slightly scuffed with insignificant chipping to edges and spine. Very rare: we could only trace one complete series of the Turkish translation via Worldcat (Princeton University Library) and no separate volumes.

OCLC 25347275. H. Kadircan Keskinbora, *Osmanlinin Suriye'ye son hizmetlerinden sam tip fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?*

Specimen from the Viennese Imperial Oriental Academy

738. [STÜRMER, Ignaz von (ed.).] Anthologia Persica, seu selecta e diversis Persis auctoribus exempla in Latinum translata ac Mariae Theresiae Augustae honoribus dicata a Caesarea Regia Linguarum Orientalium Academia.

Vienna, Joseph Edler von Kurzböck, 1778. Small 2° (214 × 286 mm). With engraved title-page, engraved vignette to printed title, and engraved head- and tailpieces to preliminaries. Late 19th century half calf, spine rebacked. € 850

A specimen from the Viennese Imperial Oriental Academy founded in 1754, published anonymously but probably edited by the school's most brilliant pupil of the time, Ignaz von Stürmer, who had access to the well-stocked library of Bernhard von Jenisch. It would seem that this publication is the first to offer a chrestomathy devoted specially to Persian literature. The work includes 22 fables from Jâmi's Bahâristân, a qasida by Sa'dî, a selection from 'Attâr's Pand-nâmah, and 12 biographies from Jâmi's Bahâristân. This constitutes the first use of the improved Meninski types, then a century old but rediscovered in 1748. The publication of the Anthology was intended as a test run both for the typesetter and the editors of the re-edition of Meninski's Thesaurus.

The engraved title-page depicts an allegory of Virtue against the backdrop of the Hagia Sophia, emphasizing the Turkish-Austrian relationship despite the work's Persian interest.

Binding professionally repaired. Some brownstaining throughout. Provenance: Relief stamp of the British and Foreign Bible society to flyleaf.

Zenker I, 47f., 383. Diba 16 (18 pp. of prelims?, citing Jenisch as author). Durstmüller I, 218. Weiss 1839, 9, 19 & 28.



Rare collection of tribal Arabic poetry

739. [AL-SUKKARI, Abu Sa'id] and Johann Gottfried Ludwig KOSEGARTEN (editors). The poems of the Huzailis; edited in the Arabic, from an original manuscript in the University of Leyden, and translated, with annotations, ... Vol. I. Containing the first part of the Arabic text [all published].

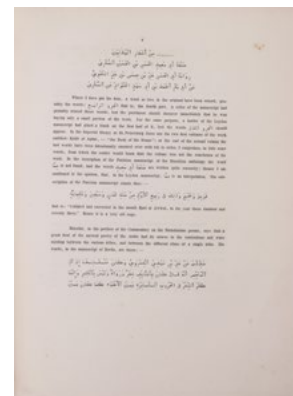
London, the Oriental Translation Fund (colophon: printed by Frederic William Kunike), 1854. Large 4° (34 × 26 cm). With a wood engraved device on title-page. The book starts like usual at the left side with the title-page and preface, but the main text in Arabic starts at the “end” from right the left. Contemporary dark brown/black cloth, with letterpress title-label on spine.

€ 12 500

Rare first edition, English issue, of a selection of poems from the *Ash'ar al-Hudhalayyin*, a famous anthology of the poetry of the Hudhayl tribe composed ca. 550/700 A.D. The Hudhayl lived near Mecca, and their increased poetic production in the mid-sixth century coincided with the rise of Quraysh, the tribe of the Prophet Muhammad. The anthology survives in a manuscript composed by the eminent 9th-century Baghdadi philologist Abu Sa'id al-Sukkari and it is the only complete collection of tribal Arabic poetry from that period. The present volume, edited by the German orientalist Johann Gottfried Ludwig Kosegarten (1792–1860), present a selection of 138 poems from 26 poets in the original Arabic (a second volume with English translations was never published).

With a library stamp of Melchet Court, Romsey, on flyleaf. The first few leaves slightly thumbed, but otherwise in very good condition, wholly untrimmed and printed on large paper. Binding bumped and the spine label worn, but otherwise good.

Lambrecht 1334 (Latin issue); cf. N. A. Miller, “Tribal poetics in early Arabic culture: the case of Ash'ar al-Hudhalayyin” (2016).



Signed author's presentation copy of a detailed eye-witness account of Senegal ca. 1880, with 2 chromolithographed maps, 3 original albumen prints and 4 wood-engraved views in a fine presentation binding by Lucien Magnin in Lyon



740. SZYMANSKI, Félix. *Essai sur la guerre dans le Soudan.*

Lyon, Imprimerie Mougin-Rusand, 1888. Large 8° (24.5 × 16 cm). With 2 large folding chromolithographed maps (50 × 60 cm; map images 44 × 58 cm; scale 1: 1,000,000), 4 wood-engraved illustrations in the text and 3 original photographic albumen prints (10.5 × 13 cm) mounted on paperboard plates. Contemporary gold-tooled, black goatskin morocco (signed at the foot of the front turn-in by Lucien Magnin in Lyon), richly gold-tooled spine, richly gold-tooled turn-ins, double fillets on board edges, gilt edges.

€ 6500

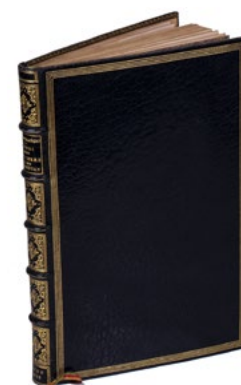
A detailed eye-witness account of Senegal in the years 1879 to 1883, by Félix Szymanski (1853–1923), an artillery captain of the French marine in the Senegal campaigns of 1879 to 1883. The first half of the book provides a general description of Senegal and its people and resources, while the second half discusses the colonial expeditions, administration and operations. As a whole it gives us an intensive view of the life of both natives and colonial troops in Senegal ca. 1880.

The title of the book can cause confusion: the French used “Soudan” at this date to refer to the Sahel region along the southern edge of the Sahara desert from Senegal to Sudan. Szymanski notes that “le Soudan français” comprises Senegambia and parts of Niger, more or less the modern Senegal. This is the region discussed in the book and shown in the two folding maps, and explicitly called Senegal. While the French were not engaged in a war in Senegal at this time, they were trying to secure the region and develop the railways and other infrastructure, which inevitably led to skirmishes and other incidents.

Szymanski had the book printed in an edition of 100 copies, but did not put them on sale. The book is therefore extremely rare. Szymanski clearly had the present copy bound for presentation, for he wrote and signed a presentation inscription “A mon cher pere monsieur le docteur Goncet”. Lyon offered one of the best binders of the time, Lucien Magnin (1849–1903), who had won a gold medal for his bindings at the 1884 Exposition des Arts Décoratifs (“choix des peaux, harmonie des couleurs, netteté du dessin, exécution impeccable de la reliure, de la dorure et de la mosaïque”) and was to cause a “sensation” with his work at the 1889 Exposition Universelle (Fléty, pp. 117–118).

The albumen prints are somewhat faded as usual, the letterpress leaves show some foxing, minor except on the pages facing the plates or map, and there is a small tear on the fold of one map, but the book is still in very good condition, the binding fine.

For background information: Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies, Sénégal et Niger: la France dans l'Afrique Occidentale 1879–1883 (1884), pp. 113–232.



The chemistry of Hippocrates, in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat

741. TACHENIUS, Otto. Hippocrates chimicus, qui novissimi viperini salis antiquissima fundamenta oftendit ... Hannover, Thomas Heinrich Hauenstein, 1668. With a woodcut device on title-page and a woodcut endpiece on last page.

With: (2) **TACHENIUS, Otto.** Antiquissimae Hippocratiae medicinae clavis manuali experiential in naturae fontibus elaborate, quaper ignem& aquam inaudita method, occulta naturae, & artis, compendiosa operandi ratione manifesta fiunt, dilucidè aperiuntur. Seneca in epistola.

Frankfurt, Johann Peter Zubrod, 1669. 2 works in 1 volume. 12°. Contemporary vellum. € 3500

Ad 1: second edition of Tachenius's popular work on Hippocratic chemistry. Hippocrates, in the Islamic tradition known as Boqrat, where he is often referred to as "the first codifier of medicine", is often named together with Galen, and their works mainly survived because of the Arabic translations. Ad 2: first edition of Tachenius's work on acid and alkalis which can be seen as an addition to the work above. Heavily influenced by Hippocrates (Boqrat), he claims that acid and alkalis are the two elements of all things, corresponding to the fire and water that according to Hippocrates are in all things.

Binding damaged with some wormholes. Foxing throughout and wormholes in the endpapers. Overall a good copy.

Ad 1: Krivatsky 11653; cf. A.G. Debus, Chemistry and medical debate: Van Helmont to Boerhaave (2001), p. 114 et passim; ad 2: Krivatsky 11646.



With an account of a voyage through the Arabian Gulf

742. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste. Vierzig-Jährige Reise-Beschreibung.

Nuremberg, Knorz for Johann Hofmann, 1681. 2° (225 × 340 mm). With 2 engraved title-pages, 2 engr. maps (1 double-page), 63 engravings on 30 plates (1 folding) and numerous engravings in the text. Contemporary calf with gilt-stamped (oxydized) cover monogram "B.P.B.F.", dated "1681". € 8500



Independently published in Geneva and Nuremberg, this is one of the four slightly different Nuremberg issues of the same year. The first three parts treat Tavernier's travels to Turkey, Persia, India, and Japan (with large map of Japan), containing reports about the Japanese persecution of the Christians and the Dutch settlements in the Far East. Book Two, chapter Nine of the Persian Travels is of particular interest, as it contains an account of Tavernier's voyage through the Arabian Gulf, mentioning Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Qeshm, and Hormuz and making observations on the people and navigation of the Gulf. Parts 4 and 5 of the present Nuremberg edition contain as a supplement the first German edition of Spon's and Wheeler's archaeological description of their journey to the Levant. The plates depict festivals, processions, costumes, views, and images of the Eastern flora and fauna as well as coins and gems.

Binding slightly chafed in places; lower corners bumped. Interior somewhat browned and brown-stained; bookplate to front pastedown. Seldom encountered complete; the copies last auctioned all lacked plates or the last 2 parts. The copy described by Laures is likewise incomplete, containing a mere 23 plates. Not in the Atabey collection.

VD 17, 12:635124A. Lipperheide 1456 = La 6. Alt-Japan-Kat. 1472. Mendelssohn IV, 462. Laures 530. Graesse VII/2, 43. Cf. Blackmer 1631 (note); Weber II, 279 (the Geneva edition only).

Portuguese break 1546 Muslim siege of Diu in Gujarat

743. TEIVE, Diogo de. Com[m]entarius de rebus in India apud Dium gestis anno salutis nostrae M. D. XLVI.

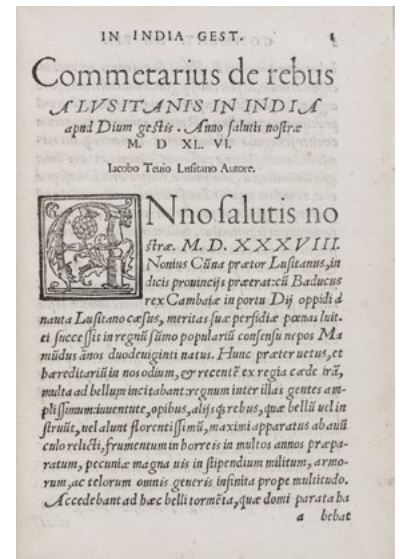
Coimbra, (colophon: produced by João de Barreira and João Álvares, printers to the King), 1548. Small 4° (19 × 13 cm). With woodcut arms of King João III of Portugal on title-page. Set in Peter Schoeffer the younger's Paragon (121 mm/20 line or 18 point) italic and with an extremely early use of Claude Garamont's Canon roman (not previously recorded before 1549). Contemporary richly black-tooled calf, rebaked, with the original backstrip laid down. € 45 000

First edition, in Latin, of a report on the Portuguese in India and especially on their defeat of the Muslim Gujarat Sultanate at the second siege of Diu in 1546, written by the Portuguese humanist Diogo de Teive (ca. 1514–ca. 1570). The book opens with a 4-page dedication to King João III, dated 1 March 1548, and two verses (each occupying a full page), followed by the main text, dated August 1547.

The Portuguese reached India in 1498 (and regarded it as their property under the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas concluded with Spain) but in the early years they met stiff resistance from the Gujarats, supported at various times by the Mamluks and the Ottoman Empire. Although they never penetrated far inland, the Portuguese gradually came to dominate the coastal areas, in particular expanding their territory and power in northwest India from 1509 to 1546. In 1546 the Gujarats under Khoja (or Khwaja) Sofar tried to retake Diu, lost in 1509, but after a seven-month siege they were routed by the Portuguese fleet under João de Castro. This established the European colonial power and the European spice trade in India (including what is now Pakistan), where Portugal was to be followed by the Dutch and especially England before most of India finally gained its independence in 1947.

Only very slightly browned with some occasional, mostly marginal, minor foxing and a few small stains. Binding rubbed along the extremities, slightly damaged at the corners and with a water stain on the back board, rebacked, as noted above. Overall in very good condition.

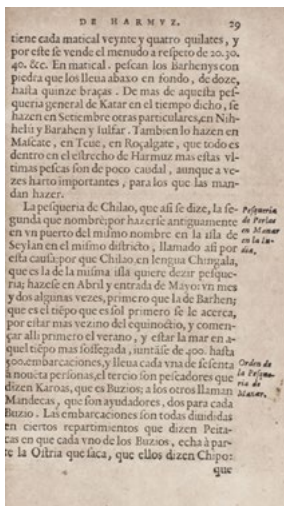
Palau 328839; USTC 343307.



*A history of the kings of Persia and Hormuz,
one of the earliest Western books mentioning Qatar*

744. TEIXEIRA, Pedro, [Mir KHWAND and Turan SHAH]. Relaciones de Pedro Teixeira d'el origen descendencia y succession de los reyes de Persia, y de Harmuz, y de un viage hecho por el mismo autor dende la India Oriental hasta Italia por tierra.

Antwerp, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1610. 8°. With a woodcut on title-page. 17th century mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine, red edges. € 45 000



First edition of a “history of the kings of Persia compiled from the Persian histories of Mir Khwand and Turan Shah” (Howgego), in the original Spanish, by the Portuguese merchant 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. Though Teixeira’s adventures started in 1586, he reached Hormuz in 1593, where he resided for several years to study its history. Both parts contain a chronological account of the kings, but also provide a more general history of the region. 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. In his preface Teixeira states that he originally wrote the work in Portuguese, but that it was first published in Spanish to appeal to a wider audience. The work appeared in a French translation in 1681, and extracts appeared in an English translation in 1711, followed by a translation of the full text in 1715.

Binding slightly rubbed and with a small defect to upper spine. Slightly browned, otherwise immaculate copy in its first binding.

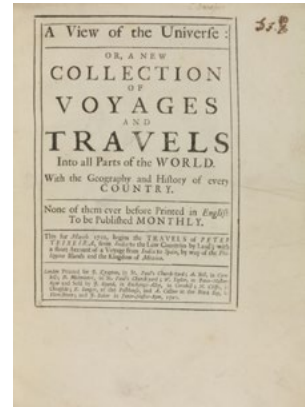
Howgego, to 1800, T19. Maggs Bros., Spanish books 1014a. Not in Blackmer.

Mentioning Al-Qatif near Bahrain

745. TEIXEIRA, Pedro. (The Travels of Peter Teixeira from India to Italy by Land.) A View of the Universe: or, a New Collection of Voyages and Travels Into All Parts of the World. With the Geography and History of Every Country [ed. by John Stevens]. London, J. Knapton et al., 1710. 4°. 19th century later half calf over cloth boards with giltstamped title to spine. All edges gilt. € 4500

The account of the 1604/05 return voyage of the Portuguese merchant and adventurer Pedro Teixeira (1563–1645?), mentioning “Katifa (Al-Qatif) near Barhem (Bahrain)” in the Gulf, Basra’s trade with “Barhen, Catifa, Lasan, Persia, Bagdat, and all Arabia”, as well as Badawin culture in Arabia. Separately issued second part of the second volume of a collection of seven separate travel accounts compiled by John Stevens printed between 1708 and 1710 under the series title of “A View of the Universe”, this one “for March 1710”. Contemporary handwritten ownership to title-page. Covers rubbed, with flaw to leather of upper cover. Slight, even browning; a good, wide-margined copy.

Wiles, *Serial Publication in England Before 1750* (1957), p. 272. *Howgego, to 1800, T19, p. 1018.*



On the origin of colour

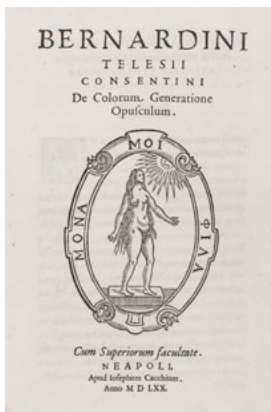
746. TELESIO, Bernardino. De colorum generatione opusculum.

Naples, Josephus Cacchius, 1570. 4°. With large woodcut device on title. Modern vellum, preserved in an orange half morocco box. € 9000

First edition of a short treatise on the origin of colour by Bernardino Telesio (1509–1588), an Italian natural philosopher from Cosenza. He studied at Milan and Padua and was an independent thinker who made many enemies by attacking Aristotle and Galen. Telesio wrote several scientific treatises, the present one on optics dedicated to the Duke of Atri. The woodcut on title shows a nude woman standing under a shining sun, with the motto “Mona Moi Phila”.

Fine copy.

STC Italian p. 662; Riccardi I, 2, 512; Poggendorff II, cols 1076–1077; Wellcome 2332.



Authoritative history of the Portuguese missions in Ethiopia and Arabia, with a folding map

747. TELLEZ, Balthasar. The travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia: containing ... travels in Arabia Felix, wherein many things of that country ... are treated of, as a particular description of Aden, Moca, and several other places ...

London, J. Knapton [and 3 others, and sold by 5 more], 1710. 4°. With engraved map of Ethiopia, including part of the Red Sea and the source of the Blue Nile. Modern calf. € 25 000

Rare first English edition of Tellez’s influential historical account of Ethiopia and Arabia. It is a digest of the accounts of all the Jesuit travellers to Ethiopia and Arabia, including Paez, De Montserrat, Almeida, Lobo and Mendes. It includes an account of the travels of the Jesuit missionaries Pédro Paez and Antonio de Montserrat. They were captured off the Kuria Muria islands on a mission from Goa to Ethiopia in 1590 and subsequently taken to Yemen, where they were held captive until 1596. After being sent to San’a by way of Melkis and the Wadi Hadramaut, then after three years taken to Al Mukha (Mocha), where they were forced to serve as galley slaves, they were finally ransomed in 1596 and returned to India. Paez discovered the source of the Blue Nile and is said to have been the first European to have tasted coffee in Al Mukha.

The work further includes a detailed description of Aden (Yemen) as well as of the Ethiopia-Adal War (1529–1543), during which Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi led several expeditions against the Ethiopian emperor until most of Ethiopia came under the power of the Muslim Sultanate of Adal. With early owner’s inscription on title-page. Quire 2D bound after quire 2E, a couple mm. shaved of the outer border of the map, a faint waterstain throughout, some leaves foxed and some occasional spots. A good copy.

ESTC T133244; Paulitschke, *Afrika-Literatur* 1137; cf. *Howgego, to 1800, A65* (Almeida).



The first Westerner to cross the Rub' al Khali

748. THOMAS, Bertram. Arabia Felix. Across the “Empty Quarter” of Arabia.

New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932. 8°. With 2 maps, 74 photo illustrations on plates, and 7 text illustrations. Publisher's gilt red cloth with dustjacket. € 750

First American edition, published simultaneously with the London one, signed by the author in green ink on the flyleaf. The preface was contributed by T. E. Lawrence. Among the many photograph illustrations is one of the earliest portraits of the Qatar royal family. “In this book, Bertram Thomas relates some aspects of his journey in which he crossed the Rub' Al Khali (Empty Quarter) from Oman to Qatar, and provides geographical information about the peninsula of Qatar, especially the southern part. He also recorded his observations of the region stretching from the Gulf of Salwa to Al-Rayyan, where he met Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani, Emir of Qatar at the time (1930). The book includes photographs he took of Sheikh Abdullah, Mohamed bin Abdul-Latif bin Mani', and his brother Saleh bin Abdul-Latif bin Mani'. He gives some concise information about Al-Nuajja, Doha towers, and the castle” (Fikri).

Inscribed “to Crosby” by “the Shorts” (12 March 1933) on the flyleaf. A fine copy.

Macro 2185. M. H. Fikri, Qatar in the Heart and in History (2011), p. 46f. (illustrated).



Mid-nineteenth century intelligence on the Trucial States: the original edition

749. THOMAS, R. Hughes (ed.). Historical and other information, connected with the province of Oman, Muskat, Bahrein, and other places in the Persian Gulf. [Series title at head: Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government. No. XXIV – New Series].

Bombay, printed for the Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, 1856. Large 8°. With 6 lithographic folding maps and plans and a printed folding table. Period-style half calf with double giltstamped black spine labels. All edges but top edge sprinkled in red. € 150 000

First edition, of the utmost rarity, especially when complete with all the inserted maps and plans.

A trove of historical and topographical information on the Arabian Gulf region in the mid-19th century, under the British protectorate. Focusing on the area of the modern-day United Arab Emirates (then the “Trucial States”), Qatar, Bahrein, and Oman, the volume constitutes “a collection of reports received by the Government of Bombay and was designed to serve as a reference book for officers working in the area [...] Anyone working on the 19th century history of Eastern Arabia and the Gulf comes across frequent references to it [...] It served as a basic source for Lorimer in his Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia. It contains, however, a great deal more information than Lorimer omitted, presumably for reasons of space. The history of Abu Dhabi which Lorimer dealt with in just over 4 pages here receives 34” (Bidwell). Illustrated with numerous strategically important maps and plans, the book contains a wealth of detail on the slave trade (including verbatim editions of treaties), on pearl fishing in “Al Bidder” (Doha), on the local tribes, sailing directions for the coasts of the Sheikdoms, etc.

Containing information of the greatest political and strategic relevance, the publication was intended for highly limited and selective distribution, as remarked by Bidwell: “Although the print run is not known, it must have been very small or much of it must have been lost. In the 17 years that I have been responsible for the library of the Middle East Centre at Cambridge, I have never known a copy offered for sale despite an assiduous watch on antiquarian booksellers and their catalogues”. Since then, a single complete specimen is known to have appeared at auction (the Burrell copy, in 1999); another exemplar, formerly in the library of the British Agency at Muscat, was sold through us in 2014. A single black ownership stamp (unidentified monogram) on the reverse of the title-page. A superbly preserved copy of this highly elusive, foundational text for the study of the Gulf in the modern era, flawlessly bound in the style of the mid-19th century.

OCLC 34036809. Not in Macro. Cf. the 1985 Oleander Press reprint (“Arabian Gulf Intelligence”), with an introduction by Dr Robin Bidwell.



*Fifteenth century manuscript,
uniting the philosophical traditions of two cultures, Arab and Western*

750. THOMAS AQUINAS, St. Summa contra gentiles.

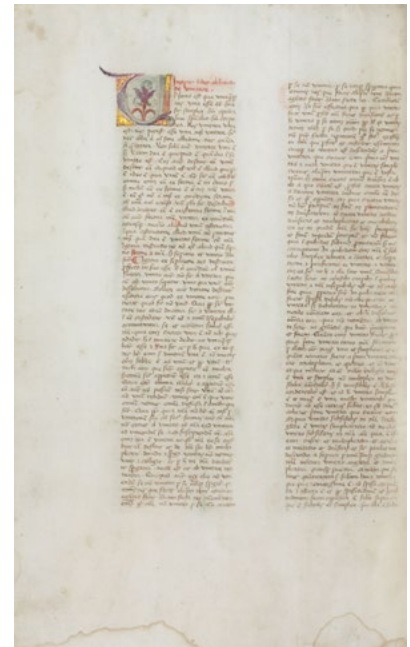
With: (2) **AL-KINDI.** De unitate, De intellectu, and De somnio et visione ad imperatorum dolium.

Probably Burgundy, 1464. 2° (395 × 255 mm). Latin manuscript on paper. 221 ff. (instead of 222: wants fol. 1, otherwise complete). Two cols., 60 lines. With 8 large gilt initials and numerous four-line lombardic initials in red and blue with penwork flourishes. Early 17th-c. blindstamped calf. € 75 000

Likely unique compilation, signed and dated by the scribe himself (“Ego Anthonius le bysse de N. gallicus scripsique complevi hec presens opus Anno domini 1464. Vive Bourgogne”, fol. 220v), and presenting a remarkable and incongruous juxtaposition of Aquinas’s ‘Summa de veritate catholicae fidei contra gentiles’ (ten years before the first printed edition appeared at Strasbourg in 1474) alongside three extremely rare Arabic texts composed by the Muslim philosopher Al-Kindi.

Thomas’s ‘Treatise on the Truth of the Catholic Faith, against the Unbelievers’, written as a philosophical exposition and defence of the Christian Faith, was originally intended as a closely-reasoned treatise persuading intellectual Muslims of the truth of Christianity but has since become one of the principal works of mediaeval Christian philosophy. Al-Kindi, known as “the Philosopher of the Arabs”, was a Muslim Arab scientist, philosopher, mathematician and physician. He was the first of the Muslim peripatetic philosophers, and is unanimously hailed as the “father of Islamic or Arabic philosophy” for his synthesis, adaptation, and promotion of Greek and Hellenistic philosophy in the Muslim world. In the present copy we find Al-Kindi’s main works ‘De Intellectu’ (fol. 218v) and ‘De somnio et visione ad imperatorem dolium’ (fol. 219r), which are known in no more than four or five manuscript copies, all in institutional possession (Oxford, Venice, and Paris). For his work devoted to the question of God’s nature “De unitate” (fol. 217v), or ‘On the unity of Allah and the limited nature of the body of the universe’, no textual witness is found in the In Principio database. Waterstaining near beginning (ink rather faded); a closed tear to f. 221, some staining to two more leaves, otherwise clean and well preserved. Prepared for the Dukes of Maine (offsetting of their arms on fol. 1r); last in the Bergendal collection.

LMA V, 1155–1156. P. Adamson, “Al-Kindi”, in: Albino Nagy (ed.), Die philosophischen Abhandlungen des Ja’qu-b ben Ishaq al-Kindi, BGPhMA (Münster 1897) 2–5. W. P. Stoneman, A summary guide to the medieval and later manuscripts in the Bergendal Collection (Toronto 1997) 173f.



Celebrated poem on falconry

751. THOU, Jacques-Auguste de. Hieracosophiou, sive de re accipitraria libri III.

Paris, Robert Etienne for Mamert Patisson, 1587. 8°. With printer’s device on title-page. Half vellum (c. 1900) with marbled boards and giltstamped spine title. Edges sprinkled in red. € 4500

Third edition of the famous “Hieracosophion”, the second to contain the third book.

“Celebrated poem on falconry” (Schwerdt), written in Latin hexameters by Jacques-Auguste de Thou (1553–1617), a distinguished and highly erudite French nobleman. “His poem was reprinted by N. Rigault in ‘Rei Accipitrariae Scriptores’ in 1612 and also translated into Italian [...] De Thou succeeded his father, Christophe, as president of parliament; he was privy councillor to Henry III, and also to Henry IV of France, and keeper of his library. He was not thirty when he composed the elegant verses on hawking, which were probably inspired by the experience he gained of this noble sport during his sojourns at foreign courts” (ibid.). On p. 7, we find “an important note on the various kinds of hawks used for Falconry, with the Latin and French names for them” (Harting).

Very minor brownstaining; traces of an old bookseller’s label on endpapers. A good copy.

Adams T 658. BM-STC French 225. Barbier IV, 1270. Harting 306. Souhart 461. Schwerdt II, 261. Thiébaud 897. Graesse VI/2, 147. OCLC 69042873. Cf. Brunet V, 840 (first ed. 1584). Not in Renouard or Schreiber.



First and best Italian edition

752. THOU, Jacques-Auguste de. Il Falconiere. Dall' esametro latino all' endecasillabo italiano trasferito, ed interpretato.

Venice, G. Albrizzia, 1735. 4°. (34), 50, (18), 223 pp. With engr. frontispiece, title vignette, portrait, and 9 vignettes. Red morocco with gilt-stamped spine title, gilt inner dentelle; marbled endpapers (signed: J. Bretault), in slipcase. € 3500



First Italian edition, including the Latin original and another instructional poem by P. A. Bargeo. "First and best Italian edition of de Thou's famous Latin poem on hawking with an Italian translation" (Schwerdt). Among the nine engraved vignettes are four large falconry-themed headpieces. The portrait shows Cardinal de Beauveau (engraved by R. Pozzi after A. David). Finely printed in two columns on untrimmed laid paper. Some rubbing to spine, unobtrusive defect to front hinge. Interior very clean and nearly spotless. The green morocco slipcase has a giltstamped title in Arabic and shows the arms of the United Arab Emirates.

Schwerdt II, 261. Harting 284. Thiébaud 898. Cf. LGB VII, 415f.; Bogeng II, 102ff.

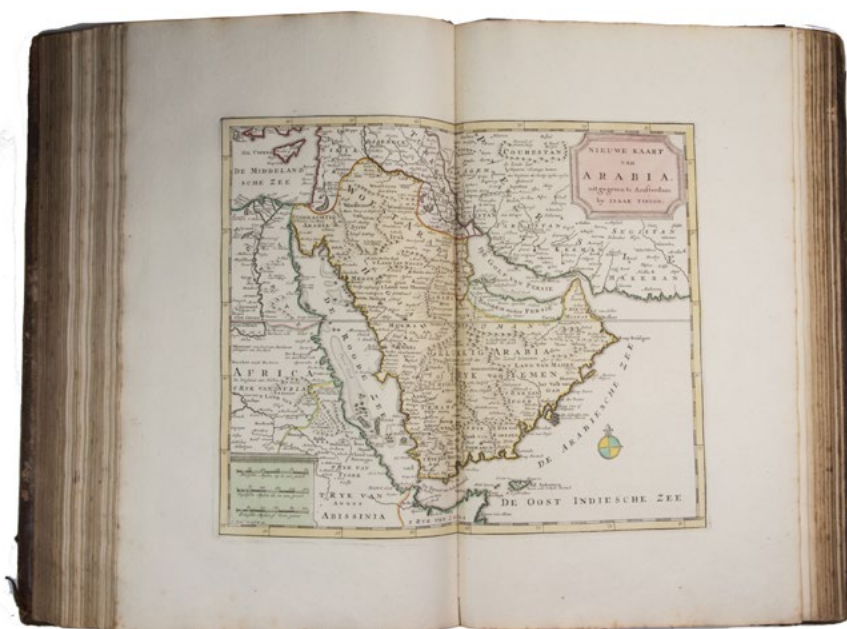
Well-published world atlas with 109 engraved maps, all coloured by hand

753. TIRION, Isaak. Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas. Bestaande in eene verzameling van eenige der algemeenste en nodigste landkaarten; ... na de alderlaatste ontdekkingen van De L'Isle en anderen opgesteld.

Amsterdam, [widow of] Isaak Tirion, [1770]. 2° (42 × 26.5 cm). With 109 engraved maps (106 double-page and 3 larger folding; plate size mostly ca. 30 × 34 cm), all coloured as published. Contemporary half calf. € 28 000

Coloured copy of a lovely world atlas by Isaak Tirion: "his maps excel in style and exactness ... [with] a homogeneous character" (Koeman III, p. 126). As noted on the title-page, the maps are largely based on the work of Guillaume De l'Isle in Paris, the greatest cartographer of the early 18th-century. Included are 13 maps of Asia and the Middle East, 5 of Africa, and 15 of America.

Noteworthy maps include the general map of Asia and the Middle East, which also includes the most northern part of Australia ("Nieuw Holland"), the very detailed map of Arabia, that of mainland southeast Asia soon followed by separate maps of its most southern parts and the archipelago. The maps of America are unusually detailed, including separate double-page maps of "California" (the Baha peninsula, here securely attached to the mainland), the area around the future Panama Canal, Salvador and the Baia de Todos os Santos in Brazil, Cayenne and its fortress on the coast of modern French Guiana, the coast of Surinam, Martinique, New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi River, the Saint Lawrence River around Quebec, and many maps of larger areas.



With the owner's inscription of the Dutch lieutenant Ernestus Engelbertus

Pröbsting (d. 1825). With restored tears in two of the folding maps, some small tears to the folds (mostly restored) and some occasional thumbing, but internally otherwise in very good condition. Binding worn. Tirion's *Hand-atlas*, coloured by hand and printed on heavy paper with broad margins.

Koeman, Tir 4; V.d. Krogt, Advertenties 1273; Phillips & LeGear 4282.

Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides, together with three other texts, from the library of the Russian tsars

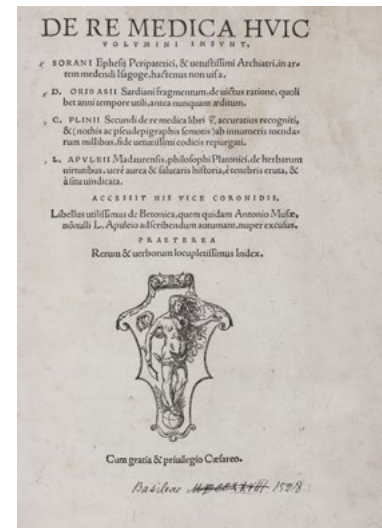
754. [TORINUS (THORER), Albanus (ed.)]. De re medica huic volumini insunt ...

(Colophon: Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528). 2°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on final page, 2 pages with 4-piece decorative woodcut borders (some blocks initialled I.F.) and numerous woodcut decorated initials. 18th-century half calf, with marbled paper in a tree pattern on sides, gold-tooled spine with the coat of arms of the Russian Tsars. € 25 000

First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of *De re medica*, also known as *Medicina Pliniana*, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder's *Historia naturalis*. Consisting of five books, it gives various medicines and treatments for different diseases, ailments, wounds, tumours etc. Besides Pliny the Elder, the work is heavily based on the works of Galen and Dioscorides, all highly esteemed in the Arabic world. The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. "The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed" (Durling). It starts with an introduction to "the art of healing", ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BC. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his *Euporista ad Eunapium*. The work closes with a botanical text, *De virtutibus herbarum*, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the fourth century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to the famous Italian physician Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500–1555), an expert on the works of Galen and heavily influenced by his work. The editor of the work, Torinus, was appointed professor of practical medicine at the University of Basel after receiving the degree of doctor in medicine in Montpellier. He translated many Greek texts into Latin, or Latin works into the vernacular, including Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica*.

From the library of the Russian tsars, with its letterpress library label with shelf number on paste-down and the coat of arms on the spine. With the place and date of printing added in manuscript on the title-page. Paper on boards slightly chafed, binding with traces of use along the extremities, corners bumped and spine restored. First five leaves with a minor water stain, but otherwise a very good copy.

Adams S1461; Durling 4351; Parkinson 2410.



First and only edition (here in a fine paper copy) of one of the greatest 18th-century flower books, with 119 large plates coloured by hand for the publisher



755. TREW, Christoph Jacob, [C.G. von MURR and others]. Hortus nitidissimis omnem per annum superbiens floribus sive Amoenissimorum florum imagines ... Volumen [I–]II. | Der das ganze Jahr hindurch im schönsten Flor stehende Blumengarten, oder Abbildungen der lieblichsten Blumen, ... [Erster-]Zweyter Band.

Nürnberg, [Johann Michael Seligman], Adam Ludwig Wirsing, [1750–1768–]1772[–1774]. 2 volumes bound as 1. Imperial 2° (52.5 × 37 cm). With 119 engraved plates (numbered as 120) showing 128 flower varieties, painted by Georg Dionysius Ehret and others and engraved by Seligmann and Wirsing. With the plates printed on the better quality Dutch paper and coloured by hand for the publisher. Lacking 1 title-page and 1 text leaf. Contemporary mottled calf, each board with a gold-tooled roll border; the richly gold-tooled spine with a large thistle. € 125 000

The first two of three volumes of the first and only edition of one of the greatest 18th-century flower books, with all 119 magnificent coloured plates produced for these two volumes. The present set was no doubt issued before volume three appeared (title-page 1786). One rarely finds two copies with the same make-up.

The present set is a fine paper copy, with the plates on the better quality Dutch paper at a higher price. Although Trew is named as the author, most of the text appears to have been written by the classical scholar C.G. von Murr (1733–1811). The 128 beautifully illustrated flowers range from 24 to 50 cm in height and sometimes include details of the roots or a butterfly or other insects. “One of the finest records of the cultivated flowers of the period” (Dunthorne). “Exceedingly rare” and “magnificent flower book” (Hunt, where the book is not described because it was acquired just before the catalogue went to press). “One of the most decorative florilegia of the mid-eighteenth century” (Blunt). “One of the great florilegias ... probably the best work born of the collaboration of the artist ... Ehret and ...Trew ... [Murr’s text is] among the most learned of horticultural writings” (apps.kew.org). It includes a wide variety of cultivated flowers, including many tulips, and is especially interesting for its detailed views of the reproductive parts (stamens and pistils).

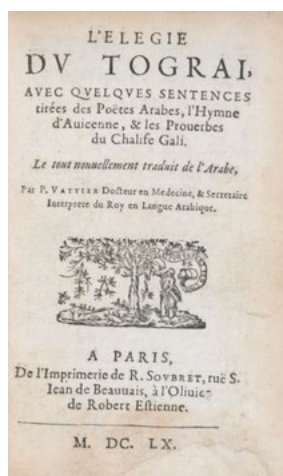
With a contemporary armorial bookplate and a 20th-century owner’s inscription. Since the two volumes were bound together, the volume 2 title-page naming Wirsing was bound in as a general title-page. Volume 2 also lacks pp. 47–48. Plate 60/61 is shaved at the foot with the loss of the plate numbers and part of the imprint, but not approaching the image. The foot of plate 97 has been folded in to avoid such shaving. With some of the paper for the text of volume 2 slightly browned, and (mostly marginal) minor water stains in a few text, but the book is otherwise in very good condition. The binding shows a few scuffs and scratches, a few professional restorations to the spine, but the binding is otherwise very good. A beautiful, magnificent and historically important flower book, with 119 large hand-coloured plates.

Blunt, p. 149; GFB, p. 144; Hunt, p. 236; Nissen, BBI 1995; for Ehret: Gerta Calmann, Georg Ehret, Flower painter extraordinary (1977).

The first major work of Arabic poetry published in the West

756. TUGHRA’I, al Husayn ibn ‘Ali. L’églogue du Tograi, avec quelques sentences tirées des poètes Arabes, l’hymne d’Avicenne, & les proverbes du Chalife Gali.

Paris, R. Soubret, 1660. 8°. 18th-century blind-ruled brown calf, blindstamped arms of William Stirling Maxwell on the upper cover and his blind cipher on the lower cover. Spine and vertical title label gilt; turn-ins gilt. Marbled flyleaves. All edges red. Green silk marker. € 9500



First edition in a Western language of the celebrated autobiographical lament of the poet, royal secretary, and soldier Al-Tughra'i, who rose to Vizier only to be beheaded. His elegy, “Lamiyyat al-’Adjam”, is probably the first major work of Arabic poetry published in the west. The other significant early Arabic work here contains an offering of proverbs selected from the “Exalted Aphorisms” of the fourth Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib (601–661), the only person born in Mecca’s sacred Kaaba sanctuary, cousin and son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad.

The editor Pierre Vattier (1623–47) held the Chair of Arabic at the Collège de France from 1658 until his death and contributed an extended opening essay on Arabic prosody, here in its only edition.

Front joint cracked, extremities slightly bumped; title remargined. Altogether a fine copy. Provenance: from the collection of the bibliographer P. A. Grattet-Duplessis (1792–1853), recording on the final flyleaf the date of his acquisition (Lyon, 1828) and the paid price. In the sale of his library in 1856, the volume was described as a “joli exemplaire de ce curieux et rare petit volume”. A slightly later owner has quoted from Duplessis’s bibliography on the second front flyleaf. Later bookplates of William Stirling Maxwell, Keir House, and Lt. Col. V. S. M. de Guinzbourg on pastedowns and flyleaf.

Schnurrer 196. Zenker, BO 403. Cioranescu 65583. Grattet-Duplessis, Bibliographie parémiologique, 70. Moll, Sprichwörterbibliographie, 7624 (“1640” in error).

Fundamental introduction to oriental numismatics

757. TYCHSEN, Oluf Gerhard. Introductio in rem numariam Muhammedanorum.

Rostock, Stiller, 1794. 8°. With 6 engraved plates. Contemporary black cloth with gilt spine and title. € 1500

First edition of this fundamental introduction to oriental numismatics. O. G. Tychsen (1734–1815) taught oriental languages at Bützow university and later at Rostock, where he also served as head librarian. He is regarded as one of the founders of Arabic paleography and was one of the first scholars to achieve success in deciphering cuneiform script.



The plates, all showing several coins, were engraved by the author himself. Browned with occasional light foxing. From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban with their etched bookplate to pastedown. Traces of an old stamp (with a deaccessioning stamp) on reverse of title-page.

ADB XXXIX, 46. Hamberger/Meusel VIII, 144 (dated "1793"). Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 297. Lipsius/Leitzmann 403. Graesse VII/2, 219.

In forty-six languages

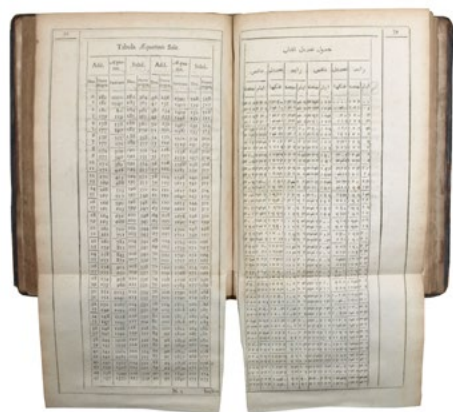
758. [TYPE SPECIMENS]. Regi Gustavo regis federici filio Suecis Gothis Vandalis Imperanti praesides et alumni Collegii Christiano nomini propagando quod linguarum experimenta publicantibus indulgentissime adfuerit [...].

[Rome], (typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, March 1784). Small 2° (252 × 336 mm). With engraved medallion headpiece to first leaf. Modern marbled boards with giltstamped green title label to upper cover. € 4500

Only edition. – A set of congratulatory poems in forty-six languages to honour the visit of Gustaf III of Sweden to Rome. This multilingual album of type specimens is a remarkable showcase for the typographical versatility of the Propaganda Press in the later 18th century, shortly before the printing-house was “despoiled unmercifully” (Updike I, 183) in 1798 by the French Directory. Includes versions in Arabic, Armenian, Chaldaic, Chinese, Croatian, Classical and Modern Greek, Hebrew, Malabar, Persian, Serbian, Syrian, Tibetan, and Turkish.

Some browning and foxing throughout; a few edge flaws (with occasional loss of corner) repaired. A wide-margined copy. Rare; OCLC lists eight copies worldwide (six in U.S. research libraries).

OCLC 20273705.



With the first European edition of Abulfeda

759. ULUGH BEG IBN Shahrukh and John GREAVES (ed.). Epochae celebriores, astronomis, historicis, chronologis, Chataiorum, Syro-Graecorum Arabum, Persarum Chorasmiarum, usitatae [...].

London, James Fleisher for Cornelius Bee, 1650. 4°. Includes letterpress tables (several folding) Contemp. English calf with rebacked spine, preserving original giltstamped red spine label.

With: (2) Abu al-Fida Isma'il ibn 'Ali. Chorasmiarum, et Mawarannahrae, hoc est, regionum extra fluvium Oxum descriptio, ex tabulis Abulfedae Ismaelis, principis Hamah.

London, 1650. Title page printed in red and black. € 15 000

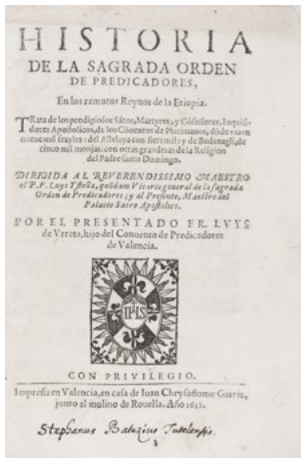
Editio princeps of both works contained. Ulugh Beg (1394–1449), the “Great Prince”, born as Muhammad Taragay, was raised at the court of his grandfather, Tamerlane. From 1409 onwards he ruled Mawarā'annahr from Samarkand, where he had a three-story observatory built. “An important result of the scientific work of Ulugh Beg and his school was the astronomical tables called the ‘Zij’” (DSB). The present work offers the calendrical and chronological section of his tables. It was through the works of the Oxford mathematician and oriental scholar John Greaves (1602–52), formerly professor of astronomy, who edited the volume, that Newton became acquainted with the works of Ulugh Beg. The second part of the volume offers the first European edition and translation of any text by the important Arab historian Abu al-Fida (Abulfeda, 1273–1331), ruler of Hamah among the Mamluks: his geography of present-day Uzbekistan.

Some browning and spotting throughout; old library stamp “chiesa libera” to title and dedication. Binding rubbed; extremities rather severely bumped; spine rebacked.

Wing U-24; I-1073. OCLC 7097287; 4383686. DNB XXIII, 38.—GAL II, 46; Schmurrer, p. 122, no. 159; Füek 86; Zenker I, 984 (Abulfeda only).—Cf. DSB XIII, 535ff. GAL II, 212f.; S II, 298; M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, nos. 52f. (later eds. of Ulugh Beg only).

A utopian Ethiopia

760. URRETA, Luis de. *Historia de la Sagrada Orden de Predicadores, en los remotos Reynos de la Etiopia.* Valencia, Juan Chrysostomo Garriz, 1611. Small 4° (21 × 15 cm). With woodcut arms of the Dominican order on title-page, and a variant version on the last page, and 3 woodcuts in text (2 saints and the Cross). Further with 24 decorated woodcut initials in two series, including II repeats. Contemporary gold-tooled mottled calf, each board with the coat of arms of the French Seguier family, rebaked with original gold-tooled backstrip laid-down. € 35 000



First and only edition, in Spanish, of an early work on Ethiopia by the Spanish Dominican monk Luis de Urreta (ca. 1570–1636), who wrote two volumes glorifying his own order's accomplishments in Ethiopia while diminishing those of the Jesuits. In the present work, the second of the two, he deals specifically with the Dominican presence in Ethiopia and the history of the Ethiopian saints. Like the first work, the *Historia ecclesiastica* published in 1610, it is a late example of a stream of geographical fantasies where Ethiopia was presented as the wondrous utopian kingdom of Prester John, and Urreta makes the case for an ancient Dominican presence in the country, arguing that they should thus be given precedence over the Jesuits as Catholic missionaries in that country. With information on two Dominicans who entered Mecca around 1580.

From the library of Pierre Seguier, Lord Chancellor of France from 1635 to 1672, best known for his appearance in *The three musketeers*, with his arms and monogram stamped in gold on the binding. And with an owner's inscription on title-page. With a faint water stain in the lower margin of four leaves in the introduction, a tiny corner torn from the title-page, otherwise in very good condition. Binding heavily restored, but with the gold-tooled coat of arms still very clear.

Finger & Piccolino, p. 117; Palau 345993; cf. Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 2690.

"To all Arab peoples: greetings and peace be upon you"

761. U.S. ARMY. Untitled printed WWII document for American soldiers in the Middle East.

No place or date [but early 1940s]. Single folded sheet. Two red stamps to interior. € 850

A curious document, issued for the use of American servicemen in the Middle East during the Second World War. It was clearly meant to be employed when a soldier was lost or had been separated from his command, as it asks "Arab peoples" to help the bearer of the document. This plea, attributed to Roosevelt, is printed in Arabic, English and French. The back of the card also features seven useful words and phrases, in English and Arabic.

A touch worn, light staining to back of card.



*The most comprehensive and authoritative source
on the Dutch colonial empire in the East
with 268 engraved plates*

762. VALENTIJN, François. *Oud en nieuw Oost-Indiën, vervattende een naaukeurige en uitvoerige verhandeling van Nederlands mogentheit in die gewesten, ...* Te zamen dus behelzende niet alleen een zeer nette beschrijving van alles, wat Nederlands Oost-Indiën betreft, maar ook 't voornaamste dat eenigzins tot eenige andere Europeërs, in die gewesten, betrekking heeft.

Dordrecht, Johannes van Braam; Amsterdam, Gerard onder den Linden, 1724–1726. 5 volumes. 2°. With engraved frontispiece, engraved dedication to Egidius van den Bempden, engraved author's portrait, 265 engraved plates (many folding), 8 letterpress folding tables, and 80 engravings in text. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine with a floral/ornithological tool in 5 of 7 compartments, gold-tooled board edges. Bound by the so-called Pentateuch Bindery, located in Amsterdam. € 39 500

Richly illustrated first edition (the only early and only unabridged edition) of Valentijn's monumental study of the East Indies and especially Ambon, where he lived for more than 15 years. Besides being the most comprehensive and authoritative source about the Dutch colonial empire in the East for centuries, its literary qualities were praised even by modern critics. The work is also of particular interest for Australia as it "for the first time gave a complete and accurate account with maps and drawings of Tasman's first voyage", including information based on manuscripts now lost. Valentijn is "remarkably complete; the book is therefore a goldmine overflowing with information; he brought together everything accessible in his day ... [and] includes much information that one can find nowhere else; for that reason it remains indispensable" (NNBW). Valentijn (1666–1727) went to the East Indies as a minister of the church in 1685 and settled in Ambon.

With 18th-century(?) owner's inscription in each volume, partly erased or covered. With an engraved portrait loosely inserted, and lacking an errata leaf in volume 3. Some occasional browning, occasional small spots and stains, and with a tear in a some of the folding plates. Bindings rubbed along the extremities, a few slightly damaged at the foot or head of the spine. Overall in good condition.

Howeego D-88; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 467; Schilder, Australia unveiled, p. 152; for Valentijn: NNBW V, cols. 989–990.



Egypt in 309 beautiful illustrations, many in colour

763. VALERIANI, Domenico and Girolamo SEGATO. Nuova illustrazione istorico-monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto.

Including: Atlante monumentale del basso e dell'alto Egitto.

Florence, Paolo Fumagalli, 1836–1837 (text) & 1837–1841 (plates). 2 text volumes (8°) and 2 plates volumes (large 2°). With engraved portrait of Segato as frontispiece in the first text volume and the plate volumes with 160 engraved and aquatint plates (7 double-page), including 51 tinted and/or coloured by a contemporary hand; many plates contain multiple illustrations, making 309 illustrations in total. Contemporary green (text vols.) and brown (plates vols.) half morocco. € 18 000

First edition of a beautiful series of illustrations of Egypt and classical Egyptian monuments, with the accompanying text volumes giving detailed information on each illustration. The illustrations show maps, costumes and views of both ancient and modern Egypt. The scientist and Egyptologist Girolamo Segato (1792–1836) began working on a new description and depiction of Egypt, selecting illustrations from the works of Denon, Grau and Rosellini, and also including his own original drawings. After his premature death his collaborator Domenico Valeriani finished the work and provided the accompanying texts.

The text and plates volumes with marginal foxing throughout, minor except in the preliminary leaves. Otherwise in good condition. The binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, damage to the upper right corner of the first plates volume, resulting in a stain on the front endpapers, and the upper half of the sides on the second plate volume faded, otherwise good and structurally sound.

Blackmer, sales catalogue 984 (160 plates); Ibrahim-Hilmy II, p. 301; for Segato: Almagia, "SEGATO, Girolamo" in: Treccani Enciclopedia Italiana (online ed.).



One of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Fujairah and Sharjah

764. VALLE, Pietro della. Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il pellegrino.

Venice, Paolo Baglioni, 1661–1664. 12°. 4 vols. Contemporary limp vellum with handwritten spine titles; all edges of vol. 2 sprinkled in red. € 18 500

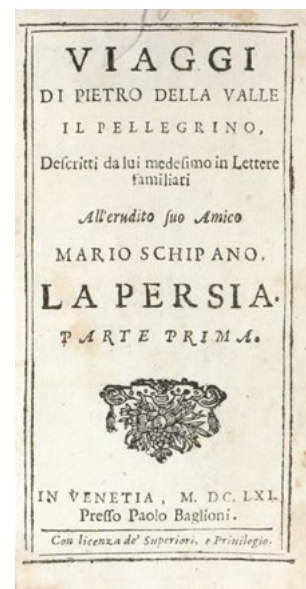
Early duodecimo edition of Della Valle's complete "Viaggi", published while the first complete edition was still under the press. Della Valle's account is highly sought after as one of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Dibba, the coastal region at the northeastern tip of the United Arab Emirates, today ruled by the Emirates of Fujairah and of Sharjah.

Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine, proceeding to Baghdad and then into Persia, where he married and sojourned in the court of Shah Abbas. While staying with the Sultan of Bandar Abbas, he "met the son of the ruler of Dibba who was visiting. From this he learned that Dibba had formerly been subject to the kingdom of Hormuz, but was at that time loyal to the Safavids who in 1623 sent troops to Dibba, Khor Fakkan and other ports on the southeast coast of Arabia in order to prepare for a Portuguese counter-attack following their expulsion from Hormuz (Jarun). In fact, the Portuguese under Ruy Freire were so successful that the people of Dibba turned on their Safavid overlords, putting them all to death, whereupon a Portuguese garrison of 50 men was installed at Dibba. More Portuguese forces, however, had to be sent to Dibba in 1627 as a result of an Arab revolt. Curiously, two years later the Portuguese proposed moving part of the Mandaean population of southern Iraq, under pressure from neighbouring Arab tribes, to Dibba" (UAE History: 2000 to 200 years ago – UAEinteract, online).

Only the first volume, dealing with Turkey, saw print during the author's lifetime. The two-part volume II on Persia was released in 1658, four years after his death; in 1662 the Turkey volume saw a second edition, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. A single-volume English translation of the Indian travels appeared in 1665.

Occasional slight brownstaining, otherwise fine.

Röhricht 947, p. 238. Tobler 95. Weber II, 251. British Library STC II, 931. Cf. Graesse VII, 251. Atabey 1271 (1667 Baglioni ed., 3 vols. only). Blackmer 1712 (mixed French ed.). Macro 2233. Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).



*Della Valle's travels in Persia and the Near East,
"one of the finest works of travel literature" (Howgego)*

765. VALLE, Pietro della. De volkome beschryving der voortreffelijke reizen van de deurluchtige reisiger Pietro della Valle, edelman van Romen, in veel voorname gewesten des werrelts, sedert het jaer 1615, tot in 't jaar 1626 gedaan ...

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1666 (each volume title: Abraham Wolfgang, widow of Jan Hendriks Boom, Jan Rieuwertsz., 1664–1665). 6 volumes bound as 1. 4°. With 25 engraved plates. 19th-century vellum. € 12 500



First Dutch edition, the first one to be illustrated, of Pietro della Valle's account of his travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, Iraq, Persia (Iran) and India. Della Valle, an Italian nobleman, sailed from Venice in 1614 to Istanbul, where he arrived in August 1614. He spent a year exploring the city and continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. Rather than return to Istanbul, Della Valle decided at this point to travel to Persia to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He travelled with the next caravan to Baghdad, where he married Ma'ani-Jowayri, daughter of a Nestorian Catholic father and an Armenian mother, and together they continued through snow-covered Kurdistan to Isfahan (Persia), which they reached in March 1617. Della Valle sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. He "displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities ... Della Valle's eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of Shah Abbas' reign" (Gurney).

With bookplate of J.K. Leeksa on pastedown. Some marginal water stains, several tears repaired and the general title-page somewhat dirty. Hinges reinforced, boards bowed, one corner of front board chipped. An impressive eye-witness narrative of travels in the Near East.

Atabey 1270; Cat. NHSM I, p. 256; Howgego, to 1800, D30; STCN (5 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalis II, 232; Tiele, Bibl. 1122; Tobler, p. 95; cf. Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).

*Della Valle's travels in the Near East, Persia and Arabia:
"one of the finest works of travel literature" (Howgego)*

766. VALLE, Pietro della. Reiss-Beschreibung in unterschiedliche Theile der Welt, nemlich in Türckey, Egypten, Palestina, Persien, Ost-Indien, und andere weit entlegene Landschaften ...

Geneva, Johann Hermann Widerholds, 1674. 4 volumes bound as 1. 2°. With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife, by Jean Jacques Thourneyser. Contemporary vellum. € 15 000

First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's deservedly famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and reference to Dibba. Della Valle arrived in Istanbul in August 1614, spending a year to explore the city. He continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. From there he proceeded to Isfahan (Iran) to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. By way of India he sailed for Muscat in January 1623, from where crossed the Arabian Gulf to Basra, continuing overland to Aleppo, arriving in Europe in 1626. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning." (Gurney).

Engraved armorial bookplate on paste-down. Evenly browned throughout, some spotting, few quires in volume 3 with wormholes in gutter margin, not affecting the text, otherwise in very good condition.



VD17 39:135561Q; cf. *Atabey* 1269–1271; *Blackmer* 1712; *Gurney*, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: *Encyclopaedia Iranica* (online ed.).

Rare and important color-plate book

767. VAN LENNEP, Henry John. The Oriental Album: Twenty illustrations in oil colors of the people and scenery of Turkey, with an explanatory and descriptive text.

New York, Anson D. F. Randolph, 1862. 2°. Tinted lithographic additional title by Charles Parsons, printed by Endicott & Co., 20 chromolithographic plates by Parsons after van Lennep, all printed by Endicott & Co. of New York. Expertly bound to style in half dark green morocco over period patterned cloth covered boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt. € 25 000



A rare and important colour-plate book: one of the relatively few American costume books, and certainly the best such created in 19th-century America. This is a notable and unusual instance of the taste for the Ottoman or "Turkish" which manifested itself in the furniture of the period but seldom in books. In terms of American color-plate books, this is one of the only large projects from the 1860s, when the Civil War seems to have curtailed production of such lavish enterprises. "The one really big chromolithographic book of this decade [...] the art is simple, but [Charles] Parson's hand is obvious in the good lithography, and Endicott's printing is well done for its time" (McGrath). "Endicott achieved a rich variety of color which demonstrated the increased technical ability of American printers in the medium" (Reese). Henry Van Lennep was born in Smyrna, the son of European merchants. Educated, on the advice of American missionaries, in the United States, he returned to Turkey as a missionary in 1840, and spent most of the next twenty years in various parts of the Ottoman Empire. Returning to the United States in 1861, he turned his superb original drawings of Middle Eastern life into the Oriental Album. The plates include two scenes of Jewish life in the Ottoman Empire. Included are plates of "A Turkish Effendi", "Armenian Lady (at home)", "Turkish and Armenian Ladies (abroad)", "Turkish Scribe", "Turkish Lady of Rank (at home)", "Turkish Cavass (police officer)", "Turkish Lady (unveiled)", "Armenian Piper", "Armenian Ladies (at home)", "Armenian Marriage Procession", "Armenian Bride", "Albanian Guard", "Armenian Peasant Woman", "Bagdad Merchant (travelling)", "Jewish Marriage", "Jewish Merchant", "Gypsy Fortune Telling", "Bandit Chief", "Circassian Warrior", "Druse Girl."

Bennett, p. 108. *Blackmer Catalogue* 1715. *Blackmer Sale* 1500. *DAB XIX*, 200. *McGrath*, pp. 38, 115, 162. *Reese*, *Stamped with a National Character* 97. *Atabey* 1274.

Vanderbilt's hippodrome in watercolour



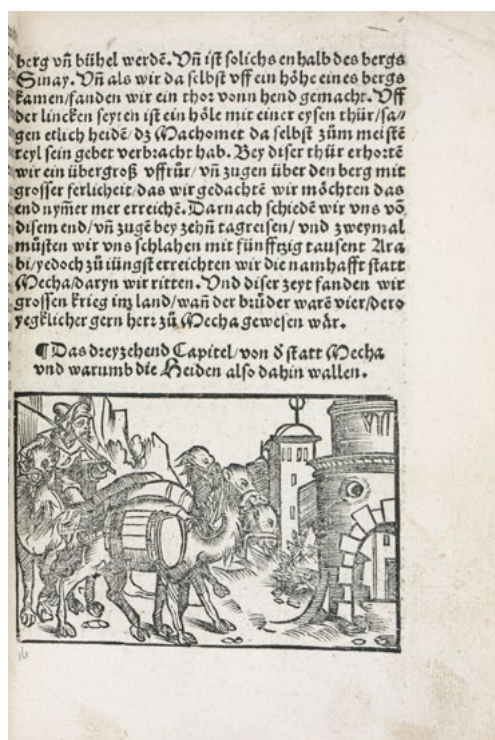
768. [MANUSCRIPT-PLAN]. VANDERBILT, William Kissam. Hippodrome de Carrieres-sous-Poissy, Seine et Oise, appartenant a Mr. Vanderbilt W. K.

Poissy, Ch[arles] Robin, 1903–1904–1911. Large hand-coloured four-sheet plan (90 × 170 cm as assembled). Drawn in pen and ink, graphite and watercolour on paper mounted on canvas. Framed (105 × 205 cm). € 45 000

Large manuscript plan beautifully drawn in ink and watercolour: a unique witness to Vanderbilt's passion and ambitions. A member of one of America's wealthiest and most prominent families, William Kissam Vanderbilt (1849–1920) managed railroads and bred horses. He was one of the founders of The Jockey Club and the owner of a successful racing stable. In 1896 he built the American Horse Exchange at 50th Street (Manhattan). In World War II, the United States liberty ship SS *William K. Vanderbilt* was named in his honour.

The present impressive manuscript plan represents the horse-racing stable and track at the chateau, which Vanderbilt built in 1906, with the help of Henri Guillaume and Pierre Sardou, architects. The hippodrome comprised three oval tracks, the outer of which was 2400 metres, as well as a straight track. A long wall separated the racing areas from the Chateau St. Louis where the Vanderbilts lived, called the Chemin Plat, now known as Avenue Vanderbilt. When World War I started, the racing stables were shut down and eventually sold.

The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca: the first illustrated edition



769. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterlich und lobwürdig reiß
[...] Sagend von den landen, Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia Persia,
India und Ethiopia, von den gestalten, sitten, und dero menschen
leben und glauben.

Strasbourg, Johann Knobloch, 1516. 4°. With title woodcut and 47
woodcuts in the text (including 1 full-page illustration). Blindstamped
dark blue morocco by Riviere & Son with giltstamped spine title. All
edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 250 000

The first illustrated edition (in its second issue) of one of the most famous early
travel reports and the first Western encounter with the Arab world. Of the utmost
rarity; not a single copy could be traced on the market for the past 60 years; not
a single copy in the USA. Lodovico de Varthema's "Itinerario" contains the first
recorded eyewitness account by a Westerner of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.
All early editions are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA,
Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint). This – the first illustrated one – is certainly
the rarest of them all: international auction records list not a single copy. The 1510
editio princeps was offered for US\$ 1 million at the New York Antiquarian Book
Fair in April 2011.

Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice late in
1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing
to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam, he joined a
Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan. Varthema was amazed by what he observed

in Mecca: “Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there”, he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, “it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple.” Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details.

In addition to his fascinating account of Egypt, Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, and the holy Muslim cities, “Varthema brought into European literature an appreciation of the areas east of India [...] which it had previously not received from the sea-travelers and which confirmed by firsthand observations many of the statements made earlier by Marco Polo and the writers of antiquity” (Lach, I. i. 166).

A few contemporary underlinings and marginalie. Some slight browning and staining as usual; stamp of the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen on the reverse of the title.

VD 16, ZV 15157. BM-STC German 66. IA 113,543 (includes copies in BSB Munich and Wolfenbüttel). Benzing (Strasbourg) 100. Schmidt (Knobloch) 132. Ritter (IV) 932 & 2000. Muller 132, 170. Kristeller 383. Paulitschke 296. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 305. Röhricht 574. Cf. exhibition cat. “Hajj – The Journey Through Art” (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro 2239 (other eds. only).

The first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca: the second original edition, second issue

770. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Itinerario de Ludovico de Verthema Bolognese ne lo Egypto ne la Suria ne la Arabia Deserta & Felice ne la Persia ne la India, & ne la Ethiopia.

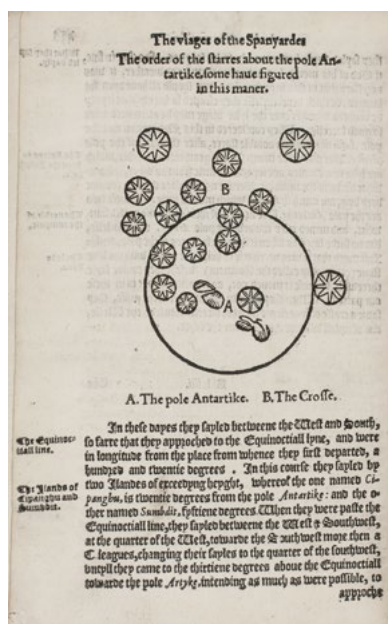
Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler, (30 April 1523). Octavo (185 × 130 mm). Large woodcut on title with decorative woodcut border, putti above and below. Modern calf bound to style: covers with concentric frames in blind fillets, gilt fleurons at outer corners, central lozenge in gilt. Spine with five raised bands, lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 125 000

Second original Italian edition, second issue of Ludovico di Varthema’s famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca. His description of the Hijaz is especially valuable as it pre-dates the Ottoman occupation of 1520. All early editions of Varthema’s “Itinerario” are exceedingly rare.

The fine title woodcut shows Varthema seated on a bench in front of a building, writing on a globe, behind him a set of dividers; in the background a landscape with a ship at sea and a castle. 18th-century collection shelfmark to title-page. A very clean, appealingly bound copy; a few minor traces of worming have been professionally repaired. Rare; only four copies in international auction records. OCLC lists five copies only (Yale, Trinity College Hartford, NYPL, BL, BnF).



BM-STC Italian 73. Blackmer 1719. Röhricht 574. Gay 140. Cordier Indosinica I, 98. BM 2: 473 (96). Boies Penrose, pp. 28–32. OCLC 42438419. Cf. exhibition cat. “Hajj – The Journey Through Art” (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro 2239 (other editions only). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 68 (1520 edition). Not in the *Atabey* collection. Not in Adams.



First English edition of Varthema’s travels in the Middle East and beyond

771. [VARTHEMA, Ludovico di, Pietro Martire d’ANGHIERA and others]. The history of travayle in the West and East Indies, ...

London, Richard Jugge, 1577. Narrow 4° (19 × 13.5 cm). With a woodcut celestial map of the South Polar sky in the text. With 14 leaves in a 19th-century facsimile. Gold- and blind-tooled maroon morocco (ca. 1860?), in allusive style. In a modern clam-shell box. € 120 000

First English edition of Ludovico di Varthema’s famous account of travels to Arabia, Syria, Persia, Ethiopia, India and the East Indies: a highly important and adventurous narrative including his 1503 visit to Mecca and Medina, the first recorded visit of a European (probably of any non-Muslim) to the Islamic holy cities. “Varthema’s *Itinerario*, first published in 1510, had an enormous impact at the time, and in some respects determined the course of European expansion towards the Orient” (Howgego). It is here combined with various other

travel accounts, including some taken from a collection by d'Anghiera. Varthema's account became a bestseller as soon as it appeared in 1510 and went through about twenty editions in various languages in the next fifty years. It certainly provided many Europeans with their first glimpse of Islamic culture and of non-European cultures in general.

With a contemporary manuscript table of contents and an occasional marginal manuscript note in the same hand, and the armorial bookplate of Sir Arthur Help (1813–1875). With the first 6 and last 8 leaves in a 19th-century facsimile, but otherwise in good condition, with the head or foot of 4 leaves extended and a few other marginal defects not affecting the text. Binding fine. First English edition of a seminal work on the Middle East.

Cox I, p. 2; ESTC S122069; Howgego, to 1800, V15.

The first European to enter Mecca and Medina

772. VARTHEMA, Ludvico di. De uytnemende en seer v wonderlijcke zee-en-landt-reyse van de heer Ludovyck di Barthema, van Bononien, Ridder &c. Gedaen inde Morgenlanden, Syrien, vrughtbaer en woest Arabien, Perssen, Indien, Egypten, Ethiopien en andere.

Utrecht, Gerard Nieuwenhuysen and Willem Snellaert, 1654. 4°. With engraved frontispiece and 4 engraved plates. Re-cased in contemporary vellum. € 25 000



Second Dutch translation of a highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first recorded visit of a non-Muslim to Mecca. Ludovico di Varthema or Barthema (ca. 1468–1517) sailed from Venice to Egypt in 1502 and travelled through Alexandria, Beirut, Tripoli, and Aleppo, arriving in Damascus in April 1503. Here he enrolled in the Mameluke garrison and proceeded overland to Khaybar, Medina and Mekka, thereby becoming the first European to enter the two holiest cities of Islam. His travels furthermore took him to South Arabia, Shiraz (Persia), India, Goa, Cochin, and supposedly the Malay isthmus, Sumatra, Banda, the Moluccas, the Spice Islands, Borneo, Java and Malacca. He finally returned to Lisbon in 1508. “Varthema’s Itinerario, first published in 1510, had an enormous impact at the time, and in some respects determined the course of European expansion towards the Orient” (Howgego). His account, moreover, contains a detailed description of Mecca and the Islamic pilgrimage, and four evocative plates (including an illustration of a Sati ritual).

Plates shaved, head of title-page reinforced, otherwise in good condition.

Tiele, Bibl. 1128; cf. Howgego, to 1800, V15; Lach I, pp. 164–166.

Performing surgeries and curing diseases in the East and West Indies, mostly based on Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat)

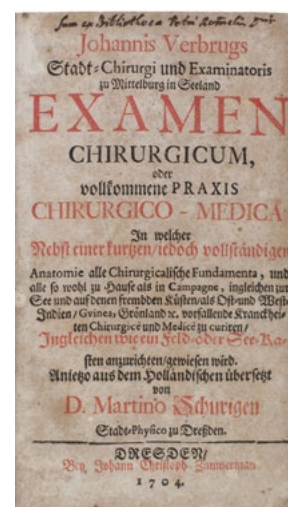
773. VERBRUGGE, Johannes. Examen chirurgicum, oder vollkommene praxis chirurgico-medica in welcher nebst einer kurtzen, iedoch vollständigen anatomie alle chirurgicalische fundamenta ...

Dresden, Johann Christoph Zimmerman, 1704. 8°. With title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary boards, spine covered with white paper. € 3500

First edition in German of a surgical work by the Dutch surgeon Johannes Verbrugge (ca. 1633–1681). Verbrugge regularly refers to Hippocrates (in the Islamic world known as Boqrat) and Galen, mainly on the principles of surgery. The work covers surgeries both on land and at sea, starting with the more basic information, where to find specific organs and what surgical tools there are available. It also deals with more practical matters: how to fix things like broken ribs or a broken nose, and how to cure specific diseases. The text was used by the Dutch VOC (East India Company) and the WIC (West India Company) on their voyages, and includes diseases that could be found on “foreign coasts”, like Greenland and New Guinea. The original Dutch edition, entitled *Examen van land- en zeechirurgie...*, was first printed at Amsterdam in 1674, and was reprinted many times during the following era. The text is translated by the Dresden based physician Martin Schurig (1656–1733).

With owner’s inscription on title-page and some manuscripts annotations in the margins. Brownd throughout with some occasional spots. Binding rubbed along the extremities, slightly soiled. Overall a good copy.

VD18, 1038717X; cf. Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC, 821 (second edition in German); BMN I, p. 297 (second edition in German); not in: Blake.



Vernay's poetry in French, Turkish, Persian and other languages: unrecorded Royal folio issues planned for presentation to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I and with extensive additions

774. **VERNAY, Charles.** Poésies nationales et religieuses Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes, 195 pièces orientales, leur traductions, et le texte Turc et Persan de 57 pièces ...

Paris, Albert Franck (on back of half-title: printed by Firmin Didot frères), 1860[–1861]. With a lithographed portrait of the author, 5 lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts and 4 of the letterpress pages printed in gold. Extra-illustrated with 3 lithographed and 4 engraved Royal 2° illustration plates (including 2 portraits of the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I).

With:

(2) **VERNAY, Charles.** Poésies Turques et Persanes (cent quarante et une pièces) ...

Paris, Albert Franck (below frame: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson), "1858–1859" [= AH 1275]. With a letterpress wrapper-title in French, printed in gold, a lithographed Turkish and Persian wrapper-title (dated "1275" and "1858") and text in Turkish and Persian, lithographed from the autograph manuscript in Arabic script, all printed in gold, and a lithographed portrait of the author (the same as in ad 1).

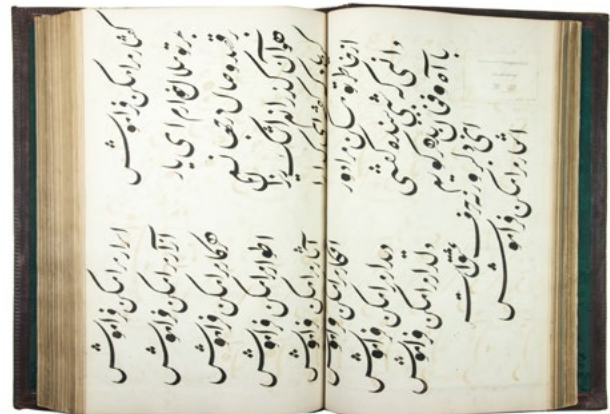
(3) **VERNAY, Charles.** Nouvelles poésies Persanes et Turques ...

Paris, Albert Frank, July 1860 (colophon: lithographed by [Mathieu] Masson, r. de Valois 48, Paris). A large 4° bifolium, with a lithographic facsimile of a 4-page autograph manuscript in Arabic script, printed on blue paper.

(4–18) **VERNAY, Charles.** [Miscellaneous publications in various formats, some letterpress, others lithographed facsimiles of the author's autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-leaf autograph manuscript in Persian].

Paris, Firmin Didot frères and others, 1851–1858.

18 publications in 1 volume. Royal 2° (49.5 × 34.5 cm) with a few items in smaller formats. Contemporary diced, richly gold-tooled calf, each board with a double frame of rolls and stamps, a crescent moon and star inside each corner of the inner frame, blind-tooled turn-ins, green silk brocade endleaves. € 28 000



Unrecorded Royal folio issues of two major editions of oriental poetry, bound together and with extensive supplementary material added, probably for presentation to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I: the first and only edition of the collected oriental poetry (195 pieces) of the French child prodigy orientalist, linguist and poet Charles Vernay; and the earlier lithographic edition of his 141 Turkish and Persian poems. In the former work, the Turkish and Persian poems are rendered both in the Arabic script and in French translation. It also includes a few poems in Italian and German. Even the 8° issues of these two editions are very rare. The present Royal folio issues of the two main works were clearly never offered for sale.

Charles Vernay (1842–1866?) began publishing his writing at age nine and most of the present publications note the age at which he wrote them, ranging from 9 to 16. When Vernay was in Istanbul in 1861, he wrote a new dedication for the 1860 *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, addressed to the Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I, though Vernay had it printed in Paris. It explicitly notes that he is presenting a copy of "mon volume de *Poésies Françaises, Italiennes, Turques et Persanes*" to the Sultan. This suggests that the present copy of the two works together, with that dedication and many other additions, is the copy he planned to present. Since the dedication is dated 14 March 1861 and the supplementary *Dixième chant mystique* (also printed by Lainé and Havard) 20 April 1861 (only 2 months before Sultan's death), it is possible the Sultan died before Vernay had an opportunity to present the book to him.

In addition to the extensive additional material inserted in the *Poésies nationales et religieuses*, and the supplement to the *Poésies Turques et Persanes*, the present copy has about 15 miscellaneous publications by Vernay bound between the two main works, some letterpress, some lithographic facsimiles of his autograph manuscripts in French, Turkish and Persian, and including a 1-page autograph manuscript in Persian. Some occasional foxing and an occasional marginal tear. The ink in the 5 lithographic facsimiles of very large Arabic script has eaten a few holes in the paper, and it and a few other lithographed leaves have offset onto the facing pages. But the book remains in good condition. The binding is worn at the hinges, shows some superficial damage on the front board near the fore-edge, and the first free endleaves at front and back have been creased and at the front its silk has been torn and repaired, but the binding also remains good and with the tooling clear.

Ad 1: cf. Hage Chahine 4995 (8° issue); WorldCat (7 copies of the 8° issue); *ad 2:* cf. Browne, *Hand-list ... Turkish* (Gibb coll., Cambridge UL), (1906), 169; Hage Chahine 4994 (8° issue); WorldCat (4 or 5 copies of the 8° issue); *ad 3:* not found recorded; none of the 3 in Aboussouan coll.; Atabey; Blackmer; Diba, *Persian bibliography*; Lambrecht; Coll. Lazard; for Charles Vernay and his poetry, see also: Syed Tanvir Wasti, "On Charles Vernay and his 'Divan'", *Middle Eastern studies* LI (2015), pp. 789–803.

*The birth of modern anatomy: a coloured copy of the first edition,
used by the surgeon of the Duke of Saxony*

775. **VESALIUS, Andreas.** De humani corporis fabrica libri septem.

Basel, (Johannes Oporinus, June 1543). 2° (319 × 456 mm). 355 ff. and 2 folding sheets. Woodcut pictorial title, author portrait, and printer's device; 7 large, 186 mid-sized, and 22 small woodcut initials; more than 200 woodcut illustrations, including 3 full-page skeletons, 14 full-page muscle men, 5 large diagrams of veins and nerves, 10 mid-sized views of the abdomen, 2 mid-sized views of the thorax, 13 mid-sized views of the skull and brain, and numerous smaller views of bones, organs and anatomical parts. All woodcuts and initials up to page 165 in full contemporary hand colour. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards with bevelled edges, on five raised double bands, with two clasps. In custom-made solander box. € 950 000

A truly outstanding copy of one of the greatest and most appealing books in the history of science. Preserved in its original binding with the blindstamped initials of its first owner, the German physician Caspar Neeffe (1514–79), and with his handwritten annotations throughout, the present copy is partly coloured by a contemporary artist (including the iconic woodcut used as title-page and all anatomical illustrations up to page 165). Caspar Neeffe, who later served as personal physician to Duke Albert I of Saxony, acquired the precious volume only a year after its publication and obviously consulted it extensively throughout his career as a medical practitioner.

With the publication of “De humani corporis fabrica” (when he was only 28) Vesalius revolutionized both the science of anatomy and how it was taught. He broke with tradition by performing dissections himself instead of leaving this task to assistants: the striking and dramatic title illustration shows him conducting such a dissection, his hand plunged into a female cadaver (striking in itself, as only the cadavers of executed criminals could be dissected legally and female criminals were rarely executed), surrounded by a seething mass of students.

Of the few copies of the first edition to have come to the market in recent decades, only two were in a contemporary binding. Apart from Vesalius's dedication copy to Emperor Charles V (Christie's New York, 18 March 1998, lot 213: \$1,652,500), only a single other partly coloured copy was previously known, a list to which ours must now be added as the third known copy in contemporary colour.

Acquired in 2017; previously in a Tyrolean private medical collection, where the book rested for three generations (erased circular library stamp in the blank lower margin of the title page): an outstanding copy hitherto unknown to scholarship (cf. the recent census published by Dániel Margócsy, University of Cambridge, below; further relevant correspondence with Dr Margócsy is available upon request).

Occasional waterstaining to margins, the splendid binding a little rubbed and bumped, but altogether a wonderfully crisp, wide-margined copy of the first edition. Unquestionably the most desirable copy of a milestone in the history of science still in private hands, and likely the most important medical book obtainable for decades to come.

PMM 71. VD 16, V 910. Durling 4577. Cushing VI.A.1. Eimas 281. Norman 2137. Wellcome 6560. Graesse VI.2, 289. Cf. D. Margócsy, M. Somos, S. N. Joffe: “Vesalius' Fabrica: A Report on the Worldwide Census of the 1543 and 1555 Editions”, in: *Social History of Medicine* Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 201–223. For Neeffe cf. A. Lesser, *Die albertinischen Leibärzte* (Petersberg 2015), p. 71–74.



Pioneering work on Indian languages and society

776. **VESDIN, Filip (PAULINUS A SANCTO BARTHOLOMAEO).**

Viaggio alle Indie Orientali umiliato alla Santità di N. S. Papa Pio Sesto pontefice massimo.

Rome, Antonio Fulgoni, 1796. 4°. With 12 engraved illustration plates (6 with 2 illustrations each to make 18 in total), engraved roundel portraits of Pope Pius VI (on the title-page) and the author (above the opening of the main text) and some small woodcut illustrations of “Indian hieroglyphs”. Set in roman and italic types with occasional words in Greek, Arabic, East Syriac, Devanagari and more extensive texts in Malayalam, plus a Malabar song with a double staff made with built-up round-head music notes. 19th-century maroon half sheepskin. € 4500

First edition, in Italian, of a pioneering work of Indian linguistics and comparative philology by the Croatian Carmelite monk Filip Vesdin (1748–1806) who took the monastic name Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomaeo, with his 6-page dedication to Pope Pius VI. Although nominally an account of Vesdin's



travels as a missionary in southern India, including Pondicherry, Verapoly (Varappuzha) and Kerala, from 1776 to 1789, the book concentrates on religious teachings and practices, society, languages and scripts, taking a comparative approach. He discusses the spread of Muslim influence in northern India and its influence on Sanskrit traditions. He is outspoken in his opinions and clashed with other scholars of his day. Vesdin learned Sanskrit and especially Malayalam, which holds a position of honour in the book. The Malayan type, used most extensively on pages 164–165 and 325, seems to be the first ever made for that script, cut for the press of the Propaganda Fide in Rome, which first showed it in 1772. The East Syriac, Devenagari (used for setting Sanskrit) and Coptic types and perhaps some others were also cut for the Propaganda Fide.

With the engraved bookplate of Gianni Boccoli illustrating a 1567 armillary sphere by Gemma Frisius. With a few leaves slightly browned and with occasional minor foxing, but otherwise in fine condition and only slightly trimmed, preserving some deckles. A pioneering work on Indian languages and society by a Croatian monk.

ICCU, RAVE 004982; Milka Jauk-Pinhak, "Some notes on the pioneer Indologist Filip Vesdin ...", *Scandinavian Conference-Seminar of Indological Studies, XII (1984)*, pp. 129–137; A. G. Pattaparambil, *A study of Viaggio alle Indie Orientali (Roma 1796) ... (2007)*.

Institutional education in the Arab world, author's inscribed copy

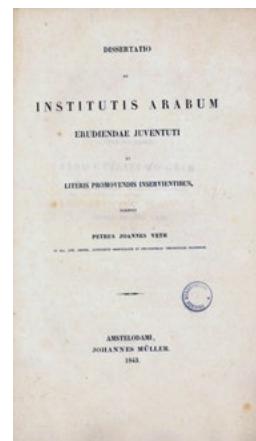
777. **VETH, Pieter Johannes.** *Dissertatio de institutis Arabum erudiendae juventuti et literis promovendis inservientibus.*

Amsterdam, (C. A. Spin for) Johannes Müller, 1843. 8°. Original printed blue wrappers. € 1800

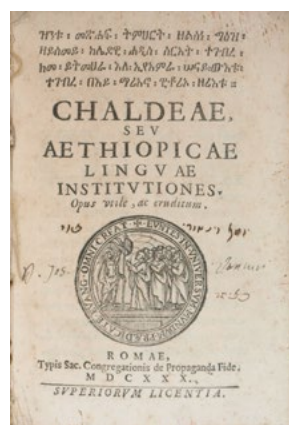
First edition. – An investigation of Arab institutions for the education of youth and the promotion of literature, based on the works of Casiri, Wüstenfeld, Hammer-Purgstall, G. Weil, G. W. Freytag, McGuckin de Slane, J. A. Conde, as well as on published Arabic sources such as those of Al-Zarnuji and on Leiden manuscripts. Dissertation of the Dutch geographer P. J. Veth (1814–95), professor of ethnology and the first Chairman of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society.

Label, stamp and shelfmarks of the Friesic Society of History, Antiquity, and Philology, with the author's autograph inscription: "Het Frisch Genootschap / Van den Schryver".

OCLC 33829008.



Introduction to Ethiopian



778. (**VICTORIUS, Marianus / Venerio, Achille [ed.]**). [Zentu mashafa temhert zalesam Ge`ez zayessamay Kalédawi haddisa serat tagabra kama yetmahharu ella iya ammeru sannay weetu tagabra]. *Chaldaeae, seu Aethiopicae linguae institutiones. Opus utile, ec eruditum.*

Rome, Typis Sac. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1630. 8°. Contemporary vellum. € 3500

Second edition of Victorius's introduction to the Ethiopian language, first published in 1552. This is the first printing with the newly designed and cut Ethiopic types; an "Alphabetum" appeared one year later. In his preface, Venerius relates how the types were cut after design received from Jesuit missionaries in Ethiopia. One set of types was sent to them, one was kept for the Propaganda Press.

Front inner hinge broken; title loosened. Some browning throughout. Handwritten ownership of Joseph Venturi in Hebrew and Latin on title-page, with his note "rara" and date of acquisition "3 Oct. 1785" on pastedown opposite.

Smitskamp, PO 218. Vater/Jülg 7. Fumagalli 1173. Leslau 610. De Gubernatis 173. Silvestre de Sacy 2874. OCLC 50572132.

Study of the Al-Hasa region, now a World Heritage site

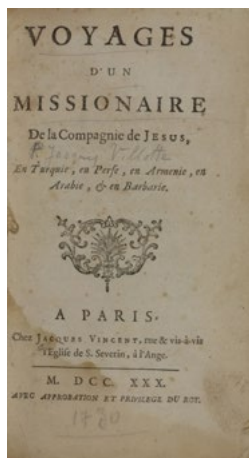
779. **VIDAL, F[ederico] S.** *The Oasis of Al-Hasa.*

[Dhahran, Saudi Arabia], Aramco, 1955. 8°. With a folding map in the lower cover. Original printed cloth. € 950



First edition of this study of the traditional historical region of Al-Hasa near Dammam in eastern Saudi Arabia, created a World Heritage site in 2018. The anthropologist and surveyor Federico S. Vidal, an Aramco employee, would develop his work into a three-volume Harvard Ph.D. thesis in 1964.

Handwritten ownership of Douglas Wame to front free endpaper. An excellent copy of this scarce work.



Twelve years in Persia

780. VILLOTE, Jacques, SJ. Voyages d'un missionnaire de la Compagnie de Jesus, en Turquie, en Perse, en Armenie, en Arabie & en Barbarie.

Paris, Vincent, 1730. 8°. Modern half calf with giltstamped spine.

€ 3500

First edition. – The Jesuit Jacques Villote (1656–1743) was sent to China. Leaving Marseilles in 1688, he arrived in Isfahan in October 1689. His various attempts to penetrate China were unsuccessful, and he settled in Isfahan, where he remained for twelve years. He was not recalled to France until 1712. At Isfahan, he taught plainchant to the Persians and translated several works in Armenian.

Some staining. OCLC locates no copy in the U.S.; however, one copy in Princeton (the Atabey copy).

Atabey 1294. De Backer/Sommervogel VIII, 789 (quoting a slightly different title, likely in error).

Austrian war ships in the Middle East

781. VIMERCATI, Caesar. Die kaiserlich königliche österreichische Marine im Oriente. Geschichtlicher Rückblick auf das Jahr 1840.

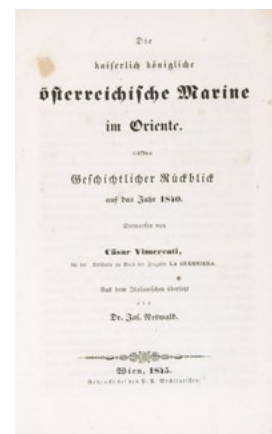
Vienna, Mechitaristen, 1845. Original printed wrappers. 8°.

€ 1500

Caesar Vimercati describes his experiences on board of “La Guerriera” during the year 1840 and provides descriptions of Constantinople, Alexandria, Beirut, Saida, Acre, etc. Austrian warships had their first military encounters during the Oriental Crisis of 1840 as a part of a British-led fleet which ousted the Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, from Ottoman Syria. Archduke Friedrich took part in the campaign personally and was awarded the Military Order of Maria Theresa for his exceptional leadership.

Wrappers slightly dust-soiled, brownstaining to paper throughout, otherwise a good copy.

OCLC 797734900.



One of the most important 17th century Italian travel reports

782. VINCENZO MARIA de S. Caterina da Siena. Il Viaggio all'Indie Orientali.

Venice, Giacomo Zatonni, 1678. 4°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page and several woodcut head- and tailpieces, and initials. Modern limp vellum with ties.

€ 4000

Second edition of one of the most important Italian travellers of the 17th century to the Middle East and India. Vincenzo Maria (Murchio) was a Carmelite missionary with a keen eye and much interest to record manners, customs, and natural history. Travelling through Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Persia, Arabia before arriving in India, he returned to his homeland via Muscat. His book is far more than an itinerary of the Carmelite mission to India: book I recounts the journey to Malabar, also mentioning the Middle East, Mecca, Arabia, religion and other subjects. Book two is about the Christians of St. Thomas; book three is on political, religious and social life of Malabar. Book iv, probably prepared with the aid of Father Matthew, describes the plants of Malabar and the return trip to Europe. With a description of Goa. “Perhaps the most important of the 17th century Italian travellers” (Atabey). A good copy with slight staining and soiling.

Atabey 1297 (3rd edition). Streit V, 538. Cat. NHSM I, p. 240. Graesse VI, 327. Not in Blackmer or Weber.



Viviani on Apollonius Pergaeus's geometry, from a 9th-century Arabic manuscript

783. VIVIANI, Vincenzo. De maximis, et minimis geometrica divinatio in quantum conicorum Apollonii Pergaei adhuc desideratum.

Florence, Joseph Cocchini, 1659. 2 parts in 1 volume. 2°. With 2 title-pages printed in red and black, each with a woodcut printer's device, 4 folding plates (2 engraved and 2 woodcut), and numerous woodcut geometric and perspective diagrams in text. Contemporary paper boards. € 15 000

First edition of a famous mathematical work, based on manuscript texts on geometry by Apollonius Pergaeus, written by Galileo's disciple Vincenzo Viviani (1622–1703). For his research Viviani used the renowned 9th-century Arabic translation of Apollonius's texts by the well-known astronomer and mathematician Thabit ibn Qurra (836–901).

Viviani was a celebrated Italian mathematician and the most notable pupil of Galileo. He also published a Latin translation of Apollonius's *Geometria*, translated from the above mentioned Arab translation manuscripts. On comparison of both texts, Viviani had done very well filling in the lost passages of the original, but he also developed Apollonius's thought much further. The French King Louis XIV offered Viviani a position at the *Académie Royale* and the Grand Duke Ferdinand II, in fear of losing Viviani, appointed him as his court mathematician, which Viviani accepted. He became a member of the Royal Society of London as well as of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

With early owner's inscriptions on title-page. Very slightly browned with some faint stains. Otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed, leaving generous margins.

DSB XIV, pp. 48–50; Honeyman 3061; Riccardi I, 625; cf. Kemp, The science of art, p. 13.



Islamic architecture, illustrated



784. VOGÜÉ, Melchior, de. Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du Ier au VIIe siècle.

Paris, J. Baudry, 1865–1877. 2° (285 × 358 mm). 2 volumes. With a total of 3 maps (2 in colour) & 152 mostly full-page plates, several with tinted lithographic backgrounds. Later red half morocco with giltstamped spine titles. € 25 000

First edition of this detailed study of Syrian decorative architectural art. "De Vogüé travelled with William Waddington in 1853 and 1854, exploring the area from Aleppo to Damascus, Palmyra and Basra. It was an important expedition and much new material was uncovered. The author became ambassador to the Porte in 1871" (Blackmer).

Occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set.

Blackmer 174. Not in Weber.

The interior art of the Mosque of Omar

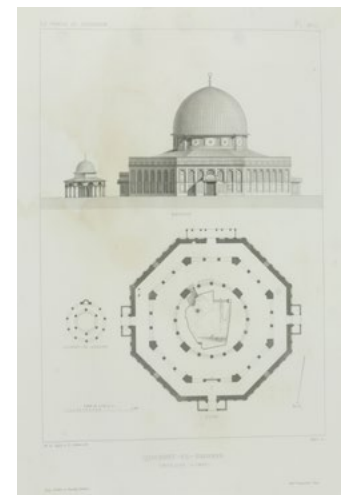
785. VOGÜÉ, Melchior de. Le Temple de Jerusalem. Monographie du Haram-ech-Chérif. Suivie d'un essai sur la topographie de la Ville-Sainte.

Paris, Noblet & Baudry, 1864. Large 2° (330 × 448 mm). With 57 text illustrations, 37 numbered plates and a final extra heliogravure plate. Contemporary marbled half calf. Marbled endpapers. € 4500

A study by Melchior, marquis de Vogüé (1829–1916), of the decorative interior art of the Mosque of Omar, with colour reproductions of details of painted entablatures, cupolas, and other mural decorations, of the enameled porcelain ornament, and of stained glass windows. Also includes details of sculptured pilasters, capitals, entablatures, etc.

Waterstained throughout.

OCLC 2227954.



Owned by Shelley's friend Thomas Jefferson Hogg: an Oxford atheist in search of the sources of the Nile

786. VOSSIUS, Isaac. De Nili et aliorum fluminum origine.

Den Haag, Adrian Vlacq, 1666. 4°. With 2 large folding maps. Contemporary vellum.

€ 5000



First edition. – Early study on the sources of the Nile by the Dutch classicist and librarian Isaac Voss (1618–89). The maps show north-eastern Africa from Zanzibar to the Nile Delta (with large parts of the Arabian Peninsula) and a detail thereof, focusing on the tributary region of Lake Tana in Dembiya, Ethiopia. Also includes an “Appendix ad scriptum de natura et proprietate Lucis. Accedit epistola ad amicum, de potentiis quibusdam mechanicis” (p. 77–170), an early and little-received discussion of the nature of light, refraction, colours, optics, mechanics, and even comets (for a note on Voss’s work on Snel’s law of refraction of light rays, cf. DSB XII, 501).

Slight browning, spine defective. Early 19th c. title inked to corner of upper cover. Provenance: 1) in the collection of the cleric and abolitionist Francis Wrangham (1769–1842), later Archdeacon of the East Riding, with his 1804 ownership to title-page; 2) in 1810/11 the book was in the collection of Percy B. Shelley’s friend Thomas Jefferson

Hogg (1792–1862), famously expelled from Oxford together with the young poet for having published the treatise, “The Necessity of Atheism” (his ownership “T. Jeff.n Hogg, Univ. Coll., Oxon.” on pastedown); 3) in 1898 the volume passed into the library of the Swiss-born U.S. officer Edward Louis Berthoud (1828–1910), best known for his role as chief engineer and secretary of the Colorado Central Railroad during its expansion throughout Colorado in the 1870s (his stamp and handwritten ownership to title-page and the reverse of the plates); 4) acquired on 12 Feb. 1903 by the Colorado chemist Charles Skeele Palmer (1858–1939) (his ownership on title-page); 5) Ida May Lewis (ownership, dated 1945, on pastedown). With irreverent handwritten notes at the end of the dedication (to King Louis XIV) by either Berthoud or Palmer: “Vossius give us a rest”; under the author’s signature: “A Brick”.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 312. OCLC 8556942. Cf. Gay 2317 (Paris ed.).

*The first oriental manuscript to be reproduced in facsimile:
an Iranian calendar with Turkish commentary, from Weikmann’s Kunstkammer*

787. [WAFĀ]. WELSCH (VELSCHIUS), Georg Hieronymus (ed.). Commentarius in Ruzname naurus sive tabulae aequinoctiales novi Persarum & Turcarum anni. Nunc prima editae...

Augsburg, Theophilus Goeblius (Gottlieb Goebel) and Joannis Schönigkiius, 1676. 4°. With engraved frontispiece and 22 engraved plates by Melchior Haffner. Contemporary calf. € 25 000

First facsimile edition of any oriental manuscript. 16 of the 22 finely engraved plates show a Persian perpetual calendar with Ottoman Turkish “commentarius” and floral borders. Welsch had acquired the ms. from Christoph Weikmann’s Kunstkammer in Ulm. The remaining six plates are concerned with Arabian astronomy: astrolabe, orrery, zodiac, circular table of Sundays and names of the months in various languages. The calculation of this calendar is today attributed to the 9th-c. Persian mathematician Wafā al Buzjāni (cf. BSB München; Humboldt-Universität Berlin). The predominant attribution to one Turkish Sheikh Wafā had been disputed by Babinger as early as 1927. Abu’l-Wafā al Buzjāni is regarded as “the last great representative of the mathematics-astronomy school that arose around the beginning of the ninth century, shortly after the founding of Baghdad” (DSB I, 39). His astronomic oeuvre is preserved merely in fragments. The calligraphic commentary, however, is Turkish and (according to Babinger) was prepared by a 17th-c. magistrate, ‘Ajn-i ‘Alī Mu’eddzāde. – Welsch (1624–77) was a physician and “a researcher of the very first magnitude [...] while the works of this polymath were mainly dedicated to the Arabian and Persian sciences, he also has provided proof of his close study of Ottoman Turkish. In this connexion, his important ‘Commentarius in Ruzname Naurus’ must be cited” (cf. Babinger 1919). Welsch’s “Dissertatio” (with Arabic typeface) is aimed at the usefulness of the calendar for relative oriental chronology: he also compares the works of Schall von Bell and Andreas Müller on Chinese astronomy and chronology. Bookplate of South Library on front pastedown. Occasionally browned.



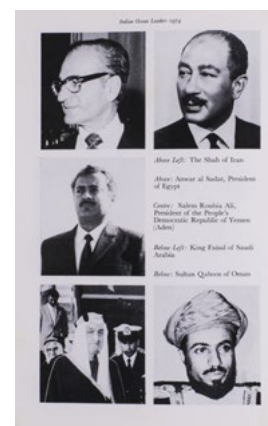
Zenker, Bibliotheca Orientalis I, 1077. Schmurrer 465. Babinger, Geschichtsschreiber der Osmanen (1927), 116 & 141. Babinger, Die türkischen Studien in Europa, in: Die Welt des Islams VII, 1919, 117. Not in Balagna, L’Imprimerie Arabe en Europe.

Four studies on the increasing threat to the West's oil supply

788. WALL, Patrick (editor). The Indian Ocean and the threat to the West: four studies in global strategy.

London, Stacey international, 1975. 8°. With 7 maps and 26 photographic illustrations, including a double-page view of a Soviet missile cruiser. Decorated paper wrappers. € 100

A collection of four studies on the Indian Ocean, in specific the growing power of the Soviet navy and its influence on the security of the West's oil supply, with its source in the Arabic Gulf. The studies are written by Anthony Harrington, Patrick Wall, W.A.C. Adie and the Institute for the Study of Conflict. "One of the most important areas strategically in the world today is the Indian Ocean, ... Any power which dominates the Indian Ocean commands the oil routes from Arabia and the Gulf, and these are Europe's life-lines ... This books sets out the facts and brings together assessments made, from different points of view, by four specialists in foreign affairs and global strategy" (back cover). Spine worn, but otherwise in very good condition.



A Christian legend which survives only in Arabic translation

789. WALLIN, Georg. [Qissat Yusuf an-Naggar] sive hitoria Josephi Fabri lignarii. Liber apocryphus ex codice manuscripto regiae bibliothecae Parisiensis.

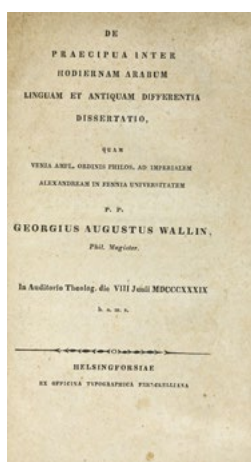
Leipzig, Andreas Zeidler, 1722. 4°. Contemporary full calf.

€ 3500

First edition of the Arabic text of the "History of Joseph the Carpenter", one of the oldest New Testament Apocrypha. A compilation of traditions concerning Mary, Joseph, and the "holy family", it probably was composed in Byzantine Egypt in Greek in the late 6th or early 7th century but is preserved only in Coptic and Arabic versions. The Arabic text was edited by Georg Wallin (1686–1760), the learned Lutheran archbishop of Göteborg.

Some browning, more pronounced in margins of title-page. Binding lightly rubbed at extremities. Old Swedish deaccessioning note ("Duplett") on pastedown. Wants first free endpaper. Rare.

Schnurrer 413. OCLC 165689104.



Classical and modern Arabic, compared

790. WALLIN, Georg August (Yrjö Aukusti). De præcipua inter hodiernam Arabum linguam et antiquam differentia dissertatio.

Helsingfors (Helsinki), Frenckell, 1839. 8°. Marbled boards.

€ 2500

Only edition of Wallin's dissertation, a study of the differences between classical and modern Arabic. Like his more famous contemporary J. L. Burckhardt, the Finnish orientalist Wallin was not only fluent in Arabic, but also capable of passing for a scholarly sheikh. Indeed, the two explorers are often compared: "I see many points of resemblance between them, the same iron constitution, the same versatility, the same indomitable energy, the same imperturbable temper" (H. C. Rawlinson, quoted in Henze). Financially backed by his alma mater, the University of Helsinki, Wallin departed for the Middle East in 1843 and set out on his expeditions from Cairo under the name of Abd al-Wali. "In 1845, proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt" (Howgego). After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors. His notes provide a detailed overview of the political and religious movements and the role of the different tribes in Palestine and especially in Saudi Arabia.

Browned as common. An untrimmed, uncut copy as issued. Of the utmost rarity.

K.-E. Henriksson (A Wallin Bibliography), in: Studia orientalia 17 (1952), p. 13–16, at p. 13. Henriksson/Puupponen 167. Marklin 76.



Swedish account of a journey through Arabia

791. WALLIN, Georg August (Yrjö Aukusti). Första Resa fran Cairo till Arabiska Öknen i April 1845. Fragment. Helsinki, (S. Baranovskij for) J. Simelius, 1853. 8°. With lithographed map at the end of the volume; printed notes of a Bedouin melody within the text. Green half calf with contemporary marbled boards and title in gold on rebacked spine. € 8500

First edition, published posthumously of an account of Wallin's principal journey through Arabia, unknown to most bibliographers. Like his more famous contemporary J. L. Burckhardt, Wallin was fluent in Arabic and, in local costume, was capable of passing for a scholarly sheikh. Indeed, the two explorers are often compared. Financially backed by his alma mater, the University of Helsinki, Wallin departed for the Middle East in 1843 and set out on his expeditions from Cairo under the name of Abd al-Wali. "In 1845, proceeding southeast across the wastelands of the Nafud Desert, he reached Ha'il then continued by force of circumstances southward to Medina and Mecca. From there he returned to Egypt" (Howgego). More precisely, he "moved eastwards from Wadi al-Araba, first touching upon the upper regions of Wadi Sirhan, then on to the oasis of Djuf ('Algawf') and crossed the central regions of Shammar, via Djobbah ('Gubbi'), the Great Nefud ('Nufud'), and Hail [...] Of Shammar and its inhabitants he provided the fullest account, unsurpassed by later travellers in its scholarly precision" (Henze). After his return to Europe in 1850, Wallin was made Professor of oriental languages at Helsingfors. His notes provide a detailed overview of the political and religious movements and the role of the different tribes in Palestine and especially in Saudi Arabia.

A fine, largely unbrowned copy.

K.-E. Henriksson (A Wallin Bibliography), in: Studia orientalia 17 (1952), p. 13–16, at p. 13. OCLC 551923531. Cf. Macro 2262. Howgego II (1800–50), W12, p. 627. Henze V, 452 (all citing only the 1854 JRGS publication). Cf. Fück 198 (mentioning the journey). Not in Gay or Ibrahim-Hilmy.



Pearl fishing, hawks, Arabian horses, and Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab

792. WARING, Edward Scott. A Tour to Sheeraz, by the Route of Kazroon and Feerozabad; with various remarks on the manners, customs, laws, language, and literature of the Persians.

London, W. Bulmer for T. Cadell & W. Davies, 1807. 2°. With engraved frontispiece (Fat'h-Ali Shah Qajar, King of Persia) and engraved portrait plate (Shaknubat, mistress of Kurim Khan), both after Persian originals. Later blue cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 3500

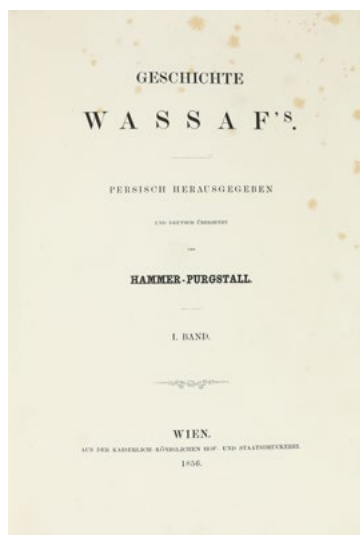
First European-printed edition, following an error-ridden edition published at Bombay in 1804. Includes a chapter on Arabian horses, an early account of Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab and Wahhabi Islam, and passages on hawk-hunting and pearl fishing in the Arabian Gulf "from the 56th to the 48th degree east longitude", i. e., essentially the Gulf coast from Ras al-Khaimah to Qatar and Bahrain and on to Kuwait. Early attempt at an encompassing description of Persia, by the Bengal civil servant Edward W. H. Scott-Waring (1783–1821). "Very rare" (Allibone).

Bound without the half-title; bookplate and blindstamps of the City of Leeds Public Library.

Diba Collection p. 139. Wilson p. 240. Henze IV, 461. Cf. Weber I, 3. Brunet V, 1416. Graesse VII2, 420 (1st ed. Bombay, 1804).



From the library of the Austrian Emperor's mother



793. WASSAF AL-HADRAT, Abdallah Ibn-Fadlallah / HAMMER-PURGSTALL, [Joseph von] (ed.). Geschichte Wassaf's. Persisch herausgegeben und deutsch übersetzt [...]. I. Band (= all published).

Vienna, k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1856. 4° (21 × 28 cm). With 2 lithographic plates raised in gilt and a headpiece to the Persian text. Splendid blue silk binding with gilt ornamentation to covers and spine. White moirée silk endpapers. All edges gilt. € 1500

German translation of this important 14th century Persian work of history by Wassaf Abdallah ibn Fadlallah Sharaf al-Din Shirazi. Only the first volume saw publication; the remaining volumes were not published until 2010, edited by Sibylle Wentker for the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Persian text lacks pages 281–288. This copy is from the collection of Archduchess Sophie (mother of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria and mother-in-law of Sisi) with her monogram stamp and her library's typical gilt blue silk binding (a little rubbed at extremities; recently repaired and housed in a matching slipcase).

Krieg, MNE I, 257. Rabenlechner I, 123. Zenker II, 61, 778. For Hammer-Purgstall cf. Fück 158ff.

Antidotary "covering the entire scope of pharmacy in the 16th century", based on many Arab authors

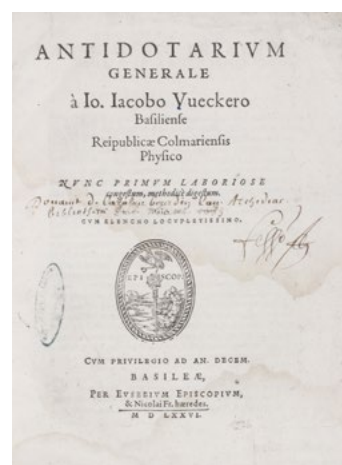
794. WECKER, Johannes Jacob. Antidotarium generale ... nunc primum laboriose congestum, methodicè digestum. Cum elencho locupletissimo.

Basel, Eusebius Episcopus and son, 1576. 4°. With woodcut device on title-page and larger variant on last page. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 8000

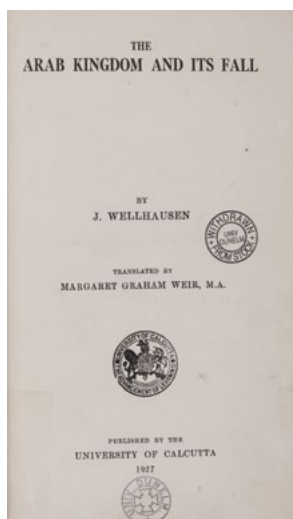
First edition of a celebrated antidotary by the Swiss physician and philosopher Johannes Jacob Wecker (1528–1586). "In 1557 he became a professor of logic and in 1560 of Latin. He discharged the duties of both offices vigorously, studied medicine, and became a popular physician" (Hagelin). His antidotary, a book on remedies, "contains a comprehensive formulary, directions for preparing galenic and chemical remedies of the time, and instructions on the art of compounding and dispensing prescriptions" (Sonnedecker). The text starts with a two-page list of authors whose works Wecker used for his antidotary. Among the authors are many esteemed Arab authors, including Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Mesue (Masawaih al-Mardini), Rhasis (Razi), and Serapion the younger. Also mentioned are Valerius Cordus, Dioscorides, Fuchs, Galen, Hippocrates (Boqrat) and many more. Even though animal parts were used for medicinal purposes for centuries, according to Sonnedecker "their bizarre use reached its climax" in Wecker's *Antidotarium*. The woodcuts show different instruments and other equipment which are necessary for making distillations: pans, pots, ovens, glassware etc., as well as different distillation methods. Wecker became also known for his translation into German and Latin of Alexis of Piedmont's *Secreti*.

With owner's annotations on title-page, and a small hole from trying to remove some of the notations. Large waterstains throughout, slightly browned. Vellum with some stains. Overall a good copy.

Durling 4702; G. Sonnedecker, Kremers and Urdang's History of Pharmacy (1986), pp. 96, 425 & 440; USTC (5 copies).



Important history of the Umayyad Caliphate, printed in Calcutta



795. WELLHAUSEN, Julius and Margaret Graham WEIR (translator). The Arab kingdom and its fall.

Calcutta, University of Calcutta (printed by Bhupendra Lal Banerji), 1927. 8°. Modern cloth. € 1800

First edition of the English translation of a history of the Umayyad Caliphate. Originally published in 1902 as *Das Arabische Reich und sein Sturz*, the first chapter describes the earlier years of Islam under the rule of the Prophet Muhammad and the four Rashidun Caliphs. The main part of the book describes the wars and secular and religious politics under the Umayyad Caliphs, based on numerous ancient sources. Julius Wellhausen (1844–1818) was a German orientalist who was famous for his studies on the composition of the Pentateuch and for his works on early Islamic history, of which *The Arab Kingdom and its fall* is the most important.

Margaret Graham Weir (1865–1928) translated several books on Islamic history. She was married to Thomas Hunter Weir, who was lecturer in Arabic at the University of Glasgow.

With University Library Durham bookplate on paste-down and library/deaccession stamps on title-page. Some undescored in the introduction. Half-title and title-page with a restored tear, otherwise in very good condition.

One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf

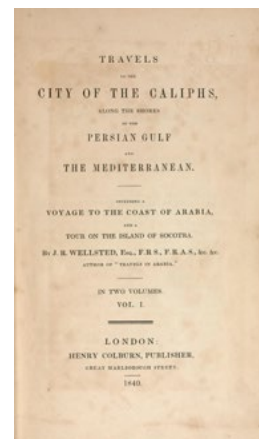
796. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

London, Henry Colburn, 1840. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithographic frontispieces and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Contemporary blindstamped cloth with gilt title to spine. € 6000

Only edition. One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf. Wellsted's short career was almost entirely devoted to the surveying of the Red Sea, Arabia and Oman, undertaken on a number of expeditions between 1830 and 1837. On board the surveying ship *Palinurus* he was the first European to set foot in the interior of Oman. Starting late in 1835 from the easternmost point of Oman, Wellsted made his way westward through the Ja`alan region to the Wahibah Sands and then struck north up the Wadi Batha to Samad. There he was joined by Lieutenant F. Whitelock, also of the Indian Navy, who had set out from Muscat later. Together they reached Nazwa, the ancient capital of Oman, and climbed the lower slopes of the Jabal al-Akhdhar, in central Oman. In January 1836 they arrived on the Al-Batinah coast and then turned west, recrossing the Hajar mountains and emerging on the edge of the Dhaharah, the rocky steppe that stretches west toward the Rub` al-Khali.

Bindings rubbed; spines rebacked. Interior somewhat foxed as common. Removed from the Worcester Public Library. Rare; the Peter Hopkirk copy fetched £3,500 at Sotheby's (Oct 14, 1998, lot 1192).

Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2283. *Howgego III*, 635. *Weber I*, 67. *Wilson* 242. *Henze IV*, 476. Not in *Gay*, *Blackmer*, or *Ghani*.



To accompany Mayr's pictorial account

797. WENNG, Carl Friedrich. Die Uebergangsländer von Asien und Afrika, begreifend: Arabien nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet.

Munich, C. Wengg, 1845. Engraved map with outlines and travel routes in original hand colour. 640 × 544 mm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale (1:7,000,000). Stored within a contemporary custom-made portofolio of blue boards with gilt borders and a giltstamped red lozenge-shaped label on the upper cover, "Karte zur Reise in den Orient" (638 × 558 mm). Remains of silk ties. € 4500

Extremely rare separately-issued map of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East, prepared as a private commission by the naturalist Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780–1860) and the Austrian geologist Joseph von Russegger (1802–63), to commemorate the 1838 excursion to the Middle East made by Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria (1808–88). The lavish pictorial account of the Duke's journey, published in 1839/40 by the artist Heinrich von Mayr, had not been illustrated by a map – a lack distinctly felt by many collectors and corrected six years later by the present production.

Geographically, the map is highly accurate: regions and sites are labelled meticulously with transliterated Arabic names (the table below the title also translates some Arabic geographical terms into German). Territories still controlled by the Ottoman Empire are coloured pink, while lands under the control of the Khedivate of Egypt is coloured yellow. The itinerary of the Duke's journey to Egypt, Palestine and the Levant is shown, by way of the tracks of his ship sailing in the Mediterranean and the names of the places he visited underlined by orange manuscript lines. It shows that the Duke sailed from Europe into Alexandria, Egypt, and then proceeded up the Nile to Cairo and the Pyramids of Giza, and from there stopping at numerous places en route to Thebes, reaching as far south as Wadi Halfa, Nubia (Sudan). From there his party descended the Nile before entering Palestine, where they visited numerous locations, notably Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Acre. From there, they travelled to Lebanon, reaching as far north as Beirut, before sailing back to Alexandria, before heading back to Europe. Some insignificant foxing and a light waterstain to one corner, but finely preserved in its enormous contemporary portfolio.

OCLC 1078816334 (a single copy, at the University of Berne). Not in the Al-Qasimi collection.

With two large maps of Yemen

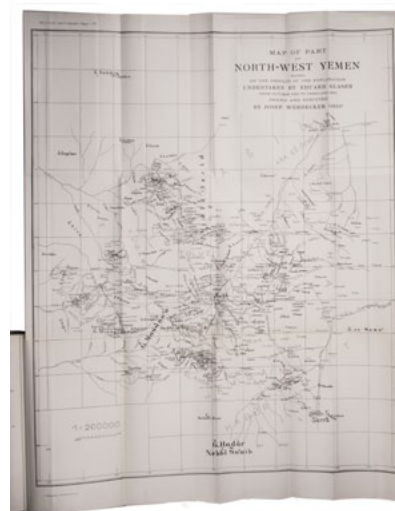
798. WERDECKER, Josef. A contribution to the geography and cartography of north-west Yemen (based on the results of the exploration by Eduard Glaser, undertaken in the years 1882–1884).

Cairo, l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, 1939. 8°. With a portrait of Eduard Glaser, 8 numbered plates and 2 large folding maps. Later half cloth, with the original front wrapper mounted on the front board. € 2800

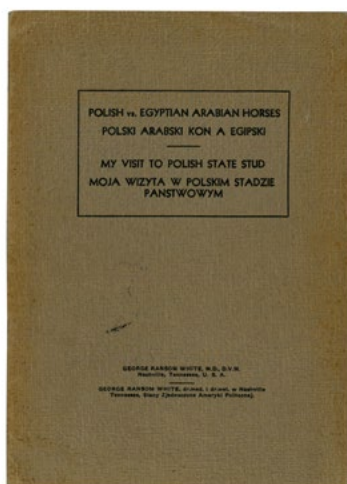
Re offprint of “an extremely important article” (Smith) on the geography of north-west Yemen, based on the results of the unpublished journals of Eduard Glaser, who explored a region that still had to be visited by any other European. It includes a history of exploration of the region, a biography of Glaser, a description of the expedition of his expeditions and two large maps of region (the second a version of the same map in Arabic). The article was originally published in the *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte* xx.

A very good copy.

Smith, *The Yemens* 40.



“The World’s Two Greatest Living Arabian Stallions: Kaszimir and Ofir”. The Third Recorded Copy



799. WHITE, George Ransom. Polish vs. Egyptian Arabian Horses / Polski Arabski kon a Egipski. My Visit to Polish State Stud / Moja Wizyta w Polskim Stadzie Panstwowym.

Nashville, George Random White, [1938]. 4°. With two black-and-white plates. Text in English and Polish. Bound in printed card covers as issued. € 1500

Sole edition of this extremely rare publication, printed for private circulation, describing with great excitement the Polish programme of Arabian horse-breeding in the 1930s. On the eve of WWI, Dr George White visited the Polish State Stud and provides an invaluable record of the horses kept there, listing the stallions and mares he saw by name, as well as the names of those recently deceased. In 1939–40, many of Poland's prized Arabians were confiscated by the Russian and German armies, virtually demolishing the breeding programme in that country. White had travelled the world comparing Arabian horses, having visited Egypt as early as in 1929 for that purpose, but was awestruck by what he discovered in Poland: “I had seen Arabian horses on four of the five continents of the world, but never before had such an Arabian horse display been exhibited before me ... The Polish Arab is superior in all material respects to the Egyptian”. The plate at the end depicts “the author's conception of the world's two greatest

a fire crippled the Blaeu firm in 1672. De Wit is known especially for the beautiful pictorial decorations on his maps. Only one other copy is recorded in the literature, at the *Depôt de Marine* in Paris. “Although the copies must have been numerous, very few are left.” (Koeman).

The atlas opens with Carel Allard’s ca. 1696 world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; Nicholas Sanson’s map of the poles; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea (Visscher) or its eastern part (Jaillot); Homann’s map of Iran; De l’Isle’s map of India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies (folding); Visscher’s map of the West Indies; De Wit’s maps of Malta and of Corsica & Sardinia. Within Europe the atlas gives special emphasis to the Low Countries, with 19 maps.

With a long tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps and small tears where two folds cross in 1 larger folding map, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. Two maps are slightly smaller than the others and have therefore had some of their margins extended. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded.

Koeman, C & M 2 (1 copy, with 100 maps), cf. C & M 1 (based on 18th-century catalogues); V. Egmond, Covens & Mortier (2005), III.2 (pp. 143–145, citing Covens & Mortier’s ca. 1721 catalogue).



18th-century copy of a lost 16th-century(?) Islamic world map, centred on the Gulf, showing the Great Mosque and Ka'bah at Mecca, the Great Mosque at Medina, and 5 others in Iraq and North Africa

803. [WORLD MAP–ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPT]. [Map of the world centred on the Arabian/Persian Gulf, showing at least 7 mosques or minarets].

[Northern India or Kashmir?, ca. 1770/80 copy of a 16th-century(?) original]. Colombier 2° (50 × 42 cm). Oval manuscript map in ink and watercolour (blue, brown, green and red; map image including water 29.5 × 38 cm, the land alone 22 × 30.5 cm) on a half sheet of extremely large European laid paper, with dozens of features labelled in Persian (written in black ink in the nastaliq script) and with animals (including elephants and a dragon), people and 4 European ships. Framed, in a passe-partout. € 75 000



An 18th-century manuscript copy, in colour, of a lost map in the Islamic tradition, with dozens of inscriptions in Persian and extensive pictorial imagery showing numerous mosques, elephants in southern Africa and eastern India, other animals in Bengal(?), snakes and a dragon in East Asia, birds north of the Caucasus and people in Europe north of the Alps. The regions with people and animals (excluding the dragon and snakes) are also the only regions shown wooded. The oval land is surrounded by Oceanus with a European ship at each of the four cardinal compass directions. Inlets can be identified as the Arabian/Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea(?) and another in the Far East. Perhaps the most remarkable features of the present map are the depictions of mosques and minarets, which are so detailed that many can be identified. We have found no record of any closely similar map, but the topography certainly owes something to the traditional Islamic world maps, perhaps the 10th-century Abu al-Hasan al-Harrani or his followers such as the 15th-century Ibn al-Wardi. Like most maps in the Islamic tradition (including those of al-Bakri and al-Istakhri), these follow the Greek tradition of Anaximander (6th century BC) in depicting the world as an almost perfectly geometric circle surrounded by the great river or sea Oceanus, and also representing other

features with abstract forms. The present map is much more naturalistic, with an oval form and irregular coastlines. The inlets and rivers also have more naturalistic forms, and the map shows much more detail than the traditional Greek and Islamic maps (one can recognize Qatar and Ceylon/Sri Lanka, and one of the two islands in the Mediterranean probably represents Crete). Formerly folded once horizontally and vertically. In very good condition. An 18th-century copy of a lost 16th-century(?) Islamic map of the world, showing at least seven mosques or minarets, unlike any other map known to us.

First edition of a great Arabic grammar, with both the original and the revised preface

804. WRIGHT, William. A grammar of the Arabic language, translated from the German of Caspari, and edited, with numerous additions and corrections, ... vol. I [–II].

London, Edinburgh, Williams and Norgate (back of title-page: printed by Friedrich Nies (Karl Berend Lorck), Leipzig), 1859. 8°. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type. Contemporary half mottled, tanned sheepskin. € 2500

First edition of what immediately became the standard English-language grammar of Arabic and one of the most important in any language, still frequently reprinted and remaining in general use. Although the title-page calls it a translation of Karl Paul Caspari's German edition, Wright's claims that he expanded and improved on his model are fully justified. His knowledge of languages extended far beyond Arabic, and his comparative linguistics in the present grammar are one of its remarkable features, offering comparisons not only with Hebrew, but also with Aramaic, Ge'ez and Phoenician, all Semitic languages. In spite of the depth of his scholarship and the grammar's 550-page length, Wright aimed it at beginners.

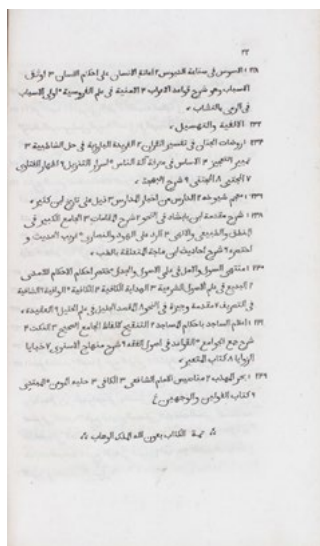
With the stencilled owner's name Kjørbo-Smith. In very good condition, with only occasional minor foxing and almost untrimmed. The binding is slightly scuffed and worn around the extremities, but still good. First edition of a standard Arabic grammar including comparisons with other Semitic languages.

J. Füek, Arabischen Studien in Europa (1955), pp. 205–209.



Biographical dictionary of 254 Islamic scholars (11th-15th century), their writings and their academies

including a 22-page excerpt in Arabic from Ibn Qadi Shuhba's biographical dictionary



805. WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand and Ibn Qadi SHUHBA. Die Academien der Araber und ihre Lehrer. Nach Auszügen aus Ibn Schohba's Klassen der Schafeiten ...

Göttingen, Vanderhoeck & Ruprecht (colophon: printed by Friedrich Ernst Huth), 1837. 8°. Publisher's original printed wrappers. € 3500

First and only early edition, in German, of an extraordinarily thorough documentation of scholarly academies in the early Islamic world, biographical dictionary of early Arabic scholars and lists of their writings. It is one of the earliest and most important publications of the Göttingen orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld, who based much of it on the ancient biographical dictionaries compiled by Abu-Bakr Ibn Qadi Shuhba and Ibn Khallikan. It covers the 5th to the 9th centuries AH (11th to 15th centuries CE), with accounts of 37 academies in Bagdad, Nishabur, Damascus, Jerusalem and Cairo, and brief biographies of 254 scholars, 187 listed under the academies where they taught and 67 in a separate section at the end. For most he includes a list of their writings. A 22-page appendix gives the original Arabic text of an extract from Ibn Shuhba, *Tabaqat al-shafi' iyya*, published here for the first time.

With minor foxing, mostly in the wrappers and the first and last leaf, but otherwise in very good condition, only slightly tattered at the edges and preserved in the original publisher's printed wrappers, nearly untrimmed and mostly unopened.

Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Paedagogik VIII (1838), pp. 355–356; not in Blackmer; Gay.

Arabic works on medicine and natural science in the original language

806. WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand. Geschichte der Arabischen Ärzte und Naturforscher.

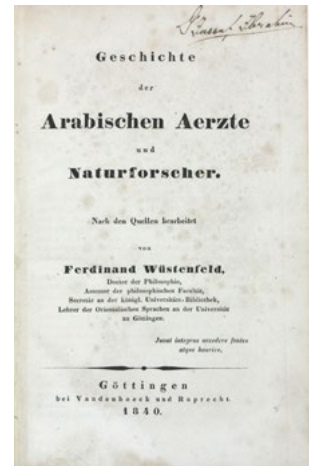
Göttingen, (Friedrich Ernst Huth for) Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1840. 8°. Contemporary half calf with handwritten spine label. € 2500

First edition. Selections from Arabic works on medicine and natural science in the original language appended with separate title-page (in Arabic): extracts from the “Kitab tahdib al-asma”, by Abu Zakariya Yahya al-Nawawi, “Kitab ‘uyun alanba’ fi tabaqat al-atibba”, by Ibn Abi Usaybi’a, and “Tabaqat as-safiiyya”, by Ibn Suhba.

The German orientalist H. F. Wüstenfeld (1808–99), considered one of the greatest literary historians of Arabic, studied theology and oriental languages at Göttingen and Berlin. He taught at Göttingen, becoming a professor there (1842–90), and published many important Arabic texts and valuable works on Arabic history.

Binding somewhat rubbed; some foxing. Old handwritten pencil notes to flyleaf; handwritten ownership to title. A good copy.

Macro 2345. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 342.



An indispensable tool of the trade for any scholar of Arabic studies

807. WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand. Register zu den genealogischen Tabellen der Arabischen Stämme und Familien. Mit historischen und geographischen Bemerkungen.

Göttingen, Dieterich, 1853. 8°. 20th-century half cloth library binding. € 950

First edition, without the separately published Atlas. “An indispensable tool of the trade for any scholar of Arabic studies” (cf. Fück). The “Register” is an index to accompany Wüstenfeld’s “Genealogical Tables of the Arabic Tribes and Families”, published the previous year.

The German orientalist H. F. Wüstenfeld (1808–99), known as a literary historian of Arabic literature, studied theology and oriental languages at Göttingen and Berlin. He taught at Göttingen, becoming a professor there (1842–90). He published many important Arabic texts and valuable works on Arabic history.

Traces of old shelfmark label on spine; stamp of the Central Public Library “Shear Zion”, Tel-Aviv, on front flyleaf.

Fück, 194. Cf. Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 2344.



The two principal grammars of Ibn Muti

808. YAHYA BIN ABD AL-MU’TI AZ-ZAWAWI / SJÖGREEN, Erik. Jahja bin ‘Abd el-Mu’ti ez-Zawawi’s Kitab el-Fusul. Kap. I–II. Akademisk afhandling [...].

Leipzig, Drugulin, 1899.

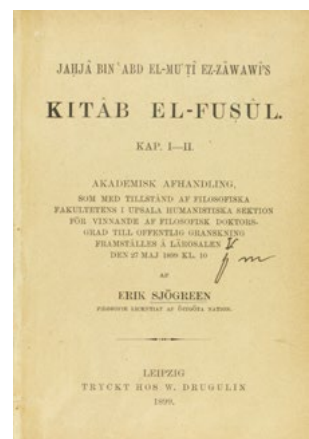
With: (2) **THE SAME / ZETTERSTÉEN, Karl Vilhelm.** Ur Jahja bin ‘Abd el-Mu’ti ez-Zawawi’s dikt ed-Durra el-Alfiye fi’ilm el-Arabije. Akademisk afhandling [...]. *Ibid.*, 1895.

8°. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine title; marbled boards. € 950

The two principal grammars of Ibn Muti, his “Fusul hamsin” and, in verse, his “ad-Durra al-alfiya”, edited by Swedish orientalists. Yahya bin Abd al-Mu’ti az-Zawawi “had already made a name for himself in his native Damascus as a writer and teacher when the Ayyubid Sultan al-Malik al-Kamil called him to Cairo. There he served as a teacher at the old mosque and died in 628/1231” (cf. GAL I, 303).

Binding insignificantly rubbed at extremities; handwritten index and library stamp on front paste-down. Handwritten note on first title detailing place and time for the disputation.

GAL S I, p. 531 & 530.



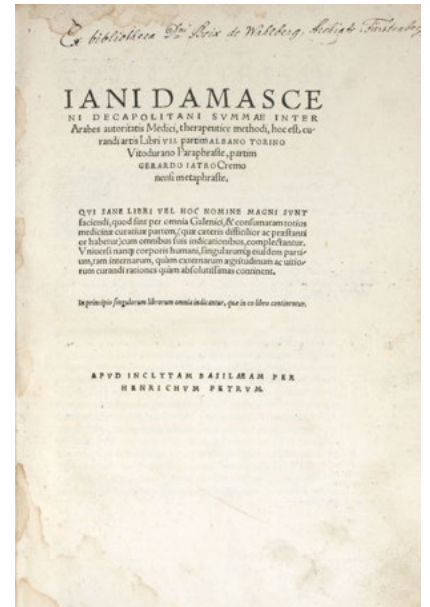
Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics

809. YUHANNA IBN SARABIYUN (SERAPIO MAIOR). Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, therapeutice methodi, hoc est, curandi artis Libri VII. partim Albano Torino Vitodurano paraphraste, partim Gerardo iatro Cremonensi metaphraste.

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (march 1543). 2^o (20.5 × 29 cm). 17th century black-tinted vellum binding using an earlier liturgic musical manuscript. € 18 000

Important Latin edition of this Arabic medical compendium (first printed, also in Latin, in 1479), with additions by Gerard de Cremona. It provides a collection of opinions voiced by Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics. “No Arabic printed edition exists so far” (cf. Choulant). The third-century doctor Yahya bin Sarabiyun, son of a Bagarma physician, wrote his great medical work “Al-Kunnaš” in Syriac, but it was soon translated into Arabic by scholars such as Musa Ibrahim al-Haditi and ibn Bahlul. There exist manuscripts in twelve and in seven books. “The seven-book edition was frequently printed in Latin translations as ‘Breviarium’ and ‘Practica therapeuticae methodus’. Albanus Torinus, the editor of the Basel 1543 edition, called him Janus Damascenus, for which reason he has been confused with the well-known theologian of that name. He is also often mistaken for his younger namesake, Serapio junior” (cf. GAL I, 233). Some catalogues even ascribe this work to the Baghdad physician Abu-Zakariya Yuanna Ibn-Masawaih. Slight waterstaining; some unobtrusive worming to upper cover and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremities bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy. Provenance: 1677 ownership of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later in the library of Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg, court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg, in the later 18th century (his ownership on the title page).

VD16, Y11; Adams I 14; BM-STC German 932; GAL I, 233 & S 417; Durling 4778; Choulant, Handb. p. 347; not in Waller.



Syriac dictionary

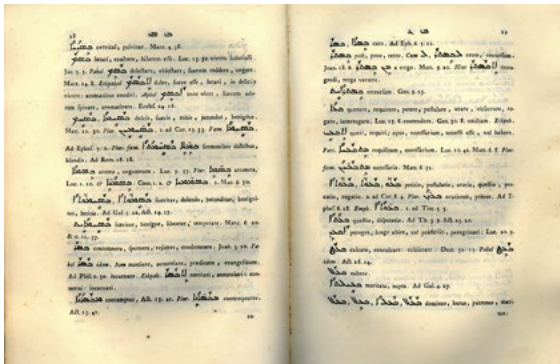
810. ZANOLINI, Antonio. [Ausra de-lesana surjaja]. Lexicon Syriacum.

Padua, Typis Seminarii, 1742. 4^o. Contemporary unsophisticated wrappers. € 1500

Uncommon dictionary of Syriac compiled by Antonio Zanolini, professor of oriental languages at the seminary of Padua seminary.

Spine browned; slight waterstain to upper cover, not affecting interior. A wide-margined, untrimmed copy with several Greek, Hebrew and Syriac notes in a contemporary scholar's hand laid in.

Vaterjülg 387. Zaunmüller 372. OCLC 3667168.

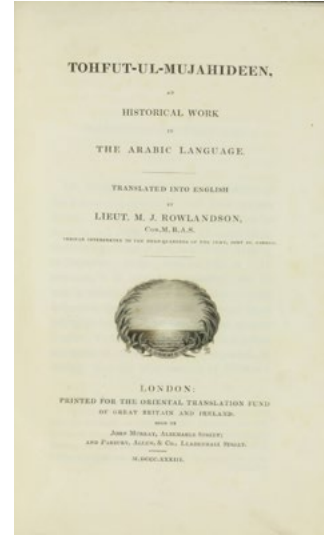


*“An Offering to Muslim Warriors”:
The First English Translation of a Treatise on Early Modern Jihad*

811. (ZAYN AL-DIN `ABD AL-`AZIZ AL-MALIBARI) / ROWLANDSON, Michael John (trans.). Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen, an Historical Work in the Arabic Language.

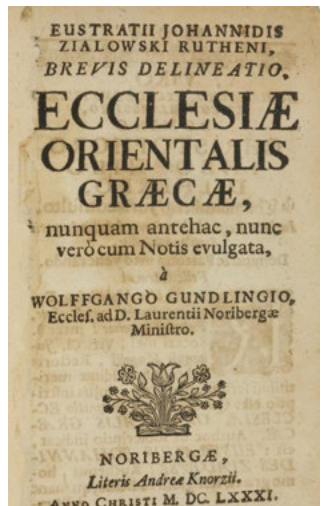
London, John Murray and Parbury, Allen & Co. for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1833. 8°. Contemporary green cloth with printed publisher’s label pasted on spine. € 4500

First English translation of the Tuhfat al-Mujahidin (“An Offering to Holy Warriors”) by the scholar Zain al-Din al-Ma’bari, written in Arabic around AD 1583 in response to the Portuguese attacks on Islamic territories on the Malabar Coast. Rowlandson’s translation, with footnotes in English and Arabic, seeks to provide a commentary on both al-Ma’bari’s important historical account of the struggles against the Portuguese invaders and his understanding of the Islamic doctrine of Jihad. As later historians have attested, the Portuguese showed little mercy in their Middle Eastern and Indian campaigns: Robert B. Serjeant (The Portuguese off the South Arabian Coast [1963], p. 30) particularly noted “the cruel, ruthless, and insulting attitude of the Portuguese towards the Muslims” during this period. The Tuhfat al-Mujahidin thus explores al-Ma’bari’s justifications for a Holy War: because the Portuguese have occupied Muslim territories; killed or forcibly converted Muslims; and raped Muslim women in order to produce Christian children. Chapter I, “Regarding certain Divine Commands, wherein War against Infidels is enjoined. Treating, also, of the Reward that shall await that Act of religious Duty”, lists the merits of Jihad as specified in the Qur’an and Hadiths. Chapters II–IV give an outline of the history of Islam in Malabar from the very earliest Muslim settlements on the Malabar coast, established by Arab emigrants around 710 AD; the development of trade through seaports established by Muslims; and the treatment by local Hindu rulers of their Muslim subjects. Chapter IV gives a complete history – one of few Asian sources to do so – of Portuguese incursions into Islamic territory from the storming of Jeddah in 1517 AD to the conquest of the Malabar Coast.



GAL II, 416 (p. 548). OCLC 6830733. Cf. “The Impact of a Sixteenth-Century Jihad Treatise on Colonial and Modern India” in Kendall & Khan (eds.), Reclaiming Islamic Tradition: Modern Interpretations of the Classical Heritage (2016); Amer, “The Rise of Jihadic Sentiments and the Writing of History in Sixteenth-Century Kerala”, in: The Indian Economic & Social History Review 53 (2016); and Christian-Muslim Relations: A Bibliographical History Vol. 7, pp. 883–887.

The Greek church in the Middle East



812. ZIALOWSKI, Eustratius Johannes. Brevis delineatio ecclesiae orientalis Graecae, nunquam antehac, nunc vero cum notis evulgata.

Nuremberg, Andreas Knorz, 1681. 8°. With 1 engraved plate and a few woodcut script specimens. 18th century unsophisticated boards. All edges coloured. € 350

An outline of the Greek church in Russia and the Middle East, written before 1621 and edited by Wolfgang Gundling. Sources referred to include Adam Olearius’s “Persian Journey”, Christoph Fürer’s account of his journey to Egypt and Palestine, and the “Canones Arabicos” of the Council of Nicaea. The plate opposite p. 106 shows a facsimile of a Cyrillic writing specimen initialled by the author himself.

Binding rubbed and bumped; a few ink underlinings and annotations in an early 19th century scholar’s neat hand. Gift from the Imperial Councillor Köhler in 1803 (owner’s note on lower pastedown).

Estreicher XXXV, 324.



Drawn by E. Prisse Esq^r On stone by Lehnert





Kashan
Nathunz
Soo
E. Nain
Tispahan

Yezd
Khubhes
L. Hamoon
Zirreh

A. F. G. L. A. N.
Khash
Chuding
R. Helmund
Site of the Lake Zirr

Aberkough Desert
Moorgaub
Kerman
Bum
Nuhemabad
Sarawan

Shiraz
Taheroot
Krook
Basman
Gull
Kohuk
Savonat
Firoxabad
Jaromo
Tairie
Lar
Nackiloo
Magoo

Bas Reccang
Korfaikan
Sohar or Ch
Seo
MUSCAT Pop 60,000
Kathut
Sour

Zabara
B. Idah
Dabny
Debat
Rostak
Malra
Samoel
Masera
Ras al Had
Coutreki
Ras Jibsh
Massera Island

Hadwarean
Rante
Dsjou
Nissuwah
Harmin
Ainad
Hascho
Saugra B.
Foleed
Hallareen
Hashy
Kooria Mporia B.

H. A. D. R. A. M. A. U. T.
Country producing Myrrh Frankincence
and other Aromatics.
Doan
Ras Saur
Rab
Clai
Baswu
Chissen
A. R. A. B. I.