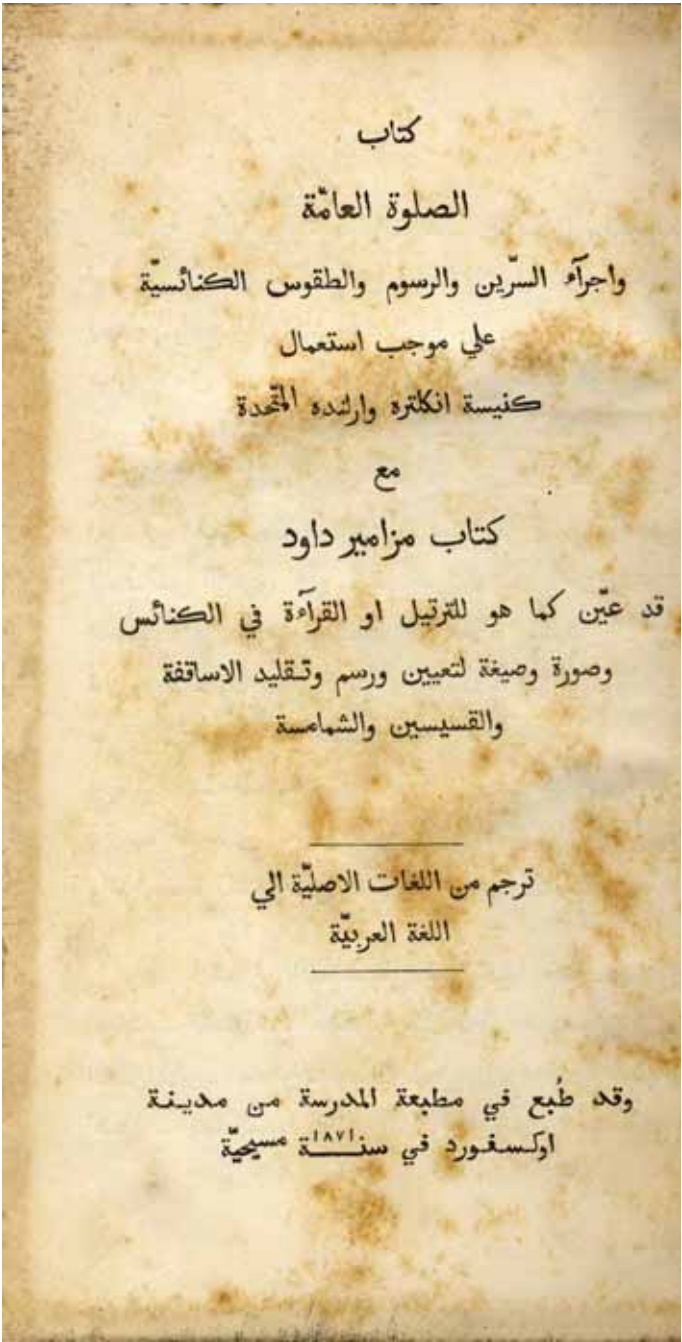


The Islamic World

RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS AND MAPS

Spring 2017





1 Al-Chidyak / Biblia Arabica.

Kitab Al-Sulwat Al-’Amma + Kitab Mazamir Dawud

8vo. lix, 628 pp., Arabic text, endpaper & margins foxed, text translated into Arabic, original full calf, new spine, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Oxford, 1871.

This work was printed in Arabic for the first time at the Arabic Press in Malta by the British Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It was translated from several languages into Arabic by the leading Lebanese scholar who translated also the Bible into Arabic.

From 1825 to 1848, Faris divided his time between living in Cairo and on the island of Malta. He was the editor-in-chief of an Egyptian newspaper, Al Waqa’eh Al Masriah. In Malta, he was the

director of the printing press of American missionaries. He also studied Fiqh in Al-Azhar University in Cairo. Faris is believed to have converted to Protestantism during this period in Egypt, an extended time of relative solitude and study.

In 1848 he was invited to Cambridge, England by the Orientalist Samuel Lee (1783–1852) to participate in the Arabic translation of the Bible. This translation of the Bible was published in 1857, after the death of Samuel Lee and it is still considered one of the best Arabic translations of the Bible. [31025]

£ 800.00



2

2 Al-Hariri, Abū Muhammad al-Qāsim ibn Alī ibn Muhammad.

Maqamat Al-Hariri Illustrated By Y. Al-Wasiti. 13th Century Arabic Manuscript. TWO VOLUMES.

Small Folio, Volume I: Introduction 42 pp., of English, French & German text + XXII pp., of Arabic text, biblio / Volume II: authentic facsimile reproduction of the original Arabic manuscript which is housed at the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris), 334 pp., (380 x 270 mm), 110 colour miniatures illustrations by Yahya Al-Wasiti, decorated full calf, Touch Art, London, 2003.

NUMBERED AND LIMITED edition to 2000 copies only. A MONUMENTAL WORK, and a landmark in Arabic painting and miniatures. It combines the primary excellence of being a grand collection of literature admired during a long and important period of Arab history, and fascinating collection of miniatures. 'Among the treasures of the rich collection of manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris is a codex of 168 folios (arabe 5847) with 101 illustrations containing the complete text of what is called al-Maqamat al-Haririyyah in a decorated cartouche awkwardly located on the upper part of the first folio. The manuscript is sometimes known as the Schefer Maqamat, because it was given to the Bibliothèque Nationale by the Orientalist scholar Charles Schefer, who probably acquired it somewhere in the Ottoman Empire, where he had spent many years.

Dozens of manuscripts of Hariri's Maqamat have been preserved from his own time...Of all the manuscripts with pictures containing Al-Hariri's great work, (this copy) towers above all others for the quality and variety of its illustrations. It was completed in C. E. 1237 (A. H. 634, in the month of Ramadan) and according to its colophon, was copied and illustrated by the same individual, Yahya ibn Mahmud ibn Yahya ibn Abi al-Hasan ibn Kuwwarih al-Wasiti, presumably originating from the city of al-Wasit.

....This essay was written at a time of great sadness for me, as presumably civilized human organizations failed to find ways to resolve differences and felt compelled to kill each other instead. By the time this book comes out, the worst of the war will be over, but the emotional depression of men and women of good will is likely to remain for a while. This book which deals, if not with Baghdad itself, certainly with Iraq, can be construed as a homage to the permanent values of mankind and to the power and fascination of art, regardless of when or where it was made". (Oleg Grabar, Introduction).

[30527]

£ 2,000.00



3

3 Al-Kashmiri, Abdul Kerim Ibn Muhammad Bulaqi.

Voyage de l'Inde à la Mekke, par A'bdoûl-Kérym, favori de Tahmas-Qouly-Khân. Extrait et traduit de la version Anglaise de ses memoires, avec des notes géographiques, litteraires & c.

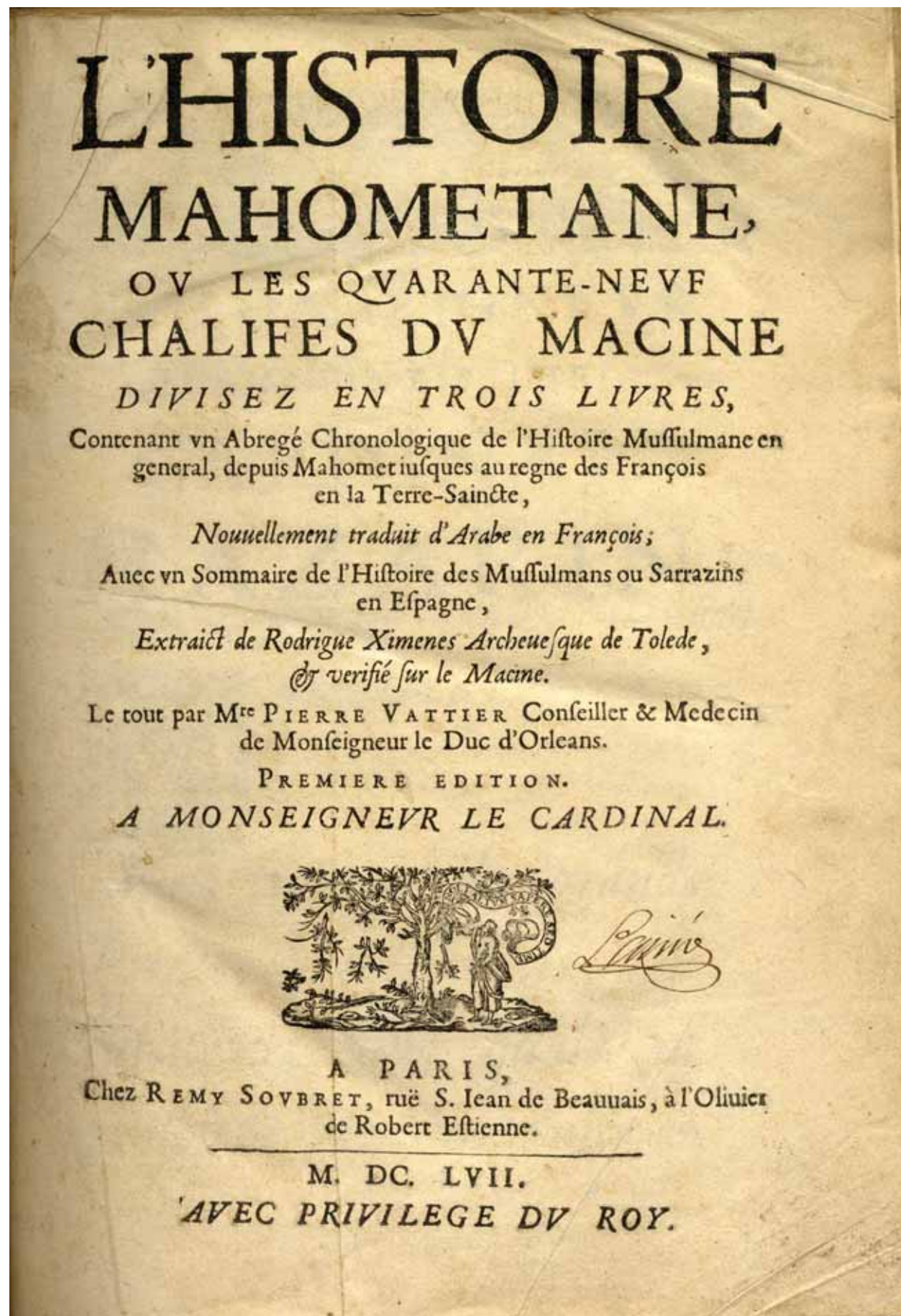
12mo. xxxii, 246 pp., translated into French by Louis-Mathieu Langles, steel engraved frontispiece, 1 steel engraved plate, contemporary full calf, lightly rubbed round corners, decoration & title gilt on spine, gilt borders & all edges, index, scattered foxing, bookplate verso front cover, Imprimerie de Crapelet, Paris, first edition 1797.

Louis-Mathieu Langles was a friend and colleague of the distinguished French Orientalist Antoine Isaac Silvester de Sacy and had studied Arabic and Persian. In addition to his numerous publications on the topography, languages and culture of the East, his main contribution to Oriental studies was his role in the foundation of the École Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes in Paris in 1795, which replaced Ecole des Langues Orientales. The institution was unique in Europe and specialised in teaching the spoken, rather than the classical, languages of the East. Langles himself was given the Chair of Persian. These volumes contain Langles's translations of various accounts of journeys in

the East, the first of which is the pilgrimage of Abd al-Karim ibn Aqibat ibn Muhammed Bulaqi al-Kashmiri to Mecca which had been translated into English by Francis Gladwin in 1788. Langles's own translation was based on Galdwin's, but Langles added explanatory notes. The second volume contains Langles's translation of the account of Abd al-Razaq, who was sent as ambassador to India by Shah Rukh, one of the sons of Timur, in the mid - 15th century, and of a memoir by William Franklin who travelled in the service of the East India Company from Bengal to Shiraz in 1787 and 1788. The remainder of the work is largely composed of a translation of the landscape-painter William Hodges's Travels in India in the early 1780s and some particularly fine plates.

Bibliographic references: Brunet III - 820 - Gay 3631 - Chahine 2618. [9919]

£ 600.00



4



4

4 Al-Makin, Jirjis ibn al-'Amid/ Pierre Vattier (translator).

Histoire Mahométane, ou les Quarante-Neuf Chalifes du Macine. Divisez en trois livres, contenant un abrégé chronologique de l'histoire Mussulmane en général, depuis Mahomet iusques au règne des François en la Terre-Sainte, nouvellement traduit d'Arabe en François; avec un sommaire de l'histoire des Mussulmans ou Sarrazins en Espagne, extrait de Rodrigue Ximenes Archevesque de Tolède, et vérifié sur la Macine. THREE PARTS IN ONE.

4to. 44 pp. of Preface, 332 pp., text translated from Arabic by Pierre Vattier, period gilt decorated full calf binding, decorated gilt raised spine, marbled end papers, Beautiful copy, small unprofessional restoration of spine, ink marks on first few pages not affecting the text, some wear to binding edges, dedicated to Cardinal Mazarin, first and only edition Rémy Soubret, Paris, 1657.

The first part started with the Creation and covered pre-Islamic times; the second dealt with the Islamic period down to his own times in 1260. For the pre-Islamic period, he used the Bible as a principal source for his history. For the Islamic period, he followed the example of the famous Islamic chronicler al-Tabari.

Apparently he used the work of his predecessor Eutychius as well as that of his contemporary Ibn al-Rahib. His chronicle includes a succinct history of the patriarchs of Alexandria (summarised by A. Gutschmidt, 1890, pp. 395-525). It is here that the works of al-Makin and Ibn al-Rahib overlap, and it is difficult to distinguish who copied whom. This work was not hugely original as the author drew from earlier sources, including the world history of Ibn al-Rahib. However, the work was very influential both in the East and West. For example, it was used by the 14th-15th century Muslim historians Ibn Khaldun, al-Qalqashandi, and al-Maqrizi.

The second half was published in Arabic and Latin in Leiden in 1625. The Latin version is a translation by Thomas Erpenius (van Erpen), under the title *Historia Saracenica*, while a French translation was made by Pierre Vattier as *L'Histoire mahométane* (Paris, 1657). An abbreviated English translation was also made from the Latin by Purchas. The translation by Erpenius was one of the first ever made of an Arabic text in modern times, and suffers accordingly from the lack of Lexica and difficulties with the language.

No edition of the whole work exists; there is no critical edition of any part of it, and translations into modern languages are only of trivial portions of the work. This lack is a considerable problem for philology, and renders the text effectively inaccessible to scholarship. Manuscripts of the complete text exist, as well as manuscripts of each half individually. The British Library has the oldest complete manuscript, BL. Or. 7564, from 1280 A.D. The Bodleian Library in Oxford has a manuscript which includes an unpublished Latin translation of the end of the first half of the work and all of the second.

An Ethiopic translation of the whole work also exists, again unpublished, which follows the Arabic closely. It was made during the reign of Lebna Dengal (1508-40). A copy exists in the British Library, shelf mark "Ms. Oriental 814", comprising 119 folios of the 175-folio book. From this E. Wallis Budge translated the chapter on Alexander the Great, which contains verbatim extracts from the old Arabic Hermetic work al-Istamakhis.

An addition to the Chronicle also exists, written by Al-Muffadal ibn abi Al-Fada'il, who was also a Copt and may have been the author's great-nephew. It continues the text until the death of al-Malik al-Nasir in 1341. The addition has only limited references to events in the Coptic community, and is mainly a secular history concerned with Muslim affairs. It only survives in a single manuscript, and was apparently written for personal use.

Bibliographic references: I: GAL I, 348. Schnurrer, p. 115, no. 155. Gay 3568. Fück 73. Aboussouan 449 ("1558" in error). OCLC 1811219. II/III: GAL II, 29. Schnurrer, p. 137, no. 167. Fück 82. OCLC 29069177/29069426. [34755]

£ 5,000.00



5

5 Al-Siyuti, Jalal Ud-Din / Translated by James Reynolds.

The History of the Temple of Jerusalem.

8vo. xx, 551 pp., [1], half-title, original cloth, with light shelf wear, title in Arabic and English, title vignette, some browning, from Bath Public library with the usual blindstamps and label verso front cover, shelf reference on spine, Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, A. J. VALPY, London, first edition, 1836.

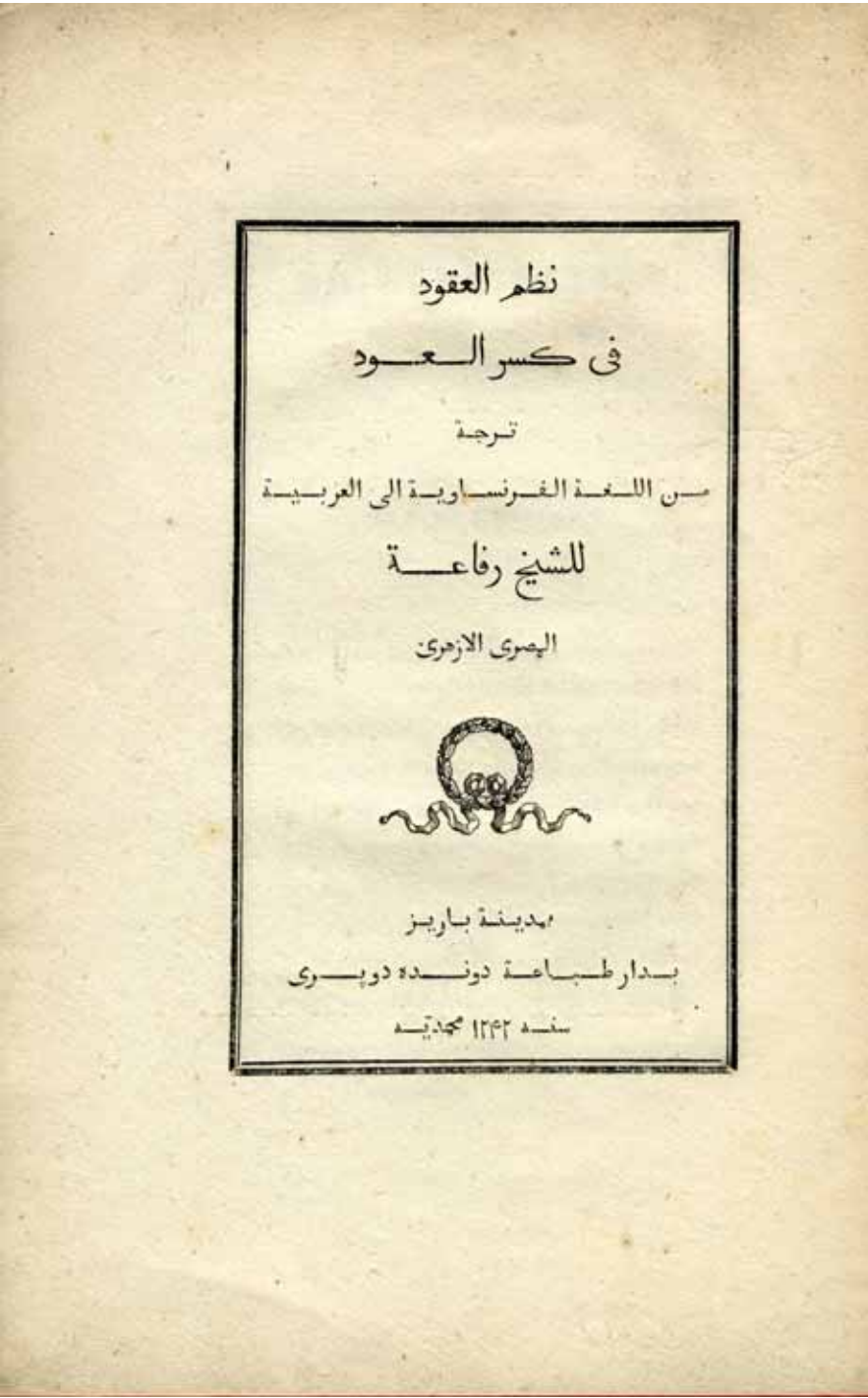
According to several Muslim scholars, including Mujir ad-Din, al-Suyuti, and al-Muqaddasi, the Mosque was reconstructed and expanded by the caliph Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan in 690 AD along with the Dome of the Rock. In planning his magnificent project on the Temple Mount, which in effect would turn the entire complex into the Haram al-Sharif ("the Noble Sanctuary"), Abd al-Malik wanted to replace the slipshod structure described by Arculf with a more sheltered structure enclosing the qibla, a necessary element in his grand scheme. However, the entire Haram al-Sharif was meant to represent a mosque. How much he modified the aspect of the earlier building is unknown, but the length of the new building is indicated by the existence of traces of a bridge leading from the Umayyad palace just south of the western part of the complex. The bridge would have spanned the street running just outside the southern wall of the Haram al-Sharif to give direct access to the mosque. Direct access from palace to mosque was a well-known feature in the Umayyad period, as evidenced at various early sites. Abd al-Malik shifted

the central axis of the mosque some 40 meters (131 ft.) westward, in accord with his overall plan for the Haram al-Sharif. The earlier axis is represented in the structure by the niche still known as the "mihrab of Umar". In placing emphasis on the Dome of the Rock, Abd al-Malik had his architects align his new al-Aqsa Mosque according to the position of the Rock, thus shifting the main north-south axis of the Temple Mount, a line running through the Dome of the Chain and the Mihrab of Umar.

In contrast, Creswell, while referring to the Aphrodito Papyri, claims that Abd al-Malik's son, al-Walid I, reconstructed the Aqsa Mosque over a period of six months to a year, using workers from Damascus. Most Muslim and Western scholars agree that the Mosque's reconstruction was started by Abd al-Malik, but that al-Walid oversaw its completion. In 713-14, a series of earthquakes ravaged Jerusalem, destroying the eastern section of the Mosque, which was subsequently rebuilt during al-Walid's rule. In order to finance its reconstruction, al-Walid had gold from the Dome of the Rock minted to be used as money to purchase the materials for rebuilding.

[34775]

£ 1,800.00



6

6 Al-Tahtawi, Rafa'a. (Translator).

Nazim al-Uqud fi Kasr al-Ud.

8vo. [4 in French by P. Dondey-Dupré Fils] + 38 pp., lithographed printing Arabic text within borders, text translated into Arabic from French, modern cloth, original wrappers preserved, title printed in Arabic & French, Librairie Orientale de Dondey-Dupre Pere et Fils, Paris, 1827.

Rifa'a al-Tahtawi (1801–1873) was an Egyptian writer, teacher, translator, Egyptologist and renaissance intellectual. Tahtawi was among the first Egyptian scholars to write about Western

cultures in an attempt to bring about reconciliation and an understanding between Islamic and Christian civilizations. He founded the School of Languages in 1835 and was influential in the development of science, law, literature and Egyptology in 19th-century Egypt. His work influenced that of many later scholars including Muhammad Abduh.

[34757]

£ 800.00

7 Al-Tajir, Sulayman (9th century) et Abu Zayd al-Hasan ibn Yazid Sirafi (10th century).

Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine, de Deux Voyageurs Mohamétans, qui y Allèrent dans le Neuvième Siècle. Traduites d'arabe: avec des remarques sur les principaux endroits de ces relations. Translated by Eusèbe Renaudot (1646–1720).

8vo. xxxix, 396 pp., [17], woodcut title vignette, contemporary full calf, hinges weak, title gilt on decorated gilt spine, book plate of Lieut. Colonel Arthur Campbell Yat, browned endpapers, Jean-Baptiste Coignard, Paris, first edition, 1718.

This is the first translation from the Arabic text entitled Akhbar al-Hind wal Sind, by the distinguished Orientalist and liturgicologist, Eusèbe Renaudot, of a manuscript at the time kept in the library of Comte de Seignelay (now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris). This work is an interesting account by two Muslim travellers who visited India and China in the 9th century. Another translation from Arabic into English appeared in 1733.

This is the first French translation of Silsilat al-Tawarikh (The Chain of Chronicles), its first part was written either by Sulayman himself or copied from his notes; the second part is a supplement by Abu Zayd Hasan, translated and edited by Renaudot. "Cordier quotes contemporary opinion to the effect that they were published at least partly as a counter to alleged Jesuit exaggerations about or falsifications of Chinese matters" (Lust). According to another source: "Ces relations sont de la plus haute importance pour la connaissance de l'Inde et de la Chine au moyen-âge" (NBG).

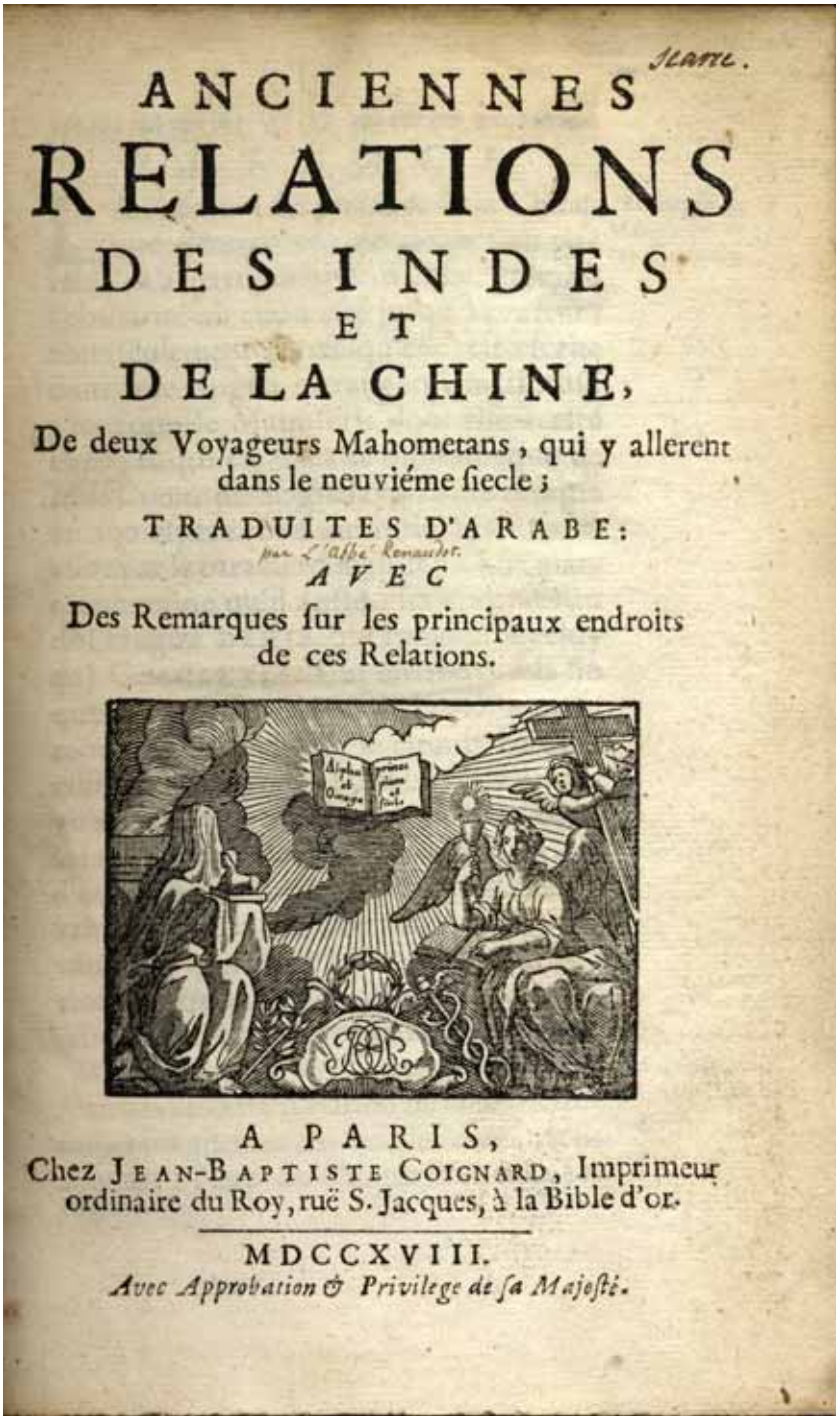
"Doubts have been expressed of the authenticity of these travels; but M. de Guignes has discovered the original Arabic MS. in the Imperial Library. They contain many absurdities, but much of what relates to China was confirmed by Marco Polo, and by more modern travellers. Besides the extensive remarks elucidating the 'Ancient Accounts' the following essays are included: An Inquiry into the Time when Mohammedans first entered China; An Inquiry concerning the Jews discovered in China; A Dissertation on the Chinese Learning" (Cox, quoting Pinkerton, and Heffer).

Most of the volume contains the extensive annotations and commentary of the eminent French scholar Eusebius (Eusèbe) Renaudot: 'An Apologetical writer and Orientalist (1648–1720). He was educated by the Jesuits, and joined the Oratorians in 1666, but owing partly to ill health, forthwith left them and never received more than minor orders. His extraordinary native talent and love of study enabled him to become an able liturgical writer, one of the greatest Orientalists of his time, and a trustworthy political advisor. One of the prominent men of the reign of Louis XIV, he enjoyed the friendship of numerous literary and political celebrities, among others Bossuet, whom he supported in the controversies with Richard Simon, Fénelon and the Jesuits" (Nicholas Weber; "Eusebius Renaudot," in The Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. 12. New York, 1911, 16 Oct. 2009).

"Ce livre célèbre, dont plusieurs passages ne dépareraient pas la collection des Contes arabes, a, de tout temps, excité l'indignation des missionnaires de la Chine, parmi lesquels plusieurs se sont attachés à en relever les inexactitudes; mais la réfutation du P. Prémare est la plus complète et la plus solide" (Quérard).

Bibliographic references: Boucher de la Richarderie I, 32; Cordier Sinica III, 1923–25; Cox I, p. 335; Lust 298; Quérard VII, p. 526; NBG, vol. 41, col. 997–998 (Renaudot, Eusèbe). [34701]

£ 5,500.00



7



8 Anon.

Neu-eröffnetes Amphi-Theatrum worinnen aus dem Suedlichen Asia. Die meisten Nationen nach ihrem Habit, in saubern Figuren...

Folio. (34 x 20 cm), 1f. (title), 142 pp., with 23 woodcut illustrations of figures in costume, primarily of the Middle East, each surrounded by a large woodcut border, 20th century half calf over marbled boards, Light binding wear, some even toning throughout, a generally attractive copy, bookplate of Alfred Rubens, Johann Michael Funcken, Erfurt, first edition, 1728.

Scarce work. No copies at COPAC. First Edition, the extraordinary Part IV (of V) of this rare Erfurt costume book; this part deals with Asian costume and is complete in itself. The work is illustrated with curious woodcuts of the inhabitants in local costume. The entire publication took five years to complete, and presented costumes of Europe (Part I), Africa (Part II), America (Part III), and Turkey (Part V). The present part seems to be the only one in which the woodcuts are framed by an ornamental woodcut border.

The exceptional, large woodcuts show the native inhabitants of the various parts of Asia. Of special interest is that this rare

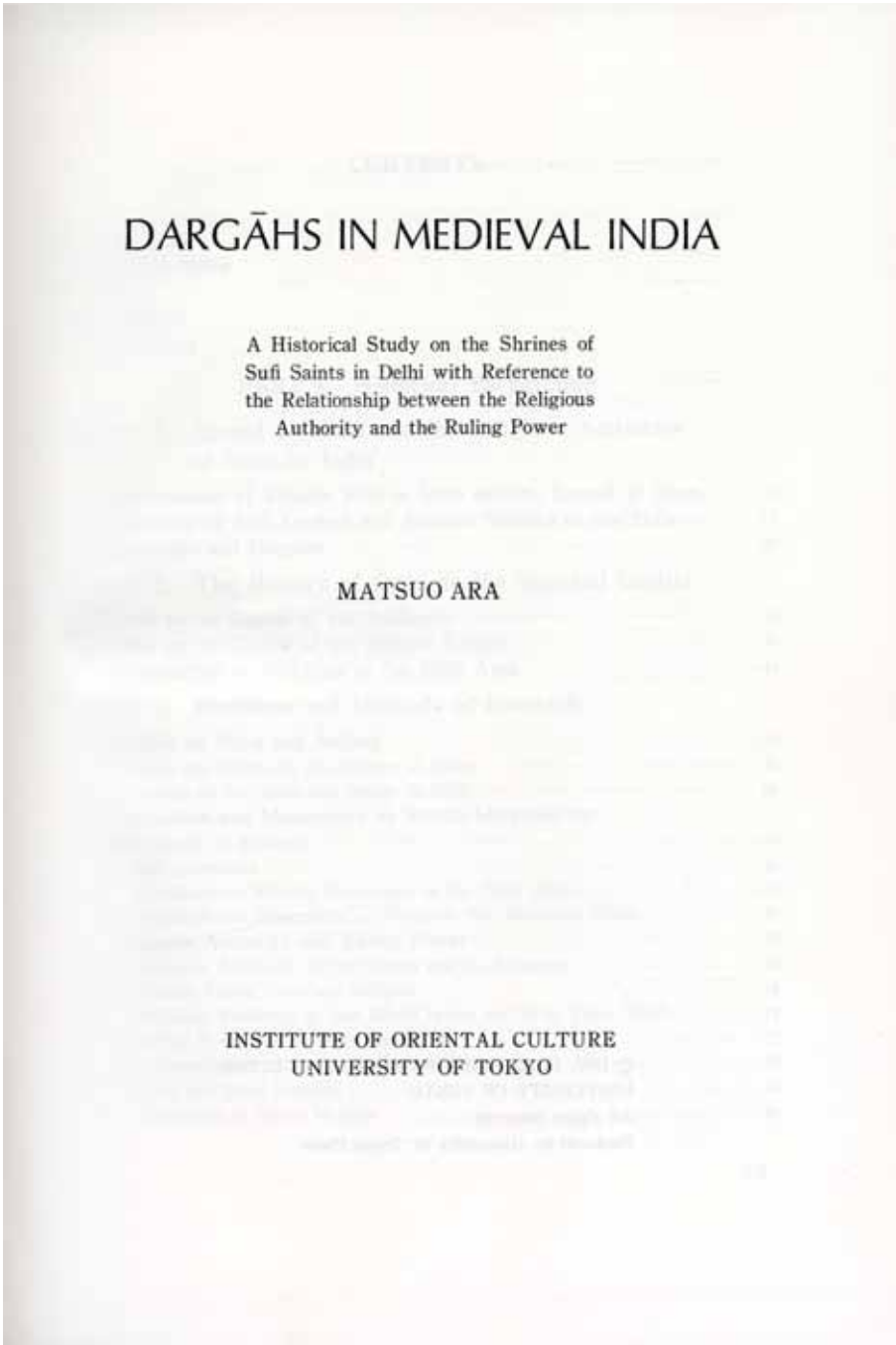


8

volume, and the one on Turkey, are dedicated only to Ottoman society: together, they cover the Islamic countries of the early modern period, including details on the Arabian Peninsula. Among the illustrations are those of various Muslim clerics, Northern Arabs and desert Arabs in Bedouin costume, coffee and 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, repeats a single illustration but contains much new material 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 (p. 54).

Bibliographic references: Colas 2187; Lipperheide 35; Colas 2187; Hilr 652; Sabin 52360; Palmer 364. Not in Atabey or Blackmer. Not in Hünersdorff. [34566]

£ 4,500.00



9 Ara, Matsuo.

Dargahs in Medieval India. Indo Shi ni Okeru Isumaru Seibyō. Shukyo Ken'i to Shihai Kenryoku.

4to. xxxix, 671 pp., of Japanese text, 36 pp., contents and index in English, 11 pp., 46 plates, illustrations, original cloth, contained in cardboard slipcase, in fine condition, Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 1977.

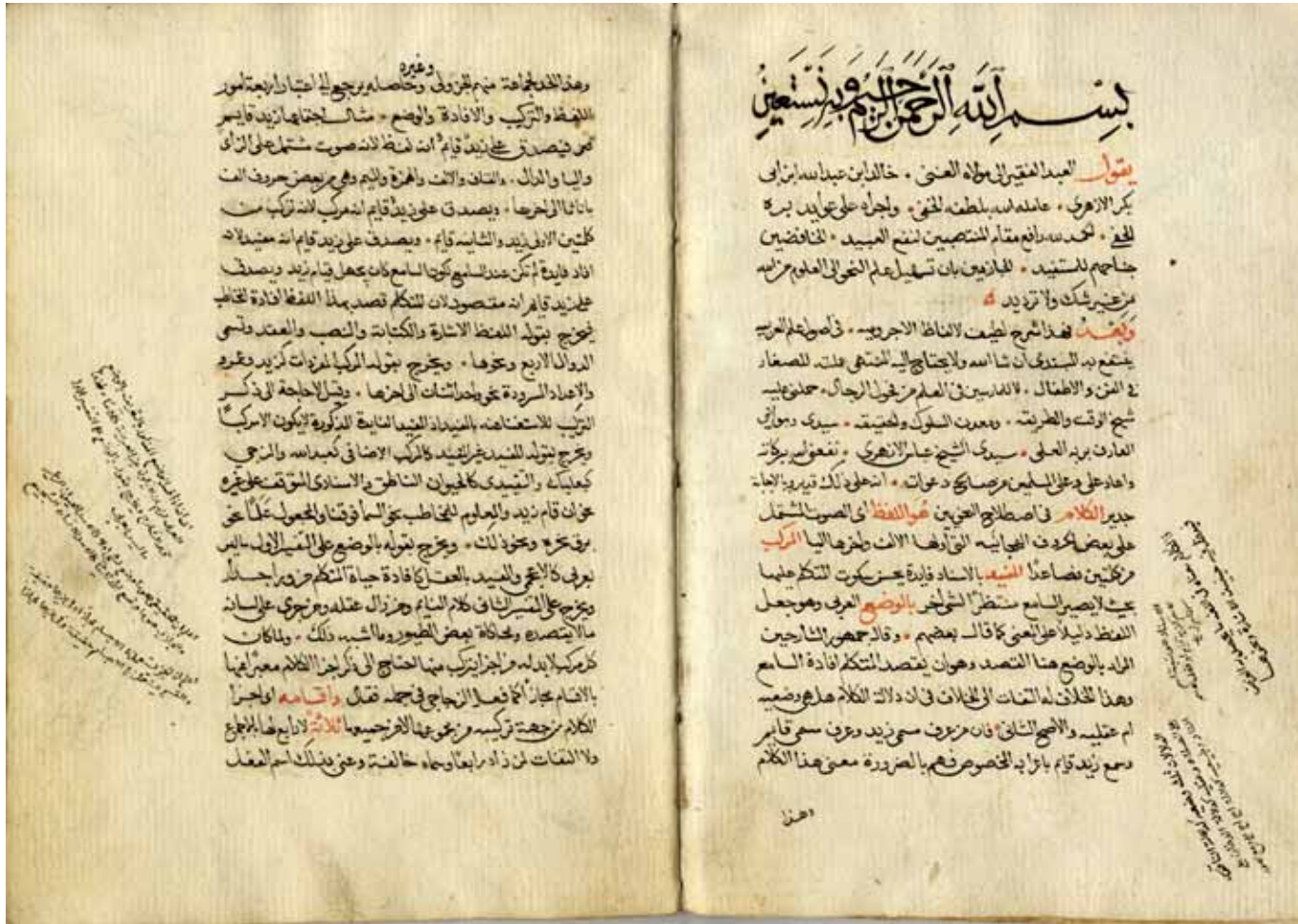
Historical study on the shrines of Sufi saints in Delhi with reference to the relationship between the religious authority and the ruling power.

This study on the shrines of Sufi saints in Delhi is by Matsuo Ara, one of Japan's most distinguished scholars in the field of medieval Indian and Islamic studies, and known internationally for his role in

documenting the architectural monuments of Delhi. Although in Japanese, this work is regarded as "an outstanding volume" on the subject. Besides this work, Matsuo Ara co-authored with Tatsuro Yamamoto and Tokifusa Tsukinova, the three-volume study, "Delhi: Architectural Remains of the Delhi Sultanate Period" (Tokyo, 1967-70).

This is an extremely rare book, and COPAC lists only two institutions with copies of this work: The British Library, and the V&A Library, London. [34521]

£ 2,500.00



10 Arabic Manuscript / Al-Azhari, Khalid ib Abdallah ibn abi Bakr.

Sharh Lateef li 'Alfaz al-Ajroumiah.

8vo. 58 pp., 23 lines to the page, heading in red, corner of last page cut without loss, marginal comments, contemporary hard boards, hinges slightly weak, dated 1127 A. H. 1715.

Al-Ājṛūmīyah in full Al-Muqaddimah al-Ajurrumiyyah fi Mabadi' Ilm al-Arabiyyah is a 13 th-century book of Arabic grammar. Written in verse for easy memorization, it formed the foundation of a beginner's education in Classical Arabic learning in Arab societies of the time and was one of the first books to be memorized after the Qur'an along with the Alfiya. It was written

by the Moroccan Berber Abu 'Abd Allah Sidi Muhammad ibn Da'ud as-Sanhaji (aka "Ibn Ajarrum") (d. 1324).

"Al-Ājṛūmīyah" is a well-known and useful compendium of Arabic Syntax. It is regarded by the Arabs themselves as a standard educational work; and various editions of it have appeared in Boulak, Algiers, and other places". Rev. J.J.S. Perowne. [34880]

£ 1,000.00



11 Arabic Manuscript / Al-Zayla'i, Fakhr al-Din 'Uthman b. Ali.

Tabyyin Al-Haqa'iq li Sharh Kanz Al-Daqa'iq.

4to. 278 pp., 37 lines to the page, text with gilt borders, headings in red, original full calf, stamped & gilt, copied by Masud bin Abdul Qadir Al-Hanafi Al-Makki at Mekka, 915.

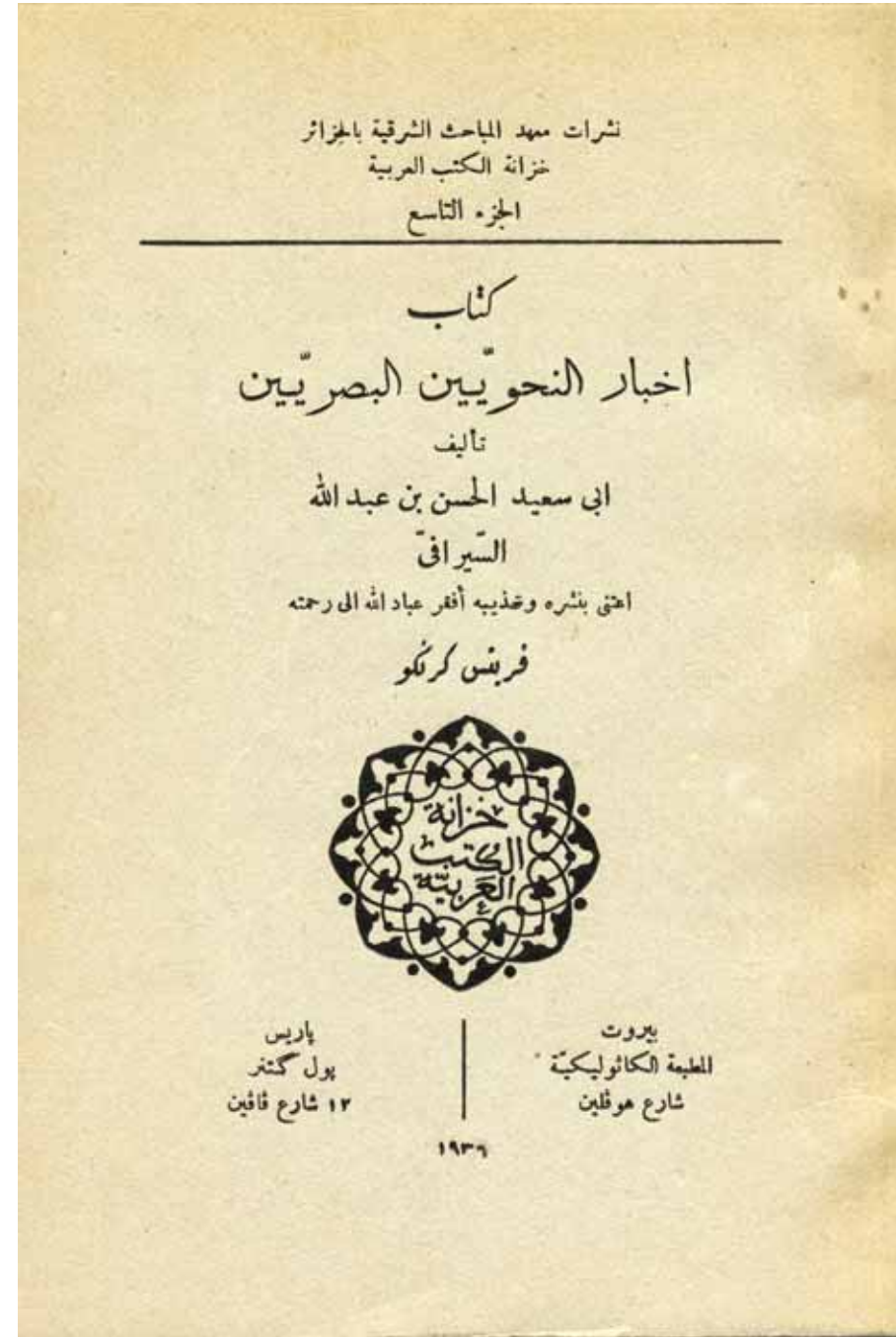
Zayla'i (d. 1342) was a 14th-century Somali theologian and jurist from Zeila. He travelled extensively throughout the Muslim world during his lifetime. He eventually settled in Cairo, Egypt, where he joined other Somali students at the *Riwaq al Zayla'i* of the Al Azhar University.

Over the centuries, many scholars such as Ainyi, Halbi, Kiramni

and others have commented on the *Kanz al-daqa'iq* by Imam Abu al-Barakat Hafiz al-Din 'Abd Allah al-Nasafi Zayla'i wrote several books on Islamic jurisprudence, one of which is considered to be the single most authoritative text on the Hanafi school of Islam. Consisting of four volumes, it is known as his commentary on the *Kanz* entitled: *Tabayin al-Haqa'iq li Sharh Kanz alDaqa'iq*.

Bibliographic reference: *Al-'Alam* 4/ 210 [20896]

£ 5,000.00



12 As-Sirafi, Abu Sa'id al-Hassan Ibn 'Abd Allah.

Biographies des grammairiens de L'Ecole de Basra. Kitab Akhbar al-Nahawiyyeen al-Basriyyin.

8 vo. Ix (introduction in French) + 116 pp. Arabic text + 3 b/w plates of original manuscript, publisher's original wrappers, edited & introduced by F. Krenkow, Bibliotheca Arabica Series No. 6, Paul Geuthner, Paris, 1936.

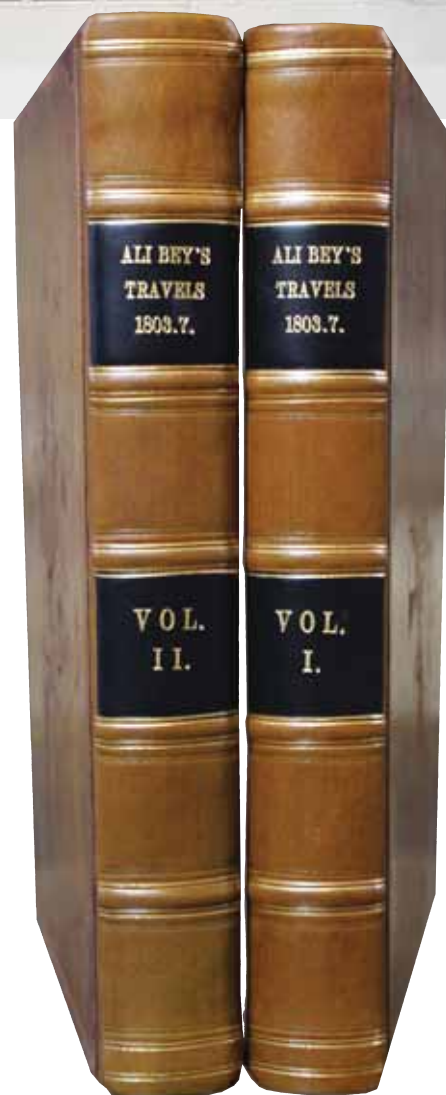
The original manuscript of As-Sirafi is extremely rare. He became a judge in Baghdad under the chief judge (*qāḏī al-qoḏāt*), Abu Muḥammad b. Ma' rūf, and held this position for fifty years. He taught the Koran, Hadith, jurisprudence, grammar, theology, logic, versification, prosody, division of inheritances, debating, arithmetic, geometry (Euclid) and astronomy (the *Almagest*), and was consulted by many leading scholars on a wide variety of

subjects; for instance, he provided Ibn al-Nadim with much of the information on grammarians that the latter incorporated into his *Fehrest*. As-Sirafi was a 10th century polymath best known for his work as a grammarian.

One of his most significant writings devoted to grammar is *Kitāb akhbār al-naḥwīyīn albaṣriyyīn* (Book of Stories of the Grammarians of Basra).

[34756]

£ 600.00



13

13 Badia Y. Leblich, Domingo. "Ali Bey". 1766-1818.

Travels of Ali Bey in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria & Turkey, Between the Years 1803-1807, Written by Himself. (TWO VOLUMES.)

4to. (290 x 220 mm), half-titles, Volume I: xlii, 339 pp., steel engraved portrait frontispiece 4 folding maps, 45 steel engraved plates (3 folding) / Volume II: ix, 373 pp., steel engraved frontispiece map, 41 steel engraved plates (6 folding), advertisement leaf at end of Volume II, modern half-calf, raised bands with gilt lettering-piece, some browning and light staining, a few maps and folding plates with reinforced tears in folds, three plates with slight damp stain, in all a very good set, Longman, London, first English edition, 1816.

Ali Bey al-Abbasi was the pseudonym of Domènec Badia y Leblich (1766-1818), a Catalan explorer and spy of the early 19th century. In 1803 he departed for Tangier and travelled through North Africa to Egypt, where he met Chateaubriand in Alexandria. He travelled disguised as a Muslim, and his text is of immense importance for the discovery of Arabia and North African countries.

Ali Bey visited Cyprus, and had reached Mecca by the beginning of 1807, returning via Jerusalem, Damascus and Constantinople

to Spain the same year. He was the first Christian to describe, in some detail, Mecca and the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem, as well as some less known aspects of Islam.

After the publication of this work he made a second journey under the name of Ali Othman to Syria, where he was murdered by British agents in Damascus. The plates in this work are after original drawings by Ali Bey, and include architectural studies, topographical views, as well as natural history subjects. In modern times scholars have demonstrated that he was actually heavily involved in the complex Spanish political events in the 1808-1810, the period of the Peninsular War.

Bibliographic references: Gay 81; Hilmy I, 30; Blackmer, 62; Palau, 21683; Tobler p. 140; Brunet I, 182-183; Macro 451; Playfair, Morocco, 506; Rohricht 1607; not in Weber; Cohbam, Excerpta Cypria, p. 391. [4532]

£ 13,000.00

14



FIG. 1. Ukhaiḍir from north-east.



FIG. 2. Ukhaiḍir, central court, from south.

14 Bell, Gertrude Lowthian.

Palace and Mosque at Ukhaiḍir. A Study In Early Mohammadan Architecture.

4to. xix, 180 pp., + 2 maps, 87 photo plates & 6 folding out architectural plans, hors text at the end, 35 illustrations and figures in text, gilt buckram covers (slightly faded on spine) with gilt title and lettering on spine, upper edge gilt, intermittent internal spotting mostly to the plans, copy otherwise in very good condition, Clarendon Press, Oxford, first edition, 1914.

Very scarce - * The site is located in the Mesopotamia desert to the west of Babylon & the Euphrates.

"I have attempted in this book to bring together the materials, so

far as they are known, which bear upon the earliest phases of Mohammadan architecture, to consider the circumstances under which it arose and the roots from which it sprang. No development of civilization, or of the arts which serve and adorn civilization, has burst full-fledged from the forehead of the god; and architecture, which is the first and most permanent of the arts, reflects with singular fidelity the history of its creators.... Of these buildings, the most important is the great palace of Ukhaiḍir on the eastern side of the Syrian desert. I have given, also, the first plans and photographs of three small ruins in its vicinity, Qsair, Mudjdah, and Atshan. If they do not belong to the same period as the palace, they cannot be far removed from it in

date. The problems presented by Ukhaiḍir led me back to Sasanian architecture, and I publish here new plans and photographs of two vast constructions at Qasr-i- Shirin. I have, further, taken this occasion to publish the plans of two mosques, the one at Diyarbekr, the other at Mayafarqin, both of which belong to a later period. The first of these has been known to us only through a sketch made by Texier, which I found to be inaccurate in many significant points, as it is also incomplete. The second has not previously been studied.

The palace of Ukhaiḍir was practically unknown until the winter of 1908-9, although it had been seen by European travellers as

early as the seventeenth century. Delia Valle passed by it in June 1625 on his way from Basrah to Aleppo, and described it as "a great ancient fabric, perfectly square, with thirteen pilasters or round columns on each side without, and other compartments of arches; within which were many chambers, with a court of no great bigness and uncovered. The Arabians call this fabric Qasr Chaider. I could not conjecture whether it had been a palace or temple or castle; but I incline to believe it a palace rather than anything else." [From the preface]. [32010]

£ 19,000.00

15 Bergeron, Pierre. 1575-1637.

Voyages Faits Principalement en Asie dans les XII, XIII, XIV, et XV siècles par Benjamin de Tulède, Jean du Plancarpin, N. Ascelin, Guillaume de Rubruquis, Marc Paul Venitien, Haiton Jean de Mandeville et Ambroise Contrani..... accompagnés de l’Histoire des Sarasins et des Tartares, et précédez d’une Introduction concernant les voyages et les nouvelles découvertes des principaux voyageurs. TWO PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

4to. Vol I: [4], 161 pp., double column per page / [4], 66 pp., [2], + folding map of Asia indicating the route of Benjamin’s Tour du Monde / [1], 81 pp., [1], + folding map of Asia indicating the route of journey made in 1246-7 / 161 columns, [4], + folding map of East Asia of journey route made in Tartar in 1253 (with imprint of P. van der Aa in legend) / [3], 136 columns / [2], 69 column / 38 column, [1] / 44 column, with an introduction by André Muller Greiffenhag, + folding map of Europe, Asia and Africa, indicating the route of the journeys. / 185 column / 96 column, [2], +folding map / 26 column, [1], / 62 column, [1], title in black and red, title vignette, 8 half-page engravings in text; period full calf, raised bands, title gilt spine, marbled end paper, maps (with Dutch text in

legends), indices, Jean Neaulme, Le Haye, 1735.

Famous collection of travels to Asia normally listed under Pierre Bergeron (ca. 1580- 1637) as the editor. However, it was the well-known publisher Pieter van der Aa who put together the collection and published the work in 1729 in Leiden under the title “Recueil de divers voyages curieux faits en Tartarie, en Perse et ailleurs”. After the death of Pieter van der Aa in 1733, Jean Neaulme, a publisher/printer in The Hague with firm connections in Paris and Vienna, bought the many copies of the collection which had remained unsold and reissued them under a new title with his own imprint.

This work comprises of twelve texts on travel to Asia together with the history of the Muslim people, their governments, Califs, Sultans, religion, war, customs, traditions and etc.

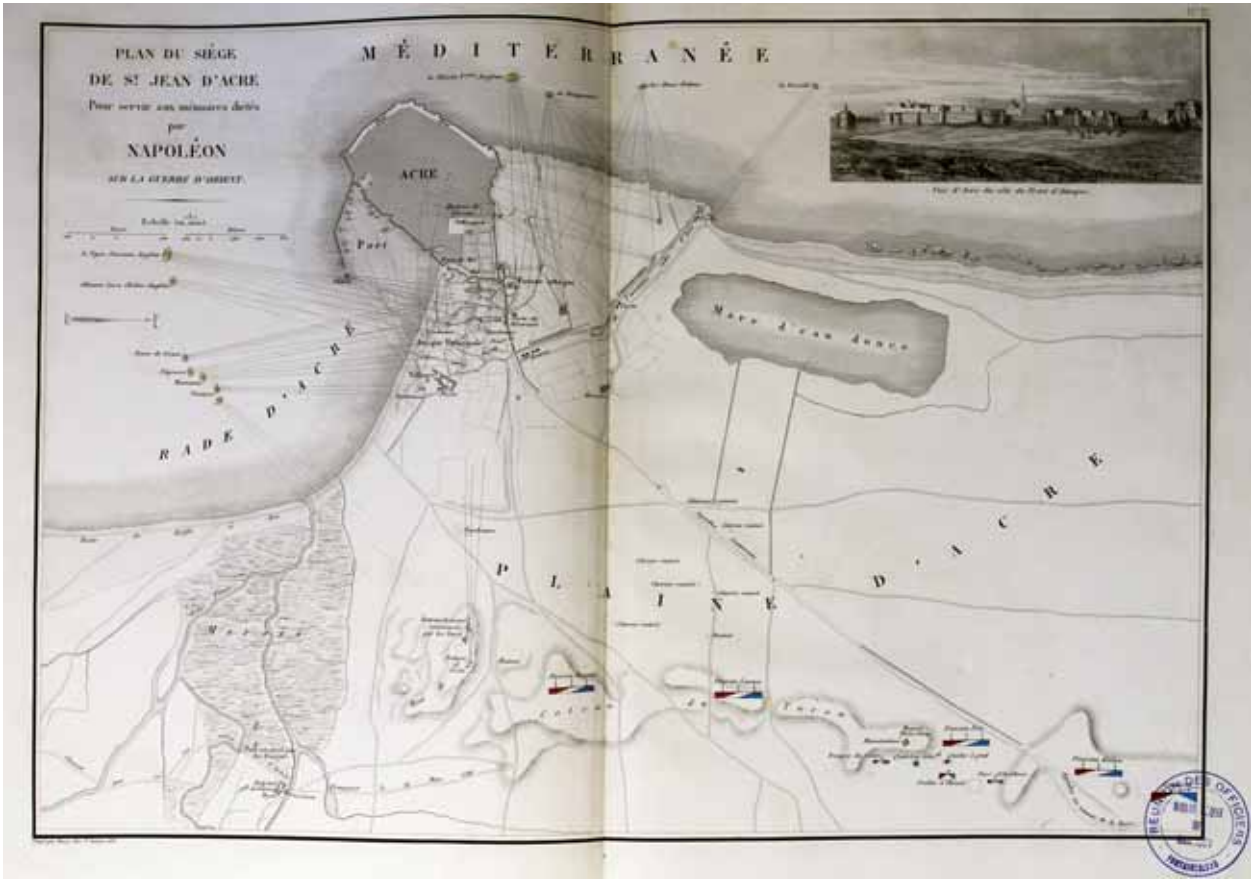
Texts printed on two columns are as follows:
Volume I:
1 - **Traité de la navigation** [...] Avec une exacte & particulière description de toutes les Iles Canaries, les preuves du tems de la conquête d’icelles, & la généalogie des Bethencourts et Braquemons.
2 - **Benjamin de Tulède. Voyage** [...] Au Tour du Monde, commencé l’an MCLXXIII. Contenant une exacte & succinte

description de ce qu’il a vû de plus remarquable, dans presque toutes les parties de la Terre [...] avec un détail, jusques ici inconnu, de la conduite, des sinagogues, de la demeure & du nombre des Juifs & de leurs rabbins, dans tous les endroits où il a été, &c. dont on apprend en même tems l’état où se trouvoient alors différentes Nations avant l’agrandissement des Turcs. (1 folding map).
3 - **Traitei de la navigation et des voiajes de deicouverte et conqûe te modernes, & principalement des François, etc.** - Voyages trels curieux faits & eicrits par les RR. PP. Jean du Plan Carpin ... & N. Ascelin, etc. [Edited by P. Bergeron.] Voyage remarquable de G. de Rubruquis ... en différentes parties de l’Orient ... traduit de l’Anglois par le Sr. de Bergeron. -**Traitei des Tartares** ... le tout recueilli de divers auteurs ... par P. Bergeron.
4 - **Rubruquis, (Guillaume de).** Voyage remarquable [...] en Tartarie et à la Chine, l’an de nôtre Seigneur, M. CC. LIII [...]. (1 folding map and 4 engraved views in text).
5 - **Bergeron, (Pierre).** Traité des Tartares, de leur origine, pais, peuples, moeurs, religion, guerres, conquêtes, empire, & son étendue; de la suite de leurs Chams et Empereurs; États et hordes diverses jusqu’aujourd’hui. Le tout recueilli de divers auteurs; memoires, & relations antiques & modernes.
Volume II:
6 - **Bergeron, (Pierre).** Abregé de l’Histoire des Sarasins et Mahometans. Ou il est traité de leur origine, peuples, moeurs, religion, guerres, conquêtes, Califs, Rois, Soudans, Cherifs, Empires; et de leurs divers Empires & États établis par le monde.
7 - **Bacon, Roger.** Quelques observations [...] touchant les parties septentrionales du Monde, avec les relations touchant les Tartares, tirées de l’Histoire de R. Wendover & de Mat. Paris, avec quelques lettres sur le même sujet : où l’on fait voir, l’inhumanité, les moeurs sauvages, la rage, & la cruauté des Tartares; leurs invasions par lesquelles ils menacent de détruire la Chrétienté ; avec une lettre le d’Empereur pour demander du secours au Roi d’Angleterre contre les Tartares, dont on fait voir les rapines, les cruautés & les meurtres [...].
8 - **Paul, (Marc).** Les Voiajes très-curieux & fort remarquables, achevées par toute l’Asie, Tartarie, Mangi, Japon, les Indes orientales, Iles adjacentes, & l’Afrique, commencées l’an 1252 [...]. 1 folding map.
9 - **Paul, (Marc).** Relation des Pais orientaux.
10 - **Salcon, (Nicolas).** Histoire orientale ou des Tartares, de Haiton, parent du Roi d’Armenie: qui comprend, premièrement, une succincte & agreable description de plusieurs Roiaumes ou Pais orientaux, selon l’état dans lequel ils se trouvoient environ l’an 1300. Secondement, une relation de beaucoup de choses remarquables, qui sont arrivées aux peuples de ces pais & nations. (1 folding map).
11 - **Mandeville, (Jean de).** Recueil ou abregé des voiajes, et observations [...] faites dans l’Asie, l’Afrique, &c. commencées en l’An MCCCXXXII. Dans lesquelles sont compris grand nombre des choses inconnues par Monsieur Bale.
12 - **Contareni, (Ambroise).** Voiage de Perse [...] en l’Année MCCCCLXXIII.

Bibliographic references: Cordier; Bibliotheca Sinica III, 1941-1942; Borba Moraes p. 87. Chadenat 1548. Cordier BS 1941. Lust 244; Willems, 377. [34613]

£ 5,000.00





16

16 Bertrand, Henri-Gratien Comte. 1773-1844.

Guerre d'Orient. Campagnes d'Egypte et de Syrie, 1798- 1799. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Napoléon, dictés par lui-même à Sainte-Hélène et publiés par le Général Bertrand
TWO VOLUMES + ATLAS.

8vo. Volume I: LV, 406 pp., 1 errata / Volume II: 455 pp., 1 errata, half-titles, contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, ex-library military stamps, covers not uniform, soiled and rubbed, + Atlas: Folio, [1 Table of Plates], 18 double page maps and plans engraved by Alexandre Moisy, of which 1 map in colour, contemporary half-calf, rubbed and soiled, ex-library military stamps, otherwise a good set, Au Comptoir Des Imprimeurs-Unis, Paris, first edition, 1847.

General Henri-Gratien Bertrand (1773- 1844) was one of the most trusted generals of Napoleon. He prepared the manuscript of the Egyptian and Syrian campaigns, but died before it was printed. His son prepared this text which contains comments and alterations in Napoleon's own handwriting during his exile at St. Helena.

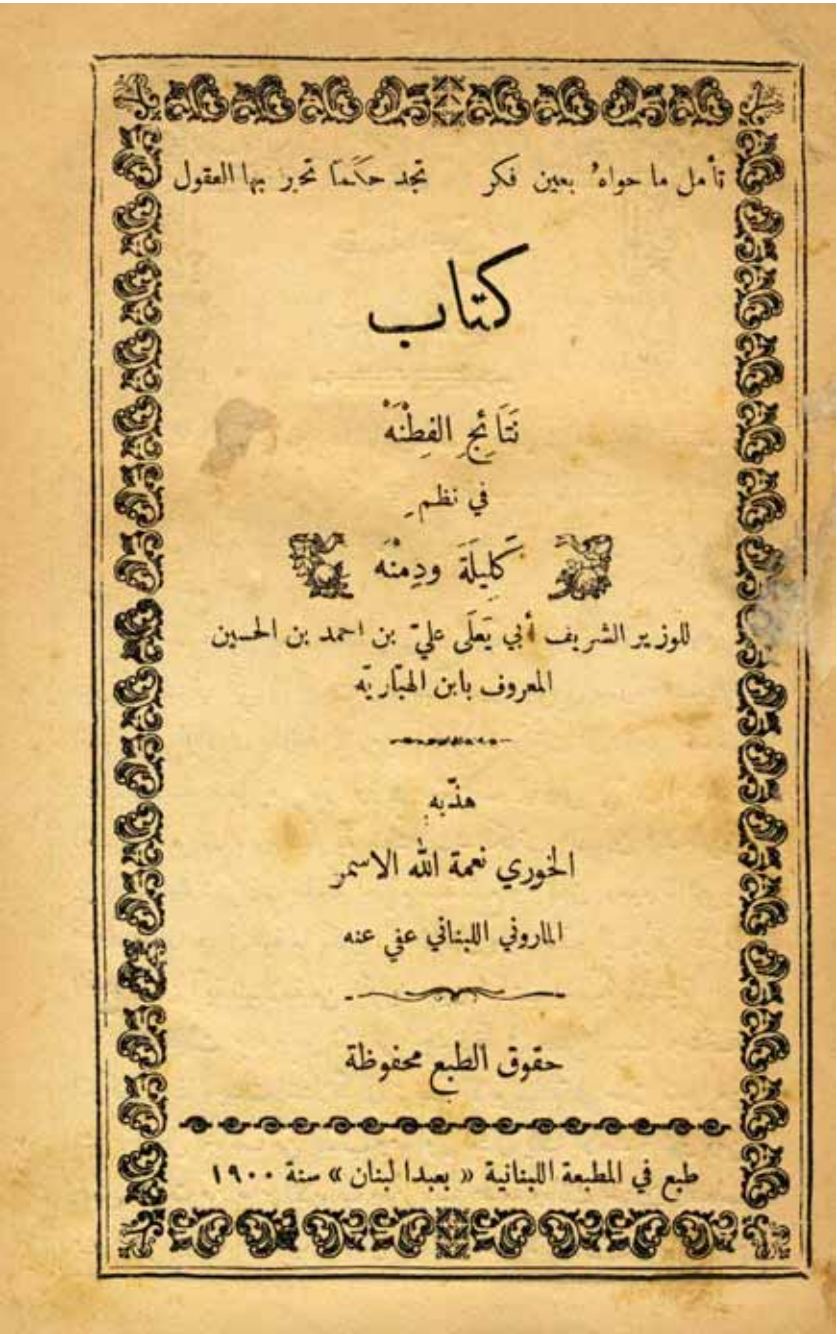
The first volume discusses the war of Napoleon against the British when he attacked them at Malta and occupied the island. A large

section discusses the activities of the French scientists who were brought by Napoleon to Egypt to prepare their monumental work the "Description de l'Egypte". Other topics included are the conquest of Lower Egypt, the naval battle of the Nile, Napoleon's attitude towards Islam, the insurrection of Cairo and the final occupation of Egypt.

The second volume discusses the history of Syria, and the French decision in 1799 to start the Syrian campaign. A detailed description is given to the occupation of Palestine, the Siege of Akka, the Battle of Aboukeir, the return of Napoleon to Europe, the military activities in 1798 and 1799, the French forces under the command of Kléber in Egypt and the capitulation of the French army.

Bibliographic reference: Hilmy p. 66. [23627]

£ 3,800.00



17

17 [Bidapai] Nizam al-Din Abu Ya'la Muhammad B. Muhammad Ibn al-Habbariya.

Nataidj al-Fitna Fi Nazm Kalila wa-Dimna Also Known as the Pancatrantra or The Fables of Bidpai.

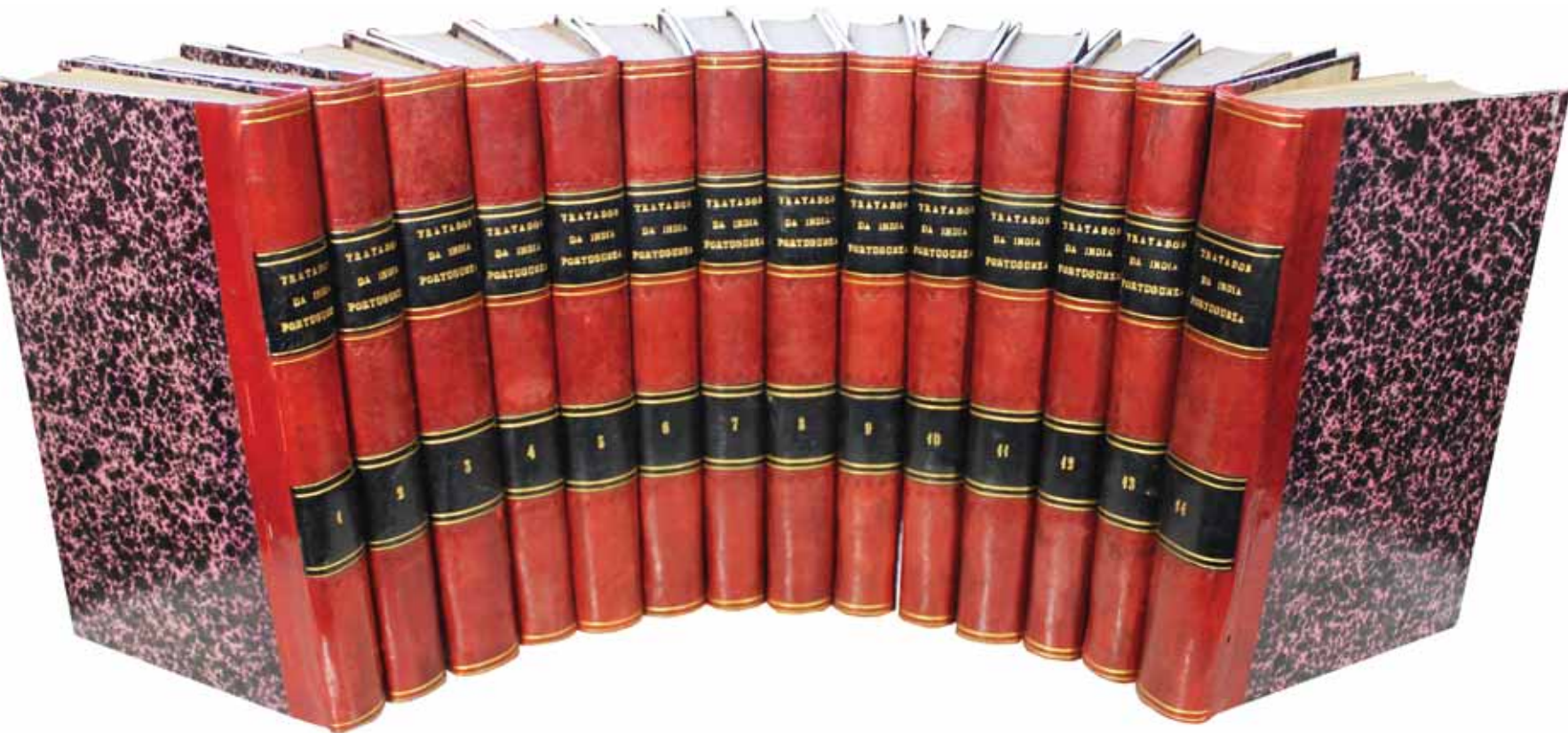
8vo. 289 pp., Arabic text + [6 errata], text within borders, contemporary stamped cloth, paper browned, hinges weak, end paper loose, inscription of front endpaper, al-Matba'a alLubnaniyya, Ba'abda, first edition, 1900.

Rare work. According to Ibn Khallikan, "Ibn al-Habbariyya, was a native of Baghdad, and a poet of great talent and celebrity. Though animated with the best intentions, he had an evil tongue and so a strong an inclination for satire that he hardly spared a single person. His poetry abounds in beauties: he turned Kalila wa Dimna into verse. Ibn al-Habbariya poetical works are very

numerous and their Diwan (collection) forms from three to four volumes. One of his most original pieces of verification is a work drawn up on the plan of Kalila wa Dimna which is entitled al-Sadih wa'l Bagham. The composition of this book, which contains two thousand verses in the rajaz measure, occupied the author ten years". Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary, Volume 3, pp. 151- 152.

[16480]

£ 1,000.00



18

18 Biker, Julio Firmino Judice.

Collecao de Tratados e Concertos de Pazes que o Estado da India Portuguesa fez com os Reis e Senhores con quem Teve Relacoes nas partes da Asia e Africa Oriental desde o Principio da Conquista ate ao Fim do Secolo XVIII. FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

8 vo. 4742 pp. Portuguese text, half-titles, 1 folding map, contemporary quarter calf, papers slightly browned, Imprensa Nacional. Lisbon, 1881-87.

In these 14 volumes, Julio Firmino Biker (1814-1899), an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has collected and edited all the documents, treatises and conventions between Portuguese India and nations in Africa and Asia. Biker brings together in these volumes documents of great importance for the study of

Portuguese diplomacy. The documents covers the Portuguese presence in the Arab Gulf.

Bibliographic reference: Innocência XIII, 259; Aditamentos p. 263. Bibliotheca Boxeriana 60. Gonçalves 359. Scholberg BA59. [34826]

£ 7,000.00

19 Binning, Robert Blair Munro.

A Journal of Two Years in Persia, Ceylon, etc... TWO VOLUMES.

8 vo. xii, 433pp/ vii, 437 pp; original covers with gold and blind embossing (edges slightly worn, covers rubbed especially on vol. 1 and on spine); advertising end papers, small ex owner's stamp on top of front end paper, published by W.H. Allen & Co., London, first edition 1857.

"Mr. Binning is a Madras official, who has devoted many years to the study of Mahometan languages and literature, and the character of the Mahometans. It was this taste probably that induced him, in 1850, to avail himself of two years' leave of absence on medical certificate to pay a visit to Ceylon, and to make a rather long sojourn in Persia ; having turned householder at the older capitals 'Shiraz and Ispahan, and resided some time at the modern capital Tehran. Of his travels and their results he sent home pretty copious accounts in the form of letters ; which he has been advised by Dr. Duncan Forbes, Professor of Oriental languages in King's College, to publish, owing to the new interest recently excited in regard to Persia. The Doctor also undertook to shape and revise the manuscript, as well as to see it through the press.

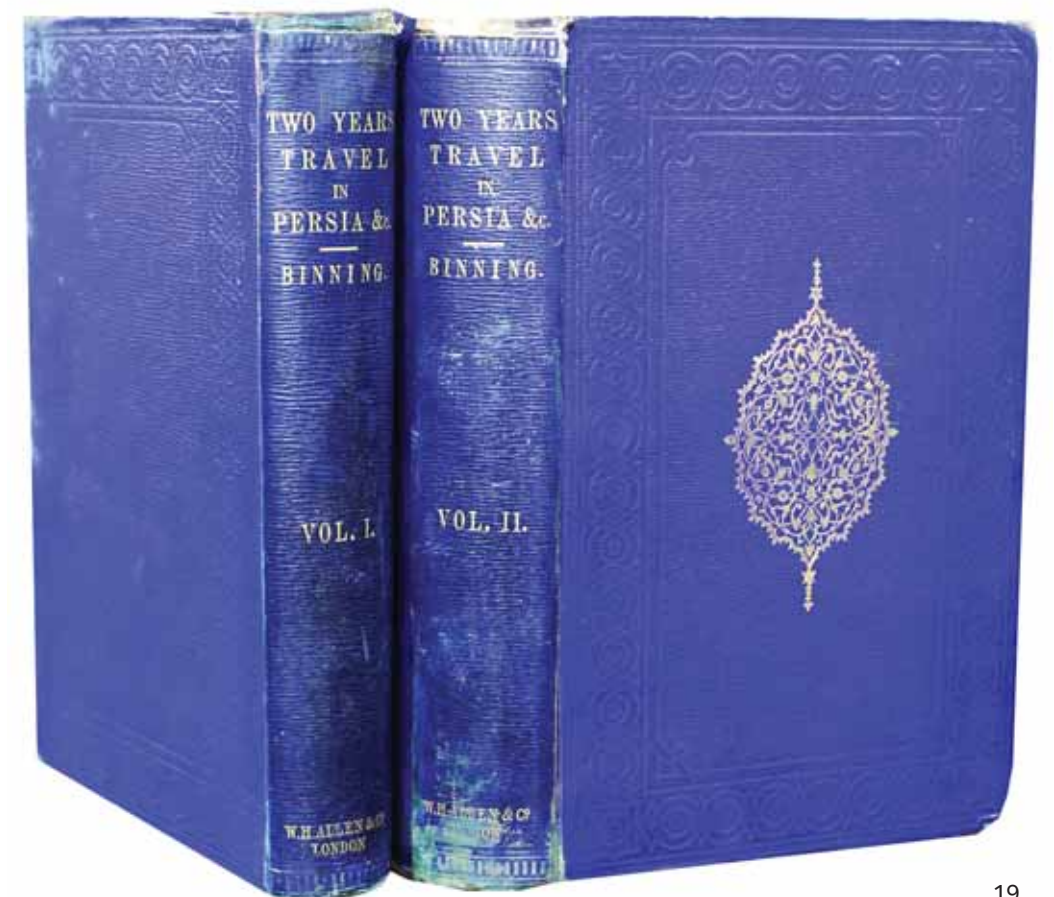
The book bears strong testimony to the benefits of residence for the collection of the material of books of travel. The journeys from Bushire to Shiraz, Ispahan, and Tehran, and back, are often dry or monotonous. The country is for the most part mountainous or else barren or bare' the peasantry having been driven from the neighbourhood of the highroads to out-of-the-way places on account of the extortion and pillage they were subject to from the passage of troops and men in authority. The pen of Mr. Binning is not very graphic • and indeed, pure description of the most striking scenery soon piles upon the

reader. The numerous antique sites, including Persepolis, that are found along his route, have been already described, and in a measure depicted by professed antiquarians or draughtsmen, and with greater fulness and elaboration than by Mr. Binning. One thing his Persian travels serve to impress upon the mind—the state of degradation and decay that distinguishes the country. The farmers fly from frequented lines of route, to avoid robbery and duties by persons claiming a little brief authority, giving to the real decline of population an appearance greater than it actually is. The roads and bridges, the palaces and gardens of former rulers, especially of Abbas the Great, are suffered to perish from neglect, or are wantonly destroyed, to be converted to the meanest purposes. The nature of the soil aggravates the evils of fiscal oppression and irregular pillage for the greater part of Persia being arid, can only be cultivated by artificial irrigation; an expensive process, which will only be largely carried out where there is some security for property and life [...]

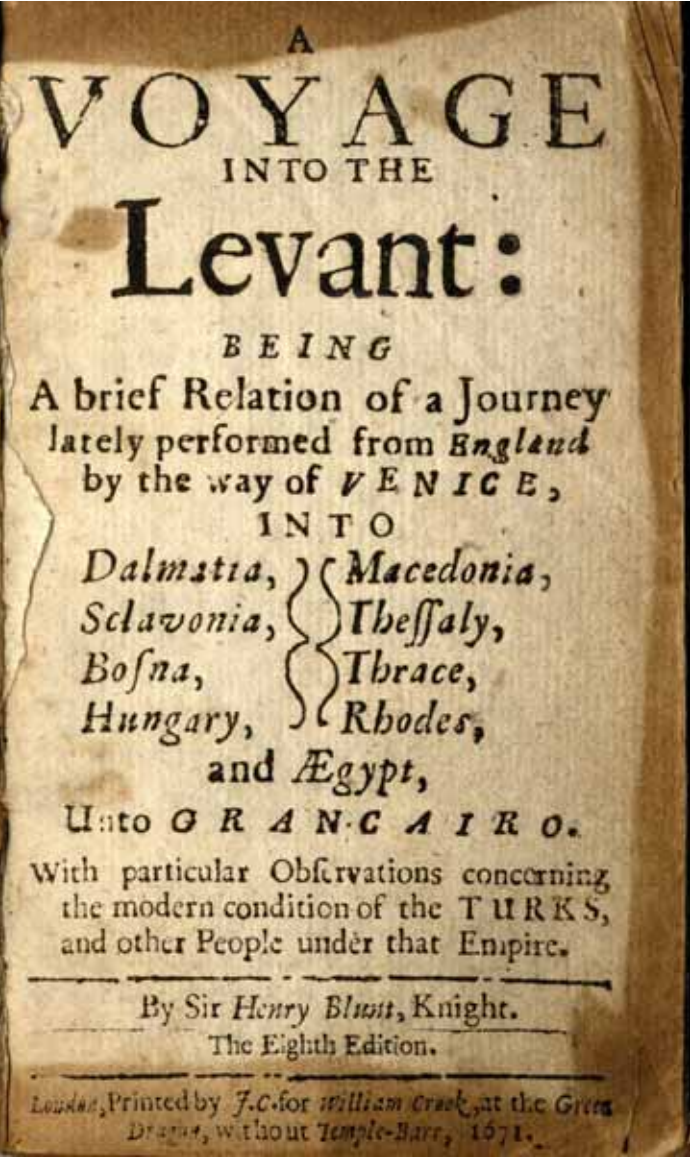
His sojourn at the two former capitals of Ispahan and Shiraz enable him to exhibit the interiors of Persian houses, and something of Persian modes of living, as well as the manners, character, and religious feelings of the people. In these things he has a general resemblance to previous writers, except that he lays on the shadows more thickly, either from bringing the Persians to a sterner test, or that they have latterly degenerated.". [Extracts from the SPECTATOR ARCHIVE].

[34816]

£ 5,000.00



19



20

20 Blount, Sir Henry 1602-1682.

A New Voyage Into The Levant. A brief relation of a journey lately performed from England by the way of Venice into Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Bosna, Hungary, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Rhodes, and Ægypt, unto Gran-Cairo. With particular observations concerning the modern condition of the Turks, and other people under the Empire. By Sir Henry Blount, Knight.

12mo. 165 pp., [2], contemporary full-calf, worn with little loss to corners, browning to margins of title and subsequent leaf, bookseller's small sticker to foot of inside front cover, William Crook, London, 1671.

The true first edition of this work appeared in 1636, eight editions had appeared by 1671 and the work was also translated into German (1687) and Dutch (1707).

Sir Henry Blount was a traveller and explorer, who was educated in Oxford. On 7 May 1634 he left Venice in a Venetian galley on his well known voyage to the Levant. He sailed down the Adriatic, and descended on Bosnia plains, then Sarajevo. He departed with the Turkish troops proceeding to the war in Poland. He travelled through Serbia, to Belgrade, proceeding to Sophia in Bulgaria, then crossing the Balkans - the Land of mosques.

Henry King complimented Blount in a poem "To his noble and judicious friend Sir Henry Blount upon his Voyage". The work was deservedly popular; Blount treated his subject with objectivity and viewed Turkish society as different from but equally valid to the life he knew in England. In the preface he describes himself as 'not dazzled with any affection, prejudicially or mist of education'. According to some accounts he left Venice for the Levant in company with a Janissary he met there; this may account in some part of his open-minded attitude to the Turks.

Bibliographic References: Blackmer 154 for second edition; Wing B3319; Weber 289. [14321]

£ 3,000.00

21 Bockh, Hugo de / Dr. James S. Lister and Others.

Preliminary report on our journey in Persia during the winter season 1924-25.

Folio. (33 x 21 cm), 75, [vii] pp. 8 tipped-in photographic plates, 30 diagrams and sketch illustrations, 2 large folding maps (1 coloured), map pocket with 2 very large linen-backed maps, 7 folding maps (5 coloured), 1 index sheet (this toned with 2 small holes 91 marginal), a duplicate folding map has been tipped-in to rear pastedown, original green morocco-style binding lettered in gilt, a fine copy, The Anglo-Persian Oil Company Limited, London, [circa 1926].

COPAC does not list any copies. EXTREMELY RARE. A PRIVATELY PRINTED CONFIDENTIAL REPORT FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

The purpose of the expedition was to follow up a similar journey made the previous year, resolve problems arising from that journey, and to make a closer study of the general tectonics in the Iranian ranges and the rocks forming them together with a geological investigation of the Arab Gulf.

The report is exclusively geological in nature. It is possible the most important achievement of De Bockh, in which of his six recommendations of sites for immediate action, four proved ultimately to be major discoveries.

The Hungarian geologist Hugo de Bockh (1884-1931) was appointed geological advisor to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC) in 1923 and carried out detailed surveys of Persia, the Gulf and Mesopotamia. He also did surveys in South America as the British company's exploratory interests had become very widespread. A pioneering field work geologist, his activities did not give him much time for writing and confidential nature of many of his reports mean that he is possibly not as well known as he deserves to be.

Before 1922, the APOC "seems to have been concerned with random opportunities brought to its attention rather than the licence of the territories which they name on the Persian Gulf Littoral."

The Colonial Office wrote that it was not practical for the company to be granted a single exclusive licence over all the territories of the former Ottoman Empire, and that political conditions prevented licenses from Muscat, the Trucial States and Saudi Arabia, but negotiations were authorised with the Sheikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain under the aegis of the Political Resident.

The provenance of this copy is from Lord Cadman of Silverdale 1877-1941 (armorial plate verso front cover), a British mining engineer and petroleum technologist who became chairman of AOPC. A Mr. Davis (letter in secretarial hand from Lord Cadman sending him this book) attached on front fly leaf.

Excerpts from the report: "One may conclude that the islands of the Persian Gulf do not represent the exposed portions of a continuous formation but rather if the sea-floor were elevated we should find that the Hormuz series would be confined to comparatively few isolated hilly patches".

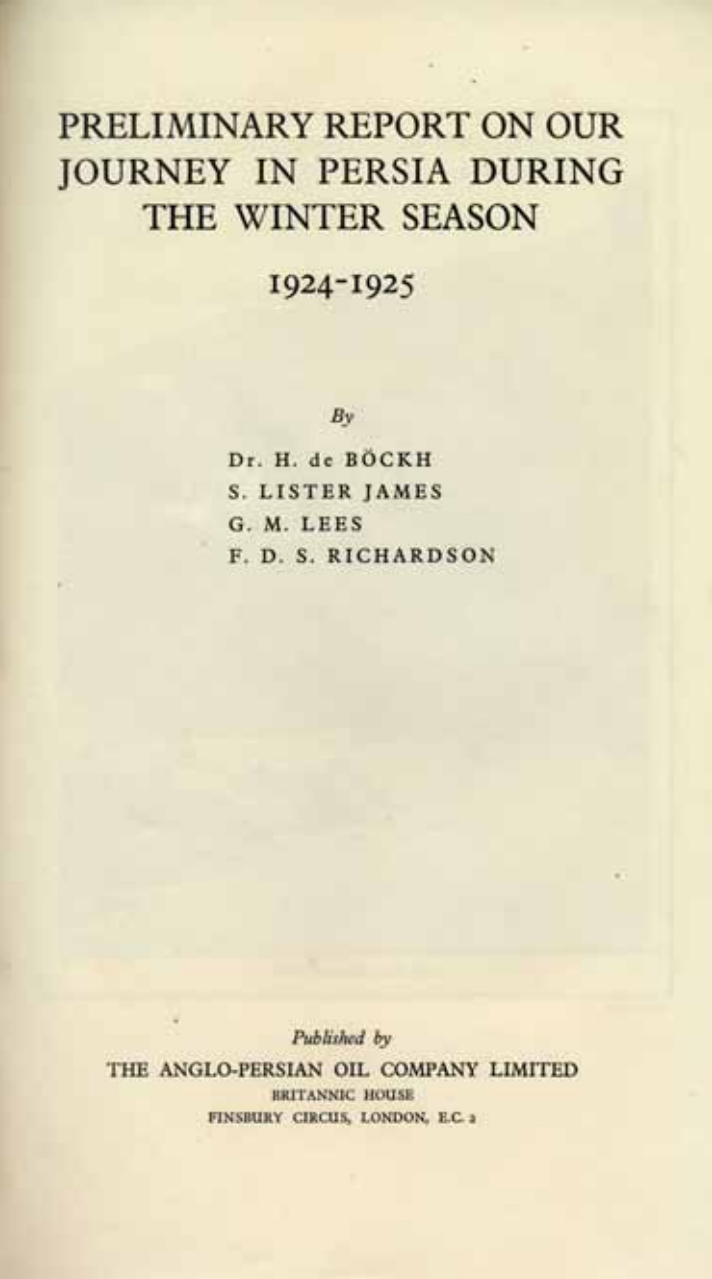
The area occupied by the Mesopotamian S.W. Persian geosyncline outlined by Dr. Hugo de Bockh in the preliminary report may be divided into the following tectonic units:
1 - The Western continental region.
2 - The Zone of autochthonous folding.
3 - The Zone of Mappes.

On the Arabian borderland the report mentions that " In Jabal Sanamold rocks outcrop which may be of a corresponding age to

the Hormus series. The country of the south-east of Jabal Sanam is little known. Near Kuwait the Kuwait series has not been studied.

The Oman series is younger and less metamorphosed. It consists of dark blue, almost black, then pale-grey and reddish-tinged limestone, which are sometimes strongly crushed." He mentions in his first work on the geology of the Persian Gulf that "at Al Busa and Hamairan, in the "Hormuz inlier" similar rocks to Oman rocks occur. But the rocks in these localities are of Cambrian age". (pp.6-7). [34737]

£ 15,000.00



21

22 Bosio, Giacomo.1544-1627. (Translated into French by Jean Baudoin)
Histoire des Chevaliers de l'Ordre de S. Jean de Hierusalem contenant leur admirable institution & police, la suite des Guerres de la Terre Sainte, où ils se sont trouvez, & leur continuels Voyages, Entreprises, Batailles, Assauts & Recontres [] Traduction des Etablissements & des Statuts de la Religion, par J. Baudoin [] [Suivi de:] Les statuts de l'ordre de Saint Jean de Hierusalem - [Suivi de:] Sommaire des privilèges octroyez à l'Ordre de S. Jean [] - [Suivi de:] Malte

Folio. Title page is engraved by C. de Pas, xvi, 510 pp., + [22], 1 table / 252 pp., various pagination mistakes / xxii, 196 pp., engraved title, again numerous pagination mistakes; two divisional titles engraved by Joannes Blanchin, folding maps and views, mostly engraved by Henri Raignauld but also by Jean Picart, of Margat in Syria, Acre, Cyprus, Valletta and Malta, smaller plans of Jerusalem, Acre, Rhodes,Valletta, 60 engraved portraits, of which 3 are repeated, and a template for a family tree set within the text, lower corner of pages 151 -152 of the first part torn with small loss, light dampness marks on the upper part of almost 60 pages, very small treated worm thread on around 20 pages, pages 27-28 of the 3rd part are slightly torn in upper margin, with no loss, Full calf binding of the period, light wear to edges, gilt decorated spine with very small old restoration, pages in general lightly browned with rare and scattered foxing; decorated edges, very good condition in general of this very rare Italian work translated by Jean Baudoin; Ex-libris Bookplate: " Clau. Ant. Mouis. Mouis de Champagne ", engraved on first title page + old stamp ex-libris : " C. F. Buchin " + hand written in ink ex-libris : " Laligant-Morelot "; published by Thomas Joly, Paris, 1658-1659. ADDED 4 autographed letters of the XVII & XVIII century, one of which was written in Malta by the Maréchal de Montaignac; added also is a 19th century portrait of the Chevalier de La Valett

The author, Giacomo Bosio, was a member as well as historian of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, the Knights Hospitaller. This is one of the most comprehensive early accounts of the Order, which flourished in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, Rhodes, Cyprus and Malta. Bosio's work was published in Italian in 1621 and translated into French by Pierre de Boissat, Jean Baudoin, and Frère Anne de Naberat, with earlier editions appearing in 1629 and 1643.

Giacomo Bosio was born in 1544 in Chivasso, in the present-day province of Turin in the Piedmont. He was a son of a noble family from Milan that had already contributed many knights to the Order. Giacomo Bosio arrived in Rome in 1587 and was appointed representative of the Hospitaller Order of the Holy See to the Cardinal Gregorio Petrocchini. He took advantage of his stay in Rome to write the history of his order, under the title Dell'istoria della Sacra Religione, Giovanni di Santo dell'illustrissima milizia Gerosolimitano. Bosio gave his manuscript to two Franciscan brothers called the "Big Brothers" in Italy, who transformed his work into the format known today: forty books grouped into three volumes and printed in folio in Rome in 1621, in 1629/30, in 1678 and in Naples in 1684.

Bosio's work deals with the history of the Hospitaller's order from its origin until 1571 with Jean Parisot de la Valette. His story was continued by brother Bartolomeo dal Pozzo until the year 1688 and first published in Verona in 1703 in two volumes, then in Venice in 1740 under the title Historia della Sacra di religione militare S. Giovanni Gerosolimitano, della Malta.

Bibliographic references: Brunet, 1124; Stylianou, 110 FOR 1643 edition. [34750]

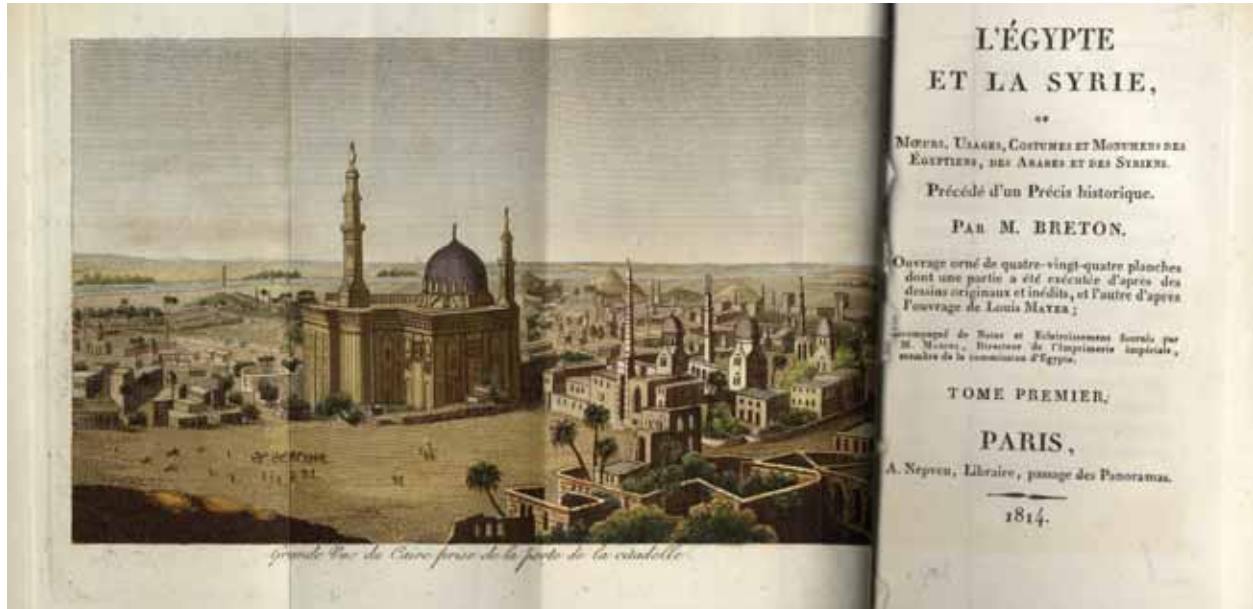


£ 6,000.00

22



22



23

23 Breton de La Martinière, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph. 1777-1852.

L'Égypte et la Syrie ou moeurs, usages, costumes et monuments des Egyptiens, des Arabes et des Syriens. Précédé d'un précis historique. (SIX VOLUMES).

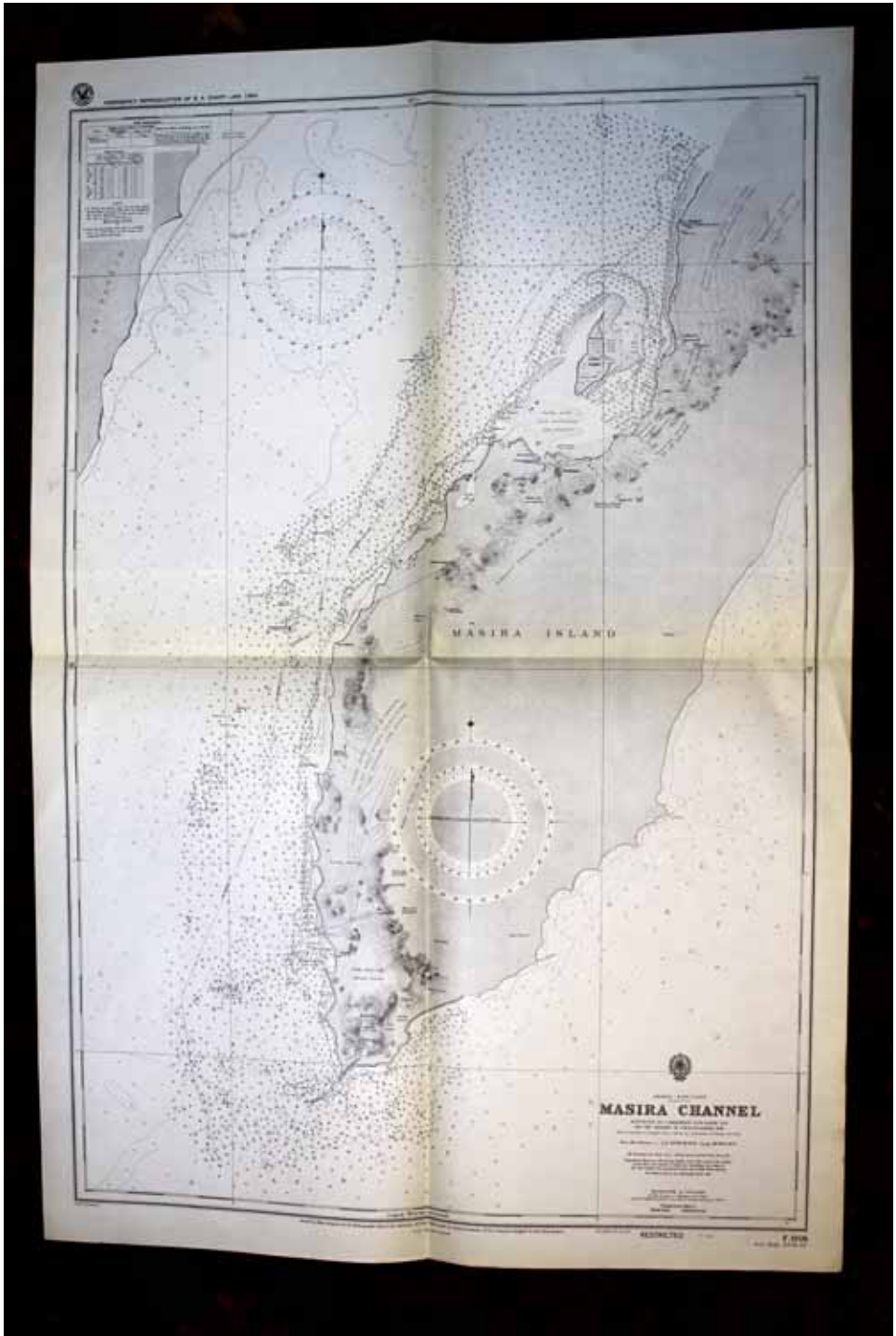
16 mo. Volume 1: [2] [xvi] 202 pp. [1] 11 engraved plates / Volume 2: [2] 226 pp. [1] 16 steel engraved plates, small part of lower cover slightly scratched / Volume 3 : [2] 254 pp. [1] 19 steel engraved plates of which 9 on double page / Volume 4: [2] 206 pp. [1] 14 engraved plates of which 2 on double page / Volume 5 : [2] 249 pp. [1] 14 engraved plates of which the frontispiece is steel engraved on double page / Volume 6 : [2] 272 pp. 10 engraved plates, total 84 aquatints, in contemporary hand colour, (mostly aquatints, wholly or partly coloured by hand) from the period of publication, half-green calf, title gilt on decorated gilt spine, set in very good condition, A. Nepveu, Paris, first edition 1814.

FIRST ORIGINAL EDITION. A superb work depicting costumes, crafts and landscapes in the Holy Land and Egypt. The double-page plates are mostly reduced versions of the plates in Mayer's Egypt. This work "is one of many indications of the renewed interest in the Near East after the Napoleonic invasion of Egypt. Known above all as a stenographer, both of parliamentary debates and of criminal trials, Breton de la Martinière also produced similar works on China and Russia. For his book on Egypt and Syria, however, he enlisted the help of Jean-Joseph

Marcel, a pupil of Louis-Mathieu Langlès. Marcel, who had taken part in the publication of Langlès's Recherches Asiatiques, had been among the scholars who accompanied Napoleon to Egypt in 1798. He was subsequently appointed director of the national printing press. He supplied Breton de la Martinière not only with information but also with drawings he had made himself in the course of his visit to the east and which Breton de la Martinière added to those of Luigi Mayer published in England over ten years earlier. In his preface Breton de la Martinière praises the achievement of the French in Egypt "où le nom français a laissé de si glorieux souvenirs". The text, far superior to that in the English edition of Mayer's Views, gives information about the customs, the religions and the antiquities of the area but also provides details about its more recent history and the French occupation. The tone is strongly anti-British' (Alastair Hamilton, "Europe and the Arab world", p. 156).

Bibliographical References: Atabey 148. Blackmer, 200; Gay, 1956; Hilmy I, 87; Colas I n° 438 - Brunet I- 1226 - Quérard I- 505; Rohricht 1631 [32154]

£ 4,500.00



24

24 British Admiralty Chart / Commander E. H. B. Barker.

Arabia, East Coast Masira Channel.

One sheet 62 x 92 cm, issued for the fleet by the Hydrographic Department of Admiralty under the Superintendence of Vice Admiral J. A. Edgell, London, 21 July 1939.

heights in feet. It was a restricted map produced by the British Navy covering the area from Ras Shangaf in the north to Ras abu Rassass in the south.

[20089]

The officers of H. M. S. Challenger drew this map during the Second World War during their survey of the Arabian coast. Underlined figures on the drying banks and rocks express the

£ 800.00

25 Collection of British Parliamentary Reports.

Relating to Iraq and Baghdad.

The collection comprises the following reports:

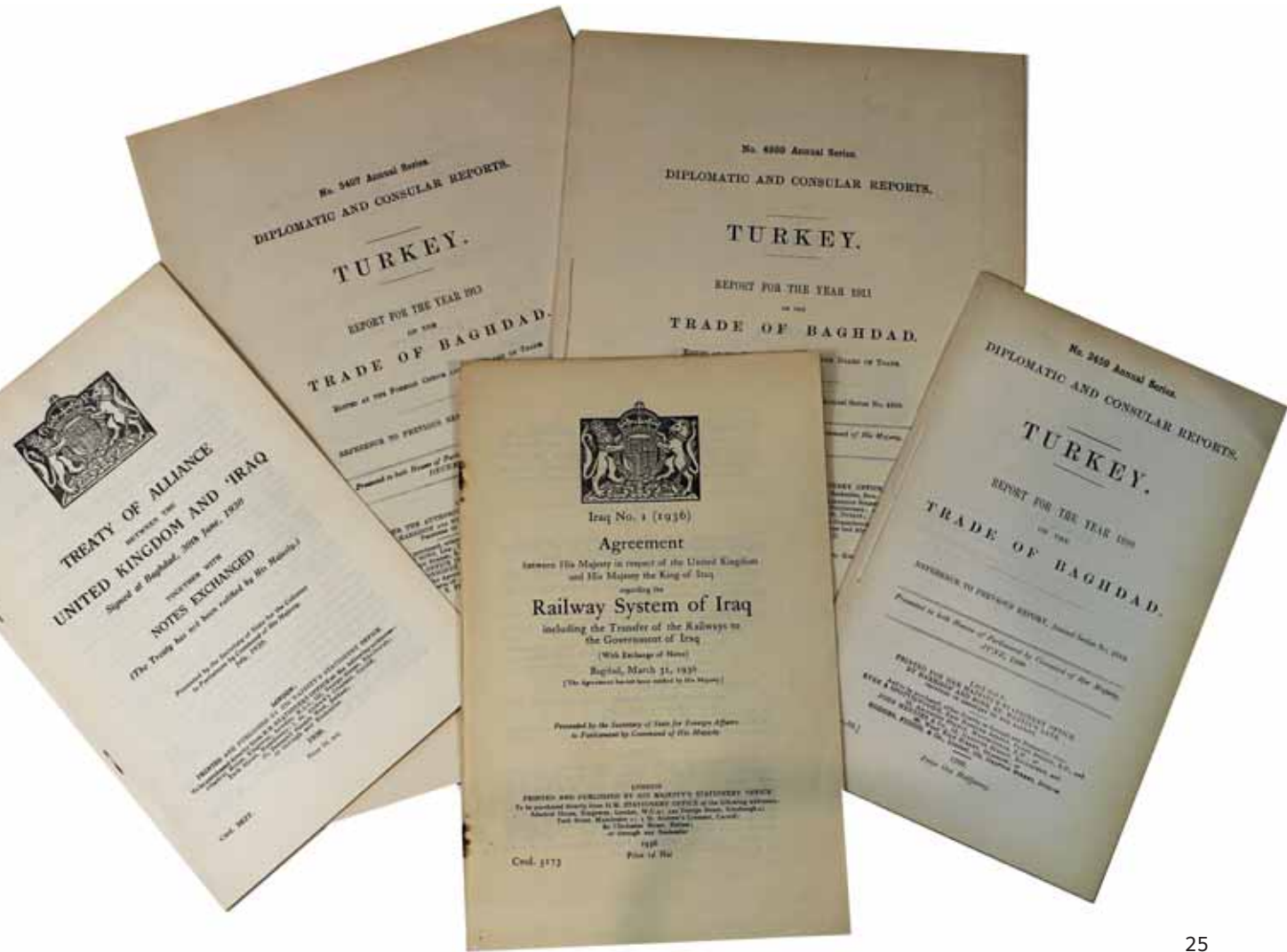
- 1. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade of Baghdad.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, June, 1900.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1900.- 8pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2459; Cd. 1-96].
- 2. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade of Baghdad.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, September, 1912.- London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1912.- 23pp., folding map. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4999; Cd. 6005-172]. The map is titled: Sketch Map of Baghdad and Mosul Vilayets Showing Trade Routes.
- 3. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1913 on the Trade of Baghdad.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, December, 1914.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1914.- 31pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 5407; Cd. 7620-17].
- 4. **Treaty of Alliance between the United Kingdom and 'Iraq**

Signed at Baghdad, 30th June, 1930 Together with Notes Exchanged (The Treaty has not been Ratified by His Majesty). Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, July, 1930.- London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930.- 11pp. [Cmd. 3627]. This document provides the English text of the Treaty.

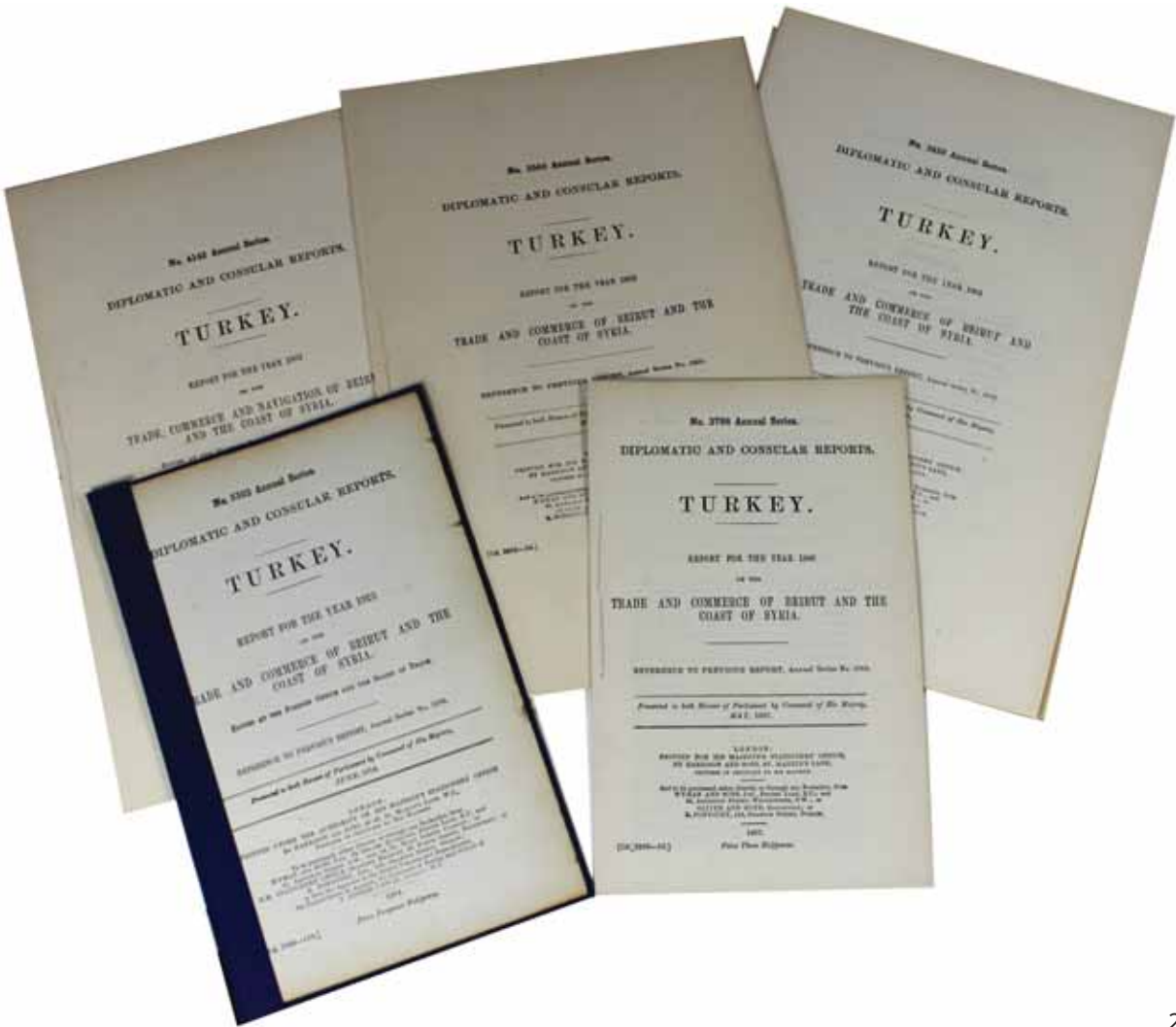
5. Agreement between His Majesty in Respect of the United Kingdom and His Majesty the King of Iraq Regarding the Railway System of Iraq, Including the Transfer of the Railways to the Government of Iraq [With Exchange of Notes], Bagdad, March 31, 1936 [The Agreement has not been Ratified by His Majesty]. Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of His Majesty. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1936.- 5pp. [Iraq, No. 1 (1936); Cmd. 5173]. This document provides the English text of the Agreement.

[34832]

£ 1,250.00



25



26

26 Collection of British Parliamentary Reports.

Beirut and the Coast of Syria for the Period 1898 to 1913.

The collection comprises the following reports:

- 1. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade and Commerce of Beirut and the Coast of Syria.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, June, 1899.London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1899.- 20 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2286; C. 9044-112].
- 2. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1904 on the Trade and Commerce of Beirut and the Coast of Syria.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, July, 1905.London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1905.- 16 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3459; Cd. 2236-203].
- 3. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade and Commerce of Beirut and the Coast of Syria.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, May, 1906. London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1906.- 15 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3569; Cd. 2682-94].
- 4. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1906 on the Trade and Commerce of Beirut and the Coast of Syria.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, May, 1907. London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1907.- 17 pp. [Annual

Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3798; Cd. 3283-59].

- 5. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade, Commerce and Navigation of Beirut and the Coast of Syria.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, October, 1908.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1908.- 23 pp., map. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4142; Cd. 3727-225]. The map is titled: Sketch Map of the Consular District of Beyrouth.
- 6. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1913 on the Trade and Commerce of Beirut and the Coast of Syria.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June, 1914.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1914.- 29 pp., map. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 5302; Cd. 7048-119]. The map is titled: Sketch Map of the Consular District of Beirut.

[34833]

£ 2,000.00



27

27 Collection of British Parliamentary Reports.

Jaffa, Jerusalem and Palestine for the Period 1886-1900.

The collection comprises the following reports:

- 1. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1886 on the Trade of Jaffa. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, May, 1887. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1887. - 3 pp. [Foreign Office, 1887. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 164; C. 4923-87].
- 2. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1887 on the Trade of Jerusalem and Jaffa. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, June, 1888. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1888. - 5 pp. [Foreign Office, 1888. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 363; C. 5252-140].
- 3. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1888 on the Trade of Jaffa. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, May, 1889. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1889. - 3 pp. [Foreign Office, 1889. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 529; C. 5618-82].
- 4. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1890-91 on the Trade of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, April, 1892. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1892. - 7 pp. [Foreign Office, 1892. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 1023; C. 6550-85].
- 5. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1892 on the Trade, &c., of

- Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, May, 1893. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1893. - 6 pp. [Foreign Office, 1893. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 1186; C. 6855-73].
- 6. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1894 on the Trade of Jaffa. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, May, 1895. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1895. - 4 pp. [Foreign Office, 1895. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 1540; C. 7581-80].
 - 7. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1899 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, April, 1900. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1900. - 9 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2405; Cd. 1-42].
 - 8. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1900 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, April, 1901. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1901. - 10 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2584; Cd. 429-42].

[34834]

£ 2,000.00

28 Collection of British Parliamentary Reports.

Palestine for the Period 1901-1907.

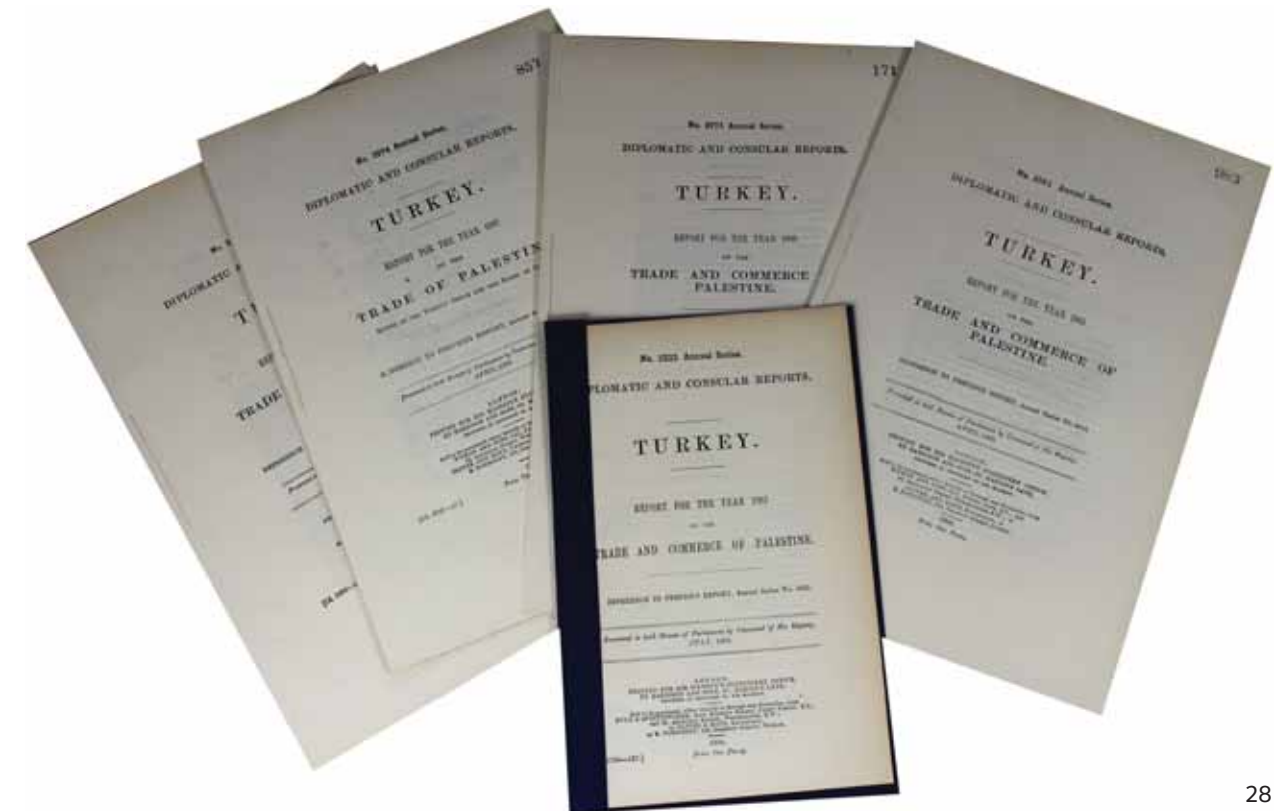
The collection comprises the following reports:

- 1. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1901 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June, 1902. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1902. - 9 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2822; Cd. 786-126].
- 2. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1902 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, April, 1903. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1903. - 10 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2962; Cd. 1386-39].
- 3. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1903 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, July, 1904. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1904. - 14 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3223; Cd. 1766-157].
- 4. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1904 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June, 1905. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1905. - 18 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3410; Cd. 2236-154].

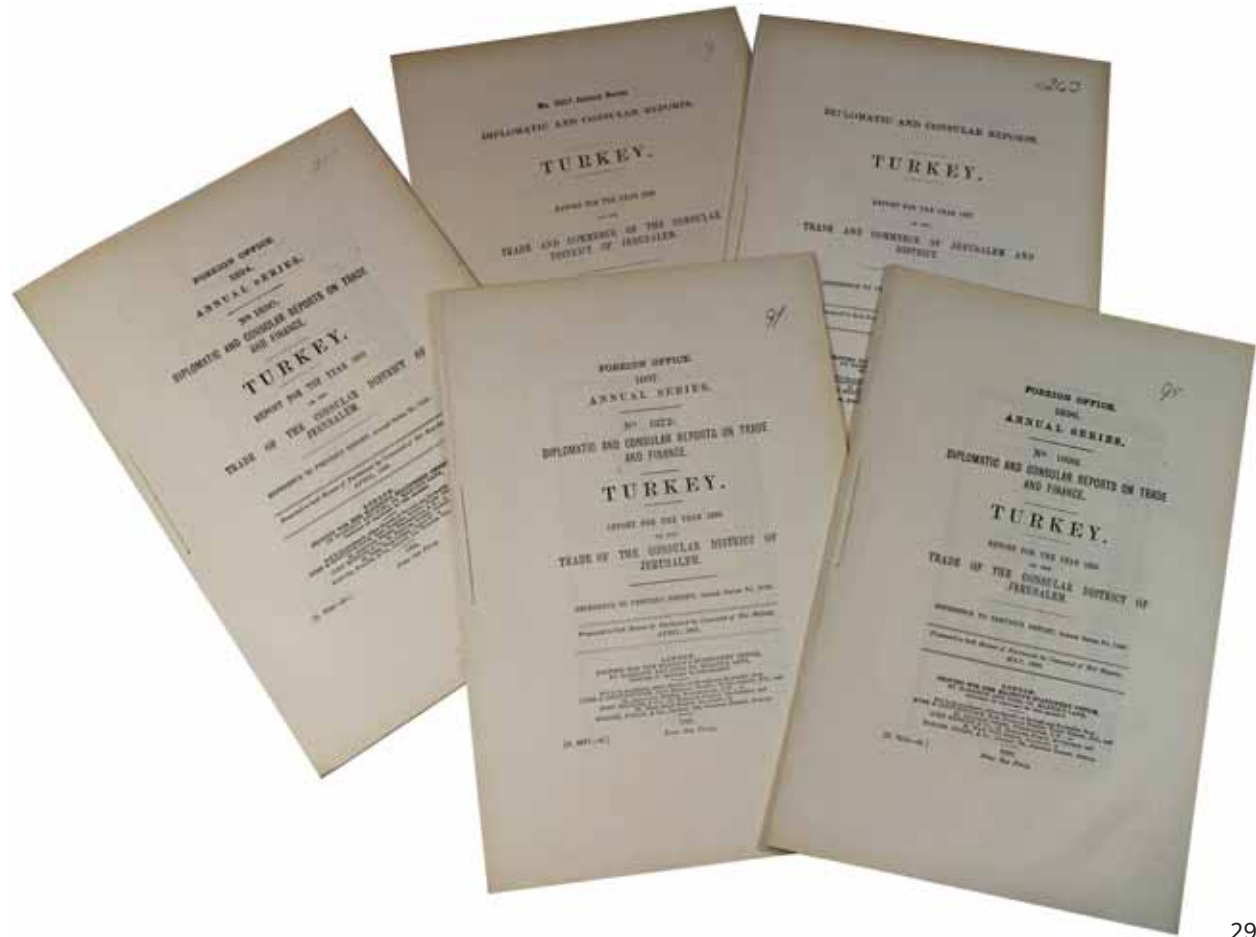
- 5. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, April, 1906. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1906. - 14 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3561; Cd. 2682-86].
- 6. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1906 on the Trade and Commerce of Palestine. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, May, 1907. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1907. - 11 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3771; Cd. 3283-32].
- 7. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade of Palestine. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, April, 1908. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1908. - 24 pp., map. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3974; Cd. 3727-57]. The map is titled: Consular District of Jerusalem.

[34835]

£ 1,750.00



28



29

29 British Houses of Parliament.

Collection of British Parliamentary Reports on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem for the Period 1893-1898.

The collection comprises the following reports:

- 1. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1893 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, April, 1894. London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1894.- 8 pp. [Foreign Office. 1894. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 1350; C. 7293-20].
- 2. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1895 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, May, 1896.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1896.- 9 pp. [Foreign Office. 1896. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 1698; C. 7919-66].
- 3. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1896 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, April, 1897. London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1897.- 9p. [Foreign Office.

1897. Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance, No. 1872; C. 8277-90].
- 4. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1897 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, April, 1898. London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1898.- 12 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2050; C. 8648-72].
- 5. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, April, 1899. London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1899.- 9 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2217; C. 9044-43].

[34836]

£ 1,500.00

30 British Houses of Parliament.

Parliamentary Reports on the Trade of the Consular District Jerusalem for the Period 1908-1913.

The collection comprises the following reports:

- 1. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1908 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, May, 1909.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1909.- 21 pp., map [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4222; Cd. 4446-46]. The map is titled: Consular District of Jerusalem.
- 2. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1909 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June, 1910.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1910.- 22 pp., map [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4471; Cd. 4962-83]. The map is titled: Consular District of Jerusalem.
- 3. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1910 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June, 1911.- London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1911.- 21 pp., map [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4697; Cd. 5465-90]. The map is titled: Consular District of Jerusalem.
- 4. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Edited at the Foreign Office and

- the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, April, 1912.- London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1912.- 19 pp., map [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4850; Cd. 6005-23]. The map is titled: Consular District, Jerusalem.
- 5. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1912 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June, 1913.- London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1913.- 19 pp., map [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 5107; Cd. 6665-65]. The map is titled: Sketch Map, Consular District, Jerusalem.
- 6. Turkey.** Report for the Year 1913 on the Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem. Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, July, 1914.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1914.- 22 pp., map [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 5339; Cd. 7048-156]. The map is titled: Sketch Map, Consular District, Jerusalem.

[34837]

£ 1,750.00



30

31 British Houses of Parliament.

Parliamentary Reports on the Trade of Damascus and Aleppo for the Period 1898 to 1913.

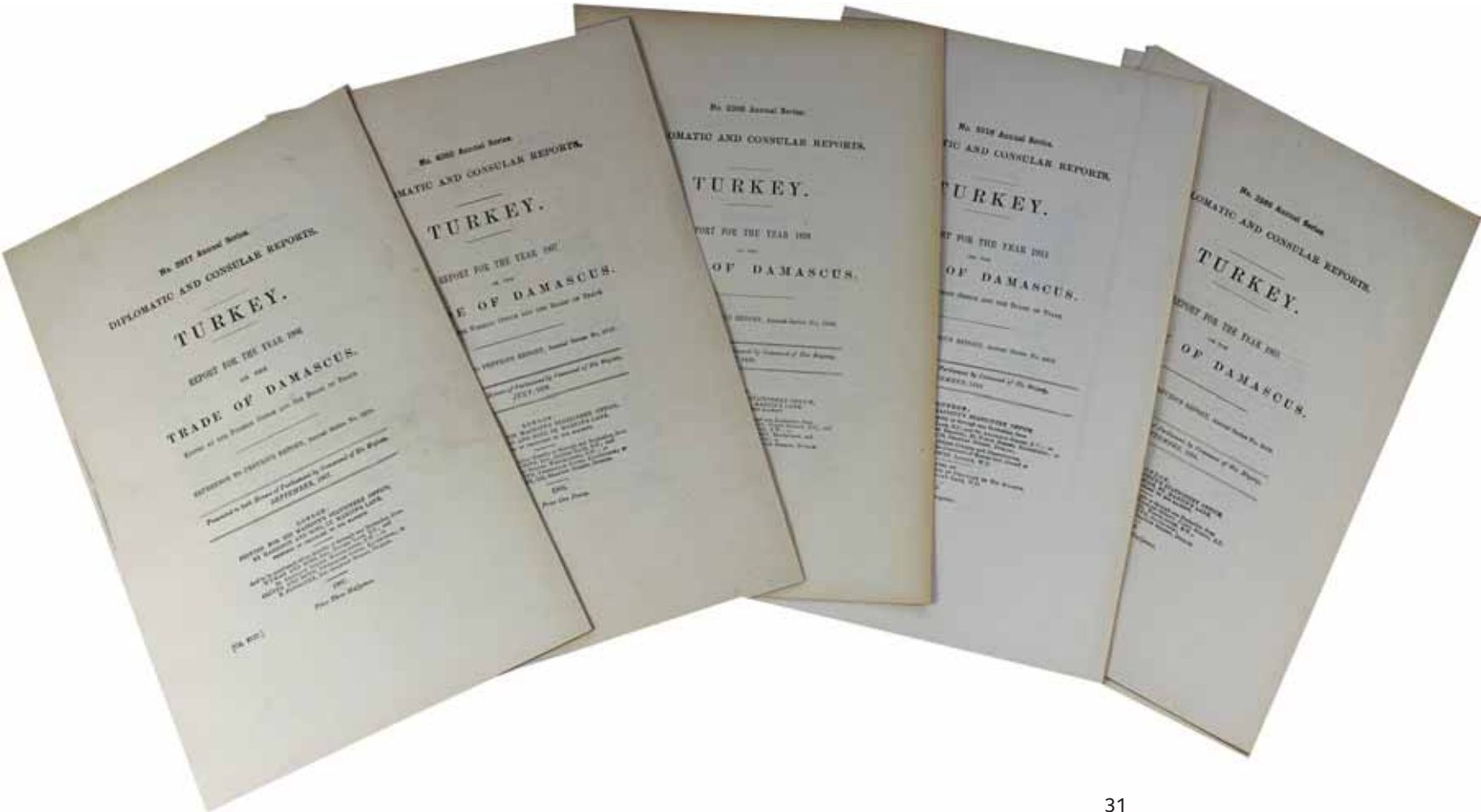
The collection comprises the following reports:

- 1. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1898 on the Trade of the Damascus.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, July, 1899. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1899.- 15 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2306; C. 9044-132].
- 2. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1903 on the Trade of the Damascus.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, September, 1904. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1904.- 21 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3266; Cd. 2236-10].
- 3. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1904 on the Trade of the Damascus.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, July, 1905. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1905.- 20 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3437; Cd. 2236-181].
- 4. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1905 on the Trade of the Damascus.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, August, 1906. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1906.- 13 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 3699; Cd. 2682-224].
- 5. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1906 on the Trade of the Damascus.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, September, 1907.- London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1907.- 21 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular

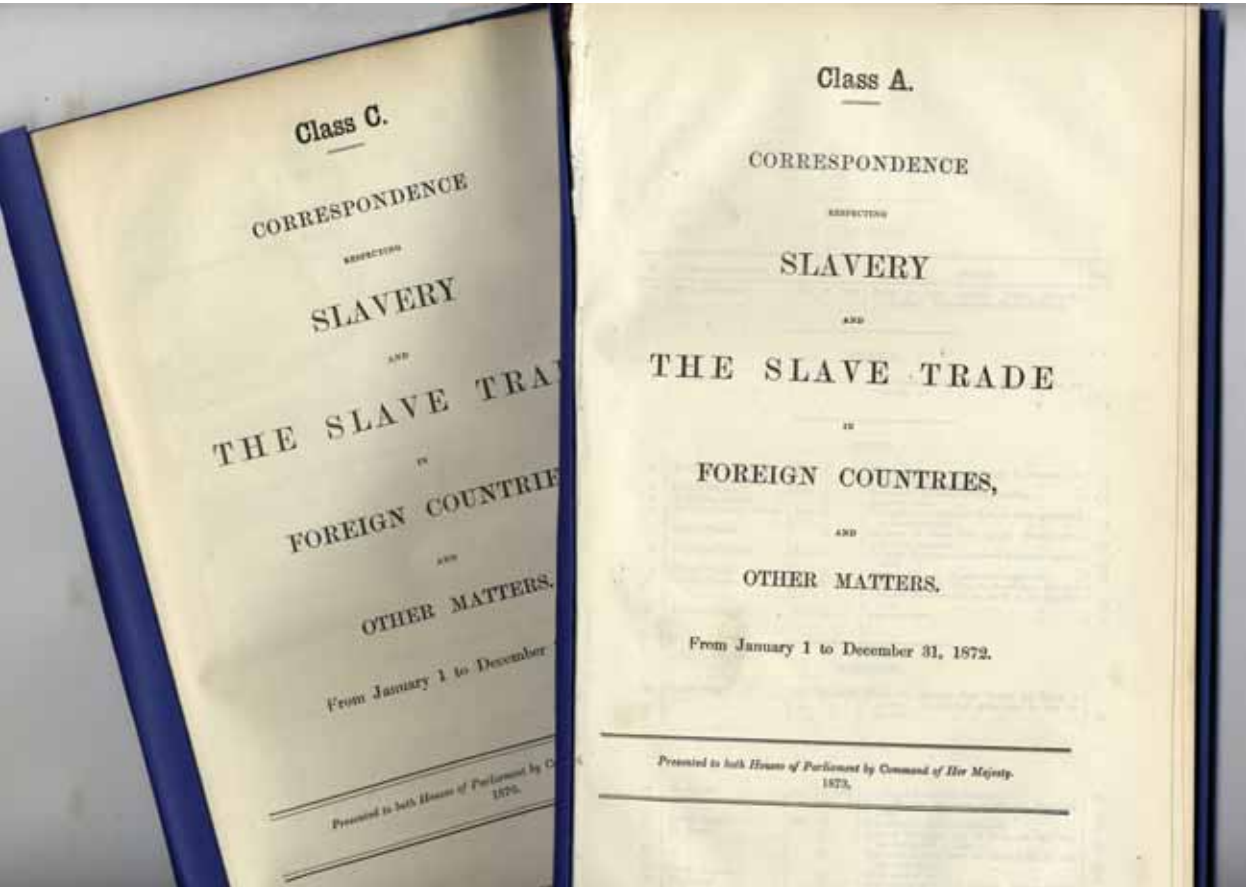
- Reports, No. 3917; Cd. 3727].
- 6. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1907 on the Trade of the Damascus.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, July, 1908. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1908.- 14 pp. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4080; Cd. 3727-163].
- 7. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1911 on the Trade of the Damascus.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, November, 1912.- London: His Majesty's Stationers Office, 1912.- 13 pp., folding map. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 5016; Cd. 6005-189]. The folding map is titled: Sketch Map to accompany Report on Trade of Damascus.
- 8. **Turkey.** *Report for the Year 1913 on the Trade of the Aleppo Vilayet.* Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, August, 1914. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1914.- 19 pp., map. [Annual Series. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 5383; Cd. 7048-200]. The folding map is titled: Sketch Map of the Aleppo and Adana Vilayets.

[34838]

£ 2,000.00



31



32

32 British Houses of Parliament.

Two Documents of British Parliamentary Correspondence Relating to the Slave Trade in the Ottoman Empire including Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey.

The following two documents relate to the slave trade.

- 1. **Class C.** *Correspondence Respecting Slavery and the Slave Trade in Foreign Countries, and Other Matters, from January 1 to December 31, 1869.* Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1870. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, [1870].- ix, 78pp. [C-142]. Rare. This document includes correspondence regarding the slave trade in the Ottoman Empire, including Aleppo, Alexandria, Baghdad, Beirut, Cairo, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Smyrna and Tripoli.
- 2. **Class A.** *Correspondence Respecting Slavery and the Slave Trade in Foreign Countries, and Other Matters, from January 1 to*

December 31, 1872. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1873. - London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, [1873].- vi, 86pp.

Rare. This document includes correspondence regarding the slave trade in the Ottoman Empire, including Egypt, Morocco, Damascus, and Smyrna.

[34839]

£ 2,000.00

33 British Houses of Parliament.

British Parliamentary Report Relating to Trade in Syria.

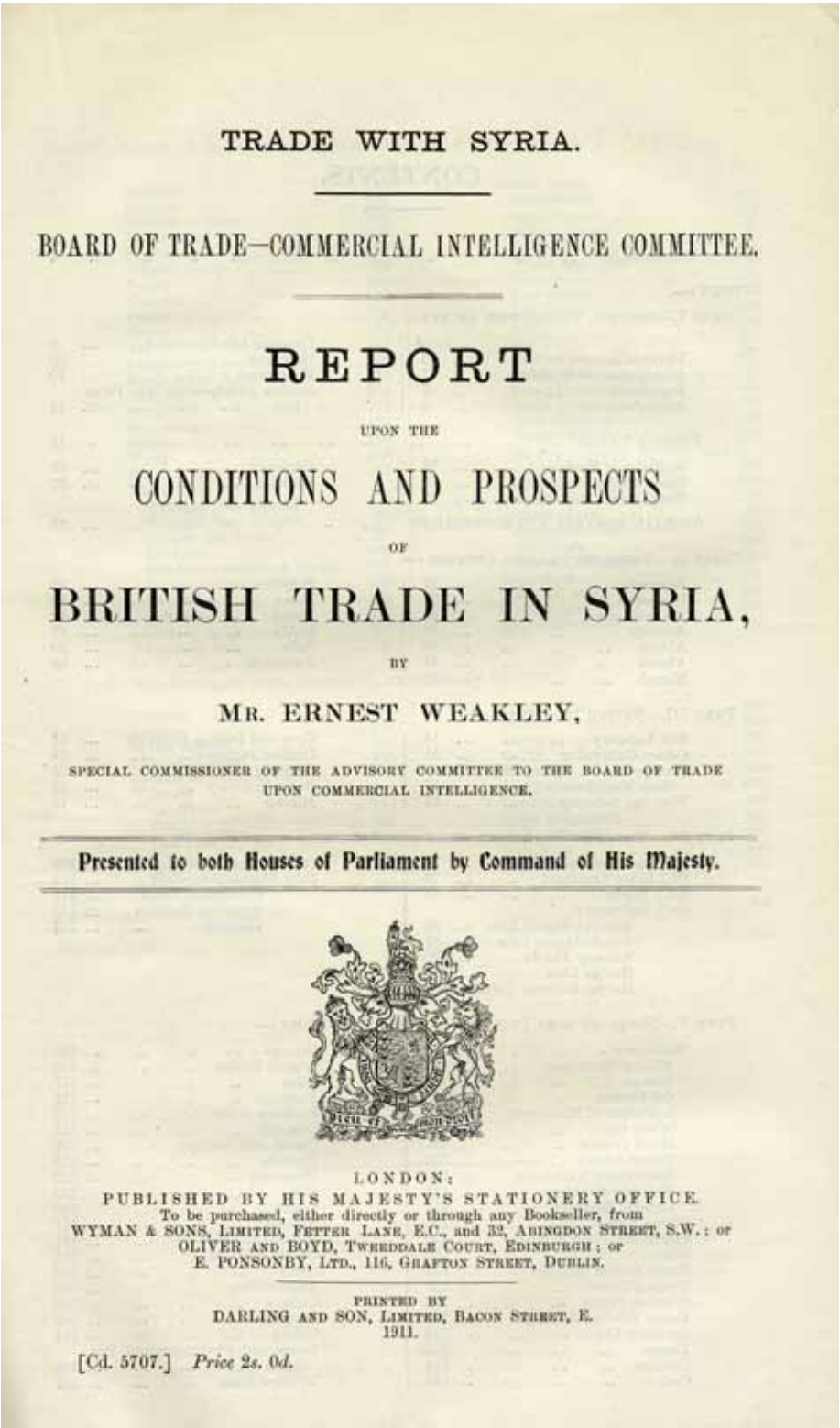
A Report upon the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in Syria, 215 pp., folding map [C-142], presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty by Ernest Weakley, His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1911.

author provides a description of the various trading centres and their industries, means of transport and communication, and detailed notes on the main commodities of import and export.

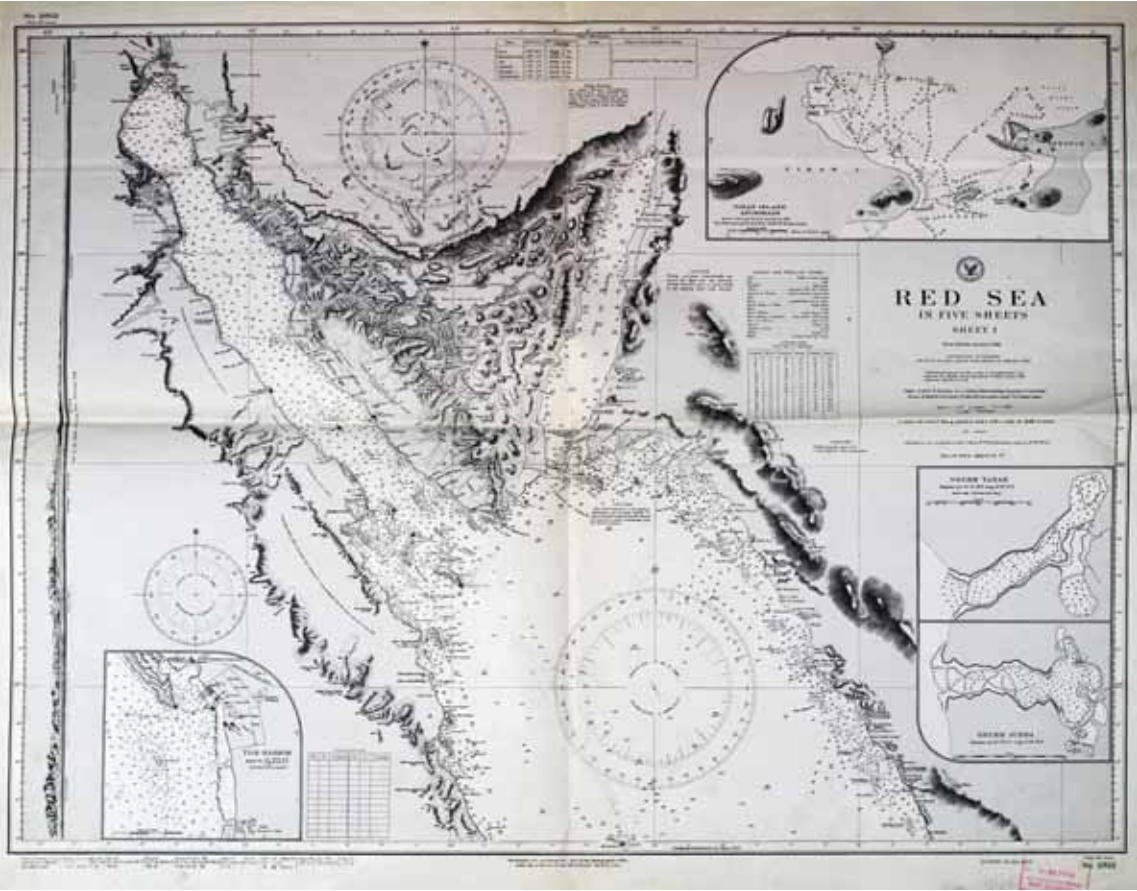
[34840]

£ 1,000.00

Extremely Rare. This report was prepared in 1910 for the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade. After an introductory section on the general description of Syria, the



33



34

34 British Hydrographic Office.

Three Nautical Charts – Red Sea.

The British Hydrographic Office Alexander Dalrymple as the first produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts coastline as well as high and low water soundings. In addition these charts navigational hazards that plagued mariners charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by King George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic Office produced sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. The selection of nautical charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The three charts are as follows:

A1 (= No. Ia)

Red Sea in Five Sheets. Sheet I. From British Surveys to 1911. [With Four Insets, as follows]: Tiran Island Anchorage. From a French Sketch Survey in 1916; Sherm Yahar; Sherm Jubba; Tor Harbour. Small corrections: May 1924, September 1925, May 1928, December 1930, August 1934, August 1937, October 1939, May 1941, January 1942, September 1942, March 1943, August 1943, January 1944, May 1944. - Washington: Published November 1912 at the Hydrographic Office under

the Authority of the Secretary of the Navy. Edition: 3rd October 1919. [No. 2812]. Dimensions: 86.8 x 73 cm.
A2 (= No. Ib)
Red Sea. Sheet II. [With Eight Insets, as follows]: Sherm Wej (El Weg). From latest information to 1917; Sherm Hassey; Daedalus Reef. From a British Survey in 1884; Yenbo. From latest information to 1916; Sherm Rabegh. From latest information to 1916; Scout Anchorage. From a British Sketch Survey in 1902; The Brother Is.; Koseir Anchorage. From a British Survey in 1872. Small corrections: November 1924, April 1927, January 1930, June 1933, November 1935, November 1938, March 1941, May 1942, May 1943, September 1943, April 1944, July 1944. - Washington: Published November 1912 at the Hydrographic Office under the Authority of the Secretary of the Navy. Edition: 4th July 1922. [No. 2813]. Dimensions: 106.4 x 76.5 cm.
A3 (= No. Ic)
Red Sea. Sheet III. [With Six Insets, as follows]: Lith; Jelajil; Kunfida (Al Qunfidha). From a British Survey in 1918; Khor Delwen; Khor Shinab; Mersa Ar Rakiyai. Small corrections: May 1928, August 1930, October 1932, January 1936, July 1938, December 1940, December 1941, September 1942, April 1943, May 1944. - Washington: Published August 1912 at the Hydrographic Office under the Authority of the Secretary of the Navy. Fourth edition: February 1923. [No. 2814]. Dimensions: 89.3 x 75.4 cm.

[34842]

£ 2,000.00

35 British Hydrographic Office.
Four Nautical Charts - Red Sea.

The British Hydrographic Office Alexander Dalrymple as the first produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts coastline as well as high and low water soundings. In addition these charts navigational hazards that plagued mariners charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The four charts are as follows:

B1 (= No. IX)
Red Sea. Compiled from the most recent Surveys in the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty to 1884. Small Corrections: 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940. New Editions: 8th May 1912, 23rd February 1917. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 1st June 1885, under the Superintendence of Captain W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer. Engraved by Edward Weller. [No. 2523]. Dimensions: 102.6 x 69.9 cm.

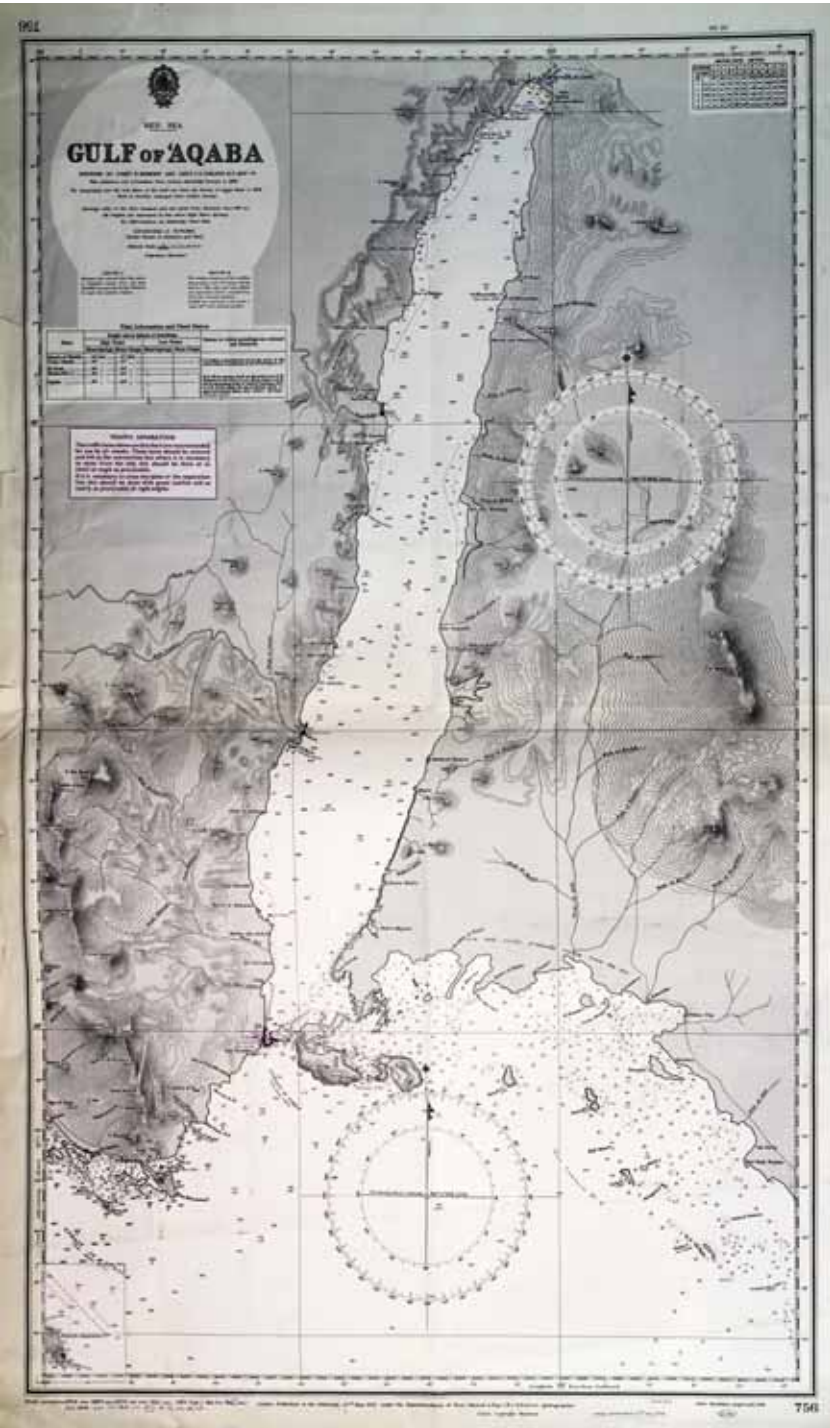
B2 (= No. II-1)
Red Sea. Gulf of 'Aqaba. Surveyed by Commander R. Moresby and Lieutenant T. G. Carless, 1830-33. With additions and corrections from various Admiralty Surveys to 1943. The topography and the west shore of the Gulf are from the Survey of Egypt Maps to 1945. Large corrections: 27th August 1954. Small corrections: 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 23rd May 1952, under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral A. Day, Hydrographer. [No. 756]. Dimensions: 85.9 x 55.8 cm.

B3 (= No. III)
Islands in the Southern Portion of the Red Sea. Jabal Zuqar and Hanish Islands. [With Two Insets, as follows]: Zubair Islands: Jabal Zuqar I. Abu Ail Channel. - Surveyed by Lieutenants Pullen, Helby, Keary, Purey-Cust, Slade and Williamson and Sub-Lieutenant Marescaux, under the Direction of Commander P. Aldrich, H.M.S. Fawn 1881-2-7. Large corrections: September 1886. Small corrections: 1918, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1940, 1945, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1953. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 30th August 1883, under the Superintendence of Captain Sir Frederick J. Evans, Hydrographer. Engraved 1883. [No. 453]. Dimensions: 86.2 x 71 cm.

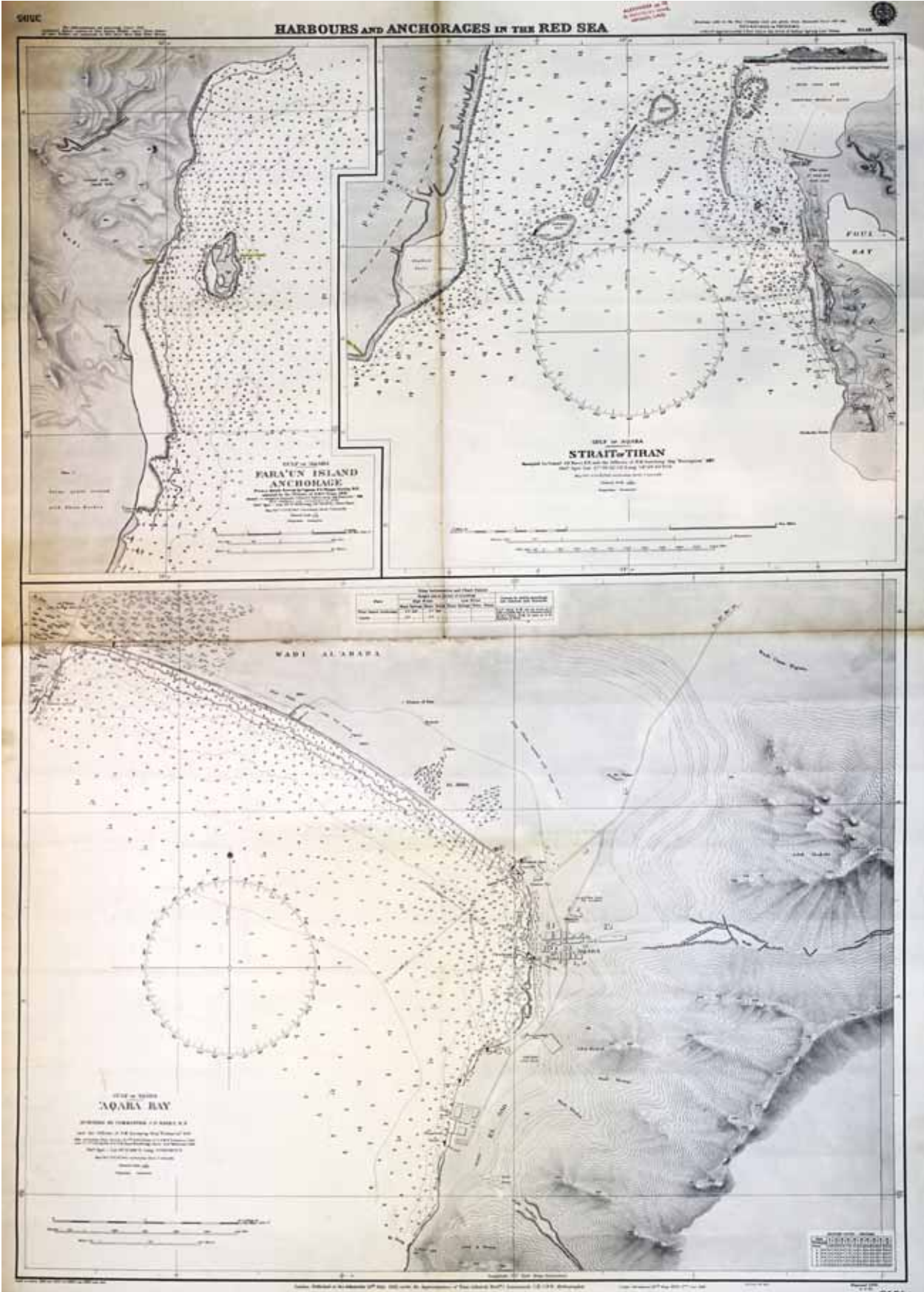
B4 (= No. X)
Plans in the Red Sea. [With Two Insets, as follows]: Mersa Fijab. Surveyed by J. R. Lay, and Mr. G. H. Alexander, Boatswain, under the direction of Commander B. T. Somerville, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Sealark' March 1905. Mersa Darur. Surveyed by Lieutenants R. L. Hancock and H. L. D. Craven, under the direction of Commander B. T. Somerville, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Sealark' December 1904. Small corrections: 1925, 1928, 1933, 1943, 1949, 1954, 1972, 1977, 1978, 1986. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 30th July 1907, under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral A. Mostyn Field, Hydrographer. Engraved 1907. [No. 205]. Dimensions: 71.2 x 52.1 cm.

[34843]

£ 3,000.00



35



35

36 British Hydrographic Office.

Three Nautical Charts – Red Sea.

The British Hydrographic Office Alexander Dalrymple as the first produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts coastline as well as high and low water soundings. In addition these charts navigational hazards that plagued mariners charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The three charts are as follows:

C1 (= No. V)

Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea. [With Three Insets, as follows]: Gulf of 'Aqaba. Fara'un Island Anchorage. From a Sketch Survey by Captain R. S. Phipps Hornby, assisted by the Officers of H.M.S. 'Diana' 1906. Partially re-sounded by Commander J. D. Nares, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918. With additions and corrections to 1943; Gulf of 'Aqaba. Strait of Tiran. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, and the Officers of H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1917; Gulf of 'Aqaba. 'Aqaba Bay. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, and the Officers of H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918. With corrections from surveys by Commander E. H. B. Baker, H.M.S. 'Endeavour' 1943 and Lieutenant Commander D. R. Reffell, H.M. Ships 'Woodbridge Haven' and 'Walkerton' 1958. Large corrections: 18th August 1939, 2nd June 1961. Small corrections: 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967. London: Published at the Admiralty, 12th July 1922, under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral Frederick C. Learmonth, Hydrographer. Engraved 1922. [No. 3595]. Dimensions: 102.2 x 69.8 cm.

C2 (= No. VII)

Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea. [With Fourteen Insets, as follows]: Strait of Gubal. Marsa El Qad Yayha. Surveyed by Commander E. H. B. Baker, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Endeavour' 1943; Gulf of 'Aqaba. Marsa Bareika (El Ghazlani). Surveyed by Commander E. H. B. Baker, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Endeavour' 1943; Gulf of 'Aqaba. Sharm El Sheikh and Sharm El Molya. Surveyed by Commander E. H. B. Baker, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Endeavour' 1943; Gulf of 'Aqaba. El Kura. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918; Gulf of 'Aqaba. El Hibiq Anchorage. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918; Gulf of 'Aqaba. Humaida Island Anchorage. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, R.N., H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918; Gulf of 'Aqaba. Tiran Island Anchorage. From the French Government Chart of 1886. With corrections to 1945; Sa'udi Arabia. Sharm Hasi. Surveyed by Lieutenant T. G. Carless, Indian Navy, 1830-4; Sa'udi Arabia. Sharm Yahar. Surveyed by Lieutenant T. G. Carless, Indian Navy, 1830-4; Sa'udi Arabia. Sharm Jubba. Surveyed by Lieutenant T. G. Carless, Indian Navy, 1830-4; Sa'udi Arabia. Sharm Wejh. Surveyed by Lieutenants W. H. Poole and H. D. Nichol, H.M.S. 'Espiegle' 1917; Sa'udi Arabia. Yenbo'. Surveyed by Acting Commander C. M. L. Scott, H.M.S. 'Lama' 1916. With additions and corrections to 1965; Sa'udi Arabia. Sharm Habban. Surveyed by Frigate Captain Paul E. von Pott, Austrian Ship 'Pola' 1895-6; Sa'udi Arabia. Sharm Dumagha. Surveyed by Commander W. H. C. Selby, H.M.S. 'Vestal' 1878. Small corrections: 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 5th February 1954, under the Superintendence of Vice Admiral A. Day, Hydrographer. [No. 3034]. Dimensions: 102.2 x 69.8 cm.

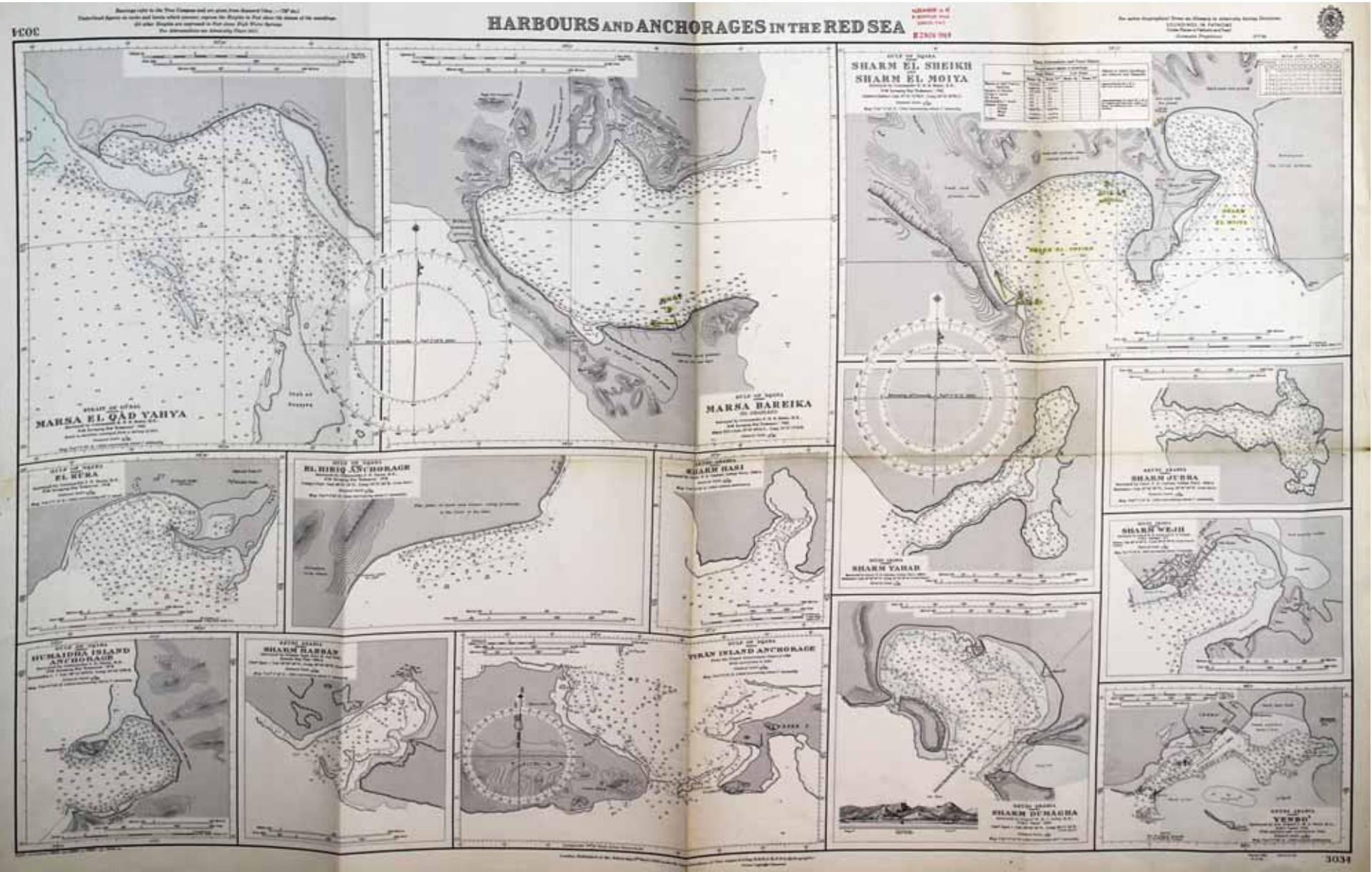
C3 (= No. VIII)

Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea. From Surveys by the Imperial Austrian Ship 'Pola' Commanded by Frigate Captain Paul Edler V. Pott, 1895-6 and from Surveys by Commander J. D. Nares, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918. [With Nine Insets, as follows]: Sherm Sheikh; Sherm Sheikh and Sherm El Moiyah; Mersa Dhiba; Sherm HabbanH; Humaidha Island Anchorage. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918; Dahab. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918; Sherm En Noman; Wasit

Anchorage. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, H.M. Surveying Ship 'Enterprise' 1918; Khor El Wahla. Surveyed by Lieutenant Richard A. S. Hill, H.M.S. 'Harrier' 1902. Small corrections: 1931, 1936, 1939. New Editions: April 1904, 30th March 1917, 31st May 1918, 18th April 1921, 24th July 1922. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 16th June 1899, under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral Sir W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer. Engraved by Edward Weller. [No. 3047]. Dimensions: 69.7 x 51.7 cm.

[34844]

£ 2,000.00



37 British Hydrographic Office.

Two Nautical Charts – Red Sea and East Coast Africa.

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by King George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic Office produced sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. The selection of nautical charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The two charts are as follows:

D1 (= No. XIV)

Red Sea. Perim Island (or Meyun) and Bab-el-Mandeb Small Strait. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. J. Gray and the Officers of H.M.S. Nassau 1874. Perim Harbour re-surveyed by Commander R. F. Hoskyn and the Officers of H.M.S. Myrmidon 1885. Additional soundings in Perim Ht. by Lieutenant G. K. Rylands,

H.M.S. Topaze 1918. Small corrections: 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1936, 1937, 1940, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1970 and 1972. New editions: December 1885, 25th April 1919. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 17th August 1874, under the Superintendence of Captain F. J. Evans, Hydrographer. [No. 2592]. Dimensions: 104.7 x 71.2 cm. D2 (= No. XV) Africa – East Coast. Red Sea. Hanfela Bay (Anfila). From an Italian Government Plan of 1892. Small corrections: 1923, 1925, 1933, 1955. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 3rd September 1894, under the Superintendence of Captain W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer. Engraved 1894. [No. 733]. Dimensions: 71 x 52 cm.

[34845]

£ 1,500.00

38 British Hydrographic Office.
Four Nautical Charts – Red Sea.

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by King George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic Office produced sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. The selection of nautical charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The four charts are as follows:

E1 (= No. XII)
Red Sea. Western Shore. Marsa Darur to Trinkitat Showing the Approaches to Suakin. Surveyed by Commander A. Carpenter, Assisted by Lieutenants F. Keary, J. East, H. Swire, A. Williamson and Sub- Lieutenant G. Heyman, H.M.S. 'Myrmidon' 1884. With additions by Commander the Honorable F. C. P. Vereker, H.M.S. 'Rambler' 1885, and Commander B. T. Somerville, H.M.S. 'Sealark' 1904-05. Approaches to Trinkitat surveyed by Captain J. A. Edgell, R.N., H.M. Surveying Ship 'Endeavour' 1930-31. [With Three Insets, as follows]: Sanganeb Anchorages. From a Survey by Commander P. N. Draper, 1907, with additions to 1934; Marsa Sheikh Sa'd. Surveyed by Lieutenant J. B. Young and Officers of H.M.S. 'Starling' and Lieutenant T. F. C. Dundas, H.M.S. 'Condor' 1885; Marsa Sheikh Ibrahim. Surveyed by Lieutenants T. F. C. Dundas and H. H. Stileman, R.N., H.M.S. 'Condor' 1886. Large Corrections: 8th December 1933, 5th August 1955. Small Corrections: 1958, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1976. New Editions: October 1906.- London: Published at the Admiralty, 23rd December 1885, under the Superintendence of Captain W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer. Engraved 1885. [No.81]. Dimensions: 104.1 x 71.1 cm.

E2 (= No. XIII)
Red Sea. Western Shore. Suakin Harbour. Surveyed by Lieutenants F. Keary, J. East, H. Swire, A. Williamson & Sub-Lieutenant G. Heyman under the direction of Commander A.

Carpenter, H.M.S. 'Myrmidon' 1884. With additions by Commander B. T. Somerville, H.M. S. 'Sealark' 1905. Entrance to Quarantine I surveyed by Commander E. H. B. Baker and the officers of H.M. Surveying Ship 'Endeavour' 1942. Small Corrections: 1951, 1953, 1972, 1983. New Editions: June 1905, 22nd September 1944.- London: Published at the Admiralty, 20th July 1885, under the Superintendence of Captain W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer. Engraved 1885. Positive 1980. [No.901]. Dimensions: 70.9 x 52 cm.

E3 (= No. XVIIIa)
Red Sea – Eastern shore. Abu Duda to Sirrain I. and Approaches to Al Lith. Surveyed by Lieutenant-Commander F. E. B. Haselfoot, assisted by the Officers of H.M. Surveying Ships 'Enterprise' and 'Imogen' 1917. [With Three Insets, as follows]: Approaches to Ras Al'Askar. Surveyed by Lieutenant-Commander F. E. B. Haselfoot, and the Officers of H.M. Surveying Ships 'Enterprise' and 'Imogen' 1917; Al Lith. Surveyed by LieutenantCommander F. E. B. Haselfoot, 1917; Jalajil. Surveyed by Lieutenant-Commander F. E. B. Haselfoot, 1917. Small Corrections: 1980. New Editions: 25th June 1954.- London: Published at the Admiralty, 27th May 1924, under the Superintendence of Vice Admiral Frederick C. Learmouth, Hydrographer. Engraved 1924. [No. 321] Dimensions: 103.9 x 71 cm.

E4 (= No. XVIIIb)
Red Sea – Eastern shore. Sirrain I. to Qadimbal It. and Approaches to Al Qunfidha. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, assisted by the Officers of H.M. Surveying Ships 'Enterprise' 1918. [With Two Insets, as follows]: Al Qunfidha. Surveyed by Commander J. D. Nares, assisted by the Officers of H.M. Surveying Ships 'Enterprise' 1918; Khor Nahud. Surveyed by Commander T. Elwon and Lieutenant Pinching, 1830. New Edition: 10th December 1954.- London: Published at the Admiralty, 15th December 1953, under the Superintendence of Vice Admiral Frederick C. Learmouth, Hydrographer. Engraved 1923. [No. 322]. Dimensions: 103.9 x 71 cm.

[34846]

£ 3,000.00

39 British Hydrographic Office.
Three Nautical Charts – Red Sea.

woThe British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by King George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic Office produced sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. The selection of nautical charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The three charts are as follows:

F1 (= No. XVII)
Arabia. Gulf of Aden – North Coast. Little Aden Harbour. Surveyed by Lieutenant J. R. Brogan, Aden Port Trust, 1954. With Additions in 1957. Small Corrections: 1962.- London: Published at the Admiralty, 8th November 1957, under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral K. St. B. Collins, Hydrographer. [No. 3662] Dimensions: 70.9 x 51.9 cm.

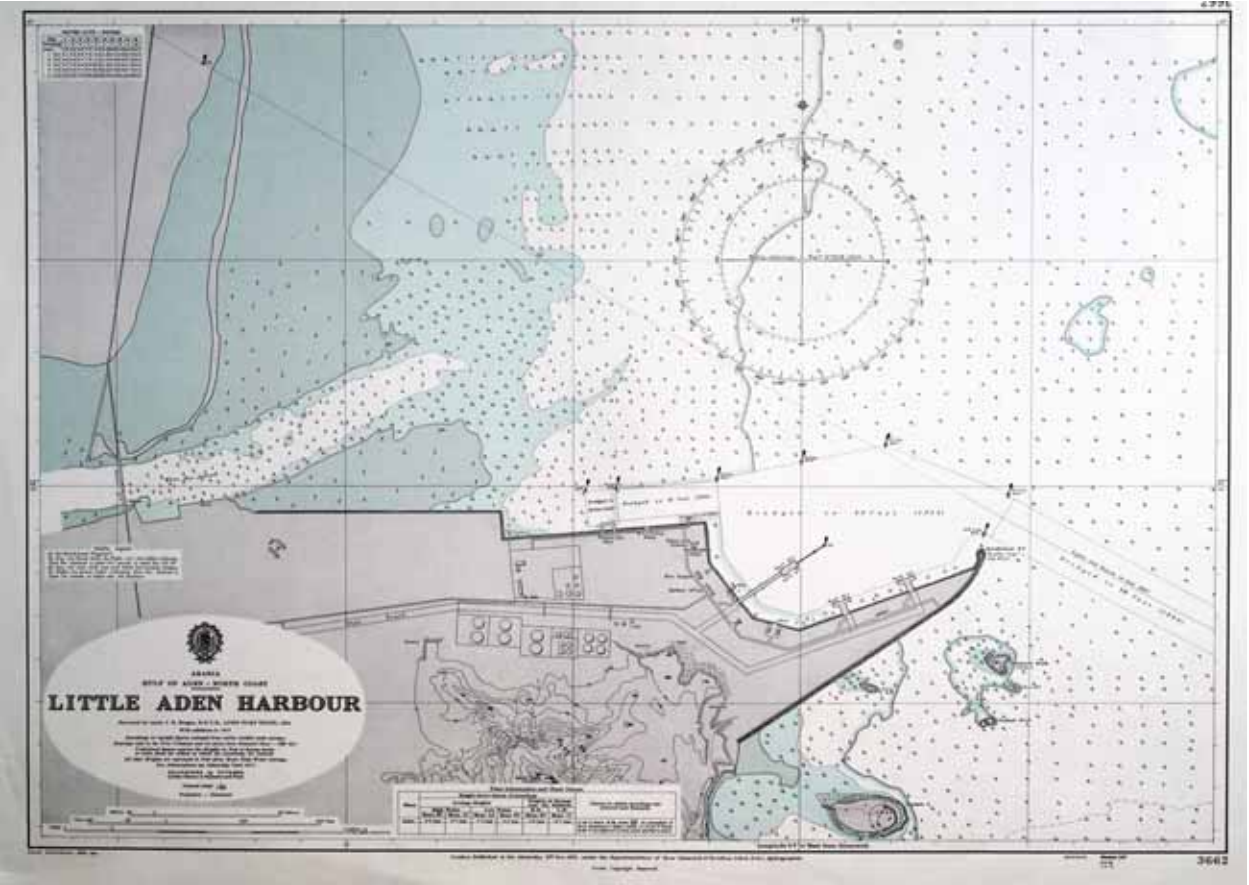
F2 (= No. XIX)
Arabia. Gulf of Aden – North Coast. Aden Inner Harbour. From Surveys and Maps supplied by Aden Port Trust 1956-58. With additions and corrections to 1960. Small corrections: 1962,

1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1974, 1978, 1980.- London: Published at the Admiralty, 10th March 1961, under the Superintendence of Rear-Admiral E. G. Irving, Hydrographer. [No. 3660] Dimensions: 104 x 70.8 cm.

F3 (= No. XX)
Africa. Gulf of Aden. J. Jan to Sha'ab Galangaret. Mainly from French Charts to 1965. South and East of Albat I. from Surveys by Commander R. F. Hoskyn, H.M.S. 'Myrmidon' 1885 and Lieutenants W. C. Baker and W. Christopher of the Indian Navy 1841. [With Three Insets, as follows]: Khor Ambadu Anchorage. From the French Government Chart of 1889; Golfe de Tadjura. Rade de Djibouti. From a French Government Chart of 1962. With additions and corrections to 1969; Port de Djibouti. From a French Government Chart of 1967. With additions and corrections to 1969. Large corrections: 2nd January 1970. Small corrections: 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1982, 1983. New Editions: 19th January 1940, 16th August 1957, 13th March 1964.- London: Published at the Admiralty, 17th July 1933, under the Superintendence of Captain J. A. Edgell, Hydrographer. Engraved 1933. [No. 253] Dimensions: 103.8 x 71 cm.

[34847]

£ 2,000.00



39

40 British Hydrographic Office.

Nautical Chart – Persian Gulf. Outer Approaches to Jabal Dhanna Anchorage. Sheet II. Jazirat ‘Ardhana to Jazirat Al Yas.

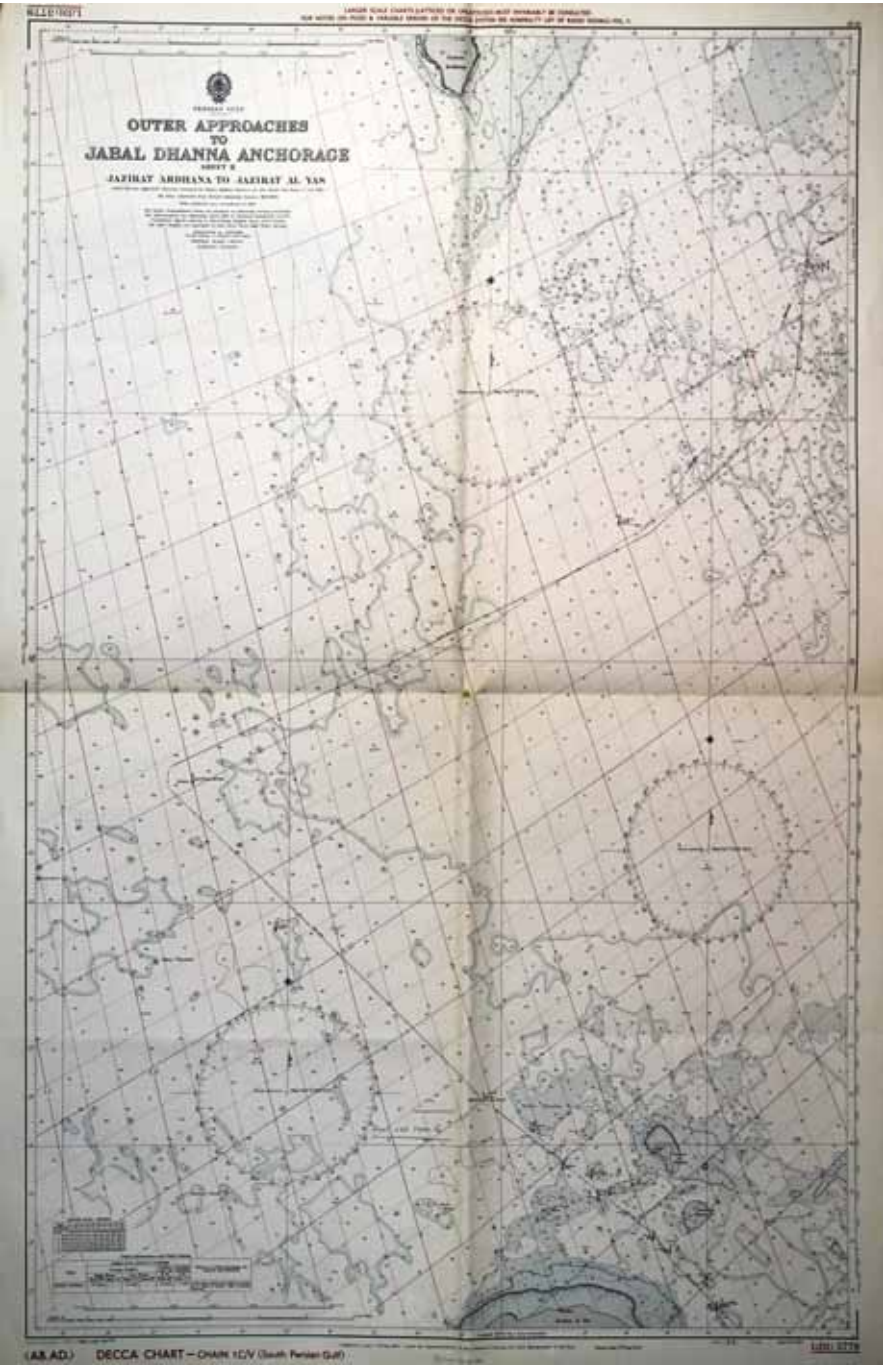
Dimensions: 104 x 71.2 cm. Persian Gulf. Outer Approaches to Jabal Dhanna Anchorage. Sheet II. Jazirat ‘Ardhana to Jazirat Al Yas. Jabal Dhanna Approach Channels surveyed by Kelvin Hughes Division for Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. Ltd. 1963. All other water works from British Admiralty Surveys 1933-1955. With additions and Corrections to 1964. Small corrections: 1965, 1966, 1968. - London: Published 15th May 1964 under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral E. G. Irving, Hydrographer of the Navy. Engraved 1963. [No. L(D1) 3779].

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by King George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in

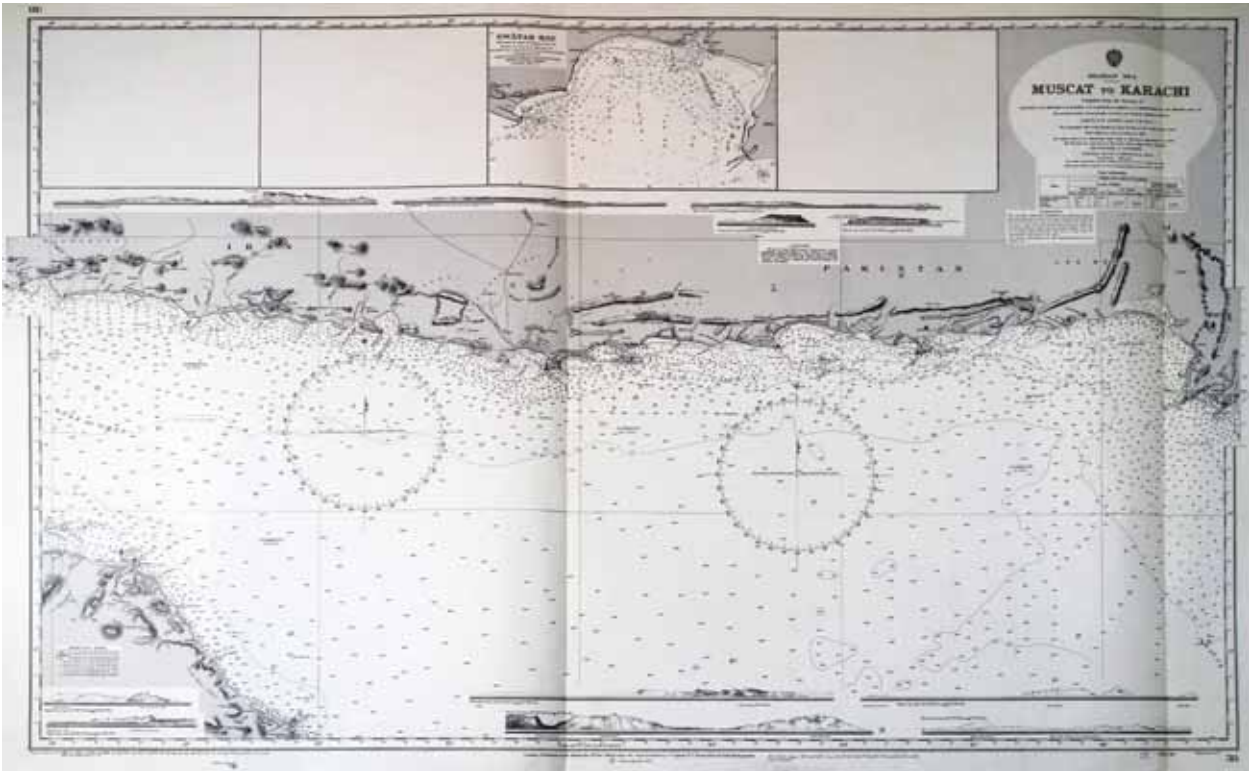
1800, and the Hydrographic Office produced sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. The selection of nautical charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

[34848]

£ 1,250.00



40



41

41 British Hydrographic Office.

Nautical Chart – Arabian Sea. Muscat to Karachi.

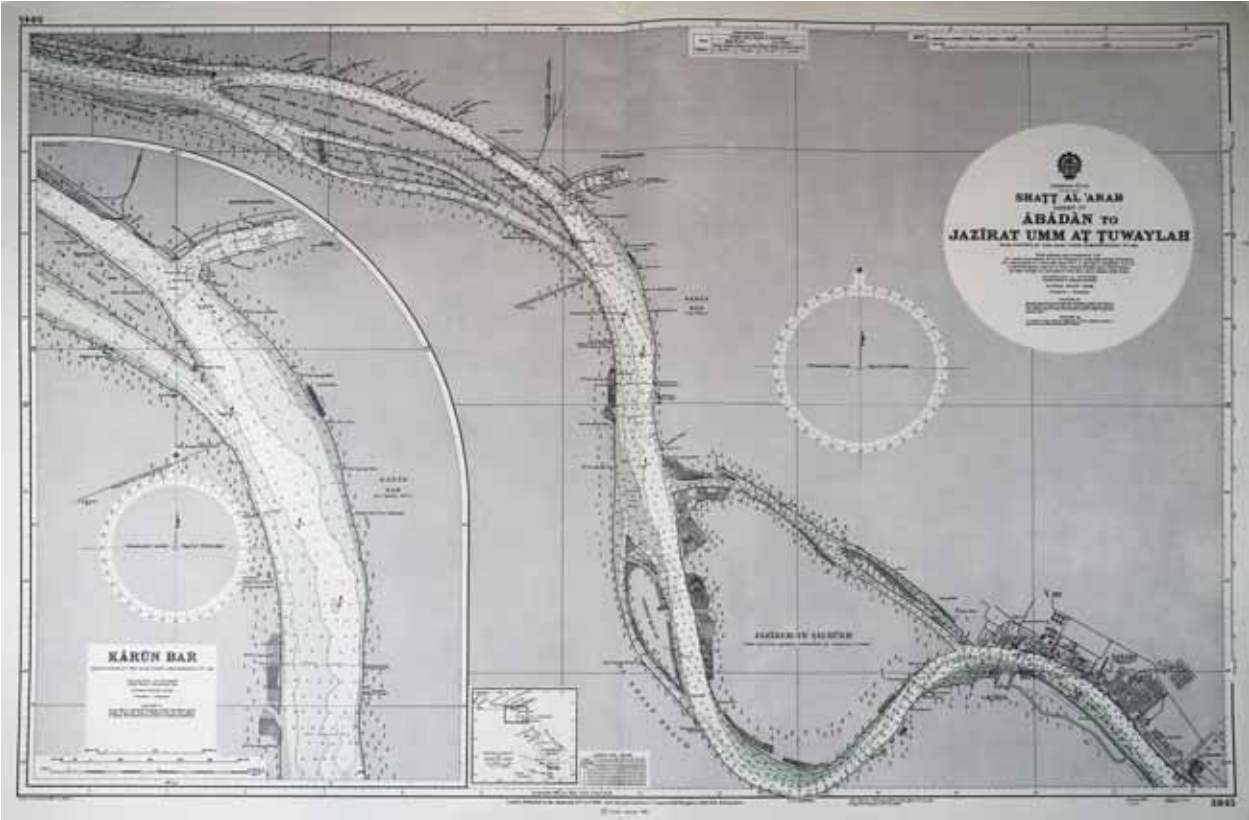
Dimensions: 116.3 x 70.9 cm. Arabian Sea. Muscat to Karachi. Compiled from the Surveys of Captains G. B. Brucks, S. B. Haines, T. G. Carless, A. Grieve, C. G. Constable, A. W. Chitty. The principal points astronomically corrected and numerous additions made by Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, 1874. The topography west of Ras Rashidi by Lieutenant H. T. Bowen, H.M.S. ‘Alert’ 1910. With additions and corrections to 1965. [With an Inset of]: Gwatar Bay. Surveyed by Captain S. B. Haines. Additions by Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe. Small corrections: 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977. New Editions: August 1890, April 1897, June 1910, 28th December 1911, 4th July 1913, 25th August 1916, 11th June 1965. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 31st December 1874, under the Superintendence of Captain F. J. Evans, Hydrographer. Engraved 1874. [No. 38].

George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic Office produced sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. The selection of nautical charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

[34849]

£ 1,250.00

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by King



42

42 British Hydrographic Office.

Three Nautical Charts – Persian Gulf. Shatt al-‘Arab.

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by King George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800, and the Hydrographic Office produced sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. The selection of nautical charts presented here relate to the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The three charts are as follows:

I1 (= No. XXIIa-1)
Persian Gulf. Shatt al-‘Arab. Sheet III: Kabda Pt. to Abadan. From Surveys by the Iraqi Ports Administration to 1965. Abadan. From Surveys by the Iraqi Ports Administration to 1965. Large corrections: 17th April 1964, 29th April 1966. New Editions: 28th July 1933, 12th December 1952. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 21st October 1926, under the Superintendence of Captain H. P. Douglas, Hydrographer. Engraved 1926. [No. 3844] Dimensions: 104.3 x 71.1 cm.

I2 (= No. XXIIb)
Persian Gulf. Shatt al-‘Arab. Sheet IV: Abadan to Jazirat Umm At Tuwaylah. From Surveys by the Iraqi Ports Administration to 1964. With additions and corrections to 1965. [With an Inset of]: Karun Bar. From Surveys by the Iraqi Ports Administration to 1964. Large corrections: 14th January 1966. Small corrections: 1967, 1969. New Editions: 28th June 1929, 1st November 1935, 3rd July 1953. - London: Published at the Admiralty, 21st October 1926, under the Superintendence of Captain H. P. Douglas, Hydrographer. [No. 3845] Dimensions: 104.2 x 71.1 cm.

I3 (= No. XXIIc-1)
Persian Gulf. Shatt al-‘Arab. Sheet V: Jazirat Umm At Tuwaylah to Al Ma‘qil. From Surveys by the Iraqi Ports Administration, 1964. Al ‘Ashshar and Al Ma‘qil. From Surveys by the Iraqi Ports Administration, 1963. New Editions: 1st August 1958, 15th July 1966. London: Published at the Admiralty, 21st October 1926, under the Superintendence of Captain H. P. Douglas, Hydrographer. [No. 3846] Dimensions: 121.6 x 71 cm.

[34850]

£ 2,250.00

43 British Parliament Papers.

Correspondence Respecting the Condition of the Populations in Asia Minor and Syria + Conditions of the Christian Subjects of the Porte & Turkey..... SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

4to. new paper back binding, one report unbound, and another original blue wrappers, reports presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, printed by Harrison & Sons, London, 1841-1904.

Rare secret British reports. Correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asia Minor and Syria. These reports were sent to the British government by British diplomats and secret agents who were active in the Ottoman Empire between 1841 and 1904.

They are issued as follows:

I- Correspondence respecting the condition of Protestants in Turkey 1841-1851: v, 104 pp.

II- Correspondence respecting the relations between Greece and Turkey: vii, 290 pp.

III- Turkey. No. 17 (1877). Instructions addressed to His Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople respecting financial and administrative reforms and protection of Christians in Turkey 1856-75: ix, 141 pp.

IV- Part XVIII. Eastern papers. Correspondence respecting Christian privileges in Turkey 1856. :ix, 83 pp.

V- Reports Received from her Majesty's Ambassador and Consuls relating to the Condition of Christians in Turkey 1860. 1861, 97 pp.

VI- Reports Received from her Majesty's Ambassador and Consuls relating to the Condition of Christians in Turkey: 1867. 89 pp. + 7 pp.

VII- Turkey. No. 16 (1877). Reports by Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular agents in Turkey respecting the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte: 1868-75. 147 pp.

VIII- Turkey. No. 5 (1875). Correspondence respecting cases of alleged religious persecution in Turkey. 134 pp.

VIII- Turkey. No. 10 (1879). Correspondence respecting the condition of the population in Asia Minor and Syria. 128 pp.

IX- Turkey. No. 1 (1880). Correspondence respecting the Commission sent by the Porte to inquire into the condition of the Vilayet of Aleppo. 138 pp.

X- Turkey. No. 23 (1880). Correspondence respecting the condition the condition of the population in Asia Minor and Syria. vii, 189 pp.

XI- Turkey No. 4 (1880). Correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asia Minor and Syria. 189 pp.

XII- Turkey. No. 6 (1880). Further correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asia Minor and Syria, In continuation of Turkey No. 23 (1880). 323 pp..

XIII- Turkey. No. 1 (1880). Correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asiatic Turkey and the trial of Moussa Bey, in continuation of Turkey No. 1, 1889: C. 5723. 130 pp.

XIV- Turkey No. 1, (1889). Correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asiatic Turkey: 1888-89. V. 91 pp.

XV- Turkey. No. 3 (1904). Correspondence respecting the condition of the populations in Asiatic provinces of Turkey. 83 pp.

XVI- Further correspondence respecting the Asiatic provinces of Turkey and events in Constantinople. [In continuation of Turkey No. 8 (1896) "and "Turkey No. 1 (1897)]". 114 pp.

[31714]

£ 4,500.00



43

44 Burckhardt, John Lewis.
Travels in Nubia. Published by the Association for Promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa.
+Travels in Syria and the Holy land. London, John Murray, 1822. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. xcviij, 498 pp., frontispiece portrait, 3 maps of which 2 are folding, contemporary halfcalf, title gilt on raised decorated spine, previous owner's book plate verso front cover, edges slightly rubbed, scattered spotting throughout, John Murray, London, second edition, 1822.

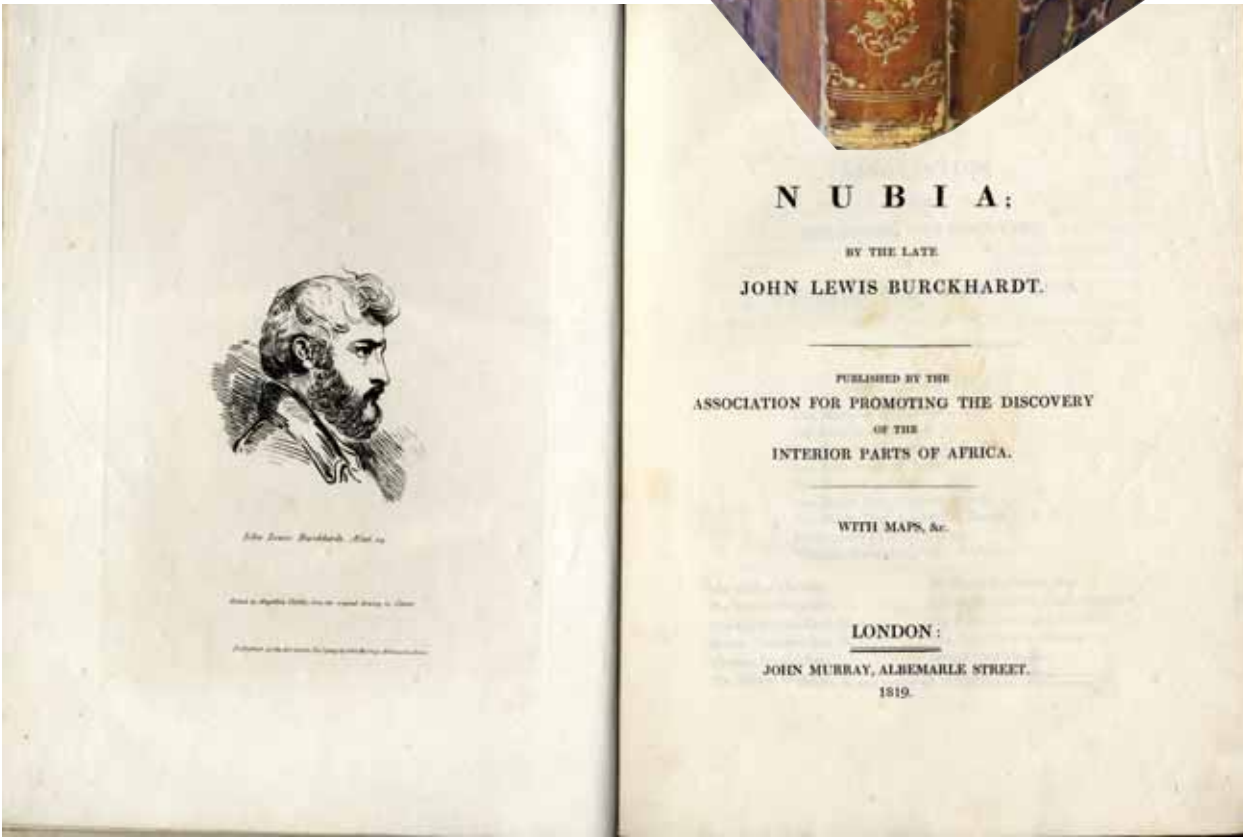
The travels described here took place in 1813 and 1814, to which are prefixed a Life and Memoir of the Author. Burckhardt (1784- 1817), a Swiss traveller and adventurer who adopted native dress and went by the name of "Sheikh Ibrahim", left Aleppo in 1812 and made his way to Cairo from where he undertook two journeys: one along the Upper Nile and the other through the Nubian desert. Leake edited these travels from Burckhardt's journals; he also wrote the biographical memoir which is a preface to the travels. This was the first of Burckhardt's works to be published and was followed by Travels In Syria, 1822. All of these journeys were made on behalf of the Africa Association whose president, Sir Joseph Banks, had recruited Burckhardt for the long and difficult project of exploring Africa. The journeys described in these works were preparatory to the major effort of exploring the interior of Africa. In 1817 Burckhardt began the exploration of the countries of the Niger, but he had an attack of dysentery and died in October of the same year.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer 238; Chahine 713; Hilmy I 105; Weber 107; Tobler p. 141. [34236]

£ 1,700.00



44



45

45 Burton, Richard F.(Translator).
The Book of a Thousand Nights and a Night, with Introduction, Explanatory Notes on the Manners and Customs of Moslem Men and a Terminal Essay Upon the History of The Nights. TWELVE VOLUMES.

Large 8vo. "EDITION DE GRANDE LUXE", NUMBER 15 OF 20 COPIES, half-titles, titles printed in red, black and gold, 21 etched plates by Alphonse Lalauze + 71 photogravure plates after paintings by Albert Letchford, all in 3 states (India paper mounted; Imperial Japanese vellum; Van Gelder Holland paper), printed tissue guards, early bookseller's ticket on front pastedowns, full white vellum by Zaehnsdorf, sides with elaborately gilt tooled red morocco panels, red morocco onlays on spines, gilt dentelles, patterned endpapers, g.e. published by Smithers and Nichols for the Grolier Society, London, [1897].

Rare and very handsome edition, limited and numbered. " ONE OF ONLY 20 COPIES OF THE 'EDITION DE GRANDE LUXE'; the most expensive and elaborate issue of the edition de luxe, with all the plates printed in three inks (Bartolozzi, purple and black) on three paper types. This copy without the original mahogany box and additional folio of prints. Burton's translation is "distinguished by his retention of the sexual content of the original Arabic versions, while his extensive footnotes drew on a lifetime of travel and research" (ODNB).

In 1896, two years after Nichols-Smithers published their first edition of Arabian Nights, they commissioned Richard Burton's close friend, Albert Letchford, to paint illustrations for another edition. Burton and Letchford had met several years before when Letchford was still in Florence beginning his education in arts and had discussed the possibility of illustrating the "Arabian Nights". Letchford was enthusiastic about the project because of his immense fascination of the Orient. Letchford commenced study of Eastern images for his paintings, though one of the illustrations was painted in Burton's lifetime. Richard Burton was one of the foremost linguists of his time, and also an explorer, poet,

translator, ethnologist, and archaeologist, among other things. 'The Thousand Nights and a Night' is probably the most famous of all his many works. This translation reflected his encyclopaedic knowledge of Arabic language, sexual practices and life: "it reveals a profound acquaintance with the vocabulary and customs of the Muslims, with their classical idiom," [Encl. Brit.] as well as colloquialisms, philosophy, modes of thought and intimate details. The first edition was published in 1885-88 and reissued by the Burton Club shortly thereafter.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainment is "a collection of ancient Persian-Indian-Arabian tales, originally in Arabic, arranged in its present form about 1450, probably in Cairo. The collection is also known as A Thousand and One Nights. Although the stories are distinct in plot, they are unified by Scheherazade, the supposed teller; she postpones her execution by telling her husband Schahriah, a story night after night, without revealing the climax until the following session. Sir Richard Burton's monumental version was issued only to subscribers by the Kamashastra Society of Benares in 1885-86. Among the more recent editions is [one] by Powys Mathers" (Benét's Reader's Encyclopedia). The most popular stories include "Aladdin," "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," and "Sinbad the Sailor." "Burton arrived at Bombay in October 1842 and was posted to Baroda, about 400 kilometres to the north, where he spent much of his time perfecting his knowledge of Hindustani and Arabic." (R. J. Howgego).

Bibliographic references: Cf. Howgego III, B98 (p. 146, first ed. 1885-88); Penzer, p.119. [34841]

£ 15,000.00

46 Burton, Sir Richard Francis.

Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah THREE VOLUMES.

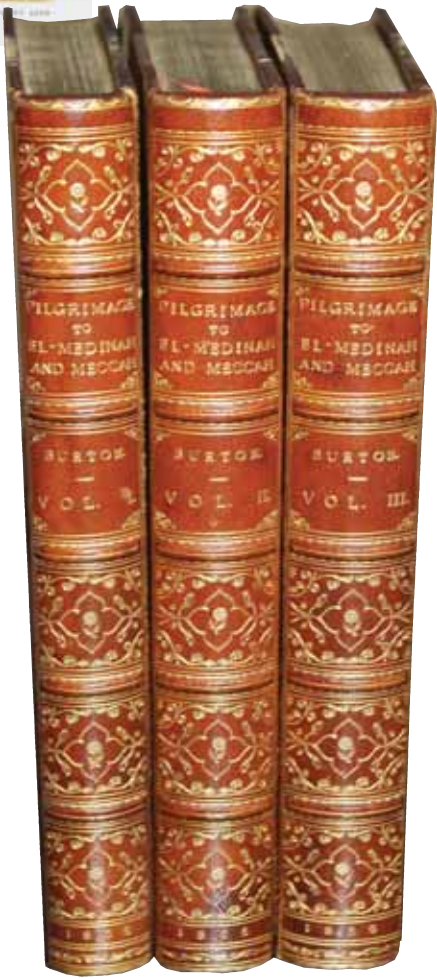


8vo. (220 x 135 mm), xiv, [2 errata], 388 pages, [4], iii-iv, 426 pages, x, [2 list of plates], 448 pages. Half-title in Volume III (not called for in other volumes), folding map, 14 plates (5 chromolithographs, 8 tinted lithographs, 1 wood engraving), 3 plans (2 folding), 20th century half calf over marbled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, upper edges gilt, without 24 pages of adverts in Volume I, some mild spotting to fly leaves of all volumes, mild shelf wear, Longman, Brown & Green, London, first edition, 1855-1856.

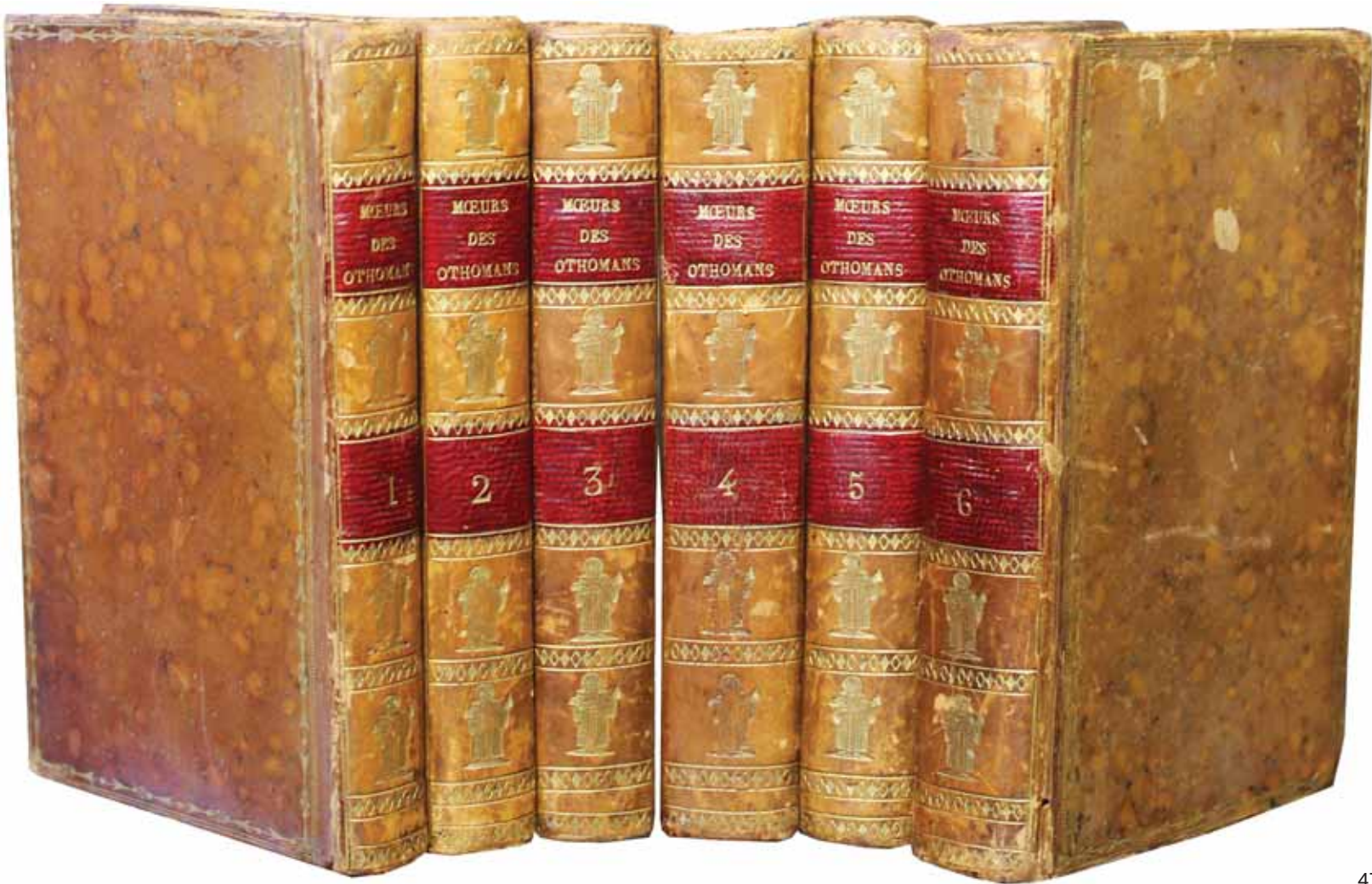
The greatest traveller's name associated with the Mecca pilgrimage is that of Sir Richard Burton. He himself told the story of his venture in three substantial volumes and also his life has been accounted by others in numerous biographies. This book has been reprinted several times in several languages, but the 1856 first edition is the rarest, with all its illustrations of the journey. According to Penzer, this is "one of the greatest works of travel ever published". Burton was one of the first westerners to visit the Arab holy cities and to accomplish this he had to assume the character and costume of a Persian Mirza, a wandering Dervish, and a "Pathan". [Penzer 43-50.]

Dressed in full disguise as a Muslim pilgrim, Burton became one of the first Englishmen to travel to Mecca and other holy Islamic sites. The lyrical narratives that made Burton famous are first presented here. This title is routinely found with 13, 14, or 15 plates.

Bibliographic references: Abbey Travel 368; Casada 53; Penzer, pp. 49-50. [33902]



£ 7,500.00



47

47 Castellan, Antoine Laurent 1772-1838.

Mœurs, Usages, Costumes des Ottomans, et Abrégé de Leur Histoire. SIX VOLUMES.

12mo. Volume I: 20 pages, xxxi, 119 pages, [1] +5 pages, [2] / Volume II: 225 pages, + [1] / Volume III: 251 pages, + [1] / Volume IV: 282 pages, [1] / Volume V: 231 pages, [1] / Volume VI: 235 pages, 71 of 72 detailed hand coloured full page engraved plates. Contemporary full calf, gilt decorations on spine and covers borders, red labels on spine, marbled end papers, gilt edges, a beautiful set, Nepveu, Paris, first edition, 1812.

A beautiful copy in the original boards, of this celebrated work on Turkish costume and culture, illustrated with hand-coloured stipple-engraved plates of high quality; these include views of towns, monuments, musical instruments, costumes, Ottoman scenes, and many more. Lord Byron, in a letter to Thomas Moore (August 28, 1813), wrote: "If you want any more books, there is Castellan's Mœurs des Ottomans, the best compendium of the kind I ever met with, in six small tomes."

Castellan was a noted painter, engraver and architect who, after the French Revolution, embarked on a lengthy tour through the Ottoman Empire; his keen eye and skilled hand made him well-equipped to produce a detailed illustrated record of the sights. Hoefer (IX, col. 92) gives a long description of Castellans' life and

works, with special emphasis on the culture, customs, manners and costumes of the Ottomans. It is interesting to observe that Cox, the standard authority on the literature of travel, failed to include the work in his massive three-volume bibliography on the subject while Hoefer quotes Byron as saying: "Never go to Turkey without having Castellan in your pocket." An exceptional copy in the rare original boards, and with the plates exquisitely coloured. From Blackmer: "First Edition, translated into German at Leipzig in 1815 in 3 vols., 8 vo., and into English in 1821, as Turkey in Shoberl's series "The World in Miniature" (q.v.). Note that some copies have the word 'eclaircissements' on the title spelled 'eclaircissements'. The plates, coloured aquatints, are mostly reduced versions of Dalvimart's plates from the "Costumes of Turkey" (q.v.). These depict the costumes of the functionaries of the Ottoman Court; there are also illustrations of arms, standards and other objects as well as an interesting section on music and dance".

Bibliographic references:Atabey, 204; Colas 1, 545; Querard II, 75; Brunet I, 1226; Blackmer 300; Lipperheide, 1427; Hiler 143. (First edition). [32239]

£ 3,000.00

48 Castro, João de (1500-1548).

Roteiro em que se contem a viagem que fizeram os Portuguezes no anno de 1541. Partindo da nobre Cidade de Goa atee Soez, que he no fim, e Stremidade do Mar Roxo. Com o sitio, e pintura de todo o syno Arabico. Tirado a luz pela primeira vez do manuscrito original, e acrescentado com o Itinerarium Maris Rubri... TWO VOLUMES, TEXT & ATLAS.

Text Volume: 8vo. ix, 333 pp., 2 lithograph portraits, 1 large folding plan, contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, rubbed round edges, marbled edges, title gilt on decorated spine / Atlas: Folio. 16 double-page lithographed maps and plans, of which 15 are hand coloured, contemporary boards, rubbed, spine worn, foxing throughout both volumes, small tear to folded map in text volume without any loss, bookplates of Antonio Capucho and Annibal Fernandes Thomaz verso covers, De Baudry and Theoph. Barrois, Paris, 1833.

Extremely rare text and atlas in two volumes. A rare account of this 16th century sea voyage around the Arabian Peninsula. The present work is the first appearance of this journey in print, published from the original logbooks of João de Castro's voyage. We have found only one copy of this work in international auction trade, from 1964.

João de Castro was a Portuguese nobleman and fourth Viceroy of Portuguese India. He was called Castro Forte ("Stronghold" or "Strong Castle") by the poet Luís de Camões. In 1535 he accompanied Dom Louis to the siege of Tunis, where he had the honour of refusing knighthood and reward bestowed by the Emperor Charles V. In 1538 he left for India in the company of his uncle Garcia de Noronha, and on his arrival at Goa went off for the relief of Diu. In 1540 he served on an expedition to Suez under Estêvão da Gama (the son of Vasco da Gama and then Viceroy of Portuguese India), by whom his son, Álvaro de Castro, a child of thirteen, was knighted, as a compliment to him. Estêvão da Gama went on an expedition to the Red Sea with 12 large galleons and carracks, and 60 galleys, on 31 December 1540: D. João de Castro being the captain of a galleon. This expedition to Suez was truly remarkable, and João de Castro made a detailed roadmap of it, with maps, calculations, pictures and detailed notes from the coasts of the Arabian Peninsula as of those of the countries of today's Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt, as far as Suez and to several ports in the shores of the Sinai Peninsula, all included in the Roteiro do Mar Roxo, which was offered to Prince Louis. Eight months later he returned to Goa on 21 August, having acquired by the experiences made during the expedition, the name of a philosopher: "I pay great attention to eclipses of the moon," he wrote, "as also to longitudes and latitudes, fishes, seaweeds, currents, winds, the colour of the Red Sea, and every detail that might concern the art of navigation", to the delight of his friends Pedro Nunes and Prince Louis, who had furnished him with special instruments and other assistance for his voyage.

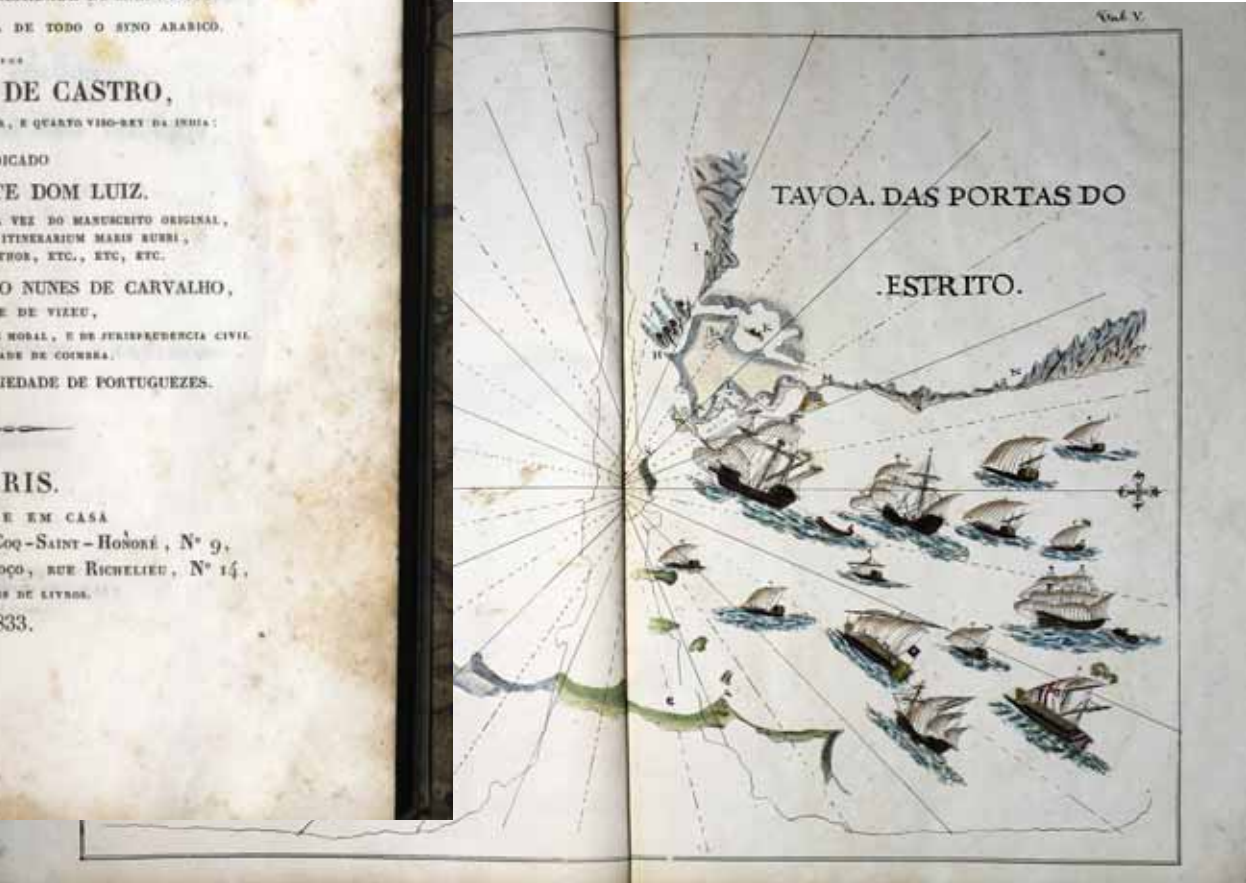
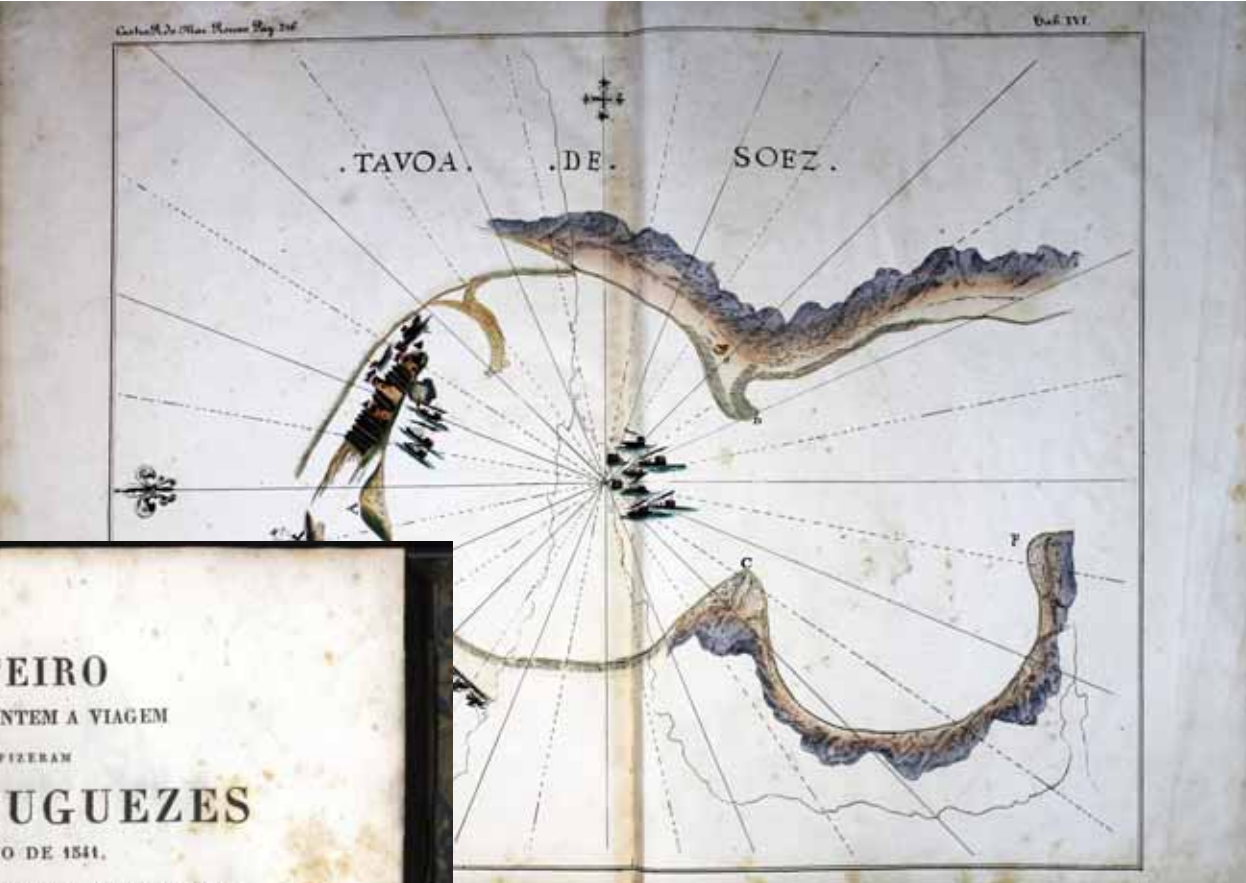
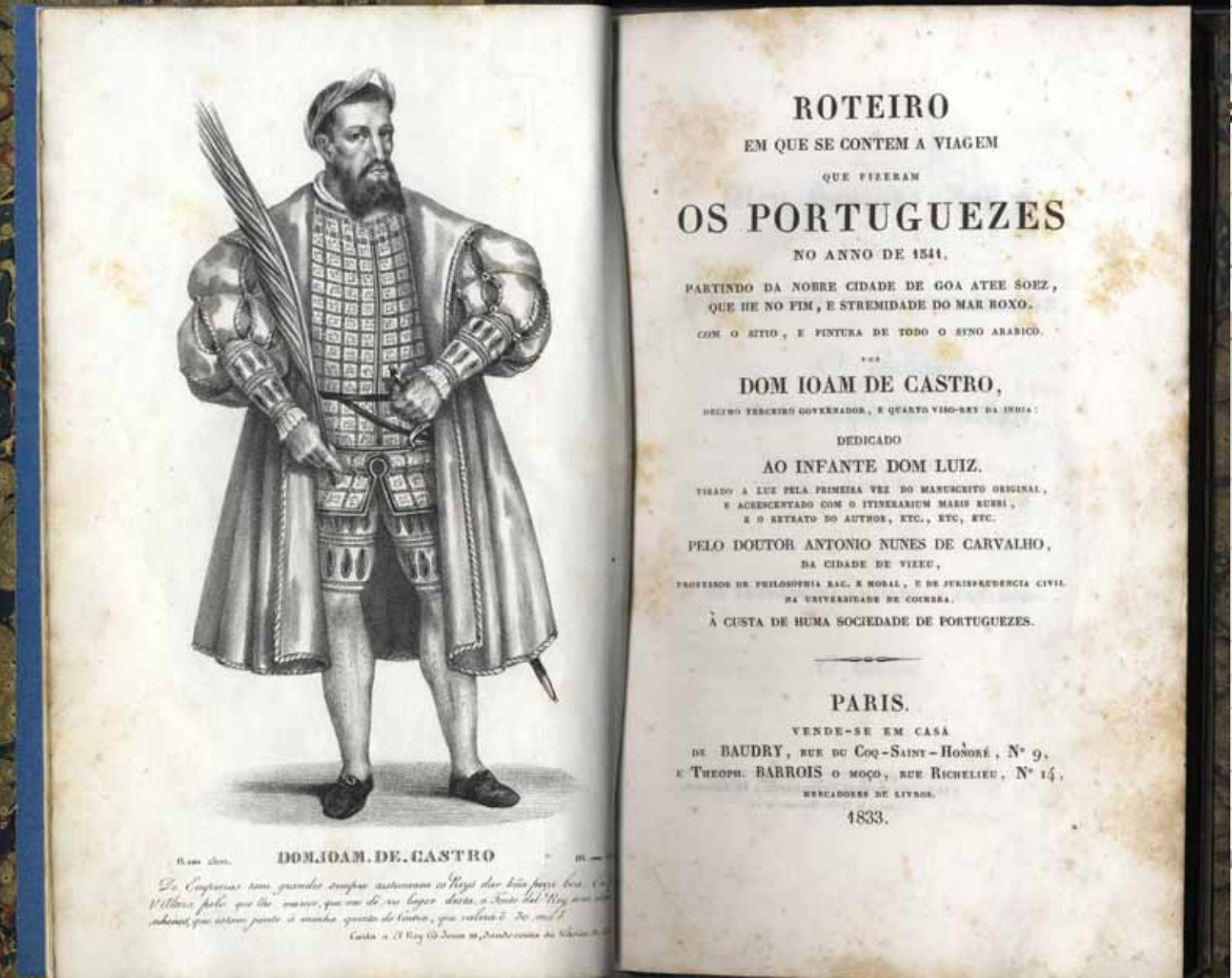
D. João de Castro called for the need of the co-ordination between the observation and reason, in the case of the navigation: "This science of navigation is poorly distributed among the men, or because they act like idiots, which for a long time and through continuous exercise they reach many particulars, though with all their works are never to gain authority in their office, or those who have no experience, but with much learning and great practice in the science of mathematics, reached the shadow of this art but not the true science." It is in overcoming this separation that rooted the ways of science, which reaches an understanding with no epilogue, an open knowledge, in constant motion approach, not compatible with the spirit of the system. João de Castro tell us that the knowledge of science is "to arrive at the truth", that science is "closer to the truth and not the absolute truth". "We need to consider how much we owe for teaching us how not to ignore

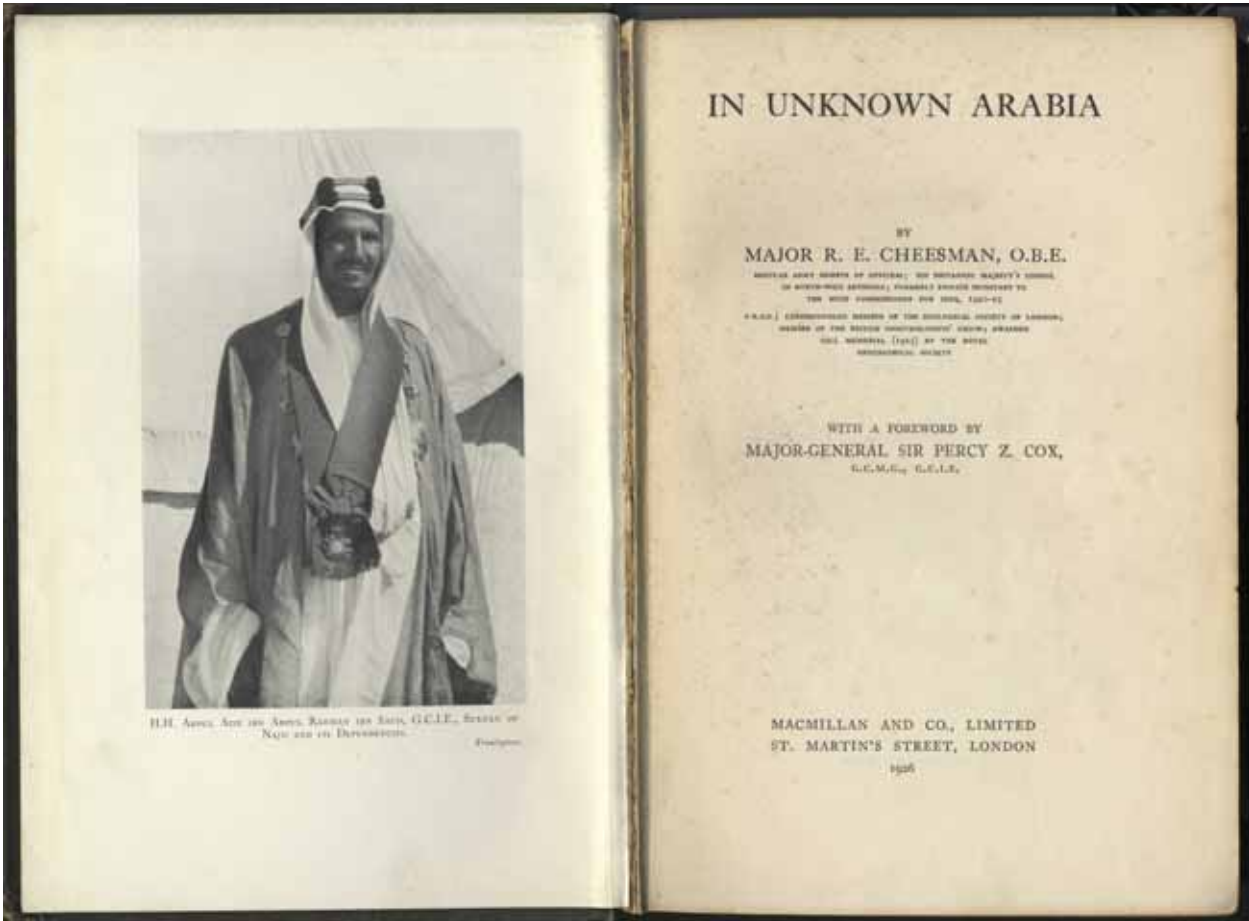
the fact that we can be closer to the truth, as are human things that men can learn (...). Not only to be expected by virtue of reaching the truth, but also get close to her."

In 1543 he was named commander of a fleet; and in 1545 he was sent to India to assist Martim Afonso de Sousa, who had been dismissed of the vicerealty.

Bibliographic references: Innocencio III, 345; Phillips 9500; Yerasimos 197; Henze I, 524. [34561]

£ 14,000.00





49

49 Cheesman, R. E.

In Unknown Arabia.

8vo. xx, 447 pp., frontispiece portrait of Ibn Saud, 66 b/w photographic illustrations, 1 sketch map, 1 plan, 1 folding map in colour (repaired) at rear, half-title, original cloth, title gilt on spine & vignette on upper cover, index, appendices, spine ends and corners worn, occasional spotting, lacking front endpaper, front hinge splitting, with a foreword by Major Sir Percy Cox, advertisements, Macmillan & Co., London, first edition, 1926.

Captain Cheesman, an ornithologist and explorer was a member of the personal staff of Sir Percy Cox the head of the British occupation force in Iraq. In 1922 Cheesman mapped the Arabian coast from Uqair to the head of the Gulf of Salwa. His main

interest was in zoology, geography, and archaeology. In this account he gives an intimate glimpses of Ibn Saud after getting his permission in December 1923-24 to travel through Eastern Arabia. Cheesman started his expedition from Bahrain, to Oqair, Salwa, Hufuf and Jabrin. He spent three months at Hufuf, then mapped 150 miles of desert, identified the site of ancient Gerra, and corrected some serious mistakes about the Wadi system.

[14648]

£ 300.00

50 Collectif.

Inventaire du Musee du Caire 1885-1899.

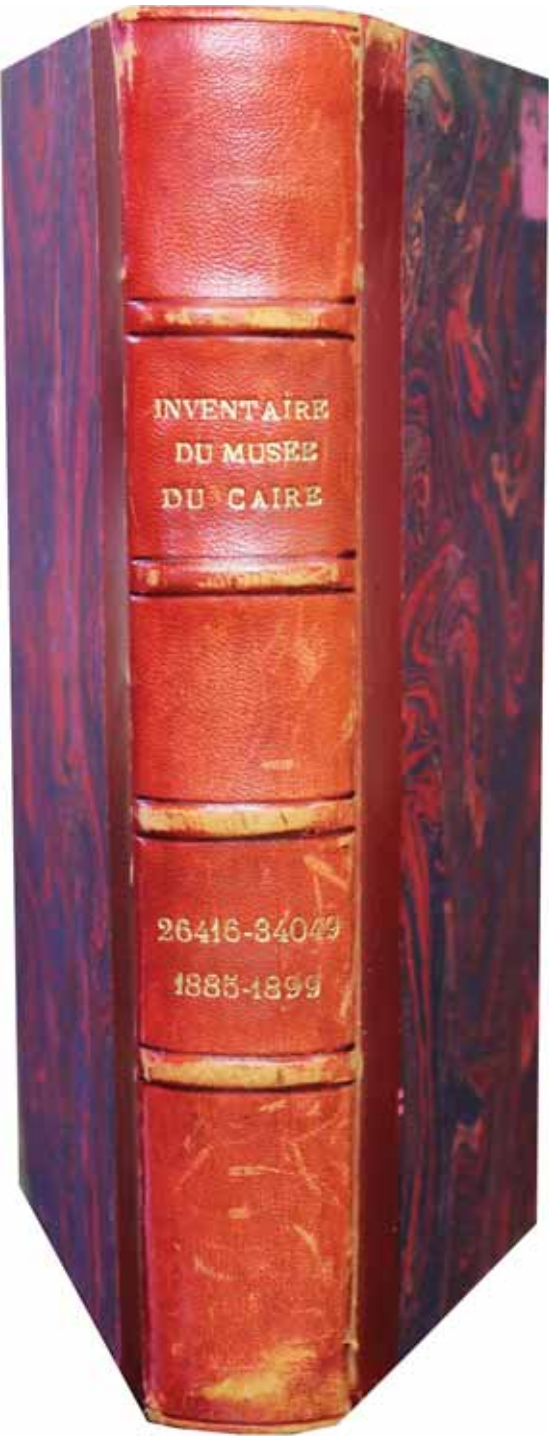
8vo. a set of extracts of museum inventories in Cairo, Boulaq museum: xl, xlv, xli, (1885, 1886, 1888) / Ghizeh museum: xxxvii, pp 225-232, pp 325-375, pp 263-289, pp 463-497, pp 439-460, pp 333-357, pp 315-336, pp 279-306, pp 317-414, pp 201-270, 1889 - 1899, contemporary half-calf with marbled boards, rubbed, title gilt on raised spine, marbled endpapers, bookplate of Avarille verso front cover, some browning, otherwise in good condition, 1st January 1885 - 31 December 1899.

RARE. Contents as follows:

- I- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee Boulaq comprenant les objets entres dans la collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Decembre 1885. 40 pp.
- II- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee Boulaq comprenant les objets entres dans la collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Decembre 1886. 45 pp.
- III- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee Boulaq comprenant les objets entres dans la collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Decembre 1888. 41 pp.
- IV- Inventaire des objets entres dans les collections du Musee d'Antiquites Egyptiennes de Ghizeh pendant l'annee 1889. 37 pp.
- V- Inventaire des objets entres dans les collections du Musee d'Antiquites Egyptiennes de Ghizeh pendant l'annee 1890. 225-232 pp.
- VI- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee de Ghizeh comprenant les objets entres dans la collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Decembre 1891. 325-375 pp.
- VII- Inventaire des objets ou monuments entres dans les collections de Musee de Ghyzeh pendant l'anne 1892. 263-289 pp.
- VIII- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee de Ghizeh comprenant les objets entres dans les collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Secembre 1893. 463-497 pp.
- IX- Inventaire des objets ou monuments entres dans les collections de Musee de Ghyzeh pendant l'anne 1894. 439-460 pp.
- X- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee de Ghizeh comprenant les objets entres dans les collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Secembre 1895. 333-357 pp.
- XI- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee de Ghizeh comprenant les objets entres dans les collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Secembre 1896. 315-306 pp.
- XII- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee de Ghizeh comprenant les objets entres dans les collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Secembre 1898. 317-414 pp.
- XIII- Extrait de l'inventaire du Musee de Ghizeh comprenant les objets entres dans les collections du 1er Janvier au 31 Secembre 1899. 201-270 pp.

[33790]

£ 800.00



50

51 Conti, Natale 1520-1582.

Natalis Comitum Veneti De venatione, libri IIII / Hieronymi Ruscellij scholiis brevissimis illustrati.

12 mo. 44 pp. + [4] leaves vignette on title page, contemporary vellum, copy in very good condition, Venetiis : Apud Aldi filios. M. D. LI. [1551]

Natale Conti (1520- 1582) was an Italian poet, humanist and historian. One method of teaching subjects in a compressed and easily memorable form was the metrical treatise, and Conti's

poem, De Venatione, is devoted to the art of hunting and falconry. COPAC lists 5 copies only.

[34870]

£ 2,500.00



51

52 Corancez, Louis Alexandre Olivier de 1770-1832.

Itinéraire d'une Partie Peu Connue de l'Asie Mineure, Contenant: La Description des Régions Septentrionales de la Syrie, celles des Côtes Méridionales de l'Asie Mineure.

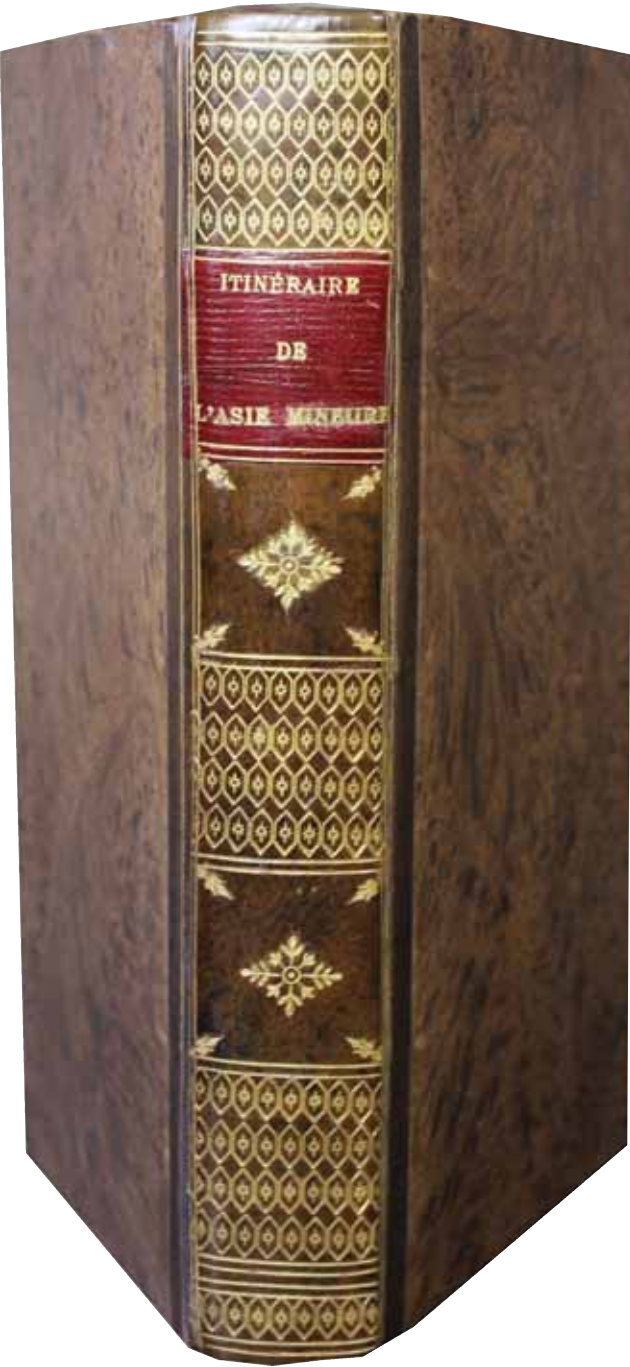
8vo. xvi, 437 pp., half-title, folding engraved map after A. Aubert, modern half-calf with marbled boards, lower corner bumped, new endpapers, title gilt, occasional foxing, light damp stain to lower half of last few leaves, otherwise copy in very good condition, J. -M. Eberhard et Antoine-Augustin Renouard, Paris, first edition, 1816.

he travelled to Asia Minor (Caramania), Cyprus and north-west Syria. His work contains much information on the peoples of Lebanon and Syria and an account of the inland routes to Constantinople. Bibliographic references: Blackmer 403: Atabey refers to this second edition; Weber 42: Barbier cites a slightly different title: "Par l'auteur de l'Histoire des Wahabis".

[31168]

Corancez, who lived for eight years in Aleppo, was the French Consul there: he married a Syrian woman and gathered first hand information about the Wahhabi movement of Egypt, Syria and Baghdad by corresponding with influential people. In 1810 Corancez was appointed Consul in Baghdad. From 1809 to 1812

£ 4,500.00



52

53 D'Ollone, Henri Marie Gustave.

Mission d'Ollone 1906-1909. Recherches sur les Musulmans Chinois par le Commandant d'Ollone, le capitaine de Fleurette, le capitaine Lepage, le lieutenant de Boyve. Etudes de A. Vissière. Notes de E. Blochet, et de divers savants.

4to. xii, 471 pp., decorated with 91 photographs and plans, 1 folding map, tables, half calf with marbled boards, an excellent copy, Leroux, Paris, 1911.

The French Commanding Officer, Henri D'Ollone (1868-1945) went on several exploratory missions to the Far East and Africa.

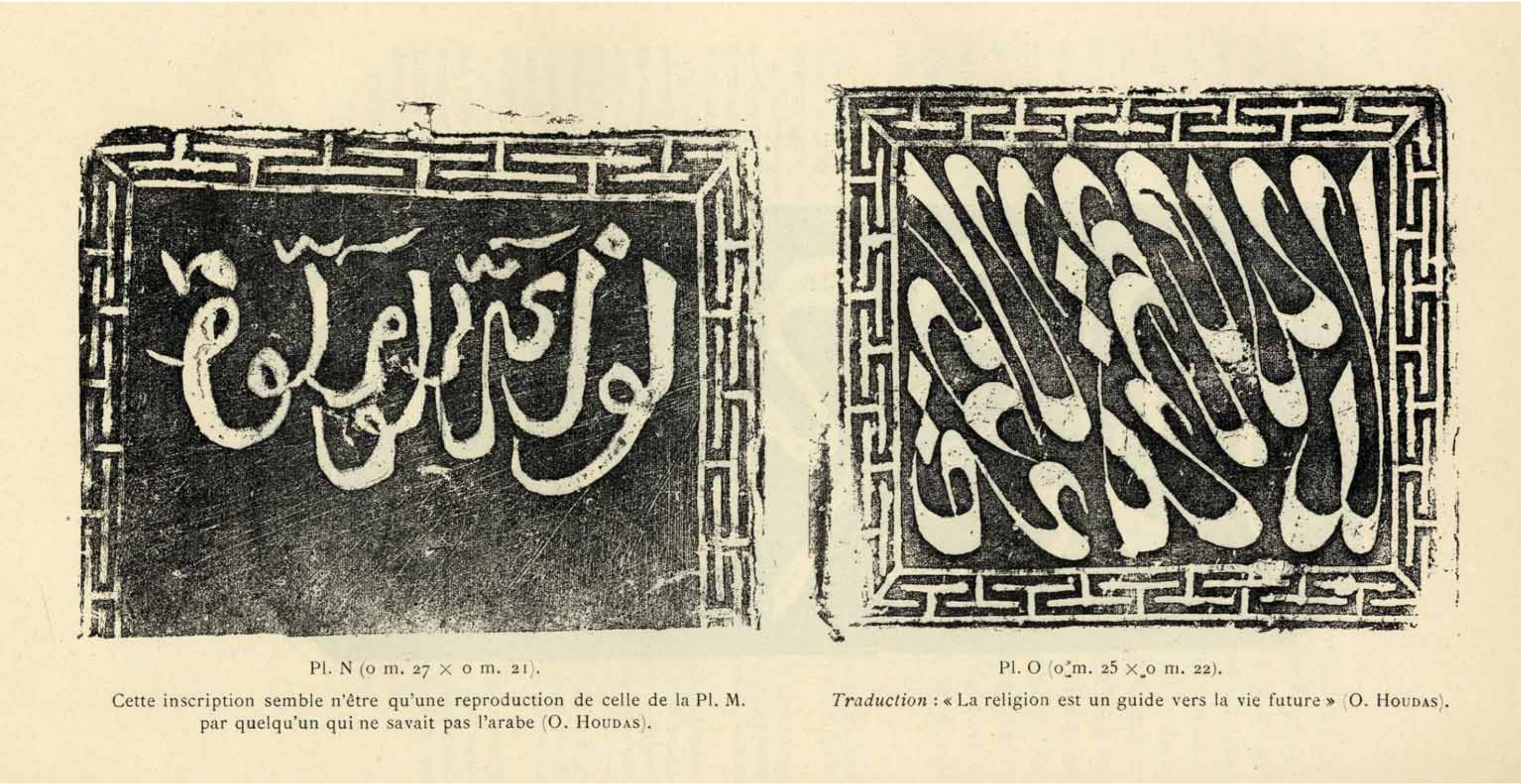
The present work relates to his mission in China, undertaken during 1906-09, where he studied various Muslim communities. D'Ollone's research on the Muslim communities in China began in Yunnan, and continued northwards through Sichuan, Gansu and Chinese Turkestan. D'Ollone and members of his expedition gathered information on the size and status of the Muslim

centres through which they passed, by photographing the people and buildings they encountered, and collecting documents in Chinese, Arabic and Persian on the history of Muslims in China. Arabic and Persian linguists attached to the expedition identified and translated the documents. D'Ollone's eye-witness report in the opening decade of the 20th century is an invaluable resource

and provides a valuable first hand account of China's Muslim (Hui) communities.

[34371]

£ 2,800.00



54 Danvers, Frederick Charles.

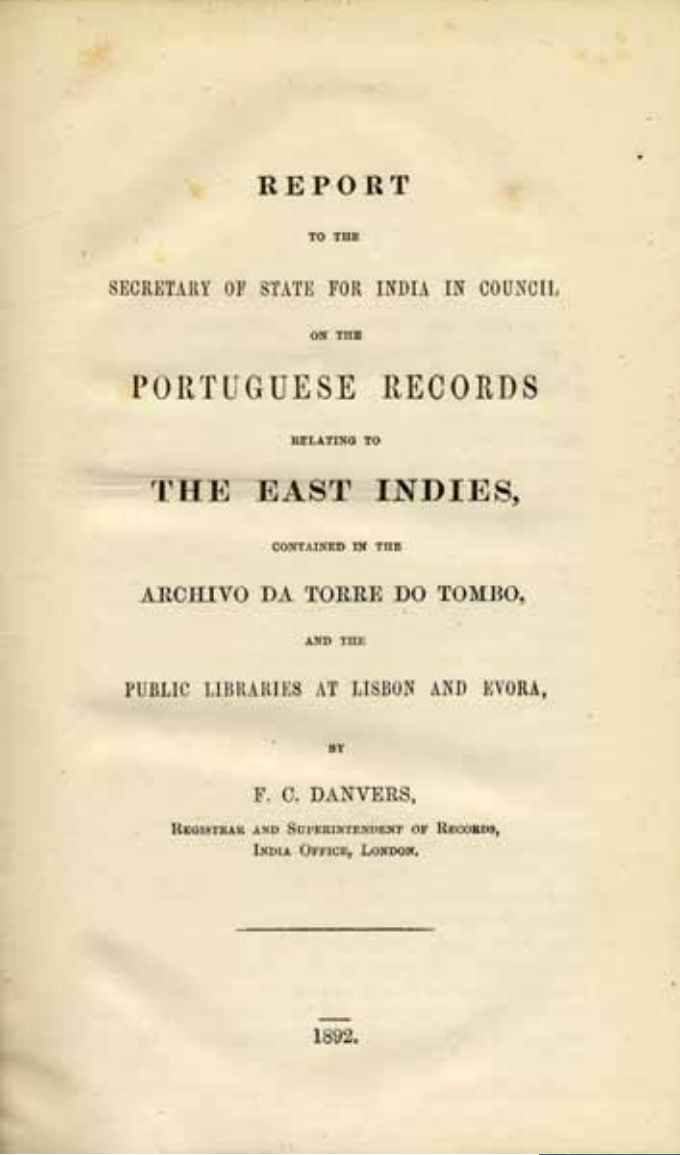
Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Portuguese Records Relating to the East Indies, Contained in the Archivo da Torre do Tombo, and the Public Libraries at Lisbon and Evora.

8 vo. xi, 209 pp. 1 large folding map at rear, contemporary blue cloth, stamped gilt front cover, title gilt on spine, India Office, London, 1892.

Frederick Danvers was for more than thirteen years the Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office. In anticipation of the fourth century of Vasco da Gama's first voyage to East India, Danvers was deputed to Lisbon in 1891 to examine the Portuguese records relating to that country's period of power in the East. This is the report he submitted to the Secretary of State, and it is a detailed account of historical documents on the Portuguese in the Arabian peninsula, India, Ceylon, the East Indies and the Far East from 1498 to 1798, summarizing and extensively quoting documents from the Portuguese archives. Sections I-IV cover Portuguese India in general, while the remaining sections cover specific regions: The Red Sea and Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Malacca, and China and Japan. This report formed the basis for his main work "The Portuguese in India", published in 1894.

[34827]

£ 1,700.00



55 Danvers, Frederick Charles.

The Portuguese In India Being A History of the Rise And Decline Of Their Eastern Empire.(2 Vols).

(Large 8vo, LIV-572 pp / XVIII-580 pp. frontispiece in each volume, contemporary decorated blue cloth, gilt, 9 plates , 1 map in volume 1, 4 views, 4 maps in volume 2, index, W.H.Allen & co. Limited, London, First edition ,1894).

This is a long established classical work of reference for Portuguese presence in India, the Arabian Gulf, being this edition sub sided by the Indian Government and second only to the very scarce original edition. Excerpt from the book away their artillery and baggage; that the Imaum's vessels should navigate out-wards without reserve, and on the homeward voyage with CAPTURE OF MUSCAT BY THE ARABS. passports from the King of Portugal; that the vassals of the Imaum should pay no duties, either personal or upon merchandise, entering or leaving Muscat; that commerce should be entirely and unrestrictedly free; that the Arabs should take down any fortifications erected during the siege, and that the Portuguese should bind themselves not to raise anything on the site of the demolished fortifications. Commenting upon these terms, in a letter of the 16th March, 1650, the King ordered enquiries to be made regarding the conduct of Dom J uliao de Noronha, Captain-General, and of the

Vedor of the Finances of Muscat, for having made arrangements with the Arabs fifteen days before the arrival of ' relief sent by the Viceroy. They were both accordingly made prisoners and sent to Goa. In letters from the King, of the 11th and 16th January, 1649, reviewing the position of affairs in the Persian Gulf, his Majesty complained of a want of more vessels and sailors in Muscat, since no assistance could then be obtained from Sohar and Caurusar, as those places had been lost. Every effort was to be made to retain Muscat, and as Sohar, Dobar, and Kuriyat were now no longer in the possession of the Portuguese, an endeavour was to be made to open a port at Bandalay, in Persia, a short distance from Comorzio. The fortress of Cassapo, being in danger from the enemy, was to be strengthened. A great danger to Muscat, which his Majesty pointed out, was having Sheiks and Moors living inside the walls of the town, as they only acted as spies to inform the enemy of the condition of the Portuguese...

Bibliographic reference: Howgego I, 19ff. [2949]

£ 1,500.00



56 Della Valle, Pietro.

Les Fameux Voyages de Pietro Della Valle, gentil homme Romain, surnommé l'illustre voyageur, avec un denombrement tres-exact des choses les plus curieuses, & les plus remarquables qu'il a veuës dans la Turquie, l'Egypte, la Palestine, la Perse, & les Indes Orientales, & que les autheurs qui en ont cy devant écrit, n'ont jamais observées, qreueus, corrigez & augmentez en cette Seconde Edition d'Arguments a chaque lettre; d'Additions en la marge, & autres choses fort.

4to. Volume I: [8], 348 pp., +102 pp. +8 pp., / Volume II: [9], 612 pp., +46 pp., (Contents Table), frontis portrait of the author's wife / Volume III: [14], 649 pp., + [20], 2 frontis engravings of which one is a portrait of the author / Volume IV: [11], 597 pp., + [12], 4 plans, contemporary full mottled calf, slightly rubbed, spines with five raised bands, richly decorated in gilt, title labels, marbled end papers, scattered foxing, few worm holes on margins of few pages, pagination errors (without any loss), second augmented edition, Chez Gervais Clovzier, Paris, 1664-1670.

One of the classic early European accounts of Arabia and India. Valle's writings (1586 - 1652) are considered the richest, most sophisticated contemporary record we have of the state of the world in the first quarter of the 17th century. The first edition of this work appeared in Italian in Rome 1650-63. The French translation was made by Etienne Carneau and François Le Comte and first appeared 1661-64. Della Valle set off for Constantinople in June 1614, eventually spending over a year there, and from Constantinople he sailed for Alexandria; he visited Cairo and learned Arabic and Turkish. From Cairo he travelled to Gaza and Jerusalem and then north to Aleppo by way of Galilee and Damascus. In 1616 Della Valle travelled by the desert route to Baghdad, married an Iraqi girl from Babylon and together they continued to Isfahan and after a brave journey north, to the great plain of Mazandaran and Gilan. He secured an interview with Shah Abbas whose seductive qualities, combining power, charm and eccentricity, kept him in Persia for six years. He wrote a great portrait of Shah Abbas and he visited Qazwin, Tehran and Shari. In October 1621, he left Isfahan for Oman and from there to India. He spent two years in India travelling home by way of Goa, Muscat and Aleppo. Valle settled in Rome as papal chamberlain, corresponding with the most distinguished Orientalists of his day. 'His travels were among the most remarkable and most vividly recorded in an age of ceaseless journeying by Europeans undertaken primarily for commercial, diplomatic and religious reasons'.

Unlike most voyagers of the time, he was motivated by ethnographical, linguistic and artistic matters, rather than trade, conquest or missionary zeal. He signs himself here as "il pellegrino" (the Pilgrim), but in the largely secular sense of seeking to broaden his aristocratic, classical education by embracing the civilizations of the East - including eventually an eighteen year old girl from a Christian Nestorian community in Baghdad, whom he married in 1616 and whose death in childbirth in 1623 precipitated his return to Italy.

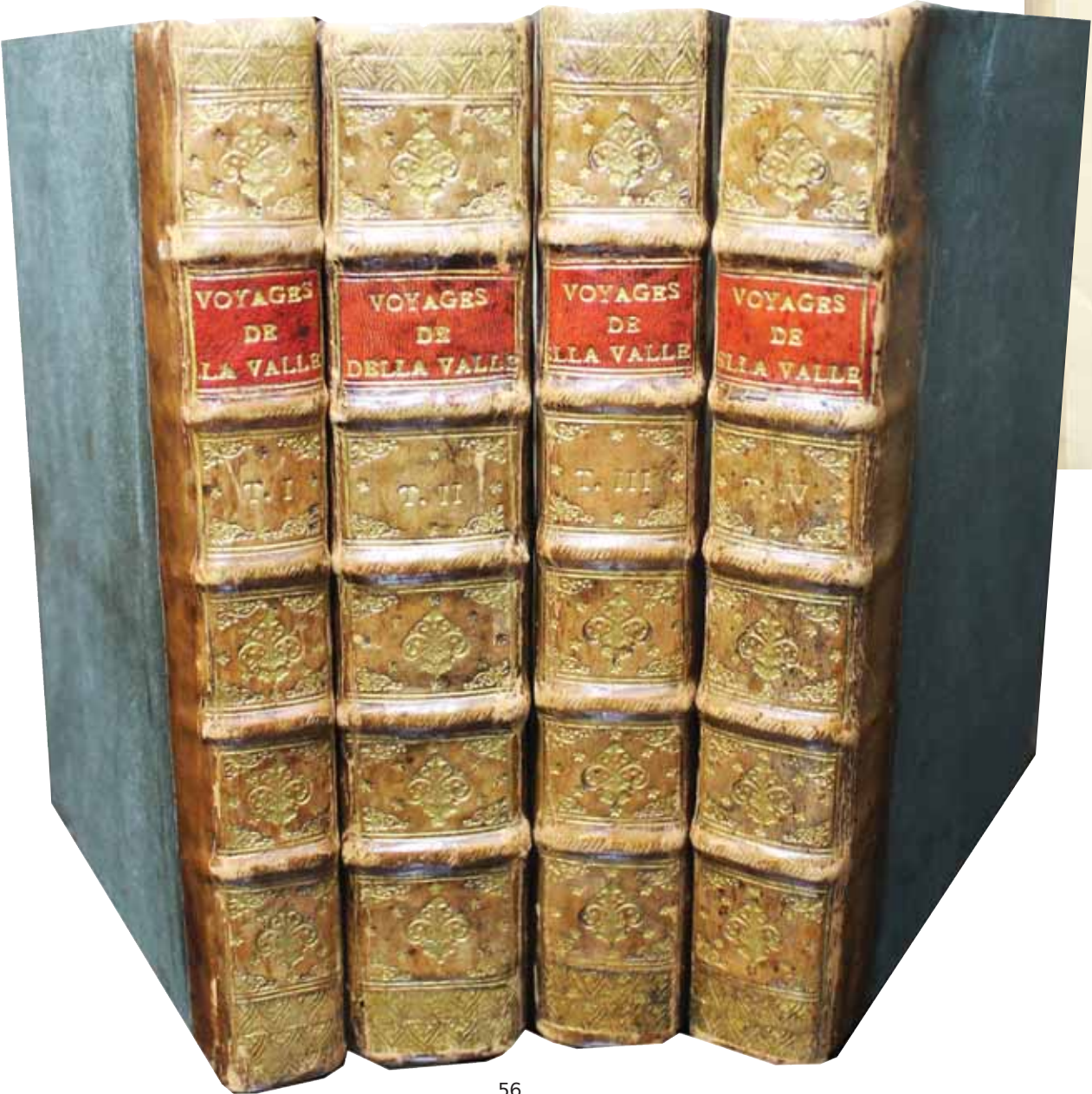
Della Valle first traced his voyage from Rome to Constantinople via Ancona, Bologna, Ferrara and Venice across to observe the great ruins of Troy ("...per dire meglio Campos ubi Troia fuit e vedute le gran ruine di quella famosa Città...") and the Hellespont, pointing out Abydos and Sestos, made famous by the tale of Hero and Leander. He arrived in Constantinople on 15 August 1614 and described the opening of the Dardanelles at the Black Sea and Scutari.

He described his voyages as well as the cities he visited, including travelling with camels, which he judged much slower and more troublesome than horses. There is a dramatic description of crossing the River Mehi in India, using elephants and local oxen, made difficult by the converging currents from the river and the

sea. Elsewhere he reported cultural, linguistic and artistic curiosities of the places he visited, often sending back examples of his finds to Italy. Many are still conserved in museums in Rome and Dresden. Della Valle's travelogues were written and published, as a series of letters, in "Viaggi... descritti da lui medesimo in 54 lettere familiari" (Rome, 1650-58), and the work went through many editions.

Bibliographic references: Wing V4 8A- one of three issues. Ghani p.100. 1712 cites another edition, Tobler p. 95 cites and English folio edition 1665 and a German edition Geneva 1674; Rohricht 238. [34548]

£ 5,500.00



56

57 Dickson, H. R. P.

The Arab of The Desert. A Glimpse Into Bedouin Life In Kuwait And Saudi Arabia.

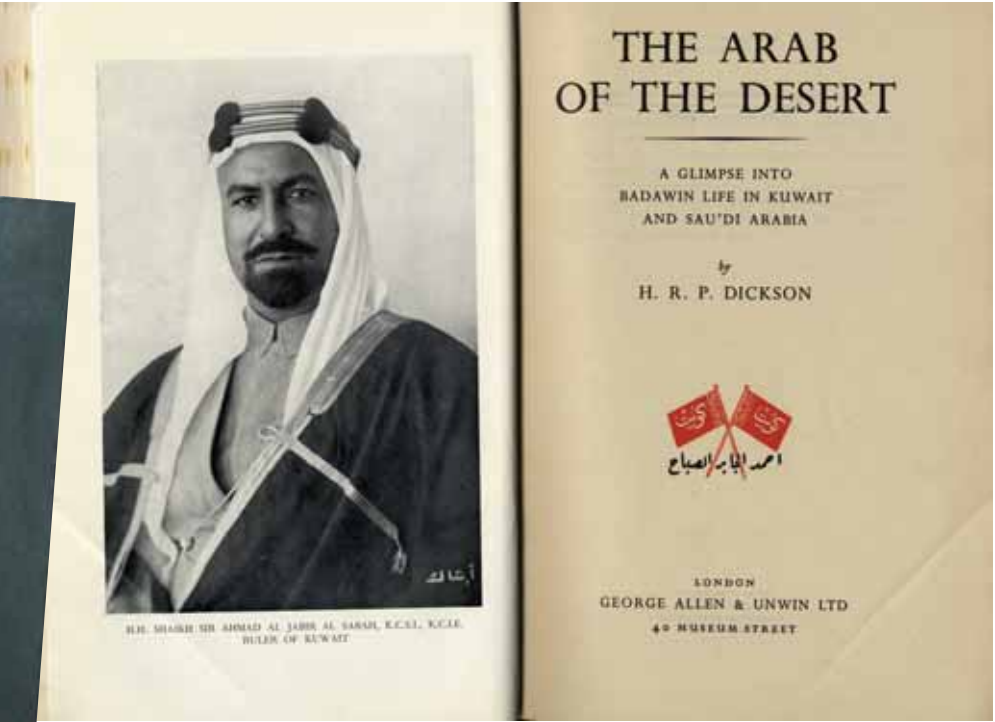
8vo. 664 pp., portrait frontispiece, 48 plates, numerous illustrations in text, 6 genealogical tables some folding +12 maps & plans some folding at rear, coloured vignette in Arabic on title page, original cloth, faded, appendix, glossary, index, previous owner's note verso front cover, scattered foxing, George Allen & Unwin LTD, London, second edition, 1951.

Lt. -Colonel Dickson (1881-1959) was a British colonial administrator in the Middle East from the 1920s until the 1940s. "There are few Europeans, if indeed any, who know the Arab as well as Dickson... [an] immense and valuable labour of love, which is admirably illustrated by some excellent photographs and many

first-class drawings and coloured plates. These, with the plans, sketches and maps in the cover pocket, will repay careful study. Colonel Dickson is to be congratulated on an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of The Arab of the Desert." (H.St.J.B. Philby).

LITERATURE AND REFERENCES: Reviewed by H.St.J.B. Philby, 'An Encyclopaedia of the Desert Arab', The Geographical Journal, Vol. 115, No. 4/6 (Apr.-Jun., 1950), pp. 231 -233. [23181]

£ 200.00



57

58 Didot, Ambroise Firmin.

Notes d'un Voyage fait dans le Levant en 1816 & 1817.

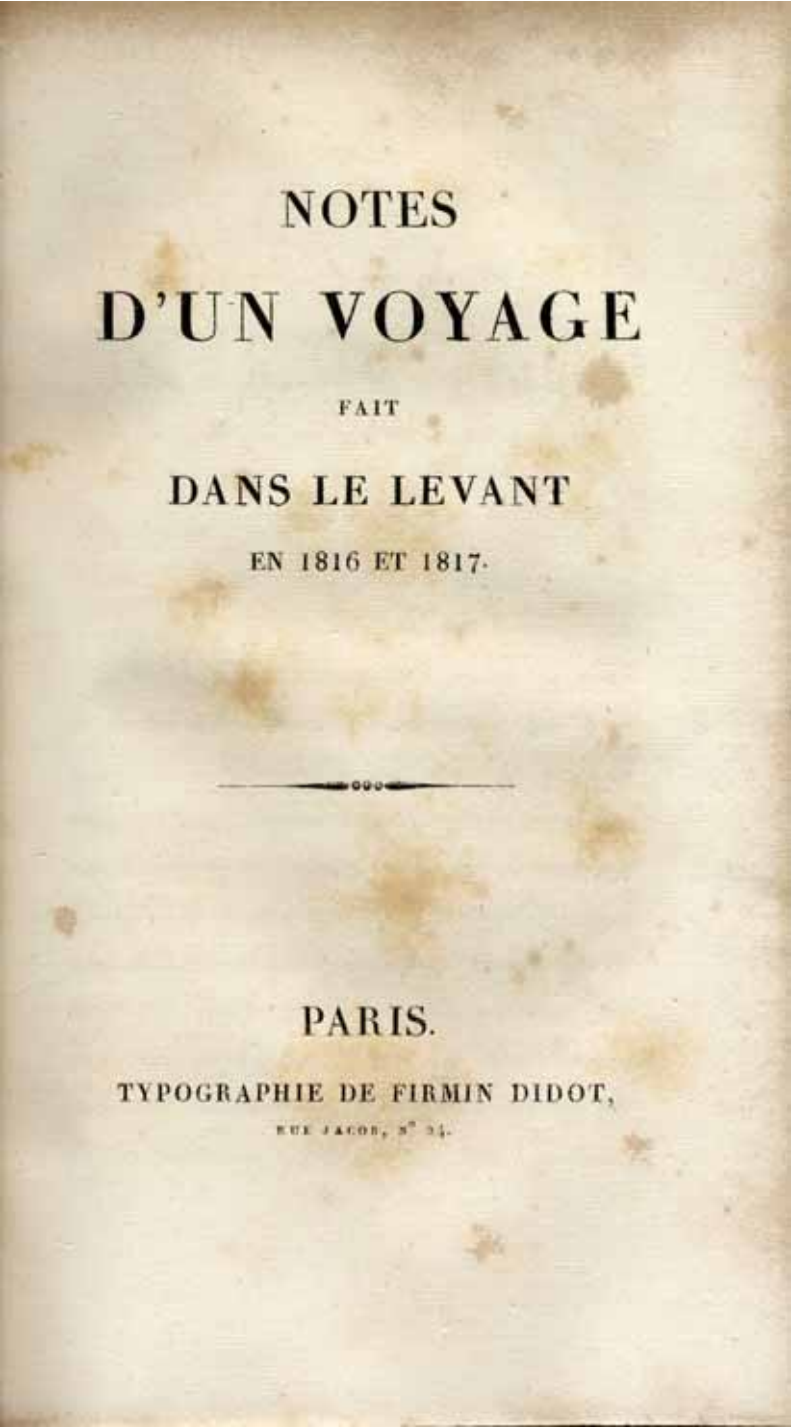
8vo. [4], 403 pp., half-title, 3 woodcut vignettes in text, original quarter calf, title gilt on spine, some foxing on half-title page, copy in very good condition, Paris, Firmin Didot, (1826).

LIMITED EDITION - First edition, all published, though the last leaf reads 'fin de la première partie'. The second part was never published, except for a few fragments which appeared in Pouqueville's Voayage de la Grèce. Only a small number of copies were printed, as the work was not intended for a commercial venture. It is dedicated to Korais, with whom Firmin Didot studied ancient and modern Greek. He finished his studies in Cydonia in Asia Minor and was later attached to the French Embassy in Constantinople.

His travels in 1816-17 covered Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and Cyprus. Firmin Didot was a devoted philhellene and became principal promoter of the Paris Greek committee; he was also very much interested in promoting the cause of Greek letters and sent printing presses to Chios and Nauplion.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer, 485; Weber I, 142; Carré II, 377; Hilmy I, 188; Saulcy, 306; Droulia, 1123; Röhricht p. 348 - 9; Schur, 172. [28000]

£ 5,800.00



59 Early Lebanese Printing / Biblia Arabica - Psalmi

Kitab al-Mazamir. Kitab Ta'ammulat Ruhiyya li Ayam al Usbu'... [Livre des Psaumes].

8vo. 366 pp., + [18], Arabic text throughout within ruled borders, period blind embossed morocco, decoration, cover edges slightly worn, occasional yellowing, speckled edges, small tear at top margin of back endpaper, Ex-Libris and Book Plates from the libraries of Abbot Boyer and the Congregation of the "Oblat de Marie-Immaculée", small ink stamp on last page, copy otherwise in very good condition, printed at the Monastery of St. John the Baptist at Dair al-Shuwair, Dayr Mā r Yuhannā al-mulaqqab bi-al-Shuwayr [Shuwair], 1797.

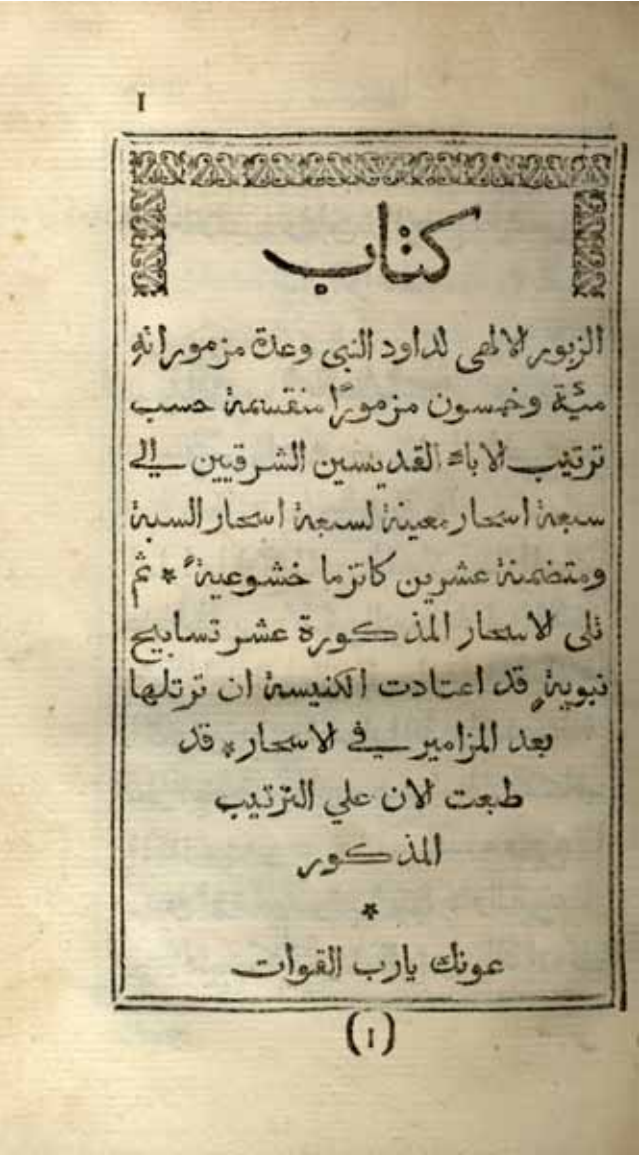
The 7th edition of the second book printed at the press of the Monastery of St. John the Baptist in Dair al-Shuwair, established by 'Abdallah Zakhir circa 1734. The first book printed there was published in 1734. The author of this work was a priest residing in Aleppo. This edition is not listed in Nasrallah's or in Schnurrer. Camille Aboussouan - who had collected twenty-one impressions from the al-Shuwair printing - only had the 15th edition of these Psalms, printed in 1899.

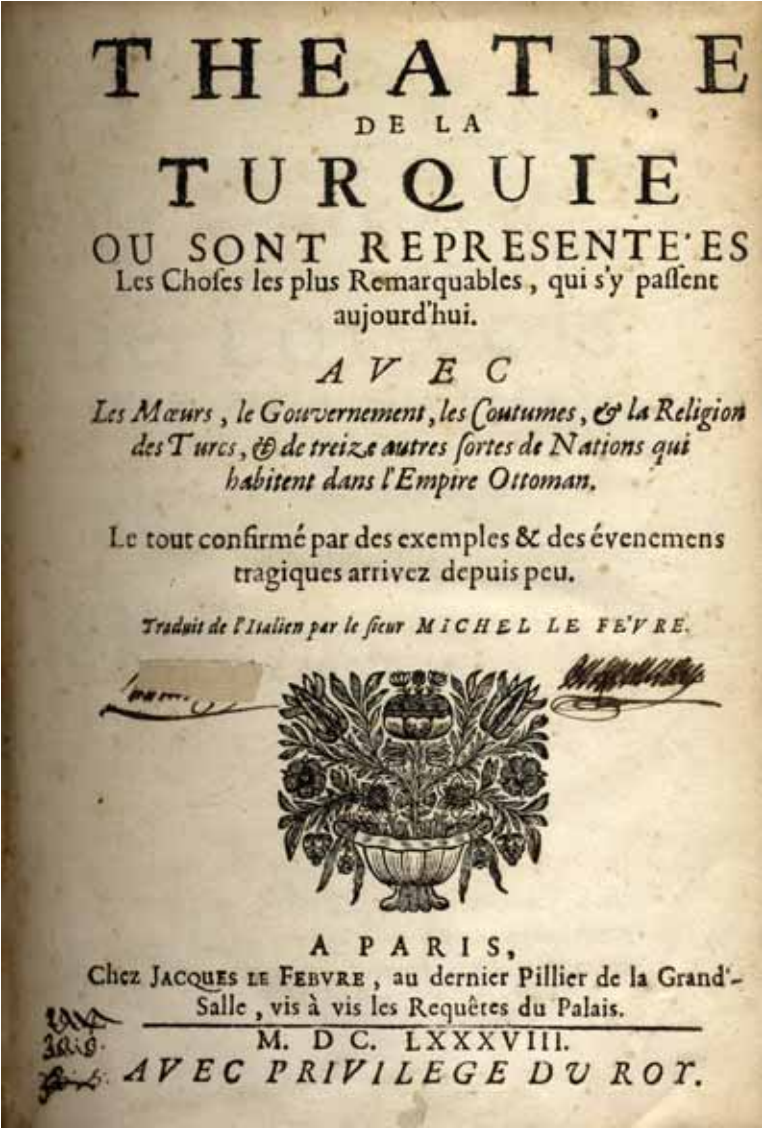
"In 1733 in al-Shuwair, a town in the Lebanese mountains, a printing press was set up with the support of the Jesuits in the Greek Catholic monastery of Saint John the Baptist, which was the real "pilot workshop" of indigenous Arab typography. This was

the main workplace of Abdallah az-Zahir (d. 1748), a Syrian Catholic who had left Aleppo because of differences with Atanasiyus ad-Dabbas and the Byzantine Orthodox Church and found refuge, together with other brothers of the faith, in al-Shuwair. The typographic style of the monastic printing press bears the unmistakable hallmark of az-Zahir. Instructed in the goldsmiths art by his father, he later taught himself additional arts such as engraving, painting and woodcarving. Using these skills, he drafted elements of book design, often evidently inspired by European originals. But az-Zahir's indisputably greatest contribution was that he supplied the Shuwaira workshop with his own Arabic types and thereby gave the monastery its really valuable asset". (Dagmar Glass and Geoffrey Roper, 'The printing of Arabic books in the Arab world' in Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution, Gutenberg Museum, Mainz, 2002, pp. 179-180).

Bibliographic references: Nasrallah, 38; Luis Sheikho, 40-41; Silvestre de Sacy, 1842, I, n° 1346 and pages 412-414. [34470]

£ 6,000.00





60

60 Febure (Michel, aka Giustiniano da Novi).

Theatre de la Turquie ou sont represente'es les choses les plus remarquables, qui s'y passent aujourd'hui. Avec Les Moeurs, le Gouvernement, les Coutumes, & la Religion des Turcs, & de treize autres sortes de Nations qui habitent dans l'Empire Ottoman. Le tout confirmé par des exemples & des événemens tragiques arrivez depuis peu.

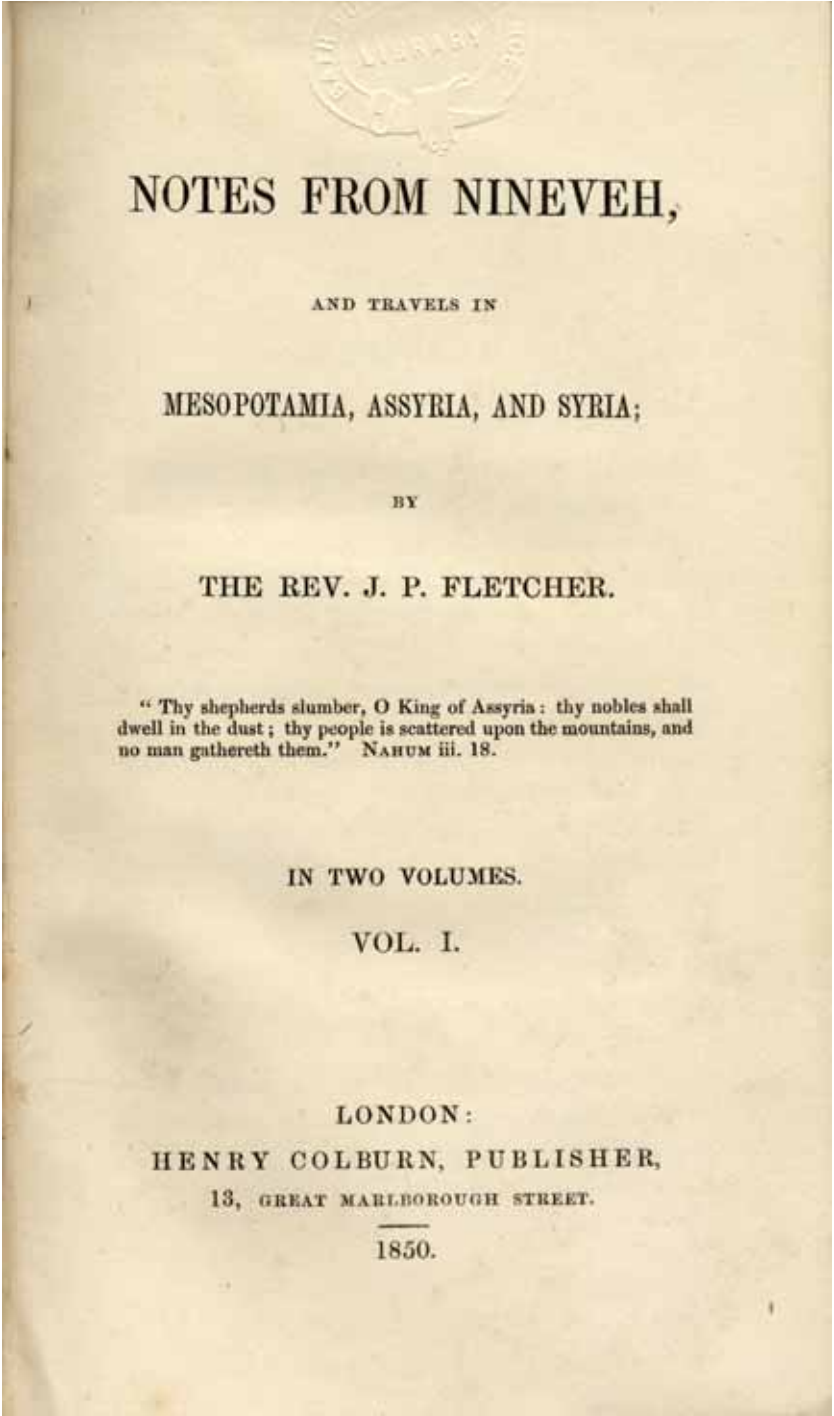
Small 4to. [18], 558 pp., [11], woodcut decorations including title page motive, contemporary mottled calf, title gilt on raised spine, marbled endpapers, speckled outer edges, browning, single worm-track affecting fore-edge margin without any loss to text, ink name partly deleted and cut out on title page, an attractive copy, Jacques le Febvre, Paris, 1688.

Febure was a missionary and orientalist whose real name was Justinian de Tours, and who by his own account spent 18 years wandering through the Levant. He had taken the religious name Giustiniano when he joined the Capuchin Order, and wrote under the pseudonym Michel Febure or Fèvre. The first edition appeared in Italian in 1681. The first French edition was in 1682. This is a report of the "disorders of Turkey," as he mentions to the reader in his preface. His wish in this work is to denounce the Turks and enlighten the European opinion on the Turkish power, by describing the fragility and the decadence of the empire that he

calls the "Babylon of confusion" and by calling for a military reconquest. He mentions among others, the absence of printing as one of the sources of ignorance, as well as bad government social and political organisation, the informal practice of religion, superstitions of the people, their weaknesses at sea, etc. His goal was "to make known (for the sake of Christianity) the truth concerning the weakness and impotence of the Turks, by showing the ruin & the disorder of the empire and he is hoping to get Europeans to realise that the conquest of this great empire is much easier to achieve than they think, as once they lose the impression that the Empire is strong, the conquest will be achievable..."

Bibliographic reference: Blackmer 577 for the first French edition. [34131]

£ 2,000.00



61

61 Fletcher, Rev. James Phillips.

Notes From Nineveh, and Travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria and Syria. TWO VOLUMES.

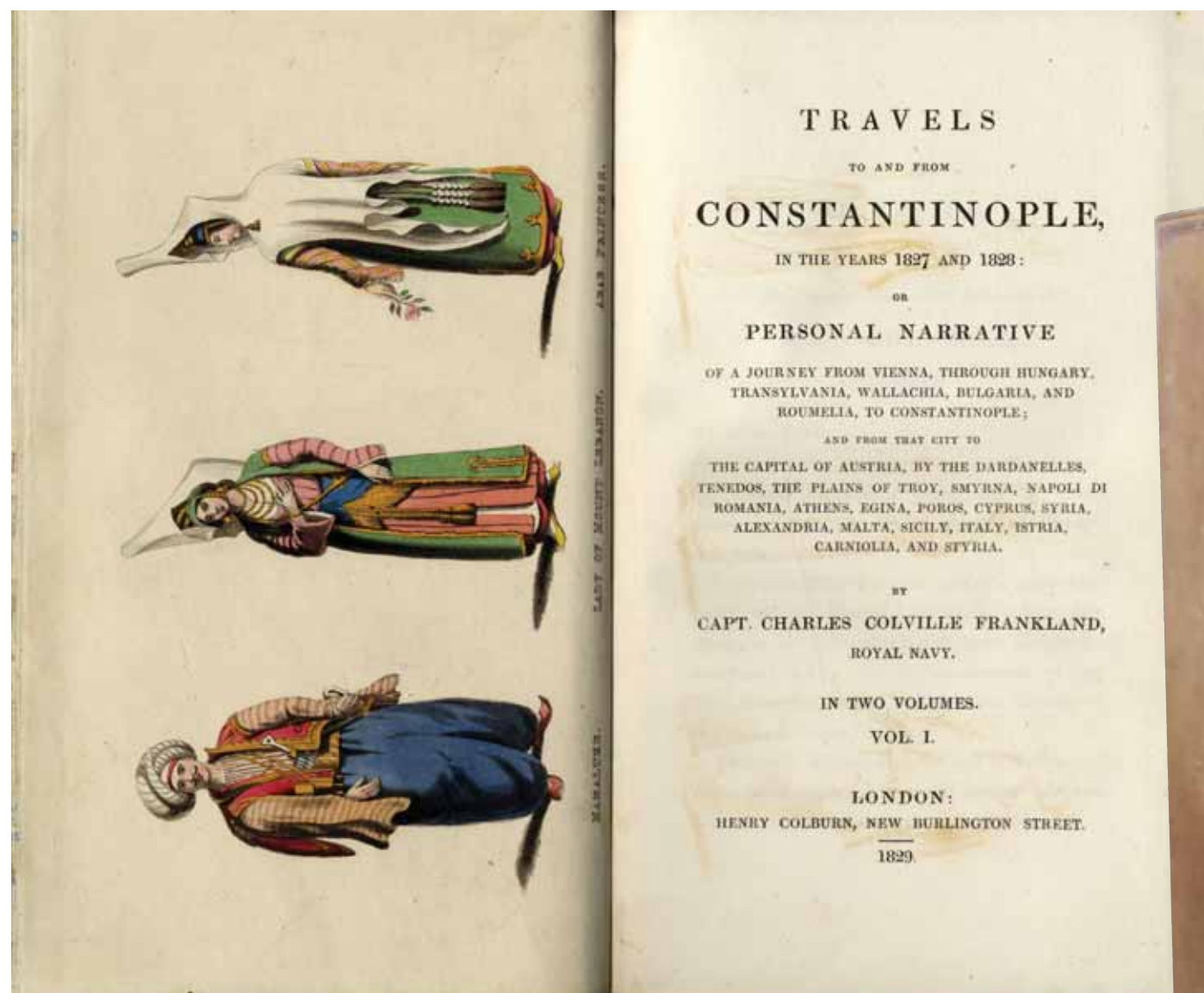
8vo. Volume I: viii, 365 pp., [11], / Volume II: iv, 316 pp., contemporary half-calf, rubbed, faded title gilt on spine, from Bath Public Library with usual blindstamps, label verso front cover, otherwise set clean and in good condition, Henry Colburn, London, first edition, 1850.

Iraq. Fletcher's work, which includes many anecdotes of life in the towns he visited, provides an interesting and light hearted accompaniment to Badger's more serious account of these same travels, *The Nestorians and their Rituals*, 1852. Fletcher later wrote *Rambles in the East*, 1853.

Fletcher accompanied the Reverend G P Badger who was engaged in a mission of looking into the Christian religions of the East. Their journey began in 1842 and followed a route inland from Constantinople to what are now the northern reaches of

Bibliographic reference: Blackmer 608. [15765]

£ 2,000.00



62

62 Frankland, Rear-Admiral Charles Colville. 1797-1876.

Travels to and from Constantinople, in the Years 1827 and 1828: or Personal Narrative of a Journey from Austria, through Hungary... to Constantinople; and from that City to the Capital of Austria, by the Dardenelles... Cyprus, Syria, Alexandria... TWO VOLUMES.

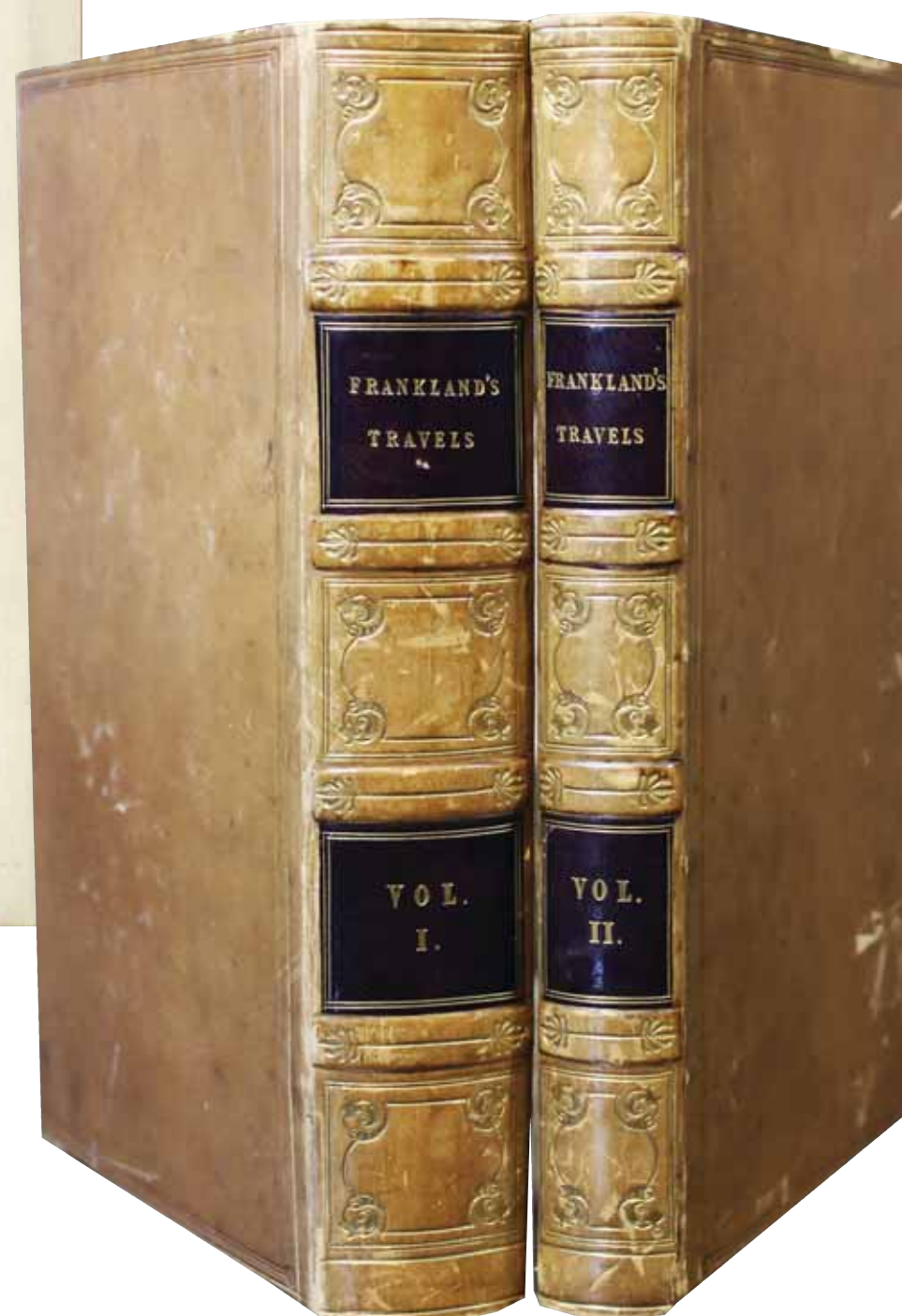
8vo. Volume I: xiv, 373 pp., / Volume II: viii, 310 pp., 2 hand-coloured frontispieces, 29 plates and maps, including 14 aquatints, 4 engraved and 11 wood-engraved, 5 folding and laid on linen, early polished calf, spines gilt with morocco lettering labels, a few small scuff marks, Henry Colburn, London, first edition, 1829.

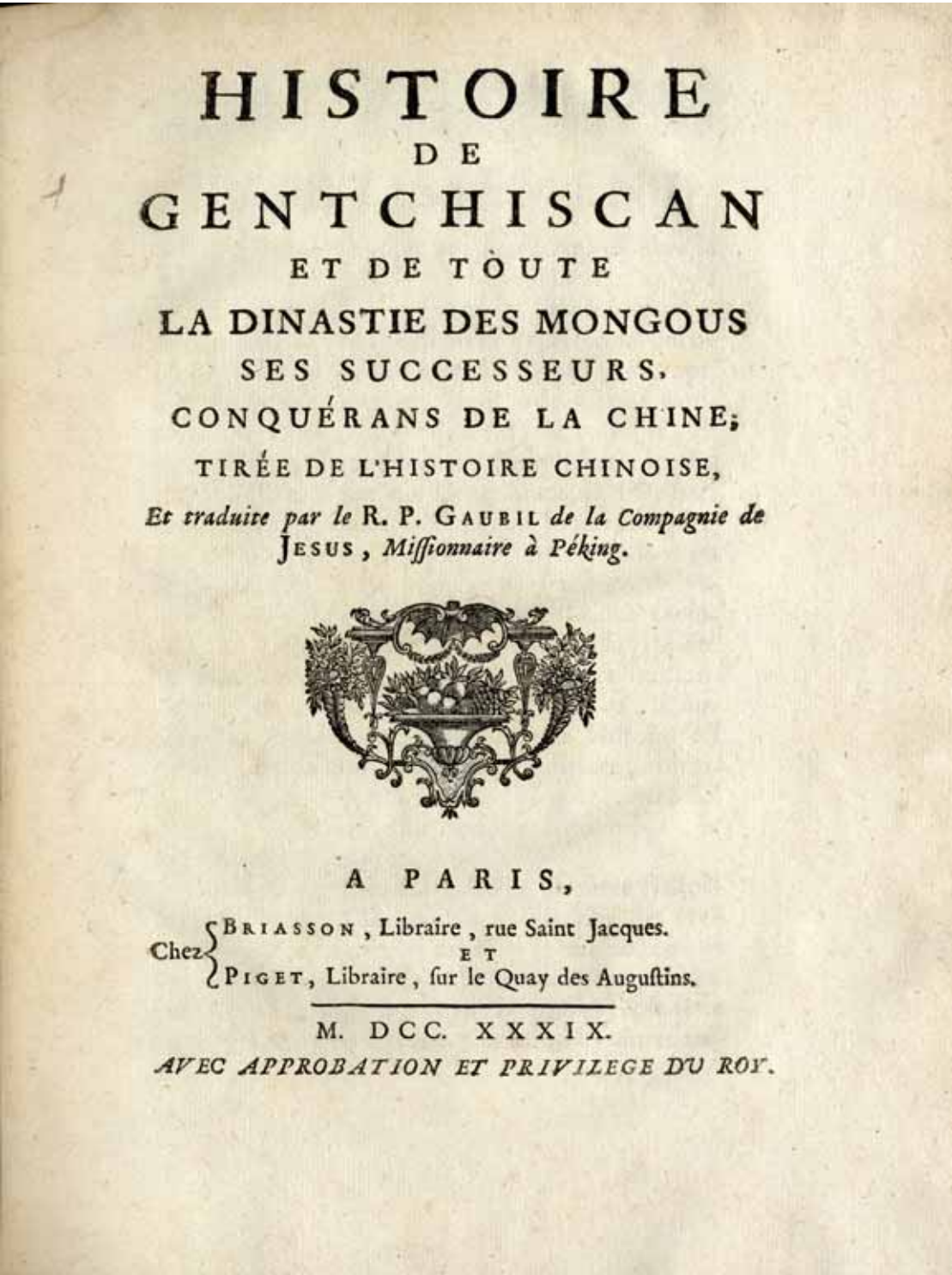
British Admiral Charles Colville Frankland travelled from Vienna to South Eastern Europe and the Levant during 1827-28, when he was still a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His journey lasted fifteen months. Frankland published the first edition of the account of his journey in 1829, soon after his return to England. A second edition appeared in 1830. Frankland's account is written in the form of a travel journal. He describes his itinerary from Vienna to Hungary, Wallachia and Bulgaria all the way to Istanbul, where he toured the monuments and sights in the surrounding area. On his return trip Frankland crossed the Dardanelles and the Troad and reached Smyrna. From Smyrna, he travelled to Nafplio and Athens where he met the Greek politicians Mavrokordatos and Trikoupi, and visited Aegina and Poros. He continued to Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon and Alexandria and returned to Vienna via Malta and Italy.

This edition of his account is illustrated with engravings based on the author's drawings which include costumes and views of Constantinople, Nafplio, Smyrna, Damascus and Beirut. It also includes a glossary of the Arabic language and an index of places where he stopped on his journey from Vienna to Istanbul.

Bibliographical references: Abbey Travel 26; Atabey 460; Blackmer 628; Weber 174; not in Droulia. [34017]

£ 3,000.00





63 Gaubil, Antoine.

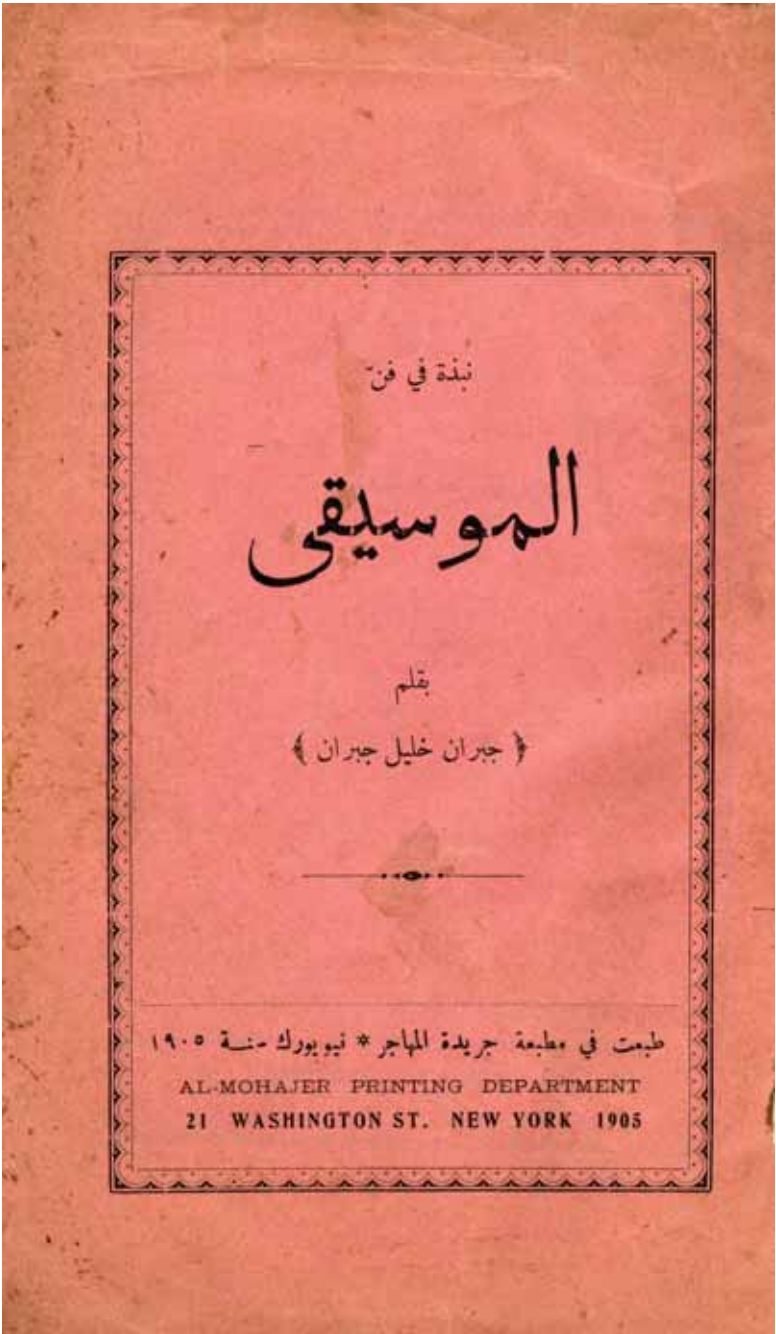
Histoire de Gentchiscan et de toute la dinastie des Mongous ses successeurs, conquérans de la Chine; tirée de l'histoire chinoise. Et traduite par le R. P. Gaubil de la Compagnie de Jesus, Missionnaire à Péking.

4to. [4], 317 pp., [2], half-title, armourial bookplate of the Hon. Charles Yorke to upper pastedown, contemporary mottled calf, gilt decorated spine, joints cracked, spine and extremities rubbed, Chez Briasson & Piget Libraire, Paris, 1739.

Bibliographical reference: BS 2767, Löwendahl, vol. 1, p. 190 f. (no. 411). [33673]

£ 1,000.00

The translation was made by Antoine Gaubil SJ (1689-1759).



64 Gibran, Khalil Gibran.

Nabza fi Fan al-Musica.

8vo. 32 pp., Arabic text, modern cloth, publisher's original wrappers preserved, Al-Mohajr Printing Department, New York, first edition, 1905.

Though he considered himself to be mainly a painter, lived most of his life in the United States, and wrote his best known works in English, Kahlil Gibran was the key figure in a Romantic movement that transformed Arabic literature in the first half of the 20th century. Educated in Beirut, Boston and Paris, Gibran was influenced by the European modernists of the late 19th century. In 1905 Ameen Guraieb, the editor of the New York Arabic newspaper al-Mohajer (The Emigrant), published Gibran's first book, al-Musiq (On Music); it is actually just a pamphlet and

occupies only eleven pages in his collected works (1964). Inspired by concerts Gibran attended with Day and his other intellectual friends, it is a Romantic paean to music. Gibran begins by comparing music to the speech of his beloved, goes on to discuss how music was worshiped by civilizations of the past, and concludes with short poetic descriptions of four modes of Middle Eastern music. The piece is passionate, unspecific, and immature, but it already points to Gibran's future work.

[34770]

£ 700.00



65

65 Grangeret de Lagrange, Jean Baptiste André 1790-1859.

Nukhab Al-Azhar Fi Muntakhab Al-Ash'ar Wa Azka Al-Rayaheen Min Asna Al-Dawaween. Anthologie Arabe, ou choix de poésies arabes inédites.

8vo. viii, 262 pp. French & Arabic text + 193 pp. Arabic text within borders, translated for the first time into French, contemporary hard boards, cover bumped & rubbed at edges, copy clean inside and in good condition, Paris, l'Imprimerie Royale, first edition, 1828.

Grangeret de Lagrange was a French orientalist, librarian at the Arsenal and translator. This work is dedicated to Baron Silvestre de Sacy. It is divided into two parts, one contain the Arabic text and the poetry, the second is a French translation of the poetry together with notes, explanations and introduction. Several pieces are selected in this volume from alMutanabbi, Omar ibn al-Farid, together with other texts including a eulogy by Salah Eddine Khalil Safadi, al-Waqidi, poetry selected from al-Waqidi's work on the conquest of Syria, love letters, religious hymns and moral thoughts etc.

Anthologie Arabe, ou Choix de poésies arabes inédites [Arab anthology or a selection of unpublished Arab poems], translated for the first time in French and accompanied by critical and literary notes by Mr Grangeret de Lagrange, under-librarian of the Arsenal Library and proof reader for oriental languages at the Royal printing press, Paris 1828, 262 pp. 162pp. of Arabic text, 8 vo, with a quotation in Latin.

The volume is divided into two parts, of which Part One contains the Arabic text of the poems and Part Two the translations and notes by the author.

In the notes (27 pages) there are included fragments of Arabic and Persian poems, and at the end of the French part, the author has included a section from his own work, Hymne en l'honneur de Jéhova.

The book includes poems by Motennabi and Omar ibn al-Farid,

followed by an eulogy by Saladdin Khalil Safadi, son of Ibek, who furnished the author with a collection of the celebrated polygraph, poet Suyuti; then some poems taken from L'Histoire de la conquête de la Syrie which bears the name of Waked and includes within it an account of the adventures of Dherar, one of the bravest warriors of Omar's army; and, finally different poems which are, for the most part, very brief fragments.

The volume has five poems by Motennabi, first four of which are in praise of the emir Fatik and the fifth is an eulogy about a warrior Abu 'lfewares Dillir, written in a manner of ancient Arab poets. The mystical poet, Omar, son of Faredh, who was well-known in the Levant, especially Egypt, wrote about Sufis and the contemplative life. In this work five of his poems or elegies are included, the first four pieces are love songs, mystical and contemplative of the greatness and the divine beauty.

In the notes section of the volume, the author has introduced other poems, taken from the l'Histoire des Arabes d'Espagne by Ahmad Almocri, son of Muhammed, 3 Mekamat of Bedi-alzeman Hamadami; there is also an eulogy (p. 167) by Persian poet Djami, an ode by Hafiz (p. 199), another ode by a little known Persian poet, Melikian Schahfour Nishapur and three fragments by the Persian author Saadi, known for his Gulistan. There is also an extract of the author's own work, Hymne en l'honneur de Jéhova.

"A critical review of this book was published in Journal des Savans, Auot 1828, pp.464- 476, by the famous Orientalist Sylvestre de Sacy."

[34597]

£ 10,000.00

66 Great Britain. Naval Intelligence Division.

A Handbook of Mesopotamia. FOUR VOLUMES.

8 vo. Volume I: General: 360 pp. + 3 colour folding maps at rear/ Volume II: Irak, the lower Karun, and Luristan: 512 pp. 1 folding map, 1 folding plan at rear pocket, 8 b/w photographic plates, spine slightly damaged, hinges weak / Volume III: General Mesopotamia with southern Kurdistan and the Syrian desert: 416 pp. 1 large folding map, modern cloth binding, glossary, appendix, index / Volume IV: Corrections and additions to Volume IV: Northern Mesopotamia and Central Kurdistan: 162 pp. + [1], with library bookplate and ink stamp, volume III in modern library cloth, the rest in original cloth, , Admiralty War Staff Intelligence Division, 1916-18

Prepared on behalf of the Admiralty and the War Office for official use only. This Handbook gives an account of conditions in Mesopotamia (Iraq) for the most part as they were before First World War. These volumes cover the boundaries and physical features of Iraq, its minerals, climate, fauna, administration, transport, irrigation, religion and agriculture.

The Naval Intelligence Division (NID) was the intelligence arm of the British Admiralty before the establishment of a unified Defence Intelligence Staff in 1965. It dealt with matters concerning British naval plans, with the collection of naval

intelligence. It was also known as "Room 39", after its room number at the Admiralty.

The Foreign Intelligence Committee was established in 1882 and it evolved into the Naval Intelligence Department in 1887. The NID staff were originally responsible for fleet mobilisation and war plans as well as foreign intelligence collection; thus in the beginning there were originally two divisions: (1) intelligence (Foreign) and (2) Mobilisation. In 1900 another division, War, was added to deal with issues of strategy and defence, and in 1902 a fourth division, Trade, was created for matters related to the protection of merchant shipping. The Trade Division was abolished in October 1909 in the wake of the Committee of Imperial Defence inquiry into the feud between the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir John Fisher and former Commander-in-Chief Channel Fleet, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, when it was discovered that the captain heading the Trade Division had been supplying the latter with confidential information during the inquiry.

[34072]

£ 1,500.00



66

67 Groeben, Otto Friedrich von der. 1657-1728.

Orientalische Reisebeschreibung.

8vo. 334 pp., contemporary boards, rubbed, Ex libris, title somewhat browned and with small loss of corner, 1 leaf with 5 cm tear, text-block slightly warped, isolated foxing, poster stamp, Danzig, Wedel, new edition improved and annotated, 1779.

Oriental travelogue. Otto Friedrich von der Groeben (1657-1728) was a soldier and explorer in the service of Brandenburg-Prussia and other European countries. In the year of his death, he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the service of the Polish king. In 1673 he travelled at the age of 17 to Malta and was caught between Malta and Crete in a skirmish with pirates; he also visited Cyprus, Egypt, Palestine and Spain. After almost eight years of absence, in 1680 he returned to Prussia. He went to Berlin, where he joined the Great Elector, The Duke of Prussia Friedrich Wilhelm as a "Kammerjunker" (Groom of the Chamber). In 1686 he undertook, with the approval of the electors, a trip to Venice, where he fought under the Venetian forces led by Francesco Morosini against the Turks for the conquest of Morea (the peninsula in the Peloponnese). After his return the following year, he was awarded the Medal de la Générosité.

Bibliographic references: Rohricht p.275. Not in Blackmer; Kainbacher I, 160 - 113. Tobler.

[33652]

£ 2,500.00



67

68 Guboglu, Mihail.

Paleografia si Diplomatica Turco-Osmana. Studiu si Album.



68

Small Folio. Romanian text with some French, 351 pp. [1], 1 folding table, 4 coloured plates, 203 large-scale facsimiles of documents running from 1453 to 1915, (2 folding), index of 11 pages inserted loose, summary in French pages 341-9, title in red and black, original cloth, rubbed, Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, [Bucharest], 1958.

Modern handbooks on Ottoman-Turkish diplomatics first appeared in the 1920s. Scholars such as Friedrich Kraelitz-Greifenhorst and Lajos Fekete elaborated on the work first initiated in the 19th century by Silvestre de Sacy and Hammer-Purgstall, developing Ottoman-Turkish diplomatics as a separate field of study. Amongst the most important contributions to this subject in the post-war period is that of the leading Romanian Turkologist Mihail Guboglu. Although patterned on the works of Kraelitz, Fekete, and other individual studies, this volume, published in 1958, offers the first comprehensive discussion on Ottoman-Turkish diplomatics to date, and moreover, contains much new information on the subject. Guboglu researched numerous Turkish manuscripts and has included reproductions of 203, covering the period from 1453 to the beginning of the first Word War. He has summarized and, in many cases, transcribed into modern Turkish, translated and annotated these documents. They relate to Romania's history during the Turkish era and help give a picture of the administration of the country at that time.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 635. [34545]

£3,250.00

69 Hamilton, R. W.

Khirbat Al Mufjar. An Arabian Mansion In The Jordan Valley.

4to. xxvi, [2], 352 pp., colour frontispiece + 109 plates hors text of which some are folding & 5 in colour, 258 figures in text, half-title, contribution by Oleg Grabar, contemporary cloth in d/w, index, The Clarendon Press, Oxford, first edition, 1959.

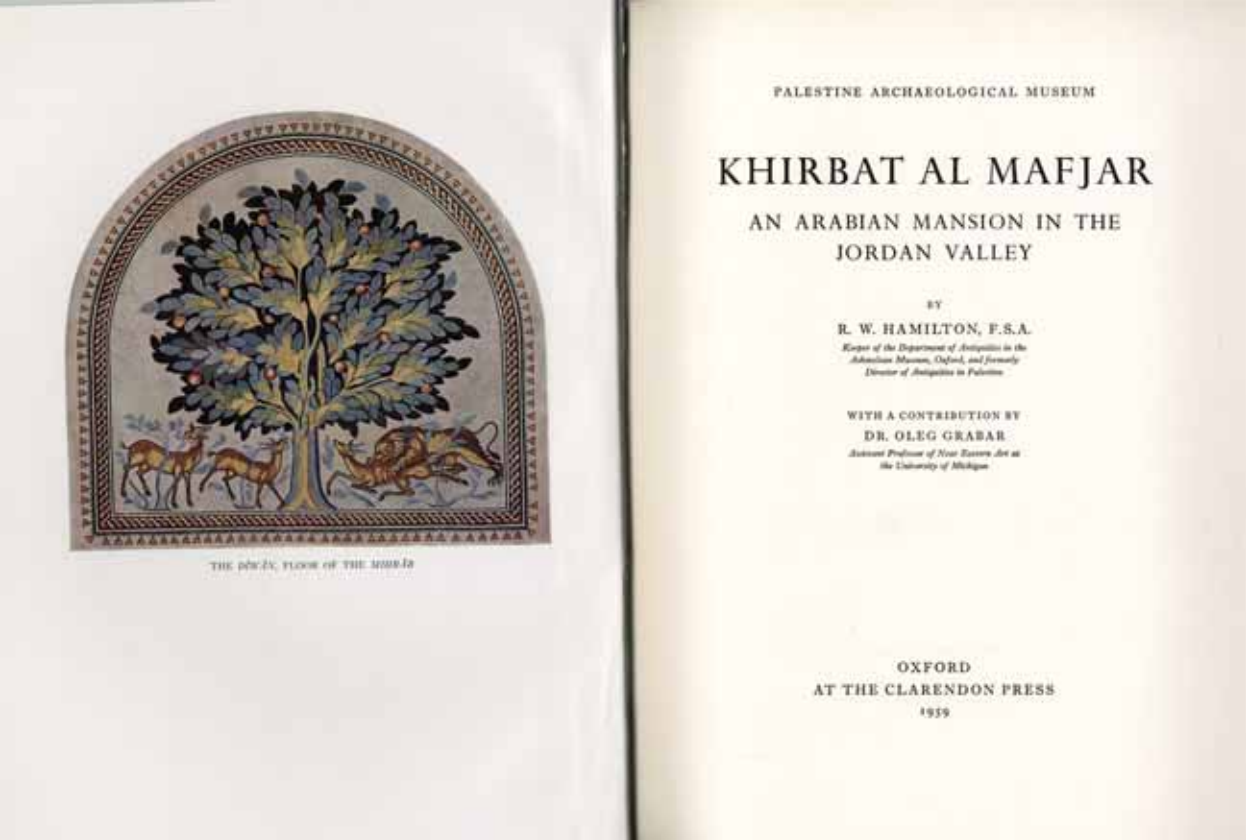
RARE. Khirbat Al Mufjar is a deserted Umayyad palace lying about a mile and a half from Al-Khalil in the Jordan Valley. R. Hamilton, the keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, was also a Director of Antiquities in Palestine during British Mandate. He conducted several explorations at the site investigating the variety of materials used and the wealth of detail in construction and ornament which time and chance had preserved. The excavations at Khirbat Al Mufjar, undertaken between 1934 and 1949, revealed the extent and nature of the buildings which had only been investigated in the

broadest way in the previous sixty years. Hamilton considers the ruins of Khirbat Al Mufjar "among the richest of available sources for the secular architecture of Palestine at a critical and fleeting moment: a moment when the reviving stimulus of religion and empire, of wealth and passionate will, under the Umayyad Caliphs seemed about to transform, by a new synthesis of Greek and Asiatic genius, the millennial art of Hellenistic Syria.

As it happened, the fall of the Umayyads in AD 750 cut all that short; but not before the first architectural experiments of the Muslim Empire had revealed the creative and assimilative powers and the technical capacity that existed". (Preface).

Bibliographic reference: Creswell 429. [10483]

£ 5,000.00



69

70 Hassan, Zaky M.

Moslem Art in the Fouad I University Museum. VOLUME I - ALL PUBLISHED.

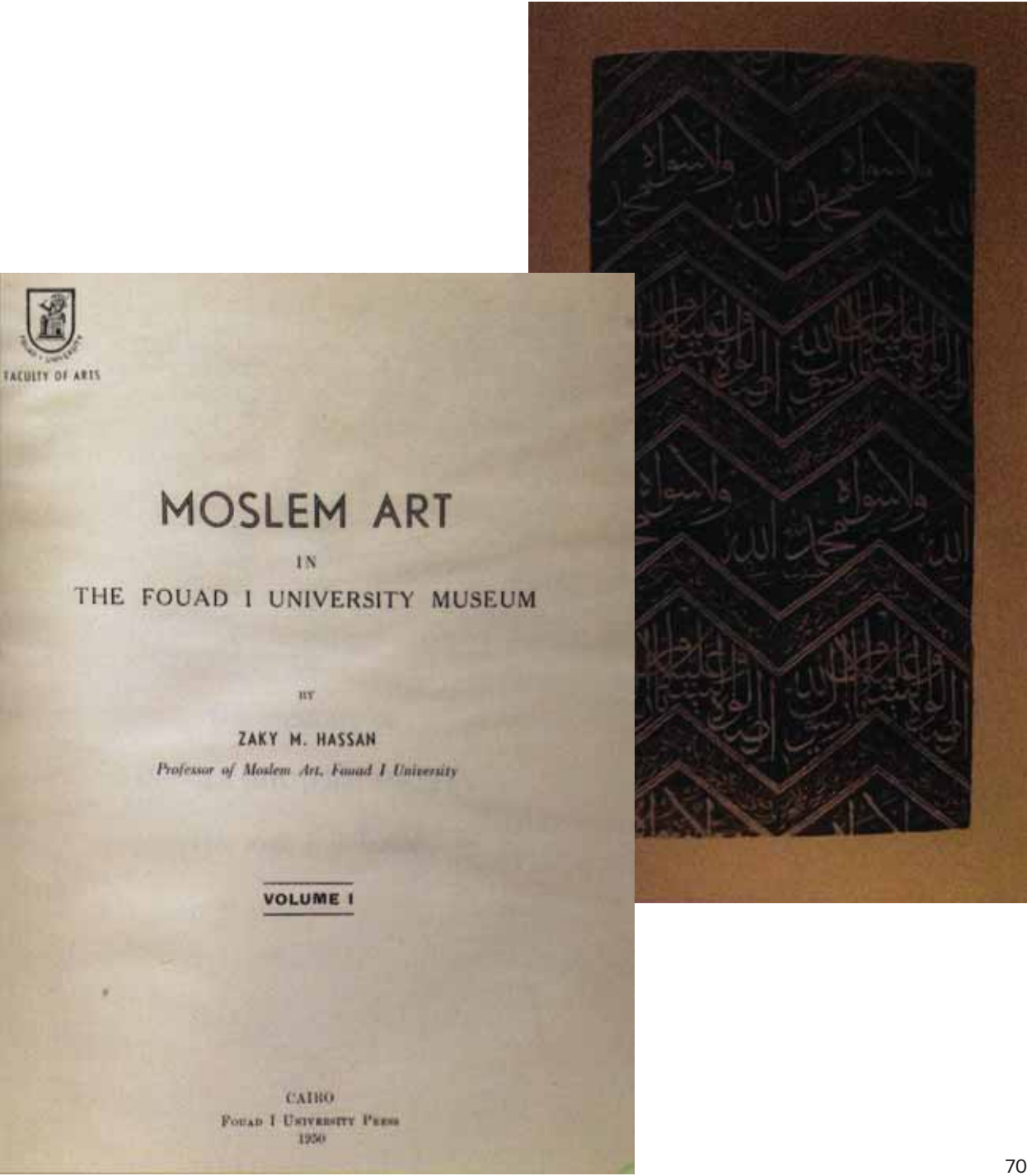
8vo. xi, 115 b/w plates with explanatory text in Arabic and English interleaved, rebound boards, a nice copy. Volume I only published, Fouad I University Press, Cairo, 1950.

Zaky Muhammad Hassan is considered amongst the most outstanding scholars of Islamic art. He wrote his doctoral dissertation on the Tulunids, and was seconded to the Egyptian University to teach Islamic history. In 1946, he became a professor and, in 1948, Dean of the Faculty of Arts. In 1945, the eminent scholar, Gaston Wiet and the Rector of the University, Ali Ibrahim (who was also an avid collector of Islamic art) helped Zaky Hassan to set up an Islamic section in the University Museum. In 1952, Zaky Hassan was dismissed as Director of the

Museum of Islamic Art. Subsequently, he became Professor of Islamic Art at the University of Baghdad, where he died in 1957. This volume is an album describing and illustrating 115 of the most important objects exhibited in the Fouad I University Museum, and was published on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the University. The collection includes manuscripts, ceramics, glass, carpets, textiles, objects made of metal and rock Crystal.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 505. [5105]

£ 1,200.00



70

71 Herzfeld, Ernst. 1879-1948.

Matériaux Pour un Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum. Deuxième Partie: Syrie du Nord. THREE VOLUMES COMPLETE SET.

Folio. Volume I: Inscriptions et Monuments d'Alep: Texte: xvi, 250 pp., 82 figures / Volume II: Inscriptions et Monuments d'Alep: Texte: 251-493 pp., figures 84-131, / Volume II: Planches: 16 pp., + 173 photographic plates including 1 plan of Aleppo, half-titles, publisher's original wrappers, Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, sous la direction de Jean Saité Fare Garnot, Tome LXXVIII, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Cairo, 1954-1956.

Extremely rare. Ernst Herzfeld was a leading German scholar who specialised in Islamic monuments. He wrote several works on Islamic monuments in the Euphrates Valley and Syria. He excavated in Samarra (Iraq), and lectured at the University of Baghdad in 1920. In 1947 he excavated and studied extensively the city of Aleppo. In this work he documented the location of 282 Islamic inscriptions from different historical periods in Aleppo. The first volume of this study covers briefly the history of Aleppo, its monuments, a detailed description of the city, its walls

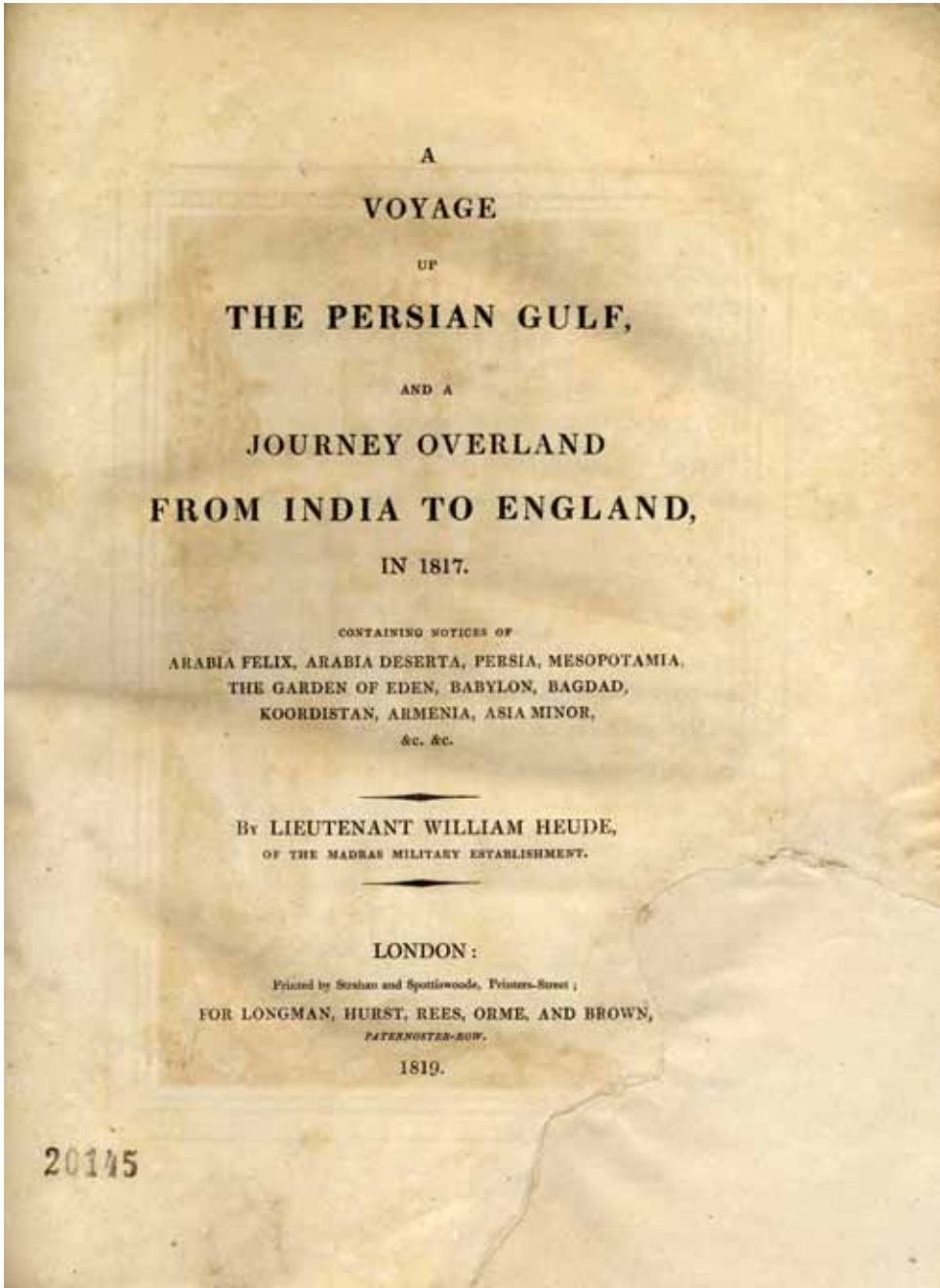
and fortifications. The second volume contains detailed studies of the Citadel, the Great Mosque, the city and its environments, the Seljuks, Nourids, Ayyubids, Mamluk, and Ottoman periods. This is a very important and rare study.

In retrospect Herzfeld was one of the last examples of the all-encompassing, erudite learning of the 19th century humanistic cultural tradition. Herzfeld combined a wide array of talents and interests. Although trained as an architect and appointed

professor for historical geography and art history, he also translated and published new texts and inscriptions in Assyrian, Old Persian, Middle Persian and Arabic.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell 403. [34193]

£ 6,000.00



72 Heude, Lieutenant William.

A Voyage Up The Persian Gulf And A Journey Overland From India To England. Containing notices of Arabia Felix Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Garden of Eden, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, Asia Minor, & c.

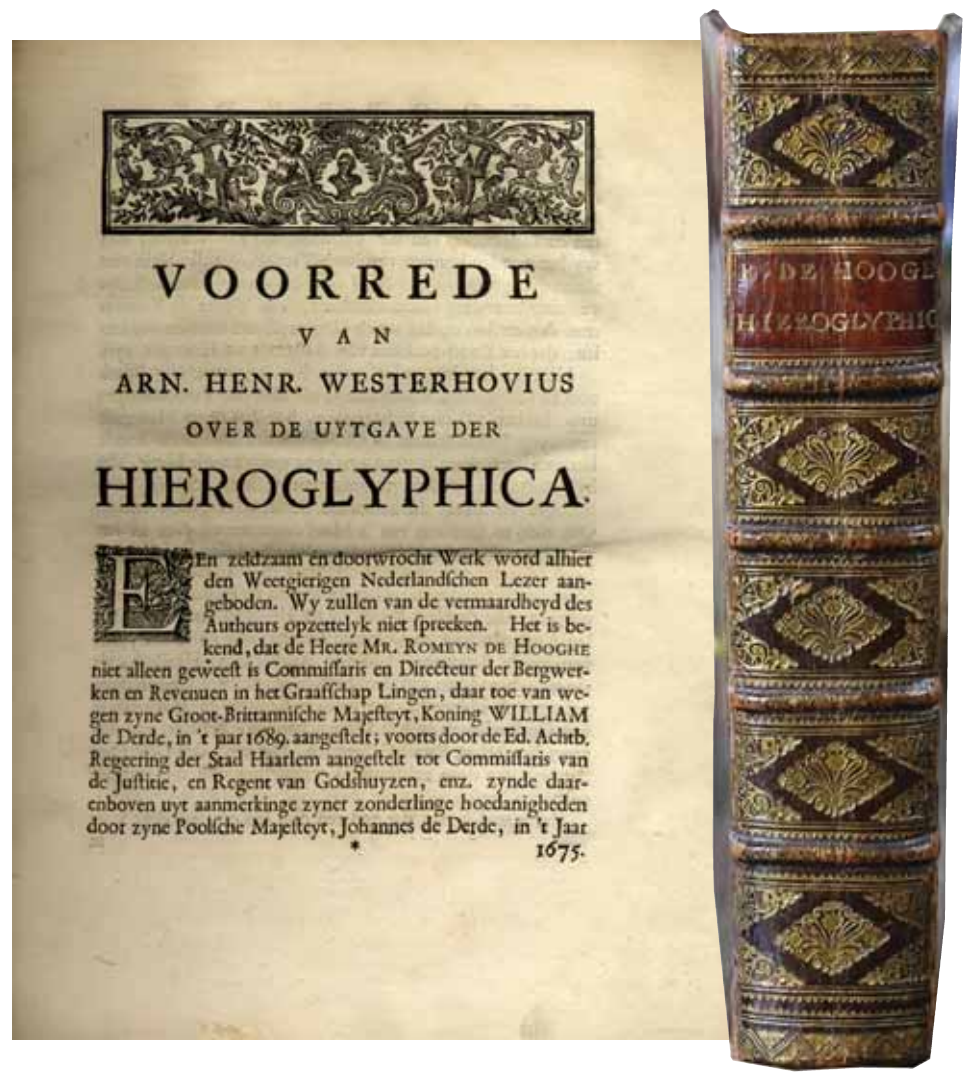
4to. x, 252 pp., 4 aquatint plates, moderate spotting and browning, lower blank corner of title torn away and repaired, ink number stamp on title, closed tear on one plate repaired, modern morocco, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, London, first edition, 1819. First edition; a French edition was published in 1820.

The author of this rare and interesting work was attached to the Madras military establishment and was apparently related to Earl Fitzwilliam, to whom the work is dedicated. Heude left Bombay in 1816 and arrived in Constantinople the following year. From

Bombay he took his passage up through the Arab Gulf passing by Muscat to Basra, and from there over the ruins of Babylon to Baghdad. Heude describes his hazardous journey through the mountains of Kurdistan to Erbil, Mosul, across the small desert to Nisbin, Mardin and from thence to Constantinople.

Bibliographic references: Not in Abbey; Blackmer, 811; Wilson, p. 96. [4430]

£ 8,000.00



73 Hooghe, Romeyn de. 1645-1708.

Hieroglyphica of Merkbeelden der Oude Volkeren: namentlyk Egyptenaren, Chaldeeuwen, Feniciers, Joden, Grieken, Romeynen, enz. Nevens een omstandig Bericht van het Verval en voortkruypende verbastering der godsdiensten door verscheyde eeuwen...

Large 4to. [18], 455 pp., [20], frontispiece engraving, title and dedication pages with vignettes by J. Wandelaar, 1 headpiece, initials and tailpieces, title printed in red and black, portrait engraving of R. de Hooghe by J. Houbraken, 63 full page engravings by R. de Hooghe, contemporary mottled calf, slightly rubbed, gilt raised spine with modern letter piece, occasional foxing, bookplate on upper pastedown, otherwise a fine copy, edited by Arn. Henr. Westerhovius, Joris van der Woude, Amsterdam, 1735.

Romeyn de Hooghe was an important and prolific late Dutch Baroque painter, sculptor, engraver and caricaturist. He was a skilled etcher, draughtsman, painter, sculptor and medalist. He is best known for his political caricatures of Louis XIV and propaganda prints supporting William of Orange. During his career, de Hooghe produced over 3500 prints. He also illustrated books, and his illustrations can be found in some of the most important texts of his period. This work, Hieroglyphica of Merkbeelden der Oude Volkeren, was a well-known emblem and source book for classical mythology and its iconography.

£ 3,600.00

Historian Simon Schama wrote in the aftermath of the Charlie Hebdo killings of 2015: "The first great modern graphic satirist was Romeyn de Hooghe, enlisted by William III at the end of the 17th century in his relentless war to the death with Louis XIV. De Hooghe obliged with sprawling cartoons representing the wars against the French monarch and his allies as a battle between liberty and religious despotism".

The iconology in this work deals with classical mythology and Christian symbolism. The editor Westerhovius - a friend of de Hooghe - gives interesting biographical data on the artist in his preface. In the compositions of this book on Jews, Chaldeans, Egyptians and Phoenicians, he mixes the realism with esotericism, allegory, mythology and sometimes a certain delicacy.

Bibliographic references: Brunet, V, 1435. Graesse, VII, p. 438. [33771]



74 Hurgronje, Christian Snouck. Mekka + Bilder-Atlas Zu Mekka.

8 vo. Volume I: Die Stadt Und Ihre Herren: ix, 228 pp +[1], 3 tables, 2 folding plans of which one is in colour/ Volume II: Aus Dem Heutigen Leben: xviii, 397 pp. musical notes in text, marginal spotting to lithographic plates, browning and foxing to mounting paper; slight browning to text, foxing and slight browning to plans in vol. 1; some partly repaired holes to upper margins of last 10 leaves in volume II. Or.-portfolio and text in 2 later cloth, original label laid down to covers; portfolio worn, Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1888-89. + Atlas in Folio. (38:28,5 cm), 40 numbered plates, loose in portfolio as issued, comprising 65 mounted collotypes on 30 plates, 6 tinted lithographs, including one folding, and 4 chromolithographs by P. W. M. Trap of Islamic cult objects, scattered spotting, mostly marginal, original printed boards, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1888.

A RARE AND IMPORTANT WORK BY A KEY FIGURE IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY OF MECCA AND ONE OF THE FIRST NON-ARAB PHOTOGRAPHERS OF THE HIJAZ.

A respected Dutch orientalist and scholar, Snouck Hurgronje played a major part in the photographic documentation of Mecca in the late 19th century.

In 1884-5, Hurgronje was given leave of absence from his teaching post in Leiden in order that he should travel in Arabia. After an initial five months in Jeddah, he moved on to Mecca, arriving there in February 1885. Hurgronje stayed in the Holy City for approximately six months, during which time he converted to Islam, adopted the name Abdul Ghaffar and generally immersed himself in local customs and traditions. However, in August 1883, Hurgronje was accused of attempting to steal the Tayma Stone and was banished. On his return to Leiden, he published numerous works of Mecca and its inhabitants, including two important photographic monographs: Bilder- Atlas zu Mekka (1888), and Bilder Aus Mekka (1889).

The Bilder Atlas zu Mekka was published together with two text



74

volumes, and it contains photographs taken by Hurgronje and others. (He specifically credits two of the plates to Muhammed Sadiq Bey). Encouraged by the success of the work, Hurgronje went on to publish a further series of similar photographs entitled Bilder Aus Mekka.

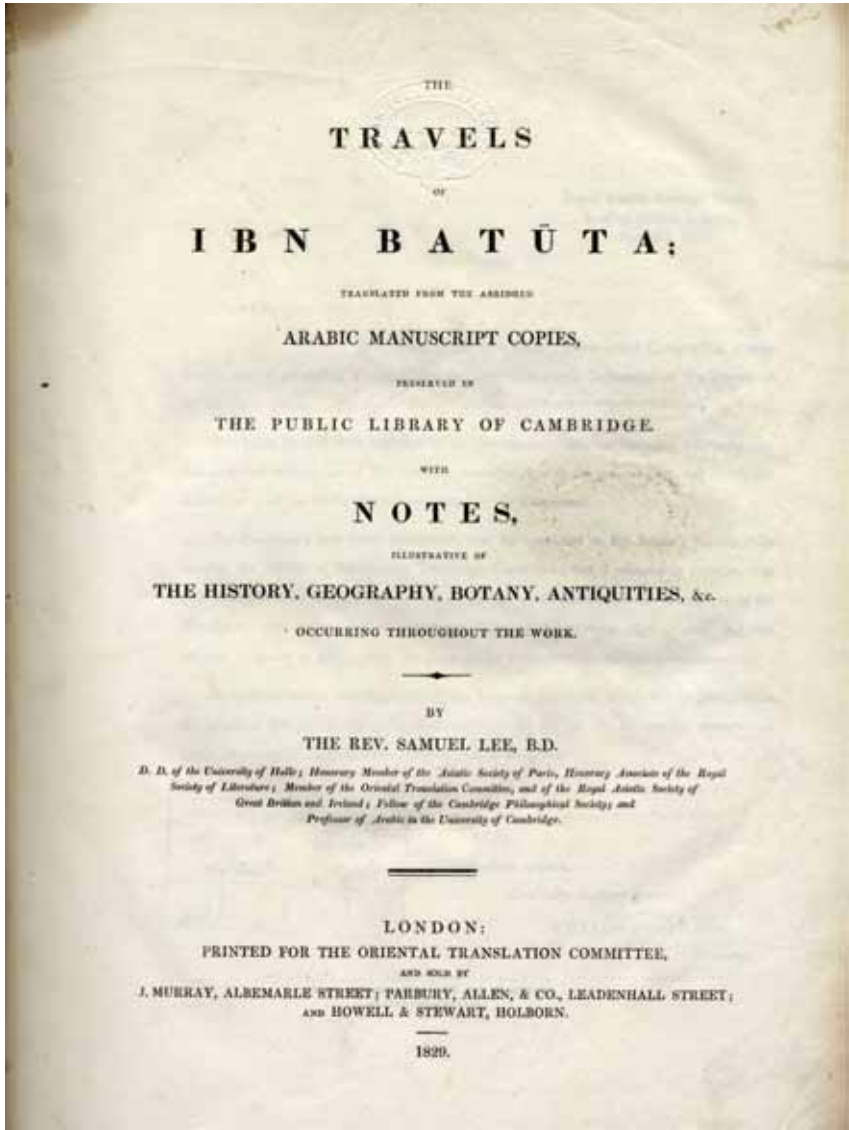
"Following the publication of Bilder Atlas zu Mekka, Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught photography. The letter contained new photographs of the Hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in 1889 to publish his Bilder Aus Mekka as an annexe to it". (Badr el-Hage, p.45).

The doctor referred to by Hurgronje was Abdul Ghaffar, a celebrated Indian photographer who was residing at Mecca, from whom Hurgronje adopted his name on conversion to Islam.

"[With these two works...] Hurgronje has given us a rare and unique archive of photographs of the Hijaz, and of Makkah in particular. The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, social life, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the Sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures" (ibid. p.46).

Bibliographic references: For a full account, see 'Saudi Arabia Caught in Time' Badr elHage, Reading, 1997; pp. 40-47; Hogarth 189/190: Henze V; 177, Macro, Bibl. of the Arabian Peninsula 233 u. 1239; Sotheby's, Burrell catalogue sale 370. [34884]

£ 30,000.00



75

75 Ibn Batuta / Translated with notes by Samuel Lee.

The Travels of Ibn Batuta. Translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, preserved in the public library of Cambridge. With notes illustrative of the history, geography, botany, antiquities, & c. occurring throughout the work.

4to. xviii, 243 pp., [1], +16 pp. (Report of the proceedings of the first general meeting of the subscribers to the Oriental translation fund, with the prospectus, report of the committee and regulations), half-title, presentation letter from the Oriental Translation Committee, modern cloth, lightly faded, from Bath Public Library with usual blindstamps and label verso front cover, shelf reference on spine, Printed For The Oriental Translation Committee, J. Murray, London, first English edition, 1829.

Samuel Lee (1783 - 1852) learned Greek and Hebrew and before he was 25 had made some progress in Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Persian, and Hindustani. In 1819 he became professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge. Lee was certainly one of the profoundest of linguists. His linguistic genius was chiefly exhibited in his scholarly editions of the New Testament in Syriac, 1816; of the Old Testament in the same language in 1823, and also in Malay; of the Psalter and Gospels in Arabic and Coptic. In

1831 he wrote the Latin prolegomena to Bagster's Polyglot Bible. In 1829 'The Travels of Ibn Batuta' was published, translated from the Arabic. Using an original manuscript that was bequeathed to the library of the University of Cambridge by the traveler John Burckhardt, Lee's fine translation maintains a style that is in keeping with 'the spirit of the original' and the extensive notes support his avowed principal objective of ascertaining the accuracy and fidelity of the author. Although The Travels of Ibn Batuta was translated in parts into German by Kosegarten and Apetz, this work is the first edition translated into English. Howgego, to 1800, B47.

Bibliographic references: Cordier III, 2046; Cox I, p. 85; Lust 273; Morrison I, 430. [34774]

£ 8,000.00

76 Ibn Ishaq al-Jundi / Guidi, Ignazio and David Santillana (Translators). Il "Muhtasar". O Sommario del Diritto Malechita di Halil ibn Ishaq. TWO VOLUMES.

8 vo. Volume I: Giurisprudenza Religiosa ("Ibadat"), xl, 447 pp. Translated by Ignazio Guidi. / Volume II: Diritto Civile, Penale e Giudiziario, 871 pp. Translated by David Santillana, original wrappers, slightly soiled and creased, otherwise an excellent set, Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, 1919.

An Italian translation of Khalil ibn Ishaq al-Jundi's work on Maliki law.

Khalil ibn Ishaq al-Jundi (died ca. 1365) was an Egyptian jurispudent in Maliki Islamic law who taught in Medina and Cairo. His Mukhtasar, known as the "Mukhtasar of Khalil", is considered an epitome of shariah law according to the Maliki madhhab, and is regarded as the most authoritative legal manual by North and West African Muslims.

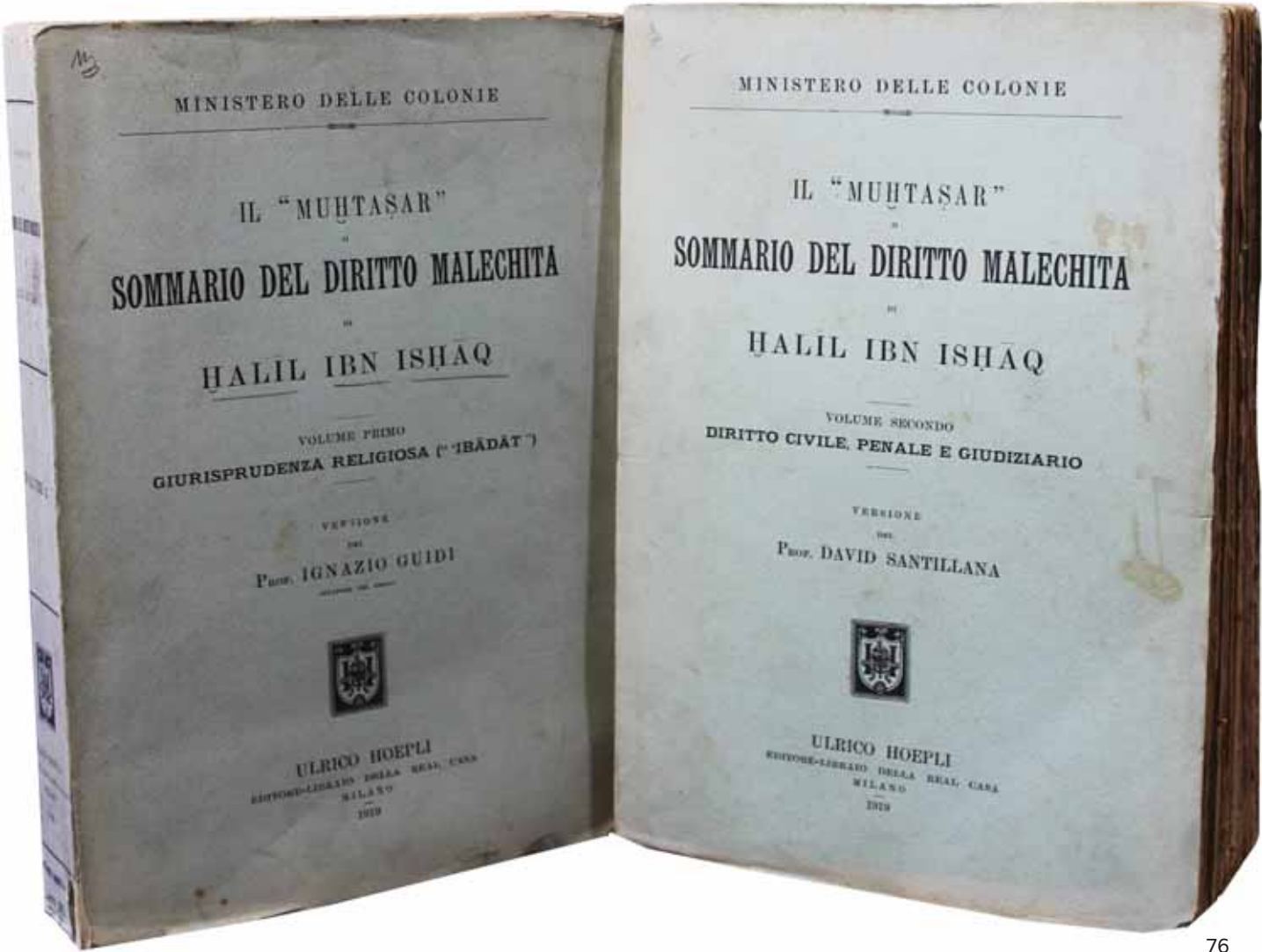
The literature of furu' al-fiqh was developed in two typical forms: the composing of a mukhtasar or concise epitome of legal doctrine, and the formation of a mabsut, a voluminous and inclusive work enlarging upon themes of law, citing numerous cases and precedents, discussing and justifying certain positions or opinions and refuting others. A condensed summary or

epitome of Maliki law, based upon Sahnun's fundamental work alMudawwana al-Kubra was written in Cairo in the 14th century by the highly respected jurist, Khalil ibn Ishaq, and became the ubiquitous Maliki text for teaching and reference in North and West Africa. It provides an accurate synopsis of standards, principles, and doctrines needed to rule on specific questions both in the area of ritual or worship and in social or interpersonal relations. Khalil ibn Ishaq was born in Cairo, studied in Medina, and adopted the Maliki legal philosophy. He rose to great distinction in Cairo as the foremost among religious scholars, producing a number of substantial commentaries. The manuscript of his Mukhtasar was only about one-third complete at the time of his death, but was finished by his disciples using his extensive notes and drafts.

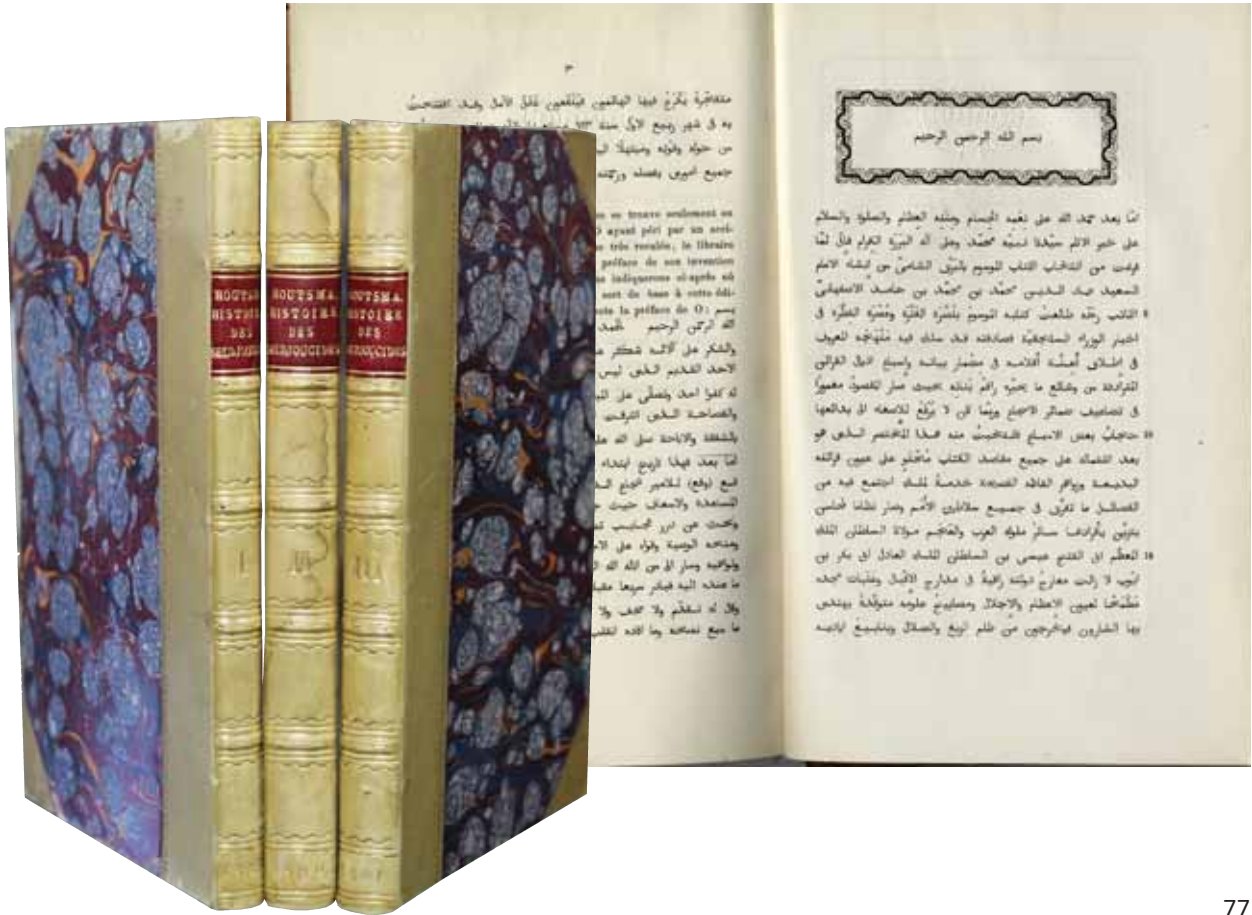
COPAC lists only four locations of this two-volume Italian translation: Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow and Oxford Universities.

[34368]

£ 1,500.00



76



77 Ibrahim, Muhammed / Al-Bondari after Imad al-Din Al-Khatib al-Asfahani / Ibn Bibi, Nasir al-Din.

Histoire des Seljoukides du Kerman, Iraq, Asie-Mineure. THREE VOLUMES.

8vo. Volume I: xxvi (introduction, additions & corrections in French & some Persian) + [1] + 311 pp., Persian text/ Volume II: L. (introduction in French) + 312 pp., Arabic text / Volume III: [1 French text by Houtsma] + 328 pp., Turkish text, contemporary half-calf, title gilt & labelled on raised spine consisting of seven compartments, corners bound in leather, original wrappers preserved, blind stamps on titles & several leaves, a presentation set by Mrs. Miles to Bath Public Library as shown on book plates verso front cover, set in very good condition, from the series "Recueil de Textes Relatifs à l'Histoire de Seldjoukides", E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1886-1891.

Rare and beautiful set. This is a very comprehensive work on the general history of the Seljuk dynasty. Houtsma presented their history to Europeans based on original Persian, Arabic and Turkish sources. The first volume covers the history of the Seljuks in Persia based on an original manuscript by Muhammed Ibrahim, kept in Berlin. It is accompanied by an alphabetical index, historical and philosophical notes.

The second volume covers the history of the Seljuks in Iraq, based on an original Arabic manuscript by Imad ad-Din al-Khatiba al-Baghdadi, kept in Oxford and Paris.

The third volume covers the Seljuk history in Asia Minor from the death of Kilig Arslan (1192 AD) until 1225. The text was based on a Turkish manuscript by Nasir al-Din Ibn Bibi, kept in Leiden

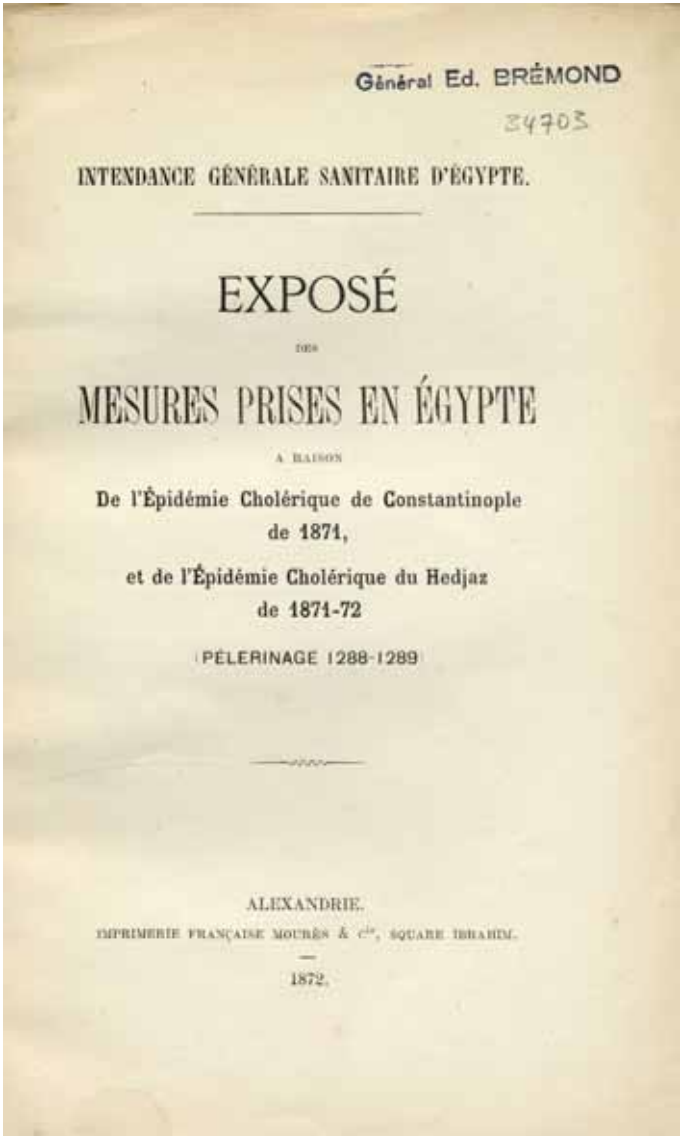
and Paris.

The Seljuk Empire was an early medieval Turko-Persian empire, originating from the Qynyq branch of the Oghuz Turks. It controlled a vast area stretching from the Hindu Kush to eastern Anatolia and from Central Asia to the Arab Gulf. From their homelands near the Aral Sea, the Seljuks advanced first into Khorasan and then into mainland Persia before eventually conquering eastern Anatolia.

The Seljuk Empire was founded by Tughril Beg in 1037 after the efforts by the founder of the Seljuk dynasty, Seljuk Bey, in the first quarter of the 11th century. Seljuk Bey's father was in a high position in the Oghuz Yabgu State, and he gave his name to both the state and the dynasty. The Seljuks united the fractured political scene of the Eastern Islamic world and played a key role in the first and second crusades. They also played an important role in the development of the Turko-Persian tradition, even exporting Persian culture to Anatolia. The settlement of Turkic tribes in the north western peripheral parts of the empire, for the strategic military purpose of fending off invasions from neighbouring states, led to the progressive Turkicization of those areas.

[32694]

£ 3,000.00



78 Intendance Generale Sanitaire d'Egypte.

Exposé des mesures prises en Egypte à raison de l'épidémie cholérique de Constantinople de 1871, et de l'épidémie cholérique du Hedjaz de 1871-72, pèlerinage 1288-1289.

8vo. 42 pp., publisher's original wrappers restored with a new paper spine, cover slightly browned, Imprimerie Française Moures & cie. Alexandrie, 1872.

Copy of General Edmond Bremond. Epidemics readily follow the path of human beings in motion. In regions crossed by pilgrims, the plague and cholera were rampant until the beginning of the 20th century. The journey time for caravans, which took several months to make the trip, used to constitute a natural means of prevention. If a caravan fell victim to an epidemic, the disease had time to run its course before the convoy reached an urban area, leaving a great many casualties behind in the desert.

In 1865, there was an exceptionally violent outbreak of cholera – which originated in Bengal – during the pilgrimage to Mecca, killing off one third of the 90,000 pilgrims who attended that year. When the pilgrims returned home, mostly using the new forms of transportation, the disease spread rapidly throughout the Mediterranean region and across to America. The pilgrims

were immediately stigmatised and deemed a threat to public health in Europe. In a series of international health conferences, the European nations and the Ottoman Empire drew up strict health measures for controlling the pilgrimage, and the founding principles were included in international conventions. Until the early 1950s, all pilgrims travelling by sea from Asia to Mecca, and all those heading back home towards the north and west of the Muslim regions, were intercepted and placed in quarantine. The Camaran quarantine station, reserved for the former group, was established at the entrance to the Red Sea, in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, while the Tor quarantine station, reserved for the latter group, was located at the exit of the Red Sea, in the Sinai Peninsula, in order to prevent any potential epidemic from passing into Europe.

[34703]

£ 800.00



79

79 James, David.

Manuscripts of the Holy Qur'an From The Beginning To The Fall of Baghdad H 656 AD1258. TWO PARTS.

Folio. Part I: 34 pp., of English text + 42 pp., of Arabic text/ Part II: 105 colour plates, end paper colour plates, buckram, title printed in Arabic and English on front cover, limited and numbered edition of 2400 copies, Touch Editions, London, 2001.

A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED LIMITED edition in which the author discusses details based on the illustrations, the majority of which are printed here for the first time.

"The early history of the Arabic script and the development of Qur'anic calligraphy is by no means completely understood, and much remains to be explored and elucidated. The first European to study some of the early Qur'anic fragments was Jacob Adler (1756- 1834), who catalogued the Qur'anic material in the Royal Danish Library, and ascribed the name "Kufic" to a few early examples he found there. The term "Kufic" has remained applied to early Qur'anic scripts ever since, and, although it is now known to be totally inaccurate, it has proved impossible to jettison".

(Chapter one).

This work consists of the following:

- 1- An introduction which is a survey of the subject and scholarship by Muslim and Western historians until today.
- 2- A historical background.
- 3- Qur'an production in the Islamic world.
- 4- Early copies of Qur'an to the end of the Umayyad period.
- 5- Development of Kufic Qur'ans-Abbasid, new style.
- 6- Qur'ans in Naskh, Muhaqqaq and Rayhan scripts from Iraq, Syria, and Iran 11th -12th centuries.
- 7- Yaqut and his pupils: 14th century developments.
- 8- Summary.
- 9- Bibliography and notes.

[16609]

£ 2,000.00

80 Jarric, Pierre du. 1566-1617.

L'histoire des choses plus mémorables advenues tant ès Indes Orientales, qu'autres pays de la decouverte des Portugais. En l'establissement et progrèz de la Foy chrétienne et catholique. Et principalement de ce que les religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus y ont fait et enduré pour la mesme fin. Depuis qu'ils y sont entrez iusques à l'an 1600.

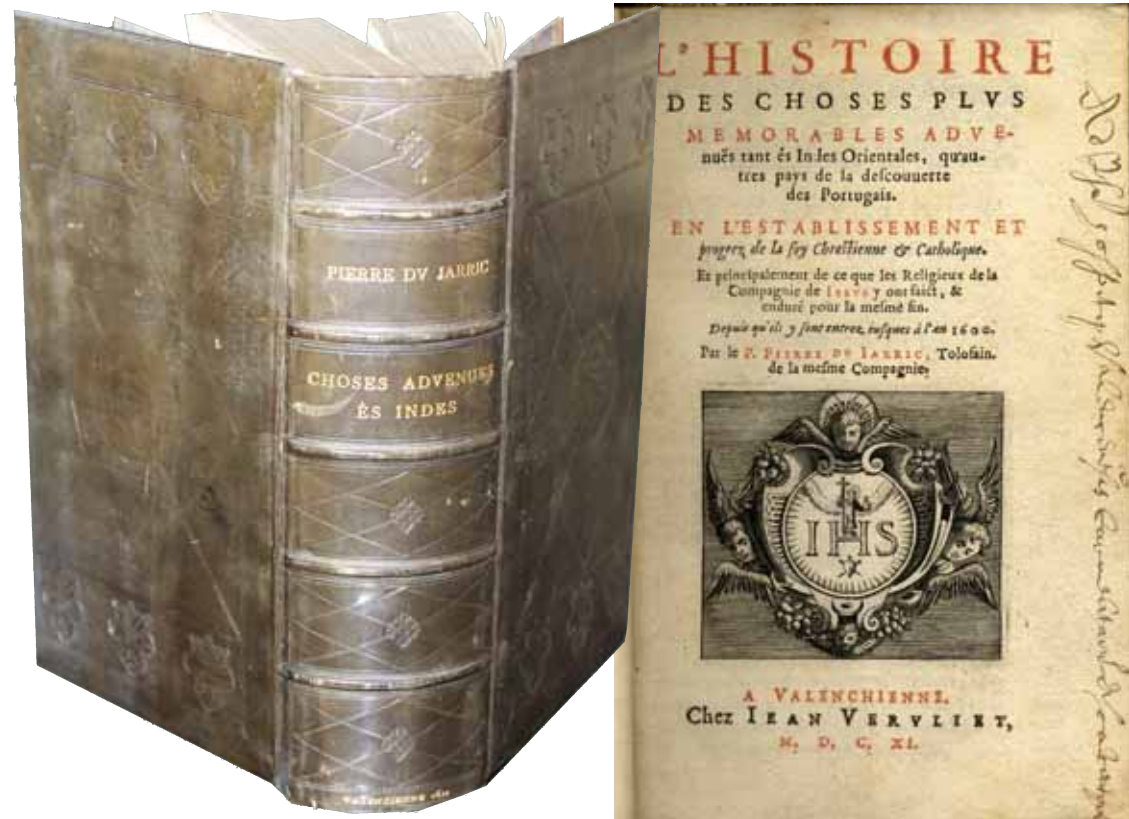
12mo. 977 pp., + 53 pp of tables, title printed in red & black, contemporary hand written text on front endpaper, contemporary full calf olive green binding, stamped on the front and at the back with a fleur de lys design, gilt decorated spine, all edges gilt, Provenance: Bookplate from the Library of Merlin d'Estreux de Beaugrenier et Lefrancq, Jean Veruliet, Valenciennes, 1611.

Printed copy by William River in Arras with a bookplate manuscript Valenciennes followed by a long commentary on the following warning and an ex-dono manuscript on the title. The rare book forms the second part of the book du Jarric begun in 1608 and completed in 1614. It covers the areas of Congo, Angola, Kingdom of Monomatapa, Ethiopia, Brazil, Hormuz and China.

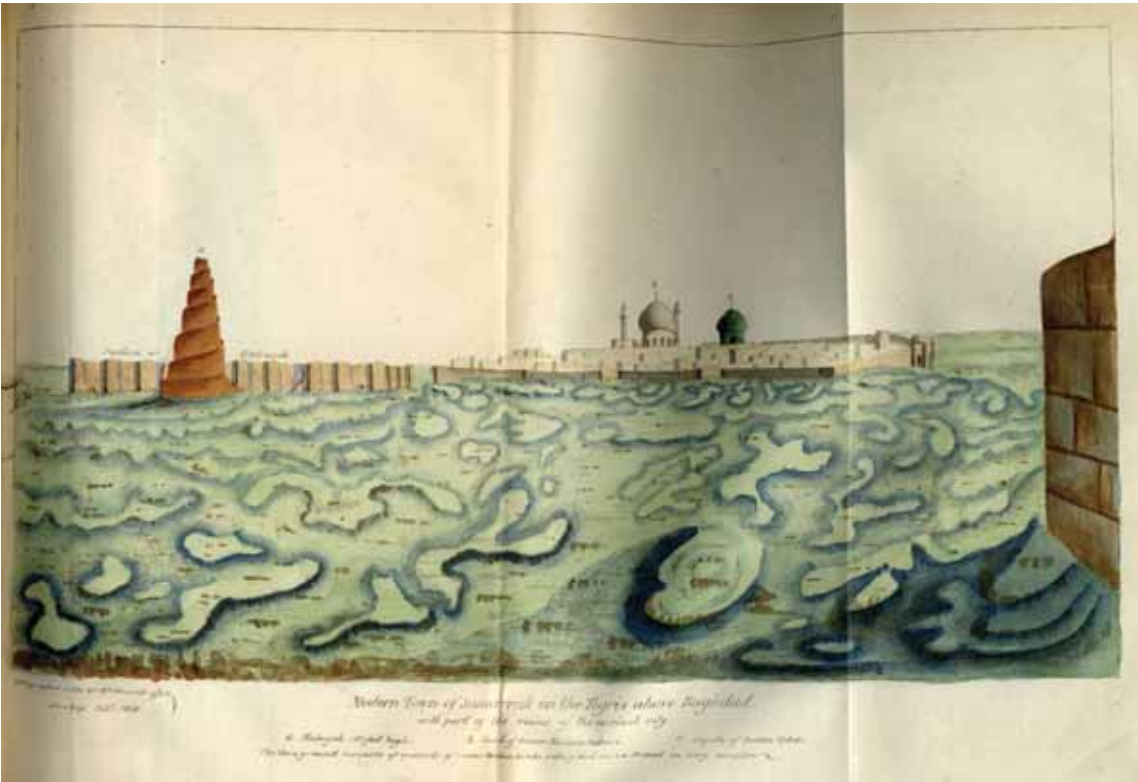
The first edition appeared between 1608- 1614 three parts in three volumes. Du Jarric's historical compilation, principally an account of Jesuit missionary work in Portuguese possessions, and long regarded as EXTREMELY RARE. Sabin writes: 'Only three complete copies of this interesting, elaborate, and valuable work appear to have occurred for sale, one of which was in the curious collection of the late Robert Lang, who had written in it, "The third volume of this work is very scarce, and although the two first volumes are found amongst collections of scarce voyages, I never saw or heard of but one other copy of the third volume, which is in the library of Lord Bute at Luton'. ABPC does not record any copy selling at auction in the past three decades. Borba de Moraes I, p. 358, noting the existence of at least one copy with a frontispiece in volume one.

Pierre du Jarric (1566 – 1617) was a French Catholic missionary

£ 4,500.00



80



81

81 Jones, James Felix.

Selections from the records of the Bombay Government No. XLIII. Memoirs by Commander James Felix Jones I.N.: steam trip to the north of Baghdad, in April 1846, with notes on various objects of interest en route : journey for the purpose of determining the tract of the ancient Nahrwan canal, undertaken in April 1848, with a glance at the past history of the territory of the Nahrwan : journey to the frontier of Turkey and Persia, through a part of Kurdistan : researches in the vicinity of the Median Wall of Xenophon.....

Large 8vo. (258 x 164 mm.), xxii, [1], 500 pp., + 30 lithographed plates and maps, many folding, most hand-coloured or with partial colouring (3 large folding maps at rear pocket), modern half-calf, compiled and edited by R. Hughes Thomas. First edition, New Series Bombay Education Society's Press, 1857.

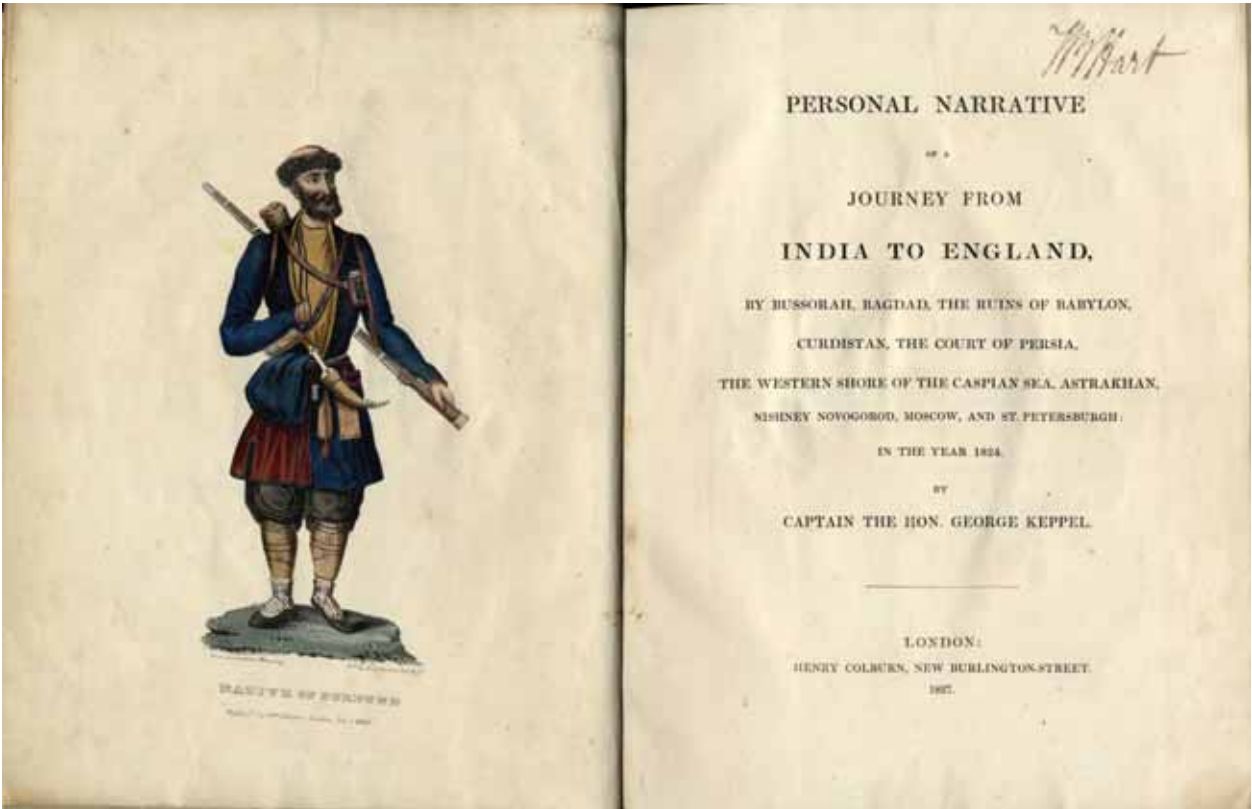
OF THE HIGHEST RARITY. James Felix Jones first served as a midshipman on the survey ship "Palinurus" commanded by Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines (1802-1860), who is best known for securing Aden on behalf of the East India Company. Later, he was employed in the survey of Ceylon and the Gulf of Mannar, under Lieutenant Powell, and in 1840-41 joined Lieutenant C. D. Campbell and then Captain Lynch in surveying the Euphrates route to the Mediterranean. Jones succeeded Lynch in 1843 and continued this work for several years, and was also involved with Major Henry Rawlinson in gathering information on the Persian/Ottoman border in 1844. Promoted Commander, 13 September 1847, he conducted important archaeological surveys of parts of Mesopotamia, including the course of the ancient Nahrwan Canal (1848), the course of the Tigris and what he believed to be the site of Opis (1850), the Assyrian heartland (1852) and the Baghdad area (1853). Named political agent at Baghdad and consul-general in Turkish Arabia (1854), Jones later became political agent in the Persian Gulf (1855) when he initiated excavations at the site of Lyan on the Bushehr peninsula, but these were abandoned following the outbreak of war. Ill health compelled him to later return to England. His later career was spent carrying out geographical

work for the India Office, and in 1875 he completed a beautifully drawn map, in four sheets, of western Asia, including the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates: it remains in manuscript in the India Office collections. Jones served on the Royal Geographical Society council, and was a valued contributor to the 'Geographical Magazine' and a member of the Geographical Club. He died on 3 September 1878, and the Geographical Magazine obituary called him "one of the greatest ornaments of the old Indian navy" ('Geographical Magazine', 1878). This volume contains his most important contributions. The selections comprise: [1] A steam-trip to the north of Baghdad; [2] Journey for the purpose of determining the tract of the ancient Nahrwan canal; [3] Journey to the frontier of Turkey and Persia, through a part of Kurdistan; [4] Researches in the vicinity of the medial wall of Xenophon; [5] Memoir of the Province of Baghdad; [6] Notes on the topography of Nineveh... and on the general geography of the country between the Tigris and the upper Zab.

"The most important of [Jones's]... numerous memoirs are included in Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government (1857). Jones made an important contribution to the development of safe communications between Britain and India - the basis on which the empire developed" (ODNB).

Bibliographical reference: Wilson p.111. [34901]

£ 30,000.00



82

82 Keppel, George.

Personal Narrative of a Journey From India to England. By Bussorah, Bagdad, the ruins of Babylon, Curdistan, the court of Persia, the western shore of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, Moscow & St. Petersburg.

4to. xii, 340 pp., engraved chromolithograph frontispiece + 2 hand-coloured lithographed costume plates, 1 folding engraved map, early ownership inscription on title of W. Hart, armorial bookplates of T. B. & H. C. Hart, early mottled calf, rebaked, chipped at head of spine, covers scuffed with some loss of surface, extremities rubbed, Henry Colburn, London, first edition, 1827.

First edition: a second edition in two volumes appeared in the same year. George Thomas Keppel (1799-1891), held the rank of Lieutenant in the British Army serving in the 14th Foot Regiment, he was present at Waterloo and also served in the Ionian Islands, Mauritius, the Cape and India. In 1821 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 24th Foot Regiment, was

transformed to the 20th, and ordered to India.

There he served as aide-de camp to the Governor - General, the Marquis of Hastings. In 1823 he obtained to return overland to England. This is an account of that journey. Keppel returned to England overland in 1823/4 and it is in this journey he describes Muscat. He also discusses the influence of the Wahhabis in the Gulf region. He visited the ruins of Babylon and the court of Tehran.

Bibliographic references: Blackmer, 908; not in Abbey; Ghani p. 206. [33218]

£ 1,000.00

83 Kotzebue, Moritz von 1789-1861.

Narrative of a Journey into Persia in the Suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy in the Year 1817.

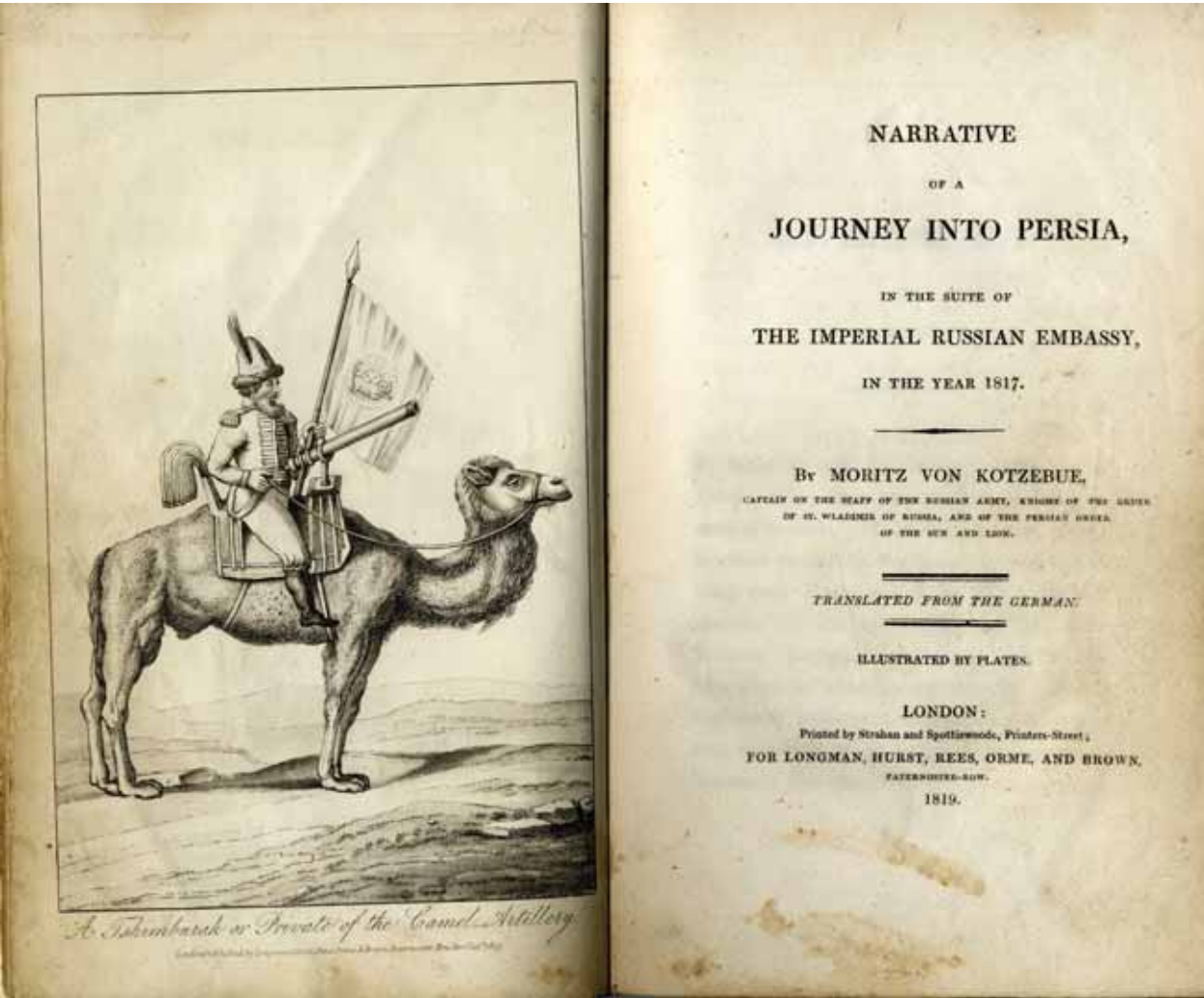
8vo. viii, 328 pp., uncoloured aquatint frontispiece and 4 uncoloured aquatint plates, modern half morocco, title gilt on raised spine, new endpapers, scattered spotting and browning, Longmans, London, first edition in English, 1819.

Von Kotzebue, son of the playwright August von Kotzebue and a captain on the staff of the Russian army, travelled to Persia in 1817 as part of a Russian embassy to the encampment of Fatih

Ali Shah. The journal was extremely well received on its publication by von Kotzebue's father, and was read with "keen interest" by Goethe who had recently published his Orientalist Westöstlicher Divan.

Bibliographical Reference: Abbey Travel 390. [34778]

£ 1,000.00



83

84 Kuhnel, Ernst and Hermann Goetz.

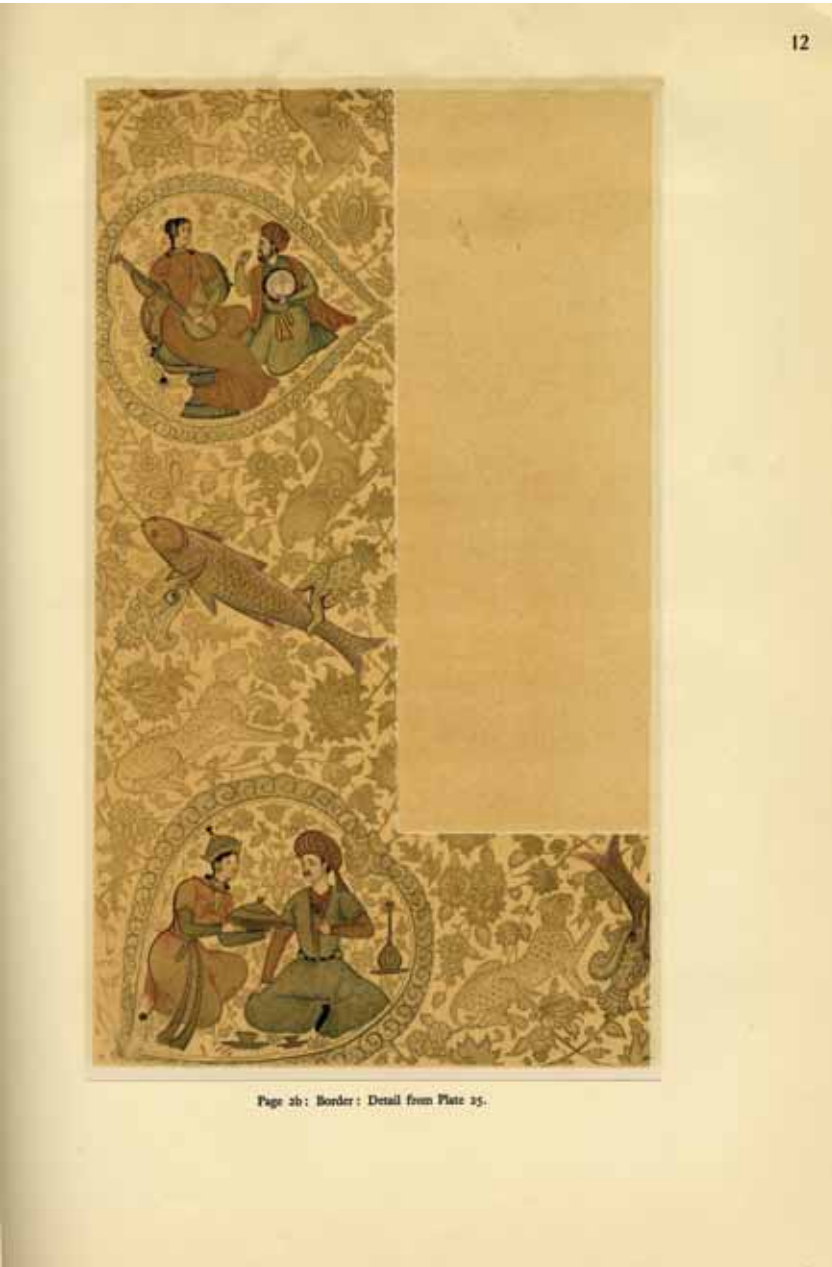
Indian Book Painting from Jahangir's Album in the State Library in Berlin.

Small Folio. vii, 73 pp., 48 plates, part coloured and mounted, illustrations, original cloth, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London, 1926.

Originally published in German in 1924, this is the English translation of a monograph on the important Jahangir Album. This sumptuous 17th century album of paintings, drawings, calligraphy and engravings by Mughal, Persian, Deccani, Turkish and European artists is mostly divided between the Gulistan Palace Library in Tehran, where it is referred to as the Gulshan Album, and the Berlin State Library, where it is called the Berlin or Jahangir Album. It is known that the folios in Berlin were acquired by the German Egyptologist Karl Heinrich Brugsch during his stay in Persia in 1860-61.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 1064 for the German edition. [34517]

£ 600.00



Page 26: Border: Detail from Plate 25.

84



85

85 La Roque, Jean de.

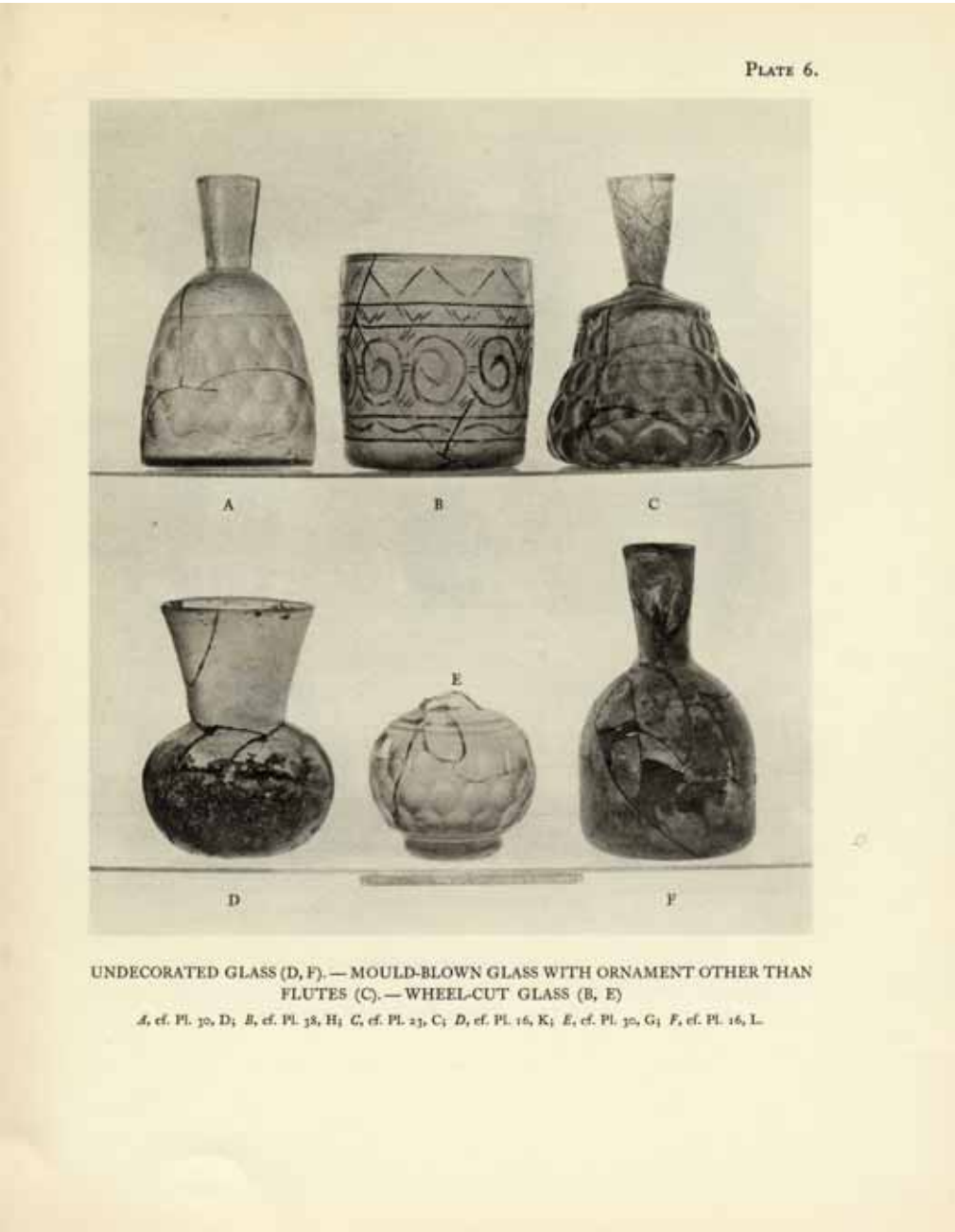
Voyage de L'Arabie Heureuse. Par l'Ocean Oriental, & le Detroit de la Mer Rouge. Fait par les François pour la première fois, dans les années 1708, 1709 & 1710. Avec la relation particulière d'un Voyage du Port de Moka à la Cour du Roi d'Yemen, dans la seconde Expedition des années 1711, 1712 & 1713. Un memoire concernant l'Arbre & le Fruit du Café, dresse sur les observations de ceux qui ont fait ce dernier voyage. Et un traité historique de l'origine & du progrès du Cafe, tant dans l'Asie que dans l'Europe; de son introduction en France, & de l'etablissement de son usage a Paris.

12mo. [14], 403 pp., + [12] (Table de Matières), 1 steel folding map, 3 steel engraved plates, contemporary full-calf, title gilt on raised decorated spine, edges rubbed, scattered foxing, Charles Huguier, Paris, 1715.

Jean de La Roque (1661-1743) was born in Marseilles. He studied Oriental languages, and travelled several times to the Levant, and worked as a correspondent for his father's newspaper, the *Mercure*, at Trevoux, north of Lyon. According to the editor's preface, the book grew out of a small account of the voyage to Mocha contributed to the paper. The first 188 pages of the work comprise of five letters written

by the French sea captain called de la Merville, who did not go on the second journey. De la Roque put together the account of that trip from various sources, including that of Mr De la Grelaudière, who journeyed with two surgeons from Mocha to Muab to cure the King of Yemen. The book ends with a historical treatise on coffee which is apparently from the surgeons' communications. First Paris edition was published in 1716, no priority established, English translations were published in 1726 and 1732. Bibliographic references: Cox 1, 222; Aboussouan 512; Muller, Kaffee S.180; Gay 3680; Bitting 274. [24000]

£ 1,200.00



UNDECORATED GLASS (D, F). — MOULD-BLOWN GLASS WITH ORNAMENT OTHER THAN FLUTES (C). — WHEEL-CUT GLASS (B, E)

A, cf. Pl. 30, D; B, cf. Pl. 38, H; C, cf. Pl. 23, C; D, cf. Pl. 16, K; E, cf. Pl. 30, G; F, cf. Pl. 16, L.

86

86 Lamm, Carl Johan.

Glass from Iran in the National Museum, Stockholm.

Large 8vo. 21 pp., +48 plates, publisher's original wrappers, drawings by Dora Lamm, (née Upmark), copy in fine condition, C. E. Fritze, Stockholm / Kegan Paul, London, 1935.

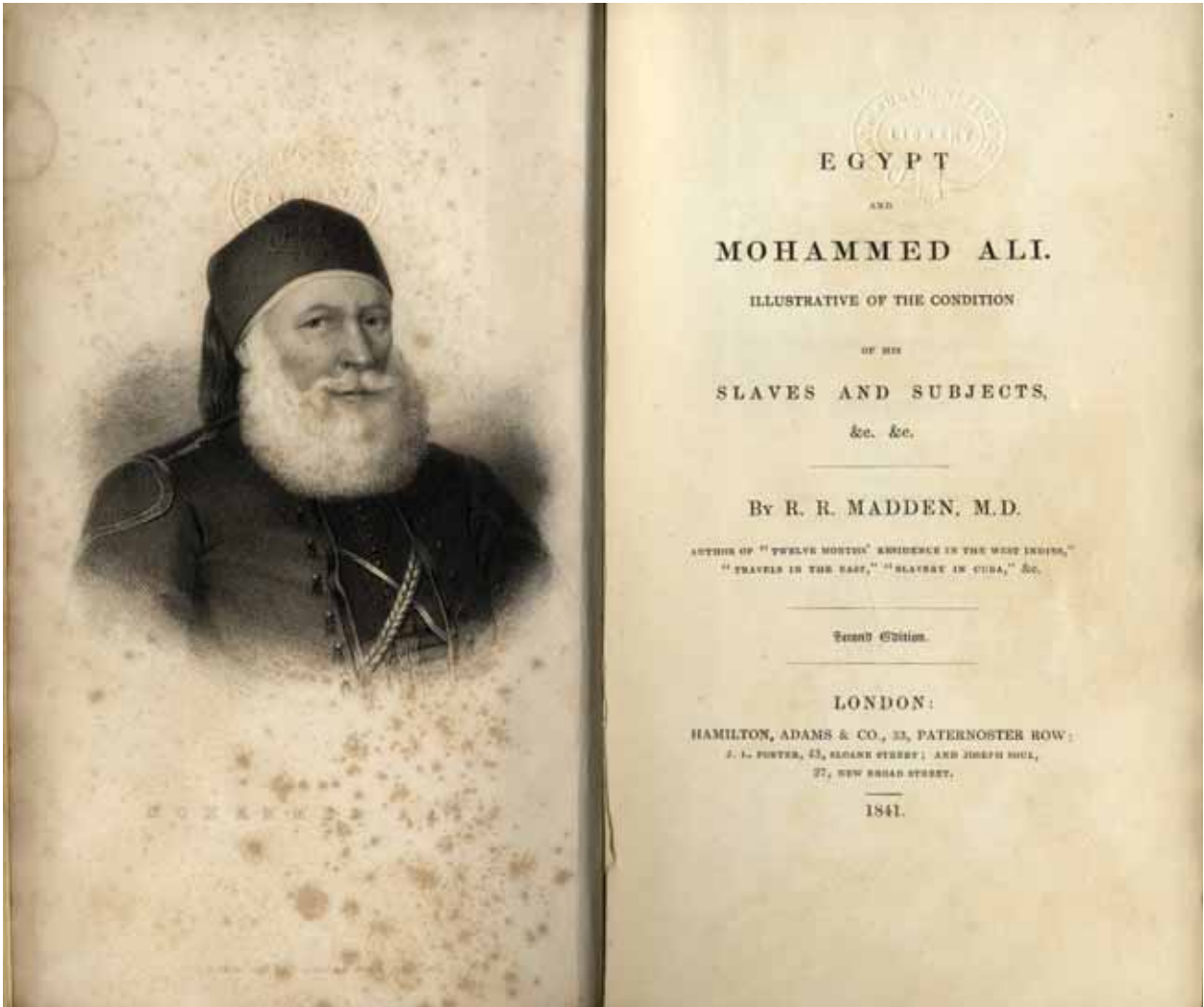
Carl Johan Lamm was born and educated in Sweden, and studied archaeology at the University of Stockholm. He became a leading scholar on the subject of medieval Islamic glass, and made significant contributions in this field. Lamm's two-volume study on Islamic glass titled *Mittelalterliche Glaser und Steinschnittarbeiten aus dem Nahen Osten* (Berlin, 1929-30) is a magisterial work of great importance in medieval glass studies. In addition to his magnum opus, Lamm also wrote about the glass excavated in Samarra (*Das Glas von Samarra*), published in 1928, as well as two further publications: *Oriental Glass of*

Mediaeval Date Found in Sweden and the Early History of Lustre Painting (1941) and the present volume, *Glass from Iran in the National Museum, Stockholm* (1935).

This volume describes the Hannibal Collection of medieval glass that was excavated in Iran during the 1920s and 1930s, and which was acquired by the National Museum. Lamm was a member of the staff of the National Museum and taught at Uppsala University.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 848. [34363]

£ 1,500.00



87

87 Madden, Richard Robert.

Egypt And Mohammed Ali. Illustrative of the Condition of his Slaves and Subjects.

8vo. xvi, 280 pp., steel engraved frontispiece portrait of Muhammad Ali, original decorated cloth, title gilt on spine, from Bath Public Library witj usual blindstamps, labels on endpapers, shelf reference on spine, otherwise copy inside clean and in very good condition, Hamilton Adams & Co, London, second edition, 1841.

Madden made three journeys to the East amounting to a total residence of upwards of four years. In 1840 he accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore to Egypt and then produced this work. His last voyage took place in 1860. Madden was very anti-Turkish, and the letters published in "Egypt And Mohammed Ali" give an

insight to the internal and external policies of Muhammad Ali. Since Montefiore's visit was mainly directed towards making a deal with Muhammed Ali regarding the position and the immigration of the Jews to Palestine, this work reveals what happened with the meetings of the Viceroy and Montefiore. Much of this work is based on Muhammad Ali's character, ideas, and policies inside Egypt, his relations with foreign powers, his drive against Turkey, the situation in Syria after the death of Father Tommaso and the treatment of the Jews of Damascus. Bibliographic reference: Hilmy II, 3; Not in Blackmer. [16993]

£ 1,800.00



88

88 Magini, Giovanni Antonio.

Geographiae Cl. Ptolemaei Pars secunda, continens praeter antiqvas ipsivs Ptol. recentiores etiam tabulas, quæ Vniuersæ terræ faciem nostro æuo cognitam exhibent. THREE VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. [13], 184 pp., + 47 pp., + [36, index] + 293 pp., + [50, index], 64 copper plate maps of which one is a panorama frontispiece and 1 is a folding map of the world, engraved vignette on the title page, numerous figures in text, original ivory velum, gilt decoration and gilt coat of arms on front covers (the binding is of the period, coat of arms engraved later); ex-libris bookplate, back covers stained, slightly rubbed binding, scattered foxing, copy in very good condition, Apud Haeredes Simonis Galignani de Karera, Venetiis, 1596.

Giovanni Antonio Magini (in Latin, Maginus) was an Italian astronomer, astrologer, cartographer, and mathematician (13 June 1555 – 11 February 1617). Dedicating himself to astronomy, in 1582 he wrote Ephemerides coelestium motuum, translated into Italian the following year. In 1588 he was chosen over Galileo Galilei for the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Bologna after the death of Egnatio Danti. He died in Bologna.[...] In his De Planis Triangulis (1592), he described the use of quadrants in surveying and astronomy. In 1592 Magini published Tabula tetragonica, and in 1606 devised extremely accurate trigonometric tables. He also worked on the geometry of the sphere and applications of trigonometry, for which he invented calculating devices. He also worked on the problem of mirrors and published on the theory of concave spherical mirrors. He also published a commentary on Ptolemy's Geographia (Cologne, 1596), of which this is a copy.

Magini is well known for his reduced size edition of Ptolemy's Geographiae[1] published in Italian as "Geografia cioe Descrittione Universale della Terra" 1596 Venice. Latin text. Printer Heredes Simoni Galignani. 64 copper-plate maps. 1597 Cologne. Latin text. Printer Petrus Keschedt. 64 copper-plate maps. 1598 Venice. Italian text. Printer Gio. Battista & Giorgio Galignani Fratelli. Artist Girolamo Porro. 64 copper-plate maps.[2] 1608 Cologne. Latin text. Printer Antonius Becker. 63 copper-

plate maps. 1617 Arnheim. Latin text. Printer Ioannes Ianssonius. 64 copper-plate maps. 1621 Padua. Italian text. Printer Paolo and Francesco Galignani. 64 copper-plate maps.

As a cartographer, his life's work was the preparation of Italia or the Atlante geografico d'Italia (Geographic Atlas of Italy), printed posthumously by Magini's son in 1620. This was intended to include maps of every Italian region with exact nomenclature and historical notes. A major project, its production, which began in 1594, proved expensive and Magini assumed various additional posts in order to fund it, including becoming tutor in mathematics to the sons of Vincenzo I of Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, a major patron of the arts and sciences. He also served as court astrologer. The Duke of Mantua, to whom the Atlas is dedicated, assisted him on this project and allowed for maps of the various states of Italy to be brought to Magini. The governments of Messina and Genoa also assisted Magini financially in this project. Magini did not do any of the mapping himself.

He was also interested in pursuits which today would be considered pseudoscientific. A strong supporter of astrology, he defended its use in medicine in his De astrologica ratione (Venice, 1607). Magini collaborated closely with Valentine Naibod, and in this book he published De annui temporis mensura in Directionibus and De Directionibus from Naibod's unfinished manuscript Claudii Ptolemaei Quadripartitae Constructionis Apotelesmata Commentarius novus et Eiusdem Conversio nova. He was also interested in metoposcopy. He corresponded with Tycho Brahe, Clavius, Abraham Ortelius, and Johann Kepler. Antonio Favaro edited his correspondence in 1886. The lunar crater Maginus is named after Magini.

[34612]

£ 8,500.00

89 Marchebeus, Jean-Baptiste.

Voyage de Paris à Constantinople par Bateau à Vapeur. Nouvel Itineraire Orne d’une Carte et de Cinquante Vues et Vignettes sur Acier, avec tableaux indiquant les lieux desservis par les paquebots a vapeur, sur la Mediterranee, l’Adriatique et le Danube, le prix des places et des marchandises, les distances et la valeur des monnaies.

4to. xvi, 291 pp., [1], 24 copper plates, of which 1 is a frontispiece, 1 folding map at rear, tables, contemporary cloth backed boards, marbled boards, slightly rubbed, occasional foxing, Ex-libris stamp on title page, Bertrand & Amiot, Paris, 1839.

“First and apparently only edition. Marchebeus, who refers to himself as an architect, has written an account of the first organised steamer cruise in the Levant, which took place April-

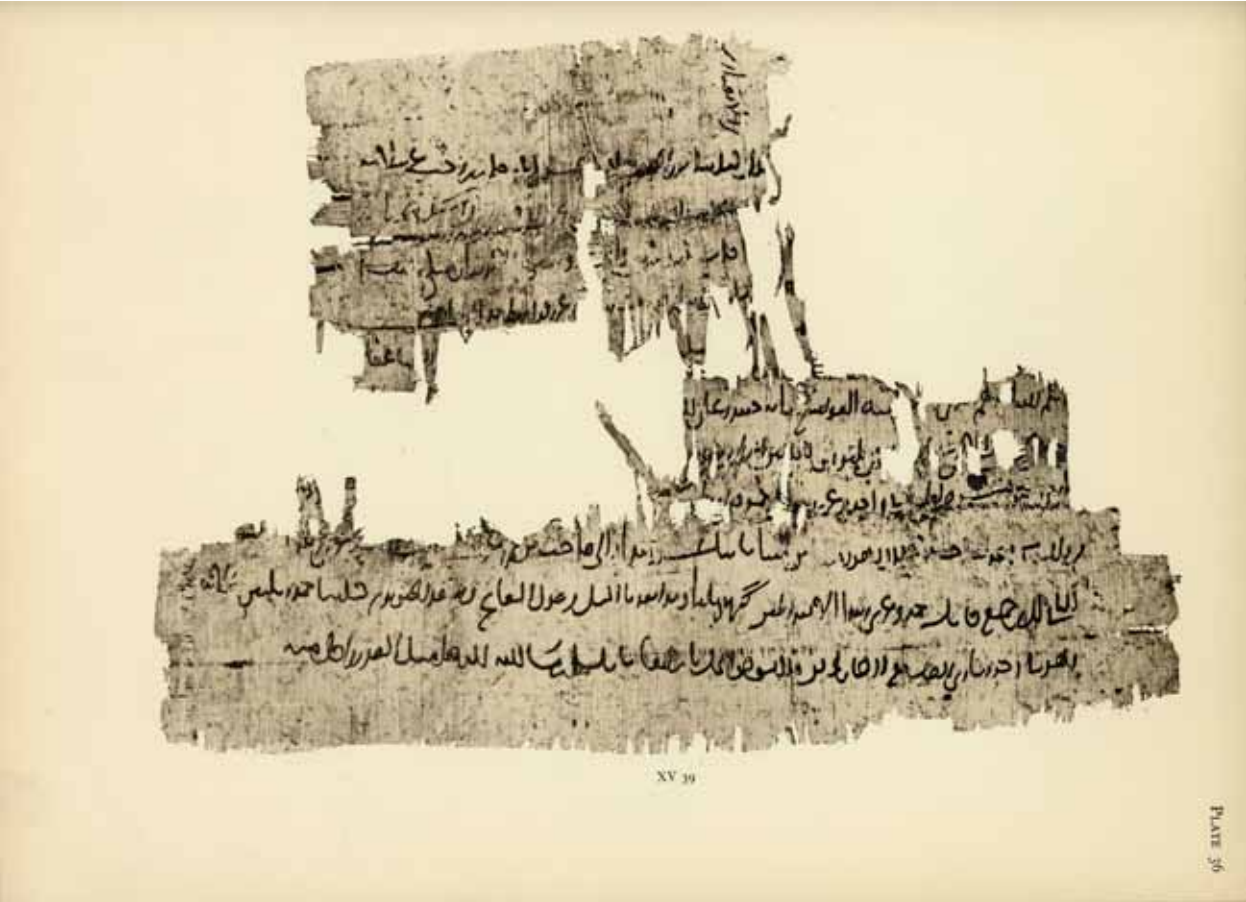
August 1833. The work is dedicated to King Otto of Greece, whose brother, Maximilian of Bavaria, was among the passengers. The plates engraved after drawings by Marchebeus, include views of Tinos, Syros, Hydra and Smyrna.”

Bibliographic references: Quérard V, 274 Weber I, 297 Atabey 765 Contominas 442 Blackmer 1075. [32369]

£ 1,200.00



89



90

90 Margoliouth, D. S.

Catalogue of Arabic Papyri In The John Rylands Library Manchester.

4to. xix, [2], 241 pp., + 40 plates hors text, English and Arabic text, contemporary cloth, cover soiled, title gilt on spine, hinges weak, book plate of Jon Ryland Library verso front cover, index, first edition, The Manchester University Library, Manchester, 1933.

private letters, tradesmen's and household accounts, among other records. Most of the dated papyri date to the 3rd/9th century.

[28322]

The John Rylands Library in Manchester holds a collection of 800 papyri derived from the Crawford Collection and consists of

£ 2,500.00

91 Marin, François-Louis-Claude. 1721-1809.

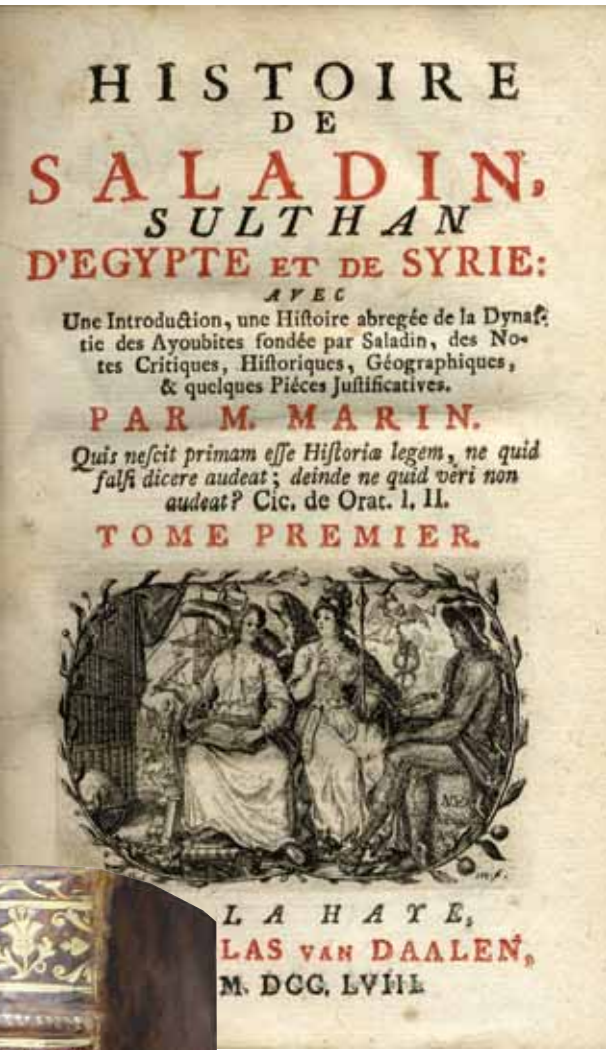
Histoire de Saladin, Sulthan d’Egypte et de Syrie. Avec une introduction, une histoire abrégée de la dynastie des Ayoubites fondée par Saladin, des notes critiques historiques, géographiques, & quelques pièces justificatives. TWO VOLUMES.

Small 8vo. Vol. 1: 355 pp., / Vol. 2: 440 pp., + [24 pp., at the end a catalogue of books by same publishers], 3 folding maps (they depict Jerusalem, the Crusader city of Acre which was taken by Saladin in 1187 and the region of Acre / frontispiece vignette on title pages, contemporary marbled full calf, title gilt on raised decorated spine (upper spine of vol. 1 has a small cut on side - light wear to edges of covers), marbled edges, coloured marbled end papers (small tear on front end paper of vol. 2 and back end paper of vol. 1), Bookplate of Jacques Godelme on front end papers in both volumes, Preface, Introduction, Index, set in very good condition, Van Daalen, La Haye, first edition, 1758.

François-Louis-Claude Marin was a man of letters, editor, journalist and a French royal censor. "His 'History of Saladin' is a testimony of the French Enlightenment and embodies the struggle against religious fanaticism and every type of intolerance. It is characterised by the author's conviction of the power of tolerance. In accordance with his anticlerical attitude he stood for the idea of tolerance depicted by the virtues of Saladin. For his history and biography, precisely documented and including cultural and historical correlation, Marin resorted mainly to Arabic sources and compared these with those of Latin chroniclers of whom he was extremely critical." Marc Edouard Enay in "The Crusades, The Era And Results". Tilliard also published the title in the same year in Paris.

Bibliographic references: Ibrahim Hilmy II, 17; Gay 2132; Brunet 28372; and Mayer 2075. Atabey 768; not in Blackmer. [33599]

£ 750.00



91

92 Michaélis, Johann David. 1717-1790.

Recueil de Questions, Proposées a Une Societé de Savants, Qui Par Ordre de Sa Majesté Danoise Font le Voyage de L’Arabie.

12mo. [xcii], 482 pp., [1], pages 469-476 are 2 large folding tables, contemporary full calf, title gilt on raised decorated spine, edges rubbed, bowning to pages, marbled endpapers, red edges, translated from the original German, Chez Jean Gottlieb Garbe, Frankfurt, first French edition, 1763.

Johann David Michaélis excelled in Semitic languages, and taught Arabic at the University of Gottengin. In 1761, he suggested to the King of Denmark to send a scientific mission to Southern Arabia. Michaélis raised a series of specific challenges in his "Fragen an eine Gesellschaft gelehrter Männer, die auf Befehl Ihro Majestat des Koniges von Dannemark nach Arabien reise" (Frankfurt, 1762; French translation 1763). Michaélis displayed an unprecedented degree of respect and tact by instructing the expedition members to behave with great politeness in Arabia and never to contradict Islam.

This is a collection of ninety-four essays on a variety subjects raised following the celebrated travels of Carsten Niebuhr and others to Egypt and Arabia, translated into French from the German. Subjects include Geography, Ornithology, Natural History, Commerce, Medicine and Leprosy, Agriculture, Precious metals, Circumcision, Religion, Snake venom, Linguistics, Astronomy and Gemstones.

Bibliographic reference: Chadenat, 1933. [20473]

£ 600.00



92



93

93 Miniature Painting.
Abu Sufyan Gathers the Elders of the Quraysh.

Folio: 28.2 x 49 cm, painting 19.6 x 23.5 cm, Opaque pigments heightened with gold on paper, there are four columns of text in black nasta'liq text above and below the painting, and the reverse has text arranged in four columns of black nasta'liq script, Deccan India, circa 1750/1800.

This miniature painting, opaque pigments heightened with gold on paper, is from a luxurious manuscript, probably a princely commission, of the Hamla-yi Haydari. The Hamla-yi Haydari, a poem in epic metre comprising nearly 40,000 verses, narrates the life and achievements of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.s). It was written by Mirza Muhammad Rafi' Bazil (d. 1712). Bazil's father migrated to India during the reign of Shah Jahan, and held high positions in the Mughal government. Bazil himself was a trusted servant of Aurangzeb, who appointed him governor of Gwalior and Bareilly in succession. This painting illustrates Abu Sufyan and the elders of the Quraysh. Abu Sufyan was a leading figure of the Quraysh of Mecca, and his success, both in politics and in trade, was partly due to his reserve of judgement and his capacity for cold and patient deliberation. Initially, he was hostile towards the Holy Prophet, but later converted to Islam, and fought as one of the Prophet's lieutenants in wars after the conquest of Mecca. His kinsman Uthman became the third caliph, and Abu Sufyan's son, Muawiyah I, established the first dynastic caliphate, the Umayyads.

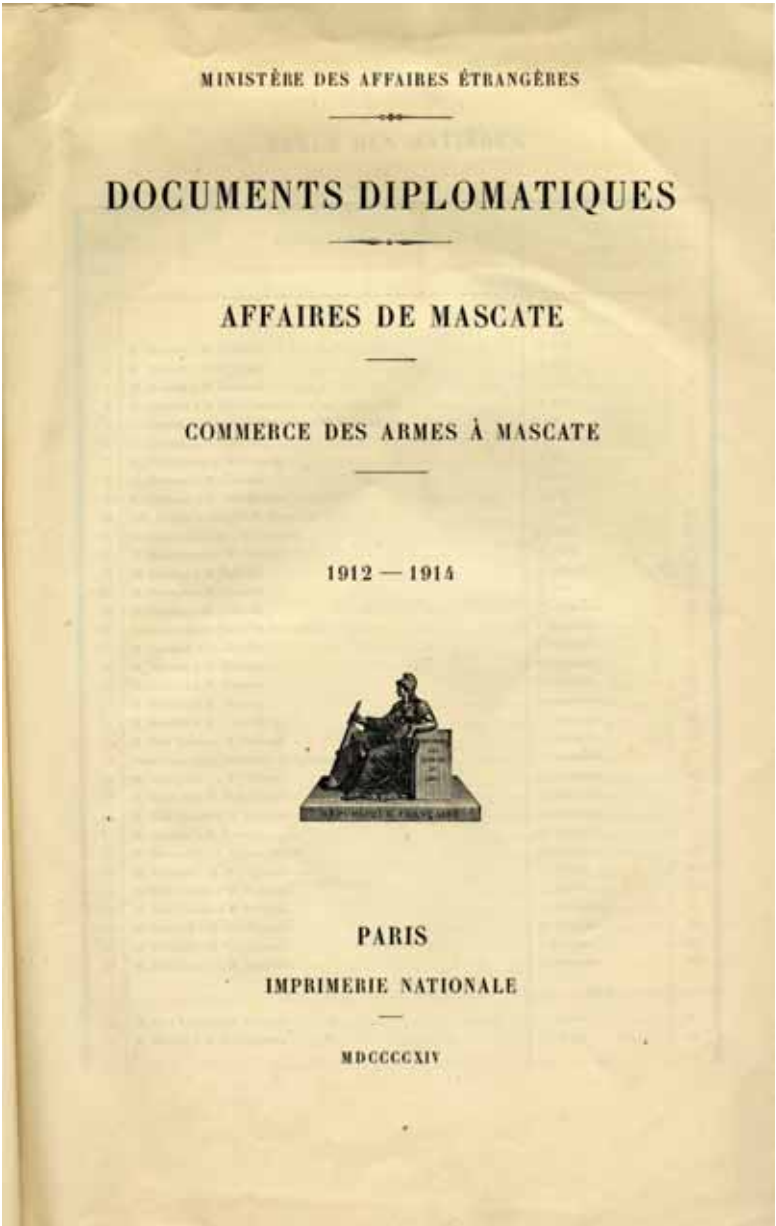
The painting has a particular style, and the sense of spatial composition as well as the use of colours (greens, oranges, purples and heavy use of gold) suggests a Deccani attribution, circa 1750-1800. In 1998, discussing another folio from this manuscript, Sheila Canby mentions an attribution to Lahore, circa

1800, but suggests that it "was produced at a provincial Muslim court, perhaps in northern India or even Sind." However, Canby states that a firm attribution is not possible as "other pages from the manuscript and comparable paintings are not available." [Sheila R. Canby, Princes, Poets and Paladins. Islamic and Indian Paintings from the Collection of Prince and Princess Sadruddin Aga Khan (London, 1998), p. 177]. A further folio from this manuscript (attributed to North India, circa 1720) is in the Asian Art Museum, San Francisco, for which see: <http://searchcollection.asianart.org/view/objects/asitem/nid/10658>

The provenance of this illustrated folio can be traced back to William P. Cleary. In the late 1940s, it is known that William P. Cleary — under the expert direction and guidance of the well-known art collector and friend, Moore S. Achenbach — began acquiring Indian and Persian miniatures, so that by 1953 he had the largest private collection (over 500) in the United States. In 1992, William and Edith Cleary gifted over 600 Indian and Persian miniature paintings and drawings to the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento, California. Recently, paintings from the collection of Phyllis Oja Jones, who acquired Indian miniatures in Europe and America during the 1960s and 1970s, were offered at auction in London. Among these paintings were six folios of the Hamla-yi Haydari that Phyllis Oja Jones had acquired from William P. Cleary. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that this folio may also have been acquired from William P. Cleary.

[34899]

£ 55,000.00



94

94 Ministère des affaires étrangères. France.
Documents diplomatiques: affaires de Mascate : commerce des armes à Mascate, 1912-1914.

4to. vi, 36 pp., publisher's original wrappers, copy in good condition, Imprimerie Nationale, Paris, first edition, 1914.

The extensive and long-lasting history of the relationship between France and the Sultanate began in the 17th century. From the very beginning, it was set under both French influence and Western commerce.

From 1814 to 1840, France re-established a foothold in the Indian Ocean, and relationships were also re-kindled, this time between Muscat and the Bourbon Island (now Réunion Island). In the 1840s, Oman was at the height of its commercial and political power: it ruled over a vast marine empire, from the coasts of Persia (Bandar-Abbas) and Beluchistan (Guadar) to Zanzibar and Cape Delgado on the African coast (northern border of the current Mozambique).

Sultan Said showed a great diplomatic activity: he signed agreements with Great Britain, the United States and soon afterwards France, which had new neighbouring possessions in Madagascar and in the Comoro Islands. After a first agreement in 1841, a Treaty of Trade and Friendship was signed on 4 November 1844 and ratified in 1846.

This work contains a record of 73 French diplomatic documents sent by various French Consuls in Muscat to Different French Prime Ministers between 1912 and 1914.

Copac locates two copies only, one at the British Library, the other at the University of London.

[34702]

£2,000.00

95 Müller-Simonis, P. and H. Hyvernats.

Relation des Missions Scientifiques de MM. H. Hyvernats et P. Müller-Simonis (1888-1889) du Caucase au Golfe Persique à travers l'Armenie, le Kurdistan et la Mesopotamie. Notices sur la géographie et l'histoire ancienne de l'Armenie et les inscriptions cuneiformes du Bassin de Van.

4to. viii, 628 pp., French Text, frontispiece, photograph vignette on title page + 31 photo plates (with protective tissue guards) and numerous in text pictures, 1 folding plan and 2 maps in pocket at the end, half calf decorated binding with contemporary floral end papers (covers slightly rubbed especially on edges and corners), decorated gilt raised spine, red coloured edges; name stamp on title pages and hand written dedication by the Author to Vortifel, Appendices, Biblio, Tables, published by Delhomme u. Briguets, Paris & Lyon, first edition, 1892.

"The fascinating travelogue of Muller-Simonis and his friend, H. Hyvernats (Professor at Catholic University), who travelled for 10 months to such exotic places as Isfahan, Baghdad, Constantinople, Russian Armenia, Diyarbakir, Azerbaijan, and many more places; a large book with wonderful photographs; an exquisite piece of history and culture."

Bibliographic references: Cf. Brill, Encyclopedia of Islam p. 116 (German edition, 1897). [34815]

£ 1,800.00



96 Myr-Davoud-Zadour / Langles & Chahan de Cirbied (Translators).

Notices sur l'etat actuel de la Perse, En Persan, En Armenien Et En Francais par Myr-Davoud-Zadour de Melik Schahnazar, Envoye de Perse en France; et MM. Langles... Chahan de Cirbied.

12mo. 360 pp., chromolithograph frontispiece engraving, + one chromolithohraph plate, colour vignette on title page, half-title, French, Persian & Armenian text, contemporary full-calf, decoration & title gilt on spine, gilt borders & outer edges, occasional foxing, worm holes at upper spine not affecting leaves, bookplate verso front cover, Chez Nepveu, Paris, 1818.

Italy that Bonaparte had met Shahan of Cirbied. He stayed in Rome (where he received orders) in Florence and Genoa, since 1789, before settling in Paris in 1792. His Armenian courts were officially announced as 11 December 1798 and actually began in 1799. He taught at the l'Ecole Spéciale des langues orientales and had a great impact on the Armenian diaspora.

Rare work. Details on the current situation of the kingdom of Persia by Davoud-MyrZadour Melik Schahnazar the Persian envoy to France and translated into French by Shahan Cirbied. Jacques Shahan of Cirbied (1772 - 1834). It seems that it is in

[33146]

£ 800.00

97 Niebuhr, Carsten & Johann David Michaelis.

Description de l'Arabie d'après les observations et recherches faites dans le pays même. + Receueil de questions proposees a une Societe des Savants, qui par ordre de sa Majeste Danoise font le voyage de l'Arabie. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.



97

4to. xlii, [3 f], 372 pp., [14], 25 engraved plates, plans & maps, 8 folding, of which 2 are of scripts with hand colouring, half-title, folding table, errata leaf, and ‘avis au relieur’ leaf at end, French text, engraved vignette on title page/ xl 256 pp., [16], 38 pp., contemporary full calf, title gilt on raised spine, Baalde & Utrecht, J. van Schoonhoven, 1774.

Second French edition. The famous account of the Royal Danish expedition (1761-1767) to the Arabian Peninsula, the first scientific expedition to the area sponsored by King Frederick V of Denmark, and from which Niebuhr returned as the only survivor. The expedition faced continual physical hardship and danger from storms until the loss of all its members, excepting Niebuhr, as a result of malaria in Yemen. Nonetheless, the scientific discoveries that were made, and the array of manuscripts that were discovered, made a lasting interest among Europeans curious to hear about the part of Arabia that had previously been closed off. The plates include illustrations of food, shoes, clothing, inscriptions, coins, agriculture, military exercises in the Yemen, the mosques of Mecca and Medina, and maps of Oman, the Arab Gulf, Suez and the Red Sea. Niebuhr was famous for his map of the Yemen (55 x 35 cm) which he calculated by traversing the country and measuring the distances mile by mile. It was the map of the Red Sea that contributed to the British in India rerouting their cargoes via Suez instead of around Africa. For the next century this map served further European explorers of Arabia. His map of the Arab Gulf is the earliest map to mention Kuwait, and Niebuhr is also one of the first to call the country Yemen instead of Arabia Felix. His work still forms one of the most authoritative descriptions of Arabia and in particular Yemen.

The first edition appeared in German in Copenhagen in 1772, and in 1773 another edition in French. The second French version was translated anonymously. [Cox I, 237; Gay 3389; Lipperheide Lc 6].

[16699]

£ 2,500.00

98 Olufsen, Ole.

The Second Danish Pamir-Expedition. Old and New Architecture in Khiva, Bokhara and Turkestan.

Small Folio. 28 columns of text, 26 plates, title and text a little spotted, original sand buckram, covers a little rubbed, text pages slightly browned, bookplate on front fly leaf, overall a very good copy, first edition, Glydendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag, Copenhagen, 1904.

Published at the expense of the Church Ministry and the Carlsberg Fund.

Ole Olufsen was a Danish military officer and explorer, and this monograph is an important architectural study of the monuments in Khiva, Bukhara and Turkestan. Between 1896 and 1899, Olufsen undertook two trips to Central Asia during which the team visited Bukhara as a guest of the Emir. Besides the monograph on architecture, Olufsen also wrote an exhaustive scientific survey in the Pamirs titled "Through the Unknown Pamirs" (1904), and a personal account of his travels published as "The Emir of Bokhara and His Country" (1911).

COPAC lists five locations for this monograph: The British Library, Durham University, Oxford University, Trinity College (Dublin) and the V&A Library, London.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell 309. [24647]

£ 3,000.00



98



99

99 Oppenheim, Max Freiherr Von.

Die Beduinen (FIVE PARTS IN FOUR VOLUMES). Band I – Die Beduinenstämme in Mesopotamien und Syrien. Band II – Die Beduinenstämme in Palastina, Transjordanien, Sinai, Hedjaz. Band III – Die Beduinenstämme in Nord und Mittelarabien und im Irak. Band IV – Teil 1 – Die Arabischen Stämme in Chuzistan (Iran) Pariastämme in Arabien. Band IV – Teil 2 – Register und literaturverzeichnis.

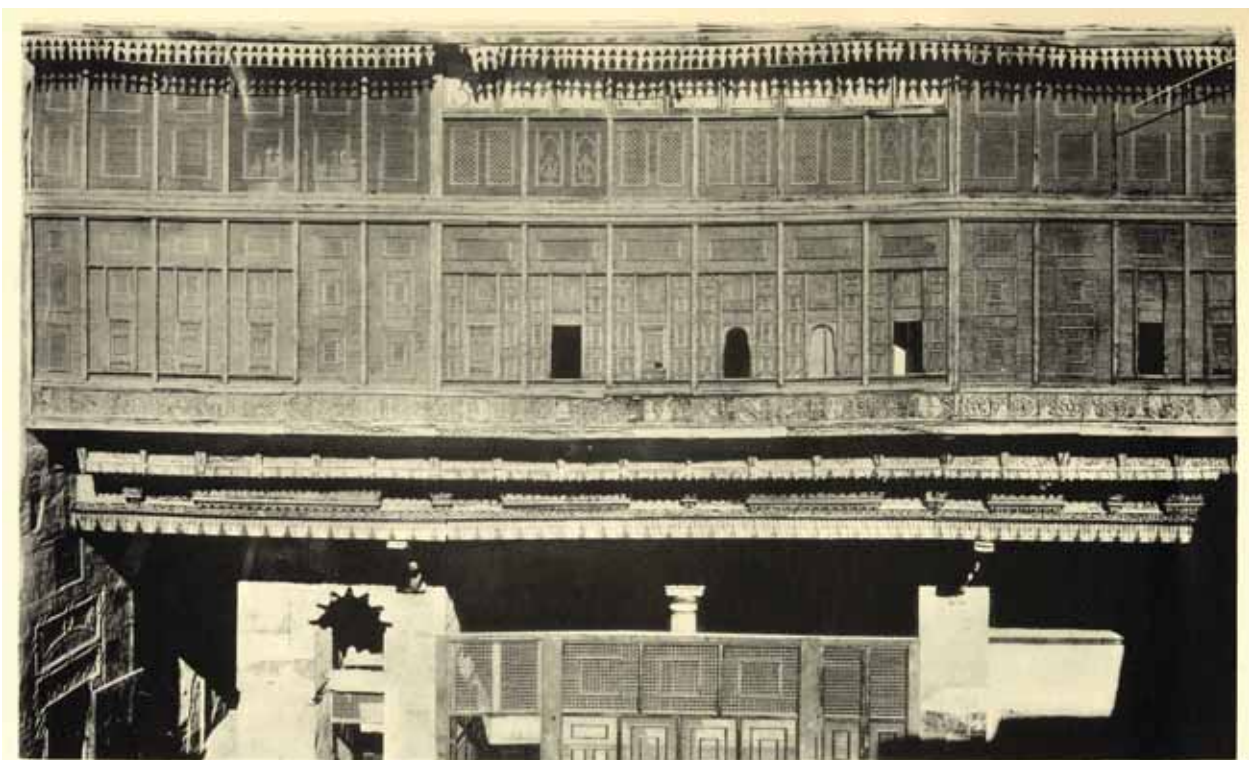
4to. Vol. I. ix, 1 Bl., 387 pp.; frontispiece portrait, 20 b/w plates hors text, 1 large folding map & 1 large folding table in pocket, numerous figures & table, including 1 map in text, small stamp on title page/ Vol. II: xvi 447 pp.; frontispiece portrait of Ali Ibn al-Husain, 12 b/w plates hors text, 2 folding maps in pocket, numerous tables in text/ Vol. III: xv 495 pp.; 2 folding maps in pocket, numerous tables in text on which some folding/ Vol. IV part 1: xiv 154 pp.; 1 errata, frontispiece portrait, 2 folding maps in pocket/ Vol. IV part II: 158 pp.; index, biblio/ UNIFORM later half calf binding, new end papers, Copy in very good condition, German Text + some Arabic text, published by Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig Wiesbaden, 1939–1968.

FIRST EDITION. COMPLETE SET IN VERY GOOD CONDITION. Perhaps the most important and extensive study ever made on the Bedouins of Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Hijaz. Very rare to find it complete, since it was published over a period of 40 years. Baron Max Von Oppenheim (1860–1946), a Leading Prussian

diplomat and researcher. He lived many years at the beginning of the twentieth century in Cairo and Istanbul as a diplomat participating in international policy regarding the Arabs. As a member of the privileged diplomatic circles, Oppenheim look for contact with local leaders, in order to inform about the social and political conditions. He was very much interested in the Bedouin tribes and their Emirs. Accordingly he started his research studying documents, and social structure of each tribe. He traveled extensively in Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Northern Arabia. He also accomplished archaeological studies in the Euphrates valley and Northern Iraq at the source of the al-Khabur attributers of the Euphrates. He discovered a previously unknown culture on two hills, namely Tell Halaf and Jabal Al-Baida.

Bibliographic References: Henze III, 650; Macro Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula Nr. 1720. [27376]

£ 5,000.00



100

100 Pauty, Edmond.

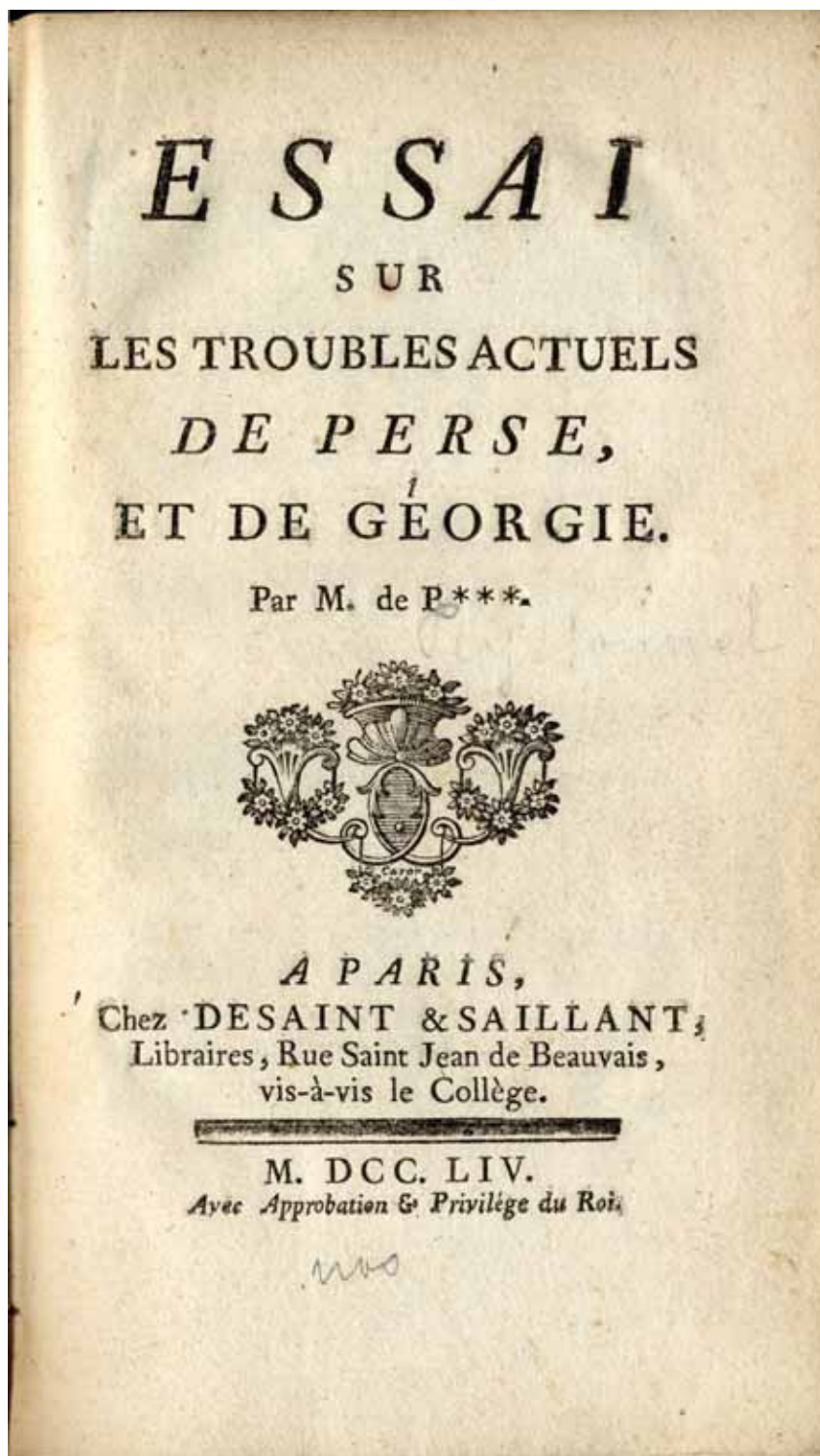
Les Palais et Les Maisons d'Epoque Musulmane, au Caire. Mémoires Publiés par les Membres de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire Tome Soixante-Deuxième.

Folio. xii, 92 pp., 2 watercolours by the author of which 1 is a frontispiece, 14 plates hors text, 43 figures in text, 1 plate hors text, 48 b/w plates hors text, lower margin of page xi and one plate slightly cut without loss, original wrappers tipped-in on modern cloth, Mémoires Publiés par les Membres de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Imprimerie de L'Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale, Le Caire, first edition, 1932.

Edmond Pauty, a French scholar who served as an expert in the committee of preserving Islamic arts of Cairo. This work is a survey of major houses and palaces in Cairo from the early Islamic period to the beginning of the 20th century.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell 79. [17540]

£ 2,500.00



101

101 Peyssonnel, Charles de. 1727-1790.

Essai Sur Les Troubles Actuels de Perse et de Georgie.

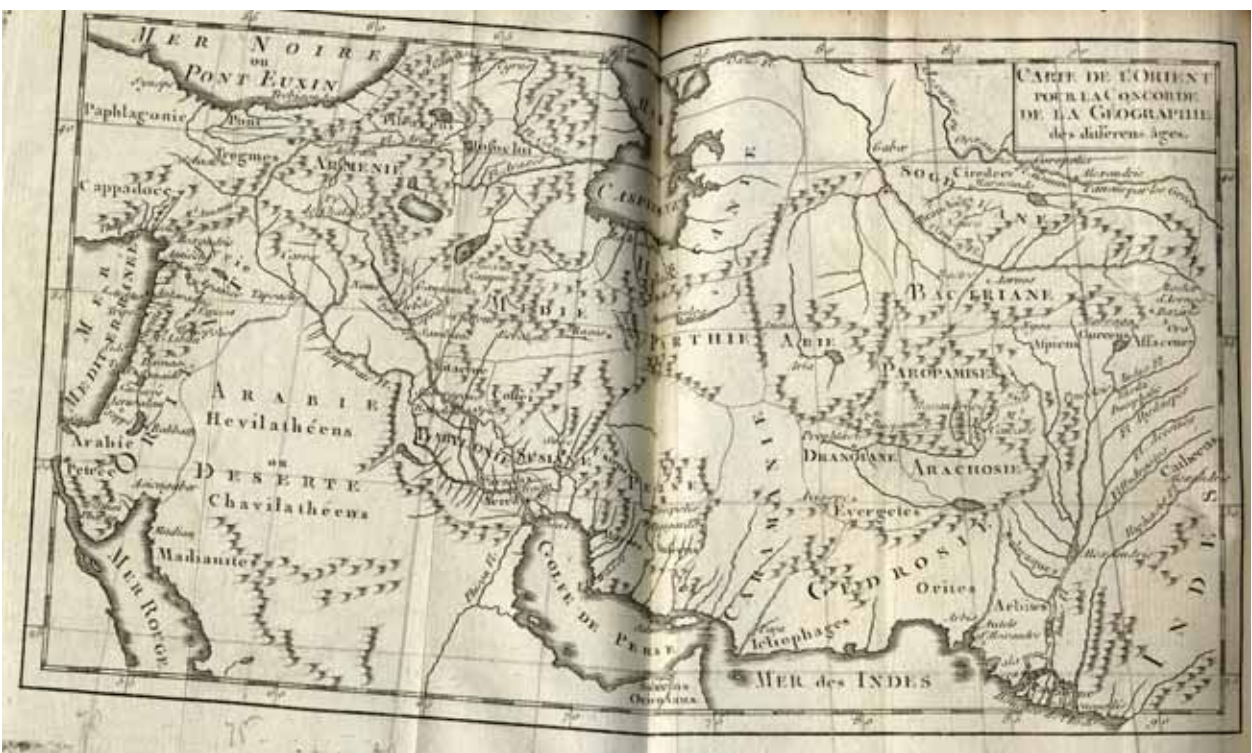
12mo. 155 pp., + [3], half-title, 2 folding tables, contemporary full calf, slightly rubbed, marbled endpaper, Desaint & Saillant, Paris, 1754.

Claude-Charles de Peyssonnel was a French diplomat and writer and served as a French Consul in Smyrna and Crimea. In 1782 he retired and settled in Paris, where he published several books

from observations he had made during his stay of almost 35 years in the Ottoman Empire.

[33273]

£ 1,000.00



102

102 Pluche, Noel Antoine 1688-1761.

Concorde de la geographie des differens ages. Ouvrage posthume de M. Pluche.

8vo. lix, 511 pp. + [4], frontispiece portrait, half-title, contemporary full calf, title gilt on raised decorated spine, Published chez les freres Estienne, Paris, 1772.

Noël-Antoine Pluche, known as the abbé Pluche, was a French priest. He is now known for his *Spectacle de la nature*, a most popular work of natural history.

Pluche, son of a baker, was born in Rheims, in a street now named after him. He became a teacher of rhetoric. The Bishop of Laon made him head of the town's college, a post he accepted to escape judicial consequences of opposing the papal bull *Unigenitus* (1713). He withdrew in 1749 to La Varenne-Saint-Maur, near Paris, where he died.

His Spectacle de la nature, ou Entretiens sur les particularités de l'Histoire naturelle qui ont paru les plus propres à rendre les jeunes gens curieux et à leur former l'esprit was published in 1732, and widely translated all over Europe. Although it influenced many to become naturalists, it was a work of popularization, not of science.

Bibliographic References: IT\CCU\LO1E\O39193 (2 soli esemplari presso la Biblioteca Civica Ricottiana - Voghera - PV e presso la Biblioteca del Seminario vescovile - Casale Monferrato - AL). OCLC, 3997734. [34609]

£ 475.00



103

103 Poinset de Sivry, Louis. 1733 – 1804.

Nouvelles Recherches sur la Science des Médailles, Inscriptions, et Hiéroglyphes Antiques.

4to. vi, 191 pp., 5 paginated plates at rear of which 1 is folding, + 6 plates in text of which 3 are folding, Hebrew alphabet, Arabic alphabet of the priest Metoscita, Phoenician, Persian, Arabic, African, Turkic and Tatar alphabets published by Sigismond Fante and afterwards by Geoffroy Tory in 1526, half-title, 19th century full calf binding, title gilt on spine, gilt lines with embossed medallion in the centre of the covers, professional restoration of the binding, occasional spotting, otherwise copy in very good condition, Dufour & Roux, Maastricht, first edition, 1778.

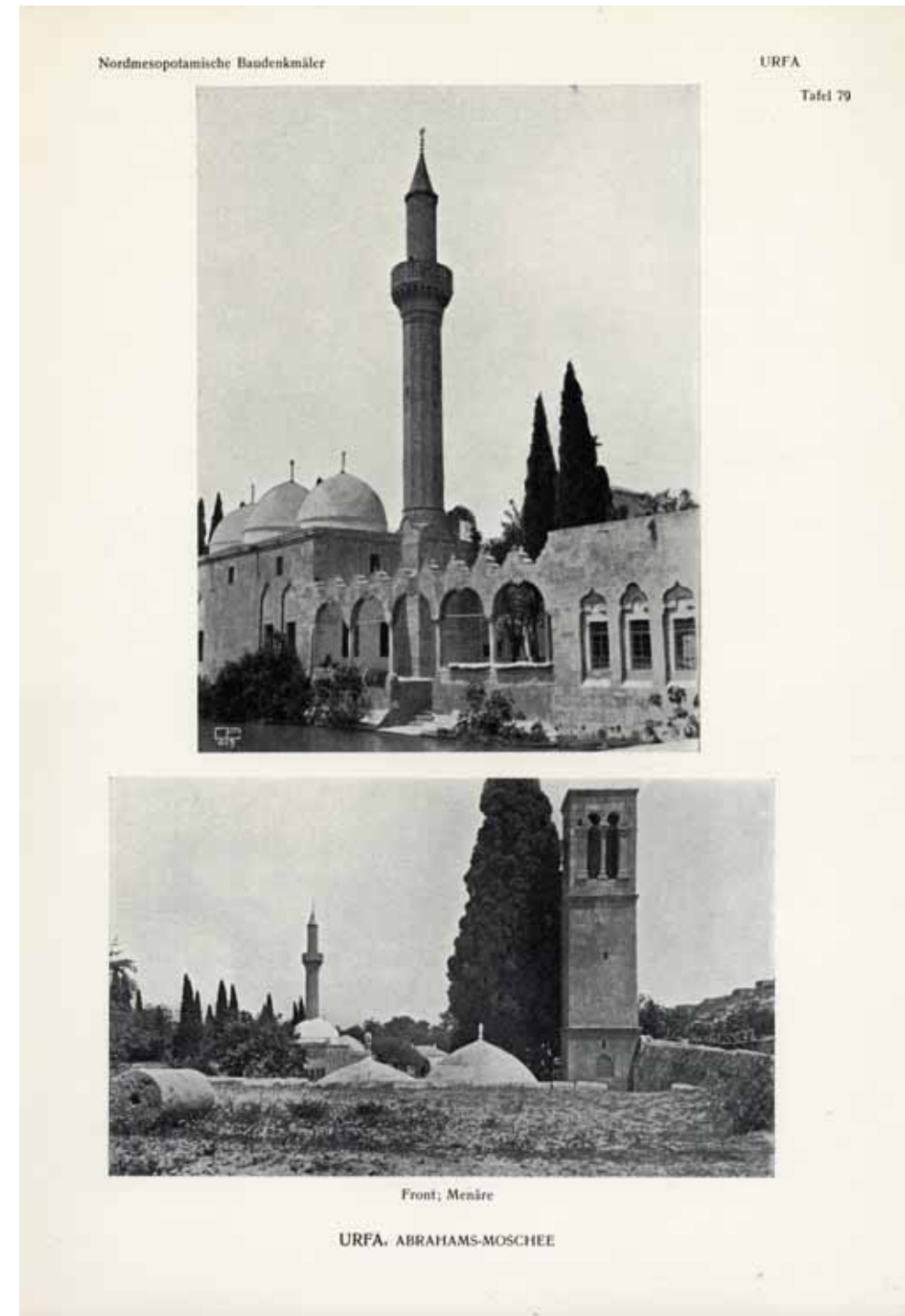
Louis Poinset de Sivry was a versatile French linguist and literary scholar, philologist and dramatist. He was a member of the Société Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres in Lorraine and a specialist in Greco-Latin antiquity, annotating Horace, translating

Anacreon Aristophanes, the Natural History of Pliny, and a numismatic work. He also had good scientific knowledge, particularly in physics: he composed two letters to the chemist Macquer on "the colours of Air phlogiston" and the decomposition of the light show.

The pages 187 to 191 reproduce several alphabets in Hebrew, Arabic after Metoscita, Persian and African Arabic after Sigismond Fante and Geoffroy Tory, Chaldean letters after S. Fante and G. Tory.

Bibliographic reference: Hilmy II, 126. [33600]

£ 1,000.00



104

104 Preusser, Conrad.

Nordmesopotamische Baudenkmäler Altchristlicher und Islamischer Zeit. TWO VOLUMES.

Small Folio. Volume I: Text, [iii], 71 pp., illustrations, 1 folding map, index / Volume II: Tafeln, 82 plates loose in worn portfolio, publisher's original wrappers fitted in cardboard slipcase, J. C. Hinrichs'sche, Leipzig, 1911.

Of the highest rarity. In the early years of the twentieth century, Islamic remains in Mesopotamia were explored by individuals and institutions of several nationalities. Among the individuals, Conrad Preusser, who was a member of the German Babylon expedition,

undertook a special expedition along previously unknown routes in northern Mesopotamia. This two-volume study deals with the Christian and Islamic architecture of the region, and includes photographs and plans of Islamic monuments, as well as Christian sites.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 200. [34546]

£ 25,000.00

105 [Qur'an - Latin]. Bibliander, Theodor, ed.

Machumetis Saracenorum Principis, Eiusque Successorum Vitae, Doctrina, ac ipse Alcoran - [Corano]. THREE PARTS IN ONE.

Folio (215 x 306 mm). 3 pts. in 1 volume, Part I: [21], 227 pp. / Part II: [6], 358 pp. double column per page / Part III: 239 pp. upper margins of pages 229-239 torn with text loss to part of upper line, brown calf binding of XVIII century, new spine, copy fitted in a new cloth bound slip case, sporadic foxing, upper margin of just 15 cc. torn, deficiencies partly restored, loss of some words, Sporadic foxing, Ex-Libris, Joannis Montaudier, [Basilea, Johannes Oporinus?] 1550.

Copy of the so-called. second edition in the variant, with the preface by Ph. Melanchthon. The three parts comprise of: Part 1: Machvmetis saracenorum principis,.....Alcoran; Part II: Confviationes legis Machvmeticae, qvam vocant Alcoranvm; Part III: Historiae de Saracenorum sive Tvrcarvm.....rebus gestis: an extremely rare and important work.

"The first printed translation of the Qur'an at all. The text of the Latin Koran translated by Bibliander comes from an Arabic manuscript, which was acquired in the 12th century by Pierre de Cluny and Bernard of Clairvaux on the occasion of their visit to Toledo. Pierre de Cluny charged the Englishman Robert of Kent, who also was staying in Toledo at the time, to translate this manuscript into Latin. "(Enay)

It seems that this translation was copied many times. Martin Luther was in possession of one of these versions four hundred years later. He entrusted it to Bibliander for publication. Apart from this text version, Bibliander used three other manuscripts which he had found additionally. He handed over his translation to his friend, Johannes Oporin, who was famous printer in Basle. However, the composition and the finished printed sheets were confiscated by the authorities on August 1st, 1542. In the presence of the Council of Basle, protracted negotiations were started, as a consequence of which Johannes Oporin was sentenced on August 30th and taken into custody for a short time. It was only due to the resolute intervention of Luther and Melanchthon that the destruction of the Composition and the printed sheets was prevented. Finally the Council of Basle approved of the publication on December 7th, 1542 on the condition that the edition did not mention either the name of the city (=publishing place) nor the name of the printer. Moreover the decree stated that Luther had to contribute a preface to this edition and that the book would be allowed to be sold from Wittenberg only. After all, the Qur'an was nevertheless put for sale in the spring of 1543. It became a big success immediately, so that another two editions were published in the same year. They all have variations!

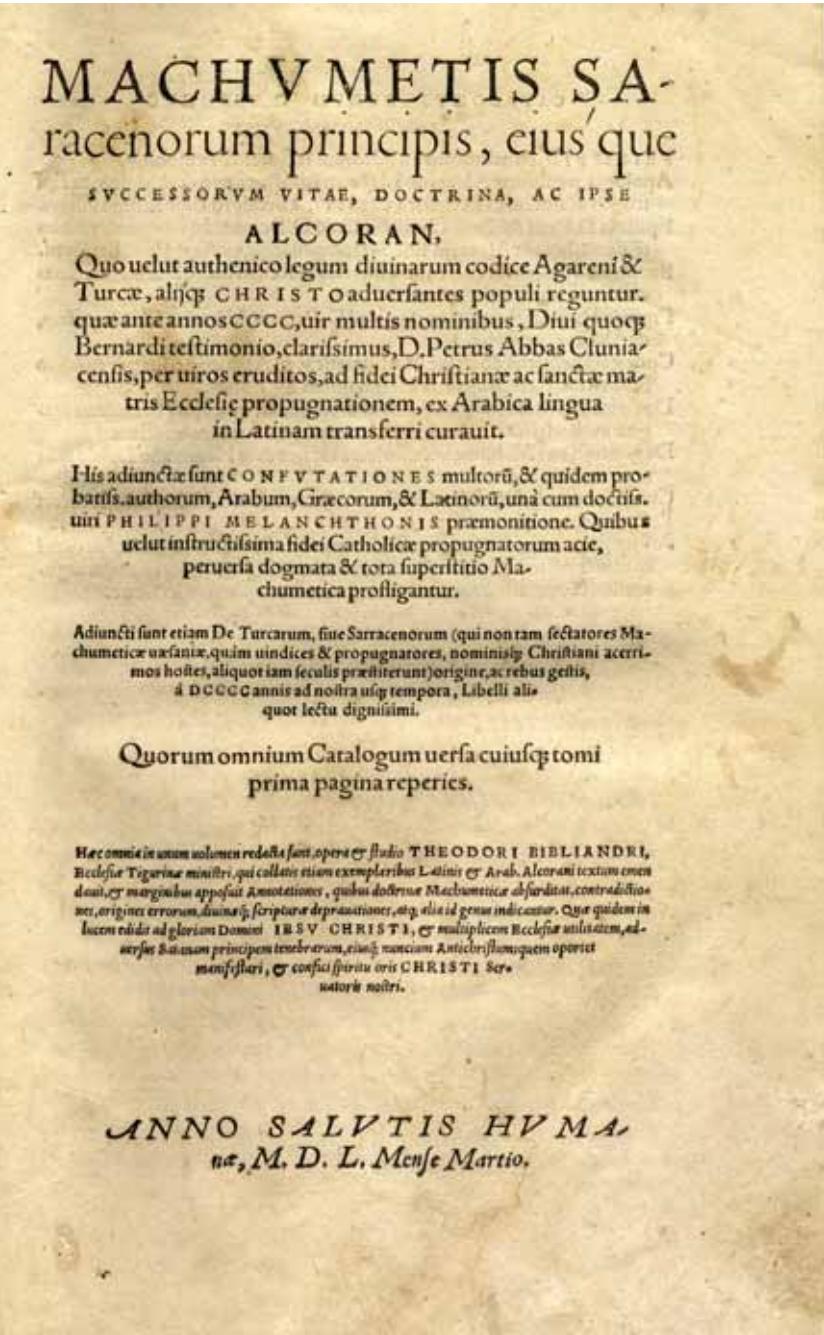
As it was much sought after, another edition (which was generally called the second edition) was published in Basle in 1550. In Zurich - the place of residence of Bibliander - another edition came out in the same year. It was published again in 1556.

Hence, a total of six editions of the so-called "Bibliander-Koran" was published. They all differ! It remains for a future study to show the distinctive features of these six editions. Part II contains a sequence of remarks on the moral and religious instructions given by the Prophet Mohammed; among others some given by Pope Pius II. and Nicolas de Cusa. However, i t mainly contains the refutation theory by Johannes VI. Kantakuzenus. Part of these texts were printed in two columns, partly in Greek with the Latin translation vis a vis.

Part III contains writings on the Saracens and the Turks as well as on the Mongolian invasion of Timur. compared to the preceding prints this part has been extended.

Bibliographic References: Cf. Göllner 792/793 (note). Benzing, Luther 2766-68. [34611]

£ 14,000.00



105

106 Qur'an / Kashmire.

Qur'an.

4to. A large Kashmiri Qur'an, in Arabic, decorated manuscript on paper [North India, probably Kashmir, early nineteenth century] 292 leaves, complete, single column, 15 lines of rounded black naskh, surah headings in red thuluth, opening bifolia, closing bifolia and bifolia opening the surah Al-Isra, all with illuminated borders of pink and purple flowers on green spiraling vines against a striking blue floral background, verses marked with small red marks throughout the text, leaves double-ruled in red, blue and gold, some pencil inscriptions to margins, a few small spots or light stains, otherwise excellent condition, 285 by 170 mm. (written space 215 by 115 mm.); in contemporary leather over pasteboards, blindstamped with central medallion and corner pieces with floral sprays, re-

backed and edges repaired in modern morocco, lightly rubbed. This is a particularly large format Kashmiri Qur'an in an excellent state of preservation. With the exception of the 3 doublepage borders present in the text, the style is striking in its simplicity with a clear absence of roundels and marginal ornaments marking the verses. The script is also written in a noticeably more rounded naskh than calligraphy from Persia (and further west), indicating the influences of the Hindu scriptures on the eastern Islamic world.

[34593]

£ 7,500.00



106

107 Qur'an / Ottoman.
Qur'an.

8vo. 20.5 x 15.5 cm, an Ottoman Qur'an, Turkey, signed, 19th century manuscript on paper, 310 folios, 15 lines of naskhi text per page in black ink and red highlights. Titles of the Suras have white gouache on a golden headband. Text illuminated with golden medallions end of verse and marginal polychrome and gilded rosettes. The manuscript opens with a double gold and polychrome frontispiece circular medallions lined crescent moon containing the text in jagged clouds on gold reserves. The upper edge is decorated with a frieze of lobed palmettos topped by floral scrolls. The colophon, part of a large triangle

surrounded by flower tendrils, gives the name of the copyist: Sayyid Isma'il al-Ridâ'î Naqashbandî (illuminator) Ibn al-Sayyid Sulayman Efendi al-Bazari Marhûm'Osmân Said al-'Ajiz. Brown leather binding and gold stamped mandorla and spandrels polylobed fingered leaves in flowering foliage background.

[32955]

£ 5,000.00



107



108

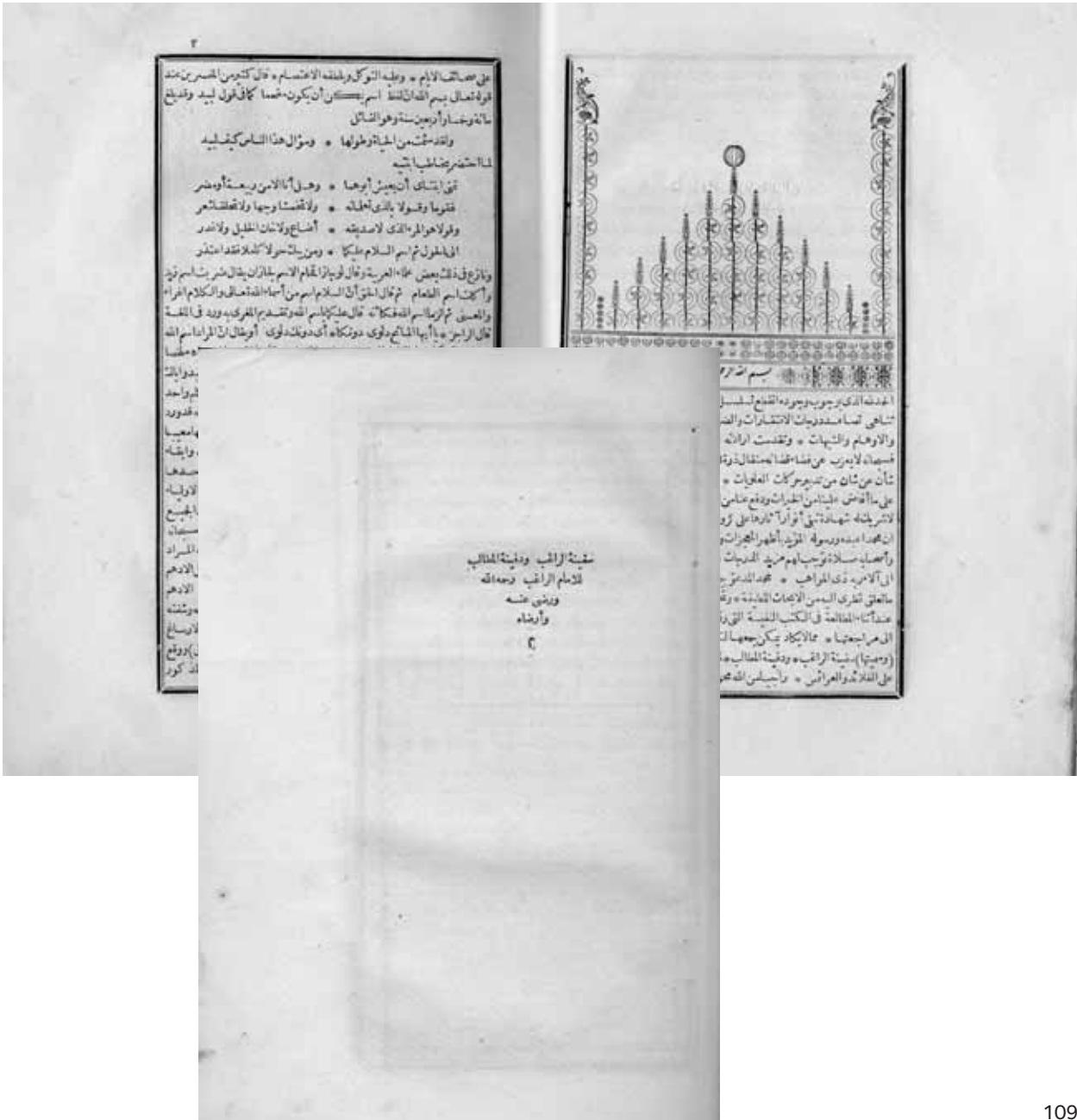
108 Qur'an / Syria.
Qur'an, an illuminated manuscript on paper.

An Ottoman Qur'an, illuminated manuscript on paper, inscribed in Syria by Suleiman Kayyali, dated 1200 AH (1785/86 AD)] 303 leaves, single column, 15 lines of black naskh, some diacritics in red, surah headings in white thuluth against gold panels, opening bifolium with intricately illuminated headpieces above, along border and in panels below the text, surah headings in white thu luth against gold panels, over 30 illuminated palmettes and ornaments to the margins throughout (numbering all the Juz' individually), gold roundels marking the verses, catch-words, leaves ruled in gold and black, a few later ink inscriptions to the margins, some faint

spots and stains but overall in excellent condition, 170 by 105 mm. (written space 110 by 63 mm.); later provincial carved leather boards, decorations filled-in with gold, re sewn and spine and extremities repaired. This is a beautiful Ottoman Qur'an with an impressive array of individually designed marginal ornamentation, most employing unusual pink and purple colour schemes.

[34592]

£ 5,000.00



109 Rāghib, Muḥammad.

Safinat al-Raghib wa Safinat al-Matalib.

8vo. 8 pp., +[2] +680 pp., Arabic text within borders, modern half-calf, title gilt on spine, damage at corner of pages 243–244 affecting parts of nine lines on each page, professional repair to lower corner of last leaf without any loss, otherwise copy clean and in very good condition, second revised edition by Muhammad 'al-Sabbā g with a life of the author by Nasr 'al-Hu rī nī , Boulaq Printing House, Cairo, 1283 H/ 1865.

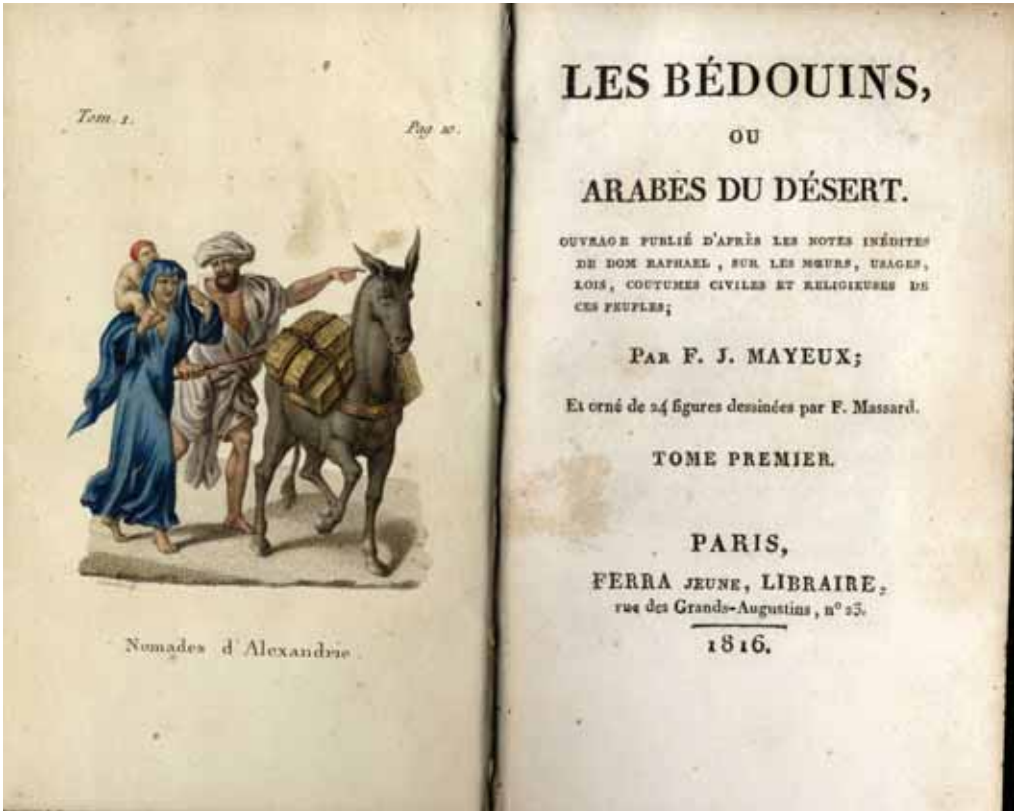
Muhammad Raghib Pasha was a renowned poet and distinguished political thinker of the 18th century Ottoman state. He served in several posts including the Ottoman Registry Office, Secretary to the Governor of Van, deputy for management of the military revenues in Baghdad, head of treasury and many other leading posts including a vizier of the

Ottoman state.

Besides being a leading statesman, he was a great scholar. He wrote works both in Arabic and Turkish. Safinat al-Raghib wa Safinat al-Matalib is one of his most important works, written in Arabic in a form of a lecture, dealing with various subjects of humanity and religion. A sizable portion is devoted to the question of the creation of the world and the human being. From “The Biographical Encyclopedia of Islamic Philosophy”, p. 369.

[34692]

£ 4,500.00



110 Raphaël de Monachis / Mayeux, F. J. (Editor).

Les Bedouins ou Arabes du Desert. Ouvrage publié d’après les notes inédites de Don Raphael, sur les moeurs, usages, lois, coutumes civiles et religieuses de ces peuples. THREE VOLUMES.

12mo. x, 238 pp., / 166 pp., / 219 pp., + (2 errata), half-titles, 24 colour plates after drawings by F. Massard, contemporary tan calf, slightly rubbed, marbled end papers, decorated flat spine gilt, small loss to spine tail of volume I, occasional spotting, otherwise set in very good condition, biblio, Index, Ferra Jeune Libraire, Paris, first edition, 1816.

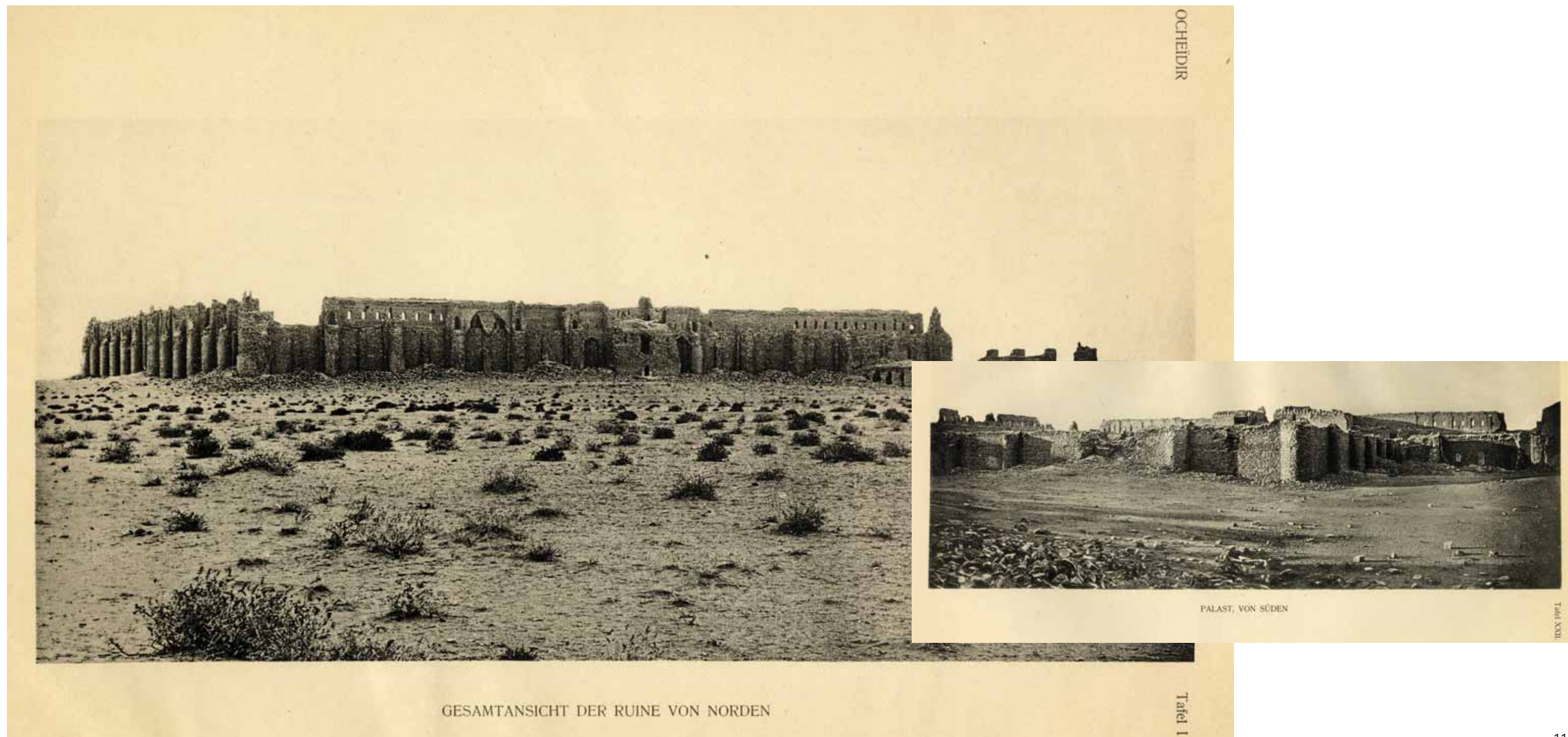
Rare early work on the Bedouins. The editor in his preface mentions that the author's name of this book is Don Raphaël of Egyptian origins, who brought to France material related to Bedouin life gathered by him from Egypt and Syria where he had lived for a long time. In fact, Raphaël de Monachis, born in Cairo in 1759 to a Syrian family, was a Melchite priest (Greek catholic) to the Greek community in Cairo, representative of the east in the first Institut d’Egypte and the first interpreter of the Diwan of Cairo. In this work, the original ethnographical notes by the Franco-Egyptian intellectual, Don Raphaël de Monachis were transcribed and translated by F. J. Mayeux. The work provides a comprehensive view of the local tribes in Egypt and Syria at the time of the French Expedition and was probably composed during the French occupation. The first volume deals with the tribes of Egypt before and after Islam, while the other two volumes discuss the conditions, customs, and traditions of the Bedouins in Syria, based on the personal observations by the author. Original edition of this early study of the Bedouins of Egypt and Syria covering their morals, laws and customs both secular and religious.

Don Raphaël met Napoleon Bonaparte shortly after the latter's arrival in Egypt with his army in 1798. He quickly became attached as translator and cultural adviser to the prestigious

Institut d’Egypte, of which he eventually became a member. When the emperor left the country in 1801, Don Raphaël accompanied the French army as far as Paris. He was called to the School of Oriental Languages where he taught Egyptian Arabic. At the restoration in 1815, he returned to Egypt and entered the service of Mohammad Ali Pasha, under whose reign (1805–1848) Egypt turned towards Europe and in particular towards France specifically to seek technical assistance with a framework for modernising the state and the economy. Don Raphaël is considered the foremost bicultural literary figure in Egypt, straddling the French speaking and Arabic speaking cultures. The Bedouins bear witness to this mixture. The work presents the characteristics of a pioneering European ethnographical approach to the tribes of Egypt, Palestine and Syria. It is difficult to ascertain if the author met Bedouins in person or if he had knowledge beyond the bookish of their customs or even of their geographical situation, but this did not prevent him from expressing very clear cut opinions about their appearance, their morals and their practices. We know little about the place or the date of the writing up of Don Raphaël's notes. The scholar, Sarga Moussa suggests that Mayeux was the student of Don Raphaël and that he made the translation based on notes his professor left behind when he left Paris (note in the Library of Congress). The first volume deals with the tribes in Egypt pre and post the advent of Islam, while the two others deal with the traditions of the Bedouins of Syria.

Bibliographic references: Gay 3587 under F. J. Mayeux; Brunet, V, 28016; Chadenat, 5249; not in Colas; Macro 1555. [18360]

£ 2,500.00



111 Reuther, Oskar.

Ocheidir. Nach Aufnahmen von Mitgliedern der Babylon-Expedition der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft.

Small Folio. [ii], 52 pp., 52 illustrations in text, 10 plates, +26 plates at rear of which 1 is folding, original cloth, title gilt on spine and upper cover, a presentation copy signed and dated by the author, biblio, J. C. Hinrichs'sche, Leipzig, 1912.

A report of the German Orient Society on the Ukhaider Fortress near Karbala - Iraq. Ukhaider represents Abbasid architectural innovation in the structures of its courtyards, residences and mosque. Excavations at Ukhaider were conducted in the early 20th century by Gertrude Bell. Ukhaider was an important stop on regional trade routes, similar to Atshan and Muidah. The

complex comprises a primary hall, a large Iwan, a reception hall and servants quarters.

Oscar August Reuther (1880 - 1954) was a German construction researcher. He studied architecture at the Technical University of Dresden after attending the Gymnasium from 1899 to 1904. His teachers included Karl Weissbach and Cornelius Gurlitt. Gurlitt aroused Reuther's interest in architectural history and archaeology. After graduating, he worked as an architect in Berlin, where he also attended archaeological events at the university.

From 1905 to 1912 he worked as a digging architect for Robert Koldewey during the excavations in Babylon. In addition to working on the excavation, Reuther collected material for his dissertation on The House of Habitation in Baghdad and other cities of Iraq. During his travels between Berlin and Babylon, he was able to visit other ancient sites, and twice he conducted architectural study tours to India. In the summer of 1913 Reuther worked for Theodor Wiegand in the excavation of the Heraion of Samos. Even during the First World War, Reuther was in the Orient. As a liaison officer, he served at the Pasha II formation in Syria, was a commander-in-command in Ra's al-

'Ayn and a member of the German-Turkish Monument Protection Command. He completed his studies in Baalbek and devoted his further studies to Islamic architecture.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 210. [34544]

£ 5,500.00

112 Ross, Edward Charles.

Selections from the records of the government of India, foreign department No. CLIX: Report of the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the Year 1879-1880/ 1880-81/ 1881-82 (Three parts in one volume).

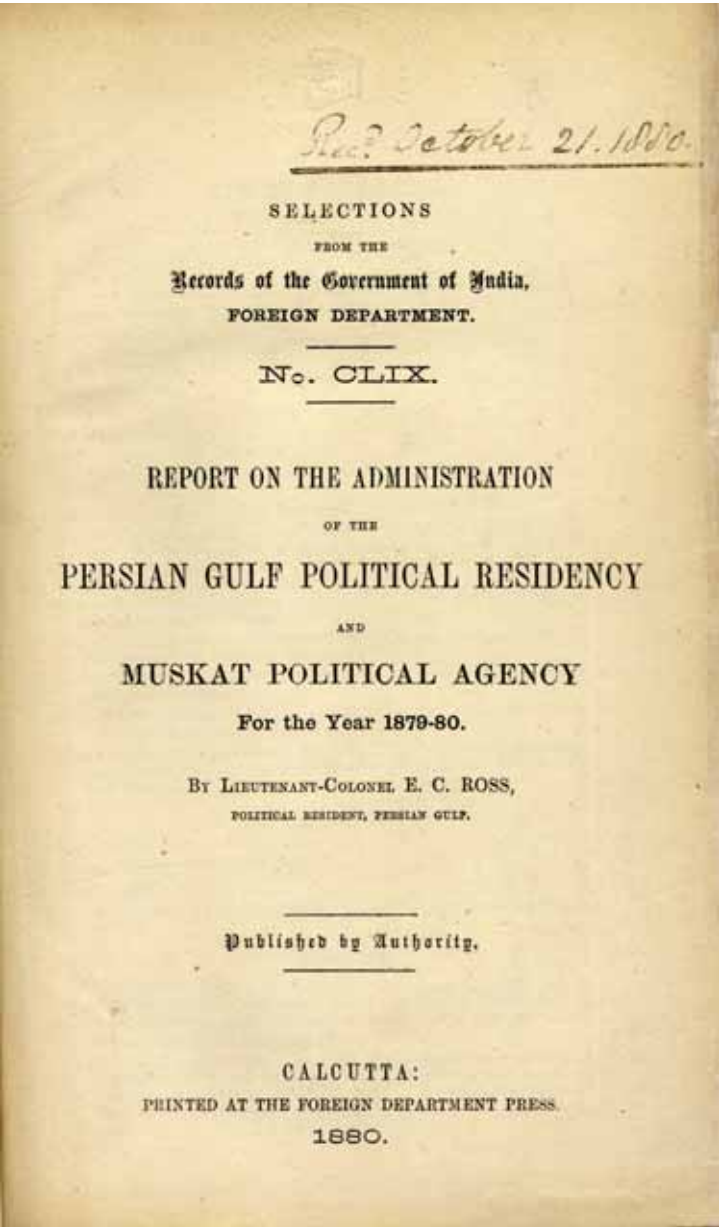
8 vo. Part I: 1879-80: iii (blank), 148 pp. numerous tables of which one is folding / Part II: 1880-81: 214 pp. numerous tables of which 4 are folding/ Part III: numerous tables of which one is folding + 2 large folding maps at rear pocket, contemporary half-calf, title gilt on spine, previous owners' name inscribed on title page of first part, Calcutta: Printed at the Foreign Department Press, first edition, 1880-1882.

Of the highest rarity. Son of David Robert Ross, MP and Harriet Jane Knox, Edward Ross (1836-1913) was educated at Edinburgh Academy and then the Edinburgh Military Academy. He entered the East India Company military service in 1855 and served with the Central India Field Force during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Ross was transferred to the Indian Political Service in 1863 when he was posted as Assistant to the Political Agent in Muscat. In 1869 he became the Political Agent in Gwadar, and in 1871 the Political Agent and Consul, Muscat. He was Resident in the Arab Gulf and Consul-General for South Persia between 1872-91. In this volume, Ross is the author of "Reports on the administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat political agency" for the years 1879-1880/ 1880-81 and 1881-82. He also translated and edited the "Annals of Oman to 1728" and published several papers on the tribes of Arabia and the Makran. For the year 1876/77, the administration report is based on reports sent by Lieutenant-Colonel William Francis Prideaux, the officiating Political Resident in the Arab Gulf, to the Government of India.

The reports cover Qatar, Najd, al-Hasa, Trucial States, Muscat, Arab tribes, Persia, Indian trade with the Gulf, Lingah, Bahrain, Ras el-Khaymah, Abu Dhabi, Arab tribes and Ibadiyah.

[34858]

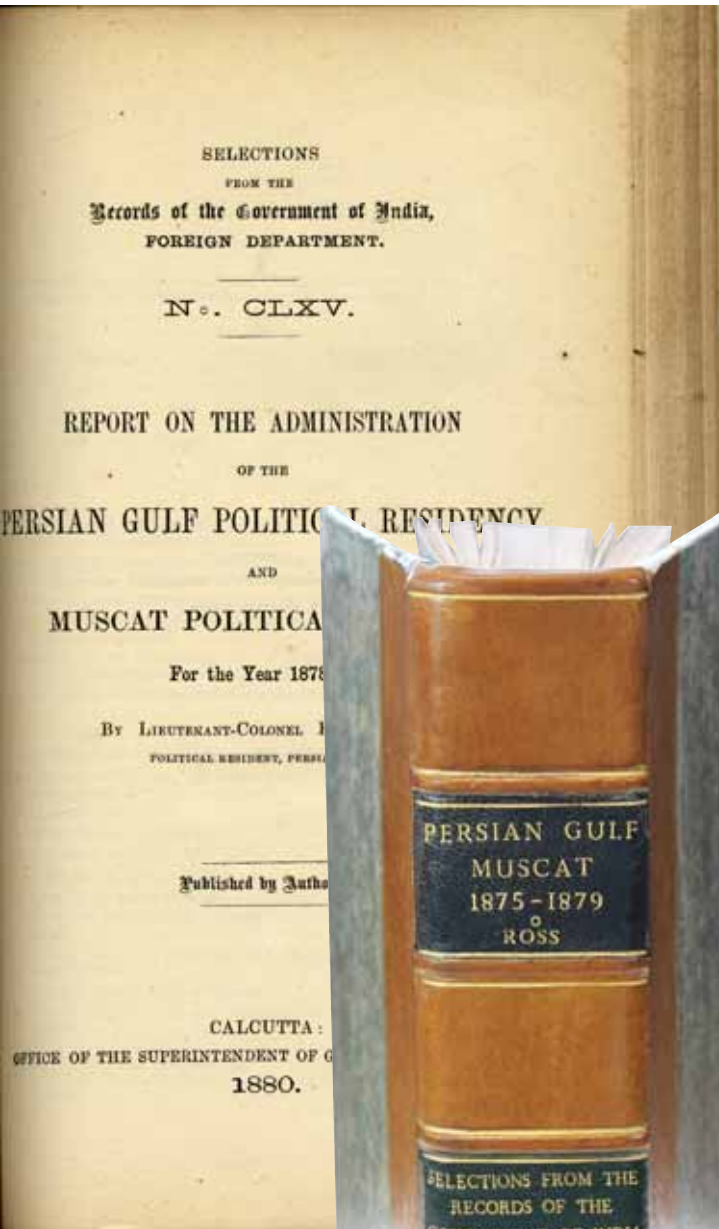
£ 57,000.00



112

113 Ross, Lieut.-Col. Edward Charles & Lieut.-Col. W. F. Prideaux.

Selections from the records of the government of India, foreign department No. CXXVIII. Report of the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the Year 1875-1876; 1876-77; 1877-78; 1878-79 (Three parts in one volume).



113

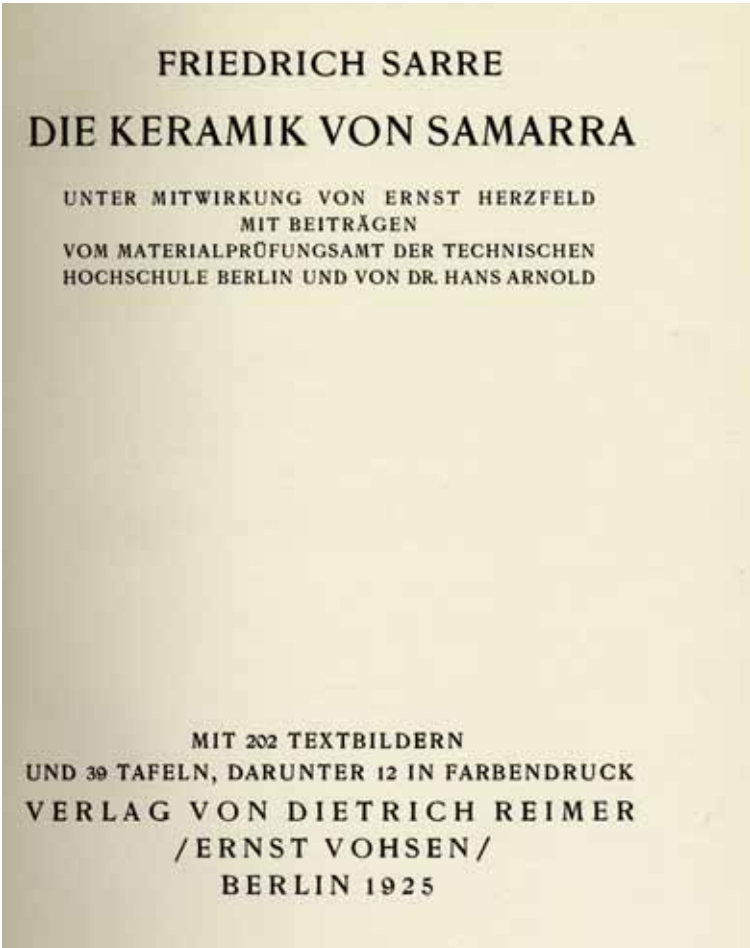
8 vo. Part I: 1875-76: by E. C. Ross: iii, 91 pp. numerous tables / Part II: 1876-77: by W. F. Prideaux: 109 pp. / Part III: 1877-78: by E. C. Ross: 142 pp. numerous tables of which one is folding / Part IV: by E. C. Ross: 1878-79: 134 pp. numerous tables of which one is folding + 2 folding appendix & one folding map (at rear pocket), contemporary half-calf, title gilt on raised spine, copy clean and in very good condition, Calcutta: Printed at the Foreign Department Press, first edition, 1876-1880.

Of the highest rarity. Son of David Robert Ross, MP and Harriet Jane Knox, Edward Ross (1836-1913) was educated at Edinburgh Academy and then the Edinburgh Military Academy. He entered the East India Company military service in 1855 and served with the Central India Field Force during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Ross was transferred to the Indian Political Service in 1863 when he was posted as Assistant to the Political Agent in Muscat. In 1869 he became the Political Agent in Gwadar, and in 1871 the Political Agent and Consul, Muscat. He was Resident in the Arab Gulf and Consul-General for South Persia between 1872-91. In this volume, Ross is the author of "Reports on the administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat political agency" for the years 1875/76, 1876-77; 1877-78, and 1878/79. He also translated and edited the "Annals of Oman to 1728" and published several papers on the tribes of Arabia and the Makran. For the year 1876/77, the administration report is based on reports sent by Lieutenant-Colonel William Francis Prideaux, the officiating Political Resident in the Arab Gulf, to the Government of India.

The reports covers Najd, Qatar, slave trade, Persia, Muscat, Bahrein, trade with the Gulf, Ras el-Khaymah, Abu Dhabi, medical topography of Muscat, water supply, diseases, sanitation, pearl fisheries, date production and a "Memorandum on geography of Oman by Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles.

[34857]

£ 60,000.00



114

114 Sarre, Friedrich.

Die Keramik von Samarra. Unter mitwirkung von Ernst Herzfeld, mit Beiträgen von Materialprüfungsamt der Technischen Hochschule Berlin und von Dr. Hans Arnold.

4to. x, 103 pp., 202 illustrations in text, + 39 plates of which 12 in colour, original cloth, in fine condition, with collaboration of Ernst Herzfeld and with contributions from the Technical University Berlin and by Dr. Hans Arnold, Reimer / Vohsen, Berlin, 1925.

The German art historian Friedrich Sarre is well known for his role in the excavations of the Abbasid palaces of Samarra (Iraq) from 1911-13, which he directed together with Ernst Herzfeld, and as the director of the Islamic collection in the Berlin Museums from 1921 until 1931.

The finds from Samarra brought about a radical transformation in our view of Islamic pottery, a revelation in the history of early Chinese wares, and unambiguous evidence of the relationship between the two. The story was immediately and enthusiastically taken up upon the publication of Sarre's Keramik von Samarra in 1925. It had every pedigree that could be desired: a royal palatial city site, precisely datable, unencumbered by later buildings, with a plethora of early Islamic pottery and of the imported Chinese wares which had influenced them. The wares were precisely of those kinds which at that time were exciting the interests of academics and collectors. The Islamic pottery included lustre-ware — the sole type of medieval Islamic pottery which had been avidly collected by Museums and individuals over the previous

half century. Samarra not only provided firm evidence for its ninth century dating, but helped resolved the vexed issue of lustre's origins, including the provenance and dating of the famous Kairouan tiles. The Chinese pieces, in high-fired stoneware and porcelain, unequivocally influenced the Islamic copies in earthenware found together with them. The finds were no less exciting for those solely interested in Chinese pottery. Wares of Tang date had only recently come to the attention of scholars and collectors and were fetching very high prices. Samarra provided the firm evidence, lacking in China itself, for the date of the earliest production of true porcelain. And the Samarra finds demonstrated the importance of Chinese ceramics globally in the influence they exerted at even so early a date.

A catalogue of the Islamic ceramics found at Samarra and deposited at the Berlin Museum. This important book was produced when Sarre was Director of the Islamic Division of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in Berlin. It shows most of the important ceramics that Herzfeld, under Sarre's direction, had excavated from Samarra on his expedition from 1911-1913.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell 749. [34370]

£ 8,000.00



115

115 Sarruf, Gurgi. (Editor).

Mu'azzi, al-Uktū 'ikhus al-kabīr yatadammanā jamī' mā yakhtaṣ ṣ ḡ bihi al-mulhaqā t al-mu'tadah.

Folio. 536 pp., Arabic text within borders, double column per page, engraved illustration at the beginning of chapter one, small tear to lower end of title page without loss, contemporary full calf, cover rubbed at edges, Press of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, 1858.

Palestine held an important religious place in the world, which enabled the country to have a significant role in the world culture of the time, although it is not considered the seat of printing. Arabic printing presses were found in the Old City of Jerusalem, in Haifa, and in Jaffa. However, there is no evidence to corroborate these lists in other sources. This minimal information however plays an important role in confirming that the early printing presses made it possible for the establishment and rise of printing and publishing in Palestine. The establishment of these printers and their ability to flourish was accompanied by the growth of the missionary movement in Palestine and other areas of greater northern Syria and the involvement of various European churches in the missionary activity of the different Christian

denominations.

Towards the end of 1849 the Orthodox Patriarch Kerilous II recommended that the "Society of the Holy Sepulchre" establish a printing press for the Church on the grounds of the Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem. The Beirut newspaper Al-Mashriq noted in 1903 (Issue 2, No. 5) in an article titled "The History of Publishing in the East" that the orthodox printing press survived well into the 20th century and published a number of instructional and church books in both Arabic and Greek. The press published approximately 36 books in Arabic and 29 books in Greek from its establishment to 1883 alone. See: Mohammed Basil Suleiman, Jerusalem Quarterly. Copac lists only one copy at the British Museum.

[34734]

£ 7,000.00

116 Sauvaget, Jean. 1901-1950.

Matériaux pour Servir à l'Histoire de la Ville d'Alep. TWO VOLUMES.

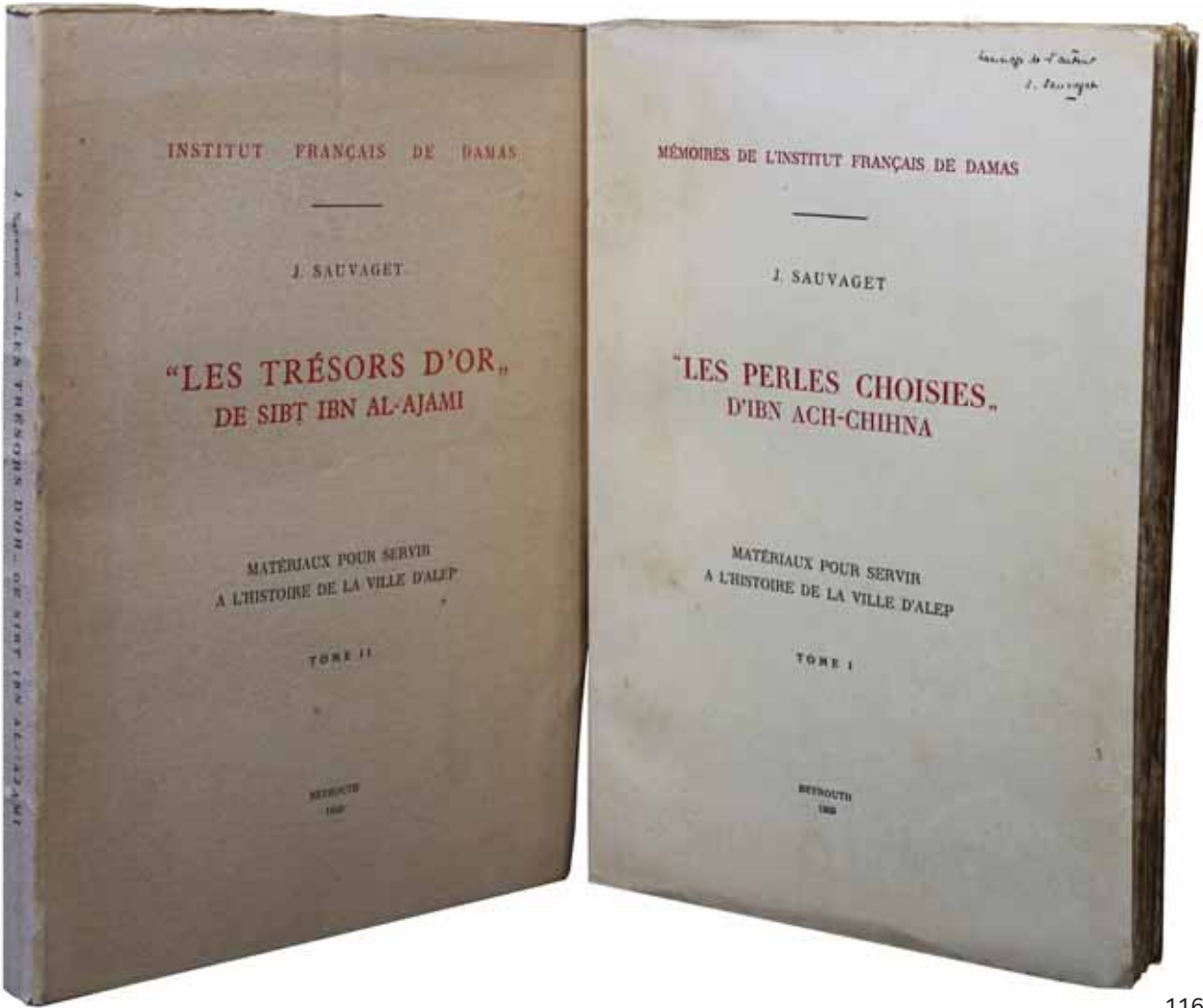
8vo. Volume I: "34829 "d'Ibn Ac-Chihna": xv, 223 pp / Volume II: "Les Trésors d'Or" de Sibth Ibn Al-'Ajami: ix, 195 pp., publisher's original wrappers, browned, glossary, biblio, signed by the author at top corner of volume I, title in red and black, small marginal tear to page 155 in vol. 1 without any loss, light foxing mainly to end leaves of vol. 1, otherwise set in very good condition, Institut Français de Damas, Beirut, 1933-1950.

Jean Sauvaget was a leading French scholar, orientalist and

historian. In 1924 he went to Syria, which became the field for his exploration and research. In 1929 he headed the Institut Français de Damas. As Secretary of the Institute he had the opportunity for thorough and detailed study of the whole area. An important part of his research and publications is devoted to the cities of Aleppo and Damascus, Syria.

[32677]

£ 500.00



116

117 Schultens, Henricus Albertus.

Mois Arabes, a manuscript.

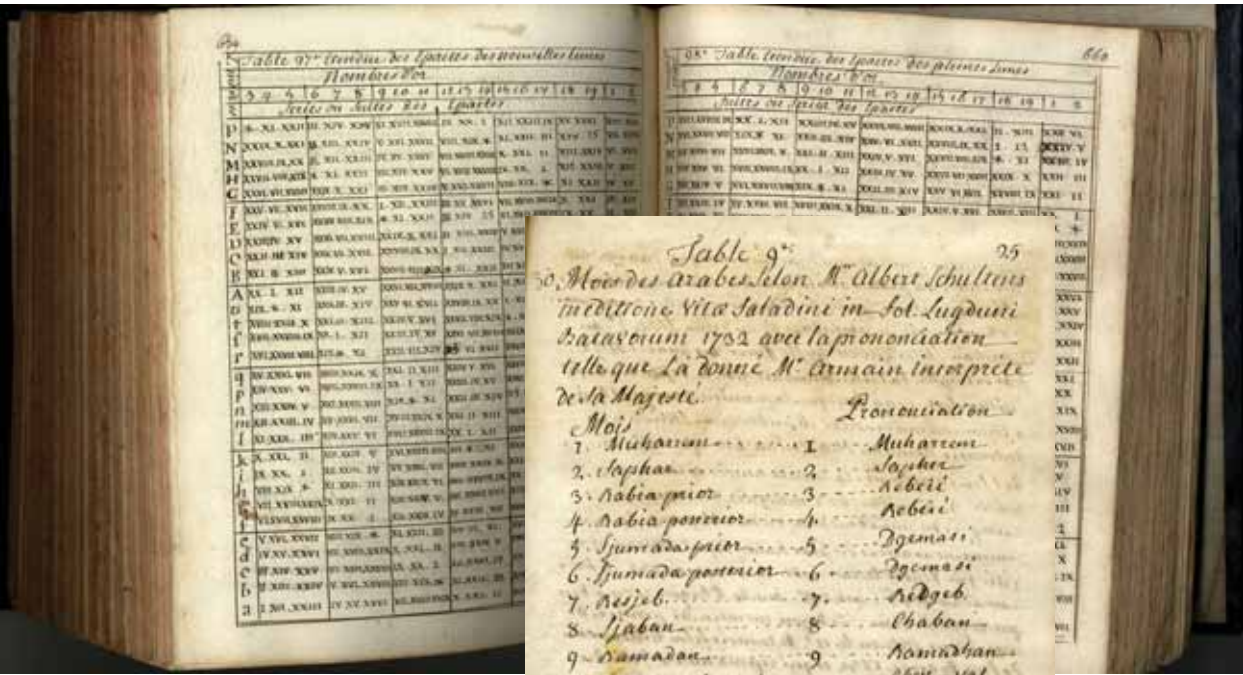
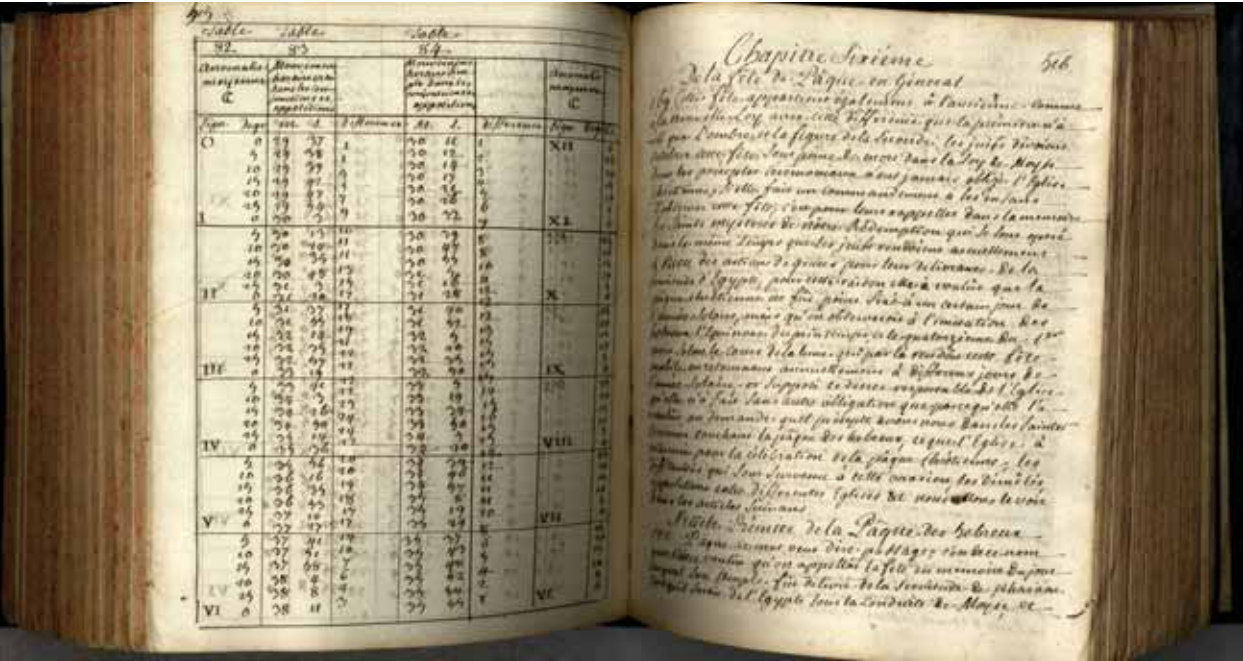
4to. 833 p., French text, 31 lines at a page, numerous tables, modern half-calf, title gilt on spine, circa 1732.

A rare unlisted manuscript by Henricus Albertus Schultens (1686-1740). The work entirely deals with Arabic months. Schultens was a professor of Hebrew and Arabic and taught in London, Amsterdam and Leiden. He was an outstanding Arabist in

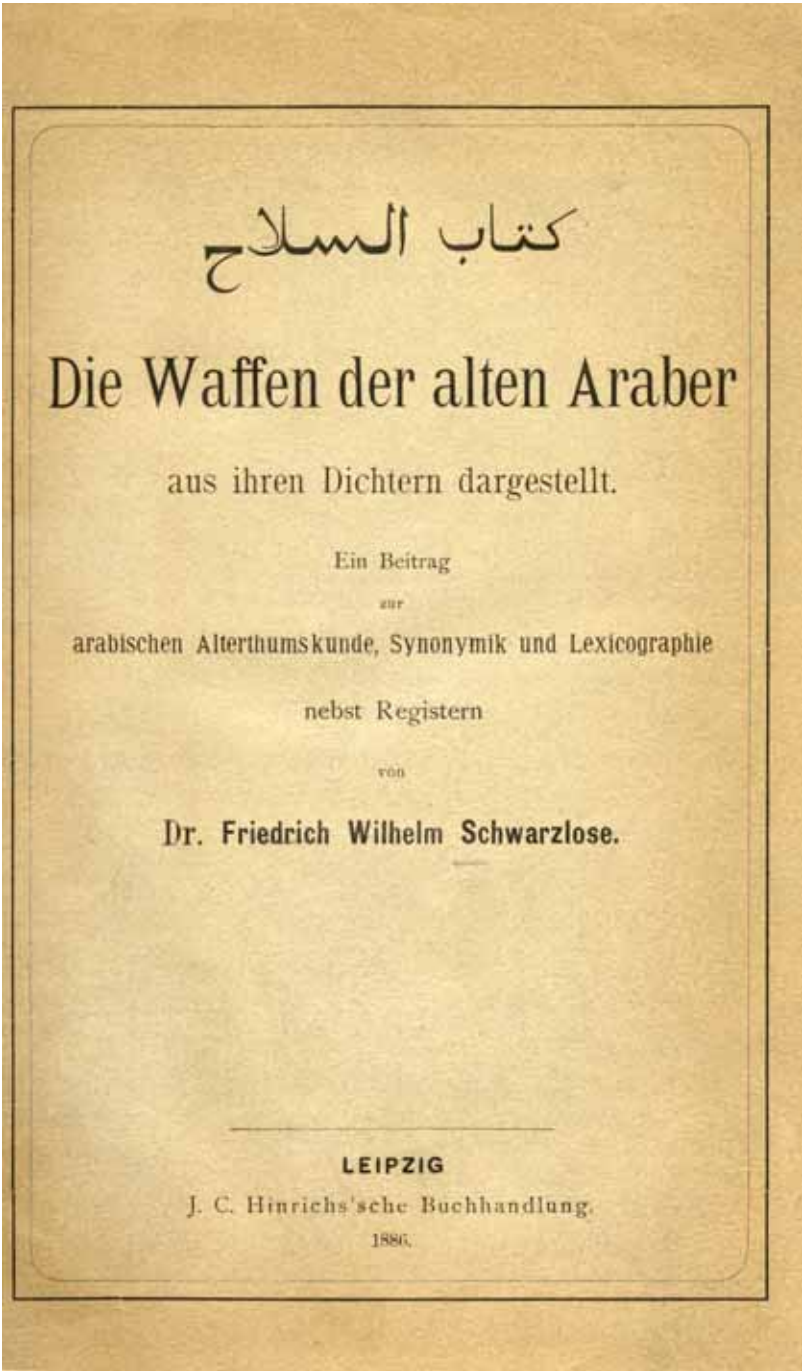
the 18th century. He contributed to several works covering Arabic language, history and literature.

[34759]

£ 15,000.00



117



118

118 Schwarzlose, Fredrick Wilhelm.

Kitab al-Silah. Die Waffen der alten Araber aus Ihren Dichtern Dargestallt. Ein Beitrag zur Arabischen Alterthumskunde Synonymik und Lexicographie nebst Registern. Ein Beitrag zur Arabischen Alterhumskunde, Synonymik und Lexicographie nebst Registern.

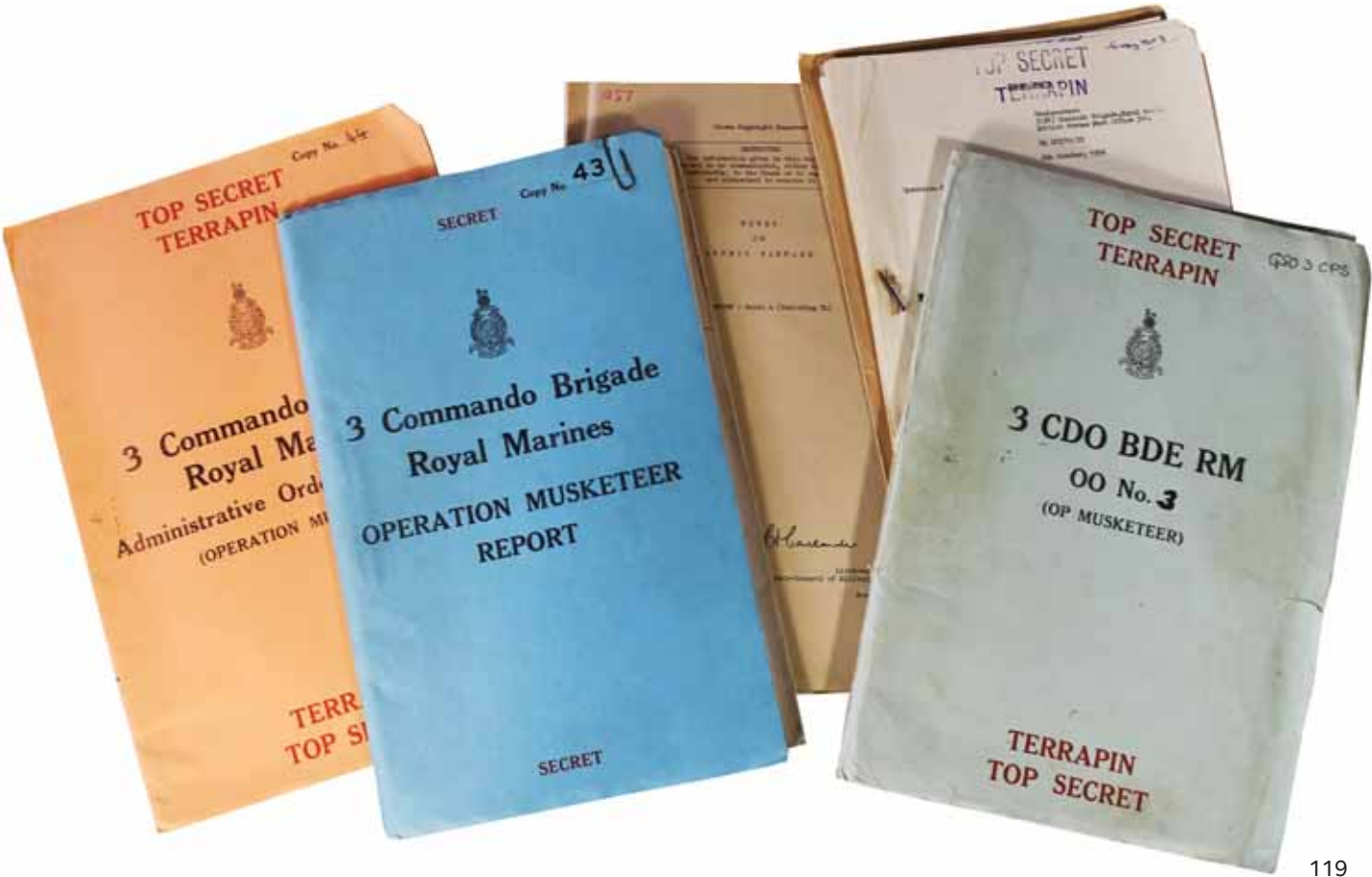
8 vo. xvi, 392 pp., half-title, contemporary cloth backed boards, original wrappers preserved, title printed in Arabic & German, previous owner's stamp on title page, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, Leipzig, 1886.

Friedrich Schwarzlose (1830-1900) was a physician and a historian of armour, weapons and their use. This is a detailed study of early Arabic armour and weapons as they are described in Arabic poetry and literature, and is a scholarly work on Arabic

literature, armour and weapons, combining lexicography with military history. In this monograph, Schwarzlose makes an important contribution on the understanding of the manufacture, use, significance and terminology of early Arabic weapons and armour. COPAC lists 4 locations.

[14992]

£ 1,200.00



119

119 Secret British Documents.

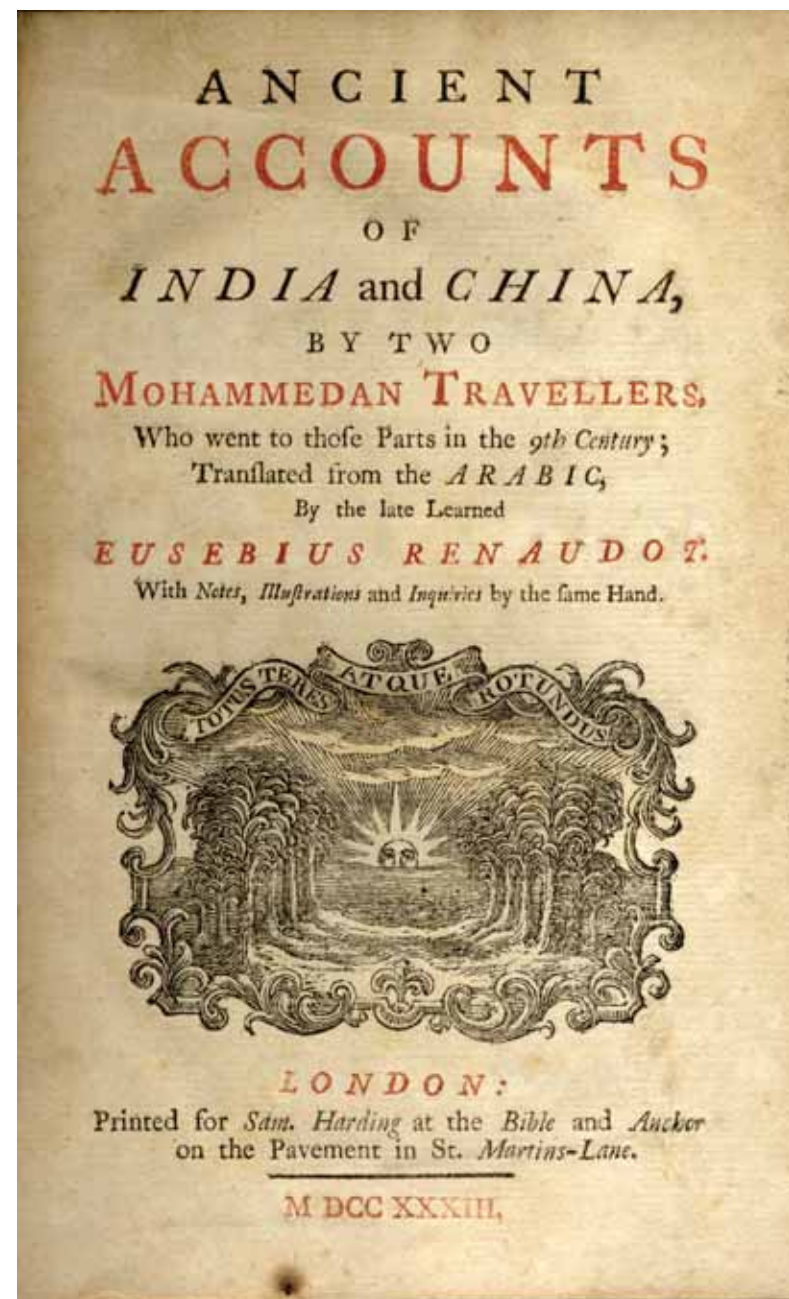
The Suez Conflict of 1956. A group of top secret operation orders and reports relating to Operation Musketeer, 6th October to 21st December 1956. FIVE ITEMS.

Folio; a group of 4 top secret operations orders + a few maps and other inserts; all cyclostyled and with some manuscript amendments, THE FIRST numbered '003 First Draft', Operation Order no. 2, 6 October 1956, copy no. 9, consists of 48 typed pages of which 4 are folding, some ink annotations on margin/ THE SECOND Administrative Order no. 3, 28 October 1956, copy no. 24, THE THIRD Operation Order no. 3, 1 November 1956, consists of 20 typed pages / THE FOURTH titled Operation Musketeer Report, 21 December 1956, copy no. 43, consists of 70 typed pages, some folding + 1 large folding map, all in original card folders, plus a fifth partly in manuscript and partly typed 14 page document giving a retrospective account of Operation Musketeer, loosely inserted into the folder of a printed restricted document titled Notes on Atomic Warfare: Distribution-Scale a (including T A), War Office, November 1954.

These reports and orders produced for 3 Commando Brigade Royal Marines seem to have belonged to Captain Alexander Higson, whose name appears in two of the items. The Suez Crisis was an invasion of Egypt by Israel, followed by the United Kingdom and France. Its aims were to regain Western control of the Suez Canal and to remove the Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser from power. After the fighting had begun, political pressure from the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations led to a withdrawal by the three invaders. The Suez Canal was closed from October 1956 until March 1957. As a result of the conflict, the British prime minister Anthony Eden resigned.

[34092]

£ 5,000.00



120

120 Sirafi, Abu Zayd Hasan ibn Yazid and Sulayman al-Tajir.

Ancient Accounts of India and China, by Two Mohammedan Travellers. Who went to those Parts in the 9th Century. TWO PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

8vo. xxxvii, [1], 99 pp., [1 blank]; 260 pp., [12], title-page printed in red and black, illustration, woodcut vignette on title-page, contemporary mottled calf gilt, spine gilt in compartments, binding slightly rubbed, translated from the Arabic, by Eusebius Renaudot, Samuel Harding, London, 1733.

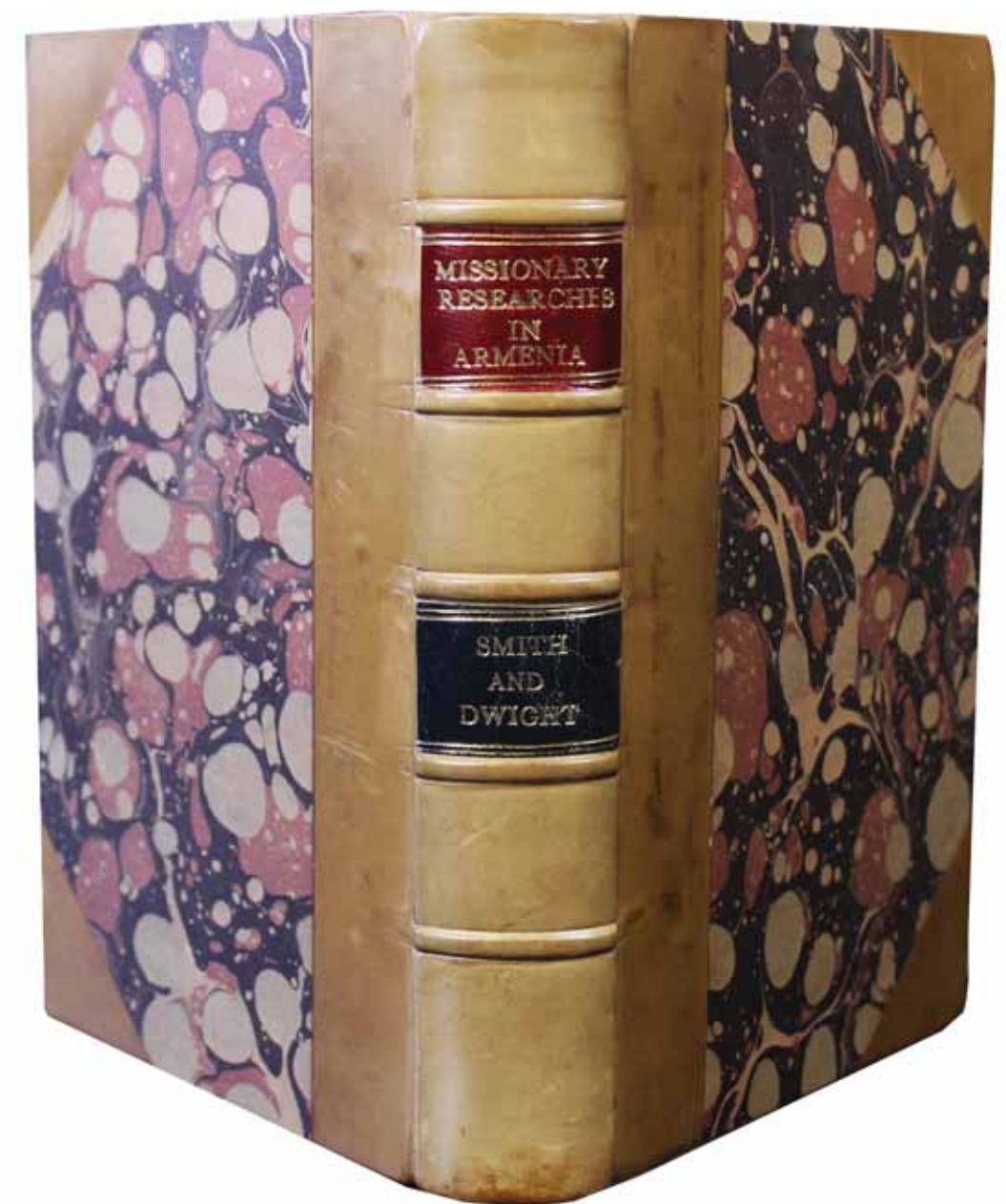
First edition in English. An English translation of Silsilat al-tawarikh: the first part written by Sulayman or from his accounts; the second part a supplement by Abu Zayd Hasan. Translated from the French version by Renaudot. According to the famous French scholar Renaudot, there is no reason to doubt that the journeys were undertaken four centuries before Marco Polo, for the two Arabic authors mention the great revolution which swept

over China during their second voyage. Their respective travels took place in 851 AD and 877 AD. Later Arabic geographers like Ibn Khordadhbe and al-Mas'udi relied heavily on this work for their information on India and China.

"Ces relations sont de la plus haute importance pour la connaissance de l'Inde et de la Chine au moyen-âge" (NBG).

Bibliographic references: Cox I, p. 335; Lust 297 ("In Pinkerton, A general collection of travels, vol. 7"); NBG, vol. 41, col. 997-998 (Renaudot, Eusebe). Cordier, Sinica 1923. [10690]

£ 25,000.00



121

121 Smith, Eli & G. D, Dwight.

Missionary Researches in Armenia: Including a Journey Through Asia Minor, and into Georgia and Persia: With a Visit to the Nestorian and Chaldean Christians of Oormiah and Salmas. To which is prefixed a memoir on the geography and ancient history of Armenia.

8vo. lxxii, 472 pp., engraved folding frontispiece map, modern half-calf, copy in very good condition, George Wightman, London, 1834.

Eli Smith (1801–1857) was an American Protestant missionary and scholar. He graduated from Yale in 1821 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1826. He worked in Malta until 1829, and afterwards in company with H. G. O. Dwight, travelled through Armenia and Georgia to Persia. They published their observations, "Missionary Researches in Armenia" in its first edition in 1833.

he made two trips to the Holy Land, acting as an interpreter for Robinson in his quest to identify and record Biblical place names in Palestine. He is known for bringing the first printing press with Arabic typeface to Syria. He went on to pursue the task which he considered to be his life's work: translation of the Bible into Arabic. Although he died before completing the task, the work was completed by C. V. Van Dyck of the Syrian Mission and published between 1860 and 1865.

[33303]

Eli Smith settled in Beirut in 1833. Along with Edward Robinson,

£ 1,000.00



122

122 Stekoulis, Constantin.

Le Pèlerinage de la Mecque et le Cholera au Hedjaz.

large 8vo (280 x 190mm.), presentation copy from the author to Abu'l-Hasan Qajar (known as Shaykh al-Ra'is), errata leaf, large coloured lithographed folding map of Arabia with 3 insets, extra-illustrated with a portrait photograph of the author by Abdullah Frères mounted on the preliminary pastedown with a note in Persian by the recipient recording the presentation of the book in Constantinople in 1887, facing this is a mounted presentation inscription in Persian by Stekoulis hoping this book will be accepted; contemporary presentation binding of green velvet, richly decorated in gilt and blind, upper cover stamped in gilt 'Son altesse Eb-el-Hassan Mirza Cheihk Reis, hommage de l'auteur,' gilt edges, red silk endpapers, map with a few minor tears along folds and old repaired tear, Imprimerie de Castro, Galata, Constantinople, 1883.

A splendid presentation copy. The recipient, Abu'l-Hasan Mirza (1847-1917), known as Shaykh al-Ra'is was a son of Prince

Muhammad Taqi Mirza and a grandson of Fath Ali Shah Qajar. He was an influential poet, political thinker and preacher. The author of the book, Dr Stekoulis, was concerned at the recent outbreak of cholera in Arabia and considers both the causes of the outbreak and the possible threat to Europe, as well as suggesting methods of containing the plague. His information is based on that supplied to him by Muslim colleagues at the International Council of Health in Constantinople. The map of Arabia, based on Kiepert's of 1867, shows the pilgrim routes through Arabia, with one inset showing the pilgrim routes across the world. The other two insets show the port of Wedj and a view of Mecca after a photograph by Muhammed Sadiq Bey, which appeared in The Graphic in March 1882. Not at COPAC.

[34829]

£ 15,000.00



123

123 Strzygowski, Josef (Editor).

Die Indischen Miniaturen im Schlosse Schonbrunn. I. Tafelband.

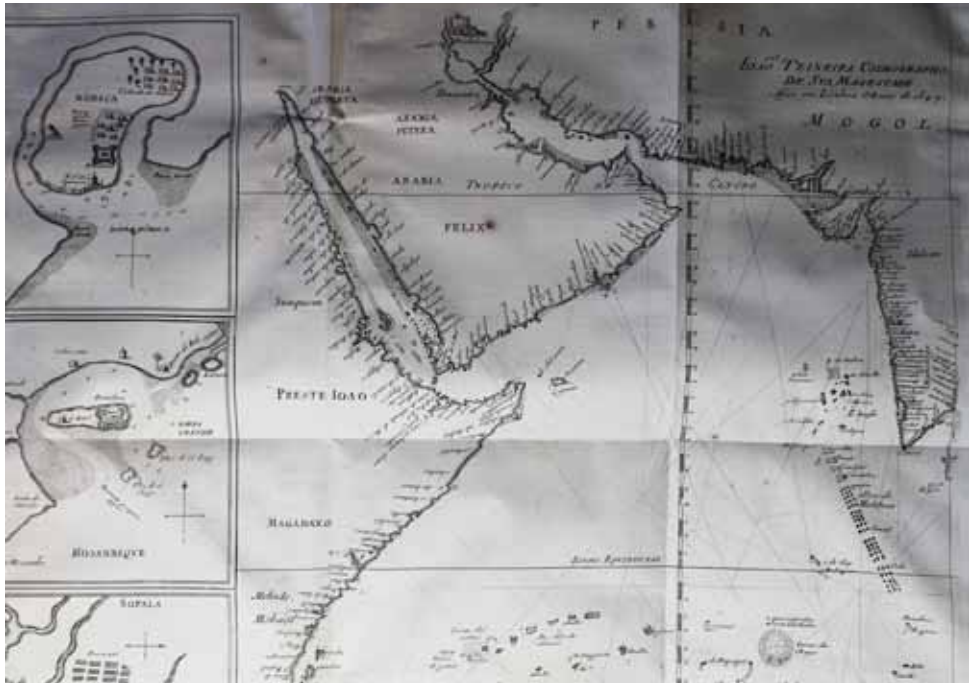
Folio. 30 pp., 60 plates, illustrations, original portfolio boards, spine torn, plates loose in portfolio, Wiener Drucke, Wien, 1923.

Limited to 300 copies; this copy is no. 245. An attractively illustrated catalogue of the 260 fine Mughal miniatures which were mosaically affixed onto sixty wooden panels in the Schonbrunn Palace during the Austrian Rococo. In this process

they suffered from being cut and painted over. The miniatures depict the Mughal rulers Timur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, as well as scenes depicting hunting, battles, harems, erotica, artisans and religious ritual.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell, 1070. [34525]

£ 6,500.00



124

124 Thevenot, Melchisédech.

Relation de divers voyages curieux qui n'ont point esté publiées, et qu'on a traduit ou tiré des originaux des voyageurs François, Espagnols, Allemands, Portugais, Anglois, Hollandois, Persans, Arabes & autres occidentaux. FIVE PARTS IN TWO VOLUMES.

Le tout enrichi de figures, de plantes non décrites, d'animaux inconnus à l'Europe, & de cartes géographiques, qui n'ont point encore été publiées.

Folio. Volume I: (1) [1] f., titre, [5] ff. (advertisement, catalogue, avis, table de relations), XXV, 52 + 26, 17 to 40 (error in pagination) + 12 + 80 + 30 + 10 + 19 to 24 + 35 + 56 (error in pagination) + [4] ff. (avis, relation, discours), 20 + 60 + 128 + 40 + 16 + 48 + 4 + 30 p./ Volume II: [6], 68 + 216 + 12 + 24 + 23 + 23 + title + 24 + 16 + 4 + 16 + 8 + 4 + title + 58 + 40 + 12 + 16 + 16 + 76 + [4] + 18 + 30 + 5- 48 (missing pages 1 to 4 as is often the case); complete with all plates except the map «Coste de Serlionne». minor restoration to cover & corners of volume II, marbled calf binding, gilt decoration on spine, title piece in red, original period binding, slightly rubbed; updated edition. Paris, Thomas Moette, 1696.

A monumental work about the Middle and Far East including China, Japan, the Philippines, Egypt, India / Mogul Empire, Africa, East Indies, Australia etc. The most complete edition of this important geographical compilation, very valuable as far as the activities of the Dutch East India Company are concerned, and which contains some observations not found elsewhere. Our copy contains most of the very rare pieces which the author intended for the fifth part, which remained unfinished. These fragments are only found in the edition of 1696, and are wholly or partially missing from most of the other copies. It is decorated, in all of 101 cards and figures engraved on copper or on wood, of which 72 in the text.

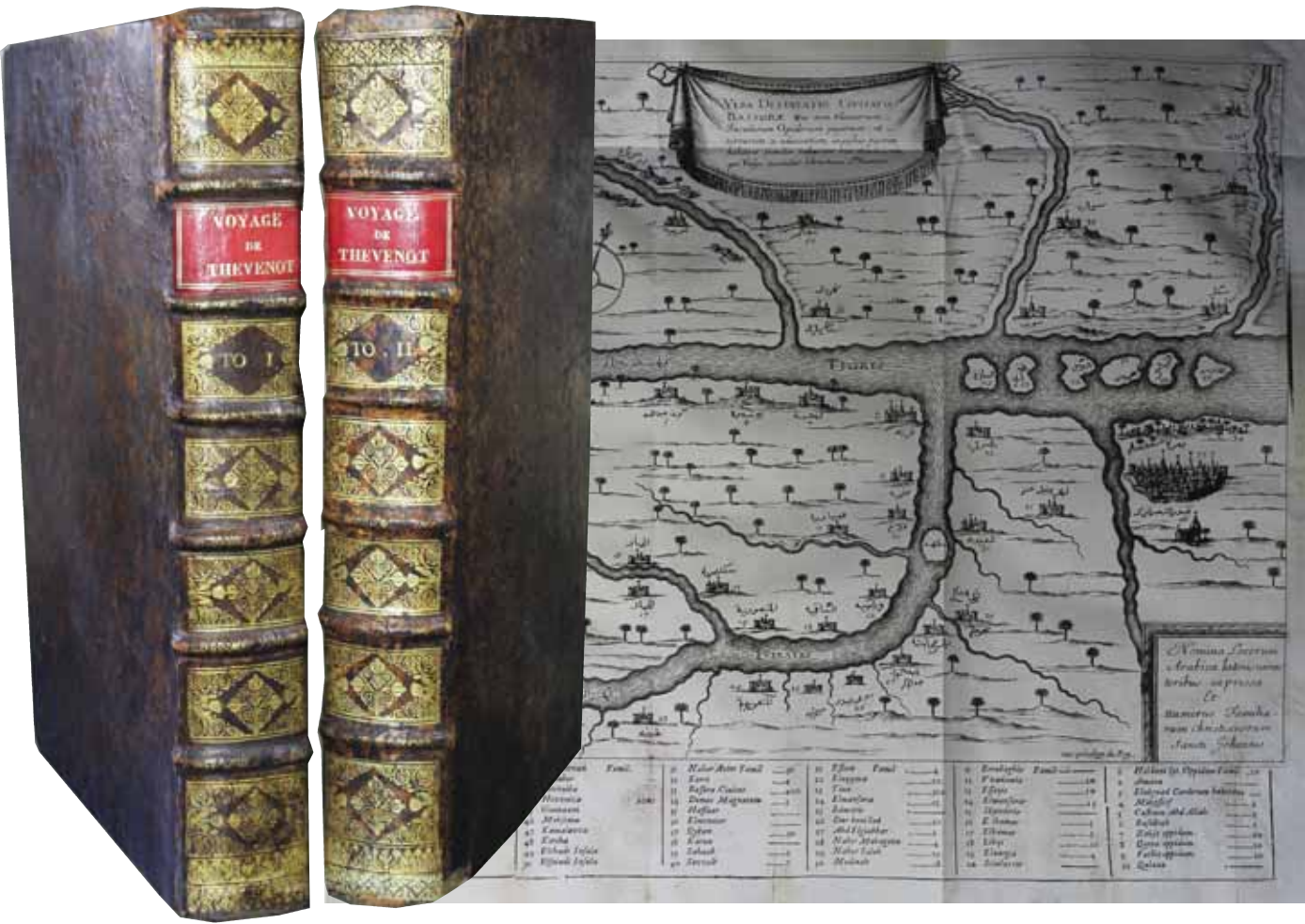
"An interesting collection, of which it is difficult to find complete copies, because each part is composed of separate parts. The first part was published in 1663 (or with a new title, Paris, Séb.Mabre-Cramoisy, in 1666); The second and third were in 1666; The fourth is 1672 [...]. The author was preparing a fifth part when death surprised him, and he left only various detached

parts, some of which were not entirely printed. In 1696, after having reprinted some of the pieces which had been exhausted, new titles were added to the remaining copies, and, after the fourth part, there were added the pieces intended for the fifth, as they were in the house.

"il est donc presque indifférent que les titres des volumes portent 1663, 1666, 1672 ou 1696, pourvu que toutes les pièces soient dans l'exemplaire» (Brunet). A detailed collation; Volume I.

First part:

- [1] f., title printed in red & black, [5] ff. (advertisement, catalogue, avis, table).
- Description des pyramides d'Égypte, xxv p., 1 double page plate + 1 plate hors text. - Relation des Cosaques. Relation des Tartares, Percopites et Nogaies, des Circassiens, Mangreliens et Geogriens. Par lean de Luca religieux de l'ordre de Saint-Dominique. 30 p.
- Relation de la Colchide ou Mengrellie, pages 31 to 52, 1 map.
- Informatione della Giorgia [...] da Pietro della Valle..., 26 p., 1 figure on whole page.
- Voyage d'Anthoine lenkinson, pour découvrir le chemin du Cattay par la Tartarie, p. 17 -40 (error in pagination). 28 [i.e. 32] to 40 entitled la Relation de la prise de l'isle Formosa par les Chinois.
- Relation de la cour du Mogol, par le capitaine Hawkins. 12 p., 1 figure and 1 folding map hors text engraved on recto-verso.
- Mémoires de Thomes Rhoe, ambassadeur du Roy d'Angleterre auprès du Mogol, pour les affaires de la Compagnie Angloise des Indes Orientales. 80 p., 1 figure in text..
- Voyage d'Edouard Terri, aux Indes Orientales. 30 p., 2 figures in texte, without p. 7-8: Brunet Brunet indicates that these pages were replaced in certain copies by the map of la Relation du Mogol, which is included in this copy.
- Extrait en grec des voyages de Cosmas, 9 p. Impression in red & balck, 1 figure in text.
- Description des animaux et des plantes des Indes, paginated 10



to 24 (error in pagination).

- Inscription: et: Abulfeda. Des climats Alhend et Allend, paginated 17 to 24, 2 plates hors text with Caldian characters and one folding map of Bassora.
- Relation des royaumes de Golconda, Tannassery, Pegu, Arecan, & autres Estats situez sur les bords du Golfe de Bengale; & aussi du Commerce que les Anglois font en ces quartierslà. Par Will. Methold. [Avec le journal du voyage de Pierre Will. Floris à Patane et au Siam]. 35 pages, 1 figure zoologique (Dodo) in text.
- Relation du Journal du voyage de Bontekoe, aux Indes Orientales. [Avec: La Terre Australe découverte par le Capitaine Pelsart, qui y fait naufrage]. 56 pages, 1 folding map of Australia ("Terre Australe découverte l'an 1644"), 1 figure zoologique in text. The map of Australia is extremely rare.
- Second Part:
- Title, [4] ff. (avis, relation, discours).
- Très-humble remontrance que François Pelsart, principal facteur de la Compagnie Hollandoise des Indes Orientales... 20 p.
- Routier pour la navigation des Indes Orientales (...) par Aleixo da Motta... 60 p., 1 folding rare map côtes d'Arabie et d'Asie..
- Mémoires du voyage aux Indes Orientales du general Beaulieu, dressés par luy-mesme. 128 p. 4 wood engraved folding donnant les profils des côtes d'Arabie (courtes de marges et reliées dans notre exemplaire après le "Routier" d'Aleixo da Motta).
- Relation des Isles Philippines fait par l'Amirante D. Hieronimo de Bañuelos y Carrillo. 40 p. 1 folding map of Philippines and China in Spanish.
- Relation des Isles Philippines faite par un Religieux qui y a demeuré 18 ans, 16 p.
- Relation de l'empire du Japon. Comprise dans les responses que François Caron President de la Compagnie Holandoise en ces pais, fit au sieur Philippe Lucas [...] Reveuë & augmentée par l'Autheur... 48 p., 2 figures dans le texte, 1 planche comprise dans la

pagination ("Maniere de faire la Justice, au Japon"), 1 map of Japan of extreme rarity. - Relation de la découverte de la terre d'Eso, au Nord du Japon. Traduite de l'Hollandois. 4 p.

- Briefve relation de la Chine et de la notable conversion des Personnes Royales de cet Estat. Faicte par le tres-R.P. Michel Boym de la Compagnie de Iesus [et Flora sinensis]. 30 p., 5 plates hors text of natural history of which 3 are folding. «Ces planches ne sont qu'au nombre de 3 dans les exemplaires de 1666 et 1672» (Volume II).

3rd part:

- Title printed i red & black + [4] ff. (avis sur le voyage des Ambassadeurs).
- Route du voyage des Holandois à Pékin, 28 p.
- Voyage des Ambassadeurs de la Compagnie Hollandoise des Indes Orientales, envoyés l'an 1656. en la Chine..., paginated 31 to 68. 4 folding plates (views & costumes) 1 folding map: "Route du voyage de Canton à Peking".
- Description géographique de la Chine, par le Père Martin Martinus, [S.] l. 216 p. (error in pagination), 1 folding map of China.
- Rapport que les Directeurs de la Compagnie Hollandoise des Indes Orientales ont fait à leurs Hautes Puissances [...] touchant l'estat des affaires dans les Indes Orientales... 12 p.

4th part:

- L'Avis sur la suite du recueil ([1] f.).
- L'Indien, ou portrait au naturel des Indiens, présenté au Roy d'Espagne, par D. Iuan de Palafox Evesque de la Puebla de los Angeles. 14 p.
- Relation des voyages du sieur [Acarete du Biscay] dans la riviere de la Plate, & de là par terre au Perou, & des observations qu'il y a faites. 24 p. (error in pagination).

£ 75,000.00

125 Thaumas de la Thaumassiere, Gaspard.1631-1702.

Assises et Bons Usages du Royaume de Jerusalem, tirez d’un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Vaticane par Messire, Jean d’Ibelin, Comte de Japhe & d’Ascalon, S. de Rames & de Baruth, et autres anciennes Coutumes. le Tout Tire des Manuscrits. Avec des Notes & Observations, & un Glossaire pour l’Intelligence des termes de nos anciens Auteurs. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

Folio. [10] +[6] +292 pp., / 514 pp., contemporary full calf, new spine, edges rubbed, scattered spotting throughout, marbled endpaper, previous owner’s book plate verso front endpaper, Imprimé à Bourges, & se vend a Paris: en la boutique de L. Billaine. Chez Jacques Morel, 1690.

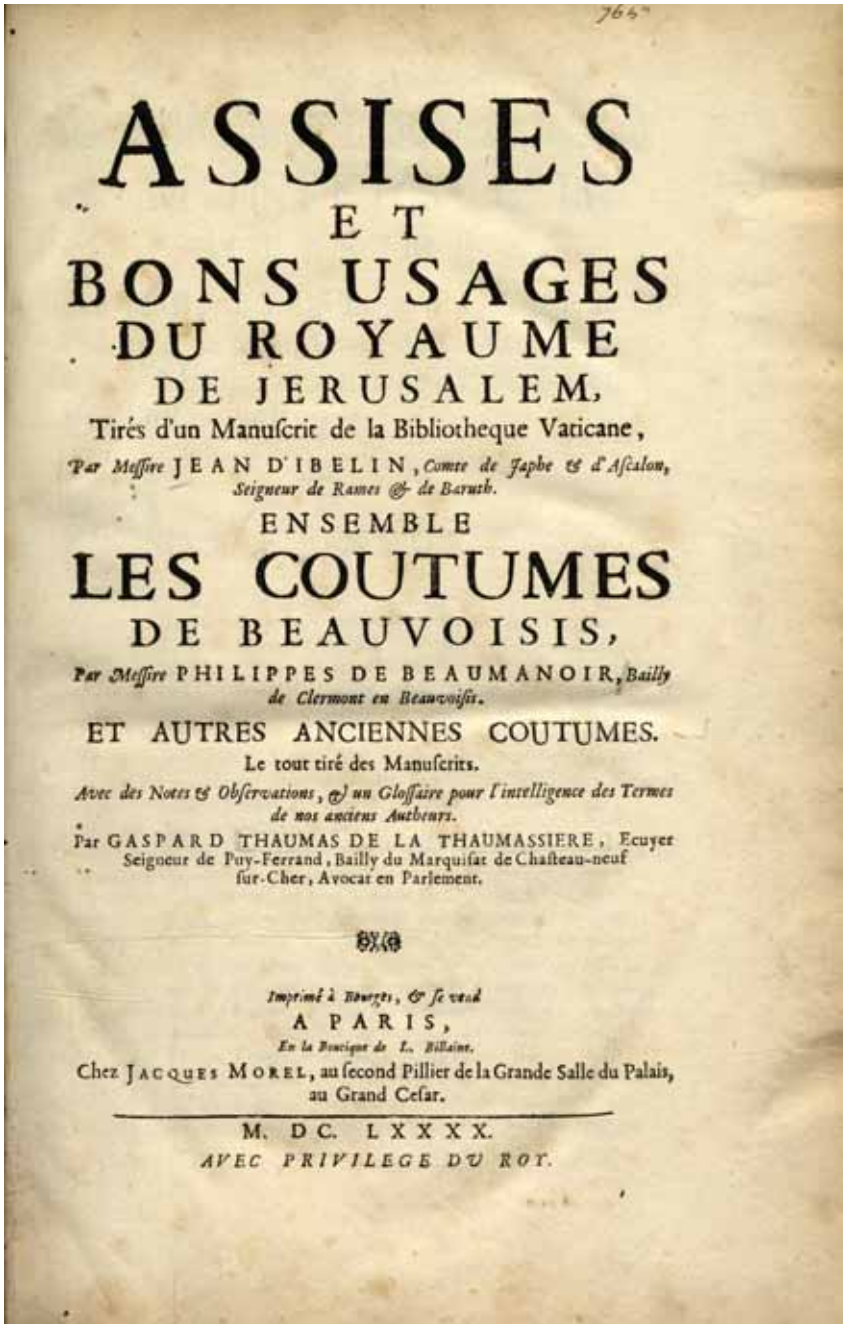
This work describes the laws that regulated the Kingdom of Jerusalem during the period of the Crusaders. The Assises of Jerusalem, known also by the name of the “Letters of the Holy Sepulchre”, because they were kept in a chest in the church of St. Sepulchre; when there arose a dispute about any of the articles of these laws, these medieval legal treatises were brought out in the presence of the King, or of his delegate, the Patriarch, or in his

absence, the Prior of the Sepulchre, two canons and the viscount. The title of Assises de Jerusalem comprises the laws, statutes, usage and customs, given to the Kingdom of Jerusalem by Geoffrey, Duke of Bologna, in 1099.

The Kingdom of Jerusalem was founded by the Crusaders, who were chiefly French but of whom a great number belonged also to other Christian countries. From this collection developed those laws, which have i.

[34295]

£ 3,500.00



125

126 Thomas, R. Hughes.

Treaties, agreements, and engagements, between the honorable East India Company and the native princes, chiefs, and states, in western India, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, &c. : also between Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and Persia, Portugal, and Turkey / compiled under instructions from the Government of Bombay by R. Hughes Thomas, with notes and memoranda by the compiler.

8vo. xxxv, 932 pp. : ill. corner of last page slightly cut without loss, half-calf, title gilt on spine, copy in very good, Bombay : Printed for Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press 1851.

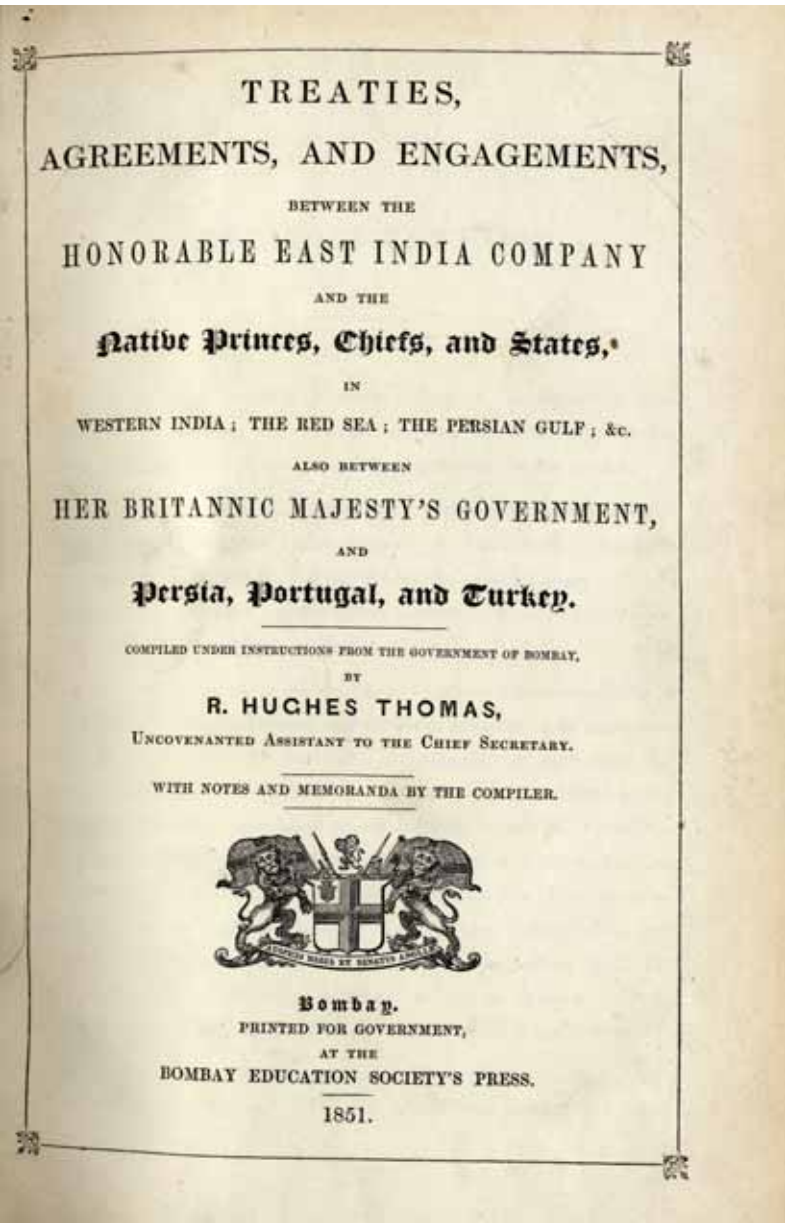
This compilation includes numerous Treaties and Engagements never before printed, the existence of many of which appears not to have been known to the Compilers of similar works. In preparation of this work, Hughes endeavoured that "it should lay claim to accuracy", avoiding any errors by providing bona fida copies of each of the Engagements it contains.

The compilation, among many others, comprises: Treaty with the Arab Tribes, 1820. Firman from the Pacha of Bagdad to the Motusullim of Bussora, 1759. Treaty between the East India Company and His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, 1798. Firman granted to East India Company by Sadik Khan, Governor of

Shiraz, 1763. Purwana granted by Ghoolam Shah Abasee, Prince of Sind, in favour of the East India Company, 1758. Treaty of Peace with Tippoo Sultan, 1792. The Capitulations and Articles of Peace between the Majesty of the King of Great Britain, France and Ireland and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, 1661 -2. Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and The Queen of Portugal for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, 1842. perpetual Treaty of Peace agreed by the Chiefs of the Arabian Coast, under the mediation of Captain Arnold Burrows Kemball, Resident in the Persian Gulf, 1853. Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Sultan of Johanna for the suppression of the Slave Trade, 1844-1845.

[34900]

£ 45,000.00



126

127 Thomas, R. Hughes Compiler & editor.

Selections from the records of the Bombay Government No. XXIV, new series. Historical and other information, connected with the province of Oman, Muskat, Bahrein and other places in the Persian Gulf.

Large 8vo. xxvii, 687 pp., (6 folded leaves), 5 folding maps & plans, numerous tables, some folding, modern half-calf, copy clean and in very good condition, For Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Bombay, 1856.

EXTREMELY RARE. Compiled and edited by R. Hughes Thomas, Assistant Secretary, Political Department. Reports on the Island of Kenn, on Bassadore, the Harbour of Grane and the Island of Pheleechi. The Rise and Progress of, and Past Policy of the British Government towards the Arab Tribes of the Persian Gulf, their Resources, Localities, &c. Chronological Table of Events, from 1716 to 1843, Connected with the Government of Muskat, and the Arab Tribes of the Persian Gulf. Rise and Progress of the Government of Muskat and Miscellaneous Information Connected with that Government, from 1694 to 1853. Treaties, Engagements, &c. with the Imaum of Muskat, &c. Notes of a Visit to Zanzibar in the Year 1834. Information Connected with the Possessions, Revenues, Families, &c. of the Imaum of Muskat, the Ruler of Bahrein, and the Chiefs of the Maritime Arab States in the Persian Gulf. Historical Sketches of the Joasmee, Uttoobee, Wahabee, Beni-yas, Boo Felasa, Eiman and Amulgabine Tribes of Arabs, from the year 1716 to the year 1853. Memoir Descriptive of the Navigation of the Gulf of Persia, Accompanied by Brief Notices of the Manners, Customs, Religion, Commerce and Resources of the People Inhabiting its Shores. Measures Adopted by the British Government for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf.

"Historical and other information, connected with the province of Oman ... 'includes Capt. R. Taylor's 'Extracts from brief notes, containing historical and other information connected with the province of Oman' and F. Warden's 'Brief notes relative to the province of Oman.'"

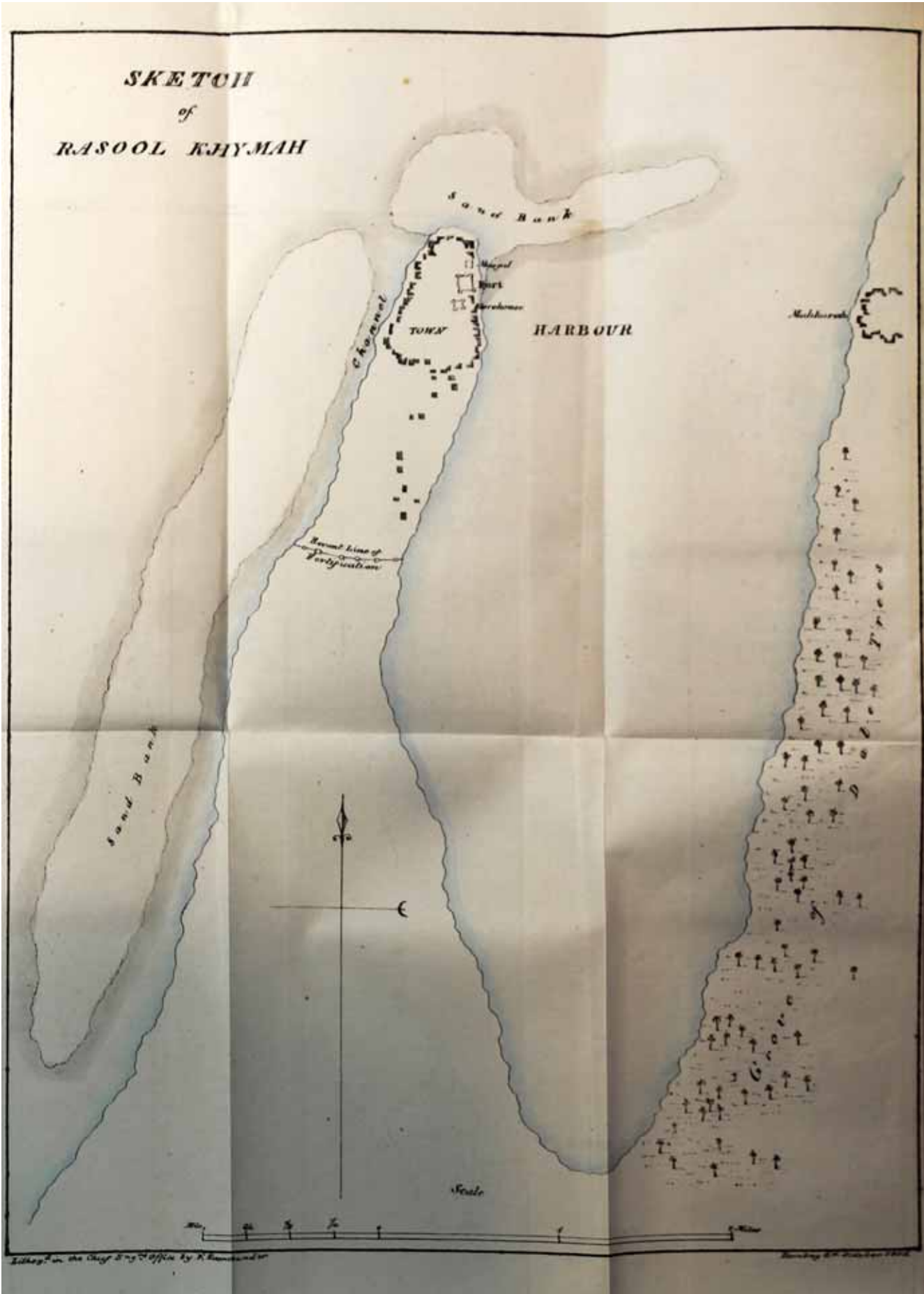
"The rise & past policy of the British government towards, the Arab tribes of the Persian Gulf, their resources, localities, &c.' includes Francis Warden's 'Extracts from brief notes relative to the rise and progress of the Arab tribes of the Persian Gulf', Liet. A.B. Kimball's 'Observations on the past policy of the British Government towards the Arab tribes of the Persian Gulf' and 'Memoranda on the resources, localities and relations of the tribes inhabiting the Arabian shores of the Persian Gulf.'"

"Rise and progress of the Government of Muskat and miscellaneous information connected with that government' includes F. Warden's 'Historical sketch of the rise and progress of the government of Muskat ..' and Lieut. Col. A. Hamerton's 'Brief notes, containing information on various points connected with His Highness the Imaum of Muskat.'"

"Historical sketches of the Joasmee, Uttoobee, Wahabee, Beni-yas, Boo Felasa, Eiman and Amulgabine tribes of Arabs' includes F. Warden's 'Historical sketch of the Joasmee tribe', 'Historical sketch of the Uttoobee tribe' and 'Historical sketch of the Wahabee tribe', Lieut. S. Hennell's 'Historical sketch of the Beni-yas tribe', Lieut. A.B. Kimball's 'Historical sketch of the Boo Felasa tribe', Lieut. A.B. Kimball's 'Historical sketch of the tribe of Eiman' and Lieut. H.F. Dishrowe's 'Historical sketch connected with the tribe of Amalgavine.'"

Includes bibliographical references and index. [34902]

£ 58,000.00



128 Van Dyck, Cornelius van Allen (Editor).

Al-Kitab al-Muqaddas, Ay Kutub al-ʿAhd al-Qadim wal Jadeed. The Holy Bible. Old and New Testaments. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

4to. 1232 pp., / 401 pp., Arabic text within borders, contemporary embossed calf, worn, title gilt on spine, Van Dyck's version, all edges speckled red, copy inside clean & in very good condition, translated in Beirut, American Printing Press, Oxford and New York, 1869.

The most popular translation is the Van Dyck Version, funded by the Syrian Mission and the American Bible Society. The project was the brainchild of Eli Smith, and started around 1847, centred in Beirut. After Eli Smith's death it was completed under the direction of Cornelius Van Allen Van Dyck. Others involved included Nasif al Yaziji, Boutros al Bustani, and Yusuf al-Asir. The New Testament was completed on March 9, 1860, followed by the Old Testament on March 10, 1865. The original manuscript is preserved in the Near East School of Theology Library in Beirut. About 10 million copies of this version have been distributed since 1865. It has been accepted by the Coptic Church and the Protestant churches. This translation was based mostly on the same Textus Receptus as the King James Version of the Bible, and follows a more literal style of translation. Most printings of the Van Dyck version uses the same basic printing plates which have been employed for years (possibly the same plates that were made when the translation was first adopted). These plates employ the "stacking" version of writing Arabic, in which, for example, letters that precede other specified letters, such as *īm*, are written vertical to rather than horizontal to that letter. This style of Arabic can be hard to read at times, especially for non-native students of Arabic. More recently, newer printings of the Van Dyck have been made which employ a more common, straightforward Arabic font.

The Van Dyck translation was done at the beginning of the revival of Modern Standard Arabic as a literary language, and consequently many of the terms coined did not enter into common use. One indication of this is a recent edition of the Van Dyck printed by the Bible Society in Egypt, which includes a glossary of little-understood vocabulary, with around 3000 entries. In addition to obsolete or archaic terms, this translation uses religious terminology that Muslim or other non-Christian readers may not understand *Ishāh*, a Syriac borrowing meaning a chapter of the Bible; *tajāf* تَجَفَّف, the word for blasphemy.) It should also be noted that an Arab Muslim reading the Bible in Arabic (especially if reading the New Testament) will find the style quite different from the style that is used in the Qur'an (this is more or less true of all Arabic translations of the Bible). Also of note is the fact that religious terminology familiar to Muslims was not used very much in this version of the Bible, as is the case in most Arabic versions of the Bible.

[10447]

£ 800.00



128

129 Vandas, C. [Karel] 1861-1923.

Reliquiae Formanekianae. enumeratio critica plantarum vascularium, quas itineribus in Haemo Peninsula et Asia Minore (Bithynia) factis collegit Dr. Ed. Formánek.

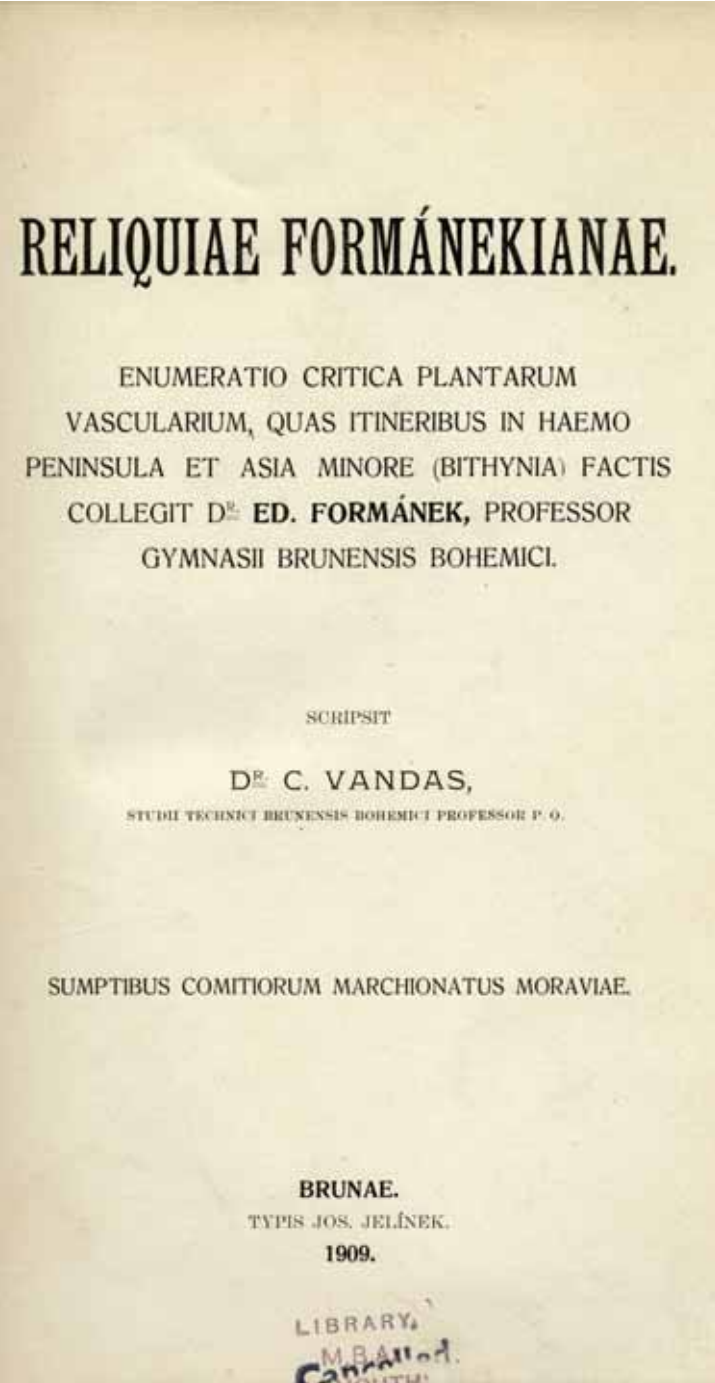
8vo. viii, 612 pp., +xxxviii index, Hard Back binding, spine cloth with marbled boards, slightly rubbed, title gilt on spine, speckled edges, library stamp on front fly leaf, otherwise copy in very good condition, Typis Jos. Jelinek, Brunae, 1909.

The work is an enumeration of critical vascular plants, which marches in the Haemus Peninsula [the Balkan Peninsula] and Asia Minor (Bithynia), gathered up Dr. Ed. Formánek and edited by Karel Vandas. Eduard Feranek (d. 1900) was professor in the grammar school (Gymnasium) in Brno, present day Czech Republic. He published an important botanical contribution, "Flora of Moravia and Austrian Silesia". He travelled extensively throughout the Balkan Peninsula, due to his profession mostly during the summer vacations. Herbarium Formánek contains ca. 40 000 specimens; it is deposited in the herbarium of the Moravian Land Museum in Brno. This work by Karel Vandas is a complete catalogue of the plants, with a critical revision of the identifications. When it was published, Romuald Formánek wrote a booklet to defend his brother Prof. Dr. Edvard Formánek. There, he accused Vandas of tarnishing the memory of E. Formánek by criticizing his determination of plants. Vandas was forced to explain in a separate booklet why he changed some of Formánek's erroneous identifications. The Bulgarian findings of Formánek were also hugely ignored by Josef Velenovský, the author of Flora Bulgarica partly because Formánek's determinations were so unreliable. Edvard Formánek is buried in Dafni on the Athos peninsula in Greece. Besides other plants, a large and beautiful bellflower was named in his honour, Campanula formanekiana Degen & Dörfler. VANDAS, Karel 1861 - 1923, was assistant to Prof. Čelakovsky at the Department of Botany in the National Museum in Prague. In 1906 he became professor at the Technical University in Brno and, until 1909, Director of the Department of Botany of the Moravian Land Museum. During the period between 1887 and 1923 he travelled extensively in Bulgaria, Macedonia, Kosovo (1914), Bosnia and Hercegovina. According to unconfirmed reports, he was shot to death by an unknown assailant in 1923 during a quarrel over a Macedonian woman.

Vandas bought the herbarium of Freyn, which had a large amount of type material, for the Moravian Museum. In this work, he carefully revised the large herbarium of Formánek, sacrificing five whole years of his life. He described several new species from the Balkans, e.g., Dianthus freynii Vandas. Some other species bear his name – Dianthus vandasii Velen and Achillea vandasii Velen. The personal herbarium of Vandas is very large and comprises ca. 80 000 specimens. The greater part is deposited at PR with a smaller part in BRNU.

[Phytologia Balcania 16 (2): 215 – 220 Sofia, 2010]. [33795]

£ 600.00



129

130 Villotte, Jacques. Died 1747.

Voyages d'un Missionnaire de la Compagnie de Jésus, en Turquie, en Perse, en Armenie, en Arabie, & en Barbarie.

12mo. Smooth Sheepskin binding, decorated, green morocco title, yellow edges (original binding), the binding has been restored, title label on spine, Bookplate of Jean-Paul Norin verso front cover, Jacques Vincent, Paris, first edition, 1730.

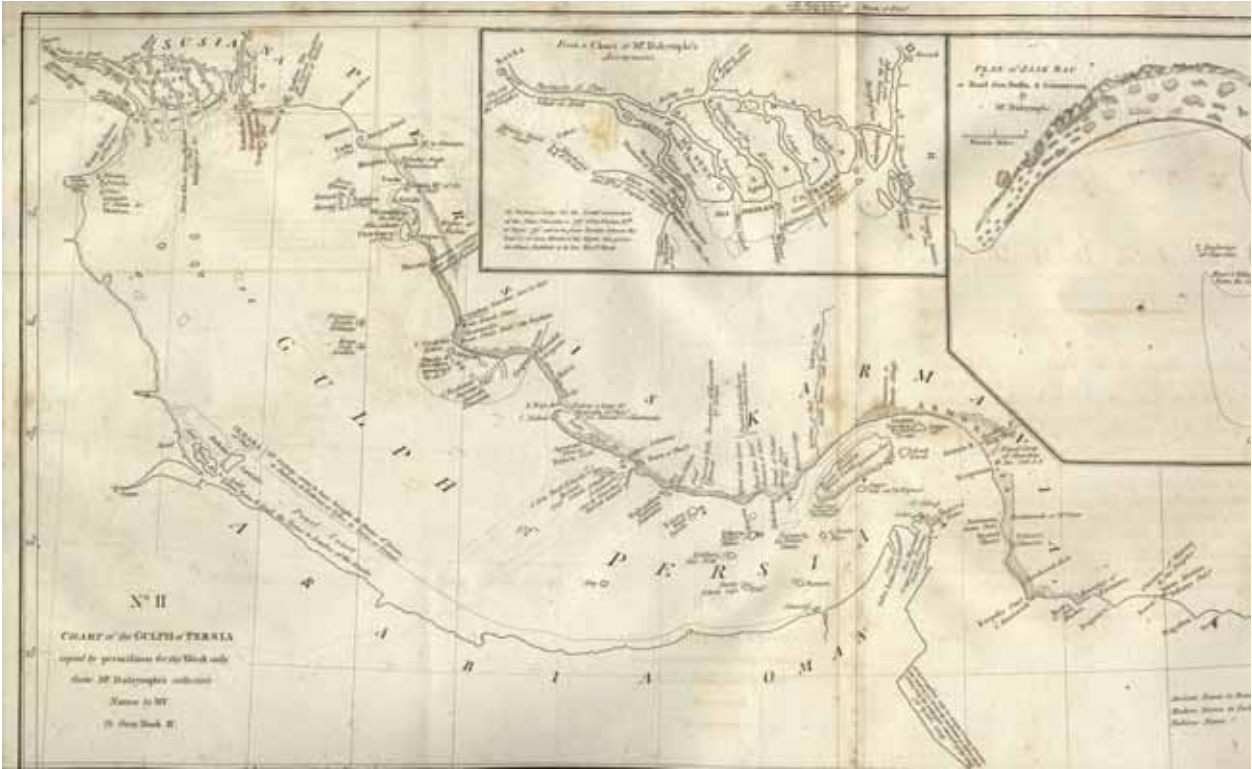
EXTREMELY RARE. Jesuit born in Bar-le-Duc, Jacques Villotte (1656-1743) was sent to China, he had to go through Turkey, Persia and Tartary. He left Marseilles in 1688, and reached Isfahan in October 1689. When his various attempts to enter China were futile, he settled in Isfahan, where he remained for twelve years until he was recalled to France in 1712. In Isfahan, he taught plain songs to the Persians, and translated several books in Armenian, among them the Compendium of Christian Doctrine published in Rome in 1713 by the care of the Propaganda Fide. We also owe him a very valuable Latin- Armenian dictionary (1714, folio), one of the first of its kind. The account of his travels has been put together by another Jesuit, Father Nicolas Frizon.

Bibliographic reference: (Sommervogel, VIII, 787-789). Not in Blackmer or Atabey. [31656]

£ 8,500.00



130



131

131 Vincent, William, 1739-1815.

The Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, Collected from the Original Journal Preserved by Arrian, and Illustrated by Authorities Ancient and Modern. Containing an account of the first navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean; to which are added three dissertations...

4to. xv, 530 pp., [2], steel engraved frontispiece + 6 engraved maps and charts of which 5 are folding, contemporary half-calf, rubbed with small chip to lower corner, marbled end papers, title gilt on morocco label, some browning & spotting, from Bath Public Library with usual blindstamps, label verso front cover, T. Cadell Jun. & W. Davies, London, first edition, 1797.

William Vincent was the Dean of Westminster. This major work by him is on the ancient geography. In 1797 he issued his commentary on Arrian's "Voyage of Nearchus", which he terms "the first event of general importance to mankind in the history of navigation." Schneider, a later editor of Arrian, translated Vincent's argument into Latin and subjoined them as a complete answer.

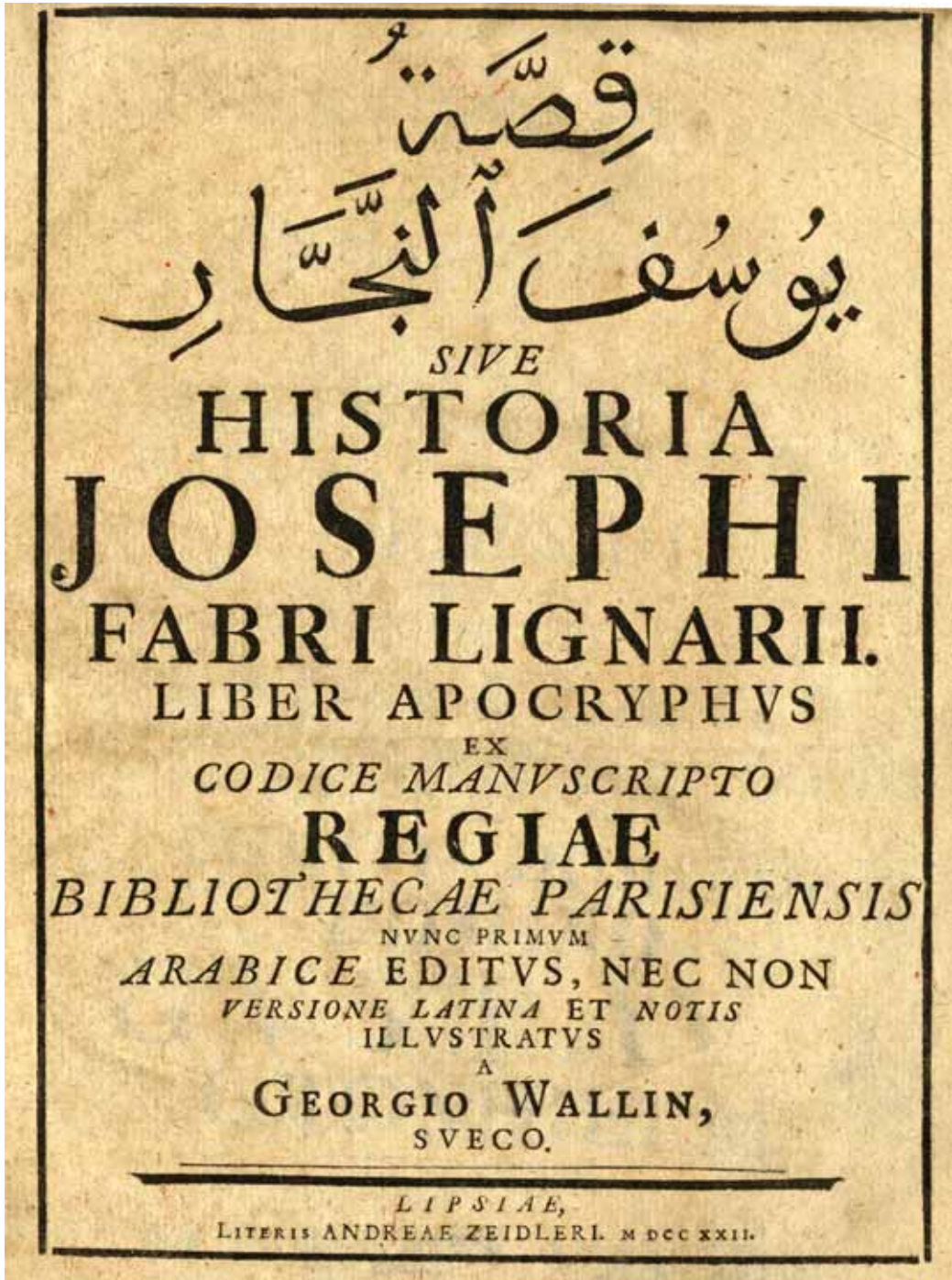
"The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea" is a short work of uncertain date and unknown authorship "written in very difficult Greek. It is concerned with the coasts of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean and may be described as a combined trade directory and Admiralty Handbook, giving sailing directions and information about navigational hazards, harbours, imports, and exports. It is of great value for the study of the commerce of the Roman Empire and the early history of East Africa, South Arabia, and India".

First edition. English translation of Arrian's account of the navarch (the commander of a fleet in ancient Greece) Nearchus's voyage from the Indus estuary to the Tigris in 325 B.C., in effect the Greek "discovery" of the Arabian Peninsula, as noted by the British Arabist Colonel S. B. Miles: "It was in the time of Alexander that the land of Oman was first seen by Europeans. His admiral, Nearchus, when passing up the Persian Gulf, sighted Cape Maceta or Cape Mussendom, and heard from the pilot of a great Omani emporium ...

Alexander hearing his report, determined on sending an expedition to circumnavigate the Arabian Peninsula, but his early death in Babylon put an end to this and other schemes, and for nearly a hundred years no fresh light was thrown on the land" ("The Tribes and Countries of the Persian Gulf", p.8). Vincent states that his purpose "was not to translate Arrian, but to make him intelligible to an English reader, and to investigate a variety of subjects, historical, geographical and commercial" (author's preface).

Bibliographic reference: Howgego N10; Macro 2253; Wilson p. 237. [34776]

£ 1,500.00



132

132 Wallin, Georg the Younger. 1686-1760.

Qissat Yusuf 'al-Najjar. Sive Historia Josephi Fabri lignarii. Liber apocryphus ex codice manuscripto Regiae Bibliothecae Parisiensis nunc primum Arabice editus, nec non versione Latina et notis illustratus.

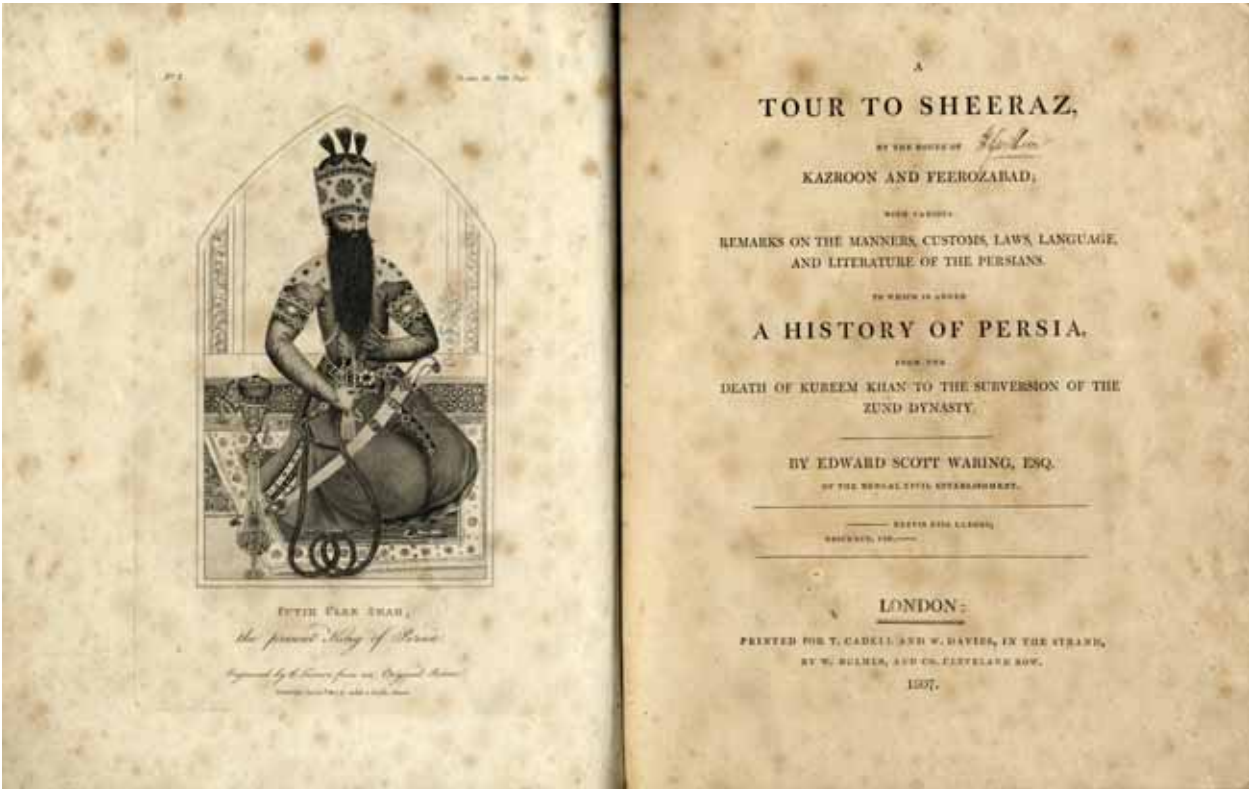
4to. xiv, 110 pp., [2], Latin and Arabic text, old marbled boards, worn and spine ends chipped, 18th century inscriptions on front paste down and endpaper, Andreae. Zeidleri, Leipzig, 1722.

"The History of Joseph the Carpenter" is a compilation of traditions concerning Mary, and the holy family. It is believed to originate in Greek language from the Byzantine Egypt in the late 6th or early 7th century, and only survived in the Arabic language translation.

This copy has a Latin translation and comments by Georg Wallin (1686-1760), a Swedish scholar.

Bibliographic references: Schnurrer 413. Zenker BO ii, 1240. [33547]

£ 1,300.00



133

133 Waring, Edward Scott.

A Tour To Sheeraz by the Route of Kazroon and Feerozabad; with various remarks on the manners, customs, laws, language, & literature of the Persians. To which is added a history of Persia, from the death of Kureem Khan to the subversion of the Zund dynasty + A History of the Mahrattas; to which is Prefixed, an Historical Sketch of the Decan. TWO BOOKS IN ONE.

4to. Volume I: xiii +[1], 329 pp., without half-title, 2 engraved plates [frontispiece (Fat'h-Ali Shah Qajar, King of Persia) and engraved portrait plate (Shaknubat, mistress of Kurim Khan), both after Persian originals, printed by T. Cadell & W. Davies, London, first English edition, 1807 / Volume II: A History of the Mahrattas; to which is Prefixed, an Historical Sketch of the Decan: xii, 279 pp. including list of subscribers, 2 engraved plates heavily foxed, contemporary quarter calf, rebacked with new spine, some spotting and browning, John Richardson, London, first edition, 1807-1810. Provenance: A. Guillim, early ownership inscription on titles

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 alKhaimah to Qatar and Bahrain and on to Kuwait. An early attempt at an encompassing description of Persia, by the civil servant Edward W. H. Scott-Waring in Bengal (1783 - 1821). The travel account presents a quantity of social, political and historical information on Iran and Arabia during the period of transition from the fall of the Zund Dynasty to the rise of the Qajars in the last quarter of the 18th century.

The author was working in the Bengal Civil Establishment. This work is the first English edition after a previous edition that was originally published in Bombay in 1804 with numerous errors. The author describes his voyage from India to Bushire through the Gulf, including a chapter on Arab horses, an early account of

Bibliographic references: Diba Collection p. 139. Wilson p. 240. Henze IV, 461. Cf. Weber I, 3. Brunet V, 1416. Graesse VI/2, 420 (1st ed. Bombay, 1804). [4387]

£ 4,000.00

134 Wellsted, James Raymond. 1805-1842.

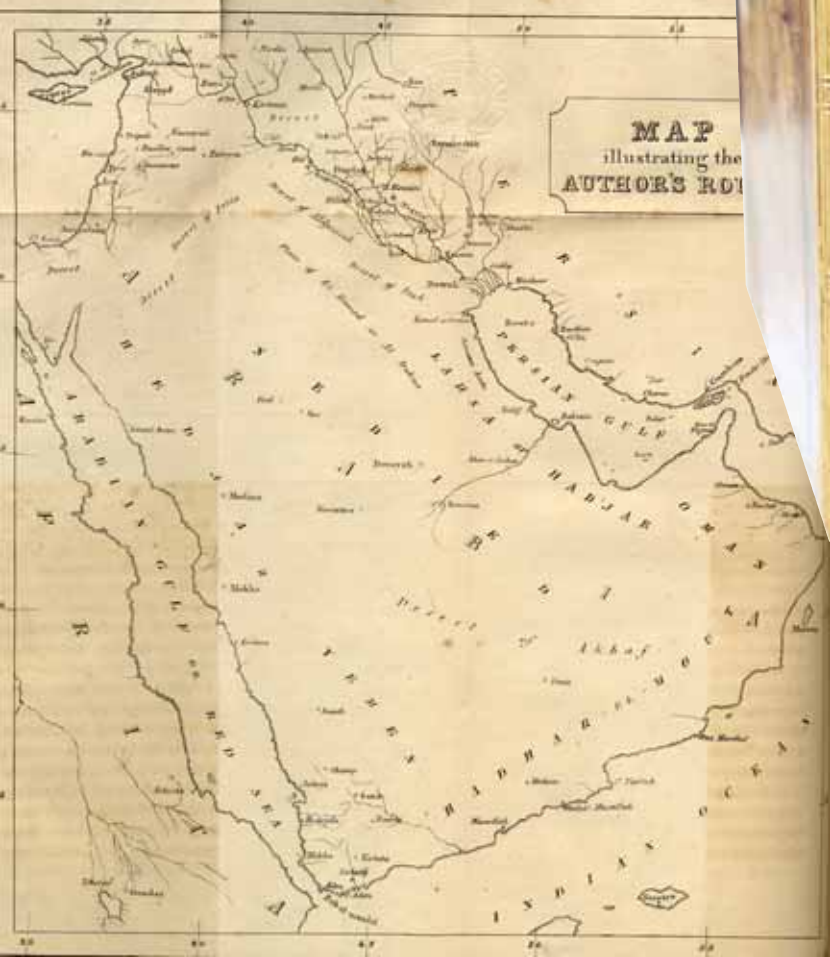
Travels to the City of the Caliphs. Along the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean including a voyage to the Coast of Arabia & a tour on the island of Socotra. (TWO VOLUMES.)

8vo. Volume I: xiii, 405 pp., / Volume II: viii, 347 pp., 2 tinted lithographed frontispieces, folding engraved map, library blindstamps, contemporary half-calf, volume 2 rebacked retaining the original spine, large water stain on verso of frontispiece of vol. 1, previous owner's name on verso of front cover of both volumes, bookplate Bath Library, Bath Library Reference paper at back end paper of volume 2; First Edition, Henry Colburn Publisher's, London, 1840.

This is the second book by the author of "Travels in Arabia". This extremely uncommon account by a lieutenant on board the surveying ship "Palinurus" (assisted at times by Whitelock) added valuable information about the Gulf States, in particular Oman, then little known. James Raymond Wellsted (1805-1842) was a surveyor and traveller. In 1830 he was appointed second lieutenant of the East India Company's ship "Palinurus", which made a survey of the Gulf of Akaba and the northern part of the Red Sea and in 1833 surveyed the Southern coast of Arabia. He spent two months exploring the island of Socotra and twice visited Oman, in 1835 and 1837. He retired from the service in 1839, and died a few years later in 1842. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Royal Astronomical Society in London.

Bibliographic references: Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 2283. Howgego III, 635. Not in Gay; Weber I: 320; Wilson p. 242. [34777]

£ 3,750.00



134

135 Wettergrund, Jonas M. 1768-1841.

Lexidion arabico-latinum in fabulas Lokmani. Opera et sumtu Jonæ M. Wettergrund.

4to. ii, 43 pp., uncut copy in contemporary wrappers, inscriptions of J. Bjorkegren (February 1842), on front paste down, some staining, Londini Gothetum, Litteris Berlingianis, 1806.

Turkish literature and the primary historical sources are the Tafsir ibn Kathir and Stories of the Qur'an by Ibn Kathir.

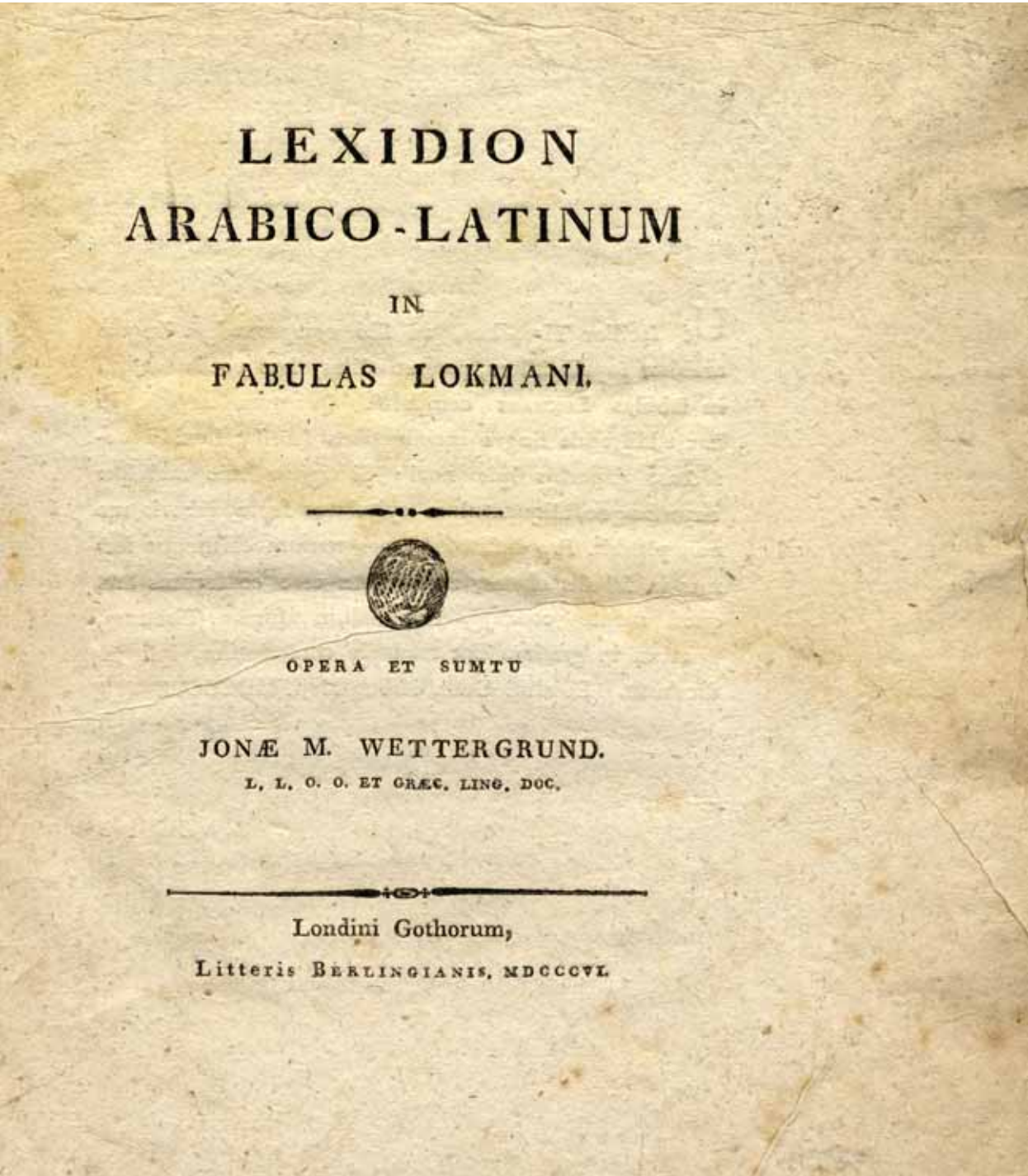
Many European scholars translated Luqman's words and introduced it to various European languages.

Rare work, not in Schnurrer, Zenker or Roediger.

[33549]

Lokman or Luqman is the most celebrated sage of the Eastern world. He is often confused with Aesop who lived about 500 years later. He is known as Luqman the Wise or Luqman al-Hakeem who was a wise man after whom Surah Luqman the thirty-first surah (chapter) of the Qur'an, was named. Luqman (c. 1100 BC) is believed to have been from the Arabian Peninsula. There are many stories about Luqman in Persian, Arabic and

£ 400.00



135



- (1) [لَمَّا كَانَ] تقريراً لصف شعبين من سنة سبع وخمسين وثمان مائة برزت التواسيم الشريفة السلطانية
- (2) [مولانا] الملك الأشرف إسماعيل خَلدَ اللهَ تَعَالَى مَلِكُهُ أَنْ يَمَكُونَهُ [الرَّيْضَةُ بِمَدِينَةِ بَعْلَبَكِ مِنْ بَيْعِ
- (3) [أَقْطُنْ بِضَاعُ الْمَدِينِ اخْتِياراً مِنْ غَيْرِ حَبْرٍ عَلَيْهِمْ فِي ذَلِكَ وَأَنْ يُخْرِجَ الْقَبِيلَ مِنْ الْوَالِدَةِ
- (4) الَّتِي بِمَدِينَةِ بَعْلَبَكِ مِنْ وَدَّعَةِ الْمَرْجُومِ الْفَخْمِيِّ عَبْدِ الْمَاسِطِ وَالْمَرْجُومِ الْفَهْمِيِّ بَنْ حَتَّيْ وَلَا يَشْرِكُهُمْ فِي
- (5) الْمَلِكِ مِنْ أَعْلَى بَعْلَبَكِ وَأَنْ يُخْرِجَ الْمُتَعَيَّنَ لَا يَحْجِزُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَمَنْ خَالَفَ ذَلِكَ فَعَلَيْهِ نَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ
- (6) وَالْمَلَاحِقَةُ النَّاسِ

Baalbek. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen in den Jahren 1898 bis 1905. VOLUME THREE ONLY.

This is the third volume which is devoted to Islamic art and architecture, presenting many pieces of pottery found during the excavations bearing heraldic devices. With contributions by Heinrich Kohl, Daniel Krencker, Oskar Reuther, Friedrich Sarre and Moritz Sobenheim.

Bibliographic reference: Creswell 868. [34369]

£ 7,000.00



136

His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries, entitled **Chu-fan-ehi**.

Translated from the Chinese and Annotated

BY

FRIEDRICH HIRTH

and

W. W. ROCKHILL

ST. PETERSBURG.

Printing Office of the Imperial Academy of Sciences,
Vass. Goltz., Black Lion, 12.
1911.

Chau Ju-Kua, His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Century, Entitled Chu-Fan-Chi.

details of Chinese and Arab trade. Chau-Ju-Kua, an inspector of foreign trade at the Customs department at Quanzhou documents for the first time whatever knowledge he has heard in the ports about the seas, the ports of call, the ships and the material traded.

The author highlights the importance of the Muslim settlement in Canton in the ninth century. The Chinese appointed a Muslim to maintain order among his co-religionists and administer the law of Islam. The book is divided into two parts, the first lists the places from which material and goods used to be imported or exported. Trade was continuing between Arab lands and China, including Iraq, (Baghdad & Basra), Mecca, Somalia, Egypt, and Yemen. The second part lists the goods and materials that were exchanged.

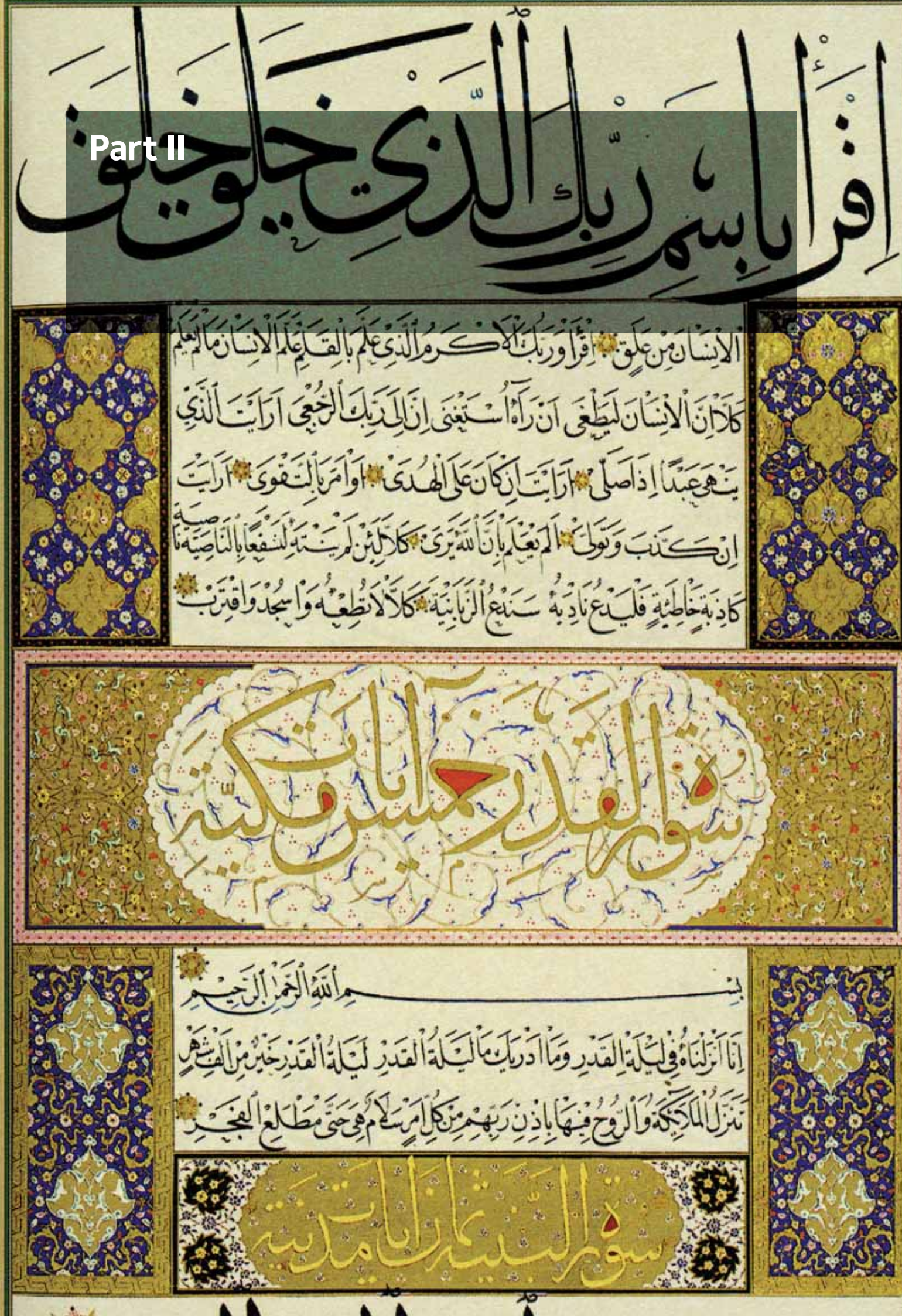
[20513]

This is one of the earliest written documents referring to the

137

£ 6,000.00

Part II



138 Abou Jaoude, Abboudi. Tonight. Cinema in Lebanon 1929-1979.

Large 4to. 537 pp., Arabic and English text, profusely illustrated with 252 posters, 740 photos, 110 Lobby Cards, 40 Press Books, 60 Articles, 34 Press Ads, 230 Film Titles, original cloth, index, Biblio, New, Al-Furat Li Al-Nasher Wa Al-Tawzi', Beirut, first edition, 2015.

This work is a complete guide of movies filmed in Lebanon across fifty years (1929-1979) narrated through pictures, posters, and critiques. The book is not a critique or analysis of the listed films, but rather a documentation of an accurate timeline of films produced in Lebanon over the span of half a century, thus presenting an indispensable reference for those interested in cinema history in Lebanon. [34383]

£ 125.00

139 Abousamra, Gaby & Andre Lemaire.

Nouvelles Stèles Funéraires Phéniciennes. New Funerary Phoenician Stelae (Headstones).

4to. 225 pp., English, French & Arabic text, profusely illustrated with colour plates, hardback binding in pictorial d/w, title in white on front and spine, in Mint condition, NEW, biblio, Index, from a private collection, published by Kutub Ltd, Beirut, 2014. "these headstones seem to be linked to the practice of cremation, a practice which seems to have coexisted alongside that of inhumation, in particular in rock cut tombs. Moreover, these steles only attest to the situation in the south of Phoenicia since the most northerly headstone we know comes from Khalde. It may be that there was a link between the two practices but only fresh archaeological excavations of other Phoenician cemeteries would be able to confirm this. Along with the 39 stele from private collections published or republished by H. Sader, the publication of the 66 stele of this collection makes it possible for specialists to access more than a hundred funerary monuments from Tyre dating to the first half of the first millennium BC."

"Ces stèles funéraires semblent liées à la pratique de la crémation, pratique qui semble avoir coexisté à côté de celle de l'inhumation, en particulier dans des tombes creusées dans le roc. De plus, ces stèles funéraires ne semblent attestées que dans le Sud de la Phénicie puisque la stèle actuelle la plus septentrionale provient de Khalde. Il se peut qu'il y ait un lien entre ces deux phénomènes mais seules de nouvelles fouilles archéologiques d'autres cimetières phéniciens pourront le confirmer. Avec les 39 stèles de collections privées publiées ou republiées par H. Sader, la publication des 66 stèles de cette collection rend accessible aux spécialistes plus d'une centaine de stèles funéraires tyriennes de la première moitié du 1er millénaire av. J.-C." [32533]

£ 100.00

140 Akili, Talal.

Al-Jami' al-Umawi fi Dimashq.

4to. 328 pp. Arabic text, profusely illustrated b/w photographs, figures, plans, publisher's original wrappers, bibliography, Kutub Publishing, Beirut, 2015.

The Umayyad Mosque is the greatest treasure of Damascus. The author, Professor Talal Akili spent many years and extraordinary efforts to document the Mosque and review its architectural and urban development throughout its various historical stages. The Mosque used to be the Temple of the Aramaic deity Hadad in the ancient past, and of Damascus Jupiter in the more recent past, before becoming the Church of St. John the Baptist, and the Grand Umayyad Mosque of today. In each of those stages, it remained the unique wonder of its time, and the exemplary prototype initiated in temple construction elsewhere. [33847]

£ 50.00

141 Al-Fakhroo, Ibrahim Y.

Arabic Calligraphy & Qur'an. A Shared Journey.

Large 4to, 339 pp. English & Arabic text, profusely illustrated in colour & b/w illustration, cloth in d/w, biblio, copy in mint condition, new, privately printed, Doha, first edition, 2015.

"Within few decades of the evolution of Islam, writing became widespread after having confined to a few people. The spread of Arabic calligraphy was a corollary of the spread of the Arabic language. with the Islamic conquests of Persia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Africa and the countries of Wadi Rum, the Arabic language spread in all these regions. Arabic calligraphy inherited the scripts of the Himyarite languages in Yemen, and the Nabataen, Safavid, Thamudic and Allihanih script in the north, replacing all of them with Arabic calligraphy. When Islam reached Egypt, Arabic calligraphy the Coptic calligraphy and the Barbaric calligraphy in Morocco.

Without writing copies of the Qur'an, Arabic calligraphy would not have reached its full elegance and creativity as calligraphers competed to produce the most beautiful presentation of Arabic script on the pages of the Holy Qur'an". The author [33920]

£ 85.00

142 Al-Harake, Sanaa.

'Aqlam Min biladi.

8vo. 28 pp., pictorial paperback, index, coloured photographs, copy new in mint condition, Na'la series, Kutub, Beirut, first edition, 2014.

[34854]

£ 15.00

143 Al-Harake, Sanaa.

Najma min biladi.

8vo. 32 pp., coloured photographs, pictorial paperback, index, includes CD of the contents, Na'la series, copy new in mint condition, Kutub, Beirut, first edition, 2014.

[34855]

£ 15.00

144 Al-Kamali, Shafiq Abdul Jabbar.
Al-Shi’ir Ind Al Badu. [Bedouin Poetry].

8vo. 292 pp., Arabic text, introduction by Abdul Rahman Munif, publisher’s original wrappers, biblio, index, Kutub, Beirut, second edition, 2002.
An academic study of the Bedouin poetry of the tribes living in the Syrian-Iraqi desert. The author who is originally from the town of Albu Kamal at the Euphrates, collected and examined many popular poems. [19321]

£ 40.00

145 Al-Qassab, Saad.
Mu’asasat Al-Khitab Al-Jamali. Marja’iyat Al-Ta’sil Fi Al-Fan Al-’Iraqi al-Hadith. (Institution of Aesthetic Discourse, Rooting References in Modern Iraqi Art).

8vo. 71 pp., numerous colour & b/w illustrations, publisher’s original wrappers, index, Kutub Publishing, Beirut, 2012.
In his book "Institution of Aesthetic Discourse", Saad Al-Qassab revives the pioneering accomplishments of the most prominent founding fathers of contemporary Iraqi art, such as Jewad Salim, Hassan Al-Said and Mahmoud Sabri. The book highlights their contribution to the modern art movement in Iraq, bringing to light their professionalism, experiences and motives for modernization. All three chapters feature the Iraqi art scene in its various visions and styles and depict the artwork as an ever-present entity that survives the test of time. [9571]

£ 20.00

146 Arseven, Celal Esad.
Les Arts Décoratifs Turcs.

4to 360 pp; 717 illus. 35 colour plates of which 1 folding, 1 map, 1 pp errata, contemporary cloth backed boards, hinges slightly weak, M.E. Basimevi, Istambul, [Ca. 1950s].
[34215]

£ 40.00

147 Balloul, Hana' Halloubi.
Al-'At'ima Al-Taqlidiyya Fi Halab [Traditional Foods in Aleppo]

4to. 245 pp. Arabic text, profusely illustrated in b/w & colour photographs, hard back binding, index, Kutub, Beirut, 2012.
[7735]

£ 35.00

148 De Gaury, Gerald.
Nazra Ama Ala Qabilat Unayza.

8vo. 103 pp. Arabic text, 1 large folding table, 1 photograph, text translated into Arabic, edited and introduced by Bruce Ingham, publisher’s original pictorial wrappers, copy in mint condition, new, Kutub Publishing, Beirut, 2016.
[34181]

£ 15.00

149 El Hedad, Mihaly Fadlallah.
Rihlati Ila Bilad Al-Rafidain Wa Iraq Al-Arab. (Utazasom Mesopotamiaban es Irak– Arabiaban).

8vo. 133 pp., Arabic text, b/w photographs, translated from Hungarian by Tha’ir Saleh, publisher’s original wrappers, index, Kutub, Beirut, first Arabic edition, 2004.
Account of a journey made in 1901-02 by a Hungarian to Syria and Iraq in order to acquire Arab horses for the famous Babolna stud east of Budapest. The mission was headed by a Lebanese (the author), who describes in this work published here for the first time in Arabic the life of the Bedouins and the types of the Arabian horses found in the Syrian and Iraqi deserts. [25101]

£ 20.00

150 El-Zein, Najla Mroueh.
Matbakh Baytna.

8vo. 179 pp., Arabic text, drawings, publisher’s original wrappers, Kutub, Beirut, 2005.
[23822]

£ 20.00

151 Hooker, Joseph Dalton.
Journal of Excursion To Syria And Palestine 1860.

4to. 129 pp., + [2], hardback copy in illustrated d/w, profusely illustrated, drawings and watercolours + several figures within the text, 1 map, edited and Introduced by Bruce Ingham and Badr El-Hage, Index, copy in mint condition, as new, Printed with the compliments of Information International by Kutub, Beirut, 2009.
This work is printed for the first time from a manuscript by Joseph Dalton Hooker. The journey is undoubtedly the first scientific research to have been carried on the Cedar Grove of Mount Lebanon. Although research into the botany of Syria started as early as 1575 with the German scholar Leonard Rauwolf. The mapping of the grove which was carried out by Captain Mansell, the beautiful watercolours and drawings by Hooker and Hambury together with the massive quantities of data and several conclusions that Hooker reached during this journey made this research a landmark in understanding the history of one of the oldest known trees in Syria, as well as in formulating significant theories of the geographical distribution of plants in Syrian land. [30190]

£ 45.00

152 Huber, Charles.
Rihla Fi Al-Jazeera Al-Arabiyya Al-Wusta 1878–1882. Al Hamad, Al Shummar, Al Qasim and Al Hijaz.

8vo. 166 pp., Arabic text, figures, 2 maps, 1 portrait, publisher’s original wrappers, translated from original French by Elissar Saadah, Kutub, Beirut, 2003.
[22576]

£ 22.00

153 Husni, Hussein.
Muzakarar Zabir Uthmani Fi Najd. [Memoirs of An Ottoman Officer In Najd].

8vo. 100 pp., Arabic text, translated with an introduction by Suheil Saban, publisher’s original wrappers, biblio, Kutub, Beirut, first Arabic edition, 2003.
[22954]

£ 20.00

154 Ibn Fadlan, Ahmad / Bin Shaddad, Baha’ Eddin / Ibn Tufail / Ibn Hazm / Ibn Khaldun & Al Ibshihi.
Min Al–Turath Al–Arabi [From The Arab Heritage]. SEVEN VOLUMES.

8vo. Arabic text. 60 pp., introduction / 95 pp., 8 colour plates hors text / 75 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / 131 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / 83 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / 124 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / 60 pp., 16 colour plates hors text, each volume fitted in a special sleeve, publisher’s coloured wraps, set fitted in a box, Limited & numbered edition to 2000 of which this copy is numbered 900, Al Mutawassit Publishing & Kitaba, Paris, 1981.
Seven volumes of classical Islamic works published under the title Min al Turath al Arabi. The volumes are as follows: 1- A study by André Miquel entitled Al Insan Wal Alam. II- Rahla Ila Bilad al Sakaliba by Ahmad Ibn Fadlan, illustrated with colour maps from a 13th century manuscript Nuzhat al Mushtak fi Ikhtarak al Afaak, by al Idrissi, kept at the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. III- Tawik al Hamama by Ibn Hazem al Andalusi, illustrated with colour Arabic miniatures from a unique Arabic manuscript preserved at the Vatican Library and entitled Hadeeth Bayad wa Riyadh. It is thought that this manuscript was written and illustrated during the 13th century in al Andalus or Morocco. IV- Risalat Hai Ibn Yakzan by Ibn Tufail, illustrated with colour Arabic miniatures plates from a Persian manuscript by Ibn Bakhtishyu’ entitled Manafi’ al Hayawan which is kept at the Pierre Morgan Library, New York. V- II- Sirat Salah al Din al Ayyubbi, by Baha’ Eddine Ibn Shaddad, illustrated with colour Arabic miniature plates from two manuscripts, the first by Ibn Khuzam entitled Al Makhzun Jami’ al Funun, kept at the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris, the second by Al Tartusi entitled Tabsurat Arbab al Albab fi Kaifiyyat al Najat fi al Hurru min al Aswa, which was written in 1187 after Salah al Din liberated Jerusalem, and kept at the Bodlean Library in Oxford. VI- Fi al Ma’aash Wal Kasib Wal Sunna from Al Muqaddimah of Ibn Khaldun, illustrated with colour Arabic miniatures plates from a manuscript entitled Al Makamat, by al Hariri, and kept at the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. VII- Aja’ib al Makhluqat, selected from Al Mustatraf fi Kul Mustazrif of al Ibshihi, illustrated with colour Arabic miniature plates from an original manuscript entitled Aja’ib al Makhluoukat wa Gara’ib al Mawjudat, by al Kazwini, which is kept at the Freer Gallery in Washington D.C. [1889]

£ 65.00

156 Ibn Fadlan, Ahmad. Bin Shaddad, Baha’ Eddin. Ibn Tufail. Ibn Hazm. Ibn Khaldun & Al Ibshihi.
Classiques Arabes. Min Al Turath Al Arabi. SEVEN VOLUMES, OF WHICH ONE IS INTRODUCTION.

French text. I: 60 pp., introduction / II: 95 pp., 8 colour plates hors text / III: 75 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / IV: 131 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / V: 83 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / VI: 124 pp., 16 colour plates hors text / VII: 60 pp., 16 colour plates hors text, each volume fitted in a special sleeve, publisher’s coloured wraps, set fitted in a box. Limited & numbered edition to 2000 of which this copy is numbered 0659, Al Mutawassit publishing & Kitaba, Paris, 1981.
Seven volumes of classical Islamic works were published under the title Min al Turath al Arabi. Translated in French under the title Classiques Arabes. The volumes are as follows: 1- A study by André Miquel under the title L’Homme et Le Monde. 2- Voyage chez les Bulgares de la Volga by Ahmad Ibn Fadlan, illustrated with coloured maps from a 13th century manuscript by al-Idrissi kept at the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris and entitled Nuzhat al Mushtak fi Ikhtarak al Afaak, translated by Marius Canard. 3- Le Collier du Pigeon by Ibn Hazem al Andalusi, illustrated with colour drawings from a unique Arabic manuscript preserved at the Vatican Library and entitled Hadeeth Bayad wa Riyadh. Translated by Léon Bercher. It is thought that this manuscript was written and illustrated in the 13th century in al-Andalus or Morocco. 4- Hai Ibn Yakzan, Roman Philosophique by Ibn Tufail,translated by Léon Gauthier. Illustrated with colour plates from a Persian manuscript by Ibn Bakhtishyu’ entitled Manafi’ al Hayawan which is kept at the Pierre Morgan Library , New York. 5- Saladin, by Baha’ Eddine Ibn Shaddad, translated by William Mac Guckin de Slane, illustrated with colour plates from two manuscripts, the first by Ibn Khuzam entitled Al Makhzun Jami’ al Funun, kept at the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris, the second by Al Tartusi entitled Tabsurat Arbab al Albab fi Kaifiyyat al Najat fi al Hurru min al Aswa, which was written in 1187 after Salah al Din liberated Jerusalem, and kept at the Bodlean Library in Oxford. 6- Économie Politique from Al Muqaddimah by Ibn Khaldun, translated by Vincent Monteil, illustrated in colour plates from a manuscript entitled Al Makamat, by al Hariri, and kept at the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. 7- Démon et Merveilles, selected from Al Mustatraf fi Kul Mustazrif by al Ibshihi, translated by G. Rat, illustrated in colour plates from an original manuscript entitled Le Monde des Merveilles by al Kazwini, which is kept at the Freer Gallery in Washington D.C. [1910]

£ 100.00

157 Kheir Beik, Kamal.
Harakat Al–Hadatha fi al–Shi’r al–Arabi al–Mu’asir.

8vo. 499 pp., Arabic text, figures, hard back binding, biblio. index, Kutub, Beirut, 2014.
[32577]

£ 25.00

158 Mujais, Salim.

Letters of Kahlil Gibran to Josephine Peabody.
(Janiyyat Al-Nabbi. Watha’eq wa murasalat houb
Gibran Al-Awwal).

8vo. 222 pp., 122 pp., of English text & 100 pp., of Arabic
text, b/w plates, biblio, publisher’s original wrappers, New,
Kutub Ltd, Beirut, first edition, 2009.
*The book examines and provides new insights into Gibran's first
love through the presentation and analysis of previously
unpublished documents. [30189]*

£ 20.00

159 Mujais, Salim.

Letters From Khalil Gibran to Gertrude Barry
[Majhulat Gibran].

8vo. 155 pp., of Arabic text + 35 pp., of English text, b/w
photographs, paperback binding, index, biblio, facsimile pages
from original letters, copy in mint condition, New, Kutub,
Beirut, first edition, 2013.
*Majhoulat Gibran (Gibran's anonym) is a comprehensive and
documentary study into the amorous life of Gibran Khalil Gibran.
The book delves into the love affair he had with the pianist
Gertrude Barry and which was slammed by many as "Secret and
Sexual" in order to misconstruct the romance and stamp it with
false interpretations thus exposing the physical façade of the
spiritual author. The letters Gibran sent to Gertrude, and those
she sent to Salim Sarkis are unveiled in the book in a manner
elucidating the birth, evolution and transformation of their
relationship. Thus the readers are introduced to pivotal elements
of Gertrude Barry's psychology and influence in shaping Gibran's
view on life and relations between men and women. [34856]*

£ 20.00

160 Roches, Leon.

Muhimma Sirriya Fi Al-Hijaz. [Secret Mission in Al-
Hijaz].

8vo. 95 pp., Arabic text translated from French, b/w
photographs, publisher’s original wrappers, index, Kutub
Publishing, Beirut, first Arabic edition, 2012.
*Born in Grenoble (France) in 1809, the son of a French immigrant
in Algeria, Roches became an officer in the National Guard
created by the Duke of Rovigo, Governor General of Algeria. Here
he learned Arabic and his mastery in the language led him to the
camp of Abdul Kader, the leader of the Algerian resistance to
France. Roches became involved with the resistance movement
and also announced his conversion to Islam. He travelled to
Tunisia and Cairo where he met Mohammed Ali and he also
visited Hijaz, Medina and Mecca. He describes the pilgrimage, the
two cities and the arrival of the Syrian and Egyptian Mahmal.
Roches returned to Algeria via Cairo and Rome, but was later
driven out of the country and took refuge in Morocco. After the
defeat of Prince Abdul Kader in 1848, Roches held official
positions in Tripoli and Tunis. [32056]*

£ 12.00

161 Saadeh, Khalil.

Asrar Al-Thawra Al-Rusiyya, Riwaya Tarikhiyya.
(The Secrets of the Russian Revolution, A Historical
Novel).

8vo. 159 pp., Arabic text, publisher's original wrappers, biblio,
copy new in mint condition, reprint of the 1905 Cairo Edition,
Preface and Introduction by Badr El- Hage and Salim Mujais,
second edition, Kutub Ltd, Beirut, 2016.
*Dr Khalil Saadeh (1857- 1934) lived most of his life in exile in
Egypt and South America; he was one of the most prominent
Syrian renaissance thinkers of the late 19th - early 20th century.
Saadeh graduated in 1883 from the American University of
Beirut as a medical doctor. He published in 1883 with two other
colleagues the first medical journal in Arabic " Al-Tabib", and he
published several books in Cairo, São Paulo and Argentina.
[33993]*

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162 Wheelhouse, Claudius Galen /
Edited By Badr El-Hage.

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by Wheelhouse of which 3 are folding, edited with an
introduction and a commentary by Badr El-Hage, cloth in d/w,
both volumes fitted in a cloth book case, Folios Limited, London
& National Museum of Photography, Film and Television,
Bradford, first edition, 2006.
*Narrative of a Yacht Voyage in the Mediterranean, 1849- 1850 is
a detailed eyewitness account of the Scottish pioneer calotypist
Claudius Galen Wheelhouse (1826- 1909) in the form of daily
entries of the areas visited by him and the British expedition led
by Earl of Lincoln, afterwards fifth Duke of Newcastle and War
Minister in 1854. This previously unknown and unique
manuscript is printed here for the first time. [2608]*

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